

Paper: The Gazette (Cedar Rapids-Iowa City)  
Title: BRIEFS  
Date: January 2, 1995  
Section: C  
Page: 1

Pop quiz What do Marilyn Monroe, Winston Churchill, Bruce Willis, John Wayne and James Earl Jones all have in common? Answer at end of column. Simulated nuke blasts New Mexico citizens' groups have sued to stop the construction of a \$100 million-plus device that would be used for simulating nuclear bomb blasts.

The device, called Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility, is under construction at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Inside the facility, scientists would detonate "dummy" warheads that contain chemical explosives but not plutonium or uranium, as in real nukes. Such "non-nuclear" testing will provide the only way to ensure the "safety" and "reliability" of U.S. nuclear weapons if tests of real bombs are banned by international treaty, lab officials say.

But critics say such facilities would allow weapons scientists to evade the spirit, if not the letter, of the proposed Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which is being negotiated in Geneva.

The suit was filed by Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety and **Los Alamos Study Group** against the U.S. Department of Energy, which contracts with the University of California to operate Los Alamos.

San Francisco Examiner Snooze news Obese truck drivers are likelier to fall asleep and cause accidents than not-so-obese ones, Stanford scientists say. Ninety truckers participated in the study by Riccardo Stoohs and his colleagues from the university's Sleep Disorders and Research Center. While sleeping at a truck stop, the truckers wore computerized sleep-monitoring devices that detect snoring and breathing disorders. Such disorders may be caused by excess body fat and can contribute to daytime sluggishness. As it turns out, drivers with breathing disorders were "twice as likely to have had accidents as drivers without this problem," says Sleep, a Rochester, Minn.-based journal that published the Stanford research.

Shrink's wallet shrunk Psychiatric gadfly Dr. Thomas Szasz has agreed to pay \$650,000 "to the widow of a fellow psychiatrist who committed suicide after Szasz suggested that he discontinue taking lithium, according to (court) records of the complaint recently made public," reports Psychiatric News. The 74-year-old Szasz has written many books criticizing the theory that mental illness is caused by biochemical disorders of the brain that can be treated with drugs such as lithium.

Slack flack The U.S. Department of Energy's press releases are too dull, its own managers complain. The agency's director of public affairs, Michael Gauldin, sent department staffers an electronic-mail message that is anything but dull: "If there is some

external force, some government regulation, some personal injury, some barrier, some gremlin somewhere that is forcing us to write boring news releases, tell me what it is so I can eliminate it."

Pop quiz answer They all stuttered, according to Dr. Martin Schwartz at the National center for Stuttering at New York University Medical Center. Contrary to popular belief, stuttering is not caused by a psychological problem, Schwartz says. Rather, it's caused by a part of the brain that normally controls the vocal cords but "disengages" under stress. Medical treatments - both surgical and nonsurgical - can help a stutterer to gain "fluency," he says. San Francisco Examiner

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1-26-95

Los Alamos Monitor

# Study Group leader testifies against Livermore's National Ignition Facility

By KEAY DAVIDSON

c.1995 San Francisco Examiner  
OAKLAND, Calif. — Development of laser-powered nuclear energy in Japan and other countries "would provide an ideal cover for ... a covert nuclear weapons program," a leading anti-nuclear activist warned Tuesday at hearings on plans for a "superlaser" at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Activists are fighting the proposed National Ignition Facility, slated for construction at the lab in the late 1990s. If the United States builds the device — which would be used to simulate nuclear weapons blasts — then other countries might want their own superlasers, critics say.

If Japan felt threatened by its neighbors — say, a nuclear-armed North Korea, Russia or China — laser research "would enable them to advance very quickly beyond very basic (nuclear weapon) designs and toward more powerful weapons," said Greg Mello, co-director of the Los Alamos Study Group in Santa Fe, N.M., at the federal hearing on non-proliferation.

The hearing was an unprecedented encounter between activists and

officials of the U.S. Department of Energy, who are investigating whether the Livermore project would hasten nuclear proliferation. As planned, the Livermore project would go into operation around the year 2000 and cost about \$2 billion in construction and operational costs.

Last summer, U.S. Rep. Ron Dellums, D-Oakland, Calif., asked the Energy Department to hold hearings to assess activists' fear that the laser might encourage other countries to develop nuclear weaponry.

Activists say it's the first time in memory — perhaps ever — that the government has invited them to participate directly in the decision-making process on a major weapons project.

The Japanese government has firmly denied plans to develop nuclear weapons, and there is no evidence it intends to do so. Its memories of U.S. nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki — where hundreds of thousands died — are so bitter that Japan would never develop such weapons of its own, Japanese officials say.

But Japanese leaders might change their minds, some anti-nuclear activists speculate, if they

have reason to fear attack by their neighbors — either nuclear-armed China and Russia or the politically erratic North Korea.

Japan has a large and outstanding array of scientists and engineers who could develop nuclear weapons from its readily available stores of plutonium — the fissionable material burned in Japanese nuclear reactors.

Laser fusion involves firing a large laser at pellets of nuclear fuel to heat them to extremely high temperatures at which their atomic nuclei merge, or "fuse," and release nuclear fusion energy.

Fusion is the nuclear process that powers the sun and hydrogen bombs, and U.S. scientists have spent more than 40 years trying to figure out how to generate it for commercial use — say, to power a large electric grid.

The Livermore superlaser would be used to explore the feasibility of commercial laser fusion, in addition to simulating conditions within an

exploding nuclear bomb.

The Energy Department wants to build the laser mainly to maintain a core of nuclear-weapons experts who can certify the U.S. arsenal's "safety and reliability" if nuclear bomb tests are banned, as expected, by the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty being negotiated in Geneva.

One ironic result of the Livermore superlaser is that foreign scientists might be allowed to work on it and take home knowledge that "would be very valuable for developing advanced nuclear weapons," Mello says.

Besides Japan, laser fusion is being investigated by Britain, France and Russia — all of which have nuclear arsenals — and Germany, which has none. Israel has also reportedly investigated laser fusion to maintain its secret nuclear arsenal, the existence of which is generally acknowledged by U.S. arms-control authorities.

**O**n February 1, the Department of Energy released the results of a year-long study of how it should restructure its \$6-billion network of laboratories which includes Los Alamos, and Sandia National laboratories in New Mexico. Called "Alternative Futures for the DOE National Laboratories," the report was the product of a panel made up of some twenty-three business executives and aca-

This plan closely echoes the labs' own strategy, developed by Los Alamos and Livermore for DOE's Albuquerque office, in which three labs—two in New Mexico—would inherit the work of nearly the entire rest of the nuclear weapons complex. The only real difference between the lab plan and the Galvin plan is that the latter eliminate Livermore from the equation, bringing essentially all nuclear manufac-

Alamos boasts an entirely appreciative, if not captive, local community.

This is not all bad of course. Clearly DOE should close as much of its toxic archipelago as possible and get on with the cleanup. Unbelievably, there are still about 41,000 people on the nuclear weapons payroll at various DOE sites, doing very little overall besides waiting for a new Cold War. This doesn't count the tens of thousands of others who

Savannah River as well, doing routine bomb maintenance and production? Not conspicuously. After telling the public for years that Los Alamos would never do production work, Dr. Sig Hecker, Director at Los Alamos, is now pleased. The panel's recommendations are "consistent with our own vision," he says and goes on to remind LANL workers and the DOE that Los Alamos is also ready for the "critical" job of "managing the nuclear materials (especially plutonium) and cleaning up the legacy of 50 years of production." We get the idea: send it here, no return address required.

The upshot is that the New Mexico labs now have official blessing to start beating their few half-hearted plowshares back into swords. This leaves Los Alamos especially suspended in time, frozen in the

## Beating their plowshares back into swords: The Future of New Mexico's Nuclear labs and what the Galvin study really said. by Greg Mello

demics led by Robert Galvin, former CEO of Motorola Corporation.

Contrary to much of what appeared in the regular press, the panel did not agree among themselves on many issues, and the final report includes a number of contradictory approaches held together by plenty of au courant corporate buzzwords. Nevertheless, the panel did seem to agree about the future of New Mexico's labs.

The Galvin panel urged consolidating nearly all nuclear weapons research and manufacturing at Los Alamos and Sandia national laboratories. Final bomb assembly would take place, as it now does, at the Pantex plant near Amarillo, Texas. The nuclear weapons work at Los Alamos' sister lab in Livermore California would be gradually downsized and possibly eliminated over time.

turing to Los Alamos.

Why Los Alamos and not Livermore? There are many reasons, but chief among them are the dominance of LANL bomb designs and the fact that Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, tiny in size compared to Los Alamos, is quickly being surrounded by middle-class suburban homes.

Another important factor is that Los Alamos has its own "low-level" waste disposal area; and a "mixed" waste dump is proposed for wastes that are both chemically and radioactively contaminated—one sized ominously at twice the capacity of WIPP. This means that Los Alamos could play a major role not only in making bombs, but in cleaning up the rest of the nuclear weapons complex—by bringing nuclear waste here and burying it about a mile north of Banderlier National Monument. And of course, Los

manage the waste still being produced, or the legions who are trying to clean up the mess from the first fifty years.-

The restructuring proposed by the Galvin panel—already endorsed by Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary—sounds like heaven for New Mexico lab managers. But there is more to the story. Galvin's group also told DOE that the labs were spending too much money on all their missions, including bombs, and should be downsized. "No further investments in production capability are needed at this time," the report concluded flatly. The Galvin researchers were markedly skeptical as well about the ability of the labs to take on new missions: specifically all that blather about industrial competitiveness championed for several years by our senators.

Does Los Alamos mind taking over for Rocky Flats and possibly Oak Ridge and

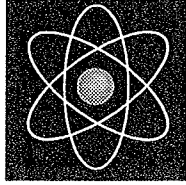
late Cold War like a prehistoric fly in amber. Actually it is more like a grade-B horror movie monster trying to break out of the ice. For already there are attempts to break out of this impasse with proposals for new weapons and "needed" modernizations of the arsenal. Any such "improvements" would have enormous costs—to the world's non-proliferation regime, to further arms reductions with Russia, and to the New Mexican environment.

In many ways, it is a moment of truth for New Mexico, to whose mesas and canyons the nations of the world are now starting to look to see whether new weapons will be built for the US arsenal. Can we be trusted? **CW**

*Greg Mello is a Santa Fe hydrologist and member of Los Alamos Study Group.*

1-27-95

**AND IN THAT REGARD:** New Mexico citizens' groups have sued to stop construction of a



\$100 million-plus device that could simulate nuclear bomb blasts.

The device, called Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility or DARHT, is under construction at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Inside the facility, scientists would detonate "dummy" warheads that contain chemical explosives but not plutonium or uranium, as in real nukes. Lab officials say such "non-nuclear" testing offers a way to ensure the "safety" and "reliability" of U.S. nuclear weapons if and when tests of real nukes are banned by the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, now being negotiated in Geneva.

Non-nuclear tests could also be conducted with the proposed National Ignition Facility, a super-laser proposed for construction at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Critics say such facilities would allow weapons scientists to evade the spirit, if not the letter, of the test ban treaty. The lawsuit was filed by two organizations — Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety and Los Alamos Study Group — against the U.S. Department of Energy, which pays the University of California to operate Los Alamos and Livermore. "If completed, (the Los Alamos facility) will be the most advanced nuclear weapons testing facility in the world," the groups claim in a joint statement. Says activist Greg Mello: "The end of the Cold War should not be an excuse for building more lavish nuclear weapons facilities than we already have."

SF Examiner

ABC Journal 1/28/95

# Judge orders halt to LANL project

► The ruling means construction on the Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility must be halted until an environmental study is completed.

**BY JOHN FLECK**  
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

ALBUQUERQUE — Los Alamos National Laboratory must halt construction on a nuclear weapons test complex until it completes an environmental study, a federal judge ruled Friday.

Stopping construction would not, as the Department of Energy had argued, harm national security, Judge E.L. Mechem said.

The judge also found that Los Alamos and the Department of Energy were guilty of delaying and misleading environmentalists when they tried to find out about the project last year.

The ruling means that construction on the \$124 million Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility must be halted until an Environmental Impact Statement now being written is completed.

Los Alamos officials would not comment Friday on how long that would take, but the Energy Department said last year that the study could be completed before the end of 1995.

The laboratory will move immediately to comply with the ruling, Los Alamos spokesman Jim Danneskiold said Friday. Laboratory officials declined further comment on the ruling and its

See **JUDGE** ► PAGE 3

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## Judge orders halt to LANL project

From **PAGE 1**

effects.

The facility is a large X-ray machine used to take detailed pictures of the interior of an explosion. It is used to study the detonation of mock nuclear bombs.

Two Santa Fe groups — Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety and the Los Alamos Study Group — filed suit last year, arguing that the Energy Department and the laboratory violated federal law by starting construction on the project without first conducting the required environmental study.

Construction on the machine has been under way since the late 1980s. But when members of the Los Alamos Study Group tried to get information about it last year, they were stonewalled by the laboratory, according to the judge's

ruling.

"Their requests were met with responses that were either incomplete or clouded with misinformation," Mechem wrote in his ruling.

The Energy Department had argued that the case should be thrown out because it was filed too late, but Mechem ruled "that any delay was due primarily to defendants' (the DOE's and Los Alamos') stalling."

The groups hailed the ruling.

"It's a good decision for the citizens of New Mexico," said Kathy Sabo, executive director of Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety.

In its response to the lawsuit, the Energy Department argued that DARHT was essential to maintaining the safety, security and reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons now that underground test blasts are no longer being conducted.

Mechem ruled that argument unsubstantiated, saying that "ample evidence points to the fact that the existing nuclear stockpile is, at this time, safe and reliable."

That was a major victory for the groups that filed the lawsuit.

"It's a vindication of reason over hysteria, that the DOE has manufactured a false safety and reliability crisis in the nuclear weapons arsenal to avoid legal and public scrutiny," said John Stroud, one of the leaders of the Los Alamos Study Group.

Stopping construction will not be without its costs.

A laboratory analysis done last year estimated \$1 million a month in added costs for the project if they were to put it in mothballs while the environmental study is conducted.

Even that number is questionable, Mechem ruled, saying it "may be inflated."

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## Date--01/28/1995 Edition--Final Page--B3

### JUDGE HALTS WORK ON N-TEST SITE

**John Fleck JOURNAL STAFF WRITER**

Los Alamos National Laboratory must halt construction on a nuclear weapons test complex until it completes an environmental study, a federal judge ruled Friday.

Stopping construction would not, as the Department of Energy had argued, harm national security, Judge E.L. Mechem said.

The judge also found that Los Alamos and the Department of Energy delayed and misled environmentalists when they tried to find out about the project last year.

The ruling means that construction on the \$124 million Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility must be halted until an Environmental Impact Statement being written is completed.

The Energy Department has said the study could be completed before the end of 1995.

The laboratory will move immediately to comply with the ruling, Los Alamos spokesman Jim Danneskiold said Friday. Laboratory officials declined further comment on the ruling and its effects.

The facility is a large X-ray machine used to take detailed pictures of the interior of an explosion. It is used to study the detonation of mock nuclear bombs.

Two Santa Fe groups -- Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety and the Los Alamos Study Group -- filed suit last year, arguing that the Energy Department and the laboratory violated federal law by starting construction on the project without first conducting the required environmental study.

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# U.S. judge halts work on gizmo to simulate nuclear explosions

## Impact study must first be completed

By Keay Davidson  
EXAMINER SCIENCE WRITER

A federal judge in New Mexico has issued a preliminary injunction against further construction of a \$100 million-plus device for simulating nuclear explosions.

U.S. District Judge Edwin Mechem on Thursday ordered the U.S. Department of Energy to stop construction of the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility, or DARHT, at the University of California-run Los Alamos National Laboratory in Albuquerque, pending an environmental review.

Last year, activists sued the Energy Department on the grounds that the facility — intended to test “dummy” nuclear weapons — is unsafe and unnecessary now that the Cold War is over.

Lab officials said Friday they were “complying quickly” to bring about a “proper cessation” of construction.

Still, “we’ve said all along that DARHT is a key element in maintaining the viability of the (nuclear) stockpile,” lab spokesman Jim Danneskiold said. He declined to say whether the lab will appeal the ruling.

Nuclear weapons scientists have

pushed for construction of the facility, as well as other huge devices such as a \$1.1 billion superlaser proposed for construction at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore.

The devices would allow nuclear weapons scientists to refine their skills after expected U.S. approval of the proposed Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which would ban all nuclear bomb tests and is now being negotiated in Geneva.

The devices are also needed to ensure that U.S. nuclear bombs remain safe and reliable for decades to come, lab officials say.

But “ample evidence points to the fact that the existing nuclear stockpile is, at this time, safe and reliable,” said Mechem, a former Republican governor of New Mexico.

His ruling “is really a vindication of reason over the hysteria that is being used by the laboratories to gain nuclear weapons appropriations,” said Greg Mello, co-director of one of the organizations that filed the suit, the Los Alamos Study Group of Santa Fe, N.M.



Paper: The Denver Post  
Title: Work halted on nuclear test facility  
Author: The Associated Press  
Date: January 28, 1995  
Section: Denver & The West  
Page: B-5

ALBUQUERQUE - A federal judge yesterday ruled the Los Alamos National Laboratory must halt construction on a nuclear weapons test complex until it completes an environmental impact statement.

U.S. District Judge Edwin Mechem granted a preliminary injunction that will halt work on the Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Test Facility. Mechem said halting construction would not, as the Department of Energy had argued, harm national security.

DARHT is a large X-ray machine used to take detailed pictures of the interior of an explosion. It is used to study the detonation of mock nuclear bombs.

The injunction was sought by Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety and the **Los Alamos Study Group**, which late last year sued the DOE and Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary to stop construction.

The groups contend the Department of Energy and the laboratory violated federal law by starting construction on the facility without first conducting the required environmental study.

In granting the injunction, Mechem also found that Los Alamos National Laboratory and the DOE had delayed and misled the environmental groups when they tried to find out about the project last year.

"Their requests were met with responses that were either incomplete or clouded with misinformation," Mechem said in his ruling.

Los Alamos National Laboratory officials said they would begin immediately to comply with the judge's ruling. Lab officials would not comment on how long it would take to complete the environmental impact statement now being written. However, the DOE said last year the study could be finished before the end of 1995.

The plaintiffs hailed Mechem's ruling.

"It's a vindication of reason over hysteria, that the DOE has manufactured a false safety and reliability crisis," said John Stroud, a member of the **Los Alamos Study Group**.

Author: The Associated Press  
Section: Denver & The West  
Page: B-5 Copyright 1995 The Denver Post Corp.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: JUDGE STOPS DARHT CONSTRUCTION  
Author: Keith Easthouse  
Date: January 28, 1995  
Section: MAIN  
Page: A1

A federal judge Friday ordered the U.S. Department of Energy to halt construction of a \$124 million nuclear weapons test facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory pending completion of an environmental impact study. In a 34-page decision, U.S. District Judge Edwin Mechem in Albuquerque rejected arguments by DOE and laboratory officials that halting construction for at least 10 months would endanger national security.

"A comparatively short delay for the purpose of ensuring that environmental consequences have been properly assessed does not create a state of urgency constituting a threat to national security," said Mechem, who served as governor of New Mexico in the 1950s.

The decision is a setback for the DOE's emerging "stockpile stewardship" program, an effort to ensure the safety and reliability of the country's nuclear arsenal in the absence of underground tests.

The Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility (DARHT), a giant X-ray machine capable of peering into the heart of nuclear weapons components, is a centerpiece of that program. It was scheduled to go into operation in 1997.

Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., said in November that halting construction of DARHT would add unnecessary costs to the project and negatively impact the Northern New Mexico economy. A laboratory economic analysis done late last year said it would cost \$1 million a month to mothball the project and then re-start it.

However, Mechem said that analysis appears to contain some "inflated" cost estimates. He said continuing construction would also be expensive -- on the order of \$19 million.

Key to Mechem's ruling is his position that a rigorous public review of DARHT's environmental impacts -- including the release of toxins into the atmosphere -- should have occurred before the decision was made to proceed with the project.

Instead, DOE and laboratory officials decided internally to exempt DARHT from such a review and began construction in 1988. It wasn't until November that DOE, under pressure from activist groups, finally agreed to do an environmental impact statement on the DARHT project.

The decision to do the study, Mechem said, "does little to ameliorate that fact that it was not done before the DARHT project began."

The study, which could result in a decision to cancel the project, is scheduled to be completed in October.

Mechem's ruling comes more than two months after two Santa Fe groups -- the **Los Alamos Study Group** and Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety -- filed suit against DOE. The groups sued after the agency announced it would continue to build DARHT at the same time that it conducted the environmental review process.

The organizations contended that it was highly unlikely that the DOE -- while continuing to expend money and manpower on DARHT -- would end up deciding that the environmental impacts were serious enough to warrant the project's cancellation.

Mechem agreed: "It is difficult to believe that an agency would choose or even seriously consider (not going ahead with a project) once it is 100 percent completed."

DOE officials could not be reached for comment.

Lab spokesman Jim Danneskiold said the lab is "working with the (Energy Department) to begin implementing measures necessary for the proper cessation of construction and procurement activities as outlined in the ruling."

Grove Burnett, lawyer for the two citizens' groups, said Mechem's decision "brings Los Alamos and the DOE out of the dark ages and into the 21st century in terms of environmental compliance."

Burnett also said Mechem's ruling means that "a decade of non-compliance with federal environmental law at the DARHT facility has finally been corrected."

DOE and lab officials have maintained publicly that the project -- hatched in the early 1980s -- has always complied with environmental laws. They have argued that when construction began in the late 1980s, large-scale environmental reviews like an environmental impact statement were not required.

They have also defended a 1993 decision by a laboratory official to exempt DARHT from more stringent environmental reviews even though such an exemption, known as a "categorical exclusion," was banned by the DOE itself in 1990.

However, in an affidavit late last year, a top Energy Department official said that he found the paucity of rigorous environmental review of DARHT "indefensible" and "appalling."

DARHT is designed to allow laboratory weapons scientists to peer into nuclear weapons components as they are subjected to the impact of a non-nuclear explosion -- the first step in the two-step process that creates a nuclear detonation.

Those explosions would take place outdoors, releasing toxic materials such as beryllium, lead and uranium into the atmosphere. Additionally, because some of the DARHT tests will involve plutonium in sealed vessels, nuclear waste will be created by DARHT's operation.

Mechem will retain jurisdiction over the case even after the DOE finishes its environmental impact statement. That means that if the citizens' groups believe the study was not properly done, they can return to Mechem for a ruling.

"We'll demand a full analysis of alternatives, and we'll go back to court to get it if we have to," said John Stroud of the study group.

Author: Keith Easthouse

Section: MAIN

Page: A1

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Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: CHRONOLOGY  
Author: Keith Easthouse  
Date: January 28, 1995  
Section: MAIN  
Page: A2

Main developments connected to Los Alamos National Laboratory's \$124 million Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility (DARHT):-- Early 1980s -- Laboratory and Department of Energy officials begin discussions of building an X-ray machine capable of taking three-dimensional ``pictures'' of the insides of nuclear weapons components.

-- 1982-1987 -- The department and the laboratory decide -- without any public notification or input -- that environmental impacts of DARHT aren't serious enough to warrant more stringent environmental reviews. The decision is made despite the fact that the DARHT facility will release toxic materials into the atmosphere, including lead, beryllium and depleted uranium.

-- 1988 -- Construction begins on DARHT's first phase, a support laboratory.

-- 1990 -- The support laboratory is completed.

-- 1993 -- A laboratory official upholds the earlier decision that DARHT is ``categorically excluded'' from stringent environmental reviews, despite the fact that categorical exclusions were banned by the DOE in 1990.

-- Spring 1994 -- Construction begins on the second phase, the first part of a two-pronged X-ray system. Lab officials announce the facility will be in operation by 1997.

-- October 1994 -- Activist groups in Santa Fe and Washington D.C. negotiate with DOE in an effort to persuade the agency to perform a full-scale review of DARHT's environmental impacts.

-- November 1994 -- DOE agrees to the review but refuses to halt construction of DARHT.

-- November 1994 -- Two Santa Fe watchdog groups -- the **Los Alamos Study Group** and Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety -- file suit in federal court, seeking a halt in DARHT's construction.

-- January 1995 -- Judge Edwin Mechem orders construction stopped pending completion of the environmental impact statement.

Author: Keith Easthouse  
Section: MAIN  
Page: A2     Copyright (c) 1995 The Santa Fe New Mexican

# Los Alamos Monitor

## Candidates' Forum scheduled

Monitor Staff Report  
With the upcoming school election just a week away, voters will meet all nine candidates for Los Alamos Lehigh School. The candidates will meet at 9:30 p.m. in the school.

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SANTA FE NM

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High School Office, listing the polling places for various precincts, appears in today's paper on Page B-8.

## Tuesday night

I give a four-minute presentation, and the audience will be invited to ask questions. Candidates have indicated that they

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Sunday, January 29, 1995

Two Sections, 20 pages

50¢

# 85 to 95 people affected by DARHT decision

By STEPHEN T. SHANKLAND  
Monitor Staff Writer

An order to halt construction of the Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Test facility, handed down Friday, will affect at least 85 to 95 people, a Los Alamos National Laboratory official said Saturday.

Mike Burns, leader of the Dynamic Testing Group, said he doesn't yet know what will happen to some 50 to 60 construction workers and the 35 full-time equivalent employees designing and planning the facility.

In an opinion issued Friday, U.S. District Court Judge Edwin Mechem granted a preliminary injunction, in effect saying LANL must halt construction on DARHT.

Burns said Mechem also called for a halt to procurement of the equipment necessary for DARHT.

"I'm really quite concerned" about the construction workers, Burns said. Finding out what to do with the researchers and planners involved in DARHT — "the heart and soul of the project" — "is something of great concern to the lab and something I will be spending my next several weeks on," he said.

The 35 FTEs working on DARHT are special facilities design and procurement personnel, construction managers, and on-site safety inspectors, Burns said.

LANL is investigating alternative programs for these employees, but the programs so far are without funding.

DARHT, as planned, would use two X-ray accelerators to take high-resolution, three-dimensional snapshots of the insides of nuclear weapons.

LANL officials have said DARHT is

necessary to maintain the reliability of nuclear weapons in the absence of full-blown underground nuclear tests. However, activists opposed the facility on grounds that it could be used for nuclear weapons design — the facility's original purpose.

Under pressure of a lawsuit, the Department of Energy agreed to prepare an environmental impact statement for DARHT.

After DOE agreed to prepare the statement, two Santa Fe activist groups, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety and the Los Alamos Study Group, changed the nature of their lawsuit. Instead of asking for the statement, the groups sued the DOE and Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary asking that construction be halted until DOE decided, through the environmental impact statement, whether to go ahead with construction.

The groups contended that the DOE and the laboratory had violated federal law by starting construction on the facility without first conducting the required environmental study.

In granting the injunction, Mechem said that LANL and the DOE had delayed and misled the environmental groups when they tried to find out about the project last year.

"Their requests were met with responses that were either incomplete or clouded with misinformation," Mechem said in his ruling.

In responding to the lawsuit, the DOE had argued that delaying the project would jeopardize the nation's ability to ensure the safety and reliability of its nuclear stockpile now that underground test blasts are no longer being conducted.

But Mechem said that argument was unsubstantiated because "ample evidence points to the fact that the existing nuclear stockpile is, at this time, safe and reliable."

The plaintiffs hailed Mechem's ruling.

"It's a good decision for the citizens of New Mexico," said Kathy Sabo, executive director of Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety.

"It's a vindication of reason over hysteria, that the DOE has manufactured a false safety and reliability crisis in the nuclear weapons arsenal to avoid legal and public scrutiny," said John Stroud, a member of the Los Alamos Study Group.

But a laboratory analysis done last year estimated the cost of the project would increase by \$1 million a month if it were delayed pending completion of the environ-

(Please see DARHT, Page A-2)

# The Energy Daily

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Tuesday, January 31, 1995

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## Hatfield Vows To Kill Sale Of PMAs

BY MARY O'DRISCOLL

Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark Hatfield Monday promised to use the power of his committee to fight privatization of the Bonneville Power Administration and the other marketing agencies whose potential sale is attracting the attention of federal budget cutters.

Calling privatization of the PMAs "a bad idea," the Oregon Republican told the American Public Power Association that his committee "is the only place we can make sure there is a congressional role to be played" in determining the future of BPA and the other power marketing administrations (PMAs). APPA members buy the preference power marketed by the PMAs.

And part of the role of his committee, Hatfield said, will be working on a refinancing plan for BPA's \$6.7 billion debt and a legislative proposal that would convert BPA into a quasi-governmental public corporation.

The trick, he said, is to "not sever the relationship so as to give [BPA] a little shove over the edge into privatization." Hatfield said he is drafting a bill on the first proposal, and hopes to work on the second proposal before his current term expires in 1996.

Hatfield derided the attempts by the Reagan administration in the 1980s, and the Clinton administration now, to sell off the PMAs in an effort to get "quick cash" for federal coffers. The Clinton administration, he added, has not

"done [its] homework" on the role of Congress in appropriating federal funds for programs.

Part of the problem with sale of the PMAs, he said, is that it does not count the customer equity that has been built up over years of repayment of the federal money that built the projects. Those hydropower dams, he said, "aren't just to be tossed around as so-called collateral or assets" to be sold off.

But in his desire to protect BPA from privatization, Hatfield acknowledged that he also must work to protect the other power marketing agencies. Among those most susceptible to the privatization rush, sources say, is the Southeastern Power Administration, which has the right to market power from federal facilities in the Southeastern United States but owns no generation or transmission assets of its own.

Public power utilities must band together and reach beyond their own to others that benefit from PMA-marketed power, Hatfield said. "We can't be content with just our own kind, so to speak."

Hatfield also admonished the public power executives to "redefine your mission" in the wake of last November's elections, which have left Washington with the belief that "the New Deal-era programs are all automatically suspect," as are all "organizations with public in front of their names and titles.

"You must be more proactive in telling your story," he said, adding that public power "cannot survive" without balancing the need for low-cost power and environmental protection.

## CPUC To FERC: Stay Out Of QF Dispute In California

BY MARY O'DRISCOLL

Federal regulators have no role in settling Southern California Edison's dispute over the state's controversial energy auction, as the matter involves state programs that have been developed over years, and violates no federal rules and regulations, the state Public Utilities Commission said last week.

"If granted, Edison's petition would completely undermine years of careful process, deliberation and analysis and would require [FERC] to substitute its judgment for that of California in developing this state's electric resource plan," CPUC said.

(Continued on page 2)

## Judge Brings Los Alamos Construction To A Halt

BY GEORGE LOBSENZ

A federal judge has ordered the Energy Department to halt construction of a nuclear weapons facility at the Los Alamos National Laboratory until it completes required environmental impact studies.

In a ruling issued last Thursday, Senior Judge E.L. Mecham of U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico dismissed DOE arguments that delaying construction of the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility (DARHT) would jeopardize national security.

Mecham ruled in favor of environmentalists who contended that DOE had violated federal law by not conducting an environmental impact statement (EIS) to evaluate all alternatives to DARHT prior to beginning construction of the nuclear weapons diagnostic facility.

DOE officials countered that prompt construction of DARHT is necessary to assure the reliability of the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile, especially given the U.S. moratorium on underground testing.

DARHT consists of an open-air testing site and two high-tech x-ray facilities. Depleted uranium and other materials are imploded at the test site with chemical high explosives to simulate bomb explosions. The adjacent x-ray facilities enable researchers to study the behavior of weapons materials during implosion through three-dimensional, high-resolution pictures.

DARHT is being built to replace PHERMEX, or the Pulsed High-Energy

(Continued on next page)

## California QF Dispute... (From page one)

Earlier this month, Edison asked the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to block the auction that requires it to buy 686 megawatts of new capacity by 1999. The auction, under the biennial resource plan update (BRPU) process authorized last summer and again Dec. 21, violates the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act and FERC regulations because it would raise the utility's rates above its avoided cost and force customers to spend \$14 billion for unneeded power from PURPA qualifying facilities (QFs) over the life of the contracts, Edison says.

But in its defense, the California regulators called Edison's petition "an inappropriate last-gasp effort to get [FERC] to do what Edison was unable to persuade the CPUC and the California Legislature to do—to stop the BRPU process."

Edison's petition demonstrates a lack of recognition that the QF orders are but one element of a complex and comprehensive resource plan, CPUC said. Changing one element of the plan cannot be changed without placing the

entire program in jeopardy, the commission said.

The utility also misunderstands the roles of federal and state regulators in implementing PURPA and resource plans; does not recognize that CPUC's orders approve the acquisition of QF power at prices below Edison's own costs of generation and that its avoided cost pricing methodology is in compliance with PURPA and FERC regulations; and misunderstands the position of both the California Energy Commission and CPUC about the need for additional resources.

Also, CPUC added, the Edison petition is "an inexcusably late, last-minute request to stay decisions that the CPUC made years ago, and which QFs and others have worked for years to implement."

California's resource plan is fully consistent with PURPA pricing requirements, and includes demand side management, other utility resources, renewable QFs and cogenerator QFs and has succeeded in developing one of the most diverse resource mixes in

the nation, CPUC added.

Edison's claim that no need exists for the new resources, CPUC said, is simply an assertion with no evidence to back it up. CPUC said it recognized a need for more than 4,500 MW of resource additions, instead of the 686 MW Edison claims, which largely will be met by spot electricity purchases, DSM and other resources. Also, those additions are long term and are not dictated by temporary economic recessions, CPUC said.

The state commission also took on Edison's contention that the BRPU fails to take into account the possibility of future restructuring of the utility industry. The utility, CPUC said, "is attempting to promote a very simple but destructive policy to this commission.... [It] amounts to nothing less than the deferral of all major utility resource decisions and regulatory oversight for many years, until the future of the electric industry becomes clear."

But PURPA does not imply that states cease resource planning and suspend contracts with QFs because of the possibility of electric industry reorganization, whatever that may ultimately prove to entail, CPUC said.

## Judge Brings Construction To A Halt... (Continued from page one)

Radiographic Machine Emitting X-Rays, a similar but older and less sophisticated weapons diagnostics facility. DOE officials said DARHT's better pictures are necessary to make up for the lack of data from underground testing.

However, environmentalists said stockpile reliability has been maintained adequately with PHERMEX and, therefore, there is no compelling reason to construct DARHT without first conducting an environmental impact study.

They also said an EIS clearly was required under the National Environmental Policy Act because DARHT would emit small amounts of toxic and radioactive emissions. In addition, they said the facility's proposed operations would threaten Nakimu, the best preserved ancient Indian ruins in the region, which are located less than 1,000 feet from DARHT's firing range.

More fundamentally, the study group said the EIS' evaluation of alternatives is important because there are major questions about whether the \$124 million facility is needed. They suggested the real reason DOE is building DARHT is to better enable researchers to test new bomb designs.

In granting a preliminary injunction against DOE, Mechem said DOE should have conducted an environmental impact study prior to going ahead with DARHT, and that he saw no harmful impact on national security from halting construction.

"Suspending DARHT construction will have no effect on the PHERMEX system which is an operating hydrotest facility currently supplying diagnostic information for the [nuclear weapons] stockpile stewardship program," Mechem said.

"Although completing an EIS will delay moving the program into full operation, DOE has not presented the court with enough evidence amounting to a reason to fear that the delay has threatened or will threaten national security by endangering plans for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty."

Mechem said a preliminary injunction is warranted because environmentalists likely would prevail in a trial over the EIS issue, and that the public interest weighed in favor of halting construction. He said an openly conducted EIS is especially important in view of "a lack of public disclosure" by DOE about the DARHT facility prior to the intervention of environmentalists.

DOE officials initially contended no EIS was needed for the DARHT facility because its environmental impact would be substantially the same as that of PHERMEX, which had been evaluated in previous environmental studies. They also maintained DARHT would have minimal if any environmental impact.

DOE officials agreed to do an EIS late last year after two local environmental groups, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety and the Los Alamos Study Group, announced they would file suit over the issue. However, DOE refused to halt construction pending completion of the EIS. Environmentalists said failure to halt construction would render the EIS moot, particularly its assessment of alternatives to DARHT.

Kathy DeLucas, a spokesman for Los Alamos National Laboratory, said DOE "probably" would not fight the ruling, and expected to complete the EIS by the end of the year.



Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: BOOK: LAB'S WEAPONS ROLE COULD GROW  
Author: Sharyn Obsatz  
Date: February 1, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B1

A local watchdog group fears that a national weapons laboratory in California wants to move its plutonium core production and other weapons projects to Los Alamos National Laboratory. But a spokesman for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California said the proposal to shift plutonium core production to New Mexico is only one of several hypothetical scenarios the federal government asked the California lab to evaluate.

Greg Mello, of the **Los Alamos Study Group**, said Tuesday he was concerned about information on the proposed shift that the Livermore laboratory gave to a federal commission.

"We have been told again and again that there wasn't going to be production (of nuclear weapons) at the lab," Mello said about the Los Alamos laboratory.

The information, contained in a briefing book, includes a diagram of a joint plan for producing nuclear weapon cores that Livermore and Los Alamos laboratories developed for the U.S. Department of Energy's office in Albuquerque.

The briefing book was part of an August presentation to a federal commission that is expected to release its recommendations today for the reorganization of national laboratories. Initial reports predicted that the commission, led by chairman Robert Galvin, will recommend shifting more weapons research to Los Alamos.

The book includes the costs and risks of transferring production of the plutonium cores to Los Alamos laboratory. It also states that U.S. laboratories have one weapon type in development and shows a reorganized model for defense laboratories that could produce 150 weapons a year.

"The weapons labs are deceiving the citizens in their regions by claiming that they do not seek production capabilities, that there are no new weapons in development," Mello said. "If fact, they are designing new weapons" and "have developed a plan to take over the work" of other labs.

Kathy DeLucas, a spokeswoman for the Los Alamos laboratory, said the lab is not equipped to produce nuclear weapons and wants to remain purely a research facility.

"We have not lied to our special interest groups," DeLucas said, referring to Mello's group and others that monitor LANL.

She said the Department of Energy is still studying what roles to assign its laboratories.

David Schwoegler, a spokesman for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, said the proposal cited in the lab's briefing book was just one of several options the lab has studied.

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Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
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# LOS ALAMOS

Continued from Page A-1

the post-Cold War era and look for ways to cut costs.

After a 10-month study, the committee, headed by Motorola chairman Robert Galvin, concluded that the labs are plagued by excessive overhead and micromanagement from Washington.

The report says the labs need greater independence from government bureaucracy. It also says the labs should stick to their traditional missions in national security, energy, the environment and fundamental science.

Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary said she agrees with most of the report's recommendations and will review them further over the next few months. Her recommendations are due to President Clinton by April 15.

She ruled out a "drastic restructuring" of the laboratory system but said the laboratories would be streamlined.

"I read the report as saying they're too fat and too heavy and too costly," she told reporters.

Congress also plans to scrutinize the report's findings.

Rep. Steve Schiff, the Albuquerque Republican who chairs a House subcommittee on basic science research, said he plans to hold a hearing on the Galvin report in early March.

Rep. Bill Richardson, D-Santa Fe, said "The Galvin commission has made provocative recommendations that deserve further study. While I am not entirely endorsing their recommendations, they provide a good negotiating start for Congress, which will ultimately decide the fate and role of the labs."

Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., said he plans to introduce a bill based on the Galvin report's recommendation to double the department's \$400 million budget for environmental cleanup research.

"We can do this, as the report points out, by cutting back the gross waste in the current environmental clean-up program," Bingaman said. "This represents one of the major opportunities for New Mexico's laboratories in this report."

Bingaman and Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., said the report is good news for the Sandia lab in

Albuquerque and the Los Alamos lab because it reaffirms the labs' weapons research is vital to national security. Sig Hecker, director of the Los Alamos lab, agreed.

"For Los Alamos, the report provides a framework for a focused mission," Hecker said. "It shows the continued importance of having smart people and capable facilities to ensure that the nation's enduring nuclear stockpile will remain safe, secure, reliable and affordable."

The Military Production Network, a coalition of lab critics, released their own report Wednesday criticizing the findings of the Galvin panel. The network said the Galvin panel should have called for converting the Los Alamos, Sandia and Livermore labs from nuclear weapons research to civilian economic and environmental needs.

"We have lots of bombs. We need to reorient toward different kinds of missions," said Don Hancock of the Southwest Research and Information Center in Albuquerque, a member of the Military Production Network.

Greg Mello, co-director of the Los Alamos Study Group, another member of the network, said giving the labs more freedom would be a mistake.

The labs already "have far too free a hand to set their own political agenda and use their over-funded public relations budgets to mislead the public about their work," Mello said. "The Department of Energy could manage the labs more effectively, but

this can only be done by competent managers, not by no managers or less managers."

Both the Los Alamos and Livermore laboratories are managed by the University of California for the Department of Energy.

Under the report's recommendations, Livermore would focus on such areas as nuclear nonproliferation and treaty verification research and be the site for a proposed \$1.8 billion laser research program.

C. Bruce Tarter, Livermore's new director, said he was "in accord with most of the general recommendations."

However, at least one report said the Galvin proposals received a chilly reception at Livermore, where officials are unwilling to yield their role in designing nuclear weapons. They characterized the Galvin report as just one "input" in deciding the lab's future.

Although the Galvin group did not recommend a complete closure, it said Livermore has the greatest redundancy in the lab system. And since Livermore is credited with only four of the 11 nuclear bomb designs currently held in the U.S. stockpile, it recommends consolidating future design capability at Los Alamos. The United States is not known to be working on any new nuclear bombs, but intends to retain a permanent capability to design and build the weapons.

Wire service reports were used in this story.

States News Service

# Report: Give Los Alamos more work

## on weapons

By MARC SELINGER  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Department of Energy's nine other national laboratories should stay open but undergo consolidation and cuts in overhead to save money, a report released Wednesday says.

The report, written by a 23-member panel set up by the Department of Energy, recommends that some nuclear weapons research at the Lawrence Livermore lab in California be shifted to the Los Alamos lab over the next five years.

The panel also recommends continued funding for three Los Alamos research facilities that have been the target of budget-cutters. One is being built at a cost of about \$124 million and the other two are undergoing a \$35-million upgrade.

It's unclear whether the report's recommendations would affect employment at the labs. The panel, made up of academics and corporate executives, was created to review the labs' role in

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**Richard  
McCord**

## The mice that roared at the lab

In the long annals of mismatches, few have been more lopsided than the ongoing struggle between Los Alamos National Laboratory, which wants to do things exactly the way it wants to do things, and two local watchdog groups, which feel the lab should obey laws, protect the environment, spend money prudently, and examine its role in the nation and the world.

That's why last week's victory of the watchdogs over the lab in an Albuquerque court is both surprising and impressive.

Billions upon billions of taxpayer dollars have been poured into the lab, with billions more coming along. The lab enjoys entrenched political support, from Washington on down. Its staff is enormous and handsomely paid, with top officials pulling anywhere from \$150,000 to more than \$200,000 a year. It is cloaked in an almost-impenetrable mystique, a blend of arcane cutting-edge science and "national security" concerns.

By comparison, the Santa Fe-based Los Alamos Study Group and Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety are ragamuffin operations, dependent on unpredictable donations and grants for their very existence. The handful of paid staff members are lucky to draw their stated \$15,000 or \$19,000 salaries in good years, and make do with less in lean times. No public funds and virtually no politicians assist them in their work.

And yet a federal judge has agreed with the watchdogs that the lab must halt construction of a \$124 million project called the Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility, or DARHT — at least until an environmental impact study is done.

DARHT is being built to test nuclear bombs in simulated explosions in Los Alamos. Conceived in the early 1980s in the midst of the Cold War, when the world was a different place, it was begun without public notice, despite the fact that it would release numerous toxic materials into the atmosphere.

When the watchdogs learned of DARHT and demanded that it conform to laws spelled out in the National Environmental Protection Act, the lab claimed a "categorical exclusion" to the laws, although such exclusions had been banned for years.

The watchdogs kept up their pressure. Finally the lab agreed, just last year, to an environmental review. But it refused to stop construction, which was already \$33 million along and proceeding rapidly. Realizing that the lab meant to go ahead with DARHT regardless, the watchdogs then filed suit.

In ordering the project halted, the judge did not buy the lab's standard contention that the nation's security was at stake.

Thus did two tiny watchdogs thwart, for now, the mighty lab.

Whether their victory will stand remains to be seen. Power has a way of prevailing in the end, and most of the power in this case still resides with the lab. But even if it proves short-lived, this setback is a reflection of changing times.

There was a time when the lab's primary mission was to serve the national interest, by developing nuclear weapons to defend against a similarly armed enemy. But those days have passed. As the only superpower left, we have all the bombs we need.

So now the lab's primary mission — like any bureaucracy's — is to preserve itself: its size, its budget, and the jobs of the well-paid scientists there. There is much good and useful work that they can do, and some of them are so engaged. But many others are bomb specialists, so new bomb projects keep being pushed, whether or not there is any need for them.

An outdated relic of the Cold War that spawned it, DARHT is one such unneeded, leftover project — and an arrogant one as well, in its refusal to comply with the laws. It's good that someone called the lab on it, and good that a judge listened.

Like the child who blurted out that the emperor was wearing no clothes, these watchdogs gaze upon the lab with clearer eyes than those that cannot see through the mystique. And small though they may be, the work that they do is not.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: NUCLEAR RESEARCH IN FUTURE, FOR ALL LABS, DOE OFFICIAL SAYS  
Author: Kathleene Parker  
Date: February 14, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B3

LOS ALAMOS -- The nation's three defense laboratories and the Nevada Test Site could be the cornerstone of national security policy in 2010, according to a Department of Energy official. Predicting the nation's defense posture, Victor Reis, assistant secretary of defense programs for DOE, said the United States will maintain nuclear-deterrent capability by maintaining 2,000 to 5,000 nuclear weapons from existing stockpiles.

"Nuclear weapons will still be an important cornerstone of national security policy . . . and the prevention of World War III," said Reis, during a neutron-science workshop Monday at Los Alamos National Laboratory. That workshop is focusing on the future of the nation's defense laboratories and scientific research in the face of possible budget cuts.

But the profile Reis presented drew fire from the **Los Alamos Study Group**, a Santa Fe-based anti-nuclear group. The profile shows a lack of commitment to non-proliferation and will threaten New Mexico's environment, said Greg Mello, in a phone interview after Reis' talk.

The challenge facing defense laboratories -- Los Alamos, Sandia and Lawrence Livermore national laboratories -- will be to use science to maintain nuclear weapons for safety and reliability without nuclear testing, Reis said. Such testing was banned under the START 1 nuclear test-ban treaty. The Nevada Test Site will not be used for testing but will be maintained in readiness, he said.

Nuclear accelerators, such as LANL's Meson Physics Facility, might produce tritium, that breaks down with age in warheads, he said. Tritium is added to nuclear weapons to increase the explosive yield from plutonium. The public is opposed to tritium production from reactors, he said.

But that drew fire from Mello.

"The lab until now denied that it would produce nuclear weapons, let alone dangerous nuclear material like tritium," said Mello. "There is absolutely no need to produce any more tritium until long past 2010 to supply a deterrent."

Tritium production has always caused environmental contamination, he said.

In addition, Mello said, maintaining the Nevada Test Site will waste \$300 million a year and run contrary to the objective of nuclear test-ban treaties and this country's supposed commitment to non-proliferation.

Author: Kathleene Parker  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
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**O**n February 1, the Department of Energy released the results of a year-long study of how it should restructure its \$6-billion network of laboratories which includes Los Alamos, and Sandia National laboratories in New Mexico. Called "Alternative Futures for the DOE National Laboratories," the report was the product of a panel made up of some twenty-three business executives and aca-

This plan closely echoes the labs' own strategy, developed by Los Alamos and Livermore for DOE's Albuquerque office, in which three labs—two in New Mexico—would inherit the work of nearly the entire rest of the nuclear weapons complex. The only real difference between the lab plan and the Galvin plan is that the latter eliminate Livermore from the equation, bringing essentially all nuclear manufac-

Alamos boasts an entirely appreciative, if not captive, local community.

This is not all bad of course. Clearly DOE should close as much of its toxic archipelago as possible and get on with the cleanup. Unbelievably, there are still about 41,000 people on the nuclear weapons payroll at various DOE sites, doing very little overall besides waiting for a new Cold War. This doesn't count the tens of thousands of others who

Savannah River as well, doing routine bomb maintenance and production? Not conspicuously. After telling the public for years that Los Alamos would never do production work, Dr. Sig Hecker, Director at Los Alamos, is now pleased. The panel's recommendations are "consistent with our own vision," he says and goes on to remind LANL workers and the DOE that Los Alamos is also ready for the "critical" job of "managing the nuclear materials (especially plutonium) and cleaning up the legacy of 50 years of production." We get the idea: send it here, no return address required.

The upshot is that the New Mexico labs now have official blessing to start beating their few half-hearted plowshares back into swords. This leaves Los Alamos especially suspended in time, frozen in the

late Cold War like a prehistoric fly in amber. Actually it is more like a grade-B horror movie monster trying to break out of the ice. For already there are attempts to break out of this impasse with proposals for new weapons and "needed" modernizations of the arsenal. Any such "improvements" would have enormous costs—to the world's non-proliferation regime, to further arms reductions with Russia, and to the New Mexican environment.

In many ways, it is a moment of truth for New Mexico, to whose mesas and canyons the nations of the world are now starting to look to see whether new weapons will be built for the US arsenal. Can we be trusted? **CW**

*Greg Mello is a Santa Fe hydrologist and member of Los Alamos Task Force.*

## Beating their plowshares back into swords: The Future of New Mexico's Nuclear labs and what the Galvin study really said. by Greg Mello

demics led by Robert Galvin, former CEO of Motorola Corporation.

Contrary to much of what appeared in the regular press, the panel did not agree among themselves on many issues, and the final report includes a number of contradictory approaches held together by plenty of au courant corporate buzzwords. Nevertheless, the panel did seem to agree about the future of New Mexico's labs.

The Galvin panel urged consolidating nearly all nuclear weapons research and manufacturing at Los Alamos and Sandia national laboratories. Final bomb assembly would take place, as it now does, at the Pantex plant near Amarillo, Texas. The nuclear weapons work at Los Alamos' sister lab in Livermore California would be gradually downsized and possibly eliminated over time.

turing to Los Alamos.

Why Los Alamos and not Livermore? There are many reasons, but chief among them are the dominance of LANL bomb designs and the fact that Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, tiny in size compared to Los Alamos, is quickly being surrounded by middle-class suburban homes.

Another important factor is that Los Alamos has its own "low-level" waste disposal area, and a "mixed" waste dump is proposed for wastes that are both chemically and radioactively contaminated—one sized ominously at twice the capacity of WIPP. This means that Los Alamos could play a major role not only in making bombs, but in cleaning up the rest of the nuclear weapons complex—by bringing nuclear waste here and burying it about a mile north of Bandelier National Monument. And of course, Los

manage the waste still being produced, or the legions who are trying to clean up the mess from the first fifty years.

The restructuring proposed by the Galvin panel—already endorsed by Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary—sounds like heaven for New Mexico lab managers. But there is more to the story. Galvin's group also told DOE that the labs were spending too much money on all their missions, including bombs, and should be downsized. "No further investments in production capability are needed at this time," the report concluded flatly. The Galvin researchers were markedly skeptical as well about the ability of the labs to take on new missions: specifically all that blather about industrial competitiveness championed for several years by our senators.

Does Los Alamos mind taking over for Rocky Flats and possibly Oak Ridge and

3-10-95 LAM

# Large crowd offers ideas for LANL future

By EVELYN VIGIL  
Editor/Publisher

SANTA FE — About 85 people turned out Thursday night to offer Los Alamos National Laboratory their comments on the future of the lab. Their ideas ranged from safety concerns and the possibility of "robust" warheads to questions on why the number of managers at the lab seems to continue to grow.

Chris Mechels, a former lab employee, asked why the reduction-in-force list at the lab included "60 physicists and no managers."

"Every time I look at the place, you're adding more managers," Mechels said. "Change the RIF policy and allow for RIF-ing managers."

He also suggested that citizen input be included in the evaluation of the laboratory, and that the input should have an effect on upper-

management salaries.

Later in the two-hour session, which started with a presentation by LANL Deputy Manager Jim Jackson, Mechels said he believes that, "The tendency of Los Alamos is to start with an answer, and work the problem backwards."

"The answer is about \$1 billion," Mechels said.

Why, for example, is plutonium such a problem now, he asked, when it was probably a bigger problem in the past with so many more warheads available?

"Is the security of plutonium a decreasing problem or an increasing problem?" he asked. "These functions are probably necessary, but at \$1 billion? Why can't we do it for \$500 million?"

"We need to look at the global

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## LANL

(from Page 1)

issue," said Earle Marie Hanson, a lab employee, in answer to Mechels' questions. She noted that the lab has worked with Russian scientists to develop ways to make their plutonium supply safer, and the lab wants to work on ways of converting plutonium, but, "Right now that costs a lot of money, and we're not getting funded."

A man who said he has worked with technology transfer wanted to know if the tech transfer process could be "expanded and simplified."

Waiting for six months for a cooperative research and development agreement (CRADA) to come through is prohibitively long for a small business, he said, adding that, "Cost factors at the labs are not competitive with the private sector."

Another man asked if the lab would be receiving more nuclear work because there are fewer people here than at Livermore National Laboratory.

Jackson said there are two or three factors involved, including the fact "that we happen to have the facilities here" and that the 43-square-mile LANL site is much larger than Livermore's square-mile site.

Another person in the audience asked, if the lab isn't addressing safety of nuclear warheads but only their reliability, isn't the lab in effect doing research?

nuclear. Even though these plans haven't gone anywhere, they still exist, he said.

A woman who identified herself as a lifelong New Mexican said she wants to see cleanup of the area.

"Where are we going to go in the future?" she asked. She noted that the budget for cleanup has been slashed.

Tyler Mercier, now of Santa Fe, said he wanted to see the industrial partnership portion of the lab's mission made into a much bigger part of the mission.

Dr. Dan Kerlinsky of Physicians for Social Responsibility told the

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crowd, "I'm feeling kind of downcast and kind of ashamed that we couldn't do better in the final report" of the Galvin Commission. Kerlinsky served as a community stakeholder on the panel.

Kerlinsky said that LANL Director Sig Hecker made his day when Hecker, as spokesman for the national labs, presented a vision of the labs working toward "Securing a Sustainable Future."

This would allow the labs to deal with environmental problems and new epidemics and all manner of problems on a global scale, but that

vision was defeated by people on the panel who "said we're doing fine with research right now," Kerlinsky said.

"I came back very discouraged and feel that today," he said.

"How can we make a new kind of partnership between the laboratories and the communities?" he asked. And, "We want our scientific talent to solve the problems of the next 50 years, not the past 50 years."

"We do research on a lot of things, maybe to better understand how to do safety, for example," said Phil Goldstone, of the lab's Nuclear Weapons Technology Office. "Almost anything a scientist does is research," he added.

Mary Riseley of the Los Alamos Study Group said she had read that the lab would be making approximately 20 warheads in the next two years, and, "After that, if there is to be a manufacturing capability, it will be in Los Alamos."

Jackson said he didn't recall anything like that.

Riseley also wanted to know the status of the "robust" warhead, which she understands is under development.

"People have talked about a concept called a 'robust' warhead that may age more gracefully," said Goldstone, adding that, "It's at the talking stage. No more than that."

Riseley also said there is a Department of Energy report, "Sandia Stockpile Life Study," which she believes should be released to the public.

"I think the laboratory has to be clear about what you mean by safety and by reliability," she said.

"Why do weapons have to be reliable? Unless you're going to use them," she asked.

Greg Mello of the Los Alamos Study Group said it looks to many people like LANL is actually increasing the nuclear danger by presenting plans on new weapons which aren't

Publication: Jnl Legacy 1995 to July 2005; Date: Mar 17, 1995; Section: Journal North; Page: 51



## Date--03/17/1995 Edition--Journal North Page--4

### FUND-RAISER WILL SPOOF RIGHT WING

Patrick Armijo JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

In the Newt Gingrich age, it's often hard for liberals to find a place to loosen up, set all their troubles aside and have a rollicking good time.

The Los Alamos Study Group, an organization seeking to move research at Los Alamos National Laboratory away from weapons to peaceful uses, will hold its fourth annual April Fool's Party on April 1.

The party serves as a fund-raiser to help the group. It'll be a costume party. The theme is to poke fun at your favorite or most despised politician.

It's easy to guess who likely will be the butt of this year's jokes. You guessed it: Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Newt Gingrich.

The group will hold its first annual "Nuke Gingrich Look-Alike Contest."

The event will be from 8 p.m. to midnight at the Design Center, 418 Cerrillos Road, on April Fool's Day. The Design Center has waived its normal rental fee.

A \$5 donation at the door will go to the group.

Jean Nichols of La Comunidad, a Penasco environmental group, said a host of other groups committed to "peace and justice" also will participate.

Several people are expected in costumes not based on politicians but on actual issues or new information-age technology, Nichols said.

Someone is expected to show up this year in a "Bottle-Bill" costume and another person will be the "World Wide Web," she said.

Highlights for this year's party will include music by Natural Bourne Fools, a group composed of members of local bands; improvisational and skit comedy routines; and the presentation of the Enchanted Taxpayer Award.

The Enchanted Taxpayer Award is used to illustrate the most wasteful use of the state's taxpayer money in the past year.

Nichols said the group celebrates diversity and if any conservative Republicans want to show up to make fun of "all the peaceniks," they are welcome. But they've got to bring \$5 each.



## Editorial

# Remember what your mama said

Maybe Mother was right when she sent us out the door every morning with the warning of "Don't talk to strangers."

After all, look at what happened to two Los Alamos National Laboratory employees who tried to converse with a member of the Los Alamos Study Group, a Santa Fe group acting as a watchdog of the laboratory.

The lab employees contend that they attended a meeting that was open to the public and they engaged in conversation as private citizens.

The Study Group member interpreted their comments as evidence that perhaps the lab was contemplating a violation of the federal court order telling it to stop construction on the Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Test facility (DAHRT). He told his attorney of the conversation, his attorney called the Justice Department, and federal officials put pressure on the lab employees.

Is this a big deal? You bet.

LANL employees have the right to speak out. Just because they work for the lab doesn't mean they must be muzzled as well. The lab stood up for its employees, and lab managers are to be commended for reiterating that employees can enjoy freedom of speech.

Employees should be cautioned, though, that their comments and questions will be interpreted differently by people who don't work at the lab.

Many lab employees contend that they enjoy no special privileges, that they are kept in the dark, and that they have no effect on lab direction or policy.

All of that is irrelevant to those on outside, many of whom apparently believe that lab employees march in lockstep to the tune called by their managers.

On the other hand, lab employees shouldn't become so bent on converting the non-believers that they stunt their ability to carry on a conversation. Too many lab employees have turned in into missionaries because they believe that they will find just the right word, the right turn of phrase, to make a lab critic realize he has been wrong.

Life doesn't work that way. It's unlikely that lab critics will suddenly "see the light" and turn from their ways, just as it is unlikely that lab employees will see the other point of view.

It isn't smart to ask, for example, "What makes you think the laboratory is complying with the court order?" Sure, the questioner wanted to lead the lab critic into seeing that if he accepts the lab's word on one thing, then he's being inconsistent in failing to take the lab's word on other items.

This gambit failed, and in its failure, it pointed out that not everyone is suited for the rough-and-tumble world outside the lab.

It is true that it's very possible to become inbred in thought and word at the lab, and so we too often think everyone agrees with us. The person who disagrees becomes the anomaly, and we fail to take into account that person's point of view. That's when we come up with these ridiculous situations.

One thing is for certain, and that is that the surest way to end conversation between the lab and its critics is to lock lab employees into their official positions at all time. This is one way to make sure that no one talks.

We hope that both sides will think a little bit before trying to work their magic in the future.

4  
**Opinions**  
Tuesday, March 21, 1995

## Discussions focus on atomic bomb

Dr. Helen Caldicott and Herman Agoyo will take part in a special conference reflecting on 50 years of the atomic bomb at 7 p.m. Friday at the Unitarian Church, Barcelona Street at Galisteo.

Also taking part in the conference, called "Telling the Story," will be Roberto Mondragón, former lieutenant governor, and Frances Harwood, cultural anthropologist.

Caldicott, an Australian doctor who founded Physicians for Social Responsibility, and Agoyo, former governor of San Juan Pueblo, will be introduced by Mary Riseley, co-director of the Los Alamos Study Group.

Admission to the Friday night speech is \$8 and \$5 for seniors and students.

On Saturday, people will convene at the Unitarian Church from 8 to 10 a.m. for a pilgrimage to the Trinity Test Site by carpool. During the trip, people will begin discussing ways to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the bomb. That evening, there will be an April Fools' celebration party.

On Sunday at Plaza Resolana, people who participated in discussion groups will give reports about their ideas. A closing ceremony is scheduled at T'sankawi on the Pajarito Plateau, in Bandelier National Monument.

Cost for the entire weekend is \$55, including the Friday evening talk.

Telephone the Los Alamos Study Group at 982-7747 for more information. Or, call 989-4812.

## Caldicott to speak at LANL

Dr. Helen Caldicott, founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility and an anti-nuclear activist, will speak at a Los Alamos National Laboratory discussion on the health effects of radiation.

The discussion, free and open to the public, is scheduled for Thursday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the Civic Auditorium, a news release said.

After Caldicott's talk, four other speakers are scheduled to make brief presentations: Dr. George Voelz of Los Alamos National Laboratory; William Athas of the New Mexico Department of Health; Dr. Dan

Kerlinsky, president of the New Mexico chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility and a member of the Galvin Task Force that examined the futures of the Department of Energy national laboratories; and Gaurav Rajen of Mission Research Corp and currently contracted with San Ildefonso Pueblo.

A question- and-answer period will follow the presentations.

The event is sponsored by LANL's Our Common Ground, LANL's Stakeholder Involvement Office, and LANL's Environment, Safety, and Health Division.

3-23-95 TN

# A dialogue on openness

By JOHN BARTLIT  
For Our Common Ground  
and the Laboratory  
Stakeholder Involvement Office

For 24 years, I've authored most of the columns on citizen advocacy seen here every second Sunday. Besides environment, I've written on the benefits of joint press releases, mutual openness, what's gained by dialogue, ills of bureaucracy, and the need to give the whole story.

My topic today is all these, but my hat is changed. I tell of a recent embarrassment about a rare public program. For the first time, I write here as an affiliate of two Laboratory groups—Our Common Ground and the Stakeholder Involvement Office. These two, with the Environment, Safety, and Health (ESH) Division, are co-sponsors of an important and lively program coming this Thursday to our mountain town.

The formal press release for the event reads:

The evening of Thursday, March 30, is the date for a varied program at the Los Alamos Civic Auditorium (7:30-9 p.m.) on "The Health Effects of Radiation." A featured speaker is the renowned anti-nuclear activist Dr. Helen Caldicott, author of *If You Love This Planet*, *Missile Envy*, and *Nuclear Madness* and co-founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility.

Dr. Caldicott's talk will be followed by briefer talks and discussion from a wide spectrum of panelists, who are:

- Dr. George Voelz of the Los Alamos National Laboratory,
- Dr. William Athas of the New Mexico Department of Health,
- Dr. Dan Kerlinsky of NM

## Dr. Helen Caldicott

Internationally renowned physician, writer, and lecturer, Dr. Helen Caldicott, winner of over 50 international awards and accolades, will be in New Mexico for three days only. She will discuss nuclear issues and the effects of radioactivity on humans and the environment. There will be question and answer periods and a book signing of *If You Love This Planet*, and *Nuclear Madness*, which will be available for purchase after each lecture. Hospitality will be provided.

### ALBUQUERQUE

When: Wednesday, March 29th, 7:00 to 9:00 P.M.

Where: UNM Woodward Hall Room 101

Admission: \$5.00 General

\$3.00 Students and Seniors

### LOS ALAMOS

When: Thursday, March 30th, 12:30 to 2:00 P.M.

Where: Los Alamos National Lab, Physics Lab Auditorium

Admission: Free To The Public

When: Thursday, March 30th, 7:30 to 9:00 P.M.

Where: Los Alamos High School, Civic Auditorium

Admission: Free To The Public

### SANTA FE, Keynote Speaker

When: Friday, March 31th, 7 to 9 P.M.

Where: Unitarian Church

Admission: \$ 8.00 General

\$5.00 Students and Seniors

Sponsored by: Los Alamos Study Group, UNM National Organization for Women, UNM Greens, Progressive Student Alliance, Amazon, All Peoples Coalition, People for Peace, and others

For more information contact:

Peggy Prince 505-989-4812 Santa Fe

Sharon Williams 505-296-3036 Albuquerque

Physicians for Social Responsibility and a member of DOE's recent Galvin Task Force, and

•Dr. Gaurav Rajen of Mission Research Corp., currently on contract to the Pueblo of San Ildefonso. The evening will conclude with questions to panelists from the audience.

Co-sponsors of the program are three Laboratory organiza-

tions—Our Common Ground; the Stakeholder Involvement Office (SIO); and the Environment, Safety, and Health (ESH) Division. The program moderator—Ms. Theresa Strottman—is provided by the Los Alamos League of Women Voters.

The co-sponsors emphasize: "Every effort has been made to provide a level forum to the

diversity of speakers. Our aim is for people of all persuasions to come to listen—really listen—to other views. The topic raises the frequent complaint from every camp that those with differing views never listen."

The program will also be given in the afternoon (March 30, 12:30-2 p.m.) for Laboratory employees at the Physics Auditorium.

I drafted the press notice and cleared it with the co-sponsors and the Laboratory's Public Affairs. I cleared the wording also with Peggy Prince, my Santa Fe contact for Dr. Caldicott. Peggy has worked hard with me to find good, even-handed solutions on all specifics of the program. The details range from title and content, to format, to panelists, to the words in this column, down to book sales in the lobby by her folks and local stores. We even discussed whether to have flowers on the table. I received her comments on my draft notice near 7 p.m. Wednesday a week ago at the Sweeney Convention Center, at a public meeting about the citizens' advisory board (CAB) to the DOE. Peggy favored dropping the possibly contentious sentence second to last, which we agreed to discuss more the next day.

After the CAB meeting ended near 8:45 p.m., I happened to notice a small pile of yellow flyers on a chair near the front by the side of the room. I took one as I walked out. It surprised me.

The text of the flyer is included in the box in the middle of this column.

Why do these words stop me enough to write this column? Because of differences I see

(Please see OPEN, Page A-7)

**OPEN****(from Page A-4)**

between the flyer and our agreed joint press release for the Los Alamos program (given at the top of my column). For example, the flyer mentions no panelists, no moderator, and a less clear topic. The flyer mentions a book sales and signing in the afternoon: we agreed not to sell books in the afternoon. The flyer's list of sponsors may be OK for the other dates, but it is not the list in our agreed joint press release for the Los Alamos program.

As usual in my columns, I mull on what I see. I talked at length with Peggy and am sure of the details. She informed me the flyers (about 100 printed) were not sent to the news media, but were only handed to friends. In other words, she viewed it roughly as an "internal memo." Peggy omitted our sponsorship because she assumed (rightly) that would be our choice. Peggy says (close to rightly) that what's in the flyer is true. The groups listed on

the flyer arranged to pay for Helen's visit to New Mexico and sponsored most of her talks. Yet, as my columns push, what's not said may matter more than what is.

I ascribe the slipups to "the slough of bureaucracy" that mires every person and organization that does anything, however small. Miscoordination, miscues, and mistakes.

And I see more. I see an occasional Laboratory communication leave out something that's honestly thought too small to merit time or space. But our neighbors may see the missing details as large, just as I saw the missing details in the flyer. Some neighbors at those times have leapt to thoughts about duplicity, conspiracy, bad faith, or, at the very least, insensitivity.

What in this story is worth keeping? Greater dialogue would have saved the confusion over the flyer. This joint press release saves keen debate over extraneous matters. Peggy Prince and I recommend the

model as useful to our respective interests.

Peggy adds these words: "I think there is tremendous value that has been gained by these negotiations and the greater contact and communication between the Lab and ourselves. We all have high hopes that our efforts will bear very positive fruit during Dr. Caldicott's visit to Los Alamos."

We all have trouble coordinating our busy "bureaucracies." The bigger, the more trouble. We all have trouble avoiding small, unthinking mistakes. We also all have real and important issues to talk about together. The issues are far more important than flawed flyers or endless cross talk about the size and aim of common human misfires in communication.

Important issues are topics such as "The Health Effects of Radiation." Come, listen, and engage in an honest dialogue, March 30, 7:30 p.m. at the Civic Auditorium.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: IN BRIEF  
Author: The New Mexican  
Date: March 29, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B5

Discussions focus on atomic bomb

Dr. Helen Caldicott and Herman Agoyo will take part in a special conference reflecting on 50 years of the atomic bomb at 7 p.m. Friday at the Unitarian Church, Barcelona Street at Galisteo.

Also taking part in the conference, called "Telling the Story," will be Roberto Mondragon, former lieutenant governor, and Frances Harwood, cultural anthropologist.

Caldicott, an Australian doctor who founded Physicians for Social Responsibility, and Agoyo, former governor of San Juan Pueblo, will be introduced by Mary Riseley, co-director of the **Los Alamos Study Group**.

Admission to the Friday night speech is \$8 and \$5 for seniors and students.

On Saturday, people will convene at the Unitarian Church from 8 to 10 a.m. for a pilgrimage to the Trinity Test Site by carpool. During the trip, people will begin discussing ways to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the bomb. That evening, there will be an April Fools' celebration party.

On Sunday at Plaza Resolana, people who participated in discussion groups will give reports about their ideas. A closing ceremony is scheduled at T'sankawi on the Pajarito Plateau, in Bandelier National Monument.

Cost for the entire weekend is \$55, including the Friday evening talk.

Telephone the **Los Alamos Study Group** at 982-7747 for more information. Or, call 989-4812.

Author: The New Mexican  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B5

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## Date--03/29/1995 Edition--Journal North Page-- 3

### BRIEFS

#### ZONING PANEL URGES

#### TRAIL PROTECTION

The Extraterritorial Zoning Authority on Tuesday became the latest public body to approve a resolution urging developers to accommodate and protect trails when planning subdivisions.

Trails advocate David Gold said the next step is to start work on a legally binding ordinance that would mandate trail protection. Gold said an executive committee of trail users, property owners and developers will meet April 10 to begin work on the drafting of an ordinance. He said all committee meetings will be public.

The Santa Fe County Commission approved a similar resolution earlier this month.

Trails enthusiasts envision a network of trails, usable by equestrians and bicyclists as well as hikers, that would link downtown Santa Fe with rural parts of the county.

Because of rapid development near the city, many traditional trails are being blocked or covered over, Gold and others say.

#### NEW JUDGE ASSIGNED

#### TO SINGER'S CASE

TAOS -- Country singer Lynn Anderson filed a notice Tuesday to have District Judge Joseph Caldwell excused from deciding whether to extend a temporary restraining order barring Anderson and her ex-boyfriend from having any contact with each other.

Caldwell, of the 8th Judicial District, was scheduled to hear the motion Tuesday, but the case has been assigned to Judge Peggy Nelson.

Taos songwriter Mentor Ralph Williams had been granted a restraining order March 17 after alleging continuous harassment by Anderson after the break-up of a 12-year relationship, according to the petition seeking the order.

Anderson's Taos attorney, Elizabeth Musselman, filed the notice seeking Caldwell's excusal, according to court documents.

-- Andrew Stiny

#### LOS ALAMOS GROUP

#### TO HEAR PHYSICIAN

Dr. Helen Caldicott, author and co-founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, will speak Friday evening at the Unitarian Church of Santa Fe, 107 W. Barcelona Road.

The Los Alamos Study Group and the All Peoples Coalition are sponsoring Caldicott's talk as part of a weekend gathering called "Telling the Story," which will "reflect on 50 years of living with the bomb," says a news release.

Mary Riseley of the study group said the evening begins with a news conference at 6:30 p.m.

Caldicott will speak after a talk at 7 p.m. by Grace Thorpe, director of Native Americans for a Clean Environment of Tabequah, Okla., and daughter of athlete Jim Thorpe. Herman Agoyo, former San Juan Pueblo governor and now development consultant to Picuris Pueblo, will speak after Caldicott, Riseley said.

Caldicott, a physician who in the early 1970s began describing the health dangers of radioactivity exposure, also founded Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament.

# Caldicott: Earth is acutely ill

0 Pages

50¢

## Concerned about Radiation



JOHN MCHALE/Monitor

Dr. Helen Caldicott speaks at Civic Auditorium.

By EVELYN VIGIL  
Editor/Publisher

Dr. Helen Caldicott, co-founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, told an audience of nearly 200 Thursday that even if they didn't agree with her on radiation, "That's good, because it opens up the critical thinking."

Caldicott said her eyes were opened to the dangers of radiation when she returned to Australia after living in the United States in the 1960s. She became radicalized in the United States, and she learned how a democracy works, she said.

When she returned to Australia, she realized the French were testing nuclear weapons on an atoll in the Pacific, and she wanted it to stop because, "As a physician, I learned how radioactive isotopes concentrate" in the food chain, she said.

She wrote a letter to the editor of a local newspaper, and the editor declined to print the letter. She persisted; the letter was printed; and Caldicott went on television that night to talk about the dangers of radiation.

"I've made many mistakes," she said, "but the way I've learned is to stand up in public and speak your truth." If you're wrong, say you're wrong and say this is the truth now, she added.

"I've always been fascinated with nuclear weapons and genetic diseases," she said, adding that she has focused on cystic fibrosis. There are 3,000 known genetically-caused diseases. 500 of the diseases are genetically dominant, and most are incurable, she said.

The danger with radioactivity, she said, is the long latency period — five years to 60 or 70 years — involved before a person develops genetic mutations and cancer.

For example, "Every male in North America has a small load of plutonium in his testicles from testing in the 1950s and '60s," she said. "What it means for future generations, who knows?"

Physicians are guilty of increasing the exposure to radiation because "we do X-rays because we're scared of lawyers," she said. "Every dose you get adds to the risk of getting cancer."

She talked of the different kinds of radiation, and how radiation can affect the regulatory gene in a human cell and cause uninhibited cell growth, or cancer.

"Our guinea pig population" has been the Hiroshima and Nagasaki population," she said, noting that most of the information on cancer development has come from studying the survivors of the atomic bombs in Japan, she said.

By studying their cancer rates, it appears that different cancers have different latency periods, she said. For example, breast cancer, lung cancer and stomach cancer come quite early, while cancer of the bone marrow develops much later.

"I'm not talking about the morality of dropping the bomb," she said.

However, the creation of plutonium for the bombs has now led to more than 1,000 metric tons of plutonium in the world by the year 2000, she said. "When I say tons, it might not mean much to you, but as a biologist, it takes my breath away."

Plutonium enters the body via the respiratory system and lodges in the lungs where it irradiates a small volume of cells. Plutonium can cross the placenta and affect a developing fetus, she said.

(See CALDICOTT, Page 6)



# Pediatrician criticizes

Friday, March 31, 1995 THE NEW MEXICAN B-3

## LANL weapons' programs

By KATHLEENE PARKER  
For The New Mexican

LOS ALAMOS — Australian pediatrician and co-founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility Helen Caldicott denounced continued United States nuclear proliferation during a panel discussion at Los Alamos National Laboratory on Thursday.

The 56-year-old physician, author and grandmother triggered jeers and laughter from the audience when she criticized nuclear contamination at Los Alamos.

"I think you ought to evacuate this place. It is too contaminated. You shouldn't work here," she said, after talking about the health effects of radiation exposure.

The event was sponsored by three lab groups, Our Common Ground, the Stakeholder's Involvement Office and the Environmental, Safety and Health Division. The discussion was moderated by the League of Women Voters, but like a hurricane next to a quiet stream, Caldicott dominated the event.

She criticized the United States for putting most nuclear weapons plutonium cores into storage rather than destroying them.

"The reality is the Cold War is over. The reality is the United States is a model for the whole world. If you get rid of nuclear weapons . . . only then will other countries get rid of their weapons," she said.

She disputed those who claim nuclear weapons ended the Cold War. It ended through Divine intervention and physicians' efforts to publicize the effects of nuclear war, she said.

Caldicott will join Herman Agoyo, former Governor of the San Juan Pueblo, former Lt. Governor and Green Party candidate for governor of New Mexico Roberto Mondragón and cultural ecologist Frances Harwood in a three-day conference at the Unitarian Church in Santa Fe. The conference schedule:

■ 7 p.m. today, a talk by Caldicott and Agoyo, introduced by Mary Riseley, co-director of the Los Alamos Study Group.

■ Between 8 and 10 a.m. Saturday, participants

Caldicott also offered an impassioned warning about the growing threat that terrorists might detonate a nuclear device.

Another Physicians for Social Responsibility panel member, Daniel Kelvinsky, a child psychiatrist at the University of New Mexico, said he feared that hundreds of toxins in the environment might weaken human immune systems and combine with overcrowding from population growth to cause epidemics.

Caldicott said radiation exposure is cumulative.

Alpha radiation from plutonium is stopped by skin or paper, but if a plutonium particle is inhaled or swallowed, it can cause cell damage that might lead to cancer in two to 70 years, she said. Plutonium is more readily absorbed by the body when chlorinated water is present, she said.

Retired LANL physician George Voelz said that most exposure is from background radiation, X-rays and consumer products such as smoke detectors, fossil fuels and false teeth. Radiation causes cancer but not at low levels, he said.

Gaurav Rajen, a consultant working for San Ildefonso Pueblo, challenged assertions that lab workers have low rates of cancer. Workers from "off the Hill," — workers who handled the dirtiest materials and commuted back to homes outside Los Alamos — were often exposed to the most radiation but have not been studied, he said.

When asked how the United States was to deal with rogue countries with nuclear weapons, and if it was possible nuclear weapons ended the Cold War, Caldicott angrily replied, "Could the U.S. be called the rogue country that initiated the Cold War in the first place? People in glass houses cannot throw stones."

will convene for a pilgrimage to the Trinity Test Site by carpool. An evening April Fools' celebration party for \$5 will benefit the Los Alamos Study Group.

■ At Plaza Resolana, Mondragón will give a talk on alternative futures. A brunch and "participatory storyweaving" with Frances Harwood follows.

Cost is \$55, including tonight's talk. Organizers encourage people to attend, whatever they're able to pay.

Call 982-7747 for information.

# Disarmament by 2000, nukes foe predicts

► Physicians for Social Responsibility co-founder says nuclear disarmament will happen faster than we think.

BY PATRICK ARMIJO  
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

The woman who led the fight to stop French atmospheric testing of nuclear

weapons and the co-founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility said she believes that nuclear disarmament is within reach by the year 2000.

"Never in my heart of hearts — never, never, never — did I think the arms race would end," Helen Caldicott told an overflow crowd Friday at the Santa Fe Unitarian Church.

Mikhail Gorbachev, she said, led the world away from the arms race in an amazingly short time. She said that a similar pace is likely for international nuclear disarmament.

In fact, she said, the pace needed to achieve nuclear disarmament has to be rapid because society is at a crux. Continuing to live with nuclear weapons will inevitably lead to disaster, she predicted.

"We've got about to the millennium to do it (disarmament), four or five years. That may sound short, but it's enough time. I'm an optimist. It's easy once you get people thinking properly," she said.

Caldicott says she believes that without disarmament, nuclear weapons will eventu-

ally land in the hands of terrorists.

She said she's surprised there has been no nuclear terrorism yet.

Tactics to bring about a nuclear free-world should be flexible, she said.

At first, efforts in Australia to raise the alarm against French atmospheric testing were easy, she said, "because Australians hate the French anyway. They think they're arrogant."

But another fight, to end uranium mining

See **DISARMAMENT** ► PAGE 3

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1995 **JOURNAL NORTH** 3

# Disarmament by 2000, nukes foe predicts

From **PAGE 1**

in Australia, proved more daunting.

The mining ban was not supported by the Australian media. So to get the word out, she began going to labor union meetings in her heavily unionized country, she said.

Speaking to the Trade and Labour Council in Adelaide, Caldicott said she hit upon a unique way of holding the union men's attention.

"I talked about medical effects

of radiation on testicles. You could hear a pin drop," she quipped. "Australian men don't care about much, but they do care about their testicles."

In April, the non-proliferation treaty is up for renewal. Caldicott said she plans a full-page advertisement in the New York Times — showing the World Trade Towers in the background with text mentioning the possibility of a nuclear terrorist bombing in the future.

She said she hopes the advertisement will be signed by the most notable of the original Cold Warriors: George Kennan to

Robert McNamara.

Caldicott came to Santa Fe as part of a conference of anti-nuclear activist called "Telling the Story," which is aimed at providing forums to reflect on the 50th anniversary of the A-bomb.

Herman Agoyo, former governor of San Juan Pueblo, told the crowd his fondest wish is that Los Alamos National Laboratory's ground will someday be returned to the San Ildefonso Pueblo.

The conference is co-sponsored by the Los Alamos Study Group and the statewide All Peoples Coalition. Also, a contingent of

Japanese visitors, residents of the Acoma and Laguna pueblos and members of the Texas-based Red River Peace Network will take part in events to reflect and commemorate living with nuclear weapons for 50 years.

The conference continues today with a car caravan to the Trinity Test site near Alamogordo. A prayer circle will be held at the site.

Tonight, an April Fools' Day Dance will be held to benefit the Los Alamos Study Group at the Design Center in Santa Fe. Admission is \$5.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: CRITICS FEAR LAB WILL KILL OUTREACH EFFORT  
Author: Kathleen Parker  
Date: April 9, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B1

LOS ALAMOS -- Some local government officials and peace activists are concerned about the fate of a public outreach program at Los Alamos National Laboratory. LANL deputy director Jim Jackson confirmed in a telephone interview Saturday that the lab is studying the possibility of placing the 2-year-old Stakeholder's Involvement Office under the authority of the lab's public affairs office.

The lab created the Stakeholder's Involvement Office in 1993 in response to a mandate from Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary that Department of Energy facilities must involve the public in decision-making processes.

If the change happens, it might be an indicator that O'Leary's influence is declining, said Greg Mello of the **Los Alamos Study Group**, a peace activists' group in Santa Fe.

Jackson said the reorganization is just one option being studied to streamline outreach work.

"As to whether there will be any organizational changes, we have not set any particular course at this time," he said.

Mello said some at the lab want to be rid of the Stakeholder's Involvement Office, which he said, while far from perfect, has made an effort to reach out to New Mexicans.

The office has tried to build understanding and increase trust, Mello said, through such activities as sponsoring a recent lab visit by anti-nuclear activist Helen Caldicott.

However, he said, the public affairs office "is primarily devoted to propaganda. They construe their role as making good news for the lab and burying bad news."

San Ildefonso Pueblo Gov. Gilbert Sanchez echoed the comment, saying, "From my past experience with the public affairs office, it has always been the situation that they are always trying to con the public."

Rio Arriba County Manager Lorenzo Valdez, who said he was speaking as a private citizen, agreed.

"I am really not happy at all. I don't think it bodes well for public involvement," he said. "At the present time, they are at least moving in the right direction -- I think some progress is being made."

Despite such support, Mello said, some at the lab want to be rid of the Stakeholders Involvement Office.

"The impetus for this move seems to be coming at least in part from reactionary elements within the lab -- many powerful people in the laboratory do not want public involvement," he said.

Author: Kathleen Parker  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B1

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## Date--04/21/1995 Edition--Final Page--D1

### ILLEGAL ANIMAL TEST EVIDENCE SOUGHT

**Donna Olmstead JOURNAL STAFF WRITER**

#### COALITION TARGETS MEDICAL RESEARCH

A newly formed coalition of environmentalists and animal activists is offering a \$500 reward for evidence of experiments in a Department of Energy research lab that violate federal laws for animal protection.

John Stroud, a Santa Fe attorney with the Los Alamos Study Group and a member of the Coalition for Research Ethics and Accountability, said the animal experiments "represent violence."

The experiments are conducted at the Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute. ITRI is directed by the Lovelace Institute for the DOE at a remote site on the southern edge of Kirtland Air Force Base.

Stroud said scientists have enough evidence of the effects of nuclear radiation on human subjects both in Japan and in the United States without conducting further experiments.

"What does it add to that body of knowledge to kill a few more beagles?" Stroud asked during his presentation at a news conference Thursday.

Tim Ashby, who worked at the medical research lab briefly, said at the news conference he saw a skinned beagle hanging from its legs during a tour of the lab.

Dr. Joe Mauderly, the lab's director, a veterinarian, said in a separate interview that experiments conducted at ITRI were "done in the most humane way possible for the most important purposes."

He said low-level radiation animal experiments make up about 20 percent of the lab's work. Other work includes understanding the disease process, such as a current study about what triggers asthma in children.

"We can manipulate animals in a way we cannot manipulate humans," Mauderly said.

The coalition is made up of Physicians for Responsible Medicine, Medical Research Modernization Committee, Los Alamos Study Group, Southwest Environmental Center, La Comunidad, Forest Guardians, Nuremberg Actions, Chemical Weapons Working Group and Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection Inc.

Patricia Wolff, researcher for Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection Inc., said in a report, "The Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute: Hazardous to Your Health," that the lab in 1993 used 10,000 animals for research.

Of those, about 4,700 animals were used for experiments involving "pain or distress," she wrote, quoting U.S. Department of Agriculture data. The animals included dogs, monkeys, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, sheep, goats, rats and mice, she said.

Santa Fe veterinarian Hugh Wheir, an individual member of the coalition and president of Animal Alliance, said at the news conference that ITRI "squanders taxpayers' money on redundant experiments."

He said applying the data collected from animals to human conditions goes beyond the realm of the scientific method.

Dr. Brandon Reines, a Washington, D.C., medical historian who is president of the Center for Health Science Policy, said that the lab has used its results to show what it wants to demonstrate.

"They've used it to promote their phony doctrine that low-level radiation is harmless," Reines said. "There's no real science to animal testing, it's a marketing technique."

Representatives at the news conference said that the lab's use of radioactive materials had caused pollution of the groundwater around the lab.

However, state Environment Department geologist Dennis McQuillan said that uranium found in the groundwater is natural uranium that has not been altered and comes from the wastewater lagoons used at the lab for regular sewer waste for about 30 years.

He said the waste could unintentionally come from the experiments conducted at the lab, or could be a result of a chemical reaction from the wastewater.

The state is working with the lab to develop a way to clean up the groundwater, McQuillan said.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: N-WEAPONS CLEANUP TAKES POLITICAL BEATING  
Author: Susan Hirshberg, Greg Mello  
Date: April 26, 1995  
Section: OUTLOOK/EDITORIAL  
Page: A5

One of the most immediate effects of the change of party leadership in Congress has been the concerted attack on nuclear weapons cleanup. Between the Clinton Administration and Congress, Environmental Restoration and Waste Management money has been cut drastically. Citizens of New MEXico should be concerned about these cuts for a variety of reasons. There is evidence that the health of people near nuclear sites all round the country is already being affected by nuclear and toxic contamination. If sites are not cleaned up and prevented from polluting the environment in the future, the effect on health of people in neighboring communities is likely to increase. THIS is a particularly crucial issue for New MEXico because we are being targeted to receive more nuclear waste, weapons storage and weapons programs in the future; all of which can contaminate us and our land.

We are only now beginning to realize the extent to which sites such as Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories have been contaminating the surrounding communities. We will need to be able to have some recourse for remediation of contamination as it comes up. If the Waste management budget is decreased significantly, we may have more materials reaching the public and the environment. There is a proposal in the DOE to cut back cleanup funding on a priority basis which, if effected, would mean cuts at New Mexico sites would be particularly severe in comparison to places like ROcky Flats in Colorado or Hanford in Washington. To add insult to injury, money for cleanup is being cut while the budget for defense programs within DOE is actually increasing by over \$2 billion over the next five years! INcluded in the increase are systems applicable to design of new weapons, such as the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrotest (DAHRT) facility at LANL.

For the above reasons, we believe it is very important to join in the national campaign to try to preserve cleanup money. We can join this campaign by urging our senators and representatives to oppose additional cuts in the DOE FY 1995 and 1996 Environmental Management Budgets. We can also ask for the support of the governor and attorney general's office to enforce existing cleanup contracts, as a result of environmental management budget cuts.

Please write, call, or visit your congressional representatives and state officials and soon as possible. Congress will be voting on the budget soon after the members begin the new session. We need to get through to them now!

Susan Hirshberg is the waste and contamination director for Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety. Greg Mello is the co-director for the **Los Alamos Study Group** of Santa Fe.

Author: Susan Hirshberg, Greg Mello  
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## Activist takes 'shame' to the U.N.

By KATHLEENE PARKER  
For The New Mexican

A Santa Fean is among activists from around the world now gathered at the United Nations to work for peace.

Mary Risely, co-founder of Santa Fe's Los Alamos Study Group, is on the front lines of those lobbying U.N. delegates pending renewal of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, said Greg Mello of the Study Group.

Risely, a fourth-generation New Mexican and daughter of a former three-star Marine general, is seeing firsthand a global push against nuclear weapons that contrasts sharply with Los Alamos National Laboratory's weapons work, he said.

Risely's knowledge of LANL

and of nuclear weapons technology has given her special prestige among hundreds of peace activists from 48 disarmament groups attending the month-long NPT Review and Extension Conference, she said in a phone interview.

"My main feeling while I am here is shame ... shame that America is a driver in nuclear weapons proliferation," she said.

The treaty came into force in 1970 and outlaws nuclear weapons for 173 nations but approves them for the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia — countries that want to retain their weapons through long-term treaty renewal, she said. Other nations favor short-term renewals, dependent upon moving toward universal disarmament.

Such nations see nuclear weap-

ons as the same as biological or chemical weapons and want them banned, she said.

They fear they could be the target of a nuclear power and chafe under inequity caused by the treaty, she said. Only nuclear powers, for example, have veto power on the U.N. Security Council.

They also see a double standard. Countries wanting nuclear weapons quickly point to nuclear nations as justification for their goals, she said.

# Critics fear lab will kill outreach effort

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By KATHLEENE PARKER

For The New Mexican

5/9/95

LOS ALAMOS — Some local government officials and peace activists are concerned about the fate of a public outreach program at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

LANL deputy director Jim Jackson confirmed in a telephone interview Saturday that the lab is studying the possibility of placing the 2-year-old Stakeholder's Involvement Office under the authority of the lab's public

affairs office.

The lab created the Stakeholder's Involvement Office in 1993 in response to a mandate from Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary that Department of Energy facilities must involve the public in decision-making processes.

If the change happens, it might be an indicator that O'Leary's influence is declining, said Greg Mello of the Los Alamos Study Group, a peace activists' group in Santa Fe.

Jackson said the reorganization is just one option being studied to streamline outreach work.

"As to whether there will be any organizational changes, we have not set any particular course at this time," he said.

Mello said some at the lab want to be rid of the Stakeholder's Involvement Office, which he said, while far from perfect, has made an effort to reach out to New Mexicans.

The office has tried to build understanding and increase trust, Mello said, through such activities as sponsoring a recent lab visit by anti-nuclear activist Helen Caldicott.

However, he said, the public

affairs office "is primarily devoted to propaganda. They construe their role as making good news for the lab and burying bad news."

San Ildefonso Pueblo Gov. Gilbert Sanchez echoed the comment, saying, "From my past experience with the public affairs office, it has always been the situation that they are always trying to con the public."

Rio Arriba County Manager Lorenzo Valdez, who said he was speaking as a private citizen, agreed.

"I am really not happy at all. I

don't think it bodes well for public involvement," he said. "At the present time, they are at least moving in the right direction — I think some progress is being made."

Despite such support, Mello said, some at the lab want to be rid of the Stakeholders Involvement Office.

"The impetus for this move seems to be coming at least in part from reactionary element within the lab — many powerful people in the laboratory do not want public involvement," he said.



5-10-95

# Report OKs DARHT course

## Critic says DOE study is just justification, not analysis

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By **KEITH EASTHOUSE**  
The New Mexican

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Seven years after beginning construction of a nuclear weapons test facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory, the U.S. Department of Energy has released a study of the project's environmental impact.

The draft statement, which by law is supposed to be done before a project is undertaken, essentially endorses the course that the DOE and the laboratory have followed since the late 1980s.

The report says the \$124 million project doesn't pose a significant hazard to public health or the environment. It recommends that the agency finish building the Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility, known as DARHT.

Mary Riseley of the Los Alamos Study Group, a Santa Fe nuclear watchdog group, said DOE is using the document to justify the half-completed facility.

She said, for example, that there is no real analysis in the report of whether DARHT, a giant X-ray machine that would try to detect flaws in nuclear

weapons components, is needed.

"It's clear this is a document based on 'what I say is true,'" Riseley said.

U.S. District Judge Edwin Mechem in January ordered the DOE to halt construction of the facility pending completion of an environmental impact statement. That ruling came three months after the agency, under pressure from environmentalists, agreed to do the study.

DOE and laboratory officials in the late 1980s had decided internally to exempt DARHT from rigorous environmental review before beginning construction.

Mechem late last week rejected the Energy Department's request that he cede jurisdiction over the case. Mechem said he would retain jurisdiction over DARHT until 30 days after DOE releases the final environmental impact statement in the fall.

That means that should environmentalists believe the final statement is a sham, they could appeal to Mechem, who would then be in a position to rule on whether the document is valid.

If he were to rule it's inadequate, the DARHT

Please see **DARHT**, Page A-2

# DARHT

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Continued from Page A-1

project would be delayed even further.

Riseley threatened legal action against DOE if the final version of the report is not substantially different.

"If DOE can't do it better than this, I have no doubt we'll be back in court," Riseley said.

Typically, final versions of environmental impact statements do not differ significantly from draft versions.

Key to Mechem's ruling in January was his position that a rigorous public review of DARHT's environmental impacts — including the release of toxins into the atmosphere — should have occurred before a decision was made to proceed with the project.

DARHT is the centerpiece of DOE's emerging "stockpile stewardship" program, an effort to ensure the safety and reliability of the country's nuclear arsenal

in the absence of underground tests.

The draft study rejected a number of alternatives to proceeding with DARHT, including upgrading an already existing test facility at Los Alamos known as PHERMEX.

It also rejected modifying the project by containing explosions associated with the facility in vessels or buildings to reduce the impact on the environment.

The outdoor explosions would release toxic materials such as beryllium, lead and depleted uranium into the atmosphere. The DARHT experiments would take place on laboratory property.

The report also rejected the option of not using plutonium in some of the experiments.

"There would be very little difference in the environmental impacts among the alternatives (that were) analyzed," the report said.

The report said the contamina-

tion of soil with depleted uranium would be lower if the explosions were contained or done indoors.

On the other hand, the report said that contained explosions would "increase the calculated worker dose from radioactive materials."

DOE will be taking public comments on the draft statement until June 26.

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# Safety groups trash DARHT impact study

BY PATRICK ARMUJO  
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

A draft environmental-impact statement of a partly built nuclear-weapons-testing facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory was done hastily and with little examination of alternatives, said Kathleen Sabo of Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety.

"This is a rush job, no question. It truly is a justification for the already constructed portion of the facility," Sabo said.

But Diana Webb, U.S. Department of Energy project manager for the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Test Facility, called DARHT, said many of the criticisms are matters of public policy beyond the scope of an environmental-impact statement.

"The department feels it has taken an honest look at six alternatives that would provide differ-

ent ways to meet the need for hydrodynamic testing that's been identified by the president and Congress," Webb said.

The draft shows little difference in environmental impacts among the six alternatives.

DARHT will be used to test components of nuclear weapons to ensure their safety and reliability. It was authorized by both President Clinton and Congress as means of testing weapons in the absence of underground nuclear tests.

Clinton in July 1992 extended a moratorium on underground testing of nuclear weapons, which the United States and Russia had agreed to during the Bush administration.

Sabo said serious questions about the draft remain, and she said Concerned Citizens and another group, the Los Alamos Study Group, would challenge

the final environmental statement in court if it's based on the draft's findings.

The two anti-nuclear-weapons groups successfully received a court injunction in January preventing continued construction of the test site until an environmental-impact statement was final.

"There will be a serious court challenge if they adopt this EIS," Sabo said.

An existing facility at the lab, the Pulsed High Energy Radiation Machine Emitting X-Rays, called PHERMEX, and another facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California should be considered as a replacement to DARHT, she said.

The draft environmental-impact statement, released Friday, states that PHERMEX, built in 1963, and the Flash X-Ray, built at Lawrence Livermore in 1983, lack the technical capability to meet

testing needs.

Sabo also said the DARHT could be used to aid the development of new nuclear weapons, and sends "the wrong message" when negotiations are under way to extend the Nuclear Non-Prolif-

eration Treaty.

Webb said, "We want to emphasize that no decision has been made on the facility, and it won't be made until the public has time to review material and provide input."

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: OLD ATTITUDES THREATEN LANL OUTREACH OFFICE  
Author: Kathleene Parker  
Date: May 15, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B3

LOS ALAMOS -- An outreach office at Los Alamos National Laboratory, meant to give the public a voice in lab operations, may not succeed because of attitudes at the lab. That is the opinion of peace activists asked to comment on the effectiveness of Stakeholder's Involvement Office.

Juan Montes of Questa is head of the Rural Alliance for Military Accountability. Montes said the Stakeholder's Involvement Office has significantly increased openness over what it was when the lab's public information office handled outreach through what he called "staged" events. "And that is putting it mildly," he said.

"I am not a big fan of the SIO office, but we saw them as at least a move toward more openness," he said. "The big improvement is that at least they listen, but then things stop there."

LANL created the Stakeholder's Involvement Office in 1993 in response to a mandate from Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary that DOE facilities must involve the public in decision-making processes, said Harry Otway, who heads the office.

The Stakeholder's Involvement Office's 16 employees try to act as a bridge between lab technical people and the public, Otway said. The involvement office holds tours, workshops and meetings, he said. It recently co-sponsored a talk by anti-nuclear activist Helen Caldicott in the interest of building understanding, he said.

A recent proposal to move the involvement office under the authority of the lab's public relations office sparked criticism from peace groups who fear it would put the fledgling involvement office at risk of becoming a public relations apparatus.

Lab spokesman John Gustafson said the proposal is still being studied by lab management. Another spokesman, Leroy Apodaca, said the move was being considered only because of concerns raised by the public about too many meetings by too many different lab and DOE agencies.

"This is an era of issue-by-issue accountability and people don't trust officials to make decisions for them, they want to participate (themselves) in each decision to some extent," he said, referring to concerns about health risks associated with weapons work at DOE facilities.

The involvement office is hindered by old attitudes, said Greg Mello of the Los Alamos Study Group, a Santa Fe peace activists' group.

"The SIO, as a whole, is hampered by a tightfisted policy at the lab toward public information," Mello said. "The rest of the lab isn't changing and some areas may be going backwards," clinging to Cold War secrecy and autonomy from public input, he said.

Secrecy at the lab is lessening, with fewer people with security clearances and fewer obstacles to public involvement, Otway said. But while the lab will listen, that does not mean it can accommodate everyone's wishes, he said.

"The president and the Congress make (many of) these decisions. They do what they feel is in the best interest of the country," and it is the lab's responsibility to follow that direction, he said.

But LANL outreach lags behind similar DOE efforts, said Montes. When DOE conducted environmental assessment hearings, Espanola residents were asked to set the agenda, resulting in good communication, he said. But LANL meetings to plan the lab's direction for the next 30 years were structured to allow only minimal participation, he said.

"If they take a defensive posture right away, they are not going to get input," Montes said.

Some public meetings only pretend to be substantive, Mello said. While the public gave input on the lab's future, an internal lab memo obtained by his group showed that decisions to pursue weapons manufacturing and research at LANL were being made behind closed doors by the lab's leadership council, he said.

Substantive exchanges of ideas cannot happen under current lab leadership, he said. Previous lab leadership was easier to deal with in that they were at least candid about their nuclear weapons goals, Mello said.

The SIO, as a whole, is hampered by a tightfisted policy at the lab toward public information. The rest of the lab isn't changing and some areas may be going backwards. GREG MELLO  
Los Alamos Study Group

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# Bingaman Blasts N-Research Report

## Economists Call For Weapons-Study Cuts

By Patrick Armijo

JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

A report by Rutgers University economists calling for drastic cuts in spending for nuclear-weapons research doesn't hold much weight with officials tied to the New Mexico's national laboratories or the state's congressional delegation.

U.S. Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., was the most outspoken about the report, which calls for a 66 percent cut in the current \$5 billion budget dedicated to the so-called "science-based stockpile stewardship program."

"Ann Markusen (one of four authors of the report) has a long history of proposing profound, and perhaps dangerous cuts in the national defense budget, and this report seems to be more of the same," he said in a prepared statement.

The Rutgers study advocates cutting the nation's total nuclear-weapons research and development from its current annual level of \$5 billion to \$1.7 billion over five years.

About two dozen nuclear-weapons designers are all that are required to meet the needs of the country, says the report, which was funded by \$240,000 from the MacArthur Foundation and \$90,000 from the Joyce-Mertz Gilmore Foundation.

The cuts would mean losing a

third of the total budgets for both Los Alamos National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratories. Each of the labs has an annual budget of more than \$1 billion.

The report also calls for about one-third of the labs' budgets to be converted to non-defense research into such things as energy, environmental cleanup, health and transportation.

U.S. Rep. Steve Schiff, R-N.M., said all ideas on restructuring should be included in discussions of the role of the national laboratories in the post-Cold War environment. But he added that the highest assurance should be taken to maintain the reliability and safety of the nuclear arsenal.

Rod Geer, manager of media relations at Sandia National Laboratories, said, "Based on my understanding of the needs of the stockpile-maintenance program, such cuts (as advocated by Rutgers economists) would be difficult to understand if we want to ensure the confidence of the American public that the stockpile can be guaranteed," he said.

Greg Mello of the Los Alamos Study Group, said sophisticated facilities now on the drawing board to look at the safety and reliability of the nuclear arsenal also could be used to design new weapons.

Continuing development of these facilities as part of the stockpile-management program, Mello said at Thursday's release of the report, could create mistrust with other nuclear powers and lead to another nuclear arms race.

# Non-Proliferation Treaty Extended

## by 'Acquiescence'

By Mary Risely

LOS ALAMOS STUDY GROUP

Delegations from 175 nations, and representatives from hundreds of United Nations-recognized non-governmental organizations from around the planet came together last month 17 in New York to accomplish a pressing task: the extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, commonly called the NPT.

After four weeks of intense and often bitter debate, their job is done. On May 11 at noon, with a joke about "High Noon," the gavel of the urbane Sri Lankan president of the conference tapped and the treaty was made permanent. But the strong-arm tactics of the nuclear weapons states in winning support for indefinite extension left bruises which may long affect the long-term health of the non-proliferation regime.

Entering into force in 1970, the NPT was designed to prevent two kinds of nuclear weapons proliferation: horizontal proliferation (acquisition of weapons by more states than already had them) and vertical proliferation (increase in numbers, yield and sophistication of the arsenals of already declared nuclear weapons states).

Why would any country resist indefinite extension of the only existing international treaty attempting to control the spread of nuclear weapons? Complaints centered around two charges: that it has essentially been ineffective in stemming proliferation,

and that it is discriminatory.

At issue first is compliance with Article VI:

Each of the parties to the treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

While only a few countries have added their names to the list of nuclear weapons *haves* during the 25-year life of the NPT, the *have-nots* have watched the arsenals of the nuclear weapons states swell, as if none of them could read what had become their own law.

Interestingly, it was Japan and Germany who worried that disarmament wouldn't happen back in 1968, and their concern was the reason the NPT had only a 25-year life. Mexico's Miguel Marin-Bosch, past chairman of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty negotiations in Geneva, and Malaysia's Hasamy bin Agam spoke for many delegations when they referred to indefinite, unconditional extension as a "blank check" for nuclear weapons states to keep their weapons forever.

There are two ways the NPT is discriminatory. One is that the non-nuclear states are subject to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections to make sure they are not using their reactors to acquire weapons capability. These inspections are necessarily invasive, although not always effective, as recent history has shown.

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The second is the amendment process: each of the acknowledged nuclear powers has permanent veto power. A rotating membership on the board of governors of the IAEA provides others with only temporary token control.

Meanwhile, the U.S. weapons establishment has revealed concrete plans to go on designing and testing a new generation of nuclear weapons at its weapons labs as part of a plan called "deterrence by capability." France and Britain are following suit. We've turned a blind eye to weapons development in Israel and South Africa, while screaming bloody murder about Iraq and North Korea. We are putting extreme pressure on India and Pakistan to abandon their nukes, while offering China access to U.S. nuclear test data. These double standards increasingly anger non-nuclear countries.

So the nonaligned movement countries came to New York in April insisting on special measures for renewal, all of which referred to specific provisions of the NPT text and preamble. These included time-bound commitments to a comprehensive test ban, a cutoff on production of fissile materials for weapons purposes; no first use pledges, universality of the treaty and access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes for *all* (a reference to Iran) signatory states.

The nuclear weapons states played hardball for indefinite and unconditional extension. Thomas Graham, the U.S. special representative to the conference, traveled for a whole year, using who knows what combi-

nation of promises and threats seeking the needed majority of votes.

In the end, the treaty was extended indefinitely without a vote, not by consensus, not by acclamation, but by what the president of the Review and Extension Conference called "acquiescence" to the fact that there existed a majority for indefinite extension. Four parallel statements of principles, which included a promised test ban by 1996, and commencement of a cutoff conference, were attached, also without voting. This ingenious device of Ambassador Dhana-pala's to avoid a divisive vote allowed advocates to claim a "consensus," while opponents could argue that their acquiescence had merely accepted the legitimacy of a narrow majority.

The nuclear states opposed a secret ballot on the ground that states' views should be known publicly, then brokered an agreement without a vote that masked substantial opposition from non-nuclear states around the world.

On May 12 the conference turned to drafting the reports, and after twelve hours of debate, at midnight the nuclear weapons states blocked consensus on the final review document that would have recorded their failure over the past 25 years to pursue nuclear disarmament as required by Article VI of the treaty. So there will be no official account of the Review of the Conference. The strengthened review process, a sop to countries who had just surrendered an historic opportunity to secure time-bound commitments for the elimination of

nuclear weapons, has failed its first test.

Will historians view this extension conference as a boon to world peace and international disarmament, as U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright cheerily proclaimed, or will it be seen as a missed opportunity, a time when nuclear weapons states heaved a sigh of relief and continued their decades-old policies of threat and deterrence without the encumbrance of another treaty renewal vote?

The greatest threat to our security is nuclear terrorism. The NPT's "Do as I say, and not as I do" will never work. It doesn't work from parent to child and it won't work from superpower to aspiring nuclear country or terrorist group. The World Trade Tower or Oklahoma City bombings could just as easily be nuclear, and the Tokyo subway sarin gas could have been crude plutonium oxide dispersal bombs. The only way to prevent these things from happening is to outlaw nuclear weapons, with real sanctions that apply to all countries.

The security of the United States demands that we take the lead in honoring our clear moral and legal obligation under Article VI of the NPT to pursue further multilateral reductions in our arsenal, and ultimately, with the goal of the complete, global elimination of nuclear weapons. Let's get on with it.

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Mary Riseley, co-director of the Los Alamos Study Group, a Santa Fe-based peace and environmental organization, attended two weeks of the NPT Extension and Review Conference.

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## Los Alamos Study Group

presents

### FRANK VON HIPPEL

#### "Toward a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World"

A plan for reducing the global nuclear danger  
through phase, multi-lateral reductions  
of nuclear arsenals

May 31, 1995 • 8:00 pm

Unitarian Church  
1738 N. Sage  
Los Alamos, New Mexico

For more information, contact the Los Alamos Study Group  
212 E. Marcy St., Santa Fe, NM 87501 tel: 982-7747 fax: 982-8502

## Talk on stockpile reduction set

Frank von Hippel, a physicist and professor of public and international affairs at Princeton University, is scheduled to speak about nuclear weapons stockpile reductions at a meeting 8 p.m. Tuesday at the Unitarian Church in Los Alamos.

Von Hippel will present a plan

calling for phased, multilateral reductions of nuclear arsenals, a news release said. A nuclear policy discussion will take place after the talk. The event is free and open to the public.

For more information, interested people may call the Los Alamos Study Group, 982-7747.

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## Los Alamos Study Group

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and Department of Energy (DOE) documents reveal plans for:

- a Radioactive Waste Dump TWICE THE SIZE of WIPP and 2,000 feet closer to the surface at Los Alamos...
- preparations to manufacture up to 150 Nuclear Bombs Per Year...
- an Incinerator to Burn Radioactive Waste trucked here from Department of Energy sites around the country

Is this what YOU have in mind for the future of northern New Mexico?

If not, plan to attend the SWEIS—Site Wide Environmental Impact Statement—hearings on LANL's future here in Santa Fe on June 14, 2-5 and 6-9 p.m. at Sweeney Center. The format will be informal – you don't need to be a physicist to understand the issues!

**OUR SILENCE HAS BEEN TAKEN AS AGREEMENT.**

For more information, contact the Los Alamos Study Group  
212 E. Marcy St., Santa Fe, NM 87501 tel: 982-7747 fax: 982-8502

# Los Alamos **Monitor**

Thursday, June 1, 1995

Vol. 32, No. 108

## **Veterans seek museum space**

**By CHARMIAN SCHALLER  
Monitor Managing Editor**

A large crowd of World War II and Manhattan Project veterans made it clear Wednesday that they want the Bradbury Science Museum to allow them space to tell their stories of why the atomic bomb was used.

More than 70 people attended the meeting at the Senior Center – a meeting called by Bernie Storm and co-sponsored by the Laboratory Retirees Group, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Navajo Code Talkers.

They emphasized that the Japanese started the Pacific war.

They told of the atrocities committed by the Japanese against Asian populations. They spoke of prisoners of war in Japanese territory who were beaten, tortured and starved to death – and they circulated photos taken when prisoners were liberated to illustrate their remarks.

They told of being prepared for huge losses as they were mobilized for the invasion of Japan, where, they believed, even the civilian population was poised to fight to the death.

They said the development and use of the atomic bomb saved their lives – and the lives of millions of Japanese who would have died as well. And they spoke of the burning necessity of bringing a prompt end to a war that was destroying the lives of people worldwide.

Former state **Sen. Steve Stoddard** served as moderator, opening the discussion by speaking of the need for a display to explain “the events that led to the use of the atomic bomb to hasten the end of a very destructive war.”

### **Rhoades' Offer**

**John Rhoades**, director of the Bradbury, sent a letter saying he would be “out of town and unable to attend your meeting....”

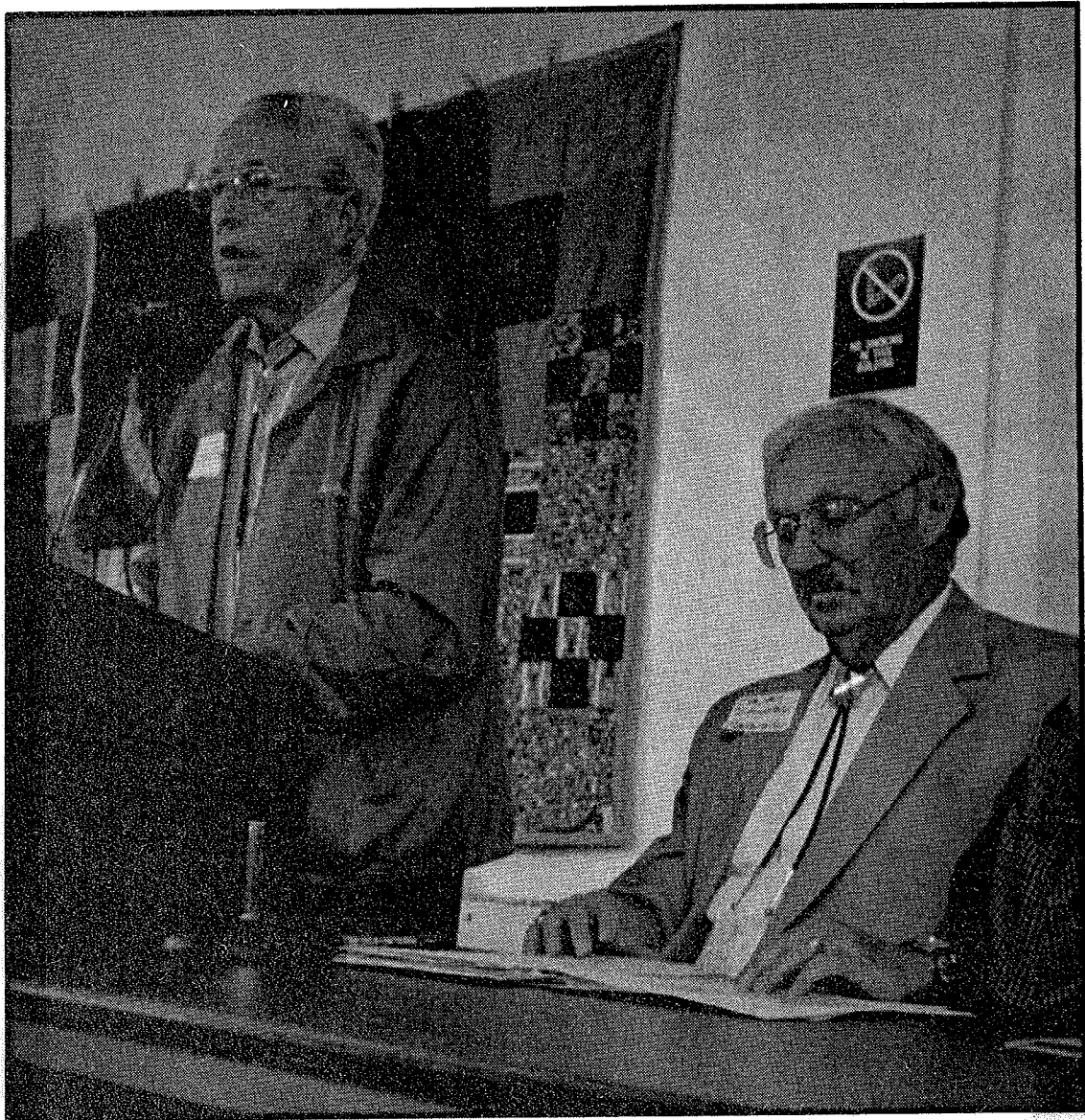
He said in his letter: “I wrote Bernie and the group earlier that we had intended to develop an exhibit covering the war years, illustrating the compelling events which led to the decision to use our atomic bombs on Japan. Since that time, Hedy Dunn (director of the Los Alamos Historical Museum) has made us aware of an existing exhibit which for time- and funding-pressure reasons we have decided to use instead of developing our own. Developed by the National Archives, it is an excel-

lent 32-panel display called ‘WWII: A World in Flames.’ Its scope, research, and access to photographs is better than anything we ourselves could accomplish with the time and budget available. Our plan is to use as much of it as we have space for and to augment it with the story of the Manhattan Project’s achievements in bringing the war to an end.”

Rhoades offered to let representatives look over the exhibit..

If it isn’t considered sufficient, he said, “...My understanding is that the so-called ‘Alternative Perspectives’ space is available, not exclusively to the Los Alamos Study Group, but to other groups as well. The task then becomes to find a way to accommodate those other groups’ needs. Rotation of exhibits is the approach that has been

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6/1/95



CHARMIAN SCHALLER/Monitor

Raemer Schreiber, left, who came to Los Alamos in 1943, tells what motivated Manhattan Project scientists. Former Sen. Steve Stoddard, the moderator, is seated at right.

adopted by Livermore...."

**The Study Group**

Mary Riseley of the Los Alamos Study Group, an anti-nuclear group based in Santa Fe, said, "We support your effort to have your side of this story more fully represented than it already is." She urged the group to take an empty wall across from the wall the Study Group is using for its viewpoint. Greg Mello, also of the Study Group, noted that the Hiroshima Peace Museum recently has added a wing speaking of Japanese atrocities in the Pacific and in China. But, he said, he hopes any exhibit that goes up here will avoid fanning the "flames of conservatism" in Japan, which "could go nuclear at any time...."

But Stoddard said, "We've

never really opted for another wall." What the veterans want, he said, is "a piece of your wall."

**Stories of the War**

The individual speakers told eloquent stories of the war.

Raemer Schreiber, who came to Los Alamos for the Manhattan Project in 1943 and was at Tinian to help assemble the first atom bomb, said the entire purpose of the Manhattan District was to find out if an atomic bomb could be made, and, if it could, to make it as rapidly as possible.

"It was a real war; it wasn't a nice, polite war," he said. There was saturation bombing in England and the Pacific.

The Japanese military, Schreiber said, had total control,

(Please see MUSEUM, Page 7)

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**MUSEUM**

(from Page 1)

and the view of their leaders was "to win or to die."

"War is not a very happy situation," Schreiber said. "It's hell, as people have said. The whole purpose was to get it over as soon as possible."

He recalled looking out from Tinian and seeing the water covered with ships carrying men ready for the invasion of Japan.

"They were very happy that we dropped the bomb. I think that's my answer to the people who said it shouldn't have happened," he said.

**Sam Billison** of the Navajo Code Talkers, a veteran of the Iwo Jima, said the atomic bomb was "a God-sent thing that saved a lot of Marines."

He spoke of the Japanese occupying most of the islands of the Pacific and of how the Marines fought their way back, "island by island."

He spoke of Japanese concentration camps and asked what would have happened if the Japanese had taken Australia or the mainland. "They wouldn't have felt sorry for us," he said. And, he added, the Japanese have "never said they were sorry about Pearl Harbor."

He added that he believes more Japanese people – as well as more American troops – would have died if the atomic bombs hadn't been dropped. He noted that the Germans were trying to build atomic weapons and that the Japanese were working on bigger bombs as the war ground to a close.

"Somebody had to win the war," Billison said. "They had to do it

some way ... We couldn't wait ... I'm glad that Los Alamos is still here; I'm glad that we're still here." And he noted the values of "freedom of speech" and "freedom of religion" under the "Stars and Stripes."

And **Paul Elkins**, commander of the local Veterans of Foreign Wars group, Post 8874, said, "A certain element in our society ... wants to rewrite World War II ... They seem to have forgotten who started the war" and the atrocities that were committed in Asia and the Pacific.

Elkins said 4 percent of the prisoners of war who were under German control failed to survive, but 28 percent of the POWs held by the Japanese died.

"...We were propelled into a war we did not want" when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, he said. The United States lost 405,000 men and women, and there were "countless cases of brutality." "Our goal was to end the war quickly."

He spoke of a man home on leave who showed him the wounds from which he was recuperating but said he was headed for the invasion of Japan.

"On Aug. 6," Elkins said, "his spirits began to rise. On Aug. 9, he was a happy young man. He's still alive today ... The Japanese were offered an opportunity to surrender before the bomb was dropped, but they chose not to...."

And **Vicente Ojinaga** of Santa Fe and **Aurelio Quintana**, both survivors of the Bataan Death March in the Philippines, told of the atrocities they witnessed and experienced. Ojinaga spoke of stories about POWs who were forced, alive, into

a trench, covered with gasoline and set afire.

Ojinaga said he was a prisoner in Japan as the end of the war approached, and he knew the Japanese planned to kill all POWs. "The atomic bomb helped us," he said. "We knew that we were going to get killed." The prisoners heard stories of "one lone plane" that dropped a bomb that killed 100,000 people, he said. He told his companions, "I bet you we have a secret weapon," and later on, after he was freed, an officer asked how many of the prisoners were from New Mexico and told them about the Manhattan Project.

"I survived because of the bomb," Ojinaga said. He has four sons, a daughter, and 13 grandchildren who "wouldn't be here if it wasn't for the people of Los Alamos."

**Don Keigher**, a former Navy

man stationed on a destroyer as the war was ending, spoke of the hundreds of "suicide boats" that were found in caves after the surrender. He said he believes 200,000 American soliders and three million to four million Japanese would have died if an invasion had been necessary.

**Peichen Sgro** spoke of the people who died in Asia under Japanese occupation. The Japanese were building a germ bomb in China when the war ended, she said.

Among the other speakers was **Rosie Colgate**, wife of long-time Los Alamos scientist Sterling Colgate. She said she is "very disturbed" about the museum itself. She said its presentation of history is "inadequate" and "naive" – and she said she has written to Rhoades, Scott Duncan (head of LANL's Public Affairs Office) and LANL Director Sig Hecker about her concerns.

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# Greed driving DARHT, foes say

► Opponent says sophisticated U.S. testing could lead to resumed underground testing of nuclear weapons.

BY PATRICK ARMUJO  
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

The push to complete a partially built center at Los Alamos National Laboratory that would test the safety and reliability of nuclear-weapons components is driven more by institutional greed than actual need, several opponents of the \$123 million complex said.

Opponents of the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Test facility commented Thursday in Santa Fe as two days of public hearings were completed on the center's draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The test facility, called DARHT, would provide a high-explosive firing site eventually equipped with two flash X-ray machines to record images of the interior of components of nuclear weapons exposed to a non-nuclear explosion.

"The draft EIS is quite inadequate," said John Stroud of the Los Alamos Study Group. "It's filled with a lot of, 'It's true because we said it is.'"

Most of the criticism of the draft statement came in its defense of the purpose and need

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1995 JOURNAL NORTH 3

## Greed driving DARHT, foes say

From PAGE 1

for the facility.

U.S. Department of Energy officials said the country needs the facility to study the reliability and safety of aging nuclear weapons in the absence of underground testing, which now is barred under a moratorium signed by the United States, Russia and many other nations with nuclear weapons.

Greg Mello, also of the study group, said a letter to President Carter 15 years ago from LANL director Norris Bradbury stated there are no serious reliability problems in America's nuclear arsenal that would be caused by banning nuclear-weapons testing.

"It appears difficult to reconcile this statement with this (push by DOE to build DARHT). It appears

to come more from institutional interest rather than science," Mello said Thursday.

As radioactive components of nuclear weapons age, they decay. And Mello said the reliability and predictability of this process is common knowledge after thousands of nuclear tests and hydrodynamic testing.

"If you have a problem with a component, say a pit, why don't you just make another one to the original specification?" Mello asked.

Mello also said he fears the sophisticated testing device will undermine talks now under way for a comprehensive-test-ban treaty.

"Others will be afraid and envious of the U.S. They'll be afraid of being left behind technologically," he said, adding the Russians, the

Chinese, even the French will feel pressure to conduct underground testing because the United States is gaining data from nuclear-weapon component testing without detonating bombs.

The DOE has stated DARHT's purpose is to test existing components, not to design new weapons, but Jim Mercer-Smith, representing LANL at the hearing, said DARHT could be used to design new weapons if public policy changes.

Currently, the United States is not designing new nuclear weapons.

The draft environmental statement looks at six different alternatives to provide radiographic hydrodynamic testing and concludes there are no significant differing environmental impacts between the preferred alternative,

the completion of DARHT on 28,000 acres of land at LANL and the alternatives.

In January 1994, two Santa Fe-based anti-nuclear-weapons groups, the Los Alamos Study Group and Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, got a court injunction to halt construction on the partially built DARHT complex until an Environmental Impact Statement on the project could be completed.

The final Environmental Impact Statement is expected in August. The process requires the draft statement be modified based on public comments like those heard Thursday.

The final decision on whether DARHT should be completed is expected to come in September with the issuance of a Record of Decision by the DOE.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: MUSEUM DISPLAY ANGERS VETERANS  
Author: Kathleene Parker  
Date: June 3, 1995  
Section: MAIN  
Page: A1

LOS ALAMOS -- A coalition of military veterans and former Manhattan Project workers is angry about a Bradbury Science Museum display that they say distorts the history behind the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. "We don't want another Smithsonian (controversy) here, but we do want something that is closer to the facts as we see them," said former state Sen. Steve Stoddard of Los Alamos, a veteran and a leader of the group.

He was referring to controversy over a proposed exhibit on the bombings at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., that led in part to the museum director's resignation after protests by veterans, members of Congress and others.

The Bradbury Science Museum display was put up by the **Los Alamos Study Group**, a Santa Fe peace group.

Judy Machen, spokeswoman for the museum, owned by Los Alamos National Laboratory, said the display features a pictorial essay of the aftermath of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, including photographs of bomb victims provided by the Peace Memorial Hall of Hiroshima.

The coalition of 80 to 90 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, retired Los Alamos National Laboratory employees, a Bataan veterans organization and other veterans' groups wants the display in the Los Alamos National Laboratory's museum removed part of the time and replaced by its own display, Stoddard said.

Barring that, the coalition wants a portion of the wall now used for the display to be given over to its own display, he said. The coalition has rejected a suggestion that it use empty space on another wall nearby, he said.

"We want to be part of the wall as it already exists," Stoddard said.

Raemer Schreiber, a former Manhattan Project worker, said the display "only presents the Japanese civilians as the victims of the atomic bomb and does not give any prior history of the Japanese and their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor." Nor does it address the fatalities that would have occurred on both sides had the bombs not been dropped, followed by the Japanese surrender, he said.

The exhibit is the result of a 1985 California court ruling giving an anti-nuclear group the right to present its views on nuclear weapons at a Lawrence Livermore Laboratory museum. Based on that ruling, the **Los Alamos Study Group** in 1992 asked for and was given space in the Bradbury Science Museum.

The Los Alamos Study Group representatives could not be reached for comment but indicated in 1992 that they were offended by what they saw as a lack of balance in the museum's handling of the Manhattan Project, especially the absence of displays showing the devastation caused by the atomic bombs.

But the California court ruling stipulates that displays can be rotated to reflect various viewpoints in the community, opening the door for a veterans' display, Stoddard said.

The coalition, which calls itself the Los Alamos Education Group, will ask LANL for space so that it can have its display up by Aug. 6, the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Japan, he said.

Author: Kathleene Parker

Section: MAIN

Page: A1

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Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: CRITIC SUGGESTS FIRING MUSEUM STAFF OVER BOMB EXHIBIT  
Author: Kathleene Parker  
Date: June 6, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B1

LOS ALAMOS -- A letter written by former Los Alamos National Laboratory director Harold Agnew suggests that if an exhibit at the Bradbury Science Museum on the atomic bomb is not changed, staff members' jobs might be at risk. "We got rid of the Smithsonian curator over the Enola Gay fiasco. Hopefully the Bradbury staff will understand," said Agnew in a letter to a member of the Los Alamos Education Group, a veterans' group pushing for changes in the exhibit.

Agnew was referring to a controversy over a proposed display on the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that contributed to the director of the Smithsonian Institution resigning this winter.

Agnew's letter, one of several criticizing the Bradbury exhibit, states, "The only reason the laboratory was established was to help win the war quickly. . . . We were successful in that endeavor and should be proud of the fact. . . . If the laboratory management and the museum manager don't understand this, they aren't fulfilling their responsibilities."

Neither Agnew nor Bradbury museum director John Rhodes could be reached for comment, but Agnew's letter refers to a display by the **Los Alamos Study Group**, a Santa Fe peace group, at the LANL-owned museum. The display features photos from the Peace Memorial Hall of Hiroshima and the devastation caused by the atomic bombs dropped on Japan.

The display has infuriated veterans and former Manhattan project workers who want it removed part of the time to allow for their own display, or reduced in size to allow for their display beside it -- hopefully by August 6, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

They say the display focuses on Japan, while ignoring who started the war. Had the bombs not been dropped, millions of Japanese and Americans might have died in a land battle.

Another letter from a Los Alamos veteran to Rhodes says that if pictures of Japanese killed in the bombings are to be shown, so too should those of American soldiers killed.

"If you want to get moral about (the bombings), it is very easy to look back 50 years later and say, 'We should not have done that,' but we should and we did," he said in a phone interview.

The display presents a revisionist view of history, he said.

Greg Mello of the **Los Alamos Study Group** disagreed, saying that people 50 years ago were critical of the bombing, too.

"In the days immediately after the bombings, there was a significant outcry . . . that said this was the worst thing that the U.S. had ever done," he said.

The Study Group display is all that balances lab exhibits about the atomic bomb, Mello said. Los Alamos' negative reaction to the display stands in sharp contrast to what happened at the Hiroshima museum, he said.



“They have opened a wing covering Japanese atrocities and improprieties during World War II,” he said. The Japanese are searching their consciences and examining what they did, but Los Alamos is not, he said.

Author: Kathleene Parker  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B1

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## Date--06/07/1995 Edition--Journal North Page-- 3

### GROUPS VIE FOR LAB DISPLAY SPACE

Patrick Armijo JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

The 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has polarized some in northern New Mexico, the birthplace of the atomic bomb.

Now, a fight has emerged for control of a 22-foot-by-33-foot wall at Los Alamos National Laboratory's Bradbury Science Museum that is open for displays from groups separate from the lab.

Military veterans and lab retirees want all or part of the "public forum wall" during August for a display about how using the A-bomb saved both American and Japanese lives.

The wall was created several years ago at the insistence of the Los Alamos Study Group, an organization that created a display on nuclear weapons' "dark side," said Mary Riseley, co-director of the group.

"I support their right to present their reasons on why they believe the dropping of the bombs saved lives, but I don't think it should be at our expense," said Riseley, who says a fight over space can be averted.

The group's current display is from the Hiroshima Peace Museum, showing the bomb's effects on Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors. Riseley said her group should keep all of its space because the display presents an "alternative" view of the events that ended World War II.

"What they (the veterans) want to present is a reinforcement of the officially accepted interpretation of the events, a view that's already presented at the museum. It's in a film there. It's in the museum's history panels," she said.

But the Los Alamos Education Group, a coalition of lab retirees and veterans who fought on Iwo Jima and Bataan and served with the Navajo Code Talkers, plans to ask to use the public-forum wall. To help pay for their display, they've asked for \$5,000 from the state. The Legislature set aside \$35,000 for nonprofit groups to commemorate the end of World War II.

"They (Los Alamos Study Group) have used it (the public forum wall) exclusively for two years, and we thought it was time for a new display. If not replace it, at least share it," said Steve Stoddard, a former Republican state senator who was hit by German mortar fire on March 7, 1945, as his unit crossed a river.

The veterans and lab retirees, Stoddard said, believe the Los Alamos Study Group's displays are historically inaccurate, especially their assessment that Japan was close to surrender just before the bombings.

Stoddard said the study group portrays Americans "as the aggressors and the Japanese as the poor, innocent victims."

The "one-sided display ... emphasizes burn victims and the devastation, but ... war is a devastating thing. In war, you're out to kill the other guy before they kill you. Of course, a lot of our people got burned, too, but that doesn't seem to interest them," Stoddard said.

The Bradbury Science Museum plans "World War II: The World in Flames," developed by the National Archives, during August's anniversary. Veterans organizations will preview the 32-poster exhibit for fairness. Stoddard said the veterans are going ahead with plans to request space on the public-forum wall, but might drop the request if they like the National Archives display.

The veterans and lab retirees also have received support from former lab director Harold Agnew.

"The only reason the laboratory was established was to help win the war as quickly as possible. We were successful in this endeavor, and should be proud of the fact!" Agnew said in a recent letter to the Los Alamos Education Group. "If laboratory management and the museum manager don't understand this, they aren't fulfilling their responsibilities. We got rid of the Smithsonian curator over the Enola Gay fiasco. Hopefully, the Bradbury museum staff will understand."

Agnew referred to the resignation of a Smithsonian curator in Washington, D.C., over a display of the plane that carried the Hiroshima bomb. Some veterans said the display ignored Japanese atrocities during the war.

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## Date--06/08/1995 Edition--Final Page--C6

### WWII VETS PUSH PRO-BOMB DISPLAY AT LANL MUSEUM

Patrick Armijo Journal Northern Bureau

The 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has polarized some in northern New Mexico, the birthplace of the atomic bomb.

Now, a fight has emerged for control of a 22-foot-by-33-foot wall at Los Alamos National Laboratory's Bradbury Science Museum that is open for displays from groups separate from the lab.

Military veterans and lab retirees want all or part of the "public forum wall" during August for a display about how using the A-bomb saved both American and Japanese lives.

The wall was created several years ago at the insistence of the Los Alamos Study Group, an organization that created a display on nuclear weapons' "dark side," said Mary Riseley, co-director of the group.

"I support their right to present their reasons on why they believe the dropping of the bombs saved lives, but I don't think it should be at our expense," said Riseley, who says a fight over space can be averted.

The group's current display is from the Hiroshima Peace Museum, showing the bomb's effects on Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors. Riseley said her group should keep all of its space because the display presents an "alternative" view of the events that ended World War II.

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But the Los Alamos Education Group, a coalition of lab retirees and veterans who fought on Iwo Jima and Bataan and served with the Navajo Code Talkers, plans to ask to use the public-forum wall. To help pay for their display, they've asked for \$5,000 from the state. The Legislature set aside \$35,000 for nonprofit groups to commemorate the end of World War II.

"They (Los Alamos Study Group) have used it (the public forum wall) exclusively for two years, and we thought it was time for a new display. If not replace it, at least share it," said Steve Stoddard, a former Republican state senator who was hit by German mortar fire on March 7, 1945, as his unit crossed a river.

The veterans and lab retirees, Stoddard said, believe the Los Alamos Study Group's displays are historically inaccurate, especially their assessment that Japan was close to surrender just before the bombings.

Stoddard said the study group portrays Americans "as the aggressors and the Japanese as the poor, innocent victims."

The "one-sided display emphasizes burn victims and the devastation, but war is a devastating thing. In war, you're out to kill the other guy before they kill you. Of course, a lot of our people got burned, too, but that doesn't seem to interest them," Stoddard said.

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The veterans and lab retirees also have received support from former lab director Harold Agnew.

"The only reason the laboratory was established was to help win the war as quickly as possible. We were successful in this endeavor, and should be proud of the fact!" Agnew said in a recent letter to the Los Alamos Education Group.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: VETS TO SHARE LOS ALAMOS MUSEUM'S 'PEACE' SPACE  
Author: Kathleene Parker  
Date: June 8, 1995  
Section: MAIN  
Page: A1

LOS ALAMOS -- The Bradbury Science Museum will allow veterans part-time use of a wall now used for displays by a Santa Fe peace group, according to the museum's director. Details of a schedule to rotate the displays of the two factions will be released later this week but may allow for six-week rotations, said John Rhoades. The schedule for the display at the Los Alamos National Laboratory-owned museum is being worked out by museum staff, the lab's legal council and the lab's public affairs office, he said.

When asked what would happen if the museum is confronted with both groups wanting a display on August 6, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, Rhoades said the museum will seek a compromise between the two groups.

"We want to get people talking. The issue is not confrontation but understanding of World War II," he said.

Despite threats by former LANL director Harold Agnew that museum staff could be fired over the peace-group display, Rhoades said he understands Agnew's and the veterans' viewpoint.

Several veterans groups and former Manhattan Project workers were angered by the **Los Alamos Study Group** display featuring photos from the Peace Memorial Hall of Hiroshima and showing the aftermath of the dropping of the atomic bomb.

"I think the vets may be seeing this as their last chance to get the story right, because they are old and they are seeing the story told different than their experience," he said.

Such controversies are becoming common for museums, he said.

"Issue exhibits are really tough, but the public is asking for less 'butterfly with a pin through it' kind of displays and more with more meat to them," he said. "That is inevitably going to result in controversies."

Rhoades, who has been museum director for four years, said the Bradbury situation differs from the controversy over the Enola Gay exhibit at the Smithsonian Institute that helped lead to the museum curator's resignation. That display was proposed by museum staff, while the Bradbury display was allowed into the museum only due to a California court ruling, he said.

The possibility that other space in the museum might be given to the veterans' group to allow the Study Group display to remain continuously is "about zero," he said.

Based on the court ruling, the lab set aside 164 square feet for the peace group and other community groups who may request a presence in the museum, he said. But such groups must work within that space, as there is no other space to spare, he said.

When asked how the public responds to the Study Group display, Rhoades said the museum hears three basic responses.

“One reaction is basically, ‘I agree (that) war is bad and that nuclear weapons are terrible.’ The other extreme is, ‘The Japanese started the war, we finished it. It was necessary then and it is necessary now as a deterrent,’ ” he said.

The third thanks Los Alamos for being big enough to allow other opinions, he said.

Author: Kathleene Parker

Section: MAIN

Page: A1

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## Date--06/09/1995 Edition--Journal North Page-- 8

### VETS TO GET PIECE OF LAB'S 'PEACE' SPACE

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

LOS ALAMOS -- Veterans will get equal access to a wall at the Bradbury Science Museum now used for displays by a Santa Fe peace group.

The museum, owned by Los Alamos National Laboratory, plans to rotate displays by veterans groups and the Los Alamos Study Group, said Bradbury director John Rhoades.

Several veterans groups and former Manhattan Project workers were angered by the Study Group's display, which featured photos from the Peace Memorial Hall of Hiroshima and the showed the aftermath of the dropping of the atomic bomb.

"I think the vets may be seeing this as their last chance to get the story right, because they are old and they are seeing the story told different than their experience," Rhoades said, noting that such controversy is becoming common.

"Issue exhibits are really tough, but the public is asking for less 'butterfly with a pin through it' kind of displays and more with more meat to them," he said. "That is inevitably going to result in controversies."

Based on a court ruling, LANL set aside 164 square feet for the peace group and other community groups that want a presence in the museum, he said.

Rhoades said the museum will work out a compromise if both the Study Group and a veterans group want a display Aug. 6, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

"We want to get people talking. The issue is not confrontation but understanding of World War II," he said.



# Activists threaten suit over exhibit

By **KATHLEENE PARKER**  
For The New Mexican

LOS ALAMOS — A Santa Fe peace group says it will go to court before giving up exhibit space in a museum owned by Los Alamos National Laboratory.

At issue is a display featuring pictures from the Peace Memorial Hall in Hiroshima, Japan, depicting devastation caused by the dropping of the atomic bombs at the end of World War II.

"This space was carved out of the museum by the Los Alamos Study Group," said Mary Risely of the group. "It was not generously allowed to us by the museum."

The display is one of two the group uses to balance Bradbury Science Museum displays that ignore the ruin caused by the bombs developed in Los Alamos, she said.

A California court decision that paved the way for study group displays in the museum clearly said it was not constitutionally correct for

a publicly supported museum to offer only one viewpoint, Risely said.

The display has angered a coalition of veterans groups and former Manhattan Project workers, known as the Los Alamos Education Group, who are demanding part-time use of the space now allocated to the peace group.

Allowing alternating use of the exhibit space would not satisfy the terms of the court ruling, she said. A veterans' display would echo the

Please see **EXHIBIT**, Page A-3

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## EXHIBIT

Continued from Page A-1

theme of the rest of the nuclear weapons laboratory's museum, she said.

"We offer an alternative view and the veterans do not," she said.

"If we go to court, that is what we would say."

The study group especially will not give up the space on Aug. 6, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, she said.

The two groups are scheduled to meet Monday to try to work out a compromise, she said.

Neither, for example, should be satisfied to have use of the

wall only part of the time, she said.

During those times, thousands of people would be deprived of their viewpoints, she said.

She disputes museum claims that it lacks adequate space to accommodate both groups.

"There is an empty wall right across from our space," she said.

“  
“  
**We offer an alternative view and the  
veterans do not. If we go to court,  
that is what we would say.**  
”  
”

**MARY RISELY**  
Los Alamos Study Group



*The nuclear age, born 50 years ago, produced its own culture of genius and madness. At Los Alamos, where The Bomb was born, a new generation of invaders settled into an uneasy truce with impoverished Hispanics in the valley below.*

# WORLDS APART

By Jim Carrier ♦ Denver Post Staff Writer

**L**OS ALAMOS, N.M. — On the high, dun bluff called Paríjito, in sight of mountains the tint of blood, above villages adorned with red ristras and black clay pots, the birthplace of the atom bomb is curiously colorless.

Cloistered, conservative, not even marked by a monument.

But beneath the war-weary, retread exterior of the most infamous village in the world is a most bizarre collection of artifacts from the nuclear age.

And a conflict as old as mankind.

Here, one finds bomb parts, bomb designs, films of bombs blowing up; uranium, beryllium, an apricot tree with plutonium in the fruit; cash machines called "AT(o)M," 1,700 sites with hazardous waste, cancer cases, beagle bodies and the life work and ghosts of the brilliant and petty who passed through the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

"If atomic bombs are to be added as new weapons to

LOS ALAMOS from Page 1A

the arsenal of a warring world," Robert Oppenheimer predicted on his last day as director in 1945, "then the time will come when mankind will curse the names of Los Alamos and Hiroshima."

After five decades of terrifying the entire world, Los Alamos is damned at home, too.

Its star wars gizmos overshadow snake petroglyphs, astrophysicists ignore medicine men, the have-it-all lab looks down on have-not towns, and the nation's best computers predict destruction while families near-by pick chiles.

Today, the lab is floundering, in search of a worldwide mission and a backyard truce in the cultural clash it perpetuated.

This is a place filled with minds that can solve any problem, except the oldest one — how to get along with your neighbor.

## The high ground

Robert Oppenheimer wasn't the first to admire the view, or hide secrets on the Hill.

The Anasazi found defense on the long, stony fingers 1,000 feet above the Rio Grande.

The pueblo dwellers gathered herbs for cures.

The Spanish, who came for gold, stole it fair and square from Indians for a yoke of oxen, 36 ewes, one ram and \$20.

A private boys school bought it "to undo the work of women, mothers and schoolteachers. To make men."

So the atomic bomb lab that arrived in 1943 was only the latest invader.

"Anglos could overcome climatic changes that pushed Indians and Spanish off," wrote historian Marjorie Bell Chambers. "The federal subsidy made it a permanent community."

But after its first bombs were dropped and Japan surrendered in 1945, Los Alamos nearly fell apart. The famous men left and "most remaining scientists lacked the spark of genius," according to an official history.

"The only thing that kept (the lab) going was fear of Russians," said Chambers, author of "Technically Sweet Los Alamos," a history of the town's transition that borrowed for its title Oppenheimer's description of the bomb's physics.

Los Alamos, went on to college while cousins in the valley did not.

"Once you're in it, it's a matter of competition," said Vigil, now the publisher of the daily newspaper, the Los Alamos Monitor.

The village was gated and guarded until 1957. "It was almost like going into a foreign country," said Emilio Romero, a former state historian. "My father would say, 'Don't ask too many questions.'"

New Mexico didn't question the lab's role. The memory of a state National Guard unit slaughtered in Bataan in 1942 remained fresh. There was also the fat federal bucket, pouring dollars into counties that had been among the poorest in the nation.

At the time the lab opened, the Hispanic household income of \$452 per year was the lowest in the nation, infant mortality was 126 per 1,000 (three times the national average) and 80 percent of deaths were listed as "cause unknown." One researcher described people as "clinging tenaciously to a precarious way of life."

With more than 10,000 employees, Los Alamos became the state's biggest payroll, creating 35 percent of all economic activity in the upper Rio Grande Valley. Hispanic family income quadrupled.

On the Hill, the typical scientist's wife "learned from the very beginning she was an appendage, an afterthought," said the tart-tongued Chambers in a tour of the village.

"Starting with the Bikini tests (in 1946) until 1958, the men were in the Pacific for six

In January 1950, three months after the Soviet Union exploded a copy-cat bomb and four days after Klaus Fuchs admitted he'd stolen the plans from Los Alamos, President Harry Truman ordered work on the "Super," or hydrogen, bomb.

The first one, 1,000 times more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb, exploded in 1952 in the Pacific.

As the arms race heated up, military adviser John Van Neumann sat in the living room of Carson Mark, head of the lab's theoretical division. "He asked me, right in this room, did we think we could make a megaton that didn't weigh more than a ton? I assured him we could."

The result was the first nuclear missile capable of reaching central Russia, big enough to destroy anything within one-half mile, the navigational error at the time.

"The military guys would come and say, 'We would like a new bomb to go with our new bomber,'" said Mark. Similarly, "if we thought we could do something really novel, we let them know."

The billions of dollars spent on bombs also produced world-class science: super-fast computers and cameras; super-cold refrigeration. "They always had the best stuff there," said John Cary, a plasma physicist at the University of Colorado who spent two years on the Hill. "They wanted to model how weapons exploded, so they'd have four Cray supercomputers at a time when Boulder's National Center for Atmospheric Research would have one."

Life on the Hill was "utopian — a paternalistic company town," wrote Chambers. The Atomic Energy Commission was godfather, and citizen boards oversaw schools, the pool and the ski hill.

Women from pueblos in the valley cleaned houses and did laundry. Hispanic women were secretaries, and Hispanic men began working as guards and technicians, jobs they still dominate.

Growing up in this atmosphere was strange and exhilarating. Scientists' kids got the best education in New Mexico, thanks to federal subsidies.

At a reunion of the Class of '74 last summer, many grads confessed they'd moved back to raise their children in a town they remembered as safe.

"We were protected," said Nancy Strain, daughter of a bomb maker. "I was 22 years old before I pushed a lawnmower. My dad said it wasn't safe. Five years ago, I learned what he did."

"The lab opened up another world," said Evelyn Vigil, a granddaughter of valley Hispanics who used to graze sheep on the plateau. She and her two siblings, who lived in

months at a time, and in Nevada for three months at a time. If you think it was easy, it wasn't. We called Los Alamos the Heavenly City of Free Love Above the Clouds. There was wife-swapping and high divorce rates."

Los Alamos later had the highest birth rate in New Mexico, requiring nine elementary schools.

But the unspoken nature of the lab's work, juxtaposed against an idyllic lifestyle, tore some kids up in the turbulent Vietnam period. Bob Moore dropped out of school, but when his father transferred from bombs to solar energy cells, "it was like flipping a switch. He went from being the biggest ass . . . to the best friend I ever had."

Tim Ashby lost friends to suicide, drugs and alcohol, paths he ventured on himself.

"Los Alamos was this perfect backdrop for self-destruction. There was something wrong with what the town was doing. Trying better ways to kill people. The whole deal, rich and white in the middle of poor minority, played into it."

Villagers also lived uneasily with radiation and with frequent explosions that echoed from canyons around them.

Chambers' physicist husband William sometimes called from the lab at 6 p.m. to say he'd be home late. "I have to take a shower," he told her. He had been irradiated.

## No rules, no limits

Not until the 1980s did anyone in the state realize that the lab was also producing nuclear waste. Environmental assessments, new to defense installations, revealed 1,100 radioactive dumps on the plateau. Deep pits held plutonium, the carcasses of beagles and other test animals and contaminated lab equipment.

"It seemed the whole culture was built around an unlimited budget, and people acted that way," said Don Usner of nearby Chimayo, a lab environmental assessor until last year. "When they had a radioactive building, they just bulldozed it."

Pueblo dwellers and Santa Fe activists suddenly discovered 20 years of unclassified monitoring that matter-of-factly described radiation leaving the lab in the air and water. Tiny amounts of plutonium were in the Rio Grande.

The lab's seeming double standard — a regard for the safety of its workers but not its neighbors — was evident in two cases: rumors of a brain cancer cluster in western neighborhoods of Los Alamos and the secret release of radioactivity in Bayo Canyon.

Rumors of the cancer cluster.



The Denver Post

Denver Post  
6-11-95

ists, and vice versa."

These perceptions are institutionalized by job and geography, said Usner, an Hispanic writer who quit the lab last summer. "There is a clear geographic split between classes that accentuates a real class division and pay-scale division."

"Remarkably little" of the lab's income leaves the Hill to the counties below, according to Bill Weida, a Colorado College economist. He calculated in 1992 that average family income in Los Alamos was \$90,000, compared to \$34,000 in adjacent Rio Arriba County.

The average wage of a Los Alamos resident at the lab was \$43,000, nearly twice that of a valley resident working on the Hill.

In a telling tableau of the cultural clash, a group from the valley, including three pueblo governors, traveled to Los Angeles in 1992 to speak to regents of the University of California, the contractor that runs the lab for the government.

The regents gave the group a few minutes to speak. Not enough for "heads of state," chided one of them.

"I pointed out that this has been a 50-year presence, so we had 15 seconds per year to finally speak," said

help employees deal with layoffs and fears that the lab might close. For beneath the usual portrayal of Los Alamos as a monolith are hundreds of scientists as different as the elements in the periodic chart. There are Sierra Club members, black-diamond skiers, computer geeks and one geologist-evangelical who wants Los Alamos to teach creationism.

Sidewalks roll up at dark in a village that has gone from European democratic to technocrat Republican.

"I know a lot of nuclear (bomb) designers who wouldn't allow a gun in their house," said Jas Mercer-Smith, a design group leader.

"There are people who would never work in weapons, philosophically," said Carl Wieneke, who runs advanced computers. "When I went in, I stood at the bridge and said, 'I'm about to embark on what could be the worst thing to happen to the world. I worked on these weapons knowing full well that as long as we remained No. 1, we would never have to use them.'"

If Los Alamos scientists were guilty of anything, it was single-minded devotion to a technical task that left them out of touch.

Carson Mark, for example, who oversaw the design of hundreds of nuclear weapons, says simply: "The de-

Stanley Crawford, a garlic farmer from Dixon.

Taken aback by the animosity, the regents created an oversight committee that held hearings in Santa Fe. Breaking a long silence, a number of Hispanics claimed mistreatment ranging from discrimination to harassment.

Rose Gonzales Nielsen, a technician at the plutonium facility TA55, filed suit claiming she has been fondled repeatedly.

"I was pouring a plutonium solution when a guy came up behind, pinned me (to the glove box), fondled my breast and kissed my neck," Nielsen became a member of a group of women called the Dirty Dozen who said they'd been fondled.

Their case was investigated and changes were made, according to Frances Menlove, the personnel chief.

Because they make up more than half of the technicians who work with radioactive materials, Hispanics also say they get a disproportionate share of radiation.

Of the 2,128 "staff" positions requiring advanced degrees, 138 are Hispanics, 23 short of national affirmative-action standards, said Menlove, the personnel director. Last year, the lab reached the milestone of having more than half of its employ-

ees women or minorities.

ment to make 75,000 warheads was not made here."

Today, he says, 100 would be enough. "We weren't working against the Russkies. We were working against a problem, some technical thing," said Joseph Ladish, a 20-year veteran. "Scientists love a puzzle, a challenge, something someone said no one can do. . . . We need a mission."

Today, Los Alamos scientists stand at a bridge that leads to opening records, working for industry, cleaning up the mess they left and coming to terms with neighbors and their past. Recent revelations about the lab's role in human experiments 40 years ago have been painful.

"We can't survive if people think we're a suspicious, dark eminence on the hill," said Gary Sanders, an astrophysicist who led a search for experimentation records.

So the lab still struggles with Oppenheimer's prediction. As long as nuclear weapons exist, Los Alamos will, too, and all that's right and wrong with the Atomic Age will remain here.

"The lab concentrates America's violence," claims Greg Mello, a Santa Fe pacifist.

Maybe Los Alamos and its neigh-

But of 6,500 lab employees, only 120 are Indians. Of 30 top managers, one is Hispanic, one is a woman and one is black.

The Hispanic story is "very, very mixed," conceded Sigfried Hecker, the lab director who last year eliminated an advisory Hispanic Council and other special-interest groups. "We weren't pulling together."

For every case of discrimination, he said, one can find a "heart-warming story" of Hispanics youths going to college with lab support, a satisfied worker able to keep a traditional northern New Mexico lifestyle.

"Look at other parts of northern New Mexico without this stability. You find people struggling to survive and trouble keeping their land. The younger people are leaving," said Sagal.

Today, Los Alamos is reeling not only from the discontent of neighbors but the harsh realities of the post-Cold War era. The budget this year slipped to below \$1 billion for the first time in years. Employment in "core weapons" has declined to 900, half of what it was in 1987. No one has designed a nuclear bomb since 1989.

The lab's own "happiness survey" found a majority of employees don't like management, and a Colorado psychiatrist was recently hired to

bores won't get along until the world does.

Los Alamos' own ambiguity toward what it created on the Paríjito 53 years ago was seen in January, when children proposed to place a peace memorial near the new Los Alamos library on the 50th anniversary of Hiroshima. Children from 50 states and 53 countries competed to design a statue.

When the idea came before the county, Councilor Jim Greenwood worried aloud that the statue would become a rallying point to indict the town for its role in creating nuclear weapons.

"I am not worried about the kids out there, but I am worried about some of our adult friends — the so-called peace activists." He also worried about what it would say: "This could be anywhere from a simple statement of peace to anti-war, anti-nuke, to anti-Los Alamos."

The statue was turned down. The children left the room crying.

"I am very, very frustrated, because they can't seem to get past the past," said David Rosoff, a 14-year-old from Albuquerque who helped collect 41,000 signatures from children and nearly \$20,000 in donations. "They need to focus on the future."

which made the news in 1989, had circulated in the lab as early as 1983. Unknown to the public, the medical staff asked for permission to mount a modest investigation. The request was turned down.

A state study later ruled the cluster couldn't be proved, but it did find excessive numbers of thyroid tumors in Los Alamos County. Two members of Chambers' family lost half their thyroids.

In Bayo Canyon, from 1944 to 1962, scientists blew up radioactive lanthanum 244 times. When winds were blowing toward the lab, the tests were postponed. But not when they blew toward the San Ildefonso Pueblo, 8 miles away.

"There is no indication of any warnings to or consultation with local communities," according to a draft report of the President's Committee on Human Radiation Experiments. "The first efforts to inform the Pueblo Indians about the RaLa may not have occurred until 1994."

The committee estimates that the radiation created a 1-in-7 chance for a single, fatal cancer in the pueblo.

"All the canyons flow down to us. All the winds blow down," said Gilbert Sanchez, the pueblo leader, on a tour of a mesa that juts into lab land. "San Ildefonso gets impacted by everything they do at Los Alamos."

On one side is Area G, a dump where radioactive materials are stored underground and in temporary plastic tents. The lab wants to expand it.

On the other side is the lab's linear accelerator, the single greatest emitter of radiation, radionuclides with half-lives ranging from 71 seconds to 9.5 hours.

"If the wind is in the right direction and people are in here, they could breathe them," said Sanchez.

Realistically, the lab argues, the chances for just one additional cancer from the radiation is 1-in-47 million. It also claims risks to water from the dumped radiation are exaggerated. Tritium has been found in one well near the pueblo.

### Clash of cultures

But of all the Western atomic installations, Los Alamos has had the least success in creating citizen advisory boards, perhaps because of racism and classism that shadow relations.

"The stereotypes go both ways," said Jim Sagal, a college teacher who lives in the valley and teaches on the Hill. "The valley looking up sees elit-

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## Date--06/13/1995 Edition--Journal North Page-- 5

### ANTI-NUKE GROUP FIGHTS TO KEEP SPACE

**The Associated Press**

LOS ALAMOS -- A Santa Fe peace-activist group has vowed to go to court before relinquishing public exhibition space at a museum operated by Los Alamos National Laboratory.

A Bradbury Science Museum display -- erected by the anti-nuclear Los Alamos Study Group -- features pictures from the Peace Memorial Hall in Hiroshima, Japan, depicting devastation caused by the atomic bombs that ended World War II.

The anti-nuclear exhibit prompted protests by members of a veterans group as the 50th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing approaches on Aug. 6. Veterans sought to use display space for an exhibit affirming support for the bombings, but the peace group pledged to fight.

"This space was carved out of the museum by the Los Alamos Study Group," said Study Group spokeswoman Mary Risely. "It was not generously allowed to us by the museum."

Museum officials have said since public exhibition space was created, only the Los Alamos Study Group has used it. Laboratory officials have remained neutral, saying the groups must work out an agreement.

Study Group members said their display balances exhibits at the museum that depicts the Manhattan Project, which developed the world's first atomic weapons at Los Alamos.

"We offer an alternative view and the veterans do not. If we go to court, that is what we would say," Risely said.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: COIN TOSS MAY AFFECT MUSEUM EXHIBIT  
Author: H.L. Lovato  
Date: June 14, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B3

A coin toss may determine where exhibits expressing opposing views about nuclear weapons will hang in the Bradbury Science Museum at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The exhibit is the result of a 1985 California court ruling giving an anti-nuclear group the right to present its views at a Lawrence Livermore Laboratory museum. Based on that ruling, a Santa Fe peace group, the **Los Alamos Study Group**, asked for and was given space in the Bradbury Science Museum in 1992.

Since then, the Los Alamos Education Group, a coalition of veterans organizations and lab employees, asked for equal space next to the study group's exhibit.

"We think these presentations should be side by side so that visitors can form their own opinion and leave with more than a one-sided story," said Steve Stoddard, a veteran and leader of the education group.

Stoddard's group believes the study group's display distorts the history behind the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

The California court ruling had stipulated that displays could be rotated to reflect various viewpoints in the community, but Stoddard said his group "did not favor the rotating exhibit because most visitors are one-time visitors."

In a letter addressed to the two groups, John S. Rhoades, director of the Bradbury Science Museum, outlined a short-term approach to the controversy. A long-term policy for 1996 and beyond is to be drafted soon.

"To allow open, fair, and equal access to the visitors to the Bradbury Science Museum, the current exhibit space will be divided in half and your two groups will share the space equally, starting from the time this summer when the Education Group's exhibit is ready to mount and ending Dec. 31," Rhoades wrote.

"The museum's exhibits team will measure and mark the space for each group to use. In the event of disagreement as to which group gets the left or the right position on the wall, a coin toss will determine the outcome," Rhoades wrote.

Study group member Mary Risely said the group is drafting a letter in response to Rhoades' policy.

The study group members have said they were offended by what they saw as a lack of balance in the museum's handling of the Manhattan Project, especially the absence of displays showing the devastation caused by the atomic bombs.

Author: H.L. Lovato  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B3     Copyright (c) 1995 The Santa Fe New Mexican

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: IN BRIEF  
Author: The New Mexican  
Date: June 14, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B3

DOE wants input

for LANL review

The U.S. Department of Energy will be holding a public meeting at Sweeney Center today to give the public a chance to comment on a full-scale review of the environmental impacts of operations at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

The meeting on the DOE's Site Wide Environmental Impact Statement is scheduled for 2-5 p.m. and from 6-9 p.m.

A rally sponsored by two Santa Fe-based citizen organizations -- the **Los Alamos Study Group** and Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety -- is scheduled for 1 p.m. at the center's entrance.

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Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B3

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## Date--06/15/1995 Edition--Journal North Page-- 6

### GROUP TIRED OF ANTI-NUKE ACTIVISTS 'DEMONIZING' LAB

Patrick Armijo JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

Folks in Los Alamos are upset at activist groups they say have distorted the environmental record and mission of Los Alamos National Laboratory, and now, they're not going to take it anymore.

They claim anti-nuclear-weapons groups distort information about the lab at public hearings like Wednesday's to examine the scope of the Los Alamos National Laboratories sitewide environmental impact statement. (See related story on the Journal North cover.)

Members of the Responsible Environmental Action League, most of whom have ties to the lab, claim they'll present a fairer view of lab activities than the more well-known, largely Santa Fe-based, anti-nuclear groups.

"Several of us attended ... pre-scoping environmental impact statement meetings, and we were appalled at the emotional demonizing of the lab," said Christine Chandler, a Los Alamos attorney who along with her husband, George Chandler, helped form REAL.

Chandler said it was her view, later supported by a number of fellow Los Alamos residents, that the Santa Fe-based groups were trying to manipulate the people of northern New Mexico at environmental hearings regarding lab projects with "anti-science sensationalism and emotionalism."

Most statements from the anti-nuke groups, said Greg Cunningham, another founder of REAL, wouldn't stand scrutiny from a fair-minded group whose mission would be to take a nonideological look at environmental effects from the lab.

Chandler said, "The environment isn't their primary concern. They want to use the process to shut down the lab: The point is to use the environmental process in an attempt to advance their anti-nuclear agenda. ...

"But those concerns are really national political decisions and shouldn't be part of environmental hearings for specific lab projects, but because they don't like the results they see made on nuclear weapons nationally, they abuse the environmental process."

Mary Riseley of the Los Alamos Study Group, which opposes nuclear weapons, said Wednesday night that "the central myth of Los Alamos is that Washington is responsible for all their (lab employees) actions.

"I have to ask (REAL), did the Senate Finance Committee dream up DARHT (Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Testing facility)? Did the Senate Finance Committee design the Meson Physics Facility so it violates the Clean Air Act whenever it runs more than three months? Did the House Appropriations Committee design the W-88 warhead?

"Of course not. Washington pays, but the people at Los Alamos conceive, lobby and pollute. We're all responsible for our actions."

REAL's organizers admit being Los Alamos-dominated hurts their credibility, but Chandler said the group is planning outreach efforts in Rio Arriba and Santa Fe counties.

And despite the group's few members without Los Alamos addresses, Chandler said REAL's position is far more typical of northern New Mexico's view of the lab.

"The general citizens need to participate in these hearings, because right now the debate is being hijacked by a tiny minority that is not representative of the people of northern New Mexico," she said.

Cunningham, who works at the lab, said lab employees who join REAL would use only material available to the general public in making public presentations.

He said the information to be used by the group's lab members at public hearings is available at the Los Alamos Reading Room, which is open to the public and located near the Bradbury Science Museum.



Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: RESIDENTS BLAST DOE ON STUDY  
Author: Keith Easthouse  
Date: June 15, 1995  
Section: MAIN  
Page: A3

The U.S. Department of Energy should complete a full-scale study examining the environmental impact of operations at Los Alamos National Laboratory before proceeding with other projects, a local activist said at a public meeting in Santa Fe Wednesday. Otherwise, the \$23 million "Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement" that the DOE is preparing on Los Alamos "is a sham," according to Jay Coghlan of Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, a Santa Fe organization.

"The suspicion must be overcome that critical decisions are being made in advance of public comment and that DOE is not going through the motions of public participation merely to satisfy legal requirements," Coghlan said.

Coghlan was one of a score or more of citizens who spoke in Sweeney Convention Center at a DOE-sponsored meeting that attracted about 150 people.

Coghlan and other speakers questioned how the DOE adequately could assess the environmental and public health impact of laboratory operations ten years into the future when crucial decisions about potential new missions at the laboratory have yet to be made.

Such new responsibilities include a small-scale bomb manufacturing role that Los Alamos may be asked to play. The DOE also is considering Los Alamos as the site for new nuclear waste treatment and disposal facilities.

Gary Palmer, an official with the DOE's Defense Programs division in Washington, D.C., said that "in a perfect world, we would do the programmatic decision-making first." But he said a variety of factors have delayed DOE from making final decisions about new projects.

For example, he said the agency was delayed in determining how a scaled-down bomb production complex should be structured because of uncertainty in the early 1990s about how large a nuclear stockpile the U.S. was going to have in the future.

Corey Cruz, of the DOE's Albuquerque office, said that possible new roles for Los Alamos are being taken into account in the environmental review.

"There is coordination" between that effort and the other decision-making processes, Cruz said.

Greg Mello of the **Los Alamos Study Group** said DOE should consider a wider range of alternative futures for the lab, including shutting down weapons work and making environmental cleanup the lab's primary mission.

Author: Keith Easthouse  
Section: MAIN  
Page: A3

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# Santa Fe rips LANL nuclear work

(Major organizing project of Study Group)

By STEPHEN SHANKLAND

Assistant Managing Editor

SANTA FE - Department of Energy officials had to extend a six-hour hearing on the effects of Los Alamos National Laboratory to seven hours Wednesday, and there were still 30 people waiting to speak.

As a result, DOE added an "overflow" meeting at 6 p.m. Friday. It will be held in the New Mexico Environment Department Auditorium in the Harold Runnels Building, 1190 St. Francis, Santa Fe.

Dozens of speakers at the Wednesday hearing on the lab's Site-wide Environmental Impact Statement (SWEIS) said LANL should stop nuclear weapons work, especially building nuclear weapons components.

Among other often-repeated themes at the meeting:

- DOE should convert LANL into a "green lab" for cleanup and environmental research.

- DOE should stop construction on all major new projects at LANL until the SWEIS is complete.

- The lab should be shut down and cleaned up.

- DOE should complete its national-scale programmatic environmental impact statement before proceeding with the site-wide impact statement for LANL.

A few people from Los Alamos, including at least four members of the group Responsible Environmental Action League, also spoke at the meeting.

Chris Chandler said "an opportunity was being missed" to address how LANL handles materials "that are environmentally very dangerous." This issue is being "lost in the larger, more global issues" of nuclear policy,

she said.

The scope of the SWEIS doesn't include stockpile and nonproliferation issues, she said.

And George Chandler said that much of the fear of things nuclear at LANL is a "hysterical" response.

He suggested that the SWEIS "lay out the history of environmental management so people can read it and judge for themselves without being subjected to polemic and rhetoric."

John Horne of Los Alamos said Los Alamos is safe; otherwise, he wouldn't be raising his family there. Radiation risks are greater from flying in a high-altitude jet or living near natural uranium in Utah than from living in Los Alamos, he said.

Horne added that groups such as CCNS and the Study Group "instill fear and anger when it's not there."

"I'd like to remind you that Los Alamos has existed for 50 years to promote peace," he said. Without nuclear research, "you would not be able to stand here and make much ado about nothing."

In other remarks at the hearing:

- Amy Bunting of Santa Fe said nuclear weapons are obsolete. "Who are these enemies upon whom we would unleash this radioactive wrath?" she asked.

- Angela Treat Lyon said that when her aunt died, they found a box of inch-long pieces of string labeled, "pieces of string too short to use." Nuclear weapons, she said, are not a "viable tool," and are in the category of "weapons too dangerous to use."

- In a response to Horne's remarks, Howard Shulman said Horne "needs to know he's raising his child in a place of danger."

# LANL nuclear work

LA Monitor 6/15/95



STEPHEN T. SHANKLAND/Monitor

An anti-nuclear speaker states her views at Wednesday's afternoon scoping session in Santa Fe on the upcoming Los Alamos

National Laboratory Site-wide Environmental Impact Statement.

Radioactive and toxic waste contaminates the mesas and canyons of Los Alamos, he said. "We need something on the level of the Manhattan Project" to clean up 50-

years' mess. "I'm alive because of two atom bombs" that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, said Alfred Hobbs of Taos. But he said

it's time to stop. "I'm alive today. I just never want to see another one. Never again," Hobbs said.

(Please see SWEIS, Page 9)

**SWEIS**

(from Page 1)

• Susan Hirschberg of Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety said that LANL should increase nonproliferation work, increase safe energy work, increase environmental research, and decrease weapons work.

"If LANL's mission is truly to reduce the nuclear danger, then concentrating on nonproliferation and decreasing the world's dependence on nuclear power (the raw materials for which also can lead to nuclear proliferation) is an excellent way to meet that mission," she said.

• LANL should concentrate on energy efficiency and sustainable energy, Jill Cliburn said.

• "The money that the national policy makers are spending on DOE programs in Los Alamos is desperately needed in the streets of America today," said Don Brayfield of Santa Fe, referring to crime problems he's seen in Santa Fe. "America is rotting from the inside, and LANL is facilitating that rot. I want you to concentrate your evil nuclear crap on Los Alamos" so the Jemez Mountains volcano will bury it, he

said.

• Greg Mello, an activist with the Santa Fe-based Los Alamos Study Group said the orderly shutdown alternative should be put back in the SWEIS.

(DOE said that, "In view of the limited community interest and DOE's view ... that a decision to shut down LANL operations within the five- to 10-year time frame of the SWEIS would be highly unlikely," it decided not to go forward with the shutdown alternative.)

• Eric Dibner of Santa Fe said converting LANL to peace and health research should be an option in the SWEIS. He also said the lab is alien to New Mexico.

• Garland Harris of Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping in Albuquerque said DOE "should find a way to green the lab

or shut it down. The fact is, you need to get out of the (nuclear weapons) business."

• Virginia Weppner of Santa Fe said she's concerned that funding shortages, not technological difficulties, will be what holds back cleanup. She asked, "How many years in the future can the government guarantee responsible maintenance" of LANL?

• Suchi Solomon of Santa Fe said building bombs is "a gigantic waste of time, money, and natural resources."

• "Shutdown and cleanup" are the only options for LANL, said Katherine Lage.

• "I don't want Los Alamos to be a dumping ground for the country's nuclear and chemical waste," said Cari Eisler with the New Mexico Green Party.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: ACTIVISTS MIGHT SUE OVER EXHIBIT  
Author: H.L. Lovato  
Date: June 16, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B2

If an amicable agreement fails, a Santa Fe peace group is considering legal action to resolve an ongoing feud about exhibit space at the Bradbury Science Museum at Los Alamos National Laboratory. For several weeks, two local groups with opposing views about nuclear weapons have debated how their exhibits should be displayed relative to each other.

In 1992, a Santa Fe peace group, the **Los Alamos Study Group**, asked for and was given space in the Bradbury Science Museum. The exhibit was the result of a 1985 California court ruling that allowed an anti-nuclear group the right to present its views at a Lawrence Livermore Laboratory museum.

Since then, the Los Alamos Education Group, a coalition of veterans organizations and lab employees, asked for equal space next to the study group's exhibit.

On Monday John Rhoades, director of the museum, outlined a policy that would equally divide wall space at the museum for both groups.

In a letter dated Wednesday, Cathie Sullivan, a member of the study group, wrote, "By pitting us against each other for use of this relatively small space, the issue may well be headed for the courts, and a potential injunction which would make no one happy on Aug. 6.

"We'd like to ask you to revisit your decision so that something more agreeable can be worked out that gives the anti-nuclear community clear content control over the 'Alternative Perspectives' space of approximately 164 square feet of wall area.

"We would like to repeat our request that the Los Alamos Education Group exhibit be placed on the empty wall opposite our exhibit wall," she wrote.

Steve Stoddard, a representative of the Los Alamos Education Group, maintains the presentations should be side by side so that visitors can form their own opinions and leave with more than a one-sided story.

The education group believes the study group's display distorts the history behind the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

"I don't like the idea at all (of legal action)," Stoddard said Thursday. "I think reasonable people should be able to get around it."

Rhoades said he thought the protocol outlined by his office was fair to both groups but said he was not surprised that neither side would want the maximum amount of space available.

In reference to threatened legal action, Rhoades said, "Its not our move. We support a successful resolution. We will sit down and talk about the issues. That is the only appropriate thing to do."

In the letter, the study group acknowledged finding some areas of agreement with the education group in a meeting on Tuesday. Both sides hope to meet with Rhoades next week.

Author: H.L. Lovato  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B2

Publication: Jnl Legacy 1995 to July 2005; Date: Jun 17, 1995; Section: Journal North; Page: 61



## Date--06/17/1995 Edition--Journal North Page-- 4

### LA MUSEUM: BE FLEXIBLE

#### EDITORIALS

Under normal circumstances, the Bradbury Science Museum couldn't be faulted for its decision to rotate displays by veterans groups, the peace activist Los Alamos Study Group, and another group that might request the space.

But in light of the interest in the 50th anniversary of World War II, the museum, part of Los Alamos National Laboratory, would perform a service to its thousands of visitors by presenting both points of view -- at least for a few months.

The space, which is the object of contention, became available because of a court decision in California in 1985 requiring Livermore National Laboratory's science museum to offer display room to those in the community with alternative viewpoints. The decision stipulated that exhibits could be rotated among various groups. Like Livermore, Los Alamos National Laboratory and its museum are managed by the University of California.

The Los Alamos Study Group requested and was given alternative space at the Bradbury in 1992. The museum set aside 164 square feet for the Study Group's display of photos from Hiroshima which show the aftermath of the explosion of the atomic bomb. The display includes pictures of bomb victims. Study Group members have described it as a look at nuclear weapons' dark side.

Recently, groups of veterans and people who worked on the Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bomb criticized the Study Group's display. They asked the museum either to remove it or to allow them to add an exhibit giving the veterans point of view. Until that protest, no other groups had asked to use the space.

In response, museum director John Rhoades suggested a plan for rotating exhibits and urged the groups to talk to each other and work out a compromise. He also pledged that the museum would accommodate both the Study Group and a veterans group if they want displays on Aug. 6, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

The museum should display both points of view throughout the summer. Because of the link between Los Alamos and the bomb, the museum can expect more visitors than usual due to the anniversary. It may be inconvenient for the museum to make extra space available, but the opportunity to educate is worth the temporary inconvenience. After Labor Day, the museum could adopt the rotation schedule.

The Study Group, incidently, opposes the rotation plan. Members say they'll sue rather than give up any of the space. They deserve credit for negotiating with the museum to make room for their exhibit, which adds balance to the atomic story. But the space isn't their's alone. In its objection to sharing, the Study Group argues that the veterans will portray the same viewpoint as the laboratory. But that's not necessarily true. The veterans' perspective is likely to be much more personal and patriotic than the historic/scientific approach taken by the museum's other exhibits on the topic.

Disputes over the necessity for the atomic bomb can be healthy exercises in understanding and interpreting history. As museum director Rhoades aptly said, "We want to get people talking. The issue is not confrontation but understanding of World War II."

If the alternative exhibits succeed at that, the museum will have a fine accomplishment. And the best way to do it is to let them speak, for a while anyway, side by side.

## Hearing sought on N-weapons plan

JOURNAL STAFF REPORT

Will tourists still come to Santa Fe if Los Alamos begins making plutonium "pits" — the triggers for nuclear warheads?

Santa Fe Mayor Debbie Jaramillo is worried that tourism will suffer if the U.S. Department of Energy selects the Los Alamos National Laboratory to produce the devices.

In a letter to Tara O'Toole, the DOE's assistant secretary of environment, safety and health, Jaramillo asked that the agency conduct a public hearing in Santa Fe on its post-Cold War philosophy on nuclear weapons, called the "Stockpile Stewardship Program." The stewardship program envisions shifting the production and recycling of pits to LANL and a national laboratory in South Carolina.

"There is substantial evidence that LANL may take on certain production roles in support of national nuclear weapons pro-

grams. This can have potentially adverse environmental impacts that would preclude positive economic development in our region and be especially harmful to our tourist industry," Jaramillo said in her letter, sent Friday.

The agency is searching for ways to streamline the production of nuclear weapons as the United States cuts its stockpile of nuclear warheads from a Cold War high of about 20,000 to about 3,500.

The agency says one possibility is to produce weapons components at the two national laboratories instead of large production plants, such as the Rocky Flats plant near Denver.

The Santa Fe City Council Wednesday began work on a resolution supporting Jaramillo's request for a public hearing.

Public hearings on the "stockpile stewardship program" already have been scheduled in Los Alamos July 11 and Albuquerque July 13.

# Mayor urges DOE to hold hearing here

By BEN NEARY  
The New Mexican

The U.S. Department of Energy should hold a hearing in Santa Fe as it prepares a study charting the future of the nation's nuclear complex, Mayor Debbie Jaramillo stated in a letter to the agency this month.

The DOE this month announced it has identified Los Alamos National Laboratory as a potential future site for production of nuclear bomb components. The agency is consolidating its nuclear programs at fewer sites nationwide.

The DOE has stated it intends to hold meetings to gather public comment on the planning document in Albuquerque and Los Alamos — both cities where it has facilities — but not in Santa Fe.

Jaramillo, in her June 23 letter to the DOE, notes that Santa Fe residents have demonstrated their interest in the future of the Los Alamos lab. She handed out a copy of a draft resolution at Wednesday's City Council meeting. If adopted by the council, the resolution would express the city's desire for the agency to hold a hearing here.

"The future of LANL is closely linked to the future of Northern

New Mexico and Santa Fe," Jaramillo wrote to Assistant Secretary Tara O'Toole. "Possible environmental impacts and economic impacts from LANL directly affect the environment and economy of Santa Fe."

City Councilor Steven Farber noted at Wednesday's council meeting that Jaramillo — who has on occasion been criticized for being less than supportive of Santa Fe's tourist economy — stated in her letter that if Los Alamos takes over a weapons production role, it could be especially harmful to the region's tourist industry.

Mary Riseley, co-director of the Los Alamos Study Group — concerned citizens who monitor lab activities — said Wednesday the group is glad the mayor has called for a meeting here. She said Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, in particular, has worked hard to bring this matter to the city's attention.

The pending DOE study will look at the environmental, cultural and social costs of various agency alternatives for the future of the nation's weapons complex, Riseley said.

She said the study group and CCNS believe the agency should hold a hearing in Santa Fe.

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NEWSPAPER / JOURNAL <b>LOS ALAMOS MONITOR</b>	DATE: Friday, June 30, 1995
	Page 1 Of 1

## Santa Fe Worried About Impact Of Lab Nuclear Work

SANTA FE (AP) — Santa Fe Mayor Debbie Jaramillo wants the Department of Energy to hold a public hearing in that city as the agency works on the future of the nation's nuclear weapons program.

Jaramillo made the request this month in a letter to DOE Assistant Secretary Tara O'Toole.

The DOE has identified Los Alamos National Laboratory as a potential future site for production of nuclear bomb components and Jaramillo in her letter noted Santa Fe's proximity to the laboratory.

"The future of LANL is closely linked to the future of northern New Mexico and Santa Fe," Jaramillo wrote. "Possible environmental impacts and economic impacts from LANL directly affect the environment and economy of Santa Fe."

The DOE plans to hold meetings in Albuquerque and Los Alamos.

Mary Riseley, co-director of the Los Alamos Study Group — a citizens group that monitors lab activities — endorsed Jaramillo's request.

"We think the effects on tourism, property values and the lives of this region will be gravely affected if Los Alamos becomes a bomb factory," she said.

## Armchair revisionists

News accounts indicate that the armchair history revisionists are continuing their activities aimed at discrediting the United States in the eyes of our citizens, particularly our young people, and visitors.

I have visited the Bradbury Science Museum and have noted that the exhibits are scientific and present facts related to nuclear weapons and the many other Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory projects. I have also seen the so-called "alternative view" prepared by the Los Alamos Study Group. If this is an alternative view to science, it must, by definition, be non-science! And that it is. It is a political statement, not an "alternative." It is a narrow political statement at that. I saw nothing of pictures or accounts of the many atrocities committed by the Japanese army.

I was there, and know that we were about to embark on a devastating conclusion of the war by invasion. As a pilot in the 418th Night Fighter Squadron on Okinawa in August 1945, I was informed

that when the upcoming invasion started, every aircraft able to get airborne would be over Japan on missions "around the clock," pausing only long enough to refuel.

I flew several night intruder missions to Kyushu (the main southern island of Japan) immediately before, between and after the two atom bombs were dropped, in our efforts to restrain their launching of planes for suicide landings on Okinawa.

My radar observer and I were in our P-61 Black Widow and I was about to start the engines at dusk on yet another mission to Japan when one of the ground crew ran out to our plane and announced that the war was over and the mission was canceled! Only ten minutes more of war and we would have been up and away. Those who claim that the Japs were "about to surrender" are engaged in wishful thinking and also overlook that even if they did surrender without "the bomb" and somehow without an invasion, that in the weeks or months in the meantime, a lot of us who did survive would not have, due to con-

tinuing conflict! After the war, when we moved up to Atsugi Airbase near Tokyo, we walked through the miles of underground fortifications and barracks. Without "the bomb" the battles with bullets, conventional bombs, and bayonets would have killed more than a million persons on both sides. The quicker a war is ended, the better it is for both sides, even though the very harsh action was needed to cause the emperor to overrule the fanatic warlords.

A question for those who were not there and who would rewrite history for their own purposes is: "Which of us who survived, which of us who become fathers and grandfathers, and which among the Japanese who survived would you now eliminate in order to have continued the war in conventional fashion?"

**Stanley E. Logan**  
Santa Fe

7-2-95 NM



7/8/95

# Activists give museum deadline

By LAURA BENDIX  
The New Mexican

A Santa Fe peace group says that if the Bradbury Science Museum staff doesn't relinquish control of exhibit space to the group by Monday night, the issue will go to court.

In a letter sent Thursday to museum director John Rhoades, the Los Alamos Study Group's attorney, Douglas Booth, said the Monday deadline is a "final attempt" to force a compromise.

If Rhoades doesn't respond by Monday, the group will seek an injunction to prevent museum staff from removing a display that details the effects of U.S. atomic bombs dropped on Japan.

*If the museum doesn't respond by Monday, the group will seek an injunction to prevent staff from removing the anti-nuclear display.*

The 50th anniversary of the bombing on Hiroshima is Aug. 6 and local veterans groups want to post their own display at the museum to commemorate the day.

"If we get the injunction, they won't be able to touch any part of the display until this whole thing is resolved," said Cathie Sullivan, a member of the study group.

Rhoades did not return phone

calls from *The New Mexican*.

The peace group has rejected Rhoades' proposal to split the wall space evenly with the veterans. Instead, Sullivan said, the peace group wants to be given permanent control of the entire wall and authority to decide which exhibits will be shown and how they will be displayed.

She said veterans' views would be included, although they probably won't be given the same

amount of space as they would have in Rhoades' plan.

"We don't want to exclude the veterans," he said. "We're happy to work with them ... but the question is, 'Who will control the access to that wall?'"

Sullivan said she hopes the threat of an injunction will motivate Rhoades to meet with the group and resolve the conflict quickly.

The battle over the museum wall space began this spring, when a group of veterans and former lab employees complained about the peace group's display at the museum.

A 1985 California court ruled, however, that it is unconstitutional to bar anti-nuclear groups from presenting opinions at publicly funded museums.

## Study Group attorney says wall decision wrong

Monitor Staff Report

The Los Alamos Study Group has brought its attorney into the debate about allocation of an "alternative perspectives" wall at the Bradbury Science Museum. Attorney Douglas Booth, in a letter to Bradbury Science Museum Director John Rhoades, said the science museum's decision to give half of a wall to an exhibit by the Los Alamos Education Group does not reflect a court decision in Livermore, Calif., that forced a similar national laboratory museum to allow space for alternative views.

The Study Group, a Santa Fe anti-nuclear group, has had an exhibit in the museum for about two years. The Education Group, a group of veterans and former Manhattan Project staff members, objected to the Study Group exhibit and asked for their own space. The museum said it would divide the wall in half for now.

Booth said the lawsuit that established the Study Group's right to the alternative exhibit allows for an anti-nuclear exhibit and the Education Group's planned exhibit doesn't differ from the official Bradbury exhibits. The museum should withdraw the protocol, Booth said.

"Los Alamos Education Group's purpose is not to provide an alternative perspective to the laboratory's view of nuclear militarism, but to provide an alternate perspective to the Study Group's views," Booth said.

**Digest**

LAMonitor  
7/7/95

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: LAB WILL CHANGE MUSEUM DISPLAY  
Author: Kathleene Parker  
Date: July 12, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B4

LOS ALAMOS -- Los Alamos National Laboratory says it will go ahead with plans to change a peace group's display at the Bradbury Science Museum. The move comes despite threats by the **Los Alamos Study Group** to seek a court injunction to halt changes in its display depicting the devastation caused by atomic bombs the United States dropped on Japan.

The study group earlier gave the lab until Monday night to back off plans to give half the display space to local veterans and former Manhattan Project workers.

Local veterans say the display distorts the history behind the bombings and they have demanded half the peace group's space to portray their own views.

With the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb approaching on Aug. 6, pressure is building from both sides to have displays in the museum.

In a letter Tuesday to the study group, LANL's attorney, Christine Chandler of Santa Fe, stated the museum must honor First Amendment principles.

"It is not for the museum to judge whose views are consistent with its own. . . . If the two groups cannot agree on how to divide the space, the museum will allocate half to each group," she said.

Members of the study group could not be reached for comment Tuesday, but earlier stated -- based on a California court decision on a similar display at Lawrence-Livermore Laboratory -- the space was not the museum's to allocate.

The court ruled that space must be provided for alternative viewpoints, not just the pro-nuclear viewpoint portrayed in the rest of the museum, said a spokeswoman, Mary Risely.

But Chandler's letter rejected that claim. A court ruling based on California law has no effect here, she said.

Author: Kathleene Parker  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B4

Copyright (c) 1995 The Santa Fe New Mexican

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: GROUP MAY ACCEPT LOSS OF SPACE MUSEUM  
Author: Kathleene Parker  
Date: July 13, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B5

LOS ALAMOS -- A peace group says it might share space at the Bradbury Science Museum with a veterans' group after all. ``We feel as a pacifists' group there is nothing wrong with showing grisly pictures of war atrocities," said Mary Risely of the **Los Alamos Study Group**. ``That can only serve the cause of peace."

Earlier, the study group had threatened to seek a court injunction to stop Los Alamos National Laboratory, owner of the museum, from removing part of a study group display to make room for the veterans' exhibit.

The study group display, featuring photos from the Peace Memorial Hall in Hiroshima, Japan, depicts the devastation caused by the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan and has infuriated some veterans and Manhattan Project workers. The display was scheduled to remain up through Aug. 6 the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the bombs.

Despite the study group threat, LANL said this week that it would proceed with plans to turn over half the display space to the Los Alamos Education Group, the veterans who want to put up their own display showing atrocities committed by the Japanese during World War II.

But the study group might still go to court, Risely said.

While no decision will be made until the next meeting of the study group on July 17, it could still go to court if the Bradbury staff attempts permanently to take space from the study group, she said.

That decision will come in the fall when the Hiroshima and Nagasaki exhibit, routinely on display in the summer, is replaced by the study group with another exhibit depicting the overall costs and ramifications of nuclear weapons productions, she said.

At that time, the study group expects the return of the full use of all of the space it was allotted by the museum two years ago, she said.

Author: Kathleene Parker  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B5

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## Date--07/15/1995 Edition--Journal North Page-- 8

### GROUP WANTS 'GATEKEEPING' ROLE WITH LAB WALL

Patrick Armijo JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

A meeting next Wednesday between anti-nuclear activists, a group of military veterans and lab retirees, and administrators of the Bradbury Science Museum may settle a tussle over access to a 22-by-33-foot display wall at the museum.

But the Los Alamos Study Group, an anti-nuclear group that's been the wall's sole user for almost three years, is threatening to seek a court injunction to protect its space.

Steve Stoddard of the Los Alamos Education Group, made up of veterans and lab retirees, said his group's display will be ready by July 24 or 31.

But Cathie Sullivan of the anti-nuclear group said her organization should have a "gatekeeping" role -- a say in who has access to the wall.

"The effort toward the injunction would come if we are given no role in gatekeeping. We want some role in determining who has access to the one wall that's been dedicated to anti-nuclear viewpoints and opinions. We feel the wall was defined for that purpose," Sullivan said.

Museum Director John Rhoades said the museum originally had a verbal understanding that allowed the Study Group to administer access to the wall, but the museum never thought that a group not associated with the anti-nuclear movement would want space.

"The assumption was: Given the small number of activists in northern New Mexico, that the Study Group would work with related groups on displays. We never envisioned a group would come forward to respond to what the Los Alamos Study Group presented," Rhoades said.

Because the Education Group and the Study Group are ideologically opposed as to the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the role of nuclear weapons in the country's defense, Rhoades said, the lab has resumed its role as the wall's "custodian."

"Fundamentally, the question is: Is it the Study Group's wall? Our view is no -- it is not exclusively an anti-nuclear wall. It's there for all kinds of comment," he said.

In addition, Rhoades said the museum is leery about anyone determining what goes on the wall based on its message.

"I'm not a lawyer, but my understanding is that the Supreme Court has been pretty clear on not regulating on the basis of content. You act to provide equal access irrespective of the message.

"It's not proper for the lab or the Study Group to evaluate access based on political views," he said.

Stoddard said his group has met with the other group and both sides have agreed it would be impossible for the them to come up with common language for a joint exhibit by Aug. 6, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

The museum's position is that the wall will be shared equally if the two sides don't agree to share space.

Paper: Santa Fe New Mexican, The (NM)  
Title: GROUPS NEGOTIATE OVER MUSEUM SPACE  
Author: The New Mexican  
Date: July 20, 1995  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B4

LOS ALAMOS -- A Santa Fe peace group, representatives of Los Alamos National Laboratory and a veterans group still have not reached an agreement on the future of a display at the lab's Bradbury Science Museum. The three groups met Wednesday, but Bradbury director John Rhoades said even though the **Los Alamos Study Group** has agreed to relinquish part of its space temporarily to the veterans, the long-term future of the display area is still at issue.

The study group is concerned about creating a precedent in which the space it is using is subdivided among other groups, he said. The study group said it might resort to a lawsuit or protests to halt the permanent loss of the space it has used since 1992, he said.

In 1985, a California court ruled that Lawrence-Livermore Laboratory had to provide space to balance displays in its museum. In 1992, the Bradbury museum gave similar space to the study group.

But this June, veterans and former Manhattan Project workers said the study group's display distorts the history of the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan and demanded part of the space for their own display.

That display is to go up by August 1, Rhoades said.

Author: The New Mexican  
Section: SANTA FE / REGION  
Page: B4

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Paper: The Denver Post  
Title: Anti-nuclear group will share exhibit space  
Author: The Associated Press  
Date: July 22, 1995  
Section: Denver & The West  
Page: B-3

LOS ALAMOS - Leaders of the anti-nuclear **Los Alamos Study Group** said yesterday they are willing to relinquish half of their public exhibit space at Los Alamos National Laboratory's science museum.

But first, they demanded a written guarantee from museum officials that the arrangement that splits the display with a veterans' group will be temporary. In a letter to Bradbury Science Museum Director John Rhoades, the group said it had reached an agreement to share the museum's "alternative perspectives" wall with a group of Manhattan Project and military veterans.

The agreement would allow the group to hang its display before Aug. 6, which marks the 50th anniversary of the U.S. atomic attack on Hiroshima, Japan.

But the letter said the agreement is contingent on Los Alamos National Laboratory, which runs the museum, agreeing in writing that the Study Group's decision to share the wall this summer does not constitute a precedent.

Rhoades said the lab wouldn't comply.

"It's unrealistic of them to expect that," Rhoades said. "The groups are collaborating well. It would be a shame if they went back on their agreement."

The groups reached an agreement Wednesday, said Study Group spokeswoman Cathie Sullivan.

Steve Stoddard, spokesman for the veterans' group, said his group's pictures of Japanese death camps and American prisoners of war would contrast the anti-nuclear group's posters of Japanese bomb victims.

Stoddard said text in the group's display would differ from the Study Group's perspective on the decision-making process that led the U.S. to drop atomic bombs.

This is the third year the Study Group has displayed the Hiroshima posters, which appear only in summer. The rest of the year, Sullivan said her group shows alternative perspectives about work done at the lab.

"We have no problem with sharing the wall for the next few months," Sullivan said. "Our biggest concern is losing control of the wall for the long term."

The Study Group based its claim to alternative display space on a California court's 1992 ruling that Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory had to allow alternative viewpoints at its museum.

While both labs are operated by the University of California, attorneys for the lab have suggested the Bradbury Museum is not bound by the Livermore ruling.

"The way things stand now, there's no willingness to commit to giving an outside group exclusive use of the space or the right to say who can and can't come in," Rhoades said.

The group's letter to Rhoades said the parties have had a verbal agreement since 1993, giving the group a gate-keeping role at the exhibit space.

It said the "wall only exists because of our very specific demand to present a dissenting view."

The letter also said without a written agreement, the group may resort to "legal or direct action."

Sullivan said her group might not have money for a lawsuit, but a protest would be likely.

"If there's no written agreement, we'll be there personally," Sullivan said.

" We have people willing to make some sort of public demonstration of protecting that wall."

Stoddard said his group plans to assemble its exhibit July 31.

"I hope we have a peaceful acceptance of the thing," he said.

At Wednesday's meeting, the groups flipped a coin to determine which exhibit would be placed nearest the museum entrance. Even that proved contentious, as Rhoades flipped a Russian coin showing former Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin on one side and a hammer and sickle on the other.

"I didn't think the association was too thrilling myself, but it wasn't that offensive," said Sullivan, whose group won the toss.

Author: The Associated Press

Section: Denver & The West

Page: B-3

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