

National Health Federation BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 1975

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NUCLEAR SPECIAL!

**Dr. Exner Unfolds
Incredible Tale of
Greed, Intrigue,
Potential Disaster**

***Politics and Nuclear Contracts
Radiated Salt Cakes Took Toll
Proliferation Can Be Halted!
Moratorium Bill in Congress
California Safety Initiative
Iowa Town Solves the Problem***



Delaney To Get NHF Statesmanship Award Veteran Leader in Fight For Health-Consumer Protection



CONGRESSMAN DELANEY

**Presentation in
Statler-Hilton
New York by
Gloria Swanson
Whom He Credits
With Singular
Role in Winning
Acceptance of
Delaney Amendment**



GLORIA SWANSON

Dedicated to the Protection of Health Freedoms

THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION BULLETIN

Protection of Health Freedoms

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The Bulletin serves its readers as a forum for the presentation and discussion of important health issues including the presentation of minority or conflicting points of view, rather than by publishing only material on which a consensus has been reached. All articles published in the NHF Bulletin — including news, comments and book reviews — reflect the individual views of the authors and not necessarily official points of view adopted by the Federation.

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At Evening Session of New York Convention

Delaney To Receive NHF's First Statesmanship Award

In recognition of the significant contributions he has made to the cause of consumer protection against chemical food additives and pesticides in food and beverages, The National Health Federation will induct Representative James J. Delaney of the Ninth Congressional District, New York, into its Hall of Fame by presenting him with its first Statesmanship Award the evening of Nov. 22 during the Northeast Regional NHF Convention in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York.

The announcement was made by NHF President Charles I. Crecelius who said the award is being made "as a symbol of the genuine appreciation of and admiration for the man in Congress who has distinguished himself through the years with an unwavering commitment to uncontaminated food and beverage, and the principle of freedom of choice in health-related issues.

"This is a first in the history of the Federation. We were inspired to create the Statesmanship Award after Congressman Delaney, conqueror of the significance of the fluoridation-cancer report by Drs. John Yiamouyiannis and Dean Burk, called for cessation of fluoridation at the national level until the relationship has been disproved."

LONGTIME FIGHTER

"But his interest in this issue and his concern for the health of the population is only one in a long series of battles for consumer health which Congressman Delaney has led. He carried the fight on the floor of Congress back in the 1950s for legislation to rid food and beverage of cancer-causing substances. It was a long frustrating hassle, culminating finally in 1958 with passage of the Delaney Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.

"As noted in the October NHF Bulletin, he worked with such groups as the Federation of Homemakers and National Health Federation in the early 1960s to ban DES from cattle and poultry feed, and his name is on a bill in Congress now with that goal. He has consistently identified with legislation to protect the public from the proliferating avalanche of chemicals constantly being added to the food supply. Out of a deep sense of gratitude and respect, we have chosen him to be the first recipient of the Statesmanship Award.

"Few probably ever will qualify for this distinction. The qualifications are stringent, for example: To qualify for the Statesmanship Award in the NHF Hall of Fame, the individual must have sponsored at least one highly-signif-

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cant piece of health legislation which has become law; and must have cosponsored or strongly supported at least two additional bills relating to health/ecology, without at any time betraying basic principles."

MILLER APPROVES

In Washington, NHF Legislative Advocate Clinton R. Miller was jubilant at the decision to honor Congressman Delaney. In hearty agreement with the tribute paid by Mr. Crecelius, he spoke appreciatively of the cooperation he receives from the Congressman and his staff on issues dealing with health freedom and undefiled food and beverage.

"Congressman Delaney deserves this recognition," said Mr. Miller, and it is fitting that our organization bestow it upon a legislator who has done so much for so many, often against seemingly insurmountable odds. But he does not give up if the principle is right. Nor does he abuse authority. As the ranking member of the powerful House Committee on Rules, he wields tremendous power, but he fulfills this position in the manner of the statesman he is."

30-YEAR CAREER

Congressman Delaney began his 15th term in the House of Representatives last January 14. A lifelong resident of Queens County, New York, he has achieved a position of influence and trust in the Congress, as well as among constituents. He was elected chairman of New York's Congressional

Delegation in 1970, and he has many accomplishments to his credit.

As ranking member of the Rules Committee, he has been instrumental in moving important legislation to the floor of the House. He led the fight for passage of Federal Revenue Sharing, was successful in obtaining federal aid for urban mass transportation.

He probably is best known as the leader in the fight for consumer protection. An authority in this field, he first warned the nation about the hazards of chemical food additives and pesticides when he headed the Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food and Cosmetics some 20 years ago.

It was Congressman Delaney who brought to public attention the fact that cancer-inducing chemicals were being used in daily food supplies. His work on that committee resulted in adoption in 1958 of the Delaney Amendment in the Food Additives Act, banning carcinogens from food and drink.

Years before the issue became popular, he was calling for tax reform. He supports the concept of the neighborhood school, and believes educational services should be extended without discrimination because of race or creed. He has been attentive to the needs of and care of senior citizens.

A graduate of St. John's University Law School, he served as assistant district attorney in Queens County before being sent to Congress. Still an active community

Gloria Swanson Will Make Presentation to Rep. Delaney

Unless prevented by a filming schedule, Film Star Gloria Swanson will make the formal presentation of the NHF Statesmanship Award to Congressman James J. Delaney Nov. 22 during the Northeast Regional Convention in New York.

Miss Swanson, an early "believer" in unadulterated food and beverage, has known the Congressman many years—in fact is credited by him as being responsible for creating the support in Congress which finally enabled him to push through the Delaney Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.

While in Los Angeles in August arranging for a new television series, she told *The Bulletin*: "Congressman Delaney was working on the amendment to prohibit carcinogenic substances from being used in food and beverage in the early fifties. He was getting nowhere because of industry opposition. In 1951, I spoke to the Congressional Wives' Club hosted by Bess Truman, and told them to go home and talk to their husbands about it. I also talked to the Ad-

leader, he is a member of the Queens County Bar Association, Lincoln Knights of Columbus, Queensboro Elks Lodge, and a founder and director of the Masspeth Savings and Loan Association.

vertising Club and Big Brothers' Club. Finally in 1958 it became law. All those years it took because Congressmen didn't want to bankrupt the industry, but they didn't care what happened to people."

After that Amendment became law, Miss Swanson presented Congressman Delaney with what she calls "the Gloria Swanson Award."

Appreciative of her role in winning Congressional support for the Delaney Amendment, he sent Miss Swanson a letter, which she framed. She calls it her "Oscar—his letter saying I was responsible for passage of the Amendment."

STILL CRUSADING

At 76, Miss Swanson is still crusading for vigorous health through natural methods. "I'm no Johnny-come-lately—I don't know of anyone who precedes my screaming and yelling about getting rid of incinerators, getting back to the soil, cleaning up the atmosphere, getting rid of sprays.

"I'll do anything to stop these bad things from going into food. It is criminal! They're like murderers! And I hold the medicals responsible for retardation, epilepsy, dwarfed babies."

Told that as one who has been "in the vanguard of this movement, there are many who know what

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Leaded Gas Contains 'Strong' Carcinogen

Ethylene dibromide, used as a grain fumigant but mainly as an additive in most of the automobile gasoline sold in this country has proved to be a "strong" carcinogen in rats and mice, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has advised.

Experiments conducted by the National Cancer Institute in which animals were fed various dosages of ethylene dibromide (EDB) dissolved in corn oil resulted in development of squamous-cell stomach cancer in 76% of the rats and

that's the greatest problem. People need rotrooters, in their bodies, to get thoroughly cleaned out. Once the body is cleaned out—and if you don't go back to old habits and poison it again—gosh, what a difference!

She said the series will focus on the holistic approach—"body—mind, spirit. Biofeedback may be important. Soil conservation is, and the vitamin situation—natural vs. synthetics.

"I hope to get authorities—there's no such thing as an expert—authorities who have something to say, and are fascinating. I hope to reach some young people who can do something about starting this way of life while still young. Most people wait until they're old and have been through the wringer with the whole medical business. If 85% of psychosomatic illness is in the hospital, there's no reason we can't turn it around and have 85% for health."

PLANS TV SERIES

Miss Swanson's dedication to "the good life" soon will be expressed in a new television series featuring "fascinating people, the new lifestyle, approach—new to them, but not to us—about keeping the body clean inside. I think

Dr. Exner Bares AEC-Kerr-McGee Relationship

Nuclear Power: Menace And We Don't Need It'

F. B. EXNER, M.D., F.A.C.R.

I am Frederick B. Exner, a doctor of medicine and a Fellow of the American College of Radiology. From 1935 until I retired I engaged in the practice of diagnostic X-ray and high-voltage X-ray and radium treatment. Before that I had taught physics and chemistry. I have followed the history and development of nuclear energy in all its manifestations since the days of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

On April 18, Seattle City Light presented to our City Council the proponents of a proposal to invest very substantial amounts of money in a proposed nuclear reactor which had not yet even been planned. The Council was told it would be one of three of the countless types of reactor presently in use. One of these was the experimental "liquid metal fast-breeder reactor—LMFBR—which has been singled out by the federal government as its highest priority energy research and development program. It is planned to construct the first such reactor at the Clinch River site near Oakridge, Tenn.

The source of all nuclear energy is uranium, radioactive and the heaviest of the natural elements, with an atomic number of 92. In the 1940s heavier elements, all radioactive, were created artif-

(Ed. Note: This unemotional, fact-filled review of mismanagement, coverup, political favoritism, and marriage of government-nuclear industry, along with a summary of the alternatives to nuclear power, was presented at a session at the University of Washington in Seattle by the venerable Dr. Frederick B. Exner, author, specialist in radiology, and outspoken critic of usurpation of power by government bureaus. Seventy-five years old last July 6, a native of Iowa, Dr. Exner is a son of the late distinguished Professor Franz F. Exner who headed the chemistry department of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., for many years. A resident of Seattle 40 years, now retired, Dr. Exner coauthored *The American Fluoridation Experiment* with Dr. George L. Waldbott and James Rorty (1957), and has contributed many papers to professional journals).

cially. The most important of these is plutonium, the actual source of power both in atomic bombs and in the so-called "peaceful atom."

FAST-BREEDER FAILURES

The amount of uranium is not unlimited, and it is theoretically possible to make plutonium which has been used and exhausted back

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into a larger amount of plutonium in what is called a "breeder reactor." A special nuclear reactor to breed plutonium, built near Deftro, proved to be a \$135-million failure, and in 1972 after dozens of false starts it was abandoned. The fast-breeder in Russia closed down early last year after a violent explosion.

Now the "liquid metal fast breeder" is to be built at Hanford, but will not be ready until 1978 and a new fast-breeder to be built in Tennessee will be finished in the Eighties.

On April 22 the public was permitted to reply, and I said: "I would suggest that if the promoters, as they said last Friday, are considering a liquid metal fast-breeder reactor, they at least await results of the planned federal experiment, especially since the fast-breeder in Russia recently experienced a violent explosion."

HAZARDS OVERLOOKED

"You should note that the promoters offered no adequate discussion of hazards, either to the workers or the community at large. We were told there have been no fatalities at Hanford, but numerous fatalities elsewhere were not mentioned. We have no guarantee that there will be none at Hanford, and we know the lives of many workers will be shortened by cancer."

The most serious hazards come from the plutonium which produces the power. It can take several forms but is usually a soft grey metal, a slushy liquid nitrate,

or a fluffy yellow-green oxide fine enough to be inhaled. Any of these is highly combustible, forming a deadly smoke of plutonium oxide. Once loose in the atmosphere, it cannot be recaptured or destroyed and it remains deadly for a quarter-million years.

Plutonium also causes cancer. About one thirty-millionth of an avoirdupois ounce causes cancer in laboratory animals. Workers at the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) plutonium plant near Denver have a cancer death-rate seven times the national average.

In the paper just the other day was an account of the nineteenth known leak from the Hanford waste-storage tanks, with the comment none had reached the water-table.

'THERE'S NO NEED'

And, to cap the climax, there is no need, and never has been any need for nuclear power. The entire promotion from the start has been an unscrupulous effort by money-hungry predators to capitalize on the gullibility of Congress and the public.

The petroleum shortage is really a blessing in disguise since it provides incentive to develop alternative sources of energy and save petroleum, natural gas, coal, oil shale, etc., as sources of otherwise unobtainable chemicals for future generations.

The promoters last Friday kept referring to 1984 as the time when nuclear power will be needed. If we get on the ball, alternative sources of power can be developed

long before that. Among the possibilities are geothermal power from deep inside the earth and the temperature difference between the surface and deep layers of large bodies of water.

ALTERNATE SOURCES

However, man's oldest source of inanimate energy other than the direct heat of the sun is the wind. From prehistoric times until invention of the steam engine, ships were driven by oars or by the wind. The crudest kind of windmills, by modern aerodynamic standards, pumped and kept the seafloor dry to create the Netherlands, and provided power on every American farm until the advent of rural electrification. Anyone who reads *Popular Science* knows that new types of windmill and new methods of using the sun's heat are reported almost every month, and science writer Isaac Asimov estimates that solar cells, say in the Mojave desert, could supply the present energy needs of the entire world.

However, the most readily and quickly available source of power can be found in the garbage, sewage, and other biodegradable materials that are presently polluting our environment. In a few places these already are being converted into methane, a gas for burning, or methyl alcohol.

Methyl alcohol is being used instead of gasoline in some cars in the Indianapolis races. An article by Congressman Emery in the *Congressional Record* of April 22, beginning on page E1927 begins:

METHANOL

"Mr. Speaker, you need to know about methanol. Within three or four years, it may be powering your automobile, lighting your lights and heating your home. And, at the same time, it may be providing thousands of new jobs in your home state, disposing of thousands of tons of biodegradable solid waste, and cleaning up our air and water . . ."

"You may already be familiar with methanol. It is also known as methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, or dry gas. It is also the flammable ingredient in Sterno and many other fuels for coffee warmers, camp stoves, and so forth.

"The following is a summary of recent developments in the use and production of methanol as a synthetic fuel:

"Seattle: The city of Seattle — Mr. R. G. Sheehan—phone: 206-583-5792 has now issued: 'A Request for Proposals from Industry for Project Participation or Long-Term Product Purchase.' This calls for companies in the petrochemical or related industries to submit specific proposals on production of methanol or ammonia from Seattle's solid wastes."

METHANE FROM SEWAGE

What the article failed to mention was sewage, which can also be a source of methane, and if not should be used as fertilizer as in China for centuries, where it is called "night soil" and collected for use on fields. Everywhere else it is emptied into streams and ends

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up polluting the oceans.

Nuclear power probably has a legitimate function for such uses as driving submarines, but there is no possible excuse for its use as a source of public power. Consequently there is no excuse for such a bureaucracy as the Atomic Energy Commission, foisted on the Congress by the late Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma. Bureaucracies, once established however, are rarely known to commit suicide, and this presumably accounts for the strange actions of AEC over the years.

SAGA OF ROBERT KERR

Before going to the Senate where he achieved power second only to Lyndon Johnson, Robert Kerr had been Governor of Oklahoma. He was also the senior partner of the Kerr-McGee corporation which grabbed up every uranium field it could find. By the 1970s it had mined and milled tons of uranium and had acquired 800,000 acres of uranium leases and a corner on the market. (A long account of the company's activities will be found in an article by Howard Kohn in the March 27, 1975, issue of *Rolling Stone* magazine.)

As a result of Senator Kerr's activities, the nuclear energy industry won millions of dollars in tax subsidies and nuclear research was heavily subsidized to the exclusion of solar and geothermal research in which Kerr-McGee had no interest.

On a Navajo reservation near Shiprock, N.M., Kerr-McGee found

uranium and paid the Navajos \$1.60 an hour to dig out the metal and haul it out from underground. After 16 years of plunder the mines were exhausted in 1969. Only then did the miners learn that uranium dust had infected many of them with a rare lung cancer that resists early diagnosis. By June of last year the cancer had killed 18 of the hundred miners and 21 more were feared dying. But Kerr-McGee refused to take responsibility or pay medical expenses.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST?

Dean McGee, Kerr's successor as company Board Chairman, was recently named to a Federal Commission studying America's long-range energy needs and presumably helped promote the proposed LMFBFR.

Fuel rods for nuclear reactors are produced at Kerr-McGee's plutonium plant 20 miles from Oklahoma City. Since Robert Kerr's Congressional days, Kerr-McGee has been on the best of terms with AEC and was awarded the \$1.4 million AEC contract to process plutonium into pellets and pour them into fuel rods.

Kerr-McGee's plutonium plant, built next to one of its uranium plants (and within five miles of 92 gas and oil wells, two popular resort lakes, and the Cimarron River) is an unimposing barn-like building with only armed guards and a chain-link fence to hint of the dangers within.

Kerr-McGee had assured AEC it could deal safely and circumspectly with plutonium, but the AEC, which has the incompatible

jobs of promoting and policing the nuclear industry, soon received many reports of mismanagement and accidents at the Kerr-McGee plant. In a situation with no margin for errors, things kept getting bungled.

SAFETY RECORD

In October, 1970, soon after the plant opened, two workers were contaminated when a radioactive storage container was left open for three days. Twenty-two more were exposed in January, 1971, when defective equipment allowed deadly plutonium oxide to escape into the air. Less serious accidents were common. Sometimes the drums, specially designed to store the volatile liquid, unaccountably leaked. Improperly designed pipes once sent plutonium to wrong parts of the plant.

One day a worker bent to adjust a compressor unit. It exploded, killing him instantly.

In April 1972, two maintenance men repairing a pump at the plant were splashed with a rain of plutonium particles which settled on their hands, faces, hair and clothes. At noon they left the plant for lunch at a nearby town, not discovering their contamination until they returned. They were scrubbed clean, along with their car, but Kerr-McGee neglected to check out the restaurant where the men had eaten.

Nor did Kerr-McGee report the incident to AEC, a clear violation of the federal nuclear code. The AEC was finally informed of the affair a month later, tipped off

by an environmentalist who had learned of it from a plant worker. By then there was nothing to be done for the restaurant patrons who might have eaten plutonium with their lunch.

IGNORED BY AEC

But beyond adding another item to the file of violations against Kerr-McGee, the matter was forgotten by AEC. Meanwhile Kerr-McGee was preoccupied with a federal court ruling that ordered all nuclear companies to submit statements describing the dangers of nuclear plants. This Kerr-McGee sidestepped neatly.

In 1966, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union (OCAW) was demanding a new contract with higher wages, safer conditions and better training. Kerr-McGee replied with a worse offer than the old contract. Then, as soon as the workers went on strike, Kerr-McGee rushed scabs into the plants. Even Kerr-McGee later conceded in a letter to the Sierra Club that putting untrained workers in the plants led to more plutonium leaks and spills. ("Some scabs got only four hours' training when they should have gotten five days.")

On October 10, 1973, two of the nation's top plutonium experts arrived in Oklahoma City from the University of Minnesota, summoned by the OCAW to conduct crash courses for Kerr-McGee plutonium workers. Their credentials were impressive. Dr. Abrahamson was both a physician and a physi-

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cist. Dr. Geeseman, a top AEC scientist for 13 years, had crusaded for stiffer plutonium standards until he was fired.

73 CONTAMINATED

They were told that 73 workers had been internally contaminated with plutonium during the past four years. Dozens more had suffered surface contamination which had been washed off. The 73 had been exposed to air-borne plutonium, and any inhaled into lungs was there to stay. It was far too soon for cancer to develop, but the threat of cancer hung over each of them. Since it takes 10 to 15 years for such cancers to become manifest, it was too soon to know how many had incipient cancer. The same holds true at Hanford and elsewhere.

Dr. Abrahamson said AEC standards for maximum air-borne plutonium were too high, that any that could be measured was too high.

Meanwhile evidence was accumulating of sloppy work being done, and passed, in welding the fuel rods. Unsafe fuel rods, said physicist Henry Kendall of MIT, could lead to an accident that would release high amounts of radioactivity.

FIRED BY PG&E

Kerr McGee was not the only offender. For six years Robert Bowen tried to get Pacific Gas and Electric's Northern California nuclear plant to run safely. Sometimes he found the radiation levels so high the recording film in his dosimeter was so over-exposed as to be unreadable. Then, he says,

one day a supervisor asked him to falsify test records. Finally he went to AEC and charged PG&E with repeated violations of federal regulations on handling radioactive materials. Shortly thereafter he was fired, and when he sought other employment he found himself blacklisted as a dangerous radical. A state labor referee looked into the firing and found "the principal cause was his extreme safety consciousness." The AEC took no action and made no investigation.

Larry Bogart had been special assistant to the chairman of the Board of Allied Chemical, but in 1966 he took time off to oppose construction of a nuclear plant near his home in New Jersey. He has been fighting nuclear companies ever since, and is now coordinator of a 40-state coalition of anti-nuclear groups. One evening in 1971 he was driving on the New Jersey turnpike headed for a meeting when he was run off the road by another car. His Volkswagen bounced off a guard rail and he was shaken but unhurt. On two other occasions his car has been tampered with. Once the accelerator rod was sawed through.

SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE

On Sunday, November 10, 1974, *The New York Times* ran a front-page story that, according to the agency's own internal documents, the AEC had repeatedly sought to suppress studies by its own scientists who found nuclear reactors to be more dangerous than officially acknowledged, or who raised questions about reactor safety devices.

Times reporter David Burnham had sifted through hundreds of memos and learned that AEC had a 10-year record of blue-penciling alarming data, soft-pedaling test failures, and gladhanding an industry that increasingly appeared not to know what it was doing. One AEC study, kept confidential for seven years, predicted that a major nuclear accident could kill up to 45,000 persons and pollute an area the size of Pennsylvania. (Shades of Nagasaki!) Nothing was said about the thousands more who would be seriously injured but not killed.

MORE AEC POLITICS

In 1973, the term of James Schlesinger as Chairman of AEC expired, and instead of promoting an experienced member, Dr. Dixie Lee Ray, a marine biologist, long the head of the Pacific Science Center in Seattle, was appointed chairman despite the fact she had no expert knowledge of nuclear energy.

According to an article by Jack Anderson, she and Commissioner Clarence Larson promptly clashed because Larson wanted to put more funds into nuclear safety regulations while Ray "was under orders to keep a tight budget." Orders from whom? One wonders. In any case Dr. Ray went to Senator John Pastore, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, with trumped-up charges against Larson. Pastore advised submitting the issue to the Justice Department, with the result Larson, although innocent, was not re-appointed. Then Dr. Ray, having

got rid of the safety-conscious Larson, moved on to become an assistant secretary of state.

MYSTERY DEATH

Meanwhile, Karen Silkwood, a plant-worker, had started keeping a record of misdoings at the Kerr-McGee plant for OCAW, and ended up with an inch-thick file of wrong-doing.

The company was in trouble with bad publicity. Supporters of Kerr-McGee printed ads reminding Oklahomans that Dun and Bradstreet had named it among the five best-managed corporations in the country. But headlines kept popping up all over thanks to the *New York Times* wire-service, telling of a mysterious death, falsified records, and ill-trained workers sent in to handle one of the world's most dangerous poisons. But the controversy around Kerr-McGee would not quit.

Meanwhile, Silkwood and her fellow committee members with the material she had gathered flew to Washington to the OCAW convention, arriving on September 26. There they met Steve Wodka, an OCAW legislative assistant and his boss, Tony Mazzocchi. Silkwood and the committee were pumped for information, then taken to the AEC where AEC copied it all down and promised an investigation.

Silkwood told Wodka she would give him her evidence as soon as she returned from a trip to Los Alamos, and Wodka had set up a meeting with her and *Times* reporter David Burnham who would

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fly in from New York.

About 6 o'clock Silkwood phoned her friend Drew Stevens from a meeting at the Hub Cafe and asked him to pick up Wodka and Burnham at the airport. She would meet them at the Holiday Inn about 8 o'clock. At 7:15 she left the meeting and headed for Highway 74 and the Holiday Inn. A fellow member swears that moments before she left the cafe she was carrying an inch-thick folder and told him it contained proof that quality-control records were being falsified.

Thirty miles away, Wodka, Burnham and Stevens waited until 8:45 and tried to call her but couldn't get through. Meanwhile, about 8:05 a truck driver spotted Silkwood's Honda almost hidden in a muddy culvert about seven miles from where she started. By the time Stevens, Burnham and Wodka reached the spot, her car had been towed to Ted Sebring's garage in Crescent, and Silkwood had been pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital.

THE MISSING PAPERS

Trooper Rick Fagan tells of finding a lot of loose papers blowing about the accident scene when he arrived. He gathered them up and put them in the car before it was hauled to Sebring's garage. Presumably they were still there at 12:30, five hours after the accident, when Sebring unlocked the garage for a group of Kerr-McGee and AEC men who said they wanted to check the car for plutonium contamination. When they left, the papers were gone.

both he and the police suddenly refused to discuss the incident.

POOR SECURITY

Shortly afterward, *Times* reporter David Burnham reported that security at the plant was so poor that 60 pounds of plutonium—enough for five Nagasaki bombs—were unaccounted for and possibly missing, an allegation that Kerr-McGee denied.

What bothered Kerr-McGee the most was an AEC investigation which promised a full report on Kerr-McGee. On December 17, at the height of the investigation, Kerr-McGee was forced to announce that five more employees had been contaminated. The company claimed the accidents had been contrived, suggesting that the workers had sniffed plutonium to embarrass their bosses—as if they would! Kerr-McGee said it had given its evidence to the FBI, but the FBI denied ever receiving it. Nonetheless, three days later, Kerr-McGee handed out lay-off slips and announced it would not reopen until the payroll was checked for security.

Closing the plant five days before Christmas reminded the workers how close they were, in hard times, to depending on unemployment checks. This softened the demands of OCAW and ruptured the alliance between some of the workers and the local environmentalists. When the plant reopened in January attitudes had changed.

Whether Kerr-McGee's plutonium fuel rods are adequate and safe is still unknown. They have yet to be tested at Hanford. On the

question of plant safety, the AEC reported that 20 of the 39 grievances were true or partly true: Plutonium had been stored in a desk drawer instead of in the prescribed vault; in various incidents, employees had been forced to work in areas not tested for contamination or where leaks remained; in another, the company failed to report a serious leak that had forced it to close the plant in May, 1974; respirators had not been checked regularly for deficiencies; few workers had been properly trained.

AEC LOOKS THE OTHER WAY

Typically, however, AEC took no action other than to add these items to Kerr-McGee's long list of transgressions. The company was free to resume its role in AEC's fast-breeder program which might have been seriously hindered had the company been forced to close down.

AEC has never dared penalize Kerr-McGee in the past, and levied only eight penalties in 12 months of 1973-74, although its inspectors had found more than 3,000 violations. In 1972 during a hearing on nuclear safety, AEC scientists had written instructions from AEC to "never disagree with established policy." Meanwhile, at Hanford, AEC has taken no action while 19 accidents have spilled half a million gallons of "hot wastes," enough to fill four railroad tank cars.

Over the years AEC has shrugged off incidents and warnings that should have set off an alarm:

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• A study by two AEC scientists that predicted in 1969 that 32,000 more annual deaths from cancer would result if every American were exposed to the allowable radiation dose set by AEC.

• An AEC laboratory test in which the key emergency safety program for conventional nuclear reactors failed to work in six of six attempts.

• Accidents that spilled 1,000 gallons of radioactive water into the Illinois River; leaked plutonium into Ohio's Erie Canal; sent radioactive dust out of a chimney in a New York plant; and increased the chances of cancer in workers at dozens of plants.

• A 1974 study that showed radiation levels in a lunchroom in a Tennessee plant were eight times too high.

• The 271 fires and 410 contamination cases at AEC's only facility for producing plutonium parts used in atom bombs, eight miles up-wind from Denver. In May, 1969, this plant experienced the most expensive fire in industrial history. Improperly stored cans of plutonium ignited and destroyed \$50 million of delicate equipment. Over a year later the director of AEC's military applications admitted the fire had been "near catastrophic." If it had burned through the roof, as it almost did, "hundreds of square miles" could have been involved in radiation exposure.

LOBBYISTS AND SECURITY

In some cases, AEC has released data only after law suits

have been filed under the Freedom of Information Act. There is a new crisis of confidence in the nuclear industry, and the nuclear coverup is falling apart. *The New York Times* reported last January that because of recent criticisms, the industry is nearly doubling its funds for lobbying with political, reporters and labor officials.

And now it is seriously questioned whether nuclear power at its best can be efficient. During January 1974, the worst part of the energy crisis, 22 of the nation's 31 commercial reactors were closed down for all or part of the month. Even when operating they provide less than 10% of the nation's energy needs at the cost of overwhelming dangers which AEC has insistently ignored. And now Congress, alarmed by AEC's record, has replaced it with two independent agencies: Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). ERDA will take a new look at such things as solar power, and NRC officials are determined to stop nuclear abuses. Stopping abuses, however, is not enough. We need to bring all nuclear power installations to a screeching halt.

As I said at the start, there is no need and never has been any need for nuclear power. All such things as petroleum, natural gas, coal, oil shale, peat, etc., should be saved as sources of otherwise unobtainable chemicals for future generations.

Radioactive Salt Cakes Lured Animals at Hanford Facility

Badgers or coyotes burrowed through asphalt to reach underground salt cakes of radioactive wastes containing 900,000 curies of radiation from strontium-90, cesium-137, tritium, cobalt-58 and plutonium, scattering radioactive material over a 5½-square-mile area of the Hanford, Wash., atomic energy reservation, two scientists have revealed.

The news reached Americans in a roundabout fashion years later, through an article by Thomas P. O'Farrell and Richard O. Gilbert in the July issue of *Health Physics*, a British journal. "Animals can pose problems in large waste management areas," said the scientists, "by acting as an efficient biological transport mechanism for radionuclides thought to be safely buried." Dr. O'Farrell later told a reporter he doubts the radioactivity carried in fecal droppings and bones posed a health hazard to humans or other animals.

In the 1950s the Atomic Energy Commission transferred about 32 million gallons of liquid radioactive wastes from underground storage tanks to unlined trenches, then covered with backfill. The wastes gradually solidified into large salt cakes 20 to 30 feet below the surface.

Between 1958 and 1960, reported the scientists, "native mammals, probably badgers or coyotes, burrowed into one of the trenches, exposing the salt cake." In 1964 the burrowing was discovered, the

cakes "smothered with asphalt," but by that time "an unknown quantity of radioactivity had been spread over several square kilometers in the feces of jackrabbits and their predators."

Rabbits ate the contaminated salt, as did pocket mice and deer mice, and in turn were eaten by coyotes, bobcats, badgers, golden eagles, and several types of hawks and owls. In 1972-73, the area around the now-sealed-off salt cakes was inspected by Drs. O'Farrell and Gilbert, with Geiger counters. Radioactive jackrabbit pellets were found in heavy vegetation, concentrated within a mile and a half of the salt cakes, ranging to a total area of about 5½ square miles. The area covered by predators encompassed about 20 square miles.

Pellets were not less than 10 or 12 years old, they reported, but some still held fairly high levels of radioactivity. Geiger counters registered 20,000 to more than 100,000 clicks per minute when held over rabbit pellets or bone fragments—up to 100 times more than the normal level of radiation. Beyond the 20-square-mile zone, readings were at "a complete zero," Dr. O'Farrell told *Los Angeles Times* Science Writer George Alexander.

In the 1940s, according to Dr. O'Farrell, swallows built nests with radioactive mud from waste-settling basins in the Hanford fa-

(Please turn the page)

Dow 'Feathered Nest' In Training Program at Nuclear Facility

The General Accounting Office (GAO) reported that Dow Chemical Co. spent \$282,000 in federal money to train supervisory personnel at the Rocky Flats, Colorado, nuclear devices plant long after announcing plans (in March 1974) to relinquish management of the facility.

Congressman Tim Wirth of Colorado, asserting Dow "may have feathered its nest at taxpayers' expense," has called on the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to adopt written procedures for monitoring management activities (Please turn the page)

the breeder does become commercially competitive, GAO says, the government could be stuck with the breeder program, which it hopes to turn over to private industry by 2020. A fast-breeder reactor produces more nuclear fuel — plutonium — than it uses. The program is the Ford administration's highest-priority energy research and development effort to find alternative power sources.

HAZARDS

While dollars are the motivating force behind nuclear energy promotions, many consumers are concerned with potential hazards — much has been reported, and now a new study is out: A year-long, federally-funded study by a group of scientists has concluded there is no certainty the critical safety systems on most of the nation's nuclear power plants will prevent a major accident and release of radioactivity. The scientists, headed by Harold W. Lewis of University of California, Santa Barbara, said a \$3-million government reactor safety study made "substantial er-

rors in calculating the number of potential cancer deaths and the genetic effects on the population from release of a large amount of radioactivity in a nuclear-plant accident." The study concentrated only on the safety of so-called "light-water" reactors, the type that powers most of the nation's 55 operating nuclear power plants, and is in most of the 180 plants planned or under construction.

In the Cooper nuclear power plant in Nebraska, a cutback to 50% of authorized production limits was ordered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission because General Electric, maker of boiling-water reactors, reported indications of possible vibrations observed in a foreign reactor, and that similar but lower-magnitude vibrations had been monitored in the Cooper plant. As a result, operators of 10 similar reactors have been ordered to report on possible vibrations. All 11 plants were among those closed down for two weeks early in the year so inspectors could look for cracks in cooling pipes.

Money — the Driving Force Behind Nuclear Expansion

Eight stories in *The Wall Street Journal* in a three-week period focus on the reasons the nuclear industry pushes for proliferation of nuclear power systems. Here are excerpts:

Westinghouse Electric in April received an order valued at more than \$100 million from Florida Power and Light Co. for two 1.2-million-kilowatt nuclear reactor systems and the fuel fabrication associated with them.

Westinghouse has proposed that the U.S. government buy four floating nuclear power plants for a total cost of \$1.74 billion. It suggests the government recover its investment by leasing or selling the plants to electric utility companies.

Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco has found a partner, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., to build a \$2.75-billion plant on 1,720 acres of river frontage in Alabama. Originally, Union Carbide and Westinghouse were involved with Bechtel in the plan to manufacture enriched uranium for nuclear power plants, but they bowed out.

The nuclear business is not confined to this country — in Canada, at Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Tennessee during the mid-sixties, a species of mud-dauber wasps used radioactive-contaminated mud to make nests.

Denison Mines has announced it will ship 2 million pounds of uranium concentrates under a 4-million-pound contract with Empresa Nacional del Uranio S.A. of Spain. A \$26-million advance has been made, total value of the contract not disclosed.

And Rio Algom of Canada has a contract to deliver one million pounds of uranium oxide in concentrates to the Washington Public Power Supply System of Richland, Wash.

In France a state-owned utility seeks government permission to order four massive nuclear plants from Framatome, French nuclear reactor maker 45% owned by Westinghouse.

MORE BILLIONS

Still another news story reports that the U.S. General Accounting Office has told Congress the fast-breeder reactor program, already faced with an \$8.9-billion cost overrun, could cost the government another \$1.7 billion to "make it commercially competitive" with other energy sources. Following the GAO report to Congress, the promoting agency (Energy Research and Development Administration, formerly AEC) asked the National Academy of Sciences to make a study to determine if the futuristic power plant is needed at all. This will delay the program at least 18 more months. Unless

and expenditures incurred by contractors after they announce intention of vacating government facilities. A copy of the request was sent to Senator John O. Pastore, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Charged to ERDA by Dow, the expenses of one program amounted to \$260,000 including \$228,000 in salaries and fringe benefits for coordinators and trainees. A second program, "Salaried Operations Roadshow," ran up \$22,000 in expenses after March 1974, the GAO reported. Wirth estimated the publicly-financed programs enabled Dow to train 50 management employees for its operations in other areas.

ERDA officials however saw nothing wrong with Dow's use of public money to train supervisory personnel at Rocky Flats following its decision not to seek renewal of the management contract. Its officials told GAO investigators the practice was "probably justified on the basis that knowledge of Dow's corporate philosophy, practices and procedures by supervisors remaining at Rocky Flats could effect a more orderly transition of contractors."

Countered Congressman Wirth: "It's not clear to me how the taxpayer has benefited from dissemination of knowledge of the official beliefs of Dow executives, and how those beliefs affect the work Dow does. It's true that many of the trainees stayed on at Rocky Flats, but it occurs to me that maybe the new contractor (Rockwell International) would have

NOT COMMITTED TO BREEDER — SEAMANS

WASHINGTON—The Ford Administration's chief energy research strategist says he isn't committed to commercialization of the fast-breeder, a new type of nuclear reactor the government is developing.

"We don't now have the data to support commercialization of the breeder because we don't know if it will have an unfavorable impact on the environment," Robert Seamans, director of the Energy Research and Development Administration, said in an interview with *The Wall Street Journal*. (Plutonium is one of the most poisonous elements known to man, and the explosive ingredient for modern nuclear weapons).

Mr. Seamans and Energy "Czar" Frank G. Zarb disclosed in July that the slowdown in development of the breeder reactor fueled by uranium and the deadly plutonium will be accompanied by "more emphasis" on research of solar and geothermal energy.

But the breeder-reactor project in Tennessee has not been abandoned. Congress will be asked for about \$471 million next year. The cost now is placed at more than \$1½ billion — double the estimate of three years ago.

liked to have a training program of its own."

— *Rocky Mountain News*
(Sept. 4, 1975)

Antinuclear Movement Comes of Age

Nuclear Power Moratorium Bill Now Has 25 House Supporters

What is described by the Task Force Against Nuclear Pollution, 153 E St., S.E., Washington, D.C., as "a strong 5-year nuclear power moratorium bill" (HR 4971) has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressmen Hamilton Fish and Ned Pattison, both of New York.

Congressman Fish was quoted as saying, "I have described nuclear plants as potentially the greatest environmental hazard in the land. In many ways, I believe this an understatement."

The Task Force says it has confirmation from 25 Representatives who oppose construction of any new nuclear power plants unless present safety problems are solved. A year ago only three supported this legislation.

In asking for letter-support from the public, the Task Force said, "We are pressing these Representatives and many more to co-sponsor the moratorium bill. We are getting some welcome help from Nader's assistant, Jim Cubie. But several Congressmen are reluctant to focus any attention on their antinuclear position by co-sponsorship. They need their spines stiffened with more petitions and letters from home. One of the worst things we face in many Congressional offices is, 'But we're not receiving any mail now about nuclear power.' They think petition-signers may have forgotten about the issue. Only you can show them

otherwise."

The group's newsletter quoted the Atomic Industrial Forum, a nuclear industry organization, as warning last November that "The antinuclear movement is now a full-fledged political movement. . . . A petition is more than a petition. . . . it is a source of names and a future letter on a Congressman's desk."

In a plea for accelerated public support, Senator Mike Gravel, in the forefront of the antinuclear power crusade, said in a recent newsletter: "Every day, the Task Force is making Congressmen realize a growing number of Americans don't want nuclear power at all — no matter how sited, fueled, or insured. Without the Task Force, Members of Congress would hear much less protest against the next 300 nukes the federal government wants to license. On the key issue of nuclear power vs. no nuclear power, the pro-nuclear lobbyists here would have practically clear sailing. You need the Task Force and the Task Force needs you. Unless more of you send donations regularly, the Task Force will have great difficulty keeping up with its increasing and vital work. Its income is based almost entirely on contributions. Please do your share."

Congressmen identified by the Task Force as supporting a nuclear plant moratorium besides

(Please turn the page)

A-Power Measure To Be on Ballot

A "safe" nuclear energy initiative has qualified for next year's June primary election ballot, according to California Secretary of State March Fong Eu. Sponsors turned in 397,556 valid signatures of registered voters on petitions. They needed only 312,404.

If approved, the initiative will prohibit construction of nuclear power plants unless federal liability limits are lifted, and unless the legislature confirms effectiveness of safety systems and waste disposal methods.

If the federal liability limit is not lifted within one year, existing nuclear power plants would be forced to operate at 60% capacity or less, says the initiative.

If safety and waste disposal questions are not settled within five years, existing plants would be cut back 10% per year from their original licensed capacity until these issues are resolved.

Bitter opposition to the initiative is developing, with the father of California's governor (who cosponsored the Political Reform Act) heading a group to defeat the measure. One opposition campaign committee had reported spending \$50,000 as of September, and declared its intention to spend \$125,000 before the end of the year. People's Lobby, instigator of the Political Reform Act, has sued the new Fair Political Practices Commission to void a Commission regulation permitting campaign committees to spend up to \$450,000 promoting or opposing a ballot measure prior to four weeks before an election. The Act declares no committee can spend more than \$10,000 without first notifying the Commission of its intent to do so, and this intent must be filed prior to four weeks before the election.

Fish and Pattison are Bella Abzug, Jerome Ambro, Herman Badillo, Matthew McHugh, and Richard Ottinger, all of New York; Les Aspin, Wisconsin; Mike Blouin, Tom Harkin, and Ed Mezvinsky, Iowa; Don Bonker, Washington; John Conyers, Michigan; Don Edwards and Ed Roybal, California; Michael Harrington and J. Joseph Moakley, Massachusetts; Ken Heckler, West Virginia; Henry Helstoski, William Hughes, and Peter Rodino, New Jersey; James Jeffords, Vermont; Clarence Long,

Maryland; John Seiberling, Ohio; and James Weaver, Oregon.

SOLAR HEAT FOR SWIMMING POOLS

The Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has ordered preparation of an ordinance requiring the use of solar energy instead of natural gas in heating swimming pools for new homes and multiple-dwelling units. A county experiment in solar heating of a pool in a city park is called "highly successful."

Iowa Town Scoffs at Energy Shortage— Will Process Its Garbage Into Power

The little town of Ames, Iowa, may be the smallest in the United States to process its unwanted refuse into electric power. A new sophisticated, \$5.6 million refuse processing plant will make what has traditionally been troublesome waste into valuable fuel for the municipally owned electric generating plant.

"This refuse-fuel source is there, in Ames. It belongs to us," says Arnold Chantland, the city's director of public works. "We own the refuse, and as fuels go, it has a fairly good heat content, about 10 million BTU per ton of refuse. We plan to use it."

Ames residents long have taken a practical view of electric power generation, calmly accepting conditions that would displease citizens in more populous areas. Its municipal electric plant is close to the central business district, and also near neat and well-kept residential neighborhoods.

The new refuse processing plant is only 800 feet from the power plant, close enough so the processed refuse can be transported by pneumatic conveyors. The \$5.6 million processing plant is being financed by general obligation bonds.

The primary reason for the new plant is that the availability of natural gas used in the city's power

plant is diminishing, and the cost of sulfur-free coal is rising sharply.

A more pressing reason for the plant, says Mr. Chantland, is that Ames soon will have difficulty finding suitable locations to dispose of its refuse by conventional methods.

"As is the case with many cities," he says, "landfill disposal areas are becoming scarce. We have about two years of service left in our present landfill."

If the plant performs as anticipated, it could cut refuse-disposal costs to less than it takes to operate a well-run sanitary fill. If the revenue from the salvaged metals is favorable, the use of the refuse may produce an income to the city's general fund of as much as \$1.25 a ton.

"By 1985 (this method) should earn from \$1.82 to \$4.40 for the city per ton of refuse processed," says Mr. Chantland. "If a little city like Ames can realize these benefits, I fail to see why every city shouldn't take advantage of this source of energy."

— William S. Foster,

The Christian Science Monitor.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO N.H.F. GET THE JOB DONE

FDA Finds Another Villain . . .

Our friends in the Food and Drug Administration have gained a reputation over the years of badgering the natural foods industry by confiscating food supplements, books, etc., on charges of "mislabeling." And now it has zeroed in on seeds and seed-sprouting equipment, of all things!

The July-August issue of *FDA Consumer* reports seizure of two shipments of Bio Snacky seeds and sprouting apparatus, one in Tulsa, Okla., one in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The kits of plastic seed-sprouter dishes with wheat, cress, mustard, and soya (mung) seeds, also contained "the added poisonous and deleterious substance *Bacillus cereus*" (cactus), said the FDA notice of judgment.

The language has a familiar ring — and to those of us who know and respect the power of new-born cereals and grasses — it seems incredible that an agency of the U. S. government would be involved in this kind of book-burning. Among other things, FDA seized the seeds and sprouters because the packages and accompanying booklets contained such "false" and "misleading" statements as the following . . . that the articles will grow good health, and supply one with health and wellbeing; that the wheat seed in the Bio Snacky kits would provide a significant amount of wheat germ which has life-giving and vital substances; that such wheat germ is an essential nutritional supplement containing the anti-sterility and fertility vitamin E, and Vitamin F, of particular value for a healthy and beautiful skin; that wheat germ is nature's tonic; that a daily intake of freshly-grown wheat germ is essential where there are nutritional deficiencies, and that its daily intake would provide the energy and freshness of youth . . .

"That the highest-quality amino acids are cystine, lysine, tryptophane, leucine, and tyrosine; that soya sprouts have a high fatty acid content, highly unsaturated and required for the healthy metabolism of fatty substances and prevention of cholesterol buildup in blood vessels . . . that ingestion of enzymes is necessary for digestion; that plants which germinate first in the springtime are vitamin rich; that soya sprouts in a salad give health; that the Bio Snacky kit would provide all the nutritional substances your family needs for health and vitality, and with it you can grow good health . . ." FDA also accused the company of failing to identify soya as mung bean — "the food's common or usual name."

So now we know what the Food and Drug Administration thinks of life-giving sprouts.

— D. C. M.

Vitamin-Mineral Preparations Application Filed With FDA

In concert with the National Nutritional Foods Association and the National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, the National Health Federation in late August filed with the Food and Drug Administration an application for additional formulations of dietary supplements of vitamins and minerals. NHF was represented by Attorney Kirkpatrick W. Dilling, the other organizations by Bass and Ullman of New York.

By presenting 13 "umbrella" standards of identity formulas, with no designated maximum potencies for nutrients, and by following the U. S. Court of Appeals decision of August 15, 1974, the petitioning organizations believe that if approved by FDA, terms of the application will ensure availability to consumers of "thousands of additional products."

"If there is any question as to acceptance of the formulations," said the attorneys, "a hearing should be held pursuant to the Court of Appeals mandate as set forth in Judge Friendly's decision, and the requirements of the agency's Notice of May 28, 1975." Mr. Dilling also filed on behalf of NHF, a "partial bibliography supported by 36 authoritative references which further substantiates the propriety and nutritional rationale for the additional formulations."

The 13 formulations submitted NOVEMBER 1975

13 FORMULATIONS

The 13 formulations submitted

to FDA for approval include these preparations: *Multiple vitamin dietary supplement*, containing (mandatory) Vitamins A, E, C, B6 and B12, folic acid, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, and (optional) Vitamins D and K (phyloquinone), biotin, pantothenic acid and choline.

Multiple vitamin and iron dietary supplement, containing the same ingredients as the multiple vitamin supplement, with addition of 9 milligrams of iron.

Multiple vitamin-mineral dietary supplement, containing (mandatory) Vitamins A, E, C, B6 and B12, folic acid, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, plus calcium, phosphorus, iodine, iron and magnesium, and (optional) Vitamins D and K, biotin, pantothenic acid, choline, copper, zinc, manganese and potassium.

Multiple mineral dietary supplement, containing (mandatory) calcium, phosphorus, iodine, iron and magnesium, and (optional) copper, zinc, manganese and potassium.

B-Complex dietary supplement, containing thiamine (B1), riboflavin (B2), Vitamins B6 and B12, niacin, folic acid, biotin, pantothenic acid and choline.

B-Complex plus Vitamin C dietary supplement, containing the ingredients of B-Complex, plus 30 mg. of Vitamin C.

B-Complex plus Vitamin C plus (Please turn the page)

MANY DOCTORS FAIL 'SPECIALTY' EXAM

A survey ordered by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., revealed that more than two-fifths of the doctors listing themselves as specialists in eight California counties had not passed a specialty examination, the Associated Press reported Aug. 10.

In releasing the survey, Assemblyman Barry Keene of Eureka said results should lend support to malpractice insurance legislation he has proposed to place new curbs on incompetent doctors. The survey covered 11,253 doctors advertising as specialists in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Riverside,

San Diego, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta and Kern counties.

The report said 6,406 of the doctors, or 56.9% had passed a specialty exam. The other 4,847, or 43.1% either were "ineligible" to take the test or unqualified to practice the specialty. (Ed. note: A bill was introduced Aug. 11 in the California Assembly which would require the Board of Medical Examiners to "recognize, designate, and establish standards of training for fields of specialty practice in medicine and to certify specialists . . .")

Vitamin C plus iron dietary supplement, containing a minimum 30 mg. of Vitamin C and 9 mg. of iron.

B-Complex plus iron dietary supplement, containing the ingredients of B-Complex, plus 9 milligrams of iron.

B-Complex plus Vitamin C and Vitamin E dietary supplement, containing the ingredients of B-Complex plus Vitamin C, plus 15 I.U. of Vitamin E.

Vitamin A and Vitamin D dietary supplement, containing a maximum 10,000 units of Vitamin A and 400 I.U. Vitamin D.

Calcium and Vitamin D dietary supplement, containing a minimum of 0.125 grams of calcium and 100 mg. of magnesium.

Calcium and Vitamin D dietary supplement, containing a minimum 0.125 grams of calcium and 200 I.U. of Vitamin D.

MAXIMUMS UNNAMED

(Maximum limits for the last three supplements were not named since with the exception of certain specific nutrients covered by particular regulations, maximum amounts have been eliminated).

"The preparations set forth in this application," said the petitioners, "clearly fall within the criteria established by Judge Friendly that there is widespread consumer demand for such products, that the products are not irrational, that consumer confusion does not exist and can be readily avoided, and that they are products which because of widespread prior publicity and because of the simplicity of terminology, are unlikely to confuse consumers when properly labeled."

AMA's Fight Against Ad Tax

Memos supplied the *Washington Post* by an individual believed to be a former employee of the American Medical Association indicate that the AMA's Washington lobbyist recommended giving the late Louisiana Congressman Hale Boggs a "substantial" early campaign contribution to assure his help in blocking tax legislation that would cost the AMA millions.

The AMA's political arm, American Medical Political Action Committee (AMPAC) also hired the Washington law firm of Boggs' son, Thomas Hale Boggs, Jr., at \$15,000 a year in 1969 to work against the same tax provision.

In another memo, lobbyist William Colley advised the AMA to hire Boggs' firm because, he wrote, it could get confidential information on closed-door congressional discussions on tax reform legislation. The AMA opposed a provision of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 to make advertising revenues from its journals subject to taxation. "One of the partners (of the Boggs firm)," wrote lobbyist Colley, "by virtue of his close personal relationship with Wilbur Mills, (Arkansas), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Russel Long (Louisiana), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been able not only to obtain copies of all pertinent documents, but also assurances that the amended language submitted in the Senate will survive the ultimate House-Senate conference."

LIE DETECTOR TESTS BEING ADMINISTERED

The American Medical Association is giving lie detector tests to employees in its Chicago and Washington offices in an attempt to find out who is leaking documents to reporters, congressional committees, and the Internal Revenue Service.

The leaks have triggered a Postal Service investigation of possible fraud, and led to congressional requests for an IRS probe of the AMA's tax-exempt status.

A man identifying himself as a former employee and nicknamed "Sore Throat" by newsmen began leaking the documents 2½ months ago.

The latest document passed to reporters was a record of the lie detector tests in both Chicago and Washington, administered by a security consultant, John F. Fried and Associates.

— Editor & Publisher
New York (8/23/75)

Congress retained that provision, however, and the AMA is still contesting it, has not paid taxes on its journals' advertising revenues pending an Internal Revenue Service ruling. Should IRS rule against AMA, its financial condition will be further strained because it plans to pay any settlement out of reserves which have dwindled to \$200,000. If the gov-

(Please turn the page)

Pure Water Act Basis Projected Georgia Suit

On the basis of a regulation in the new federal Safe Drinking Water Act that "No national primary drinking water regulation may require the addition of any substance for preventive health care purposes unrelated to contamination of drinking water," the Coalition Against Fluoridation in Savannah has retained an attorney with plans to sue the state of Georgia to force compliance with Public Law 93-523.

According to Carl F. Stillman, Secretary of the Atlanta Chapter of National Health Federation, "contributions to the Coalition

decides revenues from drug and other advertising in AMA publications is subject to tax, the bill would amount to millions, tax specialists estimate.

At the time he was being cultivated by the AMA, Congressman Boggs was the House majority whip and an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee. He later became House majority leader. He died in a plane crash in Alaska in 1972. The AMA denied contributing to Boggs' 1970 campaign, and his son told reporters he has only a "hazy recollection" of what his law firm did for the AMA, that the firm actually was hired after the bill had gone through Congress, and that most of the firm's work consisted of memos telling how the new law affected AMPAC. "We didn't agree to do the things he (Colley) suggested," said the lawyer.

head, Hugh Sammons, 402 East State St. Savannah 31402, will be most welcome."

Georgia is among the states with a mandatory fluoridation law, and since Section 1413 (a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act provides that state drinking water regulations shall be "no less stringent than (federal) regulations," the Coalition maintains the Georgia law violates the federal law, and should be repealed.

At a regional meeting of the U.S. Commission on water Quality chaired by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller in Atlanta in July, Mr. Stillman spoke to the issue of fluoridation as being incompatible with the Safe Drinking Water Act, and asked the Vice President to "strike a blow for health freedoms" by repudiating the contention of some regional E.P.A. officials that despite the provision in Paragraph 6 of Section 1412 (b), continued fluoridation is permissible.

(Ed. note: In the opinion of NHF Legislative Advocate Clinton R. Miller, it is futile to hope that the Environmental Protection Agency will ban fluoridation. The Safe Drinking Water Act states that "No National primary drinking water regulation may require the addition of any substance for preventive health care purposes unrelated to contamination of drinking water" does not prohibit addition of fluoride, it simply prohibits EPA from "requiring" fluoridation to meet EPA standards.

Longtime Pastor Friend Pays Tribute to Late Fred J. Hart

Letters of tribute to the spiritual and intellectual stature of the late Fred J. Hart, founder of The National Health Federation, continue to come in.

Excerpted from a letter to Mrs. Hart, these comments are from the Rev. Claire Britton, for 40 years pastor of Bethany Church of Alhambra. The two worked together on Farm Bureau missions many years ago.

After noting that she was his "pride and joy, and loving helpmate," Rev. Britton said, "It was my privilege to share his friendship during some of his busiest and most trying periods, and never once did I ever know his faith to waver, his zeal to diminish, his determination to weaken, nor his love and devotion to God and his fellowman to lose its warmth and depth.

A report by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce spoke to this point thus: "... EPA could not require the addition of fluorides or other substances to a water system for medicinal purposes, nor could EPA prevent the addition of fluorides or other substances up to the maximum amount allowable under a maximum contaminant level." Mr. Miller fears the EPA may set that "maximum level" higher than 1 ppm. Both he and Dr. John Yiamouyiannis testified against setting levels as 'safe' or acceptable at higher than about .4 ppm).

"It was a high honor and rich opportunity to live and work in the sacred environment created by, and example set by such a gifted, successful, true saint of God. His memory will always be a challenge now, and a foretaste of the glory that awaits us there."

President Charles I. Crecelius says contributions are still being accepted to the Fred J. Hart Memorial Fund. "Mr. Hart's book, *Why God Made You*, will be sent on request, to those contributing \$10 or more. The names of all donors, regardless of the amount, are being inscribed in a memorial book, which with memorabilia, has been placed in a special area of N.H.F. headquarters.

Twenty-two more donors have been added to the Memorial Fund list, since the last accounting to the membership, bringing the total contributions to \$2,098.60.

Following are names of the latest donors: Bessie Renko, \$100; H. Moffat, and George Harding, \$5; Robert E. Anderson, \$5.60; Irene M. Evans, Desert Health Foods, and Mrs. James L. Guion, \$25; Mrs. Zola Nelson, \$20; Wanda Luschen and Mrs. Jay Alfrey, \$17; Lucille de Mars, \$15; Velma Cleaver, Sylvia B. Vessiny, Irene Harrison, William Kuebler, Yvonne P. Pfau, Fred Gleue, Miriam Paxton, Dorothy Milacek, W. E. Taylor, Barbour Williams, and Margetha Kolan, \$10 each.

BOOK REVIEW

New Book on Fluoride Getting Enthusiastic Recommendations

The Fluoride Question: Panacea or Poison? by Anne-Lise Gotzche (Stein and Day, 7 East 48th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; \$7.95).

Dr. Albert Burgstahler is excited about this book, highly recommends it, saying it's written to appeal to laypersons as well as the scientific and health professional communities. The Danish-born author is a medical journalist, a writer of considerable stature.

Publishers Weekly describes the book as "A sane and reasoned look. Analysis of the question is a model of fairness . . . Provocative and well done." And the prepublication sheet says: "Medical researcher uncovers disturbing facts about fluoridation."

Author Gotzche points out that fluoride may promote, if not cause, some types of bone disease, heart disease and thyroid malfunction. She also gets into a discussion of fluoride pollution as being among the largest waste-disposal problems faced by industry. Evidently during her research she met with considerable interference from companies involved with fluoride-containing products, and from professional organizations that have politically endorsed fluoridation.

It's urgent that such a book be widely publicized. Please tell anyone and everyone about its availability. The fluoridation advocates are busier than ever in many states, working to get bills passed, similar to SB 211 in California and to one

just defeated in Kansas. An informed citizenry can help create an informed legislature.

— BETTY FRANKLIN
*Pure Water Association
of America
18 Cambridge Way,
Piedmont, Ca.*

(Ed. Note: This book also available from NHF, Monrovia.)

CORRECTIONS

Editor:

I should like to point out two typographical errors in the July-August issue of the *NHF Bulletin*: On page 5: "8 milligrams per liter" should be 0.8 milligrams per liter; and page 6: Washington, D.C. has a population of 763,956 not 76,956. (I realize these typographical errors were made in the original reports, but I think it is essential the corrected values be reported).

John A. Yiamouyiannis, Ph.D.
Science Director
National Health Federation

THE PERVASIVE DDT

A level of DDT five times higher than permitted in commercial cow's milk was found in 136 out of 137 expectant mothers in West Germany. Drs. Alfred Rapp and Wilfried Waiblinger of the Public Health Office in Munich said at least four other types of potentially dangerous chemicals were found in samples tested in maternity wards.

Heptachlor, Chlordane on EPA Banned List

Described as "imminent cancer threats," the Environmental Protection Agency has banned further production of heptachlor and chlordane, widely-used in agriculture to control pests in corn, and in yards for Japanese beetles.

The two chemicals are showing up in unborn babies, mothers' milk, and in the body tissue of 97% of the population, said EPA Administrator Russell E. Train.

Velsicol Chemical Corp., sole producer of heptachlor, said it would challenge the ban. Continued production of these pesticides will be permitted only for termite control — chlordane around building foundations, and dipping of tops and roots of certain nonfood plants.

Belonging to the same chemical family as already-restricted DDT and aldrin-dieldrin, the chlorinated hydrocarbons enter the food chain and are passed from animal and eventually to man where they are stored in body fat. Sold under various brand names, consumers can identify the banned chemicals by reading labels.

Homeowners are urged to avoid dumping chlordane or heptachlor down drains, toilets or anywhere the pesticides can reach water supplies. Small quantities — less than five pounds or one gallon — "may be wrapped in several layers of paper and placed in route trash collection," or may be "buried at least 18 inches deep in places where they will not get into water supplies," the EPA advised.

ANSWER COMING

Dr. John Yiamouyiannis' comments on Calc. Fluor. 3X in the October *Bulletin* have caused repercussions in the homeopathic community. The homeopathic version — or explanation — of the use of this substance will appear in an early issue of *The Bulletin*.

BEQUESTS and GIFTS

BEQUEST IN WILL: Here is a suggested statement for the convenience of those who wish to incorporate into their wills a bequest to The National Health Federation:

"I give, devise and bequeath to The National Health Federation, a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of (\$.....) (and/or property herein described) for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."

INSURANCE POLICY GIFT: For those who wish to name The National Health Federation as sole beneficiary, or one of the beneficiaries, in an insurance policy, it is suggested that you obtain from your insurance agent the necessary legal form or application for your signature, before witnesses if required. The following designation is suggested:

"The National Health Federation, a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of (\$.....) for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."

MEMORIAL FUND: Should the donor desire to create a Memorial Fund in a will or insurance policy, state, after the sum of property described in the beneficial gift, that the fund is to be known and designated as the "..... (name).... Memorial Fund."

Six 'Don'ts' If You're Smog-Bound

What do you do when lungs ache, eyes burn, and the hills a mile away are shrouded in brown smog?

As little as possible, advises the California Air Resources Board. A fact sheet, written for persons suffering from lung disease, asthma, the elderly, chronically ill, the "exercising young" and anyone else who feels the effects of smog, recommends avoidance of:

Strenuous outdoor activity or

any exertion or excitement.
Going outdoors at all, unless unavoidable.

Smoking or being around people who smoke.

Contact with aerosols, dusts, fumes, or other irritants.

Contact with persons suffering from respiratory infections.

Areas of traffic congestion.

The guidelines are for a first-stage smog alert — .20 parts of ozone per million parts of air.

HUDSON, CHAMPLAIN

Food fish in the Hudson River and Lake Champlain are being contaminated by a cancer-inducing chemical, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), according to Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health. In a letter to EPA

FISH CONTAMINATED

Administrator Russell Train, Dr. Cooper asked that industries now permitted by EPA to do it, be prevented from dumping the substance into waterways. Dr. Cooper said high levels of the chemical, shown to cause cancer in rats, have been found in fish of both the lake and river.

'SUPPRESSED' B-17 STUDIES 'LEAKED'

Hitherto unpublished studies performed over a two-year period at Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, revealing the metastasis-inhibiting properties of amygdalin (Laetrile B-17), have been "leaked" to The Committee for Freedom of Choice in Cancer Therapy, Inc., Los Altos, Calif.

Results, with extensive comments by Ernst Krebs, Jr., who with his father, the late E. T. Krebs, M.D., San Francisco, developed the controversial anti-cancer agent, will be carried in a future issue of *The Bulletin*.

Christmas Is Coming --

And we suggest that one way to avoid harrowing shopping experiences — giving more "things" which may become white elephants some day — is to sit down and write a check for

NHF GIFT MEMBERSHIPS

A gift that lasts the whole year through, a gift that enlarges the influence of The National Health Federation in places where such a counterforce is sorely needed in today's high-pressure special-interest environment.

REMEMBER: Each membership, new or renewal, includes not only the *NHF Bulletin*, but also a subscription to one of three health magazines. Mark the one you'd like to have included with the Gift Membership, fill out the address form, and make out a check to cover the number of Gift Memberships you're ordering.

\$8.00 PER YEAR'S MEMBERSHIP PER PERSON/FAMILY

With the NHF membership, also include a subscription to one of these health-oriented magazines:

BESTWAYS — 70 pages. Reg. \$5.00 per year.

HERALD OF HEALTH — 24 pages. Reg. \$5.00 per year.

LET'S LIVE — More than 100 pages. Reg. \$7.50 per year.

(OTHER SIDE OF PAGE FOR ORDER FORMS)

'Each One Get One' — Or 15!

Inspired by Dr. William Ellis' suggestion that National Health Federation membership could be expanded to astronomical proportions through the "Each One Get One" technique, Mrs. Violet Phelps, secretary of the Sacramento (Ca.) NHF Chapter, 5211 Sky Parkway, Sacramento, succeeded in signing up 15 new members within a few weeks' time.

In the cover letter with the memberships, Mrs. Phelps said: "After reading the article in the July-August *Bulletin*, it occurred to me that it would certainly be a good idea to do just that. However, why not (according to someone's ancient prudent philosophy) go just one better — and that I have done.

"Attached is a list of 15 memberships I have been collecting over the last month or so . . . I would like to see other individual NHF members accept the challenge to outdo my score."

(Ed. Note: *How about taking her up on that challenge, Members?! And now there's an added inducement: the \$8 membership includes the cost of a year's subscription to one of three health-oriented magazines.*)

FLUORIDE CASE IN MONTANA SETTLED

An out-of-court settlement of the \$2.38-million suit against Anaconda Aluminum Co. for landscape damage from fluoride emissions has been announced. Details were withheld, but the company agreed to buy the quarter-section of land, giving the plaintiffs, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dehlbom, lifetime occupancy rights. At least 25 other suits are pending against the Anaconda plant, west of Glacier National Park.

To National Health Federation — Box 688, Monrovia, Ca. 91016:

Enclosed is check of \$ _____ to cover cost of _____ Gift Memberships. Please send to:

Name	Name
Street address or P.O. Box	Street address or P.O. Box
City	City
State	State
Zip	Zip
Name	Name
Street address or P.O. Box	Street address or P.O. Box
City	City
State	State
Zip	Zip
(Use another sheet of paper for additional names)	

Nittler's Lawyer Confident of Victory

After a three-day hearing in September in San Francisco at which the California Board of Medical Examiners presented testimony to support the charges of "unprofessional conduct" and "gross negligence" it has brought against him, Alan H. Nittler, M.D., Santa Cruz, Calif., will present his defense November 16.

A committee of five doctors representing the Board is listening to the evidence and after hearing the doctor's case, will recommend to the State Board the action it believes should be taken.

Capacity audiences — patients and former patients of the nutri-

tion-oriented Dr. Nittler — were on hand for the proceedings.

An estimated 1,500 letters from his supporters were brought to the desk of the assistant attorney general who stacked them on the floor — unopened.

Dr. Nittler expects to have at least four doctors among witnesses on his behalf at the November session. He described his attorney, Milton McGhee of Sacramento, as "very sharp, smooth, a man who knows what questions to ask." The lawyer is confident that at some point — as a result of this hearing or subsequent court procedure if it comes to that — Dr. Nittler will be cleared of the charges.

NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION BULLETIN

THIS IS THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION

The National Health Federation is America's largest, organized, noncommercial health consumer group. It is a nonprofit corporation founded in 1955. Its membership is comprised of men and women in all walks of life, belonging to a variety of religious faiths and political persuasions, and engaged in nearly every profession and trade.

Its members believe that health freedoms are inherently guaranteed to us as human beings, and our right to them as Americans is implied in the words, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Yet, frequently, these freedoms and rights have been and continue to be violated. Too often, as a result of the unopposed pressures from organized medicine, the chemical industry, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and others, laws and regulations have been imposed which better serve these special-interest groups than the public at large. We see and hear of new instances daily. To name a few: spiraling health-care costs, consumer exploitation by leading industries, excessive devitalization and adulteration of our foods, restriction of certain types of treatment, banning of certain health books from the mails, the harassment of those who advocate natural assessment of healing and natural foods, the poisoning of our air, water and soil through greed and carelessness, and many other health-related issues.

The NHF opposes monopoly and compulsion in things related to health where the safety and welfare of others are not concerned. NHF does not oppose nor approve any specific healing profession or their methods, but it does oppose the efforts of one group to restrict the freedom of practice of qualified members of another profession, thus attempting to create a monopoly.

The public needs a strong voice, such as the NHF provides, to speak and act in their behalf in these health-related matters. Legislators need your support to balance the pressures exerted upon them by the special interests. The National Health Federation, through a special legal and legislative staff in Washington, keeps its members apprised of all health legislation, opposes inadequate or undemocratic health legislation, while supporting or drafting bills to protect the individual's health freedom.

Will you join us in this worthy effort?

ELECTED FEDERATION OFFICERS

Charles I. Crecelius — President and Executive Head of the Federation. Address: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia, California 91016.

Betty Lee Morales — Secretary

Dorothy B. Hart — Vice-President

Kurt W. Donsbach — Chairman of the Board of Governors and Executive Assistant to the President. Address: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia, California 91016

V. Earl Irons — Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors

PAID FEDERATION STAFF AND THEIR FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

Clinton R. Miller — Vice President in charge of the Washington Office, which includes Legislation and Regulations.

Address: 4620 Lee Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22207
Phone: (703) 525-3014

John Yiamouyiannis, Ph.D. — Science Director
Address: 6439 Taggart Road,
Delaware, Ohio 43015
Phone: (614) 548-4067

Chapter Department — Carole Smith,
Coordinator
Address: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia,
California 91016

Convention Bureau — Plans and coordinates all convention activities.
Address: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia,
California 91016
Phone: (213) 358-1155

Don C. Matchan — Editor of
NHF Bulletin.

Opinions expressed in The Bulletin are those of the writers of the articles and are not necessarily the opinion of the National Health Federation.

NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION

P.O. Box 688

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If the last numbers under your name in the address above are 12-75, it means your membership renewal is due Jan. 1, 1976. Sending your check now will save NHF the expense of billing you.

PLACE
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HERE

Every family in America should belong to the National Health Federation to —

1. Support the principle of freedom of choice and liberty in health matters.
2. Be a part of a strong and united consumer's voice in all health matters.
3. Work for beneficial and needed health legislation and, at the same time, oppose proposals which are detrimental to the health interests of the people or which do not provide for equality of recognition of all legally established health professions.
4. Support a united effort to reduce the cost of health care.
5. Oppose insults upon our ecology which have an impact on health
6. Oppose the use of chemical food additives which have not been proved absolutely safe or which are not needed.
7. Secure fair and impartial enforcement of food and drug laws and regulations.
8. Insist that all monies raised for health research and care be used exclusively for these purposes.
9. Compel all health fund-raising organizations to disclose in an annual report, the amount of funds collected and how the funds were expended.

THESE ARE THE THINGS THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION IS ORGANIZED TO DO — JOIN ITS RANKS AND TAKE PART IN THIS VITAL EFFORT ON BEHALF OF YOURSELF AND OF ALL AMERICA.

UPCOMING NHF CONVENTIONS

Northeast Regional—Nov. 22-23
Statler-Hilton—New York

21st Annual—Jan. 9-10-11
Pasadena Center—Pasadena
(300 East Green St.)

HELP SAVE OUR HEALTH FREEDOMS