



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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State wrestles with problem of "hard core" juveniles

Following is an excerpt from the first in a series of papers on Issues in Criminal Justice, prepared by the LWVMN Committee on Criminal Justice. These papers are being sent to each local League periodically with the Board Memo. Look for them in your local bulletin or ask your president for them.

NO. 1 — THE "HARD CORE" JUVENILE

"According to Juvenile Court Judge Lindsay G. Arthur of Minneapolis there are three kinds of children needing a secure facility: the hard core violent youth . . . , the hard core who can be changed . . . , and a third more deserving group, the 'soft core' . . .

"In recent years concerns of criminal justice officials as well as the public have brought juvenile problems to the forefront. At the federal level the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974 mandated a change in the ways states handle juveniles. . . .

"The Commissioner's (of Department of Corrections) Advisory Committee, appointed to look into the problem of the hard core juvenile, established a definition of juveniles who would fit the category and is now working on an LEAA grant to establish a program . . . It is estimated using 1975 figures, that 140 juveniles would fit this criteria.

"Under the plan a small staff within the DOC would set up a behavioral contract with the sanction that he/she be certified as an adult if all else fails. After six months' institutionalization at a secure facility he/she would be sent back to the community with as much contact with personnel as possible . . .

"Time, money, and planning will hopefully prove which solution best fits the vexing problem of the hard core juvenile."

Heartlands (continued from page one)

kind can be a result of work, good luck and good timing. She reviewed fundraising "how to" tools that she had found helpful, including Barbara Walters' book, *How to Talk with Practically Anybody about Practically Anything*. She also revealed some hilarious human insights: to cope

Committee surveys local LWVs, hears legislators on library financing

by Carol Pidcock

Each local League in the state has been sent an informational survey about its community's library services by the study committee on Public Library Financing. As soon as every League has returned its survey, the committee will begin analyzing the information.

Another thing we have been doing is "listening." We are observing the joint Senate and House Subcommittee on Libraries, which meets periodically to take testimony about all facets of library services. Its chair, Peter Stumpf of St. Paul, has indicated that the subcommittee will have its recommendations ready by the first of next year.

Have you observed your library board, either local or regional, lately? Become familiar with how your library is run. Did you know that OPLIC is the name of the library division within the State Department of Education? (It stands for Office of Public Libraries and Information Cooperation.)

with becoming director of development she went on a diet and lost 20 pounds, bought a "solicitation outfit" for her wardrobe, and practiced self hypnosis ("you will like development and you will be successful"). Looking at this self-assured, enthusiastic woman, it was difficult to believe that she was ever quiet and shy, as she vowed.

The evening session ended at 10:00, but not before we had our reading assignment (oh, oh, here it comes), and what a relief to discover that it was only eight pages long.

NEXT MORNING, after we had consumed a half pot of coffee, our meeting resumed. We reviewed our reading assignment, "Program Planning and Proposal Writing," as well as the steps to effective management. Then it was on to specific research: how to evaluate corporations, foundations and ferret out probable contributors; where to go for essential information. The nitty-gritty background work must be done — all the elements for a good detective novel!

Armed with all the "how tos" and

Gov. Perpich, speaking at the Minnesota Library Association conference in Duluth in September, favored a quick solution to the public library funding problem. Sen. Stumpf, addressing the same conference, deplored the fact that the local community still bears the lion's share of the library burden.

Katharine Muff, chair of the LWVMN library study committee, and Ann Thomas of the Westonka LWV, a committee member and longtime advocate of adequate library services, have both been appointed to the task force that will draw up plans for the Governor's Conference on Libraries, to be held in September, 1978. This conference precedes a national White House Library Conference planned for 1979.

"should dos," we received our last and greatest assignment. (Would it be our finest hour?) We were to retire to our room and write a grant proposal for the LWV of Ohio, complete with time lines and budget. We were to be their financial consultants!

SO WE RETIRED to our room and realized immediately the enormity of the task and that our brains and bodies were indeed running down. Million dollar proposals were the easy ones to brainstorm; getting down to reality was another matter. In our final 30 minutes we managed to produce a proposal sans budget.

After lunch came the oral reports and reactions from the other Leagues. This was it; and despite our inclination to disappear into the restroom until it was over, our reporting and the proposal were well received. Ohio delegates took careful notes and vowed to follow our advice. We had not only survived — we had achieved a small triumph!

An uneventful flight home helped us to adjust to re-entry. We shared impressions and agreed that we had enjoyed strong, competent, enthusiastic leadership from the national Board and staff. We were convinced we had acquired new skills and moved from "What are we doing here?" to "Isn't this great"!!?

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THE MINNESOTA VOTER

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1977

A light-hearted look

Money Management in the Heartlands

Following is an inside look at the LWVUS Heartlands Money Management Workshop held in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 16-17, 1977. Heartlands Leagues are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Delegates to this meeting from LWVMN were Helene Borg, Georgeann Hall and Mary Waldo. Resources referred to in the article are available from the LWVMN office on request.

by Mary Waldo

As we hurried down the concourse we had little time to contemplate what the Heartlands meeting would be. Yes, we had our tickets, and once settled aboard the early morning plane, we began to consider what we had agreed to do.

The instructions received from LWVUS ahead of time pointed to a very full and "League-like" agenda. The packet also mentioned we should arrive well-rested and prepared for assignments. (Can we do it?? Please don't let it be an essay!)

After breakfast we arrived in Chicago, only to have to walk for the middle third of the trip to the opposite end of the airport, where our plane waited to whisk us on to Indianapolis. Having our breakfasts relocated with each air pocket we hit, we finally arrived in Indianapolis.

AT LEAST, that's what it said on the airport sign. We entered the Airport Ramada Inn on Tuesday and did not exit for anything until late Wednesday. We have no proof that Indianapolis, Indiana exists, except for the reassurance of the president of the Indiana LWV.

In spite of food that Duncan Hines would not have rated, our 36 hours of concentration on money matters for the League was super! Our reluctance and reticence soon disappeared as workshop leaders Yvonne Spies, treasurer of LWVUS; Judith Heiman, Government chair, LWVUS; and Rita Wasmuth, LWVUS Development staffperson, whipped us into a frenzy of activity.

THE GOALS of the workshop were threefold: 1. to help state Leagues work together as money managers; 2. to develop and utilize budgets to realize agreed upon organizational priorities; and 3. to assist state Leagues in their development efforts. With these in mind we began analyzing one another's budgets.

Minnesota delegates analyzed the Illinois League's budget — was it comprehensive, reflective, imaginative, flexible, with activities clearly dif-

ferentiated? A budget is a planning document (we'd heard it before but it was beginning to make sense). It was clear that no League attending that workshop has developed the perfect budget in either form or content.

We were also concerned with analyzing leadership and recruiting for development. (Have we recruited the right person at the right time for a carefully defined job, or have we just been incredibly lucky with our personnel — so far?) We discovered, by doing, that goal setting can lead directly — and logically! — to proposal writing.

Our brief time for camaraderie was a 30-minute cocktail "hour." (The Minnesota delegation was five minutes late!)

LOBBYIST TRAINING WORKSHOP

Tues., Nov. 15 9:15 a.m. — 12:15 p.m.
Room 123, State Capitol Cost: \$1.50

Reservations due in LWVMN office
by Nov. 11

For LWV members who have lobbied, want to start lobbying or observing at the Capitol or simply want to know about lobbying in general. Program includes:
• general background on lobbying by Pam Berkwitz, LWVMN Action Chair;
• specific information from panel of LWV lobbyists, each with her own style and level of commitment;
• small group discussions with lobbyists.
Cost includes kit of lobbying materials.

There was just time to share fundraising success stories (or frustrations) with Illinois and Ohio delegates before dinner — and with some from Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Missouri during dinner (no wasted time here, either).

THE HIGHLIGHT of that first long day — our bones were weary but our brains were still functioning — was our evening keynote, Helen Patella, director of development for the LWV of Pennsylvania. She's a sparkling woman who shared her misgivings about development until her first success: a \$50,000 grant to fund a study of the Pennsylvania coal industry.

According to Ms. Patella, success of this
(continued on page four)

MONEY MATTERS*

by Carol Bergeson

* Verb: carries weight, counts, tells, "cuts some ice."

* Noun: affairs, concerns, proceedings, run of things, circumstances.

All of the above meanings will be touched on by the LWVMN Budget Committee when it meets Tuesday, November 15, 9:30-3:00 at the LWVMN office to begin work on the 1978-79 budget.

Which program counts the most at this time? Does Citizen Info-Voter Service cut some ice with contributors? Are our financial proceedings giving a true picture of League concerns? How can the League carry any weight at the Legislature if we don't fund our lobbyists adequately? Can we run our affairs as a volunteer organization or must we depend more upon paid staff, as more members seek fulfillment in employment and educational pursuits? Are there any untapped financial resources that could help us?

LWVMN Board members and staff will have their budget requests formulated for the November 15 meeting. All LWV members are invited to notify the state office or a committee member of your recommended priorities for funding or cutting in next year's budget. There was a great deal of interest at the Convention budget meeting in June. I hope that interest is still alive, and that we can have your input in this initial phase of budget planning for Fiscal Year April 1 '78-March 31 '79.

THE BUDGET meeting is open to any interested member, and we would welcome your participation. Committee members and their Leagues are: Carol Bergeson, chair, White Bear Lake; Mary Evans, Duluth; JoAnn Knudson, Granite Falls; Linda Moriarty, New Ulm; Sally Patterson, St. Paul; Gretchen Tomlinson, White Bear Lake; Ellen Dunn, LWVMN Board, Red Wing; Emily Schmitz, LWVMN Board, Northfield; and ex officio Helene Borg, LWVMN president, Westonka; Georgeann Hall, LWVMN treasurer, Roseville.

"After looking at various components of the national consumer price index, I think it would be reasonably accurate to say that local League dues today would have to be around \$14.50 to \$15.00 to have the same purchasing power that dues of \$10.00 would have had in 1972."

Arley Waldo, Extension Economist, UM

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Creative projects bring in ERA dollars

by Jeanette Kahlenberg

The money is rolling in for ERA ratification — but more is needed! LWVMN sent \$5000 to LWVUS on behalf of Minnesota's local Leagues in time to meet the first national deadline, September 15. But we've collected more than that toward our goal of \$40,000, or \$10 per member. As of September 26, LWVMN had received \$13,362.51! Thanks to the 42 local Leagues who have mailed checks to the state office so far.

Leagues and Leaguers are showing their creativity in thinking of ways to help the cause. Lots of social events are being given; some of the catchy titles that have been used include: "Eat for Equality" — a dinner or cookout; "Sip for Civil Rights" or "Guzzle for Good Government" — cocktail party; "Get Wet for Womanhood" — a pool party; "Deal Out Discrimination" — a bridge party.

SEVERAL Leagues report social events that netted \$600-\$800 for ERA. Alexandria had a "Meet a Believer" wine and cheese party, mostly pure fun but incorporating a few brief speeches on behalf of ERA by local men and women.

BOYCOTT UNRATIFIED STATES

A suggestion from the Illinois LWV: try the ratified beaches of California instead of unrated Florida — then let the Florida Chamber of Commerce and legislature know. States to avoid: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. At least 37 national organizations, including LWV, have pledged not to hold conventions in states that have not ratified the ERA.

Minnetonka-Eden Prairie-Hopkins LWV held a successful "End of Summer Celebration" complete with food, drinks, a tennis tournament and volleyball. Mankato had a champagne reception featuring brief comments by Helene Borg and Joan Growe, plus lots of pens available for check-writing.

Another approach is furnishing a League ERA speaker to another community group and contributing the speaking fee to the cause. More than one \$25 has come in this way, and it serves the dual purpose of helping educate the public about the opportunities ERA will open up for both men and women, and helping the ratification campaign.

INDIVIDUALS have come up with many imaginative ideas, too. A New Brighton member is making attractive pullover shirts with ERA applied on them. She's taking orders for shirts at \$10 each. An Edina member is contributing profits from her fancy cake baking to the cause. For holiday gifts, local Leagues can now order delicate gold ERA necklaces from

LWVUS (\$3.25 each, not to be resold for less than \$5).

Fundraising ideas from other states include: gourmet dinner party raffle, non-party (especially at Christmas?), home tour, bumperstickers, ERA scarves, art auctions, dinner dances, progressive meals and theater parties. Other projects which could get wide visibility are a city-wide marathon race, a walkathon, celebrity auction of skills or services, sporting contest, or fair. Try collecting donations at almost any political or women's gathering — we collected \$750 in about an hour at the Minnesota Women's Meeting. And, of course, just calling up supportive non-Leaguers and asking for contributions can raise a lot of needed money.

The Connecticut League president suggests: how about contributing \$1 for each year you will live under ERA? Success in 1979 means it will take effect in 1981. This isn't too high a price to pay for a constitutional guarantee of equal rights for men and women!

1976 Statistical Abstract of US

woman,	30,	can expect 48 more years
man,	30,	can expect 42 more years
woman,	50,	can expect 27 more years
man,	50,	can expect 24 more years

CONSIDER ways to use ERA flyers effectively. Each League has some free blue and gold GO ERA flyers and can get more from LWVUS for the cost of mailing. One League is handing out the Minnesota Coalition for the ERA leaflet to all finance drive contributors (100 for \$3 from the LWVMN office). A blue and white ERA fact leaflet is also available from LWVUS for the same price.

Remember: the total national goal is \$4,370,000. Urgency is needed, as the March, 1979 deadline for the required three states to ratify is too close for comfort. So put on your thinking caps and ACT. Unratified states need to have the truth about ERA presented to them in an objective, clear, and calm League approach. GO ERA!

Shirley Rice, past president of the Excelsior-Deephaven LWV, was recently killed in an automobile accident while visiting her daughter in Texas. She was a valued League member and citizen in her community. We will miss her.

The new DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY (that we lobbied for) has appointed a citizens committee of nine, headed by Judson Bemis, to go through job applications for the Deputy and the three Assistant Commissioners. It will choose from one to five to recommend for each job. Comm. Mike O'Donnell will then hire from the recommended names. LWVMN is represented on this committee by Helene Borg.

Grantsmanship pays off for Duluth, Northfield LWVs

Congratulations to the LWVs of Northfield and Duluth, both of which have recently been awarded project grants.

The LWV of Duluth has been awarded a \$1,000 grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) and LWVEF. Duluth will conduct public involvement projects on CZM between June and December, 1977.

This is the exciting culmination of a three-phase LWVEF project which offered technical assistance to state and local Leagues on coastal issues in order to facilitate public participation in the CZM planning process.

The Northfield League is one of four in the country which have received grants for community education on energy conservation from ERDA. The four were chosen from among 19 Leagues invited by LWVEF to apply.

These pilot programs, funded at \$7,120 each, run for nine months (through next May) and will test the effectiveness of education for home energy efficiency in various communities.

This news, while exciting in itself, has lessons for other Leagues which may contemplate "big" projects. Here is what the Northfield Board did:

1. They realized that however worthwhile the project, support and assistance from the total membership would be required to make a go of it. So they polled the members to ask if they would work — before an application for the grant was submitted. It was decided that approval by two-thirds of the membership would be required to proceed.

2. Members were asked to make long term (9 month), medium term (4 week) or short term (1 day) commitments, so that everyone's availability and abilities would be tapped.

3. Enough interest having been found to warrant an application, a committee was appointed which worked throughout the summer preparing the grant proposal. The proposal laid out goals for completion during each of three 3-month periods.

4. Once the application was approved, a separate group was recruited to work under a project director. Jobs which required volunteers were explained in the League bulletin. Board members called to find out what each member would do.

5. What about the rest of League Program? The Board decided that some Program responsibilities would continue, but that they would rely on neighboring Leagues for research, speakers, etc. Next year they will share the expertise they have gained on energy projects during the grant period with those neighboring Leagues. Thus, the dollars from the grant will be stretched to cover education of more citizens in the state.

Further information about either of these grants may be obtained from the League involved.

Local, state board members discuss issues "face to face"

by Carolyn Cushing

When the state Board made the decision that every local League should be visited this year, it was with an optimistic view of everyone's energy, enthusiasm and flexibility. To a large extent this proved justified; throughout the state League leaders took time from their busy summers to attend one more meeting. Between June 15 and September 30, three-fourths of the Leagues met with state Board teams — who traveled literally thousands of miles.

THERE WERE MEETINGS on screened porches, in lake cabins, restaurants, banks, churches, libraries and city halls. There was a get-together on the beach and one in a park pavillion in the rain. Although it was necessary to arbitrarily schedule meetings with non-Metro Leagues in order to cluster them geographically, some dates were changed as many as three times for the convenience of local Boards.

Was it worth it? Formal evaluation is just beginning, but initial reactions have been enthusiastic. Discussions generated lots of ideas which the visiting teams were able to pass along as they went from League to League. Occasional misunderstandings were cleared up. For the state Board members involved, the experience of seeing League leaders in their own communities was tremendously informative.

What did we talk about? Local boards chose the agenda to be used. In some cases, it was a formal board orientation. Others wanted to work on priority-setting. Some concentrated on problem-solving. The discussions often covered both the philosophical and the nitty-gritty details of League operation.

WHAT DO YOU think is the real purpose of League? What should you do to promote this purpose? Action, with all that implies, and information were the most common answers. But a lively senior citizen member from Detroit Lakes told us, "to have young ideas, and to stick to their guns!" Many members mentioned increased citizen participation as a goal: "more we in 'we, the people'!"

It is undoubtedly true that much of the information exchanged could have been handled in written form. But, the difference between communication in person and by mail is the difference between attending the city council meeting and reading the legal notices in the newspaper. The flavor, the personalities, the human touch are missing. There is something reassuring in discovering there are real people at both ends of our correspondence!

GOOD READING

Described below are recent publications recommended by LWVMN Program chairs.

HUMAN RESOURCES

"To Promote the General Welfare" . . . Unfinished Agenda, LWVEF, Pub. No. 187, 50 cents — This Current Focus, published in spring '77, gives a brief history of movements toward welfare reform and points out that "real welfare reform must remedy the current system's most flagrant flaw — the failure to provide adequately for the nation's poor." It includes an analysis of who are the poor (it's more and more a women's problem), briefly describes each of the major assistance programs, and suggests three different approaches to reform with the costs of each. A companion piece on Minnesota's welfare situation is being prepared by the HR committee for distribution soon.

GOVERNMENT

You and Your National Government, LWVUS, Pub. No. 273, \$1 — This is the new 1977 edition of one of the most used national League publications. It contains sections on each governmental branch, checks and balances, and the citizen's role in government. It includes all recent congressional reforms and is a good basic reference for Leaguers as well as a tool for citizen education in your communities.

Letting the Sunshine In: Freedom of Information and Open Meetings, LWVEF, Pub. No. 223, 30 cents. — This is the first in a new series, Update on Government. It summarizes provisions of two recent federal laws, looks

Financing State Government

The following position, showing the consensus reached by local Leagues after a two-year study, was approved by the LWVMN Board on September 13, 1977.

Support of an equitable and flexible system of taxation. (LWVUS Principles) Support of a flexible Minnesota multi-tax system with emphasis on maintaining state services through a combination of spending cuts and increased taxation when state funds are short and decreased taxation when there is a budget surplus. Support of using the Minnesota individual income tax as the elastic tax, making rates more progressive when increasing state revenue and lowering rates for all income levels when decreasing state revenues. Support of state relief for property taxes. (LWVMN 1977) Support of property tax reform. (LWVMN 1967)

Strong support for setting priorities in allocating state funds. Strong support of state aids to local governments, especially to local school districts and to the local governmental unit that provides the major portion of local services (county and/or city). Strong support of more efficient state administrative and legislative expenditures. (LWVMN 1977)

POSITIONS

- When taxation is increased to provide additional revenue, we:
 - support retaining exemptions to the sales tax; support sales tax increases on cigarettes and tobacco and alcoholic beverages; do not agree on a general raise in sales tax rates.
 - support more progressive individual income tax rates with exemptions retained at 1977 level; support retaining deductibility of federal income taxes as a feature of the Minnesota income tax; oppose an across-the-board increase in income tax rates.
 - support retaining the Minnesota corporate excise tax with no increase in rate; do not agree on changing the corporate tax to a progressive rate.
 - support retaining the homestead credit and senior citizen freeze credit as forms of state relief for property taxes; support retaining the income-adjusted homestead credit (circuit-breaker).
- When measures are taken to decrease taxation, we:
 - support retaining the 4 percent Minnesota sales tax with no increase in exemptions.
 - support a decrease in individual income tax rates; oppose an increase in individual income tax exemptions; oppose a general tax refund.
 - support an increase in the homestead credit as a form of state relief for property taxes.
 - do not agree on decreasing the corporate excise tax rate.
 - do not agree on providing an increase in the income-adjusted homestead credit (circuit-breaker).
- When cuts in state spending are necessary, we:
 - support cuts in spending for general state government, governor and related agencies, and the legislative branch.
 - oppose cuts in state aid to local governments, especially local school districts.
 - oppose cuts in state spending for natural resources, corrections, higher education and agriculture.
- When increases in state spending are proposed, we support setting priorities for state spending rather than a percentage increase in all areas of state funding. We:
 - support an increase in state aids to local school districts.
 - oppose increases in spending for general state government, governor and related agencies, and the legislative branch; oppose increases in spending for public retirement benefits.
 - support increases for mass transportation of benefit to the entire state.

at how open government is working under them, and gives tips on how citizens can use them. Some uses: keep LWV members current on developments, inform other community organizations (sell copies or by LWV speakers bureau), supplement You and Your National Government (see above), update local or state officials.

Minnesota Public Disclosure Law, set of 7 pamphlets: 1. Ethics in Government Act, 2. Campaign Finance Disclosure, 3. Economic Interest Disclosure, 4. Conflict of Interest Procedure, 5. Representation Disclosure Procedure, 6. Public Financing, 7. Lobbyists, free from Ethical Practices Board, 41 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155, (612) 296-5148. — Useful for local Government or VS-CI portfolio, speakers bureau, to update local officials.

So You Want to Do Something About Your Library, LWVEF, Pub. No. 651, 25 cents. — Published last year; recommended by the LWVMN Library study committee as basic reading for the study.

Trade (continued from page two)

in the '20s, continued with questioning of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff that fueled the Depression, proceeded with support for the Reciprocal Trade Agreements and founding of GATT (General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade of the market economies), and maintained its stance with the 1973 study and consensus that led to support of the Trade Act of 1974.

AS PART of LWVMN's *Focus on Emerging Issues* series for 1978, we will consider Trade Protectionism on February 15. Some of the topics we hope to develop are:

- the pitfalls of protectionism;
- current trends in protectionism and how to recognize them;
- status of multilateral trade negotiations at Geneva, and what may be the shape of the final agreement expected to be worked out during 1978;
- the impact of the agreement on developed and developing countries.

Details are yet to be worked out; look for the complete program in the January-February VOTER.

A combination of many approaches will be needed to change the protectionist scenario in an interdependent world. Whether nations can find a way to share the unevenly distributed resources of the world through the mechanisms of freer trade remains to be seen. It is very clear, however, that whatever happens affects all of us. Come to the February 15 Focus meeting for a clearer understanding of these issues.

Houston (continued from page one)

tations, etc. going on outside the meeting hall."

Besides ERA, Postma's particular issues at the meeting were gay rights, child abuse and education. But, she says, since she chairs Mankato's Equal Opportunities Commission, concerned with promoting human rights under Mankato laws, "I was interested in everything."

In accepting a delegate position, Minnesota women had pledged to play a continuing role in state promotion of equal rights and women's issues. That role is as yet undefined, but they have met since Houston, and may continue to meet. Says Postma, "We want to build on the momentum of Houston. Somehow we'll continue in the struggle for equality here."

Wilkin Co. becomes 3rd MN Provisional LWV

by Carolyn Cushing

The Provisional League of Women Voters of Wilkin County has just been organized by an energetic and enthusiastic group in the Breckenridge area. Members of the Moorhead LWV are helping them get started with their first Program studies on Energy and Education.

The Wilkin County LWV will be the third provisional League in Minnesota, joining the LWVs of Northern Scott County and the Grand Rapids Area. Both Northern Scott and Grand Rapids will soon be leaving their provisional status behind, as they are expected to apply for recognition by early spring.

IN ADDITION to our new provisional, we are working with another group — in Houston County, in the southern corner of the state. They are now operating as a "state unit" of members-at-large. (The state unit is used in other states, although this is the first time we have arranged for this in Minnesota. It is an attempt to provide for some League organization in areas where it is difficult to organize a "regular" League.) In the case of Houston County, this is probably a temporary situation, as they are nearing a membership level which will allow them to move into regular provisional status.

Welcome to League — It's great to have you!

ERA (continued from page three)

"on the grounds that League energies, in the long and short run, are best concentrated on national, state and local efforts to raise money and build the momentum for ratification efforts in the 1978-79 period." Our leaders also feel that "the March 1979 deadline has served as a galvanizing force for all those committed to ERA ratification."

Boycott: The boycott of unratified ERA states may be working. The Chicago Convention Bureau is now lobbying for the ERA, and the US Conference of Mayors meeting in June endorsed ERA passage.

Necklaces: Gold ERA necklaces, for yourself or as gifts, may be purchased directly from the LWVMN office for \$5.00. Be sure to mention the local League you wish credited with the \$1.50 donation.

Donations: ERA Fund donations may be sent to state office, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul 55102. Designate which local League is to be credited.

Energy (continued from page one)

December 20.

Remaining grant money will purchase two BBC films, *Bottom of the Oil Barrel* and *The Sunbeam Solution*. The films provide an excellent broad-base exposure for the general public concerning the realities of depleting resources and alternative energy solutions. The films will travel a network around the state, providing Leaguers an opportunity to schedule viewings for students and community groups.

LOST BOOK

Did you attend the Sept. 16 LWVMN workshop at the Oak Grove Presbyterian Church? If so, please read on. On a table of lost and found articles in the church hall was George Orwell's book 1984. When a student came to claim it, it was missing. He is very upset because he had borrowed it, and it is an irreplaceable first edition. If you picked it up by mistake, would you please mail it to the church, 10155 Penn Ave. S, Bloomington, MN 55431. Thanks.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Harriett M. Herb, Business Manager

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**THE MINNESOTA VOTER**

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1977

ERDA energy grant funds member training for community ed

by Marge Post*

LWVMN has been awarded \$3650 for an Energy Education Project through LWVEF's ERDA education program.

The five energy workshops held around the state recently were funded with seed money from this grant. Second phase monies are designated for training League volunteers to be energy resource persons in their communities. This action-oriented program includes training by the Minnesota Energy Agency on January 28 in Anoka or February 4 in Owatonna.

ONE OR MORE League members from each of the state's 69 Leagues is urged to participate in the one-day expense paid training session. Forty-one members representing 29 Leagues have already signed up.

Contact the state office or Marge Post (612-636-4409) for more information or to join the energy resource team by (continued on page four)

National Program-making

With national Convention coming in May, it is time for all League members to be thinking about national Program. Your local Board will submit your recommendations to the national office by January 31.

This is your time to look at new issues and reexamine present Program, keeping in mind all that's involved: time, money, member interest, political realities.

Program-making forms list present items and ask members to react to each. Alternatives are study and consensus, action, or drop. There is also a section for new issues.

THE LWVMN BOARD has discussed Program for the last two months and is recommending:

- retention of present Program with emphasis on action;
- Cities-Urban Crisis: information on cities already in crisis;
- a Facts and Issues on Para-transit;
- study and consensus on Nuclear Waste, how much is produced, how it is transported, how and where to dispose of it.

*Marge Post, LWV of Roseville, is LWVMN manager for the Energy Education Project.

Jan. 18 Focus: Exploitation of Children

Too often people have an emotional reaction to the subject of crime as it relates to children. The realities of the problem become confused with the "moralities," and objectivity is lost.

Exploitation of Children is the topic of our first *Focus on Emerging Issues*, Wednesday, January 18. According to historians, the exploitation of children has been a fact of life for centuries.

Our program is planned to examine some of the problems: child abuse, incest, juvenile prostitution, chemical dependency. Panelists will address each of the

LWVMN Presents
Focus on Emerging Issues

Exploitation of Children

Wednesday, January 18, 1978

Registration: 9:15 a.m.
Program: 9:30 - 2:00

House of Hope Presbyterian Church

797 Summit, St. Paul

ADMISSION \$1.50

Flyers detailing program and arrangements will be sent to local Leagues in late December.

areas on an individual basis, as well as exploring interrelationships.

THE FIRST portion of the program will examine the impact of child exploitation on society. Are the problems as great as the media would lead us to believe? Who is involved — the child, parents, family, government, courts — and to what extent?

Second, we will explore how society deals with these problems from two points of view, that of the child advocate and that of an advocate for the protection of society. What are the rights of the child? Do these viewpoints conflict?

THE FINAL segment of the January 18 Focus will look at possible solutions to the problems. How effective are existing laws and how well are they enforced? Is new legislation the answer? Should government agencies create new rules and regulations? What sorts of solutions are offered by private agencies?

The problems are not new, yet the implications affect all of us, as members of a family or members of society. Bring your questions and concerns to the January 18 meeting.

Houston meeting "an overwhelming success": delegate

by Judy Rosenblatt

"The National Women's Meeting at Houston was an overwhelming success. It drew together women with greatly varying backgrounds, viewpoints and levels of political experience. I felt the often repeated phrase linking Houston with Seneca Falls (where the first women's rights convention was held in 1848) was really true."

So said Sharon Postma, a Mankato League member, political activist and Minnesota delegate to the Houston women's meeting. (Seven other delegates — of 34 — are also LWV members.) She continued, "It was exciting seeing coalitions develop among groups, particularly groups with very different concerns to begin with."

MINNESOTA DELEGATES formed pre-Houston coalitions (later broadened to national ones), which were hammered out at the meetings they held every two or four weeks — plus one long weekend retreat — between June and November. They began with agreement on support of ERA, but it took several encounters before they had pledged to support each other's major concerns. The groupings included women of color, lesbians, poor and welfare women, farm women and others. "We ended the Houston meeting with a great feeling of unity, having supported each other to the end."

"ERAmerica played a large role in the floor plan strategy for passage of the ERA resolution," explained Postma, who was liaison between the Minnesota delegation and the ERA coalition group. "We knew the votes were there for ERA ahead of time; but guest speakers, including the three First Ladies (Johnson, Ford and Carter), Barbara Jordan, Elly Peterson, Bella Abzug, all made important strong political statements."

RUTH CLUSEN, LWVUS president, was prominent as one of the national committee planners for the event. "She was an excellent parliamentarian as chairperson of a plenary session." Speaking of plenary sessions, "delegates were kept busy attending sessions, and unfortunately couldn't benefit from the many workshops, exhibits, theater presen-

(continued on page four)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
(612) 224-5445

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Judy Rosenblatt Editor
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Feb. Focus: Alternatives to Trade Protectionism

by Pat Llona

Too few people realize how important trade has become to world-wide economies. According to C. Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, one out of six factory workers in this country has a job making something for export; one out of three acres of cropland is growing an agricultural product for export; almost one out of three dollars of profits for American corporations comes from their exports or from foreign investment.

In 1976 the US exported 22.8 percent of production of all manufactured goods. Even so we face a record \$30 billion trade deficit this year, due in great part to ever-increasing oil imports. Increasing our exports to pay for the oil has become an economic necessity.

THE PRESENT scenario for protectionism reads as follows: oil flows in to fuel world-wide energy needs at four times 1971 prices, and money to pay for it gushes out. Borrowing to pay for it puts countries in debt. They compensate by limiting other imports, which reduces jobs in those countries that export to them. No line separates importing and exporting countries. All countries are both, and all countries now know oil in an additional capacity — a fuel for protectionism.

The world's nations realize that lowering tariff barriers to trade brings lower prices for their consumers, but do they yet comprehend the pitfalls of protectionism? Even in a sophisticated developed country like the US there are cries from both labor and management to protect industries and workers injured by too many imports. The chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, stating recently why the steel industry is in trouble, said among many other things that cheaper foreign steel is a big problem. (He did say there are better ways than quotas to solve import problems.)

TO TRY to combat the problem of competitiveness, the US Treasury Department will monitor steel imports for "fair prices." If dumping (selling to the US at a loss) is really occurring, the US has promised aggressive enforcement of anti-dumping laws.

Now the bite of protectionism: if this enforcement occurs, Western Europe and

THE SEPTEMBER LWVMN WORKSHOPS on Education, Energy and Action were enthusiastically received by the hundreds of Leaguers and community people who attended. After an enormous turnout in Bloomington, over 100 people attended the Saturday meeting in New Brighton, indicating clearly that Saturday meetings are here to stay. The workshops in Moorhead, New Ulm and Grand Rapids were well publicized and drew enthusiastic audiences. Thanks to those local LWVs that made the arrangements.

Japan say most of their steel could be shut out, and there would be political trouble and retaliation. Western Europe doesn't like US procedures on dumping, and they may hit US car sales in Europe. The fact that the US enjoys a \$4 billion trade surplus (of \$40 billion in trade per year) with the European economic group probably also rancors them.

IT IS estimated that if a compromise were reached during multilateral trade negotiations at Geneva between the European Community on one hand and the US and Canada on the other — with the EC cutting tariffs a little and the US and Canada cutting a lot — twice as much trade would be generated, raising world trade by \$10 billion. But there is a lot of uncertainty as to how to deal with world-wide unemployment and recession in each country, and negotiations are cautious.

LWVUS has been knowledgeable and supportive of freer trade (that is, for lowering of trade barriers) since its beginning. It inquired into runaway prices

(continued on page four)

Lectures examine "Women in MN"

The careers of four outstanding Minnesota women of earlier days, one each in the fields of journalism, education, labor and volunteerism, will be examined in a lecture series sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).

Four present-day Minnesota career women, all contributors to the recent MHS book *Women in Minnesota*, will make the presentations, all on Tuesdays, 7:30-9:00 p.m., at St. Joseph Hall, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

Feb. 14 — Jane Grey Swisshelm, 19th century St. Cloud newspaper editor, champion of women's rights and abolition of slavery, in whose name a LWVMN fund promotes the participation of women in government, will be discussed by author Abigail McCarthy.

Feb. 21 — Maria Louise Sanford, hailed in the early 1900s as "an unusually gifted teacher, inspiring lecturer and tireless worker for civic causes" is the subject for Geraldine Schofield, former UM English instructor.

Feb. 28 — Eva McDonald Valesh, labor activist in the Third Party movement of the late 1800s, will be discussed by MHS supervisor of research Rhoda Gilman.

March 7 — Talking about Fanny Brin, crusader for world peace in the 1920s and '30s as a leading figure in the National Council of Jewish Women, will be Barbara Stuhler, professor and associate dean, Continuing Education and Extension, UM, and longtime active Leaguer.

For information on purchasing *Women in Minnesota*, see "Good Reading" on this page.

Political participation begins with Caucus '78: plan to be there

by Mary Waldo

On a cold evening in February, Minnesotans all over the state will be going to precinct caucuses. Will you be there? As a League member, you believe that democratic government depends on the informed and active participation of its citizens. Each year we add items to our League agenda, governmental issues which, when decided, may have impact on us and certainly will affect our society.

WITH ALL THIS in mind, dare we stay home on Uniform Precinct Caucus Day, February 28, 1978? If we don't participate, who will? How much more effective our lobbying and other action efforts will be if each of us attends, informed about caucus procedures, and concerned enough to carry through by offering resolutions to build the party's platform. (Suggested resolutions will appear in the next VOTER.)

We have been accused of being idealistic — that takes caring and commitment and knowledge of the issues. We are also realistic enough to know that our goals are not often reached quickly. To effect change, we usually have to begin at the beginning and gather support.

By February 8 your county auditor will be able to tell you where your precinct's caucus will be held. Newspapers will carry the locations about a week before the 28th. Caucus '78 is the beginning of your participation in the governmental process.

GOOD READING

HUMAN RESOURCES

Update: Public Welfare in Minnesota, LWVMN, 55 cents — This is the companion piece to LWV's "To Promote the General Welfare," described in the last VOTER. It covers the administration and delivery of welfare services in our state and outlines some of the programs currently being provided. Statistics, by county, are provided in the appendix. Each League has received one copy.

Growth and Housing: Connections and Consequences, LWVEF, Pub. No. 192, 50 cents — In 1949 a national goal of "a decent home in a suitable living environment for every American" was announced. This pamphlet outlines the history of attempts to reach that goal through federal housing programs. It describes the process of suburbanization and the subsequent drain on the central cities. The battle for decent homes continues to be an uphill one, particularly for the poor. Examples are given of local Leagues which have attempted to tackle housing problems. These serve as a challenge to other Leagues to take action that will help close the gap between housing needs and realities.

Women in Minnesota, Gretchen Kreuter and Barbara Stuhler, eds., The MN Historical Society Museum Shop & Bookstore, 690 Cedar St., St. Paul 55101, \$12.48 plus 50 cents postage and handling (\$11.22 plus 50 cents to members) — contains 16 long essays and one chapter of brief biographies on outstanding Minnesota women. See related article on lecture series.

Helene's Refrain

The League works for you

That's right. You do not work for the League of Women Voters. It is not a burden you must bear. On the contrary it is an opportunity.

What do you want to accomplish? What does your community need? The LWV is a useful tool to promote the changes you already desire.

WITH A national and state organization you will have far greater influence than you would as an individual working alone or just with your local group. It is cooperation and coordination of all local League members that make up the collective strength of the organization. The LWV offers a history of know-how, a tradition of success and top-flight personnel as associates.

In 1922 the **Woman VOTER**, which must be the forerunner of the **National VOTER**, encouraged every League "to go out and make its membership as broad as the community itself," or "every woman a potential member" — and now every man as well. Tell your friends. Carrie Chapman Catt set the pace we have been trying to maintain ever since with her now famous words: "What should be done, can be done; what can be done, let us do."

PERHAPS you prefer "volunteer work." That's what we do. But you would rather "help others." We do. In the LWV each of you probably aids far more people than you could in any other volunteer job. Besides, most volunteer work could be done by paid employees, but there is no way to hire people to do what you do as a member of the LWV.

AN ADDED bonus is the "training ground" or "finishing school" aspect of LWV membership. League members become leaders in government, politics and business; and League experience is looking better and better on resumes.

Use the LWV as a vehicle to accomplish things. It's a challenge and it's fun. It's satisfying and it's worthwhile. We do not work for the League; it works for us.

Helene Borg, President



NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY: 1978 CAPITOL LETTER SUBSCRIPTIONS — \$1.75

If you received CAPITOL LETTER last year, you have already paid for and will receive the 1978 issues. **NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY**, send your \$1.75 for factual, concise, up-to-the-minute reports by League lobbyists of legislative action on League issues to: **LWVMN, 555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MN 55102—by JANUARY 3, 1978.**

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZIP CODE (must be included) _____

ERA Newsnotes

by Jeannette Kahlenberg

Fund Drive: Half of our state's \$40,000 pledge is due January 15 in Washington — and we have it already! By the way, a typo escaped us in the last VOTER. Our national goal is over \$1 million, not \$4 million. But if we can raise \$4 million, let's do it! Forward, shoulder to shoulder!

Politics: ERA supporters are being politically active in campaigns for state legislators. The November 10 New York Times reported on Virginia's recent election:

"Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, the House majority leader and the most influential legislator in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, was ousted after 20 years in office by housewives who had been mobilized in an aggressive campaign in support of the Equal Rights Amendment."

"Mr. Thomson, 53, who had nearly single-handedly bottled up and prevented a vote on a resolution to ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution,

was so badly beaten that he conceded defeat just over an hour after the polls closed at 7 P.M. . . . The Thomson defeat was widely attributed to the organization and doorbell ringing campaign of women members of Virginians for E.R.A."

ERA supporters were elected. Yeah!

Deadline Extension: Legislation has been introduced in Congress to extend for another seven years the ratification deadline for the ERA, now set for March, 1979. The idea, brainchild this spring of two women second-year law students in California, has been upheld as legal by Constitutional authorities and by the US Justice Department. The plan is being spearheaded by the National Organization for Women. All 15 women members of Congress and House Speaker Tip O'Neill support it. Its passage in the Senate may be more difficult than in the House.

LWVUS has announced that it will not actively support this proposed legislation,

(continued on page four)

ACTION BOX

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- attended annual fall conference of MN DOC: "Corrections: Back to the Basics."
- attended fall hearings of MN House Criminal Justice Comm. covering the serious juvenile offender and juvenile prostitution (both likely subjects for bills in the coming legislative session).

GOVERNMENT

- cosponsored a Public Finance Symposium with MN Taxpayers Assoc.
- followed proceedings of Tax Study Commission, which is looking at all aspects of the state tax structure as background for proposed '78 legislation.
- drafted questions for statewide election judge survey.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- participated in MN Coalition for Welfare Reform and helped with survey of low income people exploring their attitudes on welfare reform.
- testified at local hearing of US House Subcomm. on Welfare Reform.
- notified local Leagues of outstate hearings of MN Dept. of Human Rights, urged League attendance.

- provided speakers on ERA to a variety of groups.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- publicized results of LWVEF poll of public opinion on the UN through speech to UNA-MN, editorial on WWTC, handout at UN Rally (Rosenblatt).
- sent letter to Congress opposing Cargo Preference Bill.
- planned schedule for visiting Latin American women looking at US voting and women's participation in political process.
- attended: seminar on Global Education, UN Week Forum on Multinationals, World Affairs Council study group.
- planned program for UN Rally and attended.
- viewed and endorsed UNA-MN's new film on world citizenship (Borg).

NATURAL RESOURCES

- sent statement to US Interior Dept. supporting inclusion of BWCA and Voyageurs National Park in Class I of Clean Air Act.
- cosponsored Alternative Energy Source Conference.
- cosponsored and participated in conference, People, Jobs and the Environment.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

*Jeanne
Pam
Joyce
filed*

*same letter to 13
other
cc's*

November 27, 1979

Mr. Max Malmquist
Anoka-Ramsey Community College
11200 Mississippi Boulevard
Coon Rapids, MN 55433

Dear Mr. Malmquist:

At the October 24 workshop on "Energy and the Way We Live" at Lakewood Community College, a specific recommendation was made that League of Women Voters groups be contacted to provide Forum planning participants.

We feel League participation will be helpful and beneficial to both parties. The local League president in your area is Bettie Reuther, 14041 Crosstown Boulevard N.W., Anoka 55303 - 757-1274. She has been informed that you may be calling on her and has been given the outline of the anticipated programs.

Please let me know if I can be of any further help.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Crampton
Natural Resources Chair

C:M

Minnesota Department of Revenue
Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55145

**Affidavit for Obtaining Final Settlement of Contract with the
State of Minnesota and Any Political or Governmental Subdivision Thereof**

Contractor or _____ Minnesota
Subcontractor _____ Ident. No. _____

Address _____

Project or Contract Number and Location _____

Name of State Department or Governmental
Subdivision for which work performed _____

Total Amount of Contract \$ _____

Amount Still Due \$ _____

Statement with Respect to Withholding of Income Taxes on Wages Paid

State of _____

County of _____

(A) I, _____, _____ do hereby
(Name of signatory party) (Title)

state: that in accordance with Minn. Stat. 290.97, I pay or supervise the payment of the persons employed by
_____ ; that the wages of all employees employed by the
(Contractor or subcontractor)

aforesaid (contractor or subcontractor) were subjected to withholding in accordance with the provisions of Minn. Stat. 290.92 and that all sums of money so withheld and all returns required by said section, to date, have been duly deposited or paid and all returns duly filed with the Commissioner of Revenue.

(B) To be completed by prime contractors only. I, _____
(Name of signatory party)

_____, a prime contractor on the above described
(Title)

contract, do hereby state, that in accordance with Minn. Stat. 290.97, I have obtained certificates of compliance from all of my subcontractors to the effect that all of their employees were subjected to withholding in accordance with the provisions of Minn. Stat. 290.92 and that in accordance with said section, all sums of money were withheld and duly deposited or paid and all returns were filed with the Commissioner of Revenue as of the date of such certification.

Dated _____ 19 _____
(Contractor or subcontractor)

(To be signed by contractor or subcontractor, whomever is
required to submit this affidavit.)

Certificate of Compliance with Minn. Stats. 290.92 and 290.97

Upon the facts stated in the above affidavit and upon the facts disclosed in the files and records of the Department of Revenue, I find that the aforesaid contractor (subcontractor) has, to date, duly complied with all of the provisions of Minn. Stat. 290.92 relating to the withholding of income tax on wages at source, and Minn. Stat. 290.97 relating to contract services with the State or any of its governmental or political subdivisions.

Commissioner of Revenue

Dated _____ 19 _____

Minnesota Department of Revenue
Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55145

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Address _____

Project or Contract Number and Location _____

Name of State Department or Governmental Subdivision for which work performed _____

Total Amount of Contract \$ _____

Amount Still Due \$ _____

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State of _____

County of _____

(A) I, _____, _____ do hereby
(Name of signatory party) (Title)

state: that in accordance with Minn. Stat. 290.97, I pay or supervise the payment of the persons employed by
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(Contractor or subcontractor)

aforesaid (contractor or subcontractor) were subjected to withholding in accordance with the provisions of Minn. Stat. 290.92 and that all sums of money so withheld and all returns required by said section, to date, have been duly deposited or paid and all returns duly filed with the Commissioner of Revenue.

(B) To be completed by prime contractors only. I, _____
(Name of signatory party)

_____, a prime contractor on the above described
(Title)

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Commissioner of Revenue

Dated _____ 19 _____

August 8, 1978

AUG 10 1978

Ms. Margaret Post, Manager
Energy Education
League of Women Voters
555 Wabasha Street
St. Paul, MN 55102

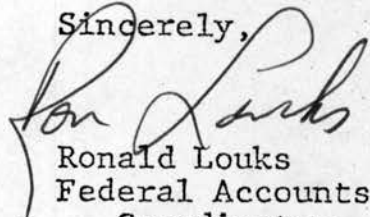
Dear Ms. Post:

To account for the proper use of public funds, we are required to obtain certain basic information from grantees before making final payments. Federal uniform administrative requirements and related state policies specify that all subgrantees of the Minnesota Energy Agency must submit documents 1-5 listed below.

Minnesota Statutes section 290.97 provides that "no department of the State of Minnesota shall make final settlement with any contractor under a contract requiring the employment of employees for wages by said contractor, until satisfactory showing is made that said contractor has complied with the provisions of section 290.92. A certificate by the commissioner of revenue shall satisfy this requirement." Required document 6, Department of Revenue Affidavit for Final Settlement, satisfies this statutory requirement.

Finally, a summary financial status report (document 7) is required to provide a complete audit record. If you need any assistance in completing these forms, please contact me at (612) 296-5787).

Sincerely,


Ronald Louks
Federal Accounts
Coordinator

RL:sr

Enclosures:

1. Grantee's Release
2. Grant Closeout Tax Certification
3. Subgrantee's Assignment of Refunds, Rebates and Credits
4. Government Property Inventory
5. Inventory Certificate
6. Department of Revenue Affidavit for Final Settlement
7. Final Financial Status Report

980 Am Center Bld
180 East Kellogg

Min Ad 9005514

August 2, 1955
The National Film Board
Library Department
Department of National Defense
225 Somerset Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H6
Canada



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA

PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

BOARD MEMO

S E P T E M B E R 1 9 7 8

Calendar

- September 23 - LWV of M-E.P.-H Membership Breakfast (see Interleague)
26, 27 - The Sexual Abuse of Children (see Criminal Justice)
26, 28, 30 - Fall Program WORKSHOPS in Bemidji, Rochester and Edina respectively
26 - Development Committee, 9:30, state office
28 - Energy Committee, 1:00, state office
- October - LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTER'S MONTH
2 - CMAL Study Committee, 9:30, state office
3, 5 - Fall Program WORKSHOPS in Anoka and Worthington respectively
3 - Action Committee, 9:30, state office
4 - The Sexual Assault of Adults: Men and Women (see Criminal Justice)
5 - CMAL Board meeting, 9:30, state office
10 - State Board meeting, 9:30, state office
10 - CMAL Tour of MWCC (see CMAL)
11 - Mankato Export Expansion Program (see IR)
14 - LWV of St. Louis Park 25th Anniversary Celebration (see InterLeague)
17 - Last Day to Preregister for the General Election
17 - Equality of Opportunity in Athletics (see flyer included only with Presidents 1st class mailing)
23 - WCCO Midday - Borg and Waldo discussing Debates '78
23, 27 - U.N. Week
24 - International Relations committee, 9:30, state office
24 - GUBERNATORIAL DEBATE, 7 - 8 p.m., live on WCCO-TV and several non-Metro Area stations
24, 25, 26 - To Make a Difference (see Criminal Justice)
27 - U.N. Rally (see IR)
30 - 4 YEAR SENATORIAL DEBATE, 7 - 8 p.m., live on WCCO-TV and several non-Metro Area stations
31 - Happy Halloween and Membership List form due in state office
- November 1 - 6 YEAR SENATORIAL DEBATE, 7 - 8 p.m., live on WCCO-TV and several non-Metro Area stations
7 - Election Day

3rd Class Mailing (to Presidents Only)

(Presidents: please distribute to appropriate portfolio chairs)

Issues in Criminal Justice, Grand Juries*
208: Water Quality Management Planning Bulletin
Getting Our Act Together! A Clean Air Action Conference
Education Update
Tax Study NEWS
Letter to The Honorable Bill McCutcheon*
United Nations Rally flyer
International Relations: Notes on Magazine Articles*
CMAL Observer Report
CMAL Lively Issues
Legislative Interview Committee Guide*

(More)

Citizens and Effective Political Power Workshop flyer*
Proclamation re LWVMN Month*
FACTS about the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 1919-1979*
Membership List form
Office of the State Register flyer re Minnesota Guidebook
Moving Into Politics/Public Office
Bed and Breakfast, LWV-San Francisco*

*Also being sent to DPM subscribers

BOUQUETS TO:

- . the "Funding of Public Libraries in Minnesota" study committee and Judy Rosenblatt, VOTER editor, who got rave reviews on the publication from the delegates attending the Governor's Pre-White House Conference on Libraries, September 10 - 12.
- . Louise Grams, LWV-Bemidji, for being elected a delegate to the White House Conference, and Ann Thomas, LWV-Westonka, for being elected an alternate to same.
- . Pat Llona, LWV-Edina and LWVMN IR chair, on her election as secretary of World Trade Week, Inc.
- . the Leagues of Women Voters of Hennepin County for receiving Ed Fund approval for their Voters Guide for the 1978 general elections in Hennepin County.
- . The LWVMN Development Committee for getting a \$6300 grant to print and distribute 5000 copies of "FACTS AND ISSUES: Libraries, Funding of Public Libraries in Minnesota."
- . Carolyn Cushing, LWVMN Service to Local Leagues chair, on becoming a grandmother to Peter Cushing on September 8.

Our Faces are Red Department

To all those planning to attend the Fall Program Workshop Equality of Opportunity in Athletics section: it is a morning workshop, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. We trust we didn't confuse you too much with our blooper. Thankfully, the VOTER had it right, and so did the first page of the flyer.

S T A T E B O A R D H A P P E N I N G S

9/78

At its meeting of September 13, your State Board

- . expressed its sympathy to Mary Waldo on the death of her father, September 7.
- . approved the appointment of Dolores Bowman, LWV-Detroit Lake; Elaine Higgins, LWV-Mid Mesabi; Dorothy McLaughlin, LWV-Winona; and Milo Schefers, LWV-Moorhead, as members of the LWVMN Budget Committee which will meet, under the chairmanship of Carol Bergeson, LWV-White Bear, at the state office on November 13 at 9:30 a.m.
- . approved Arlene Nysteen, Laurel Mueller, Verna Higson, Barb Aslakson, Martha Head, Joyce Lake, Sally Foley, Peggy Watson, and Fran Boyden as lobbyists.
- . discussed plans for lobbying for the ratification of the D.C. representation in Congress amendment.
- . learned that State President Helene Borg has accepted appointment to the LWVUS Budget Committee.

P R E S I D E N T
(Eorg)

9/78

You just received a publication from our national office entitled The President's Packet. Please take time to go through it. I'm sure you will find it helpful. I am particularly interested in having all of you develop an efficient method of distributing materials to your Board members and any off-Board Chairs. After you receive a mailing, you should sort it as soon as possible. You will not have to read many of the enclosures, but you should get them into the hands of the appropriate person as soon as possible -- certainly no later than your next Board meeting. Some materials seem to get lost, and we get inquiries from the concerned members.

If you haven't had orientation for your Board, or at least your new Board members, please fit it in as soon as possible. It will make your life far easier, and their lives far more comfortable.

You're doing a great job recruiting new members. Next -- be sure you've given some thought of what you will do with them. Be sure each one has personal contact with your Board and some way of feeling involved. Even a ride to meetings, with conversations about League, will go a long way toward integrating that member.

C R I M I N A L J U S T I C E
(Phelan)

9/78

As the Criminal Justice Committee finishes up its work for the updates, it has become apparent that the best mode of publication will be via the Minnesota VOTER. Beginning after the first of the year, materials from our update will begin appearing in the VOTER. Depending on space, the material may be in a series of VOTERs throughout the spring.

You, as local CJ chair, should be planning for any units scheduled during the year dealing with criminal justice. As always, ask local officials and agencies for help, information and/or speakers. They are usually willing to go out of their way to help.

For your information:

- . The Minnesota Corrections Association fall conference, "To Make A Difference," will be held October 24, 25, 26 at the Minneapolis Downtown Holiday Inn. Some possible workshops will be: Sentencing Guidelines, Serious Juvenile Offenders, New Juvenile Court Standards, DOC as an Independent Agency. For more information write to Angelo Rulli, 740 American Center Building, 160 East Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul 55101.
- . An independent study course on TV, "Issues in Criminal Justice," sponsored by the U of M Continuing Education and Extension Division, will begin September 26 on Channel 2, KTCA, at 6:00 p.m. and repeated at 9:30 a.m. the following Saturdays. (WDSE, Channel 8, in Duluth, at 7:00 a.m. and repeated 6:00 p.m.)

Programs and Dates:

1. Why Have Criminal Law? (September 26)
2. The Limits of Criminal Law (October 3)
3. State Action Before Crimes are Committed (October 10)
4. Guilty But Not Punished (October 17)
5. State Power: Using Deadly Force (October 24)
6. State Power: Electronic Surveillance (October 31)
7. When the State Breaks the Law (November 7)
8. Police Prosecutor and Judge (November 14)
9. Do Incarcerated Persons Have Rights? (November 21)
10. Liberty vs. Security (November 28)

For information on taking the course for credit, write: Extension Independent Study, 27 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455. Call 376-4925. A study guide is also available for purchase.

- . Two other events sponsored by the Department of Continuing Education in Social Work and Conferences as well as the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault are The Sexual Abuse of Children: Implications for Professional Practice - September 26-27 at Nolte Center, and The Sexual Assault of Adults: Men and Women, October 4, Nolte Center. Contact William Hoffman or Shirley Zimmerman, University of Minnesota, 338 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive Southeast, Minneapolis 55455 - 373-5831.

EDUCATION
(Armstrong)

9/78

Gifted Education (Barbara Aslakson)

At the LWVMN Council meeting, an impressive number of people indicated a willingness to support legislation for the gifted. I would like to thank very much the following Leagues for responding to the Time for Action for the very important Forums conducted statewide this summer: Moorhead, St. Louis Park, Golden Valley, and Westonka.

On September 12 the State Board of Education heard testimony and conclusions. The Board was very receptive and decided to include the following items in the state aid proposed legislation:

- . allow a school district to designate 5% of its actual pupil units' enrollment as "high potential: gifted and talented," thereby enabling districts to earn .025 extra pupil units (about \$28 in 1980). The proposal would cost approximately \$1,000,000 each year, would be optional for districts, and would serve about 40,000 high potential, gifted and talented students, the estimated total gifted population in Minnesota's schools. The draft would require separate accounting of the funds and a one-page financial plan/application to be developed by the State Board of Education. Single districts, combinations of districts, or ECSU's, would be encouraged to use appropriate existing advisory committees for their programs.
- . fund the program for two years and require a report to the 1981 Legislature. The Department will randomly audit at least 5% of the programs.

Local Leagues should have someone interested and/or knowledgeable about the needs of gifted students at the legislative interviews. One of our goals is to educate the entire Legislature to these needs.

Encourage local people with an interest in gifted education to attend the Citizen Action workshop so they may be better prepared to lobby for gifted students.

Girls Athletics

Certainly all Education people will want to work closely with Human Resources in studying the girls athletics programs this fall. Those units who plan to monitor their school district's Title IX compliance will want to coordinate these efforts. We'd like to hear from those local Leagues which have already monitored Title IX; the rest of us can benefit greatly from your experience. Since July 31, 1978, has passed, all non-compliance is now against federal law.

Education Committee

In mid-October there will be an Education Committee meeting. We'll try to anticipate upcoming legislative problems and define appropriate study problems. All interested Leaguers are welcome. More about this later.

Focus Topic

Education has been chosen as the third area of study for our spring Focus series, but a specific topic is needed. Suggestions are welcome. Issues include declining enrollment, its effort on the quality of education; desegregation, its progress and current problems; teacher competency, how can it be judged; consolidation; new school aid formulas.

FUNDING OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

9/78

Three slide/tape shows about libraries, two of them multi-screen, were shown at the Governor's Pre-White House Conference on Libraries. You will see the OPLIC show at the Fall Program Workshops.

The Minneapolis Public library has a multi-screen program which they will present free anywhere in the Metro Area. For details, call Kristi Gibson, Publicity Office, 612-372-6606.

"The Instructional Materials Center: Defining Its Presence, Engaging Its Prospects" is a multi-screen presentation which "...seeks to design those elements which will continue to develop and/or refine an instructional materials center." If the show is seen at Park Center Senior High School, there is no charge. If you want the presentation shown at your location, there will be a \$75 plus transportation charge. For more information, contact Mike Buck, Audio Visual Division, Park Center Senior High School, 7300 Brooklyn Boulevard, Brooklyn Park 55443.

We also understand that St. Cloud University has a program available on libraries. You should contact their audio-visual resources department for details.

G O V E R N M E N T

9/78

Karen Anderson

Enclosed in the presidents mailing are: the August edition of TAX STUDY NEWS, for your information, and a copy of a letter from LWVMN to Senator McCutcheon and members of the Senate Taxes and Tax Laws Committee. The letter relates League Financing State Government positions to Senator McCutcheon's proposal to shift about \$1 million in revenues from the property tax by an increase in the sales tax rate. A more complete explanation of the McCutcheon proposal was in the July edition of the TAX STUDY NEWS.

Erica Buffington

Election Judge Survey: Just a reminder - the general election is nearly upon us. Be sure to get the survey forms to the judges who have agreed to participate, and please remind them of the November 15th deadline.

D.C. Representation: If nothing else, the League is patient and persistent. It took us 54 years, and at long last, Congress finally did it! On August 22nd the Senate voted 67-32 to send to the states for ratification a constitutional amendment providing full voting representation for the District of Columbia. The House of Representatives had approved this resolution on March 2nd by a vote of 289-127.

Now it's up to the state Legislatures; 38 are needed for ratification. That's where we come in.

When the questions for legislators are mailed to you, there will be one question concerning D.C. representation. Please be sure to ask that question; the answers we receive will be used in our lobbying efforts.

I will be sending an information sheet to each local League that will include background information, how to answer opposition arguments, and what you can do to aid our lobbying efforts. Be sure to check this section of the Board Memo for more information. Look for the information sheet in the next Board Memo mailing.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L R E L A T I O N S (Llona)

9/78

The U.N. Rally will be held October 27 at the Downtown Radisson (between Hennepin and Nicollet on 7th Street), Minneapolis. The registration of \$9.00 includes the luncheon. There will be 3 workshops, repeated once:

1. "U.N. Diary" - Edith Segall, official U.N. observer, LWVUS, New York City
2. "The United Nations and the European Community" - Professor Albert Maes, Division Chief, Relations with International Organizations, Commission of the European Communities
3. "The U.S. Looks at Southern Africa" - Susan G. Rogers, Assistant Professor, University of Minnesota Afro-American Studies Department.

The Luncheon Keynote Address, "The U.N. and Prospects for World Peace," will be given by Lincoln P. Bloomfield, Professor, Political Science, M.I.T., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

See the flyer enclosed with the 3rd class mailing (only to presidents) for all the details.

The UNA-USA is looking for new outlets to sell UNICEF cards. Write: Susan May, U.S. Committee for UNICEF, Greeting Cards - Consignment, 331 E. 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016. Or call Ivon Wilson at local UNA office. It's possible to raise money for your organization through card sales.

UN Week starts October 23. Ceremonies, which can be initiated by local Leagues, at local City Halls are suggested. These could include: flag raising - scouts; UN Chairperson address; school children participation; local organizations' attendance; refreshments; publicity; word about UN Rally.

UN Publications: "What Has The UN Done For Us Lately?" Order: 20/\$1.00, 100/\$4.00, Pub. No. 113, LWVUS, 1730 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

UNA-Minnesota membership is automatically UNA-USA membership - for \$20.00 - includes subscription to "Interdependent" (see address above).

. Congratulations to Arline Brown and LWV-Mankato. They presented the idea for an Export Expansion program which the local Chamber of Commerce and the Minnesota District Export Council will sponsor on October 11. It's a good way to promote League in public -- our position on liberal trade practices and effort - expansion instead of protectionism. We are sending them "Crisis in Trade," the Ed Fund publication, to distribute at that meeting.

. Your I.R. chairman will be the new secretary for World Trade Week, Inc., of Minnesota, which gives League representation on the Executive Committee of that Board. W.T.W., Inc., had a successful year financially and expanded student attendance dramatically under Chairman Norman Ness, Vice President of North Central Credit, Inc.

I.R. Committee - future plans:

1. Update on Minnesota Trade - completed in January for February enclosure.
2. "Focus" on "Arms Control" on March 14 - time and place to be announced.

In regard to Arms Control, this popular topic is being dealt with at the same time by UNA-Minnesota. We will send through Board Memo each month background material for you to save. Please excerpt for all local League members in your bulletins if possible. Extra copies from state office will be available by calling 224-5445 and paying a slight fee.

I.R. chairs - read "Report from the Hill" and act when recommended. Thanks.

Next I.R. Committee Meeting - October 24, 9:30 a.m., State Office.

Metro Leagues: Don't forget World Affairs Council the first Thursday of each month at the Minneapolis Public Library, downtown, 3rd floor, 9:45 a.m. October speaker: Gordon Johnson, Vice President, Honeywell, Inc., "The Role of Multinationals in World Affairs."

C O U N C I L O F M E T R O P O L I T A N A R E A L E A G U E S
(Burkhalter)

9/78

Enclosed in the 3rd class Memo mailing this month are two items of importance to CMAL representatives. Check with your president for:

1. Report of the CMAL housing observer on meetings of the Metro HRA advisory committee.
2. CMAL Program Planning Form. Please plan to discuss CMAL program with your members and return their suggestions to the executive committee.

Both publications, "Housing" and "Fiscal Disparities Update," are in the works and will be available at the January meeting. Please think about how your League will want to use these and how many copies you will need. We will ask for your order in November. Cost will hopefully be less than \$2.00 for both. We are trying for outside money to reduce costs even further.



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STAFF DIRECTOR
Martha T. Miller

September 28, 1978

Ms. Helene Borg, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha, Suite 212
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Helene:

We are pleased to inform you that your League has been selected to receive \$4,000 in pass-through funds as part of the LWVEF's Energy Education Program Phase II. Congratulation! A copy of this letter is being sent to the project manager and the workshop participant listed on your League's project proposal. We will expect them to attend the Project Workshop in Washington from October 18-20, 1978. Registration will take place from 12:30-2:00 p.m. on the 18th, with the program beginning at 2:00 p.m. The workshop will end at approximately noon on the 20th.

Reservations have been made for all participants at the Jefferson Hotel, 16th and M Streets, N.W., but they must be confirmed. Your League's participants should let us know no later than Monday, October 9th their date and time of arrival and departure. If they intend to extend their stay in Washington, we must know as soon as possible if they wish us to make any arrangements at the Jefferson Hotel. A mailing of more specific workshop information will shortly be sent to all participants.

Sincerely,

Dorothy K. Powers, Chair
National Energy Committee

cc: Marge Post (Project manager) ✓
Judy Burke

HUMAN RESOURCES
(Kahlenberg and Tews)

9/78

Thanks to the Leagues who sent representatives to our Women's Equality Day Rally at the State Fair..."Equal Opportunity in Athletics" training session, October 17th, St. Paul. Details from your president...National has voted to support ERA extension...HR lobbyists are needed.

LEAGUEKEEPING

9/78

1. Enclosed with the presidents' 3rd class mailing is the Membership List form which we need returned to the state office by October 31. This is your and your office's opportunity to be certain that the Minnesota VOTER lists are absolutely up-to-date. We thank you for your cooperation.
2. On your State Board list, please make the following changes in the parentheses for Karen Anderson and Erica Buffington: remove the Presidency and D.C. from Anderson and give to Buffington; remove Apportionment from Buffington and give to Anderson.
3. On your Local League Presidents List:
 - a) Blaine: change Lensing's address to 117-106th Ave. N.W., Coon Rapids 55433;
 - b) Granite Falls: President is Kathy Manley, 1600 - 8th Avenue, Granite Falls 56241, phone 612-564-4672.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

9/78

The University of Minnesota, through its Extension Classes, is running a series entitled "How's Your Earth?" beginning September 25, and a series entitled "Plants For Food and Fun," which also begins September 25. For brochures on these programs, contact: Extension Classes, U. of MN, 180 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant Street S.E., Minneapolis 55455.

The University of Minnesota's Extension Independent Study is offering a TV series course on World Food Problems beginning September 28. For more information, contact the Extension Independent Study, 27F Westbrook Hall, University of Minnesota

INTERLEAGUE

9/78

You are invited to help the League of Women Voters of St. Louis Park celebrate 25 years of community service by attending a buffet and dance on Saturday, October 14, 1978, at 8:00 p.m. at the V.F.W. Post #5632, 5605 West 36th Street. Information on tickets may be obtained by calling 545-3178, 546-2873 or 925-1138.

The Minnetonka-Eden Prairie-Hopkins LWV has planned a Fall Membership Breakfast for September 23rd at Bursch's Cafe, 17 8th Avenue South, Hopkins. Featured speaker, Dr. G. Theodore Mitau, well-known political scientist, will speak on the topic, "Do Candidates Have a Right to Privacy? (How Much Does the Public Have a Right to Know?)" Discussion groups will follow. Congressional, state and county candidates and local government officials have been invited to attend and participate. For more information, call: Audrey Bruning, 933-7859.

This year the legislative interviews will include a question about the Metropolitan Council. Plan to take part in the interview with your legislator and take note of his/her comments.

CMAL is planning a "go see" tour of the MWCC. Join us for a look at "Pig's Eye" on Tuesday, October 10. Call Karen Halpern, 831-5141, for information.

A C T I O N
(Berkwitz)

9/78

If you still have an opportunity to question your legislative candidates before the election, consider using the following two additional questions:

1. Do you support continued funding for the Displaced Homemaker project?
2. Will you support the constitutional amendment to give the District of Columbia full representation in Congress?

The schedule for the November 18th Workshop on Political Effectiveness will appear in the next state VOTER, but sign-up sheets are included in the third class mailing this time.

Also included will be the kit of information, assignments and questions for the legislative interviews which will take place after the election. At the last Action Committee meeting, our Program chairs reaffirmed how important and useful those interviews are to our lobbyists at the Capitol. We really do appreciate your help with these interviews.

V O T E R S S E R V I C E

9/78

With last month's Board Memo enclosures, you received a sample of a "Register and Vote" poster, Election '78 in Minnesota: register and vote flyer, Guide for Registering Voters in Minnesota 1978 flyer, and Election Procedures in Minnesota: a Citizen's Handbook flyer. You have subsequently received quantities of the "register and vote" flyer, approximately five/member, for distribution to your community. We have an unlimited quantity of those flyers available, so if you want more, call or write the state office.

The office has very limited quantities of the posters and the two other flyers (Guide and Procedures handbook) available. Those will be distributed on a first contact, first served basis.

Our congratulations to the LWVs of Columbia Heights, Fridley, Mounds View, New Brighton, N.E. Minneapolis Area and St. Anthony for the rousing success of the Old Fashioned Political Hoedown. Not only was it a big hit, but we understand it was also a really fun evening for all who attended. Our gratitude too to the steering committee members for the hours donated to making this project such a grand gala.

Speaking of fun things, how are you coming with your plans for "debates *78" viewing parties? The debates will be shown live on WCCO-TV beginning at 7:00 p.m. 'CCO-TV's viewing area covers 42 counties. Local Leagues in other viewing areas have contacted their stations, and almost all of them have indicated an interest in carrying the program. The "debates *78" will be great p.r. for you and will make great membership evenings parties. You can watch our peerless leader, Helene Borg, exhibit her abilities as moderator on Debates #1 and #3, and - yes - there will be women on the panels. Common Cause/MN will moderate Debate #2.

The Voters Guide will be at the printers by the time you receive this mailing. Thanks to pre-marketing, we've printed over 100,000 copies! Several companies are buying the Guides in quantity: 3M has ordered 25,000; Control Data and First Bank Systems, 10,000; General Mills, 3,250; International Multifoods, 1,800; St. Paul Companies, 1,250; Val-spar, Pako and Josten's, 1,000 each. Other companies have bought lesser amounts. If all goes according to current schedule, we'll begin distribution by October 2.

M E M B E R S H I P
(Reeves)

9/78

Included in this Memo is a copy of the Proclamation sent to the Governor. There will be a press release making the announcement that October is "League of Women Voters Month." This can be used in your community for your mayor to sign - with a picture and story in your paper. 'Tho the emphasis is on membership, be sure to include what you are doing in your community to interest people in joining the League.

So few Leagues were interested in the poster sketch, we have had to scrap that idea. It is not feasible to have them printed - it would cost too much. Sorry about that to those of you who ordered them.

We must remind ourselves that membership is a year-round task, not just a late summer/early fall "drive." As I have said many times (I among numerous others), everything the League does has a membership aspect. Each Board meeting should have time set aside to think/talk about how its efforts relate to membership. All the grand plans set into motion by League Program come to nought if there are not enough members to carry them through!

D E V E L O P M E N T
(Schmitz)

9/78

As local Leagues and the state League embark upon larger and more extensive programs, the problem of money arises; and more appropriately, where do we get that money?

Can local Leagues go outside their "boundaries" to obtain money? Can the state Development Committee approach corporations for funds when those corporations already support a local League's fund drive?

Here are the policies that answer these questions:

1. The state League must consult with the local League in whose area of organization the call is to be made before making the call.
2. The local League in the area of solicitation will receive 10% of the amount realized from the call. The local League will receive no less than the amount it received from the donor's most recent contribution; however, this provision becomes void when no donation has been received within the last three years.
3. These development guidelines do not apply when the state League solicits money for a particular project, e.g. the Financing State Government series, Focus on Emerging Issues Conference.
4. No local League may solicit funds in another local League's area of organization without first consulting and receiving permission from said local League.

These were adopted by the state Board in November, 1977, and they will be re-evaluated in November, 1978.

If you have any thoughts about these guidelines, please let us know so the Development Committee can make a recommendation by the November Board meeting.

There also seems to be some confusion among the Leagues by would-be contributors. Recently LWVMN received a \$500 check from a foundation to whom we had only made a preliminary contact. Although we were pleased to receive the money, a nagging doubt remained that the money was not intended for us. After some checking, we mailed the check to LWV-Minneapolis, the intended League. So please be careful when you identify yourself with your League when making calls. Contributors also want to know the scope of your project; is it local, statewide, or national.

T R E A S U R E R S
(Hall)

9/28

Our thanks to all of you for so promptly sending LWVMN your quarterly PMPs. You have really kept the organization financially afloat during this past half year. Even so, our expenditures, as usual, have, so far, exceeded our income. But the squeeze would have been greater without your prompt payments to date. A reminder that your quarterly or semi-annual PMPs to LWVMN and LWVUS are due September 30/October 1.



memorandum

November 18, 1977

TO: Managers of the State League Energy Education Projects
FROM: Florence Chichester, Manager, LWVEF Energy Education Project
RE: Project Guidelines

Enclosed are the guidelines for administering the state League energy education projects and a set of 30 vouchers on which expenditures of grant funds must be recorded. (Some of you have already received vouchers; let me know if you need more.) The guidelines were prepared in two parts: I. General Instructions to project managers (buff colored), and II. Accounting Procedures (blue). These procedures may seem overwhelming at first, but should not be difficult for you once you actually begin to work with the vouchers.

Also enclosed for most of you is a start-up check for an advance of \$500, your League's allotment from the Consortium Fund. When each of you (including those who have already received an advance for early start-up) has properly accounted for \$400 of your first advance, you may request the next portion of your grant. Remember that you should generally account for at least 75% of an advance before receiving any further funds.

Let me know if there are any questions, problems or anything else with which I can assist you.

ENERGY RESOURCE TRAINING PERSONS

(city) (men and) women were among participants at a regional Energy Resource Training Program held in _____. The program was sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota in cooperation with the Minnesota Energy Agency.

Attending were _____.

- to rest of release _

DISCUSSION GUIDE
FOR FILM/DISCUSSION PROGRAM

The purpose of a film/discussion program is to involve audiences in the reality of the energy crisis, to assist them in understanding the major policy issues, and to enlarge their perception of their own power in the energy choices ahead.

The films are available through your local public library. Projectors are frequently available at libraries and schools. You should request copies of THE POLITICS OF ENERGY from Marge Post at the state office or by calling her at home (612) 636-4409; it is a helpful aid for reviewing energy alternatives. Consider having a blackboard or a poster listing the three major energy issues listed below and allowing room for other issues the audience might add to the list. Finally, be prepared to give the name and address of your local/state/national representative who should hear from "us" (you and the audience) regarding energy issues.

I. "There is an energy problem"

An effective way to begin your program would be to have an audience participation activity to get them thinking about energy as a public policy problem. The following is an energy quiz you could use:

The "energy crisis" has been a major issue for several years, but how much do we really know about energy? For example:

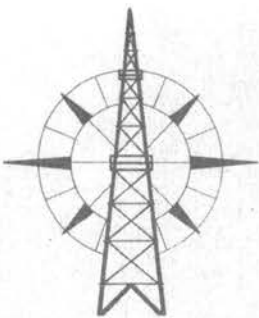
- . Between 1946 and 1968, the population of the United States grew by about 40%. In that same period, how much did electric power consumption increase?
 - a) same as population growth?
 - b) twice as much as population growth?
 - *c) over five times as much as population growth?(Read each response again and ask the audience to raise their hands for the answer they think is correct. The correct answer is starred. Repeat this format for the next four questions.)
- . In the United States, what is the percentage of our energy which comes from non-renewable fossil fuel reserves?
 - a) 50%
 - b) 75%
 - *c) 98%
- . How much of the energy stored in coal which is burned in a power plant can be delivered to the customer's home as electricity?
 - *a) 1/3
 - b) 2/3
 - c) all(Only 1/3 is delivered because there are losses
 - in getting coal from the ground to the power plant;
 - when coal is burned in the power plant to produce electricity;
 - in transmitting the electricity to your home.)
- . How much energy stored in crude petroleum is lost in the series of processes between the oil well and a moving car?
 - a) 20%
 - b) 60%
 - *c) 90%
- . If one-half of the United States cars were to have an average fuel economy of 22 miles per gallon as compared with today's average of 14 miles per gallon, the annual fuel savings would be
 - a) 17 thousand gallons?
 - b) 17 million gallons?
 - *c) 17 billion gallons?

Source of these questions:

Kilowatt Counter: A Consumer's Guide to Energy Concepts, Quantities and Uses,
Alternative Sources of Energy, Inc., 1975

(Over)

- II. These are the energy problems that we are concerned about (taken from ENERGY DILEMMAS, p. 9):
- a) The United States is growing increasingly reliant on imported oil.
 - b) The era of low-priced energy is over.
 - c) There is mounting evidence that the huge quantities of energy we use extract a costly toll on our health or possessions and the environment.
 - c) No longer can America's or the world's resources of oil and natural gas be considered limitless.
- III. Here are the areas of choices we have in solving them:
- a) What should our energy growth rate be?
 - b) What sources should we use?
 - c) How should the growth rate in energy sources we favor be implemented?
- IV. The film we are going to see today addresses particular aspects of these issues. Every film (like every energy-related advertisement) has prejudices. This film represents a particular viewpoint regarding these issues. See if you can identify the biases and think of alternative viewpoints as you watch.
- V. Show the film.
- VI. Now we are ready to discuss the major issues.
- A. What should our energy growth rate be?
 1. According to the film.
 2. According to other points of view. (Carter is asking for a 2% growth rate. Our growth rate from 1972-76 was 3.1%. During the 1960's it was 4.5%. See ENERGY DILEMMAS, pp. 27-29, for descriptions of high, moderate, and low growth scenarios. What are the pros and cons of each?)
 - B. What sources should we use?
 1. According to the film.
 2. According to other points of view. (Have the audience refer to the chart, "An Inventory of Energy Sources," in the LWVUS reprint, "The Politics of Energy." What are the pros and cons of each source?)
 - C. How should the growth rate and energy sources you favor be implemented?
 1. According to the film.
 2. According to other points of view. (See ENERGY OPTIONS, pp. 41-42, which describes alternative ways to deal with this question. After discussing the ideas given in the film, ask what we are doing now to affect the growth rate and types of sources we use for energy. This is described in the "A Continuation of Present Policies" energy package. Then ask, "How would you change our present policy?" Use the other energy policy packages listed in ENERGY OPTIONS to prompt audience response, if necessary.
- VII. Conclusion
- Energy policy or lack thereof will affect all aspects of our lives. Our goal is an energy policy not by change, but by choice, based on sound facts and an explicit set of values. Write to your elected officials and let your views be known.



Minnesota Petroleum Council

A Division of the American Petroleum Institute

1020 Northern Federal Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102 (612) 227-8841

Robert T. Thornburg, Executive Director
Lowell J. Ridgeway, Associate Director

April 26, 1978

Mrs. Kathleen Gilder
1288 Hazelwood, Apt. 205
St. Paul, Minnesota 55106

and

Mrs. Margaret Post
1874 W Skillman Ave.
Roseville, Minnesota 55113

Dear Kathy and Marg:

Thanks so much for taking time out of your schedules to visit with Bob and myself yesterday. It is apparent to us that the petroleum industry and the LWV can work together on some energy issues in an effort to better inform the public.

Please do not hesitate to call on us for information or assistance in your future energy activities. I am taking the liberty to place your names on our "energy mailing list" to periodically receive information which may be of interest to you.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Lowell J. Ridgeway
Lowell J. Ridgeway



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Continuing Education and Extension

SEP 15 1978

Audio Visual Library Service
3300 University Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

September 1, 1978

TO: AVLS Customers

FROM: AVLS Staff

Once again, the staff of Audio Visual Library Service would like to thank you for your past patronage and to let you know that we are looking forward to serving your film programming needs in the future. During the summer, we have reviewed our procedures and are pleased to announce some new policies which are intended to benefit our customers. Instead of increasing our film rental rates as some libraries are doing, we are economizing in various ways in an attempt to operate more efficiently. We believe that our primary purpose is to provide a maximum number of good film titles to our clientele at the lowest possible cost. To accomplish this, these changes have been made:

1. We will be publishing a new film supplement which will make new titles known to you as quickly as possible.
2. To provide more immediate service and feedback on film availability our scheduling telephones will be answered from 7:45 until 4:30 Monday through Friday. In addition, our computer will be dedicated daily from 1:30 to 3:00 in order to provide immediate film availability information to our phone-in customers.
3. A new surcharge of \$5.00 per title will be added to the rental fee on films ordered by other than Minnesota customers. This assessment is intended to compensate for the longer period of time a film is away.
4. A new late fee of \$1.00 per day will be charged for each day a film is kept beyond the "due back date." If, however, a late return results in the loss of a booking, that loss will also be charged to you. We hope this will assist us in meeting our schedule commitments more effectively.
5. AVLS customers are invited to preview films free of charge in our facility during our regular office hours.

We at AVLS welcome your suggestions, as they are an invaluable aid to us in the continuous evaluation and improvement of our services. Thank you again for your past patronage.

JAG:lg




LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

To: Local League Presidents/Energy Resource People
From: Marge Post, Manager, Energy Education Project
Re: Energy Training Workshops
Date: November 29, 1977

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota has been notified that its grant proposal for an energy education project funded by the Department of Energy through the LWVUS Education Fund has been approved. The Minnesota project has two aspects: the training of Leaguers who wish to be energy resource persons for their communities and the purchase and state-wide circulation of two films for general energy education, "The Bottom of the Oil Barrel" and "The Sunbeam Solution."

Plans are underway for one-day workshops for those who have expressed an interest in becoming energy resource persons. Workshops will take place at the Anoka Holiday Inn on Saturday, January 28, 1978, and at the Owatonna Holiday Inn on Saturday, February 4th. The purpose of the workshops will be to help us better understand the energy problem at the state level (Minnesota supply situation, Minnesota transportation problems and plans), to familiarize ourselves with Minnesota Energy Agency outreach programs, to relate our community energy information needs to existing state resources, and to exchange ideas on methods for serving these needs. The films, which give an excellent balanced view of the national and international energy picture will be available for viewing, and the means for getting them to your area will be explained.



The DOE grant budget includes monies for travel and lunch for up to 2 Leaguers per League under 100 members or 2 Leaguers per 100 members for large Leagues.

This mailing is being sent to you because you expressed an interest in energy resource training or because you are a League president. If you are a League president and someone in your League is also receiving this mailing, they are listed below.

We would greatly appreciate your help in planning the workshops. Kindly fill out the form below and return to the state office by December 15th.

*In Leaguers travelling long distances, we
request the budget will be adequate to provide
them ~~for~~ with one overnight in Anoka.*

Please return the following to the state office by December 15.

Who are you? _____ (League)

Do you plan to attend the energy workshop?

Anoka (January 28) _____ Owatonna (February 4) _____

Do you know Leaguers who have been particularly effective with community energy education activities? (Name and address, please)

Does your League have plans to promote an energy education activity? (Explain)

What is the largest energy education need in your community?

Have you seen the films, "The Sunbeam Solution" and "The Bottom of the Oil Barrel"?

32% transportation Minn.
28% industrial
42% residential
(40% is ag of indus.)

Agenda change
Janet Peterson:

(2) Welcome to the energy education workshop. I am Marge Post, Manager of the Energy Education Project that was funded with DOE monies through the League of Women Voters Education Fund. Although I am the front person for the project, two Leaguers have been behind thinking things through and making the path smooth. They are Kathy Gilder from the St. Paul League and Mary Poppleton from West Dakota County and the State Board.

Nela Durand
Kathy Faska
~~Wanda Bay~~
Carmen Bay
Wanda Rossel

(3) Hostesses for today's workshop are Geri Nelson, Betty Rauther and other members of the Anoka-Coon Rapids League. *Quiloma League*
Table - cork, fake, buy. Towels - one per league.

The workshop will run like this; in the morning and through lunch we will give our attention to issues that touch us very deeply across the state of Minnesota and are at the same time related precisely to regional and national issues. *After lunch* *next* we will hear about ways of dealing with the issues in our communities. Shortly after 3:00 P.M. two films will be shown. Some of you will be leaving at 3:00 because you have already seen the films. I want to ask you to stay long enough to ready through the film discussion guide with us and use the opportunity to ~~explore~~ clarify your ideas of how the films might best be used. During any free time please read through the guidelines for energy resource person so that we can raise questions about that if they are floating about. *Finally, please* *do fill out questionnaire evaluation sheet*

Discussion
for

This workshop has been planned in cooperation with the Minnesota Energy Agency through Dixie Diehl, Director of Local Services. If some of you have had contact with the Agency in your communities it is probable that Dixie was there, or had one of her agents there. Dixie will introduce our first two speakers of the day, *then* *speaks at* *1 PM.*
don't call to speak - register & get mailings, slide show

William D. Green, Public Advisor

Responsible for helping citizens participate in power plant siting and power line routing decisions.

"has nothing in his background to have given him the right to this job" *what is his background?*

Gustavus Adolphus, MA in Educational Psychology, PhD in Developmental Education.

Project Coordinator, St. Paul Model Cities

Counselor, Augsburg and U. of M.

Instructor, Macalester and Augsburg, Stillwater Prison

Research U. of M. (Strategies of Verbal Conflicts on Cross-Cultural Settings)

Longshoreman, merchant seaman, hotel security guard, forklift operator.

Geneva Harper
Denise Monson

1 month - 1 person
who should contact you

**MINN. LIBRARY FILM CIRCUIT
1977-78 CATALOG**

SECTION X - PACKET 2

- ★ Sponsored Films
- ★★ Canadian Travel Films
- † Primarily For Children

All films are in color unless otherwise noted.

BATE'S CAR SWEET AS A NUT
Arthur Mokin 1975 16 min.

Englishman Harold Bates demonstrates his invention to convert manure into methane gas as an alternative to gasoline.

**CITY OUT OF WILDERNESS:
WASHINGTON**
Films Inc. 1975 30 min.

Presents the history and growth of our nation's capitol, and conveys the magnificence, vitality, and extensive influence of the city.

**COLLAGE: MINNESOTA WOMEN
IN THE ARTS**
Women Hist. 1976 29 min.

Some perspectives on Minn. women as they relate to the arts - from our creative Indian and European foremothers to the present-day artists.

CONCERT
Pyramid Films 1974 12 min.

Maintaining remarkable comedy timing and utilizing some rapid action photography, this imaginative unnarrated film was selected as best short film at the Berlin Film Festival.

CYCLE OF LIFE
Film Images 1975 15 min.

A montage of sculptor Gustav Vigeland's sculpted human figures which depict the cycle of life. Non-narrated visuals with musical accompaniment.

**†FREE TO BE..YOU AND ME:
INDEPENDENCE**
Contemporary 1974 17 min.

From the Marlo Thomas book, non-sexist songs, stories and poems that encourage young children to be themselves and enjoy non-traditional activities. Brings up common family problems (e.g. divorce, etc.) that affect children.

FRIENDS AND ALIENS
Oxford 1972 21 min.

The interior of a big city bus, shortly before Christmas. Two young girls get aboard and start to sing carols. Gradually a feeling of openness, concern and consideration for others invades the formerly depersonalized atmosphere.

GIANTS IN THE SKY
Robert Hartkopf 1975 16 min.

A visually beautiful story of the world of wild geese, photographed by a Minneapolis film maker.

★★HIGHWAY ONE
Canadian 1975 26 min.

The most magnificent span of Canada's trans-continental highway begins in Calgary and ends in British Columbia on the edge of the Pacific.

HOMESPUN
Instr. Films 1955 22 min.

Minnesota background for crafts brought over by Swedish immigrants. A "special" film with today's emphasis on the natural way of doing things.

★I'M DOING IT MYSELF!
Walter J. Klein Co. 1974 15 min.

A delightful array of clever do-it-yourself home projects.

THE INSPIRATION OF MR. BUDD
EBF 1975 25 min.

Humor is a very real element in this detective mystery, yet it never detracts from the suspense.

JOE DI MAGGIO
Counselor Films 1974 20 min.

Reviews his career through some of baseball's most legendary film footage.

†LEGEND OF JOHN HENRY
Stephen Bosustow 1973 11 min.

The ballad of John Henry, so well-known in American folklore, is given a new dimension through the movingly performed, singing-narration of Roberta Flack.

★A LITTLE SLOW
Pres. Com. on Mental Retardation 1975 14 min.

Tells the story of Billy and Carol, mildly mentally retarded young people, and the denial of ordinary legal rights they encounter at various stages of life.

**ON THE ROAD WITH
CHARLES KURALT**
BFA Educ. Media 1968 27 min.

Tours the back roads and small towns of America where we meet the people and experience some sights and sounds and talk uniquely American.

PATRIOTIC MUSIC
Dana Prod. 1974 21 min.

Tells the story behind the seven most popular patriotic anthems and how they affected the history of the United States.

THE RINK
RBC Films 1916 b&w 30 min.

On roller skates, Charlie Chaplin performs with the grace of a ballet star! Music track added.

RISE & FALL OF THE GREAT LAKES
N.F.B.C. 1969 16 min.

Very clever and creative film tells the story of the Great Lakes from early ice ages to the present.

★SALT OF THE EARTH
Hardy Salt Co. 1975 27½ min.

Shows the history of salt from early Roman times up to the present.

†SNEETCHES
BFA 1973 14 min.

Points out that differences are only relative. Shows that star-belly sneetches are no better or worse than plain-belly sneetches, using Sylvester McMonkey McBean's mechanical machine to prove this point.

†STORY OF KING MIDAS
BFA Ed Media 1954 11 min.

Presents the classic story book tale of the king with the Golden Touch, who learns that greed can bring unhappiness.

**†STRANGE STORY OF THE FROG
WHO BECAME A PRINCE**
Xerox Films 1975 12 min.

Points out that being just exactly what you are is the nicest thing of all through the story of a frog who is changed into a prince by a snap-happy witch.

THOUSAND SUNS
Barr Films 1974 9 min.

Provocative and well-photographed film asks, "Can happiness be mass-produced or measured by the gross national product?"

TREASURE HUNT
Nat'l. Inst. TV 1974 15 min.

Explores the process of producing income and demonstrates ways of participating in the economic system to young people.

WINGS AND THINGS
Phoenix Films 1973 18 min.

This handsomely photographed film transports the viewer into the world of the free flight glider and the motorized model airplane. The essence of flight and the poetry which surrounds it.

**★YOUR FLAIR FOR
GIFT WRAPPING**
Hallmark Cards Inc. 1973 14 min.

Former Miss America Debbie Bryant shows how the wrapping sets the mood for the gift giving. She shows many new ideas for wrapping gifts for special occasions, special persons, and unusual hints on those "hard to wrap" items.



Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

SEP 21 1978

SEP 15 1978


Dear Ms. Post:

The public meetings being held in conjunction with the Domestic Policy Review of Solar Energy are now completed and the recommendations which we will submit to the President are being prepared. The ultimate product of the Domestic Policy Review will be a new national strategy to develop the potential of solar energy.

As I said at the Washington meeting on July 13, we are embarking on a great adventure as we guide this country into the next century and become increasingly dependent upon renewable sources of energy as a replacement for fossil fuels. This can only happen within our system of government if there is full cooperation between the general public and the Government. The public meetings were a significant beginning in developing this sense of cooperation.

Your participation in the Domestic Policy Review as part of the citizen panel has been most important to the success of the beginning of this great adventure. Thank you for your contribution.

Sincerely,


James R. Schlesinger
Secretary

Ms. Margaret Post
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

September 7, 1978

Mr. Mark Feldman
Time-Life Multimedia
Time-Life Building
New York, New York 10020

Dear Mr. Feldman:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of September 5 in which I requested a preview of the Time Life film's "Solar Energy" and "Wind and Water." Please send both films to the above address at the earliest possible date.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Post, Manager
Energy Education Project

P:M



WILLIAM D. GREEN

Public Advisor

MINNESOTA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD
STATE PLANNING AGENCY

Capitol Square Building

550 Cedar Street

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

(612) 296-9923



DEC 22 1977

STATE OF MINNESOTA

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD
CAPITOL SQUARE BUILDING
550 CEDAR STREET
ST. PAUL, 55101

Phone: 296-9923

December 20, 1977

Margaret Post, Manager
Energy Education Project
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Ms. Post:

This is to confirm my agreement to speak at your lunch workshops on January 8th and February 4th. Accompanying this response you will find the resource sheet and an abbreviated outline of my educational background and work experience. If additional information or assistance is needed, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Green, Public Advisor
Environmental Quality Board

WDG:pj
ENCL.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

1968 High School in New Orleans, Louisiana
1972 BA, History, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota
1976 MA, Educational Psych, University of Minnesota, Mpls., Minnesota
1976 PhD, Developmental Education, University of Minnesota, Mpls., Minnesota

WORK EXPERIENCE

Project Coordinator, St. Paul Model City (adjudication and correction)
Counselor, Augsburg College and University of Minnesota
Instructor, Macalester and Augsburg Colleges, Stillwater Prison (guest lecturer
Stanford and University of Nairobi)
Researcher, University of Minnesota (Strategies of Verbal Conflicts in
cross-cultural settings)
Longshoreman, New Orleans, merchant seaman-- Oakland, hotel
Security, San Francisco, forklift operator, Minneapolis, Minnesota

WORKSHOPS

Energy

Education

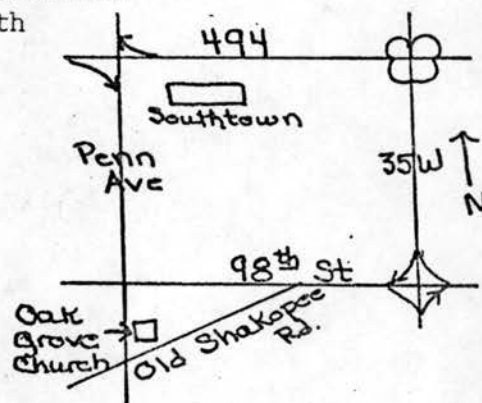
Action

WHEN

September 16
(Friday)

WHERE

Bloomington: Oak Grove Presbyterian Church
10155 Penn Avenue South



Time
9:30 - 2:30

September 17
(Saturday)

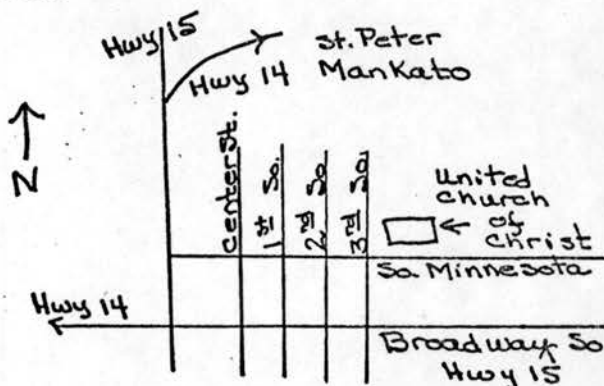
New Brighton: Highview Junior High School Library
2300 N.W. 7th Street
I694; South on Silver Lake Road to 7th Street
(1st left); left to school.

September 19
(Monday)

Moorhead: Trinity Church
210 South Seventh Street
Day care available: \$1.00 per child

September 21
(Wednesday)

New Ulm: United Church of Christ
301 South Minnesota



September 27
(Tuesday)

Grand Rapids: Christ Memorial Church
Sixth and Pokegama Avenue
Two blocks north of the Chamber of Commerce
Welcome House, which is on the Old Central
School grounds at the intersection of Hwys 2
& 169 south.

Bring Your Lunch

Fee \$2.00



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

August 22, 1977

Greetings LWVMN Energy Committee Member!

Just a reminder of our next meeting, August 29, 12:30 - 3:00 p.m., at the state office, when we'll firm up a proposal for using the ERDA grant. We will consider buying energy films, getting local TV stations to broadcast energy programs, as well as participating in Dixie Diehl's Energy Outreach Program (Minnesota Energy Agency). Other ideas? We will select the particular activities we want to undertake as well as guidelines for carrying them out (e.g. if we arrange for TV stations to broadcast energy programs, how can we get the public to tune in? How many Minnesota cable TV stations could we get to broadcast energy programs?)

How is work on your Energy Workshop panel presentation coming -- too much to tell and not enough time?!? Let the suggestion made at our last meeting, to concentrate on the information in Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options, be your guide. Few Leaguers will have become as immersed in them as we have, so we could really help by giving a few clear signposts to guide them through the consensus questions using the booklets.

The Energy Workshop schedule is as follows:

<u>September 16</u> (Bloomington)	<u>September 17</u> (New Brighton)	<u>September 19</u> (Moorhead)	<u>September 21</u> (New Ulm)
Pat	Betty	Pat	Pat
Henrietta	Henrietta	Henrietta	Henrietta
Judy	Judy	Kathy	Kathy
Marge	Marge	Marge	Mary
Mary	Mary	Carol	Carol
Carol	Carol		
		<u>September 27</u> (Grand Rapids)	
		Betty	
		Henrietta	
		Kathy	
		Mary	
		Carol (?)	

On September 15, from 12:30 - 3:00 p.m. at the state office, we will have a dry run of the panel presentations. Also be thinking about whether you want to add consensus questions.

See you the 29th.

Carol and Kathy

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

KIND	AVAILABILITY (how much)	RELIABILITY	POTENTIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL COST	ENERGY COST AND DOLLAR COST
Solar	3.7×10^{21} cal/day = 14700 quad Btu's total available. Estimate that it will provide 2% of energy needs by 1985	Discontinuous. Minnesota is 57% cloudfree	Good for partial use. All energy consumed in state could be collected on 200 sq. mi. of solar collectors.	Could disrupt climate if used by collectors over large areas. No expected impact if used for home heating, except aesthetic.	Relatively high cost for replacement collectors, both in energy used and money.
Wind	Est. 1×10^9 watts/ yr. = .000003413 quad Btu/yr	Fairly predictable, but discontinuous.	More engineering needed on blades and for storage technology	No known negative env. impact - except aesthetic, and land use.	Potential cost of \$.039 - .062/kwh
Peat (Mn. only)	7million A. of peat in Mn. 100,000 A would yield .0286 quad Btu/yr or 18,000 tons dry peat/day.	Excellent. Cat- tail plantings could renew it even faster than naturally.	Renewable at rate of 1 to 2 tons/A/ yr. 30-35% efficient for electricity, 70% efficient for production of natural gas.	Possible negative E.I. on water tables and water- shed. Impact of mining on air, water, fish & wildlife. Requires oxygen for mfg. of methane gas.	Potential cost of \$.039 - \$.062/kwh. Economic impact on area.
Agricultural wastes					
Animal wastes	2.8×10^{16} cal or .111 quad Btu (Minn only)	continuous	7800 Btu's/dry lb. (low heat value)	Large amounts of energy needed for drying. Might have better use as liquid fertilizer.	
Crop residues (Mn. only)	10.8×10^{16} cal/yr or .428 quads Btu/yr	continuous	8000 Btu's/dry lb.	Large amounts of energy needed for drying. Might have better use as soil conditioner.	
Forest residues (Mn. only)	4.2×10^{16} cal/yr or .166 quads Btu/yr	continuous with forest farming & management	Transportation expensive. Needs processing plant on farm.	Standard E.I. with special emphasis on groundwaters & soil surface.	No net cost esti- mates found in literature.
Agricultural crops to alcohol	Nebraska has enough "distressed grain" to provide 20 million gal. alcohol/yr.	Renewable	Good, but expensive process.	Uses spoiled grain crops. Nets cattle feed from grain that could not be used otherwise	\$10 per ton/grain. Amount of net energy small.
Biomass Trees	We have 250 million A. of non-commercial forest. It would take 100 million A. to pro- duce wood fuel at 6000 lb/A, an energy equivalent of 900 million bbl oil or 5.23 quad Btu.	Renewable	Good, but expensive process	Would take land probably now designated as scenic or wilderness.	\$.35-.45/millionBtu.

See p. 14 Energy Options for definition of terms.

U.S. ENERGY CONVERSION FACTORS

	Million barrels of oil	Thousand barrels oil per day ¹	Million metric tons of coal ²	Billion cubic feet of gas ³	Billion KWH of electricity	Trillion Btu (.001 quad)	Thousand trillion calories (1×10^{15})
1 million barrels of oil	= 1.000	2.740	0.209	5.680	1.700	5.800	1.462
1 thousand barrels of oil per day (for one year)	= 0.365	1.000	0.076	2.073	0.620	2.117	0.533
1 million metric tons of coal	= 4.789	13.132	1.000	27.207	8.141	27.778	7.000
1 million short tons of coal	= 4.345	11.904	0.907	24.682	7.386	25.200	6.350
1 billion cubic feet of natural gas ³	= 0.176	0.482	0.037	1.000	0.299	1.021	0.257
1 billion kilowatt hours	= 0.588	1.611	0.123	3.342	1.000	3.412	0.860
1 trillion Btu (.001 quad)	= 0.172	0.471	0.036	0.979	0.293	1.000	0.252
1 thousand trillion calories	= 0.684	1.874	0.143	3.886	1.163	3.968	1.000

¹Value given for oil refers to crude petroleum. Petroleum products differ in energy content significantly when measured on a volumetric basis.

²Value given for coal refers to standard, or good, quality coal. Values for U.S. coal differ somewhat from these figures. U.S. anthracite is usually credited with 25.4 million Btu per short ton. Bituminous coal and lignite are currently credited with 23.5 and 22.8 million Btu at the production and consumption ends, respectively.

³Value given for gas is for dry natural gas, which results from the removal of associated liquids from wet natural gas. Wet natural gas has an energy content approximately 8% higher than dry gas.

EXAMPLE OF USAGE OF CONVERSION FACTORS: To convert 2.3 million short tons of coal to equivalent million barrels of oil, locate short tons in the left column and determine the factor in the vertical column for barrels of oil - 4.345. Multiply 2.3 by 4.345.

ENERGY NOTES: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Following is a brief outline of governmental power: i.e., what each level of government has the authority to do as related to energy development.

- A. Federal power given by the U. S. Constitution *= only power enumerated in Court.*
1. Commerce power
 - a. Prevent the misuse of channels of commerce.
 - b. Protect the instrumentalities of commerce
 - c. Regulate certain "activities" affecting commerce

The courts have stated that interpretations of the Commerce Clause to environmental and land use concerns "results in a picture of congressional power that appears practically unbounded at least as far as concerns controls over the typical areas of pollution." (See E. Dolgin and T. Gilbert, Federal Environmental Law, 1974, p. 24.) As an example, since ambient air cannot be confined within a state, air particles are articles involved in interstate transportation and are therefore subject to regulation. *This is the primary base for federal action in environmental and land use matters.*

2. Taxing and spending power

Congress' taxing powers and spending powers are broad (for the "general welfare"). Protection of the environment fills that requirement. Federal funding has been used as a means of state and local land use control.

3. Powers over federal property *Inds & industry take position that decision to develop energy resources on fed. proprietary land is for the owner alone. But U.S. owns 50% of land area of 11 western states. states are left with impat.*

Congress has the authority to manage and regulate lands belonging to the federal government. *U.S. owns 50% of land area of 11 western states.*

- B. Sources of state power

1. Police power: enables a state to regulate for the health, comfort, safety and welfare of its people, subject to three conditions. There must be a property object, the regulation imposed must bear a reasonable relation to the attainment of the object, and the exercise of police power must not be arbitrary or unreasonable. *Land use controls fall under this power. States feel state land use requirements apply to fed. lands!*
2. Eminent domain: the power to take private property for public use. "Just compensation" was not written in the original constitution but was added by way of the 5th and 14th Amendments. "Public use" can mean public advantage, convenience, benefit or anything which tends to contribute to the general welfare and prosperity of the whole community.
3. Taxation: concurrent with federal taxing powers, states may determine: *must be exercised for a valid "public purpose".*
 - a. the persons, property and privileges to be taxed;
 - b. the form and extent of the tax;
 - c. the allocation of taxes between the state and its political subdivisions;
 - d. the manner and means of enforcement.

- C. Sources of local power: only the power delegated by the state.

Translated into practice:

What the federal government does:

policy development
regulation
research and development
energy resource development

What the states do:

land use and environmental controls
freight rate regulation

(Over)

Energy Notes: Intergovernmental Relations - Continued

- power plant siting laws
- purchasing policy
- mineland reclamation laws
- tax policy
- building codes
- transportation policy
- recycling programs
- public service commissions

Conflicts Between States and Federal Government

The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution clearly states that the Constitution and legitimate federal enactments are the supreme law of the land. Potential for conflict arises when states pass legislation according to their police powers that affects interstate commerce. The courts must then decide if Congress has not exercised its power in the particular area, or if it has, if there are gaps that can be filled by state legislation. State interests must outweigh the resultant burden on interstate commerce.

Congress may allow concurrent federal/state legislation in a given area; it has the power to preempt when concurrent legislation occurs.

Two examples of conflicts over powers regarding energy development are the issue of state regulation of federal lands within a state and state regulation of nuclear facilities and nuclear waste storage. *Onshore impacts of offshore oil.*

Notes from ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE WEST: A CLASH OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAND USE PLANNING AND CONTROL, by Micael D. White. Submitted for Presentation, 57th Annual Conference, American Institute of Planners.

- ① states contribute the use of their resources to help resolve not all energy problems
- ② States have some rights over development decisions because they get the impacts

PROs and CONs for energy consensus questions
under III. HOW?: What policies and regulatory action should the federal government use to bring about the growth rates and the sources you favor?

*Questions 1-10

FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

pro

- . Aids research by persons and companies which would otherwise find it too expensive to do research.
- . May lead to unforeseen solutions to energy problem - e.g. space research may lead to new and startling discoveries.
- . Private parties and industry need incentive to do research on a particular problem, e.g. the energy crisis rather than something else. Federal involvement could force concentration of research on energy solutions.

con

- . Government guidelines on what projects are funded may stifle creative projects or promote projects which don't lead to a solution.
- . Too expensive - more research by government-funded projects means higher taxes.
- . Energy research projects will be more successful if undertaken by private firms because the research product must be marketable to public.
- . Energy research by private companies will increase if energy prices reflect market demand.

TAX INCENTIVES - An example would be a tax refund or rebate.

pro

- . Doesn't limit freedom of choice. Citizens could choose whether or not to take advantage of tax incentive.
- . Return of money to taxpayer means more spending - better economy.
- . Creates jobs in new industries or increases jobs in other industries which may expand into new fields.
- . Gets people to save energy where they might not otherwise have saved without the incentive, e.g. insulation.

con

- . Would not force all citizens to make significant energy saving changes.
- . Expensive for taxpayers.
- . May inflate cost of whatever product the tax incentive is aimed at, e.g. insulation. Lower income families may not be able to afford increased cost.
- . People may be doing something about energy conservation anyway without tax incentive, simply to save money.
- . Tax system is already complicated.

TAX DISINCENTIVES - Example: tax on gas to discourage driving.

pro

con

- .Will discourage use of energy-wasting machines, e.g. car.
- .People who save energy will not be penalized.
- .Extra revenue could be used for energy research and development.

- .May hit sparsely settled areas of the country unequally.
- .Taxes may cancel each other out, e.g. farmers would be exempt from gas tax but hit hard by crude oil tax.
- .Tax may produce no major impact on energy problem, especially if it's spread out over a long period of time, e.g. gas guzzler tax.

LOAN GUARANTEES

pro

con

- .Makes energy-saving devices available to people or companies which could not ordinarily afford them. Risk to lending institutions is covered.
- .Preserves personal freedom - people may or may not take advantage of loan guarantee.

- .Will not mandate use of devices; incentive only.
- .Expensive - may result in increased taxes.

DIRECT SUBSIDIES - Example: subsidy to mass transit to improve service.

pro

con

- .Would enable alternative industries (e.g. mass transit) to compete with commonly accepted industries, e.g. auto.
- .Would not infringe on personal freedom.

- .Useful only if people will use what is being subsidized.
- .Is not necessarily backed up by regulations for more commonly used products, e.g. auto.

**QUESTIONS 11-19

11.

pro

con

- . It's the fastest way to cut energy consumption in high energy-using sectors, e.g. buildings, cars.

- .Federal standards are inflexible and cannot keep up with technological and economic changes.

12.

pro

con

- .The U.S. would become less vulnerable to foreign blackmail.
- .It could improve the balance of payments.
- .More incentive would be given to unregulated energy producers to produce more because the price of energy will go up, since energy supplies will be restricted.

- .The price of energy could go up because supplies would be restricted.
- .The problem of rising imports is largely of the government's own making. Present policy essentially taxes domestic production of crude oil and subsidizes imports by paying refiners to use imported oil through the "entitlements" program.

12. con't.

con

.There is nothing sacred about a trade surplus. The recent balance of payments deficit is due in large part to the high growth rate of the U.S. economy relative to foreign economies, rather than just to high oil and gas imports. The problem for the U.S. is to keep our economy strong and competitive.

13.

pro

con

.The marketplace could work immediately, letting consumers vote with their dollars how much conservation and domestic production of energy they want.

.There will be less taxpayers' money spent on regulation of energy prices.

.Anti-trust laws could be improved to maintain a competitive environment in the energy industry.

.Demand for foreign energy could increase because energy prices would not be high enough to stimulate domestic energy production.

.It could cause enormous dislocations in the economy.

.The oil and gas industries already have enough incentive to produce.

14.

pro

con

.Dislocations in the economy could be ameliorated.

.(See arguments under #13.)

.(See arguments under #13.)

15.

pro

con

.Individuals or companies should not be entitled to "windfall profits" - i.e. taxes on profits which they didn't earn through their own production activities.

."Windfall profits" will provide incentive to search for more energy.

.Accounting costs for oil and gas companies could rise and increase the cost of energy.

16.

pro

con

.Low -income people could purchase more energy than their income would normally allow.

.It could be used in conjunction with deregulation of oil and gas prices to encourage energy conservation for consumers and production for producers without unduly penalizing the poor.

.It could encourage energy conservation if the stamps could be used for energy-saving items, e.g. more efficient furnaces, insulation.

.It's an inefficient welfare system.

.It would create another bureaucracy like the food stamp program's.

.It would increase the use of energy if the stamps could be used to buy only traditional forms of energy, e.g. gas and oil.

17.

pro

- .All people, regardless of income, will get the same amount of energy.
- .People, given their own choice, will purchase more energy than is in the national interest.

con

- .It's difficult to determine how much energy is essential to each consumer. The amount each gets will be subject to the vagaries of a bureaucrat's judgement.
- .Expensive - Higher taxes and higher taxes for other goods likely.
- .People will purchase the types and amounts of energy most in the national interest if energy prices are allowed to fluxuate freely in the marketplace.

18.

pro

- .Energy production wouldn't be unduly restricted.
- .Strict regulations could be very costly to the consumer. A General Electric Co. study calculates the costs of installing scrubbers on all new coal-fired power plants between 1980 and 1990 at about \$127 billion, which would mean a 25% increase in consumers' electric bills.

con

- .Environmental standards must be maintained at all costs. The variety of plant and animal life we enjoy could be lost, and ultimately the world could become unsafe for human habitation.
- .If industry used the regulations as goals, they could develop cost-efficient technology to meet the goals. A FPC study predicts that in the early 1980's construction of a coal-burning power plant with a scrubber will cost about \$87 a kilowatt, compared with \$105 for a nuclear plant, and that fuel costs will be competitive.

19.

pro

- .The economy would be severely damaged if a large company, e.g. auto manufacturers, closed down because regulations couldn't be met.

con

- .Environmental quality will continue to decline because private industry and unions have strong lobbies which could repeatedly push for timetable extensions, e.g. as has happened for auto emissions.

An "Energy Saver's" Guide
to
Energy Dilemmas, Energy Options and the energy consensus questions

The two LWV publications, Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options, are your two best basic references for answering the energy consensus questions. The information in these two booklets has been indexed in this "Energy Saver's" Guide according to the consensus questions to help you "gather the facts" on a question before making a decision.

The consensus questions are listed below, indicated with stars and numbers. Under each consensus question are questions summarizing material related to the consensus question found in the booklets.

The booklet and page number references follow the question.

Energy Dilemmas has been abbreviated as ED, and Energy Options as EO.

*** HOW MUCH?

**What do you think the nation's energy growth rate can and should be?

- . What has been our energy growth rate in the past? ED p.5-6
- . How much energy will there be in the future? EO p.16, 17, 32
- . How will the future energy growth rate affect the environment?
the economy? individual freedom? ED p. 11(para.1-3); p.25-32

*** WHAT SHALL WE USE?

** From now until 2000? (Use the energy growth rate you selected above as a guide for choosing a mix of energy resources.)

1. Conservation
 - . How much is possible? EO p.28-31
 - . Energy conservation or energy production? EO p.37
2. Domestic oil
 - . How much is there? EO p.6-8; ED p.8(para.5-6)
 - . What are the problems in oil shale development? EO p.10 (para. p.11 (para.1
3. Domestic gas EO p.8-9
4. Imported oil
 - . Why have U.S. oil and gas imports increased? ED p.6-9
 - . Should the U.S. continue to import energy or become self-sufficient? ED p.21-22, 24; EO p.36, 38 (para. 2 and box)
5. Imported gas (see #4)
6. Coal
 - . How much is there? EO p.11
 - . What are the human and environmental costs of coal production and utilization? EO p.11-14; ED p.15-16
7. Nuclear fission
 - . How much nuclear fuel is there? EO p.15
 - . What are the human and environmental costs of energy production from nuclear fission? EO p.16-21; ED p.15-16
 - . How great are the nuclear proliferation dangers? ED p.23
8. Solar (heating/cooling) EO p.23-25
9. Other
 - . Wastes as fuel? EO p.26
 - . Geothermal energy? EO p.27

** Beyond the year 2000?

- . What are the benefits and costs of centralized vs. decentralized systems? EO p.36-37
- . How has ERDA funding for research affected the development of centralized vs. decentralized systems? EO p.25 ("Other Alternate.

* Decentralized systems

10. Conservation (see #1)
11. Bioconversion EO p.26-27

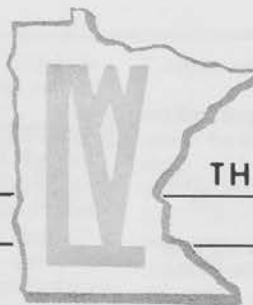
12. Geothermal (see #9)
13. Solar (heating/cooling) (see #8)
14. Wind EO p.25-26
15. Cogeneration
16. District heating
- * Centralized systems
18. Plutonium breeder reactor EO p.20-22, 45-46; ED p.23
19. Fusion EO p.22-23, 45-46
20. Coal-fired electric (see #6)
21. Solar electric EO p.23-25, 45-46
22. Others
 - . Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC)? EO p.27

*** HOW?

- 1.-10.: What policies and regulatory action should the federal government use to bring about the growth rates and the sources you favor?
 - . Should the private market place, government control, or a combination of both be used to bring energy demand and supply into balance? ED p.11-12, 22(para.4-7); EO p.39-40
 - . Should federal research and development be used to encourage energy conservation and/or development? ED p.13; EO p.44
 - . Should tax policies be used? EO p.43
 - . Should loan guarantees be used? ED p.13; EO p.11 (para. 1), p.39-40 ("Capital crisis or....")
 - . Should guaranteed prices or subsidies be used? ED p.13
11. Do you favor mandatory federal standards for energy conservation?
 - . What kind of mandatory measures could be implemented? EO p.29
 - . How much conservation is possible through voluntary activities? EO p.29 (para. 5), p.32 (para. 2)
12. Do you favor governmental action to limit imports? (see "WHAT..."#4)
- 13.-15.: Do you favor deregulation/decontrol of oil and natural gas immediately? gradually? In the event of deregulation, do you favor taxing possible windfall profits?
 - . How have price controls affected the production of oil and gas? ED p.8; EO p.8-9, 37 (para.5)
 - . How have price controls affected the U.S. consumption rate of oil and gas? EO p.31 (para. 3); p.37 (para. 5)
 - . How have price controls affected the distribution of natural gas around the U.S.? EO p.8-9, 43
16. Do you favor energy stamps or similar specific assistance for low income people? ED p.13
17. Do you favor rationing or other allocation measures?
 - . How did the federal government ration energy during the 1973 OPEC embargo? ED p.12 (para. 4)
- 18.-19.: Should federal standards for protection of the environment be relaxed? Would you favor extending timetables for compliance?
 - . What has been the effect of current standards? EO p.43
 - . How can environmental protection be balanced with sufficient energy production? ED p.8 (para. 2); p.12 (para. 3)
 - . What are the costs of not protecting the environment? Who should pay to protect it? Can subsidies be used instead of regulations? ED p.17-18

*** INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

1. What should be the division of responsibilities between federal and state governments in developing and implementing energy policies? ED p.33-34; EO p.44-45
2. How should regional interests be balanced against each other and against the national interest? ED p.18-20, 33-34; EO p.13-14 (regional problems in coal development)



Our Energy Future: By Choice or By Chance?

By Kathy Gilder and Carol MacLean *

INTRODUCTION

The energy crisis is one of the worst peacetime problems that this country has ever faced. But this crisis is not typical because we don't feel it: there are no lines for gas; we are running our air conditioners to escape the summer's heat and humidity. How can the average person feel a sense of urgency and human danger under these conditions? How can one take a stand or work toward energy conservation when there are so many conflicting signals about energy issues?

Domestic supplies of our cleanest energy sources, oil and gas, are running out at current prices. No matter how high prices go, however, we are unlikely to recover more than 17 percent of the known total petroleum reserves, about 300 billion barrels, with present technology, according to a recent report by the Congressional Office of Technology and Assessment.

It is going to take us a long time to switch to more plentiful energy supplies. In the process we could stumble into a major depression, or war in the extreme. Carroll Wilson, professor of management at MIT, succinctly described the problem we face: "The energy situation could become critical before it seems serious."

THE TIME FOR ACTION is short; in a number of areas it may already be too late. You can help by educating yourself, making other people aware, stimulating dialogue and promoting action. We will be taking a national energy consensus this fall. Preparing for it will get you started toward energy action.

Some of the major energy policy questions and suggestions for action are described in this VOTER. The viewpoints presented are those of the speakers at the LWVUS National Energy Conference, held in Washington, DC June 1-3, 1977, although not all of their names are specifically

mentioned. Their contrasting positions reflect the variety of backgrounds and interests represented. An attempt was made not to repeat information available in the two LWVEF publications on this topic, **Energy Dilemmas** and **Energy Options**, which are basic reading material for the national consensus.

ENERGY DEMAND — SHOULD WE CONSERVE?

The core of the energy problem is to match the levels of demand and supplies

with a minimum disruption of our economy. According to Hirsch, the economy could be crippled if production of domestic energy supplies is constrained by overly strict environmental regulations — leaving the US vulnerable to cut-offs by the foreign energy suppliers on whom we increasingly depend.

Similarly, the economy could be crippled by measures designed to reduce energy demand but which cost much more than other conservation strategies.

LWVMN REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

ENERGY — EDUCATION — ACTION

Sept. 16 — Bloomington, Oak Grove Presbyterian Church, 10155 Penn Ave. S.

Sept. 17 — New Brighton, Highview Junior High School, 2300 NW 7th St.

Sept. 19 — Moorhead, Trinity Church, 210 S. 7th St.

Sept. 21 — New Ulm, United Church of Christ, 301 S. Minnesota.

Sept. 27 — Grand Rapids, Christ Memorial Church, 6th St. and Pokegama.

AGENDA FOR ENERGY WORKSHOP, 10:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

This workshop is for Energy Committee members and anyone concerned about energy issues.

10:00-11:15 Informational Panel: members of the LWVMN Energy Committee will discuss consensus topics (energy resource alternatives, centralization-decentralization, energy growth patterns, tax policy, intergovernmental relations)

11:15-11:30 Audience questions to the panel

11:30-12:30 Small group discussions on consensus issues

12:30-1:00 Energy films; lunch

1:00-2:30 Address by Dixie Diehl, MN Energy Agency Dir. of Local Services (on history of agency, current programs, community needs, how Leagues can participate in establishing community programs)

Questions to the speaker

AGENDA FOR ACTION WORKSHOP, 10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

This workshop is designed for presidents, Action chairs and Program activists.

1. How to Take Effective Local Action.

2. How to Use National, State and Local Positions for Action.

3. How to Use **Program for Action**, the booklet published every two years that explains state and CMAL Program.

You are encouraged to attend the afternoon address by Dixie Diehl for tips on action in the community.

AGENDA FOR EDUCATION WORKSHOP, 10:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

This workshop is for Education Committee members and anyone interested in schools. It is certainly timely, since negotiations between teachers and school boards are taking place now.

The two remaining publications will be available — hot off the press!

Pub. No. 2: Results of the survey of teachers, administrators and school board members taken by about 20 local Leagues last winter. Included were questions on tenure, seniority dismissal and collective bargaining.

Pub. No. 3 Discussion of the above mentioned issues, with pros and cons on each

The LWVMN Education Committee will provide background information on the publications and on the consensus questions (to be sent with the August Board Memo).

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DETAILS OF THE WORKSHOPS (INCLUDING COST, LUNCH ARRANGEMENTS, ETC.) ARE ON THE REGISTRATION SLIP SENT TO EACH LOCAL LEAGUE.

*Kathy Gilder, LWV of St. Paul, and Carol MacLean, LWV of Roseville, represented LWVMN at the League's National Energy Conference in June.



Let the League move with you. Change of address notices sent by postal officials cost us 25c each. Report all changes of address to your local membership chair promptly, preferably **before the fact**. Thank you.

The level of energy demand in a nation is determined by the number of people and the amount of energy each uses. Three major factors affect the amount of energy used:

- an individual's disposable income and how it is spent;
- the amount of energy required for the production and use of the items and services bought;
- the price of energy.

ENERGY USE grew 2.5 percent in the US after World War II until 1960, and then accelerated to 3 percent per year until 1975. Gross National Product (GNP) grew on the average 3.5 percent per year during that period. These growth patterns can be reduced to take out the effects of population growth.

Growth in per capita GNP was 1.8 percent, so US population growth offset about half our GNP growth. Per capita energy consumption grew at 1.5 percent. Thus, energy demand grew less than GNP did. Technological development allowed us to produce goods and services with increasing energy-use efficiency, even though the price of energy, not counting the effects of inflation, was declining.

Future trends in population growth and energy prices, however, indicate that energy conservation measures will be necessary if we want to maintain our present standard of living. Fertility rates have been going down, particularly since 1960. However, the labor force will continue to grow rapidly until 1990, which means that to keep employment full we will experience an upward pressure in demand for goods and services, and hence, for energy. At the same time energy prices will increase, a reversal of earlier trends, because costs previously ignored are now being included, and because foreign fuel suppliers have been able to form an effective cartel.

CONSERVATION — HOW MUCH?

Sweden is often cited by conservationists as the model that the US should emulate to reduce our energy consumption. But how much conservation is really possible if we are to maintain at least the same GNP level?

Joel Darmstadter and his colleagues did a study to find what affects differences in energy use among industrialized countries. Two questions were pursued in comparing the energy use per capita/national output per capita ratios:

- What are the products of a country?
- How much energy is used in a country to produce each type of product?

The answers to these two questions have policy implications: it is easier to affect how much energy is used to produce each type of product than it is to change the composition of a country's industrial mix.

AS MORE PEOPLE drive fuel-efficient cars and improve heating practices, the US will become more like Western Europe in its use of energy. We could reduce

total US energy consumption by about 7 percent.

But there are limits to the opportunities for instituting foreign-inspired conservation measures in the US. This country is not about to acquire the population density of Japan, the geographic compactness of Germany, nor—very likely—the rail network of France. In the best of circumstances, some intercountry energy use/national output per capita variability is bound to endure because of historical or deeply rooted reasons, according to Darmstadter.

ENERGY PRICES — REGULATE OR DEREGULATE?

Price is a major variable in the production and use of energy. We must be concerned not only with the utility bills that we pay each month, but with the cost of energy to industry, so that their products don't become too expensive to us and to the world.

There are two ways that energy prices can be set: in the marketplace or by a public body. In theory, the unregulated energy prices determined in the marketplace benefit society because

SPEAKERS, NATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE

Dr. Robert L. Hirsch, Deputy Manager, Science & Technology, Exxon Corp.

Allen C. Sheldon, VP for Energy Resources, Aluminum Co. of America

Marilyn Reeves, LWV of Maryland; National Urban League

Laurence I. Moss, energy-environment consultant; board member of several public interest organizations

Dr. Donald D. Dunlop, VP for Environmental Affairs, R & D and Fuels Procurement, Florida Power and Light Co.

Frank Pollara, Special Assistant to Officers, AFL-CIO

Dr. John M. Fowler, Director of Special Projects, National Science Teachers Assoc.

Dr. John Gibbons, Director, Environment Center, U of Tennessee

Joel Darmstadter, economist and fellow, Resources for the Future

Edmond F. Rovner, Director State-Federal Relations, National Governors' Conference

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio), Chair, House Ad Hoc Committee on Energy

Roberta Hornig, energy reporter, Washington Star-News

Judi Hampton, Director of Consumer Affairs, Mobil Oil Corporation

James Schlesinger, President Carter's energy adviser

Jim Bishop, Asst. to Mr. Schlesinger

energy is put to its highest and best use. However, unregulated prices would hurt low-income households, according to Frank Pollara of the AFL-CIO, who advocated regulated energy prices.

Laurence Moss, a proponent of deregulation, argues that if it is desired, for reasons of public policy, to subsidize certain individuals, industries or sectors, it should be done directly and explicitly

and not through the medium of energy prices lower than the cost of supply.

THE US HAS regulated many aspects of energy for years. Regulation of electric utilities is needed because they are, in effect, monopolies in their service areas. Natural gas is also regulated. The price of natural gas, though, has two major components: the cost of production, about 20 percent of what we pay; and the cost of transmission and distribution, about 80 percent of the total. Again, the distributors are, in effect, monopolies, so some form of regulation is probably necessary.

But what about the natural gas producer? Dr. Hirsch argued that natural gas production is a high risk business. A producer will drill many dry wells before he hits a good one, and he is entitled to a fair return on both the successful and unsuccessful wells.

In the past he could deliver gas at regulated prices with relative ease. But natural gas has become much harder to find and drilling costs have escalated dramatically. Artificially holding prices for new supply below replacement cost has already resulted in decreased gas supplies and shortages.

REGULATED GAS prices have also indirectly caused unnecessarily high bills for some consumers, according to Dr. Hirsch. The Federal Power Commission sets the gas prices at the wellhead for all gas produced in the US. If distributors need additional gas to meet consumers' needs, they are allowed to buy liquefied natural gas from abroad and to make synthetic gas from imported naphtha. They are then allowed to mix those costs in their billing in proportion to the amount they buy.

The cost of the imported fuel, however, is up to twice the estimated cost of new gas in a free, unregulated market. So regulated wellhead price may lead to spending more for imported and synthetic gas rather than providing incentives for producers to find more gas in the US. In the process we've worsened our balance of payments and have lost thousands of jobs that would be generated in the exploration and production of new domestic gas.

PRICE REGULATIONS — AT WHAT RATE?

If energy prices are to be regulated, how should the rates be established? The wholesale and retail prices of natural gas and electricity have been based on the average cost of producing energy in the past rather than the marginal cost (the cost of producing more energy in the future). Also, these average costs have been highly subsidized. They did not include health, safety or environmental costs. Public regulations now require that producers be accountable for the social and environmental effects of their industry, which has significantly raised the cost of producing additional energy supplies.

Table I
Energy Research and Development Administration
(ERDA) FY 1978 BUDGET REQUEST
ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

Program	Budget Outlays (in millions)	
	1977	1978 amended
Conservation	\$125	\$244
Fossil Energy	445	519
Solar Heating & Cooling	61	86
Solar Electric & Other	122	164
Geothermal Energy	49	68
Fusion Power Development	322	392
Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor	595	651
Nuclear Fuel Cycle & Safeguards	336	486
Other Fission	122	137

Adapted from Table IV, p. 4, Information from ERDA, May 1977 Special Issue.

in getting a new electric generator on-line, continued Hirsch. Rational siting policy is needed, allowing opportunities for public input but reducing time-consuming, redundant hearings.

ENERGY IMPORTS — LIMIT THEM?

A fire destroyed a section of oil pipeline and an oil handling plant in Saudi Arabia earlier this summer. This localized event drastically reduced the oil flow of the largest exporter for a matter of weeks. The oil in the system was sufficient to mask the interruption, so we didn't feel any pinch. That accident illustrates that an artery of US life is capable of being cut either by accident or design. If adversaries wanted to cripple the US, Europe and Japan, they could easily sabotage our foreign oil lifeline.

One way to reduce imports is to increase

Table II
EXAMPLES* OF ENERGY-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY PROBLEMS

Energy Area	Pollution/Safety Problems	Waste Problems
Coal Cleaning and Preparation	Process Water Contamination	Waste Water/Residues
Coal Combustion	Flue Gas SO _x Control, NO _x Control	Flue Gas Desulfurization
Coal Extraction	Reclamation of Surface, Mining/Miner Safety	Mine Refuse
Coal Gasification	Particulates and Trace Metals Control, Potential Carcinogens, High Pressure Systems	Char/Ash/Waste Disposal
Coal Liquefaction	Process Water Contamination, Potential Carcinogens, High Pressure Systems	Char/Ash/Waste Disposal
Fission	Carbon-14, Krypton Control	Radioactive Wastes
Fusion	Accidental Tritium Release, Magnetic and Electrical Hazards	Tritium-Contaminated Wastes
Geothermal Systems	H ₂ S Abatement	Silicate/Chloride Salts
Land Transportation Systems	NO _x and Catalyst-Induced SO _x	Abandoned Autos
Petroleum and Natural Gas	Oil Fires	Oil Spills
Shale Oil	Surface Disposal & Rehabilitation	Mine Back-Filling for Subsidence Control
Solar	Local Atmospheric Perturbations	Bioconversion Wastes
Transmission & Storage	High Level Electric Field Effects	Battery Disposal
Waste Utilization	Pollutant Characterization	Ash Disposal

Slightly adapted from chart on p. 13, Information from ERDA, May 1977 Special Issue.

*These are examples, not the totality of problems.

the price of energy. Price regulation policies have depressed the average domestic price of energy about 30 percent below the world price. This makes US energy demand higher than it otherwise would be. According to Moss, price directly affects the amount of energy used.

OIL IMPORTS could also be reduced by increasing use of electricity from coal and nuclear generating plants, explained Dunlop. Electricity can be substituted for oil and gas by electrifying railroads, especially in urban areas, and by developing and using electric cars.

Oil imports should be taken out of private hands and controlled by the government according to Pollara. The US is more vulnerable to economic damage from oil embargos than in 1973.

ENERGY RESEARCH — WHO AND WHAT?

Proponents of government responsibility for energy research argue that energy is too vital a part of our society to be left to the vagaries of the market system. Opponents argue that the results of energy research will have to be tested in the market. Their chances of success are greater if they are financed by private firms, which have a grasp of market realities. As a country we don't know what kind of energy technologies we want or what can be developed.

The energy sources we develop will have a major impact on the social organization of our country. Energy issues are being used by lobby groups who are interested in changing the social system. Coal and nuclear plants will increase urbanization and population concentrations to take advantage of the scale economies of the large electric generating plants. Solar energy and increased fuel efficiency will allow a more dispersed population pattern to develop.

Fowler states that there are no great new hopes in technology to solve the energy crisis in the near future. Modifying and adapting our present energy technologies is the best we can hope for.

The main force involved in energy research is the US Energy Research and Development Administration, ERDA. ERDA research is carried out through its own research facilities or through grants to the private sector. Its budget increases over the past year illustrate some of the areas where present technologies will be expanded (see Table I). However, the effectiveness of ERDA has been diminished in the past because its top leadership has not been permanent. This has created insecurity within the agency, according to Hirsch.

CONSERVATION is an immediate means of increasing our energy supply. ERDA's conservation research is centered in four main areas: cars, buildings, savings and storage systems, and industries.

The car is a very inefficient user of energy. It consumes 14 percent of energy produced, yet uses only 15 percent of a gallon of gas to propel itself. ERDA officials think we can achieve significant savings in gas consumption by increasing car efficiency. Improvement in engines and car components, alternatives to the combustion engine, and alternative fuels are parts of ERDA's conservation research.

One-fourth of the energy used in buildings is lost. By improving the energy efficiency of appliances, properly using insulation, properly placing and insulating windows and doors, using heat pumps, developing better lighting systems, and using cogeneration in homes, 495,000 barrels of oil per day could be saved.

IN INDUSTRIES, one-half of all the energy used could be saved through conservation. ERDA is now working on 100 projects with industry in two areas, waste energy reduction and improved efficiency.

Saving and storing energy through the use of batteries is being developed as an answer to peak demand usage of electricity. It will allow electrical generation plants to operate at constant capacity. ERDA is working on three different types of storage batteries that can be used for long term storage capacity.

Savings through conservation are only part of the future energy picture. Development of other energy sources is equally important. See Table I for research areas and their budgets.

ENERGY — WHAT CAN I DO?

Read and think

Decide how you would solve the energy problems previously discussed. The two LWVEF publications, *Energy Dilemmas* and *Energy Options*, are excellent sources to consult. Hirsch suggested some guidelines which may help you:

- Read and listen to different viewpoints; test your views against them.

- Restore trust in the American system. We have elevated our standards rapidly, but we also find that not everyone has achieved these standards through the traditional institutions.
- Be skeptical of simple solutions.
- Err on the side of too much energy. Too many contingencies are unknown about the effects of the different energy sources. Excess supplies will reduce imports and keep prices low.
- Don't be discouraged when things go wrong.

Write!

Convey your views to your senators. Pres. Carter's energy bill is being debated by many subcommittees and committees before passage. It is being heard during the summer recess by the Senate Finance Committee.

ENERGY SAVERS SHOW

Sept. 8, 9, 10 — Noon to 9 p.m.
Sept. 11 — Noon to 6 p.m.
Minneapolis Auditorium Admission \$1
Sponsors: MN Energy Agency and many other organizations.

FEATURING:

- 200 exhibits from around the US;
 - movies on saving home energy and energy conservation in general
 - educational tools and games
 - youth exhibits
- If you can help staff a booth, call Tom Schube, MN Energy Agency, 296-5123. Helpers get free admission.

The importance of Carter's energy package was reflected in the appointment of a select Ad Hoc House Committee of 40 members, chaired by Rep. Thomas Ashley, to steer the energy bill through the House. The committee had the advantage of dealing with the energy package in total, while other committees only dealt with sections appropriate to their functions. The energy bill was reviewed by six or seven House committees, including Ways and Means, Banking, Science and Technology, and Interior.

The committees finished marking up the bill by mid July. Then the Select Committee brought the various component parts of the bill back together and revised the total legislative package. The power of the committee was its ability to change the proposals of other committees so as to coordinate the total Carter energy package. The bill was brought to the House floor on Aug. 1 and passed on Aug. 5.

Rep. Ashley said the major controversial issues are regulation, deregulation of oil and gas prices, the tax on gas-guzzling autos, mandatory conversion by industry to coal, and home energy savings. Look to the media for news of the bill's progress in the Senate.

STATE ENERGY ISSUES are being

discussed by interim legislative committees and will be considered when the Legislature reconvenes in Jan. One of the major issues under discussion is lifeline utility rates. Lifeline legislation was introduced during the last session but never reached the floor.

Proponents claim that lifeline is a method of promoting energy conservation and protecting those with low and fixed incomes from the spiraling increases in utility bills. Under the system, a first number of kilowatts (usually 300 or 400) is charged at marginal cost. The number is set by considering the electricity needed by a household for lighting, heating, food preparation and preservation. Usage above this basic level is charged at a higher rate.

Opponents claim lifeline pricing won't really promote conservation and won't adequately help the poor.

LIFELINE is not the only type of rate reform which promotes energy conservation. Inverted block, flat rates, peak-load pricing and direct usage fees all have their advocates and should be considered when rate reforms are debated.

Effects of different rate reforms also impact land use patterns, environmental quality, economic growth, social living patterns, and governmental agencies that oversee rate structuring. Rate reform to conserve energy will possibly require trade-offs in some of these other areas.

Legislators will have no easy task ahead of them when they consider rate reform. Your calls and letters can influence their thinking and their votes.

Get Involved

Regional energy workshops will be held around the state in Sept. to help you prepare for the energy consensus (see schedule on p. 1). You will also learn how to get citizens in your community involved in energy policy decisions, so that our energy future will be by choice, not chance.

ERA supporters celebrate Women's Equality Day

On August 26, 57 years ago the women of America got the vote. Now named Women's Equality Day, the 26th will be the date of a celebration in Washington DC of the life of recently deceased women's rights activist Alice Paul, the author of the first Equal Rights Amendment.

Representatives of over 200 groups which support the ERA will take part, some re-enacting Paul's famous march down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, where Pres. Carter will be asked, as Woodrow Wilson was in 1913, "Mr. President, what have you done for women's rights?" and reminded that "human rights begin at home."

*Helene's Refrain***Leaguers gear up for ERA fund drive, fall activities**

Neither golf club, nor boats, nor pools, nor heat of day keeps these Leaguers from the swift completion of their constant duties (sorry, Herodotus!).

The library study has begun under the competent leadership of Katherine Muff of the Mid-Mesabi League. She lives in Eveleth and has League members throughout the state serving on her committee.

Many other committees have met to plan workshops, conferences and more routine activities. Speeches have been made and hearings attended.

This would mean a typical LWV summer, but we have added ERA activity this year. Jeanette Kahlenburg, ERA specialist from the White Bear Lake LWV, continues to give speeches — increasing her average of one ERA speech per month for the past two years. Others assisting her are speaking to a variety of groups, spreading the word that dollars are needed.

BY NOW every LWV member in the state should understand why we need the ERA (if not, please call Jeanette at 612-429-6070) and soon we hope you will all know why we need more money to get this amendment ratified. If you have questions, need help with a project or want a pep talk, please call the office. If you just want to contribute, send your check for the ERA FUND to your local League or to the LWVMN office (see box).

Several Leagues have questions on why we take the action we do. These questions usually involve a particular item, so rather than give you a general rundown on action decisions, let me refer you to the particular Program chair responsible for the subject of your concern. Please call her and/or the Action chair and get the whole matter clarified.

The fall season is about to begin and each local League has an exciting year ahead. Step forward and participate to whatever extent is comfortable for you. You'll be glad you did.

Contribute to the League's fund for ratification of the
EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT
Send checks to:

ERA FUND, LWVMN
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102

We will credit your local League,
so designate which one.

PROGRAM CHAIRPEOPLE

ACTION:
Pam Berkwitz, (612) 920-3364.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
Betty Phelan, (612) 472-4678.

GOVERNMENT:
Karen Anderson, (612) 935-2445. State: Legislative, Executive, Amending Process, Financing; US: Congress, Presidency, DC.
Erica Buffington, (612) 929-8168. Citizen Rights: Election Laws, Campaign Practices & Financing, Open Meetings-Records, Apportionment.

HUMAN RESOURCES:
Maggie Brown, (612) 448-3590. Equal. of Opportunity: Sex, Race, Religion, Welfare Status, Handicapped, Affectional Preference, Age, Criminal Record; Indians; Migrant Workers; ERA
Lois DeSantis, (612) 866-5171. Human Rts. Dept., Human Resources (Unemployment); Wage; Welfare; Day Care; Social Services; Housing; Food Stamps

EDUCATION:
Betty Shaw, (612) 926-6093.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:
Pat Llona, (612) 920-0426.

NATURAL RESOURCES:
* Air, Water, Solid Waste.
Mary Poppleton, (612) 890-4486. Land Use, Energy.

***NR CO-CHAIR NEEDED**
Sally Foley has resigned for personal reasons as co-chair of Natural Resources. If you have experience, expertise, interest in the NR areas listed, and would like to be considered for this position, please send information to Laurel Mueller, LWVMN Nominating Committee, 13221 York Ave. S., Burnsville 55378.

"Think of it this way — If we have a million-dollar-a-plate dinner, we only have to sell one ticket."



As she has for the past several summers Japanese tour leader Akiho Hamada (far right) took a group of visiting Japanese students to the LWVMN office this July to learn how the League functions. They were most anxious to find out if it was true that League has men as members — men in favor of ERA and women's rights, at that! Convincing the visitors that men can be active in the League were Vern Baker of the Robbinsdale LWV (in center) and Cliff Robbins, LWV of Richfield, both of whom met with the men and women and answered their questions.

Arms Control Conference explores chances for ending arms race

by Pat Llona

"The objective of arms control is increased security . . . The existence of detente between the US and the USSR basically means that both countries subscribe to the preservation of an environment in which the objective of arms control has a reasonable chance of being realized."

I heard these words of Byron Doenges, Senior Economist, US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Department of State, at the June 24-25 Conference on Arms Control at Springhill Center. Attendees learned that although the US Joint Chiefs agree that rough military parity exists between the two super powers, Russia leads the US in the quantitative arms race.

My subsequent reading and listening to broadcasts referring to the arms dilemma brought out other facts:

Russian "throw weight" can get beyond the point where US technology can offset it. While agreements are made to limit specific arms, other more sophisticated instruments are being developed on both sides. The Russians fear the accuracy of our Cruise Missile and we are concerned about their Backfire Bomber. The US, once far in the lead technically, faces a Russia which has bent its will to catch up.

ECONOMICS play a strong role in the arms race in both countries: an estimated 5 million people in the US depend upon defense spending for portions of their livelihood. About 10 million Russians are required for the Soviet defense effort.

One speaker at the conference saw some merit in unilateral initiative. He gave as an example Pres. Nixon's announcement that the US was no longer in the biological weapons business, which led to the "International Biological Convention." If initiative by the US met with genuine response from Russia along with agreement on foolproof verification, we could move on from there. However, in the past when the US has wanted to get down to specifics, Russia has dealt in generalities.

THE URGENCY of resolving world disarmament questions is shown vividly by our "advances" since Nagasaki. A one-megaton thermonuclear warhead possesses 60 times the explosive force of the A-bomb which destroyed that city. Russia and the US, respectively, have deployed 25 megaton and 15 megaton warheads.

In anticipation of discussion of disarmament at the UN General Assembly meeting late next spring, and of the expiration of the Salt I Interim Agreement on Oct. 3, 1977, the LWVMN IR committee is now being formed to produce background material. Anyone interested in joining the state committee should contact Pat Llona, 5936 Grove St., Edina, MN 55436.

League survey of public opinion on United Nations reveals encouraging results, exciting research method

by Judy Rosenblatt

Citizens in three Minnesota cities were included in the nationwide League-conducted survey of public opinion on the United Nations this spring. (See March-April '77 VOTER for background on this project.) The in-depth LWVEF study indicates that in the past year the slide in public support for the UN has come to a halt, and many critics of the organization have taken a new wait-and-see attitude. The views of Minnesotans proved to be similar to those of survey participants nationwide.

The numbers of people who, a year ago, thought the UN was doing a poor job, that the US should not cooperate fully with the UN or that the US should pull out of the UN have significantly declined. This signifies not a reversal of opinions but more "don't knows," perhaps on the way to changing their minds.

ALMOST ALL those surveyed had criticisms of the UN. Survey participants generally considered UN efforts in peace-keeping and settlement of disputes to be minimally successful. Other failures noted were the UN's lack of enforcement power and the factionalism which hinders progress toward solutions of many world problems.

Successes noted were usually in the areas of alleviating world hunger, poverty and disease. Most people feel that, despite its faults, the UN is the best available forum for debate among nations, the place to work toward international peace, and the proper organization to provide worldwide humanitarian services. Only a small percentage think the US should withdraw from membership, contrary to

what John Birchers would like us to believe.

Results from 1,769 random telephone interviews and over 100 group discussions in 171 communities of 25 states were presented in testimony to the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (chair, Sen. McGovern) and to representatives of the State Department's Bureaus of Public Affairs and International Organization Affairs. These policymakers showed keen interest in public input into foreign policy-determination. State Department personnel, in particular, were impressed with our study technique and expressed the hope that it would be used for investigating public opinion on other foreign policy issues.

UN RALLY — OCT. 28

This year's UN Rally theme is "What Unites Nations?" Three morning workshops (on human rights, diversity among UN nations, the emerging international monetary system) will be repeated once to allow attendance at two. Luncheon keynoter is Harlan Cleveland, Director of the Aspen Program in International Affairs, speaking on "The United Nations Should Try Harder and So Should We." Cost for the day is \$8.50. Rally site is Holiday Inn Central in Minneapolis. Contact your League president or IR chair for further details.

LEAGUE COORDINATORS from the participating states also visited the offices of many of their own congressional representatives to explain the project and the significance of its results. I was warmly received by those in the Minnesota delegation and their aides that I

talked to (an aide of Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Anderson, Rep. Quie, Rep. Vento, Rep. Fraser), and I found them interested — in some cases as excited as I am — in the survey results. Sen. Anderson offered to have the project report printed in the *Congressional Record*, which he did (July 27, page S12928).

Every local League in the country is receiving a reprint, so check with your president if you would like to read the report in full. (I am very proud of the fact that it was a Minnesotan who did that. In fact, many of the other League coordinators mentioned the good reputation of government in Minnesota and envied my task: visiting a progressive, internationally minded, highly respected delegation. Needless to say, I was glad to be from Minnesota.)

League members in Red Wing, Roseville and St. Paul did the telephone surveys and recruited the people for two discussion groups, respectively, one with a random sample and one consisting of community leaders. The discussions allowed us to go beyond the usual poll figures for a deeper investigation of why people believe what they do about the UN and US foreign policy.

A LEAGUE-SPONSORED ROPER POLL rounded out the project, so that current trends in opinion could be checked against earlier poll results and compared with the League's findings. The Roper Poll substantiated our results, showing the shifts in opinion mentioned earlier.

Funding for the study came primarily from the Charles F. Kettering Foundation with further assistance from the Exxon Corporation, the George Gund Foundation, the United Nations Association and the Institute for World Order. The Communications Research Center of Cleveland State University provided technical guidance in the research design and data analysis.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
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5 1

MN ROS

MARGE POST
1874 SKILLMAN
ROSEVILLE MN 55113

... repr. to citizen committee appt.
repr somewhat in proportion & extent
affected (no matter how far April 1977 away from
plant Trains, noise
use a form
This is going on DPM

TO: State and Local League Presidents
FROM: Betty N. MacDonald, Chairman, Energy Committee
RE: Resources for the National Energy Study

ENERGY DILEMMAS

Here is the Ed Fund's long-awaited ENERGY DILEMMAS. The first of two basic tools for the League's energy study, ENERGY DILEMMAS is designed to give, as its subtitle states, "an overview of U.S. energy problems and issues." It sketches the energy history of the United States, outlines the dimensions of the energy crisis, then takes up a series of interrelated energy questions and their supply/demand implications. To quote from the preface: "These questions are dilemmas precisely because they cannot be answered singly or simply. They are interrelated, they are perceived differently from different vantage points, and they are value laden."

We recommend that Leagues plan at least one unit discussion on the material covered in ENERGY DILEMMAS.

The second booklet, ENERGY OPTIONS, deals with existing and potential sources and related government policies. It will be in print by May 1. Both are jam-packed with information designed to help League members weigh energy alternatives and choose among them. And of course they include suggestions for further reading.

Note the larger-than-usual discounts for multiple copies. We hope this will encourage Leagues to order copies for their members.

5-9 copies, 80¢ each; 10-49 copies,
70¢ each; 50 copies or more, 60¢ each
Single copy price, \$1.

THERE'S MORE--TURN THE PAGE.

League of Women Voters Education Fund

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ENERGY 22, Electric Utility Rate Structures: A Case for Reform?, is also enclosed. Don't overlook the opportunity to give one to your local electric utility, with an eye to a quantity sale. Or you may want to include both ENERGY 22 and ENERGY 21, Thermal Efficiency for America's Buildings: Plugging the Leaks in a finance drive letter. What could be more timely with conservation in the headlines!

The COMMITTEE GUIDE, Examining Energy Sources and Issues (pub. no. 384, 50¢) remains your chief guide in focusing your study, especially the following sections of the outline for study and discussion on page three: Future Energy Demand--How much energy do we need?; Where will the energy come from and how long will solutions take?; and Meeting the nation's energy needs.

Consensus Questions will be mailed to you in July along with COMMITTEE GUIDE NO. 2, so that you will have ample time to prepare for your units before the January 31, 1978 consensus deadline. They will deal with basic policy actions (i.e. pricing, taxes, subsidies, R&D) that have as their primary purpose either decrease in energy demand or increase in energy supplies (e.g. What should be the emphasis of the federal government's R&D programs?, etc.) Because the energy issue is so broad and so complex, it will obviously be impossible to cover all aspects in the present study.

THE VOTER. To back up the briefing Leagues are doing and the two LWVEF booklets for members, there have been substantive articles in many issues of the VOTER over the past three years. The Spring VOTER will carry an excerpt on coal from ENERGY OPTIONS. A general backgrounder will appear in the Summer VOTER.

State League energy publications. Several state Leagues have produced excellent booklets or fact-sheets, either as part of state energy studies or to supplement national publications. Here are several that you might want to order directly from them:

LWV of Massachusetts--Energy Study Guidebook, a 25-page publication that includes a one-page fact-sheet on each energy source (\$1.50 per copy)

LWV of Missouri--A series of Missouri Factsheets (10¢ per copy). No. 1 deals with the overall supply-demand situation in Missouri. No. 2 will deal with the Missouri Public Service Commission, No. 3 will discuss future potential for nuclear energy in Missouri.

LWV of Ohio--Factsheet, Utility Rate Structures and Energy Conservation: A Look at Lifeline and Other Alternatives (15¢ each).

LWV of Washington--Energy, Part I--its Use in Washington State--18 pp. (\$1.00)
Energy, Part II--Sources for Washington State--30 pp. (\$1.00)

NSTA Factsheets on Alternative Energy Sources. Nineteen planned; eight already in print. Individual factsheets are free with a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Include a \$1.00 handling charge for multiple orders. Order from National Science Teachers Association, 1742 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. (Your state League already has two copies of NSTA's Energy-Environment Source Book. We hope local Leagues ordered a copy (\$4.00) as recommended in our October 1976 memo.)

ERDA Energy-Environment Simulator. Many Leagues have used the simulator. It is an interesting way to demonstrate to individuals or groups the complex relationships among energy demand, energy sources, and environmental pollution and to stimulate discussion. If you would like to have a demonstration of the simulator, contact Mr. Wood at the following address, telling him when, where and what type of program you plan: Mr. Burrell Wood, Office of Public Affairs, Energy Research and Development Administration, Washington, D.C. 20545. Phone: 202/353-4357.

Ford Foundation-Mitre Corporation Energy Study. The LWVEF has made arrangements for each state League to receive a copy of Nuclear Power, Issues and Choices, a major new report financed by the Ford Foundation and prepared by the Mitre Corporation. It covers a great deal more than nuclear issues and should be a valuable League resource. Contact your state LWV if you want to see it.

THE LWVEF NATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE (see NBR, September 1976 and January 1977) will take place June 1-3 at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. For details on participation, get in touch with your state League.

Attachments--ENERGY DILEMMAS
ENERGY 22

Energy Strategy: The Road Not Taken?

by Amory B. Lovins. Foreign Affairs Quarterly
October, 1976 Vol 55 No. 1 p 65-96

2 paths

①. that of the past - relies on rapid expansion of centralized high technologies to increase supplies of energy.

② combines commitment to efficient energy use with development of renewable energy sources matched in scale and energy quality to end-use needs

Both are mutually exclusive. Ind stops nuclear proliferation.

I. emphasizes short term, "Strength Through Exhaustion" (1976-85)
offshore oil drilling, ~~170~~ 170 new coal mines, 100 new uranium mines, elec. supply doubling

1. massive electrification accounts for release of waste heat sufficient to warm entire freshwater runoff of 48 states by 34-49°

2. mining coal and uranium entails inverting land. Burning of it makes doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration early in next century unavoidable.

p67

Problems

a) Terrible shortage of gaseous & liquid fuels.
Half energy growth never reaches consumer because it is lost earlier in elaborate conversions

b) Capital costs extremely high, per delivered kilowatt of electrical energy roughly 100 times that of traditional direct-fuel technologies

on which society has been built

Economic disaster for utilities. Investment in whole system \$10,000 to deliver extra barrel day in North Sea, \$10-25,000 for Arctic & offshore US 30,000 to 50,000 for synthetic gaseous & liquids fuels per daily barrel.

- 1976/85
p71
- 1) Pres. Ford's energy program would cost \$1 trillion, $\frac{3}{4}$ for electrification. 18% of total investment could be saved by reducing 1976-85 elec. growth rate from 6.5 to 5.5 % per yr. "probably no industry has come closer to the edge of financial disaster".

II a) Plug leaks & use Thimble Technologies = "technical fixes". Alone could improve energy efficiency by factor of 3 or 4. Would use $\frac{1}{3}$ less energy if as efficient as Sweden.

kinds of technical fixes listed - 73 p
confronted by insurmountable opportunities

b) use markets

flat utility rate structures
pricing energy according to long run supply costs

removing subsidies

assessing total costs of energy - using purchases

counting costs of complete systems

assessing environmental costs

valuing assets by replacement costs

anti-trust enforcement, encouraging competition

modest, zero or negative energy growth.

projections do not take into account demographic & economic trends.

c) use "soft" technologies; they are:

1. rely on renewable energy flows
2. diverse - supply is an aggregate of very many modest contributions.
3. flexible + low technology
4. matched in scale to + in geographic distribution to end-use needs
5. matched in energy quality to end-use needs.

d) we now use premium fuels + electricity for many tasks for which their high energy technology is expensive + wasteful + superfluous.

p79 cutting butter with a chainsaw
electricity for electronics, smelting, subways, lighting.

small systems much better than big.

best solar heating + cooling,
methanol

He believes completely soft supply mix is practicable in long run.

Energy efficiency, soft technologies and transitional technologies to get us

p.85 fluidized beds and boilers

Problem:

Actual costs are not same as perceived costs. (p87) Solar borne by homeowner, large elec. utilities float long term low interest bonds.

P92

Soft tech. can match any settlement pattern. Centralized energy sources encourage industrial clustering & urbanization.

Soft gives everyone costs & benefits of system & choices. Centralized benefits subvertants of costs to weaker rural agrarians

We used $\frac{1}{2}$ as much elec. as now in 1963.

Notes: America's Energy Future: Crises are just
around the corner. by Michael J. Murphy
Upper Midwest Council 1976.

Critical decisions that must be made at nat'l
level

1. Level of foreign dependence on energy
the economy can tolerate in a world market.
2. Decisions to de-regulate oil + gas prices
3. Development of federal energy resources
with respect for need for state controls on
ameliorating impacts
4. Uniform guidelines for transportation
efficiency, bldg. codes, + appliances that
could be effectively admin. at state level
to cope with geographical differences
5. Coordination of research for alternative
energy sources and information/education
efforts which would provide lower-level
decision makers with current data + support.

Question 1 Notes for Mary and Marge

blue sheet { Present outline of sources of power at federal, state and local levels.

. Present outline of what federal and states currently do.

. Discuss areas of conflict: federal lands within a state, nuclear waste disposal, etc. or whatever.

Discuss White House Mini Conference suggestions on a national energy policy: these apply to question #2 also.

Discuss Michael Murphy's recommendations for decisions that must be made at the federal level.

Discuss what Minnesota does now: controls over power plant siting and transmission line routing. Hand out proposed rules and notices of hearings. (~~Note that many states still do not~~)

~~Question 2~~

Michael Murphy makes a strong case for the formation of advisory groups to exchange information, and help establish priorities for states and groups of states. He believes that such groups could advise their governments and seek to minimize conflicts on energy/development issues.

The problem is that large energy/developments ~~do~~ raise issues that have to be balanced out after assessing all possible impacts. These issues are"

environmental; land use, (agriculture vs. energy production), reclamation, air quality, water quality, etc.

socio-economic: human, taxes, services, -"boom and "

other: consumer costs, water availability, etc.

*Michael Murphy's paper on Northern
Great Plains Coal.*

strategies for conservation

short term: lower ^{consumer} speed, drive less, reduce comfort levels

long term: transportation sector: improving engine performance, auto to mass transit or bikes, increasing load factors

building sector: insulation, etc., away from electric resistance to direct fuel use or heat pump, lighting & air conditioning

industrial sector: reuse waste heat, less energy-intensive processes.

how to implement:

price system: tax incentives for insulation, mass transit, better gas economy legislation, gasoline taxes, laws to require environmental restoration & protection

*Fowler says: Should be on a regional basis
or on a national basis if in particularly scenic area.*

Power Plant Siting and Transmission Line Routing in Minnesota

1. The utility applies to the Energy Agency for a Certificate of Need ~~when it applies for it to the Environmental Quality Board for siting.~~ The Energy Agency determination of need process involves application, hearings and determination within a 6 month process.

and publication of an environmental report.

2. Proposed rules under the 1977 Amended Power Plant Siting Act outline a 12-month process for siting and routing.

EQB - excellent

- a. the utility's application is accepted
- b. a public advisor is appointed
- c. there are local information meetings
- d. a draft environmental impact statement is written
- e. citizens may propose routes
- f. a citizens route evaluation committee is appointed
- g. there are more information meetings
- h. there are hearings and a final EIS is presented
- i. the Environmental Quality Board designates a route

citizen part process

*Copies of proposed rules for hearings
and criteria for the selection of sites
and routes are here for those of you
who have a special interest in power
plants & trans. lines.*

From
p85
to
92

There has not been a "National Energy Policy".
Rather, decisions from nearly 100 agencies
+ departments.

Fragmented planning + control

- a) production of oil, coal and uranium
under private enterprise
- b) gas production = private
gas transmission + distribution (+ price)
regulated by gov't.
- c) hydroelectric and nuclear under public
and regulated private
- d) other areas; investor owned are publicly
regulated; publicly owned are not regulated

Four corners; Dept. of Interior, Bureau of
Reclamation, BLM, U.S. Geol. Survey, BIA,
+ Nat'l Park Service were involved. Also
Fed. Power Commission and EPA, Congress
and Courts.

8 140 cars per wk to Shiraz

Division of responsibility

oil
1.

(National) - establishing policy (international)
monopoly control

deciding on direction - central or decentral,
conservation or production

involvement in capital if private
sector could not come forth in crises.

It's our energy - it's our environment =
national policy. taxes, price controls,
environmental policies, trans, nuclear reg &
promotion, R&D, public lands leasing, import-
export, stockpiling, public power authorities,
public purchasers; incentives to state & local

2. ~~Balancing Regional Interests~~

(State) - power plant siting, land use
controls, freight rate regs, planning,
purchasing policies, strip-mine restoration,
tax policy, transp. policy, building codes,
recycling, public utility commissions =
rates, construction. Also control energy
resources if there are some in the state

Fowler
p85

1. what are divisions of responsibility
very fragmented now

onshore impacts of offshore drilling
fast growth with demands for
schools, housing, roads & utilities
excavation of wetlands + marshes
for building and storage space - eco
development of high energy consuming
industries nearby.

rural areas least able to cope with rapid change

need

EIS should include ~~per~~ everything.
Prepay taxes so that existing level of
community services can be maintained.

If there is no comprehensive plan, then
state law or executive order could
demand payment.

Moore, Keith D. "Coping With the
Socio-Economic Impacts of New,
Energy-Related Development"

Energy - Boom problems

1. Housing shortages
2. undesirable residential environments
3. inadequate commercial & professional services
4. overextended public facilities & public finances
5. inefficient planning of new public facilities
6. conflicts in values between old & new residents.

Regional = larger than one state

p90 Fowler: a) pps should be on regional basis
b) pps and other energy development
should be on nat'l basis if in particularly
sensitive area.
need consumer input

chart showing how power plants are sited in
Minw.

It's our energy:

on federal land: 37% of oil resources,
43% of gas, 48% of coal, 81% of richer
oil shale, 50% of geothermal + uranium

energy #9

cities: problems already

housing: fuel costs high, insulation, poverty

municipal services: fuel costs high

employment: already bad, work w/energy slump

mass transit: very important

redevelopment: middle class going back

new towns: build conservation into communities

(bikeways, mini buses, etc)

* energy policy cannot neglect the poor, the underemployed & the cities.

* What actions can local gov't take to encourage energy-conserving life styles & development.

#18

general issues: ocean coast states resist drilling, inland states want the oil. West. states fear coal mining, urbanized states want coal. Michigan prefers to save oil anywhere but on highway.

#5

architecture

what conserves:

sunshades, reflective glass,
better siting, increased structural mass,
increased plantings, extended building
usage, etc.

- ★ Should government require changes in
bldg codes + specs. to force use of energy-
conserving construction techniques?

#4

refineries

big refinery gap here because cheaper to
buy from overseas.

now big local resistance to construction
(oil companies want to put them on coasts)
Delaware law (1971) barred heavy industry
from its shorelines.

- ★ What should US gov't policy be regarding
refineries? Should local gov't make siting
decisions or be superseded by state or federal
boards?

State + local role

plan

permit, obstruct or properly guide development within jurisdictions (zoning, bldg codes, pollution control)

Coastal Zone Mng Act of '72

each state inventories coastal areas and prepares land management program designating: permissible uses

areas of concern

areas for preservation
priority uses

potential sites for facilities of greater than local concern

supervise land reclamation? (state?)

^{states}
some do good job
some don't

Federal is fragmented now.

decisions that must be made at federal level:

level of foreign dependence

regulation of oil + gas

development of federal energy

resources with respect for state control
of imports.

① uniform guidelines for transp.
efficiency, bldg codes + appliances
to be admin. at state level

coordination of research for alternative
sources + information/education for
lower-level decision makers

Business + gov't need to be in
dialogue with citizens long before
announcement of private decisions
or federal policies.

need comprehensive plans for energy
development based on carefully weighed
priorities for energy use.

Questions for Mary

1. ~~Is there a nat'l land use bill~~
① air + water quality - no land use ③ just strip-mining
② E2M
2. details of Becker Plant & tax situation.
Mary Sullivan E2B -
3. develop PPS sheet + citizens.
4. major local issues (socis - etc.) boom-bust
State Planning
Michael Murphy X

A Time to Choose

North Central Plains - 42 mine-mouth generating plants. + huge coal gasification plants.
Adrian's cowboys against NW cities.

Regions ND + West ; Minn.
citizen inputs

planning at local level + state

~~I legal background - who can do what~~

~~II what ^{include protect. legislation} A feds & states actually do~~
~~conflicts between both~~

~~III conflicts bet~~

~~IV problems at local level~~

by Thursday -

① legal ^{protective legislation} Nat'l & state

Michael Murphy

Nat'l Energy Plan

Fowler opinions

Conflicts - white

see # 8 drilling
see # 9 reviews
state fed

② problems

do Becker & PPS

Mary Sallioard - Has there been a case studies
of impacts, inter- of agencies
in a Minn.

White Bear town of facility

Name of local League _____ State _____

me & Mary Poppleton 15 min.

IV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

1. What should be the division of responsibilities between federal and state governments in developing and implementing energy policies?

Garrison + coal plants
Four Corners

2. How should regional interests be balanced against each other and against the national interest?

based on all above +
New Energy Dept.
should employ programs
similar to EPA - working
through state agencies
for program develop.
monitoring.

Federal policy must take uniqueness of geo. regions
into account.
Not'l leadership to help public better understand
energy/econ. issue

" Impact on Answer "76-78
386 \$ 1.00

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Question I. HOW MUCH?

Question II. WHAT SHALL WE USE?

Question III. HOW?

ENERGY : A PRIMER FOR CONSERVATION

Experts may disagree on how long energy sources will last, but these facts are clear:

1. Known sources of energy are limited. Man is using energy faster than nature can create it.
2. American lifestyles require a large amount of energy.
3. If we are not now in the midst of an energy crisis, we are well on the way toward exhausting our known energy sources.

ENERGY CONSERVATION BEGINS AT HOME! 25 SIMPLE WAYS TO CONSERVE:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Keep thermostats in winter at 65-68° daytime and 60° at night. | 14. Plant shade trees on south and west sides of your home for summer shade and winter heat and light. |
| 2. Have furnace serviced annually. | 15. Drive the family car less. Share rides more. |
| 3. Open draperies and shades in sunny windows. Close at night. | 16. Keep car in prime condition. |
| 4. Caulk and weatherstrip windows and doors. | 17. Drive at moderate speeds. |
| 5. Install storm windows and doors, or cover tightly with clear plastic. | 18. Vacation closer to home this year. Discover, enjoy nearby attractions. |
| 6. Insulate walls and attics. Or add to existing insulation. | 19. Rediscover the pleasures of walking, hiking and bicycling. |
| 7. Use electrical appliances, when possible, at other than peak load power demand times (generally 4:00 PM to 10:00 PM). | 20. Buy and use products made of recycled materials, when possible. |
| 8. Repair leaky faucets -- especially hot water faucets. | 21. Do not buy over-packaged products. |
| 9. Use dishwasher only when full. | 22. Choose no-iron materials when purchasing clothing and linens. |
| 10. Turn dishwasher dial to OFF after final rinse; let dishes air-dry. | 23. Buy products that last. |
| 11. Use cooking pans that cover the heating elements completely to avoid wasting heat. | 24. Ask about the energy-efficiency of energy-using equipment before you buy. Often products that are more expensive initially but are energy-efficient will cost less over a period of years than lower-priced products that consume more energy. |
| 12. Turn off unused lights. Lighting consumes 16% of all electricity | 25. <u>THINK ENERGY CONSERVATION!</u> You'll be saving money as well as energy. |
| 13. Maintain electric tools properly. Use hand tools when possible. | |

FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE:

Prepared for distribution by
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS/Bemidji Area
July 1977

Federal Energy Administration
Office of Communication and
Public Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20461

ENERGY DILEMMAS: An Overview of U.S. Energy Problems and Issues. A brief, balanced introduction to our energy dilemmas. Sketches U.S. Energy history and outlines the dimensions of the energy crisis, then introduces inter-related political, social and economic issues central to any energy debate. Bibliography. 1977, 40 pp. #688, \$1

ENERGY OPTIONS: Examining Sources and Defining Government's Role. Even-handed exposition of the problems and the choices our nation must make. Discusses the long and short-term views of energy and includes an audit of energy sources, their benefits/risks and the conservation potential. Reviews energy policy alternatives and strategies and government's role in meeting our future energy needs. Bibliography. 1977, 56 pp. #628, \$1

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18. The Energy Debate -- A Stand-Off, #561
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Tell It to Washington. Guide to citizen action including 1977-78 congressional directory. Tips on how and when to write, call or visit your representatives. Information on the budget and legislative processes. 1977, 24 pp. #349, 35¢

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An "Energy Saver's" Guide

to Energy Dilemmas, Energy Options and the energy consensus questions

The two LWV publications, Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options, are your two best basic references for answering the energy consensus questions. The information in these two booklets has been indexed in this "Energy Saver's" Guide according to the consensus questions to help you "gather the facts" on a question before making a decision.

The consensus questions are listed below, indicated with stars and numbers. Under each consensus question are questions summarizing material related to the consensus question found in the booklets.

The booklet and page number references follow the question.

Energy Dilemmas has been abbreviated as ED, and Energy Options as EO.

*** HOW MUCH?

**What do you think the nation's energy growth rate can and should be?

- . What has been our energy growth rate in the past? ED p.5-6
- . How much energy will there be in the future? EO p.16, 17, 32
- ✓ . How will the future energy growth rate affect the environment? the economy? individual freedom? ED p. 11(para.1-3); p.25-32

*** WHAT SHALL WE USE?

** From now until 2000? (Use the energy growth rate you selected above as a guide for choosing a mix of energy resources.)

1. Conservation
 - . How much is possible? EO p.28-31
 - . Energy conservation or energy production? EO p.37
2. Domestic oil
 - . How much is there? EO p.6-8; ED p.8(para.5-6)
 - . What are the problems in oil shale development? EO p.10 (para.7) p.11 (para.1)
3. Domestic gas EO p.8-9
4. Imported oil
 - . Why have U.S. oil and gas imports increased? ED p.6-9
 - . Should the U.S. continue to import energy or become self-sufficient? ED p.21-22, 24; EO p.36, 38 (para. 2 and box)
5. Imported gas (see #4)
6. Coal
 - . How much is there? EO p.11
 - . What are the human and environmental costs of coal production and utilization? EO p.11-14; ED p.15-16
7. Nuclear fission
 - . How much nuclear fuel is there? EO p.15
 - . What are the human and environmental costs of energy production from nuclear fission? EO p.16-21; ED p.15-16
 - . How great are the nuclear proliferation dangers? ED p.23
8. Solar (heating/cooling) EO p.23-25
9. Other
 - . Wastes as fuel? EO p.26
 - . Geothermal energy? EO p.27

** Beyond the year 2000?

- . What are the benefits and costs of centralized vs. decentralized systems? EO p.36-37
- . How has ERDA funding for research affected the development of centralized vs. decentralized systems? EO p.25 ("Other Alternate...")

* Decentralized systems

10. Conservation (see #1)
11. Bioconversion EO p.26-27

12. Geothermal (see #9)
13. Solar (heating/cooling) (see #8)
14. Wind EO p.25-26
15. Cogeneration
16. District heating
- * Centralized systems
18. Plutonium breeder reactor EO p.20-22, 45-46; ED p.23
19. Fusion EO p.22-23, 45-46
20. Coal-fired electric (see #6)
21. Solar electric EO p.23-25, 45-46
22. Others
 - . Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC)? EO p.27

*** HOW?

- 1.-10.: What policies and regulatory action should the federal government use to bring about the growth rates and the sources you favor?
 - . Should the private market place, government control, or a combination of both be used to bring energy demand and supply into balance? ED p.11-12, 22(para.4-7); EO p.39-40
 - . Should federal research and development be used to encourage energy conservation and/or development? ED p.13; EO p.44
 - . Should tax policies be used? EO p.43
 - . Should loan guarantees be used? ED p.13; EO p.11 (para. 1), p.39-40 ("Capital crisis or....")
 - . Should guaranteed prices or subsidies be used? ED p.13
11. Do you favor mandatory federal standards for energy conservation?
 - . What kind of mandatory measures could be implemented? EO p.29
 - . How much conservation is possible through voluntary activities? EO p.29 (para. 5), p.32 (para. 2)
12. Do you favor governmental action to limit imports? (see *** "WHAT..."#4)
- 13.-15.: Do you favor deregulation/decontrol of oil and natural gas immediately? gradually? In the event of deregulation, do you favor taxing possible windfall profits?
 - . How have price controls affected the production of oil and gas? ED p.8; EO p.8-9, 37 (para.5)
 - . How have price controls affected the U.S. consumption rate of oil and gas? EO p.31 (para. 3); p.37 (para. 5)
 - . How have price controls affected the distribution of natural gas around the U.S.? EO p.8-9, 43
16. Do you favor energy stamps or similar specific assistance for low income people? ED p.13
17. Do you favor rationing or other allocation measures?
 - . How did the federal government ration energy during the 1973 OPEC embargo? ED p.12 (para. 4)
- 18.-19.: Should federal standards for protection of the environment be relaxed? Would you favor extending timetables for compliance?
 - . What has been the effect of current standards? EO p.43
 - . How can environmental protection be balanced with sufficient energy production? ED p.8 (para. 2); p.12 (para. 3)
 - . What are the costs of not protecting the environment? Who should pay to protect it? Can subsidies be used instead of regulations? ED p.17-18

*** INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

1. What should be the division of responsibilities between federal and state governments in developing and implementing energy policies? ED p.33-34; EO p.44-45
2. How should regional interests be balanced against each other and against the national interest? ED p.18-20, 33-34; EO p.13-14 (regional problems in coal development)

WSJ p. 20 14 May 1977

Politics & People

By ALAN L. OTTEN

Not on My Block

WASHINGTON—Of 14 oil refineries proposed in New England in recent years, all but one have been blocked by local opposition.

Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, under court order to build a new state prison, picked six possible sites. All six towns said, "No way."

In communities all across the country, citizens mobilize against proposed power

What makes this seem particularly unfair to the local residents is that they are being asked to bear the cost of benefits that go to the entire region or country: the production of energy, for example, or the punishment of criminals.

The only thing that will really persuade local residents to risk the unpleasantries likely to come with the big new facility is a good-faith effort to compensate them adequately for the damages they suffer. Current approaches, the MIT team finds, go about this all wrong.

Right now, state and federal agencies usually give grants, loans and other financial help to the local government, and this money is used largely for roads, schools and other services that don't help the old-time residents nearly as much as they help the newcomers working in the new facility. These newcomers, the MIT group insists, really don't deserve government help, because they freely made the decision to go there in the first place, lured by high wages and other benefits.

Mr. Susskind insists these and other problems will be worked out. "Some places will bid," he says, "and competition will keep the prices from being outrageous. And I do know that if we don't work out some system like this, there'll soon be no refineries built anywhere, no power plants, no prisons, no airports."

IV # 2

intergovernmental
relations



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ENERGY

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The U.S. did not arrive overnight in its present situation of using more energy than it produces. No single villain brought us to this point and no simple action will get us out. A review of patterns of use in the U.S. and other nations may help put things in perspective.

Fifty years ago the U.S. accounted for 48% of the world's energy use. Since then the energy share of the rest of the world has materially increased. Recent figures show the Communist nations of Europe, led by Russia, use 26% of the world's energy. In 1925, they used 7%. To a lesser extent, Latin America and African nations are increasing their use of energy. The U.S. is still the largest consumer of energy. In 1970 the U.S. with 6% of the world's population, used 33% of the energy. U.S. per capita consumption is twice that of Russia, triple that of Western Europe, and twenty-five times greater than China. At this time a close relationship exists between a nation's Gross National Product (GNP) and its use of energy. The U.S. with one-third of the GNP consumes slightly more than one-third of the world's energy supplies. Western Europe with 26% of the GNP consumes 20% of the energy and the European Communist bloc countries with 19% GNP consume 23% of the energy. Asia's population is 2 billion or about half of the world's people, yet that region's total energy consumption barely equals what the U.S. used in 1925. Japan's 100 million people use as much energy as China's 800 million and use more than India's 500 million inhabitants.

The energy consumed by the 214 million Americans is used in four main sectors: residential; commercial; transportation; and industrial.

Residential energy use has increased 50% since 1960. It serves 11% more people now and they are living in 17% more households. Residential energy is 19% of the total U.S. consumption.

The commercial sector includes schools, hospitals, restaurants, stores, and office buildings. Their energy use has grown 5.4% annually since 1960, and is consumed in lighting, heating, air-conditioning and operating office equipment.

Transportation takes one-fourth of the energy used in the U.S. Its energy use has grown 4.3% annually since 1960. Automobiles account for 95% of all urban passenger traffic and use as much energy as is used in heating and cooling U.S. homes. Public transportation has steadily declined. Air passenger travel has increased from 4% in 1960 to 10% in 1970. In 1970 airplanes consumed 22% of the energy used in passenger transportation. In foreign transport the trend has been away from rail transportation toward increased use of trucks and planes. Yet rail transport of freight is 4 times as efficient as truck and 63 times as efficient as air transportation using Btu's per ton-mile for comparison.

Industry uses more energy than any other consuming sector. In the U.S. industries use about 40% of the total consumed. Two-thirds to three-fourths of all the energy used in manufacturing goes to six highly consumptive industrial groups: food processing; paper; chemicals; petroleum refining; stone, clay and glass products and the primary metals including steel and aluminum. Chemicals are the energy intensive industrial group which has grown the most since 1960. Their annual growth rate was 11.9% while manufacturing as a whole grew 7.9%. The U.S. consumption of electric power more than doubled between 1960 and 1970. The share of coal, oil, natural gas and uranium used to generate electricity rose from 15% of primary energy use to 25% in that decade.

--continued page 10

The high energy consumption of Americans is the result of many things. One reason is that energy was a bargain compared to other items. The rate structure invited consumption. Also, advertising promoted energy using items such as cars, air conditioners and petro-chemical products. Our interstate highway system facilitates a to travel and truck transport. Public expenditures for road and airport construction promoted a shift away from railroads. Investment tax credits and steadily rising wage rates encouraged industry to expand with energy intensive capital equipment. Suburbia was made possible in part by highways, federally guaranteed loans for homes and income tax breaks for homeowners. Suburban living has resulted in the soaring use of gasoline for commuting and increased use of other energy for single family dwellings.

Meanwhile, energy production has not kept pace with energy use. In 1950 oil from the Middle East cost so little that it could be delivered more cheaply in the U.S. than domestic oil. In the 60's U.S. oil exploration declined. There were few new fields discovered. The biggest was the North Slope of Alaska. Toward the end of the decade of the 60's environmental concerns emerged, especially after the Santa Barbara oil spill. Concurrently, production in the older U.S. oil fields began to peak out. Oil refining failed to keep pace with the growth of energy use. Only two new refineries have come on line since 1970. Other factors involved in production lagging behind use were the Coal Mine Safety Act, the Clean Air Act, the depletion allowances, the regulation of natural gas and the price controls in 1971.

Presently the U.S. imports 43% of all oil supplies. The best current analysis shows that total world supplies of oil will begin a permanent decline in less than thirty years. Thirty-six months after the 1973 Arab OIL embargo the U.S. is more dependent than ever on foreign oil and will remain so the rest of the century.

Next to oil, natural gas is the nation's largest primary source of energy. Natural gas has supplied more than half of the rising demand for fuels in the 1950's and 1960's. Now we are faced with numbers showing present gas reserves will only meet the current annual demand for about 11 years with no expansion to meet growth.

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) announced Nov. 15 that the U.S. should have enough fuel for this winter even with the continuing natural gas shortage provided the weather and economy are normal. The FEA forecasts a nationwide natural gas shortage of 18%. Residential customers will not be cut back, but commercial users who were 4% short last year will be 6% short this year. Industry which was short 19% nationwide last year will be missing one-fourth of their natural gas this year. Electric utilities will see their shortage increase from 45% to 51%.

We hope these facts stimulate an interest in the LMV energy study. Reports in future VOTERS will cover energy and foreign policy, energy and the environment, price of energy, role of industry and government, energy alternatives and the national energy policy. Please save these VOTERS for reference.

Sources: Energy: The New Era by S. David Freeman
Exploring Energy Choices: Energy Policy Project,
Ford Foundation
St. Paul Pioneer Press, Nov. 15, 1976

--Dweena Sandifer
484 - 0575

This article will summarize some of the various sources being explored to replace oil and natural gas, and the time periods in which the sources are likely to be utilized.

COAL

There are 1.7 trillion tons of coal in the U.S., potentially more energy than petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, and tar sands combined.

The techniques for converting coal into synthetic natural gas, gasoline and other liquid fuels do exist, but there are other difficulties for this energy source:

1. The cost for the conversion to clean energy is approximately twice the prices paid for oil and gas.
2. No synthetic fuel plants based on coal are being built, and
3. Environmentalists are concerned because of dirty emission (SO_2) from the coal conversion processes, the disturbed land, water table pollution, and the equipment necessary to take care of these environmental problems.

Even if conditions above were satisfactory, the movement to use coal has been hampered by problems such as, should the oil companies be allowed to have ownership of coal as well as oil; who is to have the risk and management--industry or government; and will there be governmental subsidies?

SOLAR ENERGY

One of the most desirable reasons for harnessing the sun is that there is no pollution problem.

Solar energy can be used or collected in many ways. The early solar collectors were flat plates, used to collect the sun's heat and then transfer the heat to water. This required large storage tanks. More recently solar apparatus has become more sophisticated. There are Fresnel lens' which collect and concentrate the sun's rays 500-1,000 times, tracking devices which allow total use of sunlight, parabolic reflectors to guide the light to solar cells etc.

Other ways to use solar energy include a solar powered station 22,300 miles above the earth, with solar cells channeling electrical energy to a microwave generator which sends microwaves to collecting stations on earth and a solar furnace which heats water and splits it into hydrogen and oxygen; the hydrogen can then be used as a fuel to supplement natural gas.

Energy storage is a problem for cloudy days. Currently lead-acid batteries which can store a 4-day supply of energy are being used, and some of the newer solar cells are effective in dim light which would help eliminate storage problems.

The biggest problems with this energy source are the cost in building the solar facilities (\$5,000-\$7,000 per home) and money for research (85% of the money available goes for nuclear power research.)

GEO THERMAL

Another source of energy is steam which comes from below the surface of the earth, up through cracks which can then be harnessed to a turbo-generator. This source of energy is being used already to heat and cool homes, and grow food in green-houses near the current sources west of the Rocky Mountains.

The source of heat is radioactive elements creating temperatures of 1,200 - 1,500° F., 20 miles below the earth's surface. The heat comes up through cracks

--continued page 13

ENERGY - Article No. 2 (Geothermal) continued

in the earth, heats water, and under pressure the water turns to steam which can then be harnessed.

There are apparently other low-grade forms of geothermal energy yet to be discovered which may not be limited to the western half of the U.S. and with proper techniques their sources could be tapped.

The drawbacks to geothermal heat are that the sources are near volcanic activity, the energy must be used near the site, there is an uncertainty to the life of the sources and legal taxation problems.

Environmental problems include waste water disposal, settling of the land, and some gas (H_2S) emission.

NUCLEAR POWER

Nuclear Power is thought by some to be the main power source when oil and gas run out. There are two kinds of nuclear power to consider.

One source of nuclear power is called the Breeder Reactor, which produces more fuel than it consumes. The breeder reactor works by taking atoms of uranium and plutonium and splitting them to yield neutrons and heat. The heat is then used to drive turbine generators.

As with other energy sources, there are problems with this source. The cost of construction for breeder reactors has doubled since 1967, so many orders for them have been cancelled.

Environmentalists oppose breeders on grounds of public health and safety, in terms of radioactive debris and fear of explosive accidents. Also, plutonium is carcinogenic and causes genetic damage.

One thing in favor for the breeders is that little land is disturbed. To provide fuel for 1,000 megawatt power plants, breeder reactors disturb only .05 acres of land per year compared with coal which disturbs 200 acres of land per year.

The other source of nuclear power is called Fusion. This involves taking isotopes of hydrogen (deuterium) and fusing them together to create energy. This is the same principle as was used in producing the H bomb.

The source for deuterium is sea water. It has been calculated that in one cubic meter of seawater (264.2 gal.) 400,000 kilowatt hours of energy can be produced.

If a practical controlled thermonuclear reactor can be built, there should be enough energy for "millions of years." Right now there is no reactor because of difficulty in containing the high temperatures and avoiding escape of radioactive particles.

IONIC

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) is a process which involves the movement of gases through a magnetic field. The ions in the gases are then directly converted to electricity. This conversion to electricity from ions is low in pollution and high in efficiency (50-60%) compared with the 40% efficiency of turbo-generators. The source of ions is the atmosphere, and although still experimental, shows promise in the near future.

--continued page 14

SOLID WASTES

In 1975, the national cost for the collection and disposal of refuse was over \$6 billion; this was the third largest expenditure from local revenues. In addition to the dollars spent for the 125 million tons of garbage we produce, the cost in terms of Btu's consumed was 5 million for disposal. For these reasons alone, the reclamation of wastes is desirable.

The various methods of waste conversion range from direct combustion to anaerobic digestion to yield gases which can be used as energy.

The uses of wastes range from fertilizer to fuels. The city of Milwaukee has already begun a plant to handle all that city's garbage to provide boiler fuel. Other cities are expected to take similar steps in the future. The main problem with solid waste disposal is finding a market for the products.

WIND POWER

It has been predicted that by the year 2,000 wind power could yield 1.5 trillion kilowatt hours of electricity (equal to the total electricity consumed in 1970.)

Wind power would not only turn windmills, but would also return to service the wind-powered ships called "Dyna Ships."

Since wind patterns can be charted, it is estimated that 72% of the time the winds in the north Atlantic would propel ships; auxiliary engines could be used for windless stretches. Storage of energy for windless days in commercial and residential use of wind power would be in batteries or reservoirs. Wind generators could also be used for the electrolysis of water to yield hydrogen (synthetic fuel.))

Presently only Australia and Switzerland manufacture home sized wind generators so these are not now readily available, but are looked at for use in the next decade. The cost at that time should be competitive with nuclear plants. If developed on a large scale, our energy resources may be as one person put it "blowin' in the wind."

PEAT

Peat is a partially decayed vegetable matter immersed in water, and although it is not a primary national alternate energy source, it is important to Minnesota. Minnesota has 7 million acres of peatland which if burned directly could supply the state's energy for the next 50 years.

Peat gasification is being studied as a process to replace the dwindling natural gas supply.

In addition to peat, other alternative energy sources for Minnesota include solar energy, wind, solid waste and nuclear power.

TIME SCALE FOR ENERGY SOURCES

There are roughly three time periods to consider with regard to the energy sources which are available or are predicted to be available for use to relieve the energy crisis. They are:

NEAR-TERM NOW TO 1990

Coal will have to be used to relieve the pressure on petroleum and natural gas during this period. Probably both conversions of coal to a liquid which can be pumped through pipelines, and a gas to replace natural gas will have to be used. In addition to coal, nuclear reactors, municipal waste, and geothermal sources must be used to supplement the energy supply.

--continued page 15

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MID-TERM 1990-2005

By this time the breeder reactors should be in use. In addition, solar energy should reach a cost which is more reasonable, for its use and could supply 15% of the total energy; MHD, either through the conversion of coal or ionization of elements should be ready; and storage for intermittent sources should be good and inexpensive.

LONG TERM 2005-beyond

Controlled fusion is expected to supply the largest portion of energy. It is evident that many alternate sources are available to use, but to obtain our energy solutions, we need "substantial and sustained effort from universities, industrial organizations and government labs, guided by close interplay with energy system designers." (Science, Feb. 20, 1976)

Suzanne Jenkins, (484 - 7762)

Sources for article include:

1. National Wildlife, Dec.-Jan. 1976
2. Science, Feb. 20, 1976
3. Smithsonian, Nov. 1971
4. " Dec. 1972
5. Smithsonian, Feb. 1973
6. " Nov. 1973
7. " May, 1975

ENERGY AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The complexity of U.S. foreign policy and oil is mirrored in the seemingly conflicting directives that have emerged following the 1973 oil embargo. During this crisis, oil consuming nations formed an agreement called the International Energy Program (IEP). These nations pledged to share both domestic and imported oil in the event of another embargo, develop conservation practices and alternative sources of energy, and have purposful dialogue with other oil consuming nations. The second directive the U.S. put forth is a policy of total oil independence.

These policies have to be continually weighed against the effect on world economy caused by the spiraling cost of fossil fuel. The most devastating effect of higher oil prices has been world wide inflation. Inflation has had a more devastating effect on the developing nations than on the industrial nations. Although inflation has brought about higher prices and higher unemployment rates, it has not substantially altered the standard of living in industrial nations. However, in developing nations fossil fuel imports were one of the main factors in increasing agricultural production and proper food distribution. The increasing oil prices can tip the balance between subsistence and starvation in developing nations.

Another effect of the high cost of fossil fuel is the "dollar crisis". This is an imbalance in the world-wide balance of payments. The oil earning nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) totaled earnings of about \$95 billion in 1974. This is expected to increase to \$250 billion by 1980. This is almost double the total amount in monetary reserves held by industrial countries at the end of 1974. The western nations are unable to sell enough goods to pay for OPEC oil. The "petro-dollars" do not naturally flow to nations in proportion to their needs for loans to overcome balance-of-payment difficulties. OPEC nations channel most of their money into commercial banking systems of industrialized nations or into government and corporate securities and direct investment in economically strong nations.

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A third factor the U.S. must evaluate when establishing an energy foreign policy is the use of oil as a weapon by the Arabs in their disputes with Israel. Some fear that if the U.S. does not maintain a delicate balance in its foreign policies with both Israel and the Arab Nations, their disputes could bring Russia and the United States into direct confrontation.

What caused this world wide dilemma? It has its beginnings back in the 1950's when there was an over abundance of oil. To protect themselves U.S. oil companies asked the government to cut prices paid to oil exporting countries to protect domestic supplies. The oil rich countries formed OPEC during this time and have been gradually growing in strength and solidarity. In 1970 the OPEC countries were strong enough to demand expansion of production, higher prices and greater share in the profits. OPEC demonstrated it's ability to carry out these demands through the oil embargo of 1973.

The reality of the U.S. energy foreign policy of cooperation and total oil self-sufficiency is reflected in the present foreign policy commitments. We are working to reduce world demand for oil in order to break the power of OPEC to control the price of petroleum. We have entered into agreements with Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Persia Gulf States, and Indonesia which encourages them to increase production and exporting of oil in exchange for U.S. arms, nuclear power, and industrial technology. We have attempted to break OPEC's solidarity by meeting the demands of friendly OPEC nations and not dealing with the more radical OPEC states. Since the 1973 oil embargo we have increased our supply of imported oil to 40%. We continue to work with nations in the International Energy Program (IEP).

The need for a consistent workable Energy Foreign Policy is demonstrated by some of the seemingly conflicting policies we now support. A Brookings Institute report has set forth some directives for such an Energy Foreign Policy. They feel that a policy of total self-sufficiency is not realistic. We should work towards holding imports to 20-25% total U.S. requirement. We should establish world-wide safe guards for the use of nuclear energy and curtail the breeder reactor program to allow more time for proper development. The U.S. should remain flexible and preserve alternative options because of world-wide uncertainties. Cooperation with other nations is essential, but the U.S. should leave ways to protect itself if cooperation fails.

The saga of U.S. energy foreign policy continues with daily up-dating. The recent conflicts within OPEC over raising oil prices and the international solar energy pact signed December 20th are part of the continually changing energy story.

Carol MacLean, 636 - 4354

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The Price of Energy

by Shirley Bradway

Total energy use in the U.S. has more than doubled since 1950 while the population has grown by one-third. Our use of energy has been rising slightly more than 4% annually while world energy consumption has increased by 6% per year. We consume a third of the world's energy, with only 6% of its population.

During the 1960's our population increased by about 11% and the number of households by about 17%--showing a tendency for smaller households and a switch of the elderly and young adults living in their own homes (apartments). In contrast, residential energy use increased by 50%. Space heating and automobiles make up the largest part of energy expense.

Let's look at energy consumption among different income groups and the effect of prices on consumers:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Poor	\$3,000 (Ave. \$2,500)	2.6
Lower Middle	\$12,000 (Ave. \$8,000)	2.6
Upper Middle	\$15,999 (Ave. \$14,000)	3.5
Well Off	\$16,000 (Ave. \$24,500)	3.6

Taken from: The American Energy Consumer, by Newman and Day

The survey revealed that the poor and lower middle groups were similar and the upper middle and well off were similar in their findings.

The poor and lower middle income households use less fuel for heating, lighting, and cooking because they are forced to; their dwellings are modest. Most likely they live in apartments or homes with few windows. Half of the poor and a third of the lower middle must depend on a landlord for repairs and any energy conserving improvements. About 15% do not have central heating. 10% share bathrooms with another family, and 8% have no running water. Almost half of the poor do not have thermostats to control room temperature, with one-fifth of the lower middle group in this position too. Almost all poor households have a refrigerator a stove, and a tv (not likely to have frost-free or colored tv).

Well off families can afford living space, insulation, storm windows, and they have them; plus all the energy consuming devices too. Suburban households use more energy than either rural or urban ones, and families living in single family dwellings use more than those in apartments.

The energy consuming devices that save time do not save energy. Complete information is not available to consumers to compare and know energy efficiency of appliances. The following list of electric appliances show the annual kilowatt hour consumption:

Air conditioner, window	940
Clothes dryer	993
Dishwasher	363
Fan, furnace	450
Freezer (15 cu. ft.)	1,195
Freezer (15 cu. ft.) frostless	1,761
Range	1,175
Refrigerator (13 cu. ft.)	728
Refrigerator (12 cu. ft.) frostless	1,217
Refrigerator-freezer (24 cu. ft.)	1,828
Television (black and white)	362
Television (colored)	502
Washing machine (auto)	76
Washing machine (nonauto)	103
Water heater (standard)	4,219

The Price of Energy - continued-

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You may figure your own kilowatt hour consumption if you know the amperage rating of the appliance with this formula:

$$\text{KWH} = \frac{\text{Amps} \times \text{volts (110 or 220)} \times \text{hrs of use}}{1,000}$$

The cost of energy has been hardest on the poor-they are spending at least 15-20% (1973-1974) of their incomes for electricity, natural gas, and gasoline. The lower middle group is spending about 7-12%, and the well off are putting out about 5-8%. The poor are also being penalized because they are being charged more for using less energy. The rate structure of utilities encourages consumption and uses a declining block rate structure charge (the more you use, the less you pay). In 1972-73 they paid 13% more per unit of electricity and 8% more for natural gas.

Poor and lower middle households use less gasoline because they go fewer places and get better gas mileage (own older cars). The poor make up about one-fifth of all households; own less than one-tenth of all cars and use about 5% of the gasoline. The well off are also one-fifth of all households; own three-tenths of all cars and use three-tenths of all gasoline. Almost half of all poor households and 15% of lower middle households do not own a car. The poor make a slight more use of public transit or walk to work. For the majority of all household heads, public transit is not available to or from work.

In 1958 the average car got over 15 miles per gallon. By 1973 the rate dropped to less than 12 miles per gallon. The main reason has been increased auto weight. Fuel consumption and auto weight are directly related. Each model has crept upward in weight over the years. According to the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assoc. the 1974 "intermediate" size cars weigh about the same as the 1972 "full size" models. Other factors contributing to loss of fuel economy are air conditioning, power steering, automatic transmissions and emission control devices. Autos carry about 85% of all inter-city passenger traffic while railroads and buses, the most energy-efficient modes, carry only 3% of the traffic.

Utility Rate Structure

"More is better--more is cheaper," but since 1969 utility costs have been rising, instead of falling as they have done in the past. The FPC annual survey of typical electric bills for residential, commercial, and industrial users are the highest they have been in 41 years. Surveying 1,325 utilities revealed 546 had increased their base rate and 18 had decreased same. Why?

Since World War II, the use of electricity has increased at an average rate of 7% a year--a rate which was double our total energy consumption. This increase is based on per capita consumption--not on population growth. It was cheap to produce because of its flexibility to be generated from several fossil fuels or nuclear power (later).

It is economically expensive in terms of massive capital investment necessary for its generation. It is also expensive in energy terms because two-thirds of this utility is waste heat. We use only one-third efficiently while electricity is pollution-free, convenient, and efficient at the point of use; the generating station site has shown to be the highest concentrated pollution source known to exist.

The utilities success was based on growth and declining costs until about 1969. Lower rates were given for large industrial users; while commercial and residential

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users paid a higher rate for same. The term used for this procedure was called a "declining block" rate. The monthly rate charge declined as the amount increased. In 1975 industry was paying about +2¢ per kwh, commercial almost 3.5¢ per kwh, and residential users +3.5¢ per kwh. (These figures based on nationwide average for investor-owned utilities--FPC.)

In 1969 problems became apparent for utilities. Their construction costs tripled from 1967 to 1973; time requirement of construction increased from 5 to 9 years; and they were experiencing much higher interest rates. Because the use of electrical energy is very uneven during the day; half the time the nations power plants stand idle. The utility must provide electricity at all times and the peak demand time (4 pm to 9 pm) has been growing faster than the average load time. The fuel costs have jumped 44% following the Arab embargo; and nuclear fuel has been harder to get through long term contracts. Rate increases were demanded because the industry was not designed for increasing costs. After the rate hikes went into effect in 1974 consumer awareness and beginning conservation methods caused a decline of amounts. The utility showed only a 2% growth in 1975 and now the growth needed to survive is about 2.8%. (need zero growth)

What is the future for utilities? What reforms are needed? How can it be more efficient to residential and commercial users?

Environmentalists, citizen groups, state and the federal government are looking into rate reform. This entire area is about to become a major national issue. President Carter has publicly called for rate reform. In most cases, the result will mean higher electric bills for big business.

PROPOSALS:

1. Lifeline rate: A minimum rate of electricity is charged at a fixed budget price. (A specific amount, such as the first 300 kwh of power you buy in a month is provided at a below-cost rate). California has adopted this rate for electric and gas utilities designed to provide low income families with a bare minimum charge.
2. Inverted rate: based on the idea that the more power you buy, the higher the rate--which is the reverse of the traditional rate structure. This proposal was developed by environmentalists as a way of encouraging conservation.
3. Flat rate: charges one price rate; does not depend on how much or how little power you use.
4. Marginal-cost pricing: a rate reflecting the true cost of the service determined by a complex formula. Many utilities favor the theory, but do not feel it can be used efficiently. The company must calculate how much each customer adds to its operating cost; anticipate how the system must be expanded to meet growing demand; and then charge customers in proportion to their contribution to that expanding demand. Reformers are hoping this avenue will be taken in some form. Hearings have been held in Florida and are scheduled for Pa., Ill., Mo., and Co. Other states considering MCP are Massachusetts, Conn., Maryland, N. Carolina, Ohio, and California. Wis. has adopted some of the MCP elements and the New York Public Service Commission has ordered all utilities in that state to work proposals of MCP into their rate schedules. The FEA is evaluating MCP and the report should be completed in Feb. 1977--look for it.

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5. Time-of-day: (peak load pricing) a type of marginal cost pricing whereby the rate is higher during peak demand periods of the day (4 pm-9 pm) when it costs more to provide power. Both Wisconsin and New Jersey have had peak pricing programs for many years, and today some form of time-of-use pricing is used in about half of the states. Some areas are trying time-of-day pricing. Detroit-Edison Co. is charging some residential customers 2¢ per kwh from 9 pm to 9 am and on weekends. At all other times they pay 6¢. The drawback here is the cost of meters. Preliminary results from St. Petersburg, Florida show peak period electricity declined by one-third while use of off-peak power increased by about 12%. This showed an average of 15% savings on bills. Customers were charged 1.7¢ per kwh during off-peak and 7.9¢ per kwh during on-peak hours.

A survey of Michigan industries taken by Consumers Power revealed that the majority of large customers were unable to reduce usage much during peak hours. The results also revealed that industry there would need a 2-1 or greater differential rates between on-peak and off-peak rates to change customer patterns of use; instead they would consider relocating business to another state, or to closing. The large industries do not think the public will change their work habits. Consider the following: Are you willing to attend school between 10 pm and 8 am? Will you shop for groceries at night? Would a bank or law office or business stay open until midnight? How would union contracts paying hourly wage, work shifttimes, overtime, etc. have to change?

6. Interruptible rate: Will give a cheaper rate if customer agrees to do without power when the utility is pressed. This is available to some industrial customers now by private utilities in 15 states, mostly in the East, also by the TVA, and the Bonneville Power Administration. Reformers would like to see this rate given to residential customers.

Does society have an obligation to protect those who are hurt by shortages and price indreases? If yes, by what mechanism?

1. Expand the FHA loan program with incentives for repair and rehabilitation on low value homes with emphasis on energy conservation?
2. Support the National Conference for Building Codes and Standards, especially standards for energy conservation in building.
3. Support reform of utility rate structure.
4. Regulatory agencies that handle energy matters should have regulations excluding persons with special interests in them. More consumers and minority groups need to be included on such boards.
5. Support federal research for energy efficient appliances. Appliances should have energy efficiency ratings--truth in energy labeling.
6. Support "Truth in Energy" legislation so that buyers of cars will be given information as to car weight and miles per gallon of gasoline.
7. Support a federal tax added to the state license tax for all cars over 2,750 pounds. This federal tax to be used for public transit.

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ENERGY

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Conflicts between uses of air, water and the land arise throughout the United States because we use "dirty" methods of producing energy and we consume more energy than any other people in the world. The kinds of difficulties confronting us can be seen in the case of the Four Corners where Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona meet.

The problem was created by Los Angeles' demand for more electric energy, a demand that had doubled in nine years. The city already had an air quality so low that she was reluctant to burn even clean fuels (cleanest is natural gas, then oil, then coal) to generate more electricity. On the other hand, the Four Corners area had everything; clean air, coal and water, and a weakened economic base that made people vulnerable to an environmentally despoiling decision. The results will finally be six power plants, which when equipped with fully operative air pollution control systems will emit 73 tons per day of particulates, 942 tons of sulfur oxides and 1,701 tons per day of nitrogen oxides into the Southwest, amounts equal to the combined daily pollutant totals for Los Angeles and New York City.^{1C, p14} The greatest percentage of power will go to Los Angeles; other power will conflict with an intended use, pumping water for irrigation, because the power plants require vast amounts of water for their own cooling processes. In the North Central Plains area of Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas another 42 mine-mouth generating plants and two gasification plants are planned for the consumption of some of the vast reserves there. Another essentially "clean" section of the country is being permanently altered so that large Midwestern cities can have more power.

Barry Commoner says:

"There is a built-in conflict between the biology of the ecosystem and the thermodynamics of the present energy sources. Fossil fuels generate energy only when they are burned, producing temperatures that are not otherwise encountered (except for occasional volcanoes) in the earth's natural systems. The substances that are produced at these abnormally elevated temperatures--such as sulfur dioxide from coal-burning plants and nitrogen oxides from automobiles as well as power plants--are not normal constituents of the environment and therefore tend to be incompatible with the living things that have become adapted through evolution to that environment." ^{26, p215}

This survey deals with energy/environment conflicts at the most direct level: in the production, transportation and consumption of the energy sources themselves.

I. Conflicts arise in the production of fuels.

Oil: There is growing evidence that some of the most toxic elements in oil are water soluble and are retained by ocean life. Drilling on or near bays, estuaries and salt marshes, "the incubators and pantries of ocean life" takes on additional seriousness since 500 square miles of wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico have already been lost to dredging and filling for pipelines and other oil-related activities. Drilling along the Arctic Coast will be especially hazardous. Spills will darken ice, causing it to melt. Melting changes wind and rainfall patterns. While the Gulf is calm and shallow, the Atlantic is stormy and deep.

Major onshore impacts of offshore drilling have been seen in Northern Scotland; fast growth with accompanying demands for schools, housing, roads and utilities, excavation of wetlands and marshes for building and storage space, and the development of high energy-consuming industries nearby. All of this would come to rural

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areas least able to cope with rapid change. The Council on Environmental Quality has ranked new leasing areas according to risks to marine, coastal and human environments. The greatest risk is to 1) the Gulf of Alaska, 2) the Southeast Atlantic Coast and 3) the Northern Baltimore Canyon Trough.

Coal: The U.S. has huge coal deposits concentrated in Appalachia, the Central Midwest and the Western Plains. Where coal can be reached with heavy equipment it is being stripmined at the rate of 153,000 acres per year. In the past many mines were left open and leached dangerous chemicals into groundwater and streams. "Surface mining without reclamation removes the land forever from productive use; such land can best be classified as a national sacrifice area." Land that has been strip-mined can be reclaimed, depending upon the effort (dollars) applied to the task, but there is little evidence that it can be brought back to its original use. In fact, any reclamation requires water for reseeding, and the Western Plains are essentially arid.

Much of Illinois' high sulfur coal lies under rich corn-producing farmland; because man cannot reconstruct nature's land, Illinoisians are left with the choice between corn and coal. In the national perspective the issue becomes more serious. Only 11% of the US land surface is suitable for crop production; much of that is lost annually (1.25 million acres) to urban sprawl and highways.

It is likely that oil shale development will be halted by its huge water requirements in an area that is dry. Coal gasification schemes require massive amounts of water also, and produce noxious air pollutants.

Uranium: The production of uranium for nuclear power plants is dangerous to miners. A radioactive gas, radon, exists in uranium mines and causes high rates of cancer.

Hydropower: Nor are dams and reservoirs for hydropower environmentally "Free". They alter downstream ecology as well as that in the lake area behind them. Many have been constructed in haste in ill-conceived locations and without environmental assessments. Examples of ecological and human disasters are the Aswan Dam in Egypt whose backwaters have become the spawning ground for a dangerous parasite and the Teton Dam in Idaho which ruptured, killing fourteen people. Because they are most productive in deep canyons with small streams only public outcry has kept dam construction from Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge in North America.

II. Conflicts arise between energy transport and the environment.

Oil: In transportation there is again the problem of keeping oil out of the seas. Oil tankers are notorious for spills and leaks, for running aground and breaking up in high seas. The record spill was off the Coast of England in 1968 when Torrey Canyon spilled 29 million gallons. Most recently the Argo Merchant ran aground off the coast of Nantucket, threatening the George's Island fishing industry. To this date there is no way of cleaning up spills in rough seas, nor is there a way of getting financial remuneration for damages to fish and wildlife or industries dependent upon them.

No one knows what the long term effects of heating the Alaskan tundra with a warm pipeline will be, nor what impact a line break in this fragile earthquake-prone area would have. At the port of Valdez there are even greater dangers because of near constant fog and violent storms. The equivalent of five supertankers will pass in and out of that port every two days transporting Alaskan oil. Here spills will be ecologically disastrous.

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Transmission lines: Energy is also transported along transmission lines that are projected to be 500,000 miles long taking seven million acres of land by 1990. There are questions about the safety of exposure to the electric fields around the wires. Some Minnesota farmers are greatly threatened by the building of these lines today.

Nuclear energy: Transporting nuclear rods for reprocessing and moving nuclear wastes pose serious threats to the total environment of man, for the danger of exposure to radiation exists while the materials travel any route. Many feel that the greatest threat facing mankind is in the handling of plutonium, the most lethal long-lived poison used in the breeder reactor. It is the raw material for atomic bombs. Plutonium is worth \$10,000 per kilogram and is therefore an attraction to thieves. It would be vulnerable to hijackers in shipment and storage, the more so depending upon increased use of the breeder reactor for sources of power.

III. Conflicts arise between energy consumption and the environment.

Types of Air Pollutants Released by the Combustion of Fossil Fuels (5:d, p.183).

Type	Annual U.S.(Millions of Tons)	Source
Carbon Monoxide	151	Automobiles
Sulfur Oxides	33	Power Plants
Hydrocarbons	37	Automobiles
Nitrogen Oxides	24	Automobiles
Particulate Matter	35	Industrial Plants

The Automobile: It uses approximately 25% of our total oil consumption and causes approx 60% of our air pollution. It causes photochemical smog which damages vegetation and threatens those with lung or heart disorders. Long term pollution effects are still not known. Autos dispel lead which accumulates in bone and deadly carbon monoxide.

Electric Power Plants: Electrostatic precipitators remove particulates from power plant emissions, but sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides are still thrown to the winds in all but a few locations. Sulfur oxides corrode and dissolve metals, stone, fabrics and precision instruments. They are brought to the earth with rain and fall into streams where they are deleterious to fish. In humans sulfur oxides interfere with self-protective mechanisms in the lungs. Operating with other agents and factors they could be fatal to someone with emphysema or heart disease.

Thermal Problems: Electric power plants, whether fossil-fueled or nuclear, require large amounts of water for cooling. The increasing number of plants (in Minn. alone 10-16 new plants are projected along the Mississippi, Red, Minnesota, St. Louis, and Rainy Rivers), raises the existing threat of increasing water temperatures. A small change in water temperature causes a major shift in a waterway's ecosystem. In dry years like these we will see increasing numbers of conflicts over water uses for cooling electric power plants, irrigation, home uses, manufacturing and recreation.

Nuclear Threats: Currently there are 13 million cubic feet of low-level radioactive wastes in temporary storage in the U.S. ^{61a} Because wastes will remain radioactive for hundreds of years, it has been suggested that the only safe disposal would involve shooting them to the moon! Regions and states want the power from nuclear plants, but no one seems to want the wastes.

Long-Term Effects: Perhaps greater cause for concern than all of the above individual pollutants are the long-range and large-scale effects of burning fossil

fuels. Scientists look for changes in atmospheric temperatures because of increased carbon dioxide emissions which may double between 1970 and 1990. Heat released by the burning of these fuels threatens the very radiation balance of the earth.

IV. Policies for the Future.

The production, transportation and consumption of non-renewable fossil fuels, hydropower and nuclear energy pose major environmental hazards. What policies should guide us as we come to grips with the current energy shortage and hear of the need to dig more coal, explore more of the continental shelf and relax air pollution constraints on the burning of high-sulfur coal?

Don't panic, adjust! is a good motto. First, aware of the fact that we pollute our air, destroy land and water--vital renewable resources that can produce food indefinitely--when we mine, transport and use current energy sources, we should proceed with great caution in the pursuit of more power of the same.

Our greatest energy source at hand is conservation. Each time electrical demand is reduced by one kilowatt hour, three kilowatt hours of primary energy is left unburned at the power plant. Each time groups of people increase the load factors and switch to high efficiency transportation (trains, buses) they lessen the drain on oil, the demand for drilling and the ecological damage that accompanies it.

While we conserve, we can evaluate our energy uses that have created the demand that power companies are determined to meet. Electricity for what? Kitchen gadgets, manufacturing of throwaway containers, taconite production for more steel for more autos? Oil for what? Home heating or "gas-guzzling dinosaurs" (Senator Percy's definition of large American cars), medicines or plastic wrap?

We can demand an increase of energy productivity. Transportation takes 1/4 of our energy, but the efficiency of total energy expended by the auto is only between 6% and 9%. Likewise, electric utilities consume 27% of the primary energy sources but the electricity produced is equal to only 8.7% of that consumed. "Indian build small fire and stand close. White man build big fire and stand way back."

Responsibility for the solution of energy/environment problems such as those faced in the Four Corners, the North Central Plains and the continental shelf belongs to a unit broader than a town or county. Needed are comprehensive plans for energy development based on carefully weighed priorities for energy use. Among the choices should be that of getting by on less power.

There are those who feel that nuclear energy should be a source of last resort; after all, what social institutions can promise to last long enough to safeguard the wastes? Others say that land that cannot be reclaimed should not be stripped.

Environmental repercussions of high energy usage are international for air and water do not know political boundaries. While lesser developed countries rush to purchase nuclear energy systems, some question how nations with low technical expertise can possibly safeguard radioactive materials. The huge capital investments required eliminate the possibility of pursuing new energy modes more applicable to the needs of developing societies.

Finally, we must get on with finding energy alternatives that work with nature rather than against it and hopefully offer dividends to everyone, not just to the highly industrialized. Today solar power offers the greatest hope as a pollution-free energy source.

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ENERGY LEGISLATION

In 1973, the Arab countries placed an embargo on oil and the sudden increase in prices forced U.S. residents to face questions their use of energy and about ways to lessen dependence on imported oil. Preaching, teaching, and threats have made some short lived changes but it will take legislative action to make greater changes in usage patterns. Fifty-five miles per hour was easy to remember when gasoline was scarce and the price was sky-rocketing but it seemed unnecessary two years later when there were no lines at the gas station and the price had stabilized. It took a law to keep people traveling at the 55 mph rather than the gas guzzling 70 mph.

That was a piece of legislation designed to conserve energy through careful usage. In the brief summary that follows of the two major energy bills passed by Congress in the last session, we can see that conservation is encouraged through rate structure, informative labeling, efficiency standards.

Conservation Standards for New Buildings	PL94-385 directs HUD to develop within 3 years energy efficiency standards for new residential and commercial buildings. Sanctions (denial of federal assistance or loans) would be by congressional resolution when found necessary.
Conservation Incentives for Existing Buildings	PL94-385 also includes \$2 billion in federal loan guarantees as incentives to insulate existing commercial buildings and apartments--\$200 million in federal grants to states to insulate homes occupied by low-income persons. --\$200 million demonstration project to encourage homeowners to winterize their homes.
Utilities Redesigning Rate Structure to encourage Conservation	FEA Extension Act PL94-285. FEA must (1) develop proposals for improvement of electric utility rate design (including load management techniques, marginal cost of service/time of use, rate making policies that discourage inefficient use of fuel and rates or other regulatory policies which encourage reliability) (2) fund rate demonstration projects, (3) intervene upon request in proceedings of utility regulatory commissions, (4) provide financial assistance to state offices of consumer services.
Energy Conservation in Industry and Government	PL94-163 directs FEA to set voluntary energy efficiency improvement targets for the country's ten most energy consumptive industries, and directs the President to develop and implement a 10 year energy conservation program for the federal government. It authorizes a 3 year \$150 million program of federal grants to states in developing programs to reduce their consumption by 5%. \$105 million is provided to help states pay for public information programs.
Energy Labeling	PL94-163 requires labeling of cars (1977 models and on) to indicate fuel economy performance. It authorizes FEA in cooperation with FTC to set up energy testing, labeling, and standards for major home appliances. The FEA is to set up efficiency targets of at least 20% by 1980 over similar products manufactured in 1972.
Transportation	PL94-163 sets up mandatory federal fuel efficiency standards for new automobiles: 18 mpg in 1978 19 mpg in 1979 27½ mpg in 1985 Manufacturers falling short of these standards could be fined.

There are many tough problems and areas of study to be pursued: tax structures and distribution systems, true inventory of resources, present practices in industry and home, transportation systems, and use of renewable resources. This is going to take a citizenry that believes conservation will pay, a fearless Congress and a well organized administrative body. The organization of the Federal Energy Administration created in 1974 was a step towards better administration of the energy crisis. Now there is talk of a Department of Energy which will combine the FEA, Energy Research and Development Administration, Federal Power Commission, Energy Resources Council and other agencies.

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ENERGY LEGISLATION --continued--

On the Minnesota state level, the Omnibus Energy Conservation Bill passed during the last session includes such items as:

- 1) establishment of performance standards for solar energy equipment,
- 2) creation of an energy Conservation Information Center,
- 3) \$200,000 contingency fund for research and development projects,
- 4) \$200,000 for a survey: state, university and local buildings to determine where retrofitting is feasible,
- 5) \$100,000 for a study of air conditioner labelling and prohibition of gas pilot lights which is to be completed by March of this year,
- 6) \$50,000 for the Minnesota Energy Agency to photograph buildings with infrared camera to determine heat loss areas.

In an address at the University, Gov. Perpich called for homes to be brought up to an energy efficiency level before they could be sold restricting outdoor display lighting, eliminating gas pilot lights by 1979, funding a study of nonpolluting methods of burning coal, funding studies on solar and wind energy and the development of ways to reduce state energy usage in its vehicles. It will be interesting to see if the Legislators will be more willing to act on conservation measures this session than they were in the last session.

Sources:

Report from the Hill, Nov. 1976

Capitol Letters, April 12, 1976

U.S. News and World Report, Jan. 10, 1977

Millie Haugan