

# Organizing Under Way For Antinuclear 'May-June 1978'

The Mobilization for Survival, a new umbrella group for opponents of nuclear weapons and nuclear technology, is deploying its forces across the country to build a mass shocktroops against all nuclear technology development.

The Mobilization was formed last April, and is composed of over 40 anarchist, pacifist, environmentalist and terrorist groups. It is openly under the direction of the Institute for Policy Studies, the terrorist command and control center based in Washington, D.C.

The Mobilization is currently holding "teach-ins" on university campuses around the country in hopes of recruiting enough disillusioned students to realize plans for "May-June 1978" mass demonstrations worldwide, on the international May-June 1968 student riots.

A select listing of the mobilization's activities last week follows:

## CALIFORNIA

A major Mobilization event took place at Stanford University, featuring quack biologist Barry Commoner, head of the Scientists' Institute for Public Information, a key environmentalist propaganda outlet at Washington University in St. Louis. Also on the program: Sam Lovejoy, an unstable hippy environmentalist, leader of the New England-based Clamshell Alliance and advocate of industrial sabotage, and Daniel Ellsberg, member of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies and one of the primary authors of the Pentagon Papers.

## MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts and Connecticut area is a focal point of the Mobilization. During the last two weeks a string of campus meetings have been held featuring Daniel Ellsberg, representatives of the Clamshell Alliance, and several veteran Fabian pacifists, including Sidney Lens. Additional talks have been given by Jim Cubie, chief lobbyist for New Directions.

## PENNSYLVANIA

In Pittsburgh this past week the Mobilization held a major teach-in in conjunction with Project Pacesetter, the Schlesinger-sponsored experiment in "energy conservation" psychological conditioning.

## ILLINOIS

The Mobilization held a conference at the University of Illinois featuring Margaret Mead, director of New Directions and renowned proponent of British cultural relativism, who calls for advanced cultures to return to "natural" primitive tribal life.

## OKLAHOMA

Top terrorist controller Ramsey Clarke spoke at Oklahoma University against nuclear technology. Clarke plays a leading role in controlling international terrorism, with links into the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group in West Germany and most of the U.S. terrorist networks.

## Milan Fusion Conference Hails Unlimited Energy Source

*A full-page report heralding thermonuclear fusion power as the unlimited energy source of the future appeared in the Nov. 14 issue of the Paris weekly Le Point. Taken from an unsigned report of the Fusion Energy Foundation's conference in Milan, Italy, Nov. 7 to Nov. 9, the article quotes conference chairman Jon Gilbertson, a nuclear engineer and U.S. representative of the Fusion Energy Foundation, on the possibilities for the rapid development of fusion power. Here are excerpts:*

Will thermonuclear energy, the hydrogen energy, replace nuclear energy sooner than expected? This is what an American specialist thinks.

There are two kinds of nuclear power — as the participants to the Milan Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) conference last week stressed. To put it plainly: in the

"traditional" reactors one obtains energy — fission energy — by breaking the heavy atoms of uranium. It is the old atomic bomb process like that used at Hiroshima.

However, there is another nuclear power, that of the thermonuclear engines, which, on the contrary, consists in fusing light weight atoms. It is in that process — and one tends to forget it too often — that the nuclear advocates place their great hopes. Since fusion energy utilizes fuels that are derived from hydrogen and thus inexhaustible, the expectations are that fusion will be much less costly.

This is what the members of the Fusion Energy Foundation came to say, bringing a lot of good arguments to back their claims. Over the past two years, the progress made towards industrial fusion is such that the optimists now envision the construction of the first

experimental reactors during the next decade. Up to two years ago, there was a stalemate in research and nothing was expected before the year 2000.

*Le Point reports the disclosures of Soviet scientist Leonid Rudakov to his American colleagues in 1976.*

...One utilizes an electron beam to bombard a miniscule pellet containing deuterium and tritium, with a power equivalent to 40 tons of TNT.

Mr. Jon Gilbertson, one of the best qualified American representatives of the FEF, said that this is a great breakthrough, because the electron beam allows the reaction to be controlled while maintaining the necessary temperature.

*The Advantages*

... no radioactive waste, save a secondary heat action

of the neutrons, which can be controlled. There is also a much higher efficiency. In the coal or atomic plants, only 40 percent of the heat is transformed into electricity; the rest is lost in the atmosphere or in the cooling water (rivers), thus the so-called thermal pollution. With fusion, the charged particles, electrons and protons, are directly transformed into electricity. It is less expensive. The efficiency rate would reach 80 percent.

But the leap must be made from scientific experiment to industrial realization. "We are getting there," Jon Gilbertson said, "Soviets and Americans are working in the same direction. The Soviets have overtaken U.S. research, but if we get the credits, we will be ready in the next ten years."