(Continued from page 3)

And TMI, which is preparing to reactivate their undamaged reactor number 1, had another minor alert late last month caused by instrument readings indicating first low oxygen and later excess hydrogen inside the crippled number 2 reactor. The alert was called off after eight and a half hours, and, several days later, officials were opining that *perhaps* the walkie talkies carried by techinicians who entered the containment building to investigate the low-oxygen reading had somehow triggered the high-hydrogen reading that followed.

Tests for licensing operators were, until recently, monitored in a lackadaisical fashion if at all. In one case, the NRC proctor administering a test at TMI was off on a tour of the plant during a large part of the time while the test was in progress. In fact, two veteran operators from TMI 1 who were taking the NRC test last April cheated. They were caught and lost their jobs.

Paul Collins, until recently head of the operator licensing office, said "While candidates could have gotten a lot of cheating done, the guys I know in the field had too much pride to cheat." He said that all tests are now required to be "100% proctored."

Meanwhile, the NRC has shifted its emphasis from safety work on existing reactors to the licensing of new ones. In 1980, records show, the NRC's nuclear reactor registration division employed 132 people. This year, the division has 309 employees. In the same time period, the number of people engaged in safety-related projects fell from 401 to 326. And the plant operating data monitoring office, created in the wake of TMI, has had its staff indefinitely frozen at about 30 people instead of the 50 originally envisioned by 1984.

As mentioned in the January issue, 1982 may very well be the crucial year when it will be decided whether the nuclear industry, with the help of its friends in the government, gets a favorable waiting period or we manage to block this insanity and point the country down a decentralized, soft energy path. Get involved.

Pat McConkey

NUCLEAR FALLOUT IN WASHINGTON

Three thousand stickers describing the consequences of a nuclear attack on the White House were plastered over central Washington late February by Potomac Alliance. They targeted six areas for the sticker blitz: Adams Morgan, Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Howard University area, Shaw, and the business district. All are within a two-mile radius of the White House, in the zone that would be most devastated by a nuclear blast over the presidential residence. The action was launched on the 24th anniversary of the founding of Britain's pioneering Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, now in the vanguard of a peace and disarmament movement that is sweeping Western Europe. For more information and support, get in touch with: Potomac Alliance, P.O. Box 9306, D.C. 20005; 387-2276.

MID-ATLANTIC ANARCHIST SYMPOSIUM ; AND CONFERENCE

May 15 & 16
Centro Wilson
1407 Irving Street NW
Washington, D.C.
The symposium and conference has been organized by the eight collectives of AAA with the help of the Philadelphia and Baltimore anarchist communities in order to help build the regional anarchist community. Workshops will include: Labor, Anarcha-Feminism, Community Technology, Christian Anarchism, and Organizing. Followed by an open conference to discuss projects and strategies for the region. Plenty of free space will be available for spontaneous workshops, gatherings, etc. To pre-register, contact AAA, Box 840, DC 20044. Or stop by Research Group 1 in Baltimore at 2743 Maryland Avenue or Wooden Shoe Books and Records at 112 South 20th Street in Philadelphia.

ANARCHIST ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAS

SA JOURNAL

Issue number 4 of "Social Anarchism: A Journal of Practice and Theory" is now ready for the printer. Most of the production cost for this issue has been raised, but money is still needed for final expenses and mailings. The editors are making an appeal to the anarchist community to ask for assistance in getting this issue out.

Contents of number 4 will include major articles on "How to Get from Here to There—Building a Revolutionary Transfer Culture" by Howard J. Ehrlich and "Contemporary Spanish Anarchism" by Gary Prevost. Also poetry by Susan White, Phyllis Campbell Dryden, and Tuli Kupferberg, and reviews on play, feminism, Bookchin, Goodman, and crime and anarchism.

The editors report that materials have been gathered for SA number 5, which will be edited and produced by Boston's Black Rose group.

Your subscription will help keep this worthwhile journal on the road. Send $4.00 to:
Social Anarchism
2743 Maryland Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21218

ANARCHISTS IN THE SPANISH REVOLUTION, by Jose Peirats. (Printed at Black & Red, Detroit.) 400 pages. $3.50.

Jose Peirats is a Barcelona worker who joined the anarchist movement as a youth during Primo de Rivera's dictatorship in the 1920s. He was later the editor of several publications, including "Solidaridad Obrera" and (from 1953 to '59) the exiled "CNT" published at Toulouse in France. During the revolution and civil war he fought with the Durruti column or 26th Division. He has also twice served as Secretary-General of the CNT, Spain's national syndicalist labor federation.

Peirats is thus in an extraordinarily better position to write knowingly of the revolution and the events that led up to it than those writers who have emerged as "authorities"—in English—on this complex historical period. There are real problems in dealing with anarchist history, as the amount of popular prejudice and misunderstanding is always at full flood. The Spanish anarchists, atttempting to make a total social revolution while fighting a civil war, have the most complicated story of all to tell.

Peirats' impressively detailed and informed study is thus particularly valuable; he has not only been an insider as a synicalist and anarchist militant, but he has a very critical and realistic eye with which he examines his merely human compatriots.

Perhaps the most important sections of this history, from the point of view of the young American reader (with that tendency to idolize the Spanish activists) is in Peirats' coverage of the revealing differences between the several libertarian factions, in particular the conflicts of the CNT national committee and the FAI Peninsular Committee (anarchist militants). There are in addition details of good value on differences between rural and urban factions and on the anarchists' natural skills at insurrection and guerrilla warfare as contrasted with their less impressive showing made in stable-front trench warfare or set military pieces.

Peirats' book is indispensible to fill out one's knowledge of what really happened and why. Now that we have a number of attempts to see the revolution and civil war from the anarchist perspective (Dolgoff, Bookchin, Bolloten) or from an "objective" academic view (Kern's *Red Years, Black Years*), we can take a less romantic, if more painful and complicated, measure of this horrendous conflict. The lessons of Spain have not been fully learned by either the left or the anarchist movement.

Available from Solidarity Books, P.O. Box 546, Station Z, Toronto, M5N 2Z6, Canada.

Peter Nicolaus