

The following is a list of some of the more significant community issues addressed by this/these station(s) for the quarter specified. This listing is by no means complete, nor is the order in which these issues appear intended to imply any degree of priority or significance of the issues.

QUARTERLY ISSUES/PROGRAMS LIST FOR STATION(S) (call(s)) 1ST 2ND 3RD 4TH Quarter of 2015 (Year)

ISSUE DESCRIPTION:	PROGRAM SEGMENT:	DATE/TIME:	DURATION:	DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT:
Example: New beach alert program	Peggy's 7:00AM Newscast	6/12/07	:45	Avid PB: Mayor McCollum urges council to pass law

1. see attached documents
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____



GOLDEN VALLEY COMMUNITY BROADCASTERS
KZFR COMMUNITY RADIO 90.1 FM

341 Broadway, Suite 411
PO Box 3173
Chicago, CA 95927

RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

DATE: 11/10/15
PROGRAMMER: Chris Nelson
PROGRAM NAME: Eco-topia
TIME SLOT: 6p-7p

Q4
RECORD ISSUE
2015

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

Recently published book, There is Still Time by author. He discusses the current path humans are on that is based on on developmental & psychological reasons why we ignore impending climate crisis. He lays out govt, business, media etc. supports to the negative future outlook. In the second part he explains what needs to shift.

GUESTS:

Peter Seidel is a retired environmental architect & author

LENGTH OF DISCUSSION(S):

45 min



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KZFR COMMUNITY RADIO 90.1 FM

341 Broadway, Suite 411

PO Box 3173

Chico, CA 95927

RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

DATE: 11/18/15
PROGRAMMER: DANA SUZUKI
PROGRAM NAME: ONE WORLD MUSIC
TIME SLOT: 12:30-3pm

ISSUES DISCUSSED:
350.ORG LOCAL GROUP FORMED
CLIMATE CHANGE INT & LOCALLY
PARIS TALKS

GUESTS:
JAKE DAVIS

LENGTH OF DISCUSSION(S):



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 341 Broadway, Suite 411
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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date: 11/20/15
 Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson + Guillermo Nash
 Program: Peace + Justice
 Time Slot: 11:30 - 1p -

Issue(s) Discussed:

1) military recruitment alternatives ; censorship + access to information
 2) homelessness - interviews pre-recorded in Chico P.D. + Clem, a homeless man + a 9th grad newly in shelter + an 11 yr. old who puts it all together - Rain + Peter address ordinance that criminalize homeless + issues brought up in the pre-recorded interviews. "As human beings we all want to be safe." Also discussed transgender youth - Remembrance Day today.

Guest(s):

Chris hosting - 11:30-12 Charles Witherton - Peace Panel Project; Carter Tucker
Guillermo hosting - 12- Rain Scher + Phillip Hoffman, Food Not Bombs, Safe Space

Length of Discussion(s):



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 341 Broadway, Suite 411
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 Chico, CA 95927

RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date 12/4/15
 Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson
 Program: Peace & Justice
 Time Slot: 11:30-1p

Issue(s) Discussed:

11:30 Climate Change, climate activism, being engaged with what the concerns are including militarism - used example of Beale AFB & action there.
12:00 Code Pink Cuba Delegation to Guantanamo + the Abolition of Foreign Military Bases Corp as well as other Code Pink activism.
12:30 Crunch Nestle Bottled water plant demonstration / the privatization of water & the links to other activism + issues.

Guest(s):

11:30 Sharon Delgado, Methodist Minister Nevada Co Earth Justice
12:00 Alli McCracken, Code Pink East Coast Natl. Director
12:30 Nuno Oliveira - activist, Crunch Nestle

Length of Discussion(s):

30 min each w/ music segues



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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date 11/2/15
Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson
Program: Ecotopia
Time Slot: 6-7 p.

Issue(s) Discussed:

Young school local activists discuss climate
change topics

Guest(s):

Meagan Fisher - FWR climate change organizer
Clare } Chico 350.org
Jake Davis
Kevin Killian

Length of Discussion(s):

~15 min each - w/ pledge break



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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date: 12/14/15
 Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson
 Program: Peace + Justice
 Time Slot: 11:30 - 1p

Issue(s) Discussed:
Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Iran, Afghanistan,
Morocco — All the issues that have destabilized
+ the possible path to peace
Chico Youth Court — What it is + what it
hopes to do.

Guest(s):
Stephen Zunes — Middle East Scholar,
Prof UCSF
Tami Ritter — Chico City Council member
 Glenn Co Family Court

Length of Discussion(s):
1h Prof Zunes
1/2h Councilmember Ritter.

Record of Public Discussion
Ecotopia #353: Best of the Year
Date: 12/29/25
Programmers: Susan and Stephen Tchudi



Turn on Flash Drive

Station ID: This is KZFR, 90.1, FM, listener supported community radio for the Sacramento Valley, the Foothills, and Beyond. Up next, Ecotopia looking at some of the major news stories of 2015.

Music #1: Theme

Steve: This is Ecotopia on KZFR, and this is our last program of 2015. As we look toward the new year, we want to remind you of our "mantra" and mission: exploring ecosystems, *environmental, social, technological*. We see these ecosystems as intertwined, and each week we make connections among environmental concerns, social justice, and science and technology. I'm Stephen Tchudi.

Susan: I'm Susan Tchudi. Tonight, in the spirit of the approaching new year, we want to take a look at each of those Ecotopian domains and share some mostly good news about what is happening in each. (There is plenty of bad news about the environment, social justice, and technology, but tonight we are going to generally stick to the positive.)

Steve: We'll take up each area in order—environmental, social, technological—and close with some brief comments about integrating all three in Ecotopia.

Susan: Underwriters

Steve Disclaimer: The opinions expressed on Ecotopia do not necessarily express the views of the staff, Board of Directors, volunteers, or programmers of KZFR.

We'll take a short break and be back to explore some positive stories about the environment.

Music #2:

Part I: Environment

Susan: This is Ecotopia, and tonight we are looking at some of 2015's best stories about the environment, social justice, and science and technology.

In our opinion, the biggest environmental story of 2015 was COP 21, known better as the Paris Climate talks. The talks attracted huge numbers of people, in addition to the national representatives actually negotiating the agreement. There were over 50,000 participants and 25,000 official delegates, all sharing plans, strategies, and insights for responding to climate change. Nations were asked to submit plans in advance, but there was real doubt that 196 national plans for reducing carbon emissions could end in agreement.

But according to the Sierra Club, the two weeks of negotiations "exceeded expectations. The new global climate change agreement establishes a revised goal of keeping average global temperature rise "well below 2 degrees Celsius," sets up a clear mechanism for countries'

greenhouse gas reductions to be revisited every five years, and, for the first time, commits every nation-state on Earth—196 different entities—to do something to address this collective threat.”

Steve: We closely followed the climate talks with three related interviews, including one from Paris with EarthJustice attorney Erika Rosenthal, who confirmed the Sierra Club assessment that the “agreement in many ways falls short of what we need to avoid catastrophic climate change. . . . [Y]es, the agreement is insufficient.” BUT, the Paris Accords mark a real turning point in history. The era of climate inaction is over; the era of climate action has begun. The hard work of getting to a 100 percent clean energy economy starts now.” We find it stunning that 196 nations could come together for any agreement. <http://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/2015-6-november-december/green-life/top-ten-environmental-stories-2015#8>

Susan: The biggest key to avoiding climate change is eliminating carbon fuels. And the cars we drive and the heat we use are just the tip of the iceberg, so to speak. This year there were good signs of stepping back from reliance carbon fuels. In November, President Obama announced that he would not approve the Keystone pipeline. President Barack Obama’s rejection of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline marks one of the biggest victories for the U.S. environmental movement in years. As the Sierra Club explains, “The president’s decision removes a potential threat to the Great Plains’ groundwater. It stems the sludgy tide of Canadian tar sands, an especially dirty source of crude oil that would, if fully extracted, accelerate global climate change.” It also marks the effective action of groups like the Sierra Club and 350.org to organize and engage in civil disobedience to achieve results.

Steve: Likewise, ^{And} in Canada, the new prime minister, Justin Trudeau, has already shown that his country is headed in a new direction. The Sierra Club reports that Trudeau has banned oil tankers off of the north coast of British Columbia, effectively killing the proposed Northern Gateway tar sand pipeline. He renamed the Environment Ministry the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Canada also played a vigorous active role in the Paris climate talks. <http://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/2015-6-november-december/green-life/top-ten-environmental-stories-2015#8>

Susan: And while this next report isn’t necessarily good news about environmental health, it is good news about how good journalism can discover scientific coverup and get to the truth. According to the Sierra Club, this fall, several news outlets (working independently) broke the news that oil giant ExxonMobil had known as early as the 1970s that carbon dioxide emissions were fueling the greenhouse effect—and yet the company continued to wage a political and media campaign to cloud the public’s understanding of climate science. . . .

Steve: [Inside Climate News](#) reported that in 1977 an Exxon scientist reported to senior management that “there is general scientific agreement that the most likely manner in which mankind is influencing the global climate is through carbon dioxide release from the burning of fossil fuels.” And the [Los Angeles Times](#) revealed that even as the Exxon board was publicly dismissing climate science as “very unclear,” company researchers were examining whether global warming would facilitate oil exploration in the Arctic Ocean.” ExxonMobil has continued to sow confusion about climate change, obfuscating what they knew to be the real impact of carbon emissions. (In our technology segment, we’ll be telling you about some of the good news in clean energy.)

<http://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/2015-6-november-december/green-life/top-ten->

Susan: Here's some more bad news reported by the Washington Post: You've heard the news about honeybees. "Beepocalypse," they've called it. Beemageddon. America's honeybees are dying, putting honey production and \$15 billion worth of pollinated food crops in jeopardy. The situation has become so dire that earlier this year the White House put forth the first National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators, a 64-page policy framework for saving the nation's bees, butterflies and other pollinating animals.

Steve: The trouble began in 2006 or so, when beekeepers first began noticing mysterious die-offs. It was soon christened "colony collapse disorder," and has been responsible for the loss of 20 to 40 percent of managed honeybee colonies each winter over the past decade. But since 2008 the number of bees has increased, as a result of the work of Bee Keepers. "[B]eekeepers have devised two main ways to replenish their stock. The first method involves splitting one healthy colony into two separate colonies: put half the bees into a new beehive, order them a new queen online and voila: two healthy hives."

Next week on Ecotopia, we'll delve more deeply into the history and current status of bees, interviewing Gene Kritsky of Mt. St. Joseph University, who has traced bee culture back to early Egyptian culture. And we'll talk to an area beekeeper about the current state of bee health and the bee industry.

Susan: We'll have more good news later in the show. But we do have to acknowledge bad news that will continue to have impact. 2015 was the hottest year on record. And here in California, the drought we've experienced is the most severe in 500 years. The Washington Post reported a research paper on "an analysis of blue oak tree rings in the state's Central Valley [that] showed that the amount of mountain snow California relies on for moisture hasn't been so low since the 1500s. That was around the time when European explorers landed in what became San Diego, when Columbus set off on a final voyage to the Caribbean, when King Henry VIII was alive.

Steve: The Post reports that "A team of researchers embarked on the study in April when state officials announced they had found 'no snow whatsoever' in the Sierra Nevada mountains for the first time in 75 years of measuring. The research showed the level of snowpack is actually the lowest it has been in five centuries."

The Washington Post adds that "the news keeps getting worse. A study by scientists at NASA and Columbia University said California was one of several states in the Southwest facing a mega-drought that could last up to 30 years if greenhouse gas emissions are not dramatically curtailed by 2050." Even with the good news from the National Weather Service that Central California should have wetter than usual conditions, the temperatures should continue to be warmer than usual. "A study by scientists at Stanford University said a future of more-frequent drought in California is a near certainty because temperatures are increasing at a time when precipitation rates are steady, allowing heat to overwhelm the moisture."
<http://www.weather.gov/arx/winter201516outlook>
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2015/09/14/scientists-say-its-been-500-years-since-california-was-this-dry/>

Susan: With global climate change rightfully dominating the news, it's easy to overlook the positive news. Here are some stories that give us hope. They are reported in GreatNews.com.

The EPA website reports that "On August 3, 2015, President Obama and EPA announced the Clean Power Plan – a historic and important step in reducing carbon pollution from power plants that takes real action on climate change. Shaped by years of unprecedented outreach and public engagement, the final Clean Power Plan is fair, flexible and designed to strengthen the fast-growing trend toward cleaner and lower-polluting American energy. GreatNews.com notes that "EPA would let states and utilities meet the new standard with different approaches mixing four options including energy efficiency, shifting from coal to natural gas, investing in renewable energy and making power plant upgrades. Other compliance methods could include offering discounts to encourage consumers to shift electricity use to off-peak hours."

<http://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/clean-power-plan-existing-power-plants#rule-history>

Steve: China saw levels of two common air pollutants improve modestly in the first half of 2015, environmental group Greenpeace East Asia said recently. Average levels of PM2.5 - particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers that can penetrate deep into the lungs - fell 16 percent in the first six months from a year ago, the group said, adding that sulfur dioxide levels also fell 18 percent. "The fall in coal consumption is the principal reason for recent improvements in air quality," said the group's climate and environmental campaigner, Dong Liandai, in a statement. [However] Beijing, the capital, was ranked as the region with the third-worst levels of PM2.5, behind neighboring Hebei province and central Henan province, . . . Amid growing public disquiet about smog and other environmental risks, China has declared a war on pollution, vowing to abandon a decades-old growth-at-all-costs economic model that has spoilt much of its water, skies and soil. . . . Reported by PlanetArk.org
<http://planetark.org/ark/73454>

Susan: In the interviews that we've done with many local and national environmental leaders, one thing we've heard again and again is that people cannot rely on governments to make the changes we need. Communities large and small can and do take action to improve their environments.

In researching for this program, we discovered Global Greengrants, an organization that funds environmental grassroots action around the world. Their website tells us that "the organization creates opportunities for individuals, foundations, and corporations to invest in local leaders and communities to protect people and the environment, restore places and ways of life that have been harmed, and transform systems to create a sustainable future." We were inspired by their top stories of 2015 that show how people and communities working together and with support can achieve local goals. Some of us believe that it is these small community achievements that will ultimately save the humans and creatures of the Earth.

Steve: The impact of this grassroots work has been recognized with the United Nations Development Programme Equator Prize. Six current and former Global Greengrants grantees are among the 20 winners of this year's which recognizes outstanding grassroots work. Here are a few of the inspiring stories of grassroots action and change from around the world:

In Nigeria: Shell announced it would compensate the Niger Delta community of Bodo for spills in 2008 that devastated people's land, water, and health. This was just two of the countless spills in the Delta, which equal one Exxon Valdez spill every year. Multiple Greengrants to the Ogoni Solidarity Forum in Bodo have helped the community address spills and seek

compensation. With the U.N. recommending \$1 billion to clean up the Niger Delta, there's still a long way to go, but Shell's payout was an important step.

Susan: In Indonesia: ^{Green} Our grantee AMRTA Institute for Water Literacy won a major victory against water privatization in March. For over a decade, local Indonesians have fought against World Bank-supported water-privatization policies. This year saw two victories: First, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia ruled that the water privatization law was unconstitutional. Then, a court in Jakarta canceled one of the biggest water privatization schemes in the world.

Steve: In Colombia: Indigenous and Afro-Colombian people achieved a big victory for their rights and health in April. For 21 years as part of a joint War on Drugs program with the United States, Colombia dusted glyphosate, the main [ingredient in RoundUp](#), over farmlands and communities. They intended to eradicate coca plants, but the herbicide also killed crops and exposed millions of people to the highly toxic chemical. A \$5,000 Greengrant helped Aso Manos Negra research just how harmful glyphosate is. Last spring, the [World Health Organization](#) declared that glyphosate is "[probably carcinogenic to humans](#)," and the Colombian government stopped aerial fumigation for good.

Susan: In India: A small grant helped the Handloom Weavers Development Society educate traditional handloom weavers to use healing Ayurvedic dyes in their fabrics. Chemical dyes are a huge problem in India because the industrial textile industry indiscriminately dumps leftovers into rivers and landscapes, polluting drinking water sources and ecosystems. The group used the grant to train 1,500 weavers; identify medicinal plants, and produce a documentary about toxic pollution. Its work received international recognition in [Time](#), the [BBC](#), and the [Guardian](#).

Steve: In South Sudan: ~~In Yei County~~, as in other impoverished regions of the world, women in huts and shacks breathe polluted air from wood-burning stoves they use for cooking. And reliance on wood for burning contributes to deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions. Founded by women and youth, the Forum for Community Change and Development, used a Greengrant to train more than 100 influential women community leaders to use energy-efficient stoves. They report this has cut fuel use in half, reduced deforestation in nearby forests, improved air quality within the community, and reduced the incidence of violence against women, who no longer have to walk for hours and at night in search of fuel.

Susan: In Guatemala: In October, after three decades of work and struggle—and multiple Greengrants—Maya Achi villagers finally received partial reparations for a 1982 massacre that slaughtered more than 400 people for opposing construction of the Chixoy Dam. This first check was just one of \$20 million that will go to 33 communities where people were flooded out, killed, and robbed of their rights.

Steve: In Ecuador: The Achuar people live in a pristine, roadless area of the Amazon. Passionately committed to protecting their homes and the Earth, the Achuar have resisted logging, oil extraction, and mining for decades. In order to continue their efforts and develop without harming their forest home, they need affordable transportation. With the help of a \$5,000 Greengrant, the Achuar are developing a solar-powered river transportation system, the first ever in the Amazon basin.

Susan: In Tanzania: Traditionally, the Maasai people of East Africa grazed their cattle and moved over vast areas as needed. As their grazing lands have been divided and sold, or

taken for parks, the Maasai have been forced to restrict their movements. Now their lands are overgrazed, climate change-induced drought is resulting in water scarcity, and the cattle are dying. With our support, a community organization dug 65-foot wells and installed a solar-powered drip irrigation system to increase crop yields. Now the people can supplement their pastoral lifestyle by growing cash crops sustainably.

Steve: In China: Green Qilu works in the Shandong Province to increase awareness of and engagement in the water pollution crisis, targeting both the public and the offending industries. [With Global Greengrants' help](https://www.greengrants.org/2015/12/02/10-environmental-wins-2015/), citizens have developed a Pollution Information Transparency Index, which scores the industries in Shandong's cities on their pollution monitoring. The group deploys volunteers to dumping spots to test the pollutant levels, log the results in a public online database, and post permanent signs displaying legal contaminant levels. Green Qilu's approach is a diplomatic one that's built strong relationships with stakeholders. Grassroots efforts such as community river walks, school trips, and family outreach are ongoing and critical to Green Qilu's mission, and have already rendered Shandong the leading province for pollution monitoring.
<https://www.greengrants.org/2015/12/02/10-environmental-wins-2015/>

Susan: There's much more environmental good news out there, but we hope this selection of articles has helped make the point that despite the threat of climate change, there are many, many good people working to solve environmental problems.

We'll take a short break and be back to talk about positive stories concerning social justice.

6.22
Music #3

Part II: Social Environment 2015

Steve: This is Ecotopia on KZFR. As we emphasized at the beginning of the program, environmental, technological and social issues are inextricably tied to one another. One obvious example is climate change. Poor countries are already suffering consequences of climate change, and those impacts will only get worse.

Susan: According to The Guardian, "People who are socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally or otherwise marginalised are especially vulnerable to climate change," [a UN climate panel] said.

One impact is through the reduction in crop yields, which leads to higher prices. "The story is that crop yields have detectably changed. As time goes on the poor countries that are in the warmer and drier parts of the planet will feel the crop yield decreases early," said Michael Oppenheimer, professor of geosciences and international affairs at Princeton University. . . . "People who were already disadvantaged, more of them are going to be suffering from malnutrition," he added.

In a further cruel twist, the report said climate change would also make it harder for developing countries to climb out of poverty. . . . It already has. Maarten van Aalst, director of the Red Cross climate centre and an author of the report, said the agency was already seeing evidence that the poor were being hit hardest in weather-related disasters. "It's the poor suffering more during disasters, and of course the same hazard causes a much bigger

disaster in poorer countries, making it even poorer," he said.
<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/31/climate-change-poor-suffer-most-un-report>

Steve: But there is good news. Attendees of the COP 21 believe there is hope. Not only did the talks attract attention around the world, but also having 196 countries sign onto the agreement was an unprecedented event in the history of the world. And there is wide agreement that everyone needs to move faster and more radically than the agreement calls for. And despite great vagueness as to who will foot the bill, the developed countries have at least owned up to the fact that developing countries hard hit by climate change will need financial and technological support.

Susan: Despite the concerns of global warming and food supply, one of the best-news stories of 2015 is the dramatic fall in global poverty over the past two decades, according to Jim Yong Kim, writing in The Guardian, November 2015. "For the first time ever, the percentage of people living in extreme poverty – now defined as living on less than US\$1.90 a day – is projected to fall below 10% this year, to 9.6% of the world's population."

Steve: "Unprecedented [economic growth](#), especially in China, has allowed hundreds of millions of people to escape poverty. But to effectively end extreme poverty by 2030 – the goal of the World Bank Group and our 188 member countries – our aspirations must be higher still. Many tough decisions will have to be made before we can become the generation that ends extreme poverty," Jim Yong Kim writes.

~~"The question we ask today is how developing countries can progress in the face of slow global growth, the end of the commodities super-cycle, pending interest rate hikes, and capital flight from emerging markets? For the largely middle-income countries in East Asia and the Pacific, the challenge in this unfavorable global environment is to sustain growth, improve social services and protect the vulnerable. The Pacific Islands will also need to ensure stronger public finances in order to be best prepared for the impacts of climate change and future economic shocks."~~

Susan: Jim Yong Kim asserts:
"Our overarching strategy, based on more than 50 years of experience, is that three things must happen:

- ← Economic growth must lift all people. It must be inclusive.
- ← Investment in human beings is crucial – especially investing in their health and education. Malnourished and poorly educated children will never reach their full potential and countries, in turn, will fall short of their economic and social aspirations.
- ← We must ensure that we can provide safety nets that prevent people from falling back into poverty because of poor health, economic shocks, or natural disasters.

.....
In a slowing global economy, governments must invest in quality education, health, sanitation and electricity for all, alongside effective social insurance policies that protect the vulnerable—not as an afterthought, but as a core part of their growth strategies.

.....
<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/nov/03/the-best-news-in-the-world-we-have-made-real-progress-towards-ending-extreme-poverty>

Steve: Our social environment feeds our health . . . or our illness. Some social problems seem intractable. Virulent intolerance and racism—a continuing struggle in American history

—has been exacerbated by the participation of American leaders and wanna-be leaders. Calls from Donald Trump and other GOP candidates for the exclusion, surveillance, or registering Muslims have aggravated the fears—and intolerance--of Americans. The good news is that many Americans are standing up and speaking out. Faith-based groups, individual Americans, and journalists are speaking against this poisonous rhetoric. In the Huffington Post, Craig Considine, sociologist and writer, contributed an open letter that called on American's better selves.

Susan: His letter begins:

"My fellow Americans,
With Islamophobia rising in the U.S. and with Donald Trump promoting [Hitler-esque policies towards Muslims](#), we must make a strong stand. The time is ripe for Americans of all backgrounds to join in solidarity with their Muslim neighbors. It's time for a million man march in Washington, DC.

Over the last few weeks, I have watched this country spiral out of control. Islamophobia has gone mainstream. Some of my Muslim friends have reached out to me and shared their thoughts, views, and experiences. These aren't easy stories to listen to or digest. No American - let alone any human being - should live in a climate of bigotry and fear. I see great hope in this kind of march. It would be an interfaith, intercultural, interracial, intereverything march - with Muslims leading the way. Muslims, Jews, Christians, atheists, Buddhists, Hindus... everyone. White, black, brown... everyone. A diverse group of people coming together to stamp out racism and promote constitutional rights.

Steve: Considine continues:

America isn't perfect. It never has been and it never will be. But we do have a pretty good Constitution. We haven't always respected it, but that doesn't mean we shouldn't now. Let me be clear:

Banning Muslim immigrants from coming to America is Un-Constitutional
Creating a surveillance system for Muslims and Muslims only is Un-Constitutional.

Forcing Muslims to carry special ID's is Un-Constitutional.

Monitoring mosques - and even shutting down mosques - is Un-Constitutional.

Firebombing mosques is Un-Constitutional.

Hating someone because of their religion is Un-Constitutional.

The Constitution gives all citizens freedom of worship, freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, and separation of Religion and State. It's time we start living up to our principles."

The entire letter is worth reading. You can find it at: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/craig-considine/million-man-march-in-solidarity-with-muslims_b_8757568.html

Susan: Columnist for the New York Times, James M. Blow, asked three prominent leaders to identify their top social justice stories of 2015. Henry Louis Gates Jr., Michelle Alexander and Dan Savage had a number of common stories on their lists:

All three laud the growth of the Black Lives Matter movement. Dan Savage comments that "Democratic presidential candidates are responding [to Black Lives Matter] with solid policy proposals, not platitudes, and some bad cops — homicidally bad cops — may actually face justice, all thanks to a new generation of activists, black Twitter, and cellphone video. But there's still a long way to go to curb police violence." Michelle Alexander adds: "The uprisings in Baltimore proved that the Black Lives Matter movement would not be contained to a handful of cities — nor would it be limited to situations in which unarmed black men were killed by white police officers in cities run by whites."

Steve: All three—Gates, Alexander, and Savage—praise The [Supreme Court's 2013 decision](#) in the United States v. Windsor — which overturned the odious Defense of Marriage Act — and set the stage for the court's 2015 Obergefell v. Hodges decision, which found that the Constitution protected the right of same-sex couples to marry. A one-two punch that secured the right to marry for all in the United States."

Susan: Michelle Alexander and Dan Savage agree that the push for a \$15 minimum wage is an important renewal of a labor movement. Michelle Alexander observed that the "Fast-food strikes widen into social justice movement. As wealth inequality reached a new zenith and austerity programs were debated around the world, what may have been the largest ever demonstrations for fair wages in the United States occurred and the protests went global."

Steve: Readers of this New York Times article responded with some of their own top social justice stories, including:

Family Homelessness in Cities: This doesn't make the same headlines exactly, but the persistence of family homelessness (and in many cities, homelessness in general) and effects of gentrification in larger cities is a major social justice issue. Younger, more affluent people are moving into traditionally Black neighborhoods, slumlords are selling properties for a profit and leave people with limited options. Are we going to continue to leave our fellow citizens behind, or are we ever going good to realize that a vibrant society depends on everyone, not just the privileged?

Susan:

Voting Rights: I'm surprised that no one included what is, by far, the most important social justice issue this year, and in the past several years. No right is more fundamental to fair and equal treatment than the right to vote. Civil rights leaders began with voting rights because little could be achieved without the right to vote. Voter id laws have gone viral in the states, and they disenfranchise the poor disproportionately. It disturbs me that intelligent people give precedence to the Confederate flag, a narrowly applicable change in minimum wages, and the resignation of the Mizzou President. It's the little people who have lost the vote. Social justice is about the little people, not grand gestures.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/24/opinion/the-top-social-justice-stories-of-2015.html>

Steve: We'll add one more story—one of the saddest of our time—the war in Syria. The conflict, which started in 2011, as a part of the Arab Spring, escalated into a Civil War and then expanded and exploded. According to the BBC, "More than 250,000 Syrians have lost their lives in four-and-a-half years of armed conflict, which began with anti-government protests before escalating into a full-scale civil war. More than 11 million others have been forced from their homes as forces loyal to President Bashar al-Assad and those opposed to his rule battle each other - as well as jihadist militants from Islamic State.

The war is an environmental disaster as well as social, as high tech weapons, of which the U.S. is the largest exporter, find their way via the black market into the hands of terrorists, militias, rebel groups, the Islamic State, and others.

Susan: Overall, an estimated 12.2 million are in need of humanitarian assistance inside

Syria, including 5.6 million children, the UN says.

In December 2014, the UN launched an appeal for \$8.4bn (£5.6bn) to provide help to 18 million Syrians, after only securing about half the funding it asked for in 2014. By a year later, it was less than **half funded**. A **report published by the UN** in March 2015 estimated the total economic loss since the start of the conflict was \$202bn and that four in every five Syrians were now living in poverty - 30% of them in abject poverty. Syria's education, health and social welfare systems are also in a state of collapse."

Steve:

The story is complicated: What started as a civil war and has swelled into a proxy war with different countries and conflicting interests using the situation to their advantage requires looking back through the four years. For a brief history of this conflict, go to <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>. There are many ways to provide support. Here are a few: Doctors Without Borders, OxfamAmerica, UNICEF, International Red Cross, and Save the Children. You can also go to PRI.org (Public Radio International) for more suggestions.

Susan: We'll take a brief break and return to discuss some of 2015's top stories in the area of technology.

Music #4:

Part III: Technology

Steve: This is Ecotopia on KZFR and in this segment, we will turn to some major news from 2015 in the area of science and technology.

We begin with some positive news—though some with which we will quibble—from Nobel Prize winning economist and New York Times columnist, Paul Krugman, who wrote a Christmas day op-ed called: Things to Celebrate, Like Dreams of Flying Cars. He opened by expressing some concerns about the failure of technology to improve life. He writes.

Until the 1970s, almost everyone believed that advancing technology would do in the future what it had done in the past: produce rapid, unmistakable improvement in just about every aspect of life. But it didn't. And while social factors — above all, soaring inequality — have played an important role in that disappointment, it's also true that in most respects technology has fallen short of expectations.

Susan: However, Krugman continues,

Over the past five or six years, ... — or at least this is how it seems to me — technology has been getting physical again; once again, we're making progress in the world of things, not just information. And that's important....

So far, we were in agreement with Krugman, for technology, as he points out, has been more about cell phones and video games than the human condition. But, with his next paragraph, our reading ground to a halt.

Steve: Writing of *positive* technology advances, Krugman said:

But now we're witnessing a revolution on multiple fronts. The biggest effects so far

have come from fracking, which has ended fears about peak oil and could, if properly regulated, be some help on climate change: Fracked gas is still fossil fuel, but burning it generates a lot less greenhouse emissions than burning coal.

Susan: Fracking, Paul? Are you kidding? We, along with a number of letter writers to the *New York Times* as well as Frack Free Butte County see fracking as the worst of technology, a heavy handed, environmentally destructive contributor to global warming that is being promoted by the oil and gas megaliths that have lied to us, polluted our shores, and made exorbitant profits.

Steve: Paul Krugman partially rescued the article, in our view, by writing:

The bigger revolution looking forward, however, is in renewable energy, where [costs of wind and especially solar](#) have dropped incredibly fast. . . . But now we can see the shape of a sustainable, low-emission future quite clearly — basically an electrified economy with, yes, nuclear power playing some role, but sun and wind front and center. Of course, it doesn't have to happen. But if it doesn't, the problem will be politics, not technology.

Susan: But, again, we balked at the inclusion of nuclear energy in Krugman's equation and felt that Nobel Prize winner or not, Krugman threw a wet blanket over his own positivism with his uncritical acceptance of fracking and nuclear power.

http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/25/opinion/things-to-celebrate-like-dreams-of-flying-cars.html?rref=collection%2Fcolumn%2Fpaul-krugman&action=click&contentCollection=opinion®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=collection&_r=0

Steve: So we looked elsewhere and discovered an article by Dan Chiras in *Mother Earth News*, and he asks the question, "Can Solar Power the World?" His unequivocal answer is, "Yes." He cites the work of several scientists in *Scientific American* who present a plan

...that would enable the United States to switch from coal, oil, natural gas and nuclear power plants to centralized P[hoto] V[oltaic] systems. According to their estimates, their plan could supply 69 percent of the country's electricity and 35 percent of its total energy by 2050. This, they assert, would require a subsidy of \$420 billion from 2011 to 2050 to pay for the infrastructure and make it cost competitive. Compare that to what we have spent in the Middle East trying to secure oil. But could solar electricity every provide 100 percent of the U.S. or world's electrical energy needs?

Susan: However, Dan Chiras continues, we do not need 100% solar, even though the sun easily provides enough energy to take care of the world. But—as they say on TV commercials—there's more. Other alternative energy sources are quite practical now and can contribute to the energy needs of the world, without oil or nuclear:

Wind turbines could also provide a significant amount of electricity to power our future, perhaps even more than P[hoto] V[oltaic]s. There's enough wind in North and South Dakota to meet all of America's electrical energy demands.

Geothermal and biomass resources could contribute as well. Biomass is plant matter that can either be burned directly to produce heat to generate steam that's used to

make electricity or converted to liquid or gaseous fuels that can be burned to produce electricity or heat. Hydropower will continue to contribute to the energy mix in a renewable energy future.

Steve: Chiras concludes by saying that "oil, natural gas, coal (burned as cleanly as possible) and nuclear energy" will continue to be part of the mix, but it's clear that over the long haul, if we are to save the planet, we can comfortably depend on renewable non-polluting non-poisonous forms of energy. <http://www.motherearthnews.com/renewable-energy/can-solar-power-the-world.aspx>

Susan: And there's more to hope for from technology. *Alternative Energy News* covers new systems being developed or actually in play that show technology that can benefit humankind. <http://www.alternative-energy-news.info/> For example:

In an effort to reduce China's harmful and plentiful greenhouse gas emissions, Chinese company **Sifang** (a subsidiary of **China South Rail Corporation**) has developed the world's first hydrogen powered tram. The tram took two years of research and development to complete, and will be powered entirely by **hydrogen fuel cells**. Since this is a **tram** and not a train, the top speed will only be 70 kilometers per hour and it will be used in urban areas only. It is designed to carry 380 passengers. The tram will take 3 minutes to refuel and will have a 100 kilometer range. The company says the main benefits for cities will be cleaner air and reduced operation costs. The only emission will be water. It will not produce nitrogen oxides, as the temperature of the fuel cells will be kept under 100 degrees Celcius.

Steve:

A French company called **New Wind** is installing tree-shaped wind turbines at the **Place de la Concorde** in Paris, France. The company's founder, Jérôme Michaud-Larivière came up with the idea while in a Paris square, when he "saw the leaves tremble when there was not a breath of air." He hopes the trees can be used to exploit small air currents flowing along buildings and streets, and could eventually be installed in people's yards and urban centres. He is the first to admit the efficiency of the trees is low compared to more consistent currents higher up, but believes the £23,500 trees are more viable and less intrusive than 'monstrous' **conventional wind turbines**. The 26 foot high trees, which use tiny blades inside the 'leaves', could potentially be profitable after a year of wind speeds averaging 7.8 mph. They can generate electricity in wind speeds as low as 4.5 mph.

Susan: France, according to *Alternative Energy News*, has also installed wind turbines on the Eiffel Tower and passed a new law requiring all new urban buildings to include solar on their rooftops. You can see videos of all these innovations at the website: [alternative-energy-news](http://www.alternative-energy-news.com).

Steve: From *Alternative Energy News* comes innovations concerning recycling of carbon dioxide. Author Jon Wixom says:

A number of projects have been carried out to determine the viability of capturing CO₂ before it gets into the atmosphere, compressing it as much as possible and storing it deep in the ground forever. But several companies are now attempting to put the wasted gas to good use instead of simply burying it underground....Carbon capture doesn't come cheap though, and in some parts of the world it may cost upwards of

\$90 to recover valuable, useful carbon from just one ton of smoke. However, a variety of useful carbon products can be made with the carbon recovered from this process, so the costs can be offset....

Susan:

A handful of companies are also getting creative in the ways that carbon dioxide is used once it is captured from coal plant fumes. Dry CO₂ cleaning, for example, is a new and innovative technology that utilizes recycled carbon dioxide in a number of creative industrial applications.

This technology uses the gas for cooling machine tools, cleaning complex medical instruments and electronic devices, selective extraction and even eco-friendly dry cleaning. The solutions can be applied in a number of different industries including solar energy, fiber optics, original equipment manufacturing and semi-conductors. The added environmental benefit is that it helps manufacturers avoid using and disposing of millions of gallons of water.

Steve: The uses Wixom described are not exactly environmentally neutral—soft foam mattresses, for example, generate landfill issues—but it is encouraging to see smart minds at work on what to do with all that CO₂ we humans are generating.

Susan: Other new projects described in Alternative Energy News include: Floating solar panels that can be placed on lakes and ponds, both reducing evaporation and generating power...

Steve: A playground carpet—sort of like astroturf—that uses undercarpet plates to collect the footstep energy created by people running—pounding the turf—and turning that into electricity....

Susan: New efforts to collect the massive amounts of energy from waves and tides: platforms that rise and fall with the water and power generators....

Steve: Several pedal powered electrical generators for laptops and small electric motors, plus a solar power-assisted tricycle and several ergonomic, streamlined bikes that use less human energy and can reach higher speeds than traditional bikes.

Susan: And there is a global movement to produce wooden bikes from renewable resources.

Steve: And something called the The Autocanoe, a mostly-wood Pedal Powered Amphibious Recumbent Tricycle and a Roadable Pedal Canoe!

Again, check alternative-energy news to see pictures and videos of these gizmos. They won't end climate change, but they are a great illustration of what technology at its best and most creative can do.

Susan: Looking to the future, Mike Adams has written in Natural News about technological possibilities that can serve humankind. He advocates a Global Electronic Library that would combine all the available knowledge on the planet - all books, periodicals, newsletters, journals, newspapers, web pages, spoken word, and more - into a single, searchable resource available to everyone on the planet. Of course, last week we interviewed Zev Lowe of WorldReader, which already is combining solar technology and e-readers to bring huge

libraries to people in developng countries.

Steve: However, on the downside, and showing how technology can be used in frivolous ways, the "Mink" is a 3d printer that generates makeup. People can scan a color they want for their facial base and the printer will squirt out makup in that exact color. This is not a joke, folks. Just google Mink 3d Makeup Printer. <http://techcrunch.com/2014/05/05/mink-is-a-3d-printer-for-makeup/>

Susan: And there remains the use of technology for antiquated or downright evil ways, like the technology of war. In Army News Service, Tonya Johnson, writes that:

Liquid armor for Kevlar vests is one of the newest technologies being developed at the U.S. Army Research Laboratory to save Soldiers' lives.... The key component of liquid armor is a shear thickening fluid....composed of hard particles suspended in a liquid.... During normal handling, the STF is very deformable and flows like a liquid. However, once a bullet or frag hits the vest, it transitions to a rigid material, which prevents the projectile from penetrating the soldiers [sic] body.

Steve: While we certainly favor protecting the lives of soldiers under fire, we still ask, *Why do we continue to put military people in harm's way at all? And: Even if humankind is dumb enough to continue to go to war, aren't bullets and kevlar vests a seriously obsolete technology?*

Susan: Which allows us to bring this segment on technology to a close by recalling an interview we conducted on Ecotopia with Michael Hueseman about his book, [Techno-Fix: Why Technology Won't Save Us Or the Environment](#). He argued that we cannot depend on technology to bail us out of global warming and climate change. Saving ourselves will depend on human decisions, not planet-saving gizmos.

Steve: Which brings us to the conclusion of this week's Ecotopia and our belief in an integration of concerns for ecotopia: environmental, social, technological. We still recall Erich Fromm's wonderful 1973 book, *The Revolution of Hope: Toward the Humanistic Uses of Technology*. He said, in essence, that we cannot blame science or technology alone for the negative effects they have brought to the world. People alone are responsible for how technology is applied.

Susan: In the New Year, we'll continue to look for guests—local to global—who can identify key issues to offer integrated solutions to the extraordinary range of problems that confront humankind in the early twenty-first century.

Steve: We'd also invite you to peruse our website, ecotopiakzfr.com, and look at the range of perspectives that have been offered in previous shows. You'll find show notes, recordings of programs, and a resources page where we catalog materials, individuals, and organizations that point the way to a better future.

Susan: Underwriters

Steve: Promos

Susan: This has been Ecotopia on KZFR. I'm Susan Tchudi.

Steve: I'm Stephen Tchudi. Thanks for Listening.

Theme Turn off Flash Drive

Record of Public Discussion
The Real Issue: Successful Community
Date: 23 December 2015
Programmer: Stephen Tchudi



Station ID: This is KZFR, 90.1, FM, listener supported community radio for the Sacramento Valley, the Foothills, and Beyond. Up next, The Real Issue

Music #1

This is The Real Issue on KZFR. I'm Stephen Tchudi, sitting in for Sue Hilderbrand. Tonight's program is entitled, "Successful Community."

In an era when the idea of "community," of simply getting along with and helping out one's neighbors is sometimes difficult—and all one has to do is read the letters to the editor of most any newspaper to get a sense of discord—it's useful to look at two organizations and groups of people that are doing important work showing how *community* can function at its best.

In the first part of the program, I will be talking with Stacy ^{Wear} and Gerard Ungerman, who have created a program called "Respectful Revolution." They have toured large sections of ^{US} North America seeking out people who are doing good works in their community and hearing their stories. We'll hear several of those stories tonight, and I will ask Gerard and Stacy a difficult question: "What do you think makes people 'do the right' thing, selflessly, in their communities."

And in the second half, I'll talk with Leslie Johnson, Sheldon Praiser, Bob Trausch and Donn Forgy of the Chico Housing Action Team, which operates Safe Space in area churches and provides overnight shelter for the homeless during the cold and wet winter nights. CHAT is also working to acquire and create structures where homeless people can find more permanent shelter.

Underwriters

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed on The Real Issue do not necessarily express the views of the staff, Board of Directors, volunteers, or programmers of KZFR.

I'll take a brief break and be back to talk with Stacy Wear and Gerard Ungerman about their Respectful Revolution.

Music #2:

~6:06 pm You're listening to The Real Issue on KZFR; I'm Stephen Tchudi, sitting in for Sue Hilderbrand, and my topic tonight is *Successful Community*. With me in the studio now are Gerard Ungerman and Stacy Wear, who have created a project called *Respectful Revolution*. Their website reads: "Most would agree that our world is suffering from a lack of respect - for the planet, for each other, for ourselves. The good news is that this is changing. A revolution is taking place. *Respectful Revolution* invites you to discover and be inspired by fantastic people who choose to build, through action, the kind of world we are all longing for."

That is an inspiring statement in itself. Welcome Stacy and Gerard.

--I'm sure a great many of our listeners are aware of *Respectful Revolution* and have attended your video screenings and other presentations here in the NorthState. But let me begin by asking you to describe the project—how it got started and what you are doing. [Steve's notes: origins, travel by motorcycle, videos, interactive web site <<http://www.respectfulrevolution.org/>]

--You have found—discovered, located—amazing people wherever you have gone. How do you find these people? What and who are you looking for? Do you have particular “criteria” you are looking for in a person or a story? [This points toward a question I want to ask later: What drives people to do the “right thing”? to become a Respectful Revolutionary?]

--Let's hear several of those stories. [We'll probably have time for three, depending on length. You can retell stories or tell about people or we can play the audio from the videos. After each one, I'll invite you to talk a little more about his person or her/his work. How is it making a difference in the community . . . in the world?]

--Can an individual make a significant difference?

--**6:25 PM.** I now want to ask the question I alluded to earlier. Having seen and talked with all these people, can you see common elements in what makes them tick? Why do people do good things? Do you find discouragement among some people and how do they deal with it?

--Please tell us about your future plans and tell us again how people can access your work. <http://www.respectfulrevolution.org/>

--And lastly, this project costs money. How can people contribute to *Respectful Revolution*? [<<http://www.respectfulrevolution.org/#/you>> newsletter, contribute]

Thank you Stacy and Gerard for being with me tonight and for your amazing and dedicated work. I'll take a short break and be back to talk with more amazing people from the Chico Housing Action Team.

6:30 Music

Part II: **CHAT**

This is *The Real Issue* on KZFR. I'm Stephen Tchudi, sitting in for Sue Hilderbrand.

My topic tonight is *Successful Community*, exploring how we can build community in a time when there is a staggering amount of conflict and stridence in the world. With me now in the studio are Leslie Johnson, Sheldon Praiser, Doynn Forgy, and Bob Trausch of the Chico Housing Action Team, which has the mission of ensuring that “every person in our community has access to fair and adequate shelter and sanitation.” Welcome.

--Many of our listeners are aware of the excellent work being done by CHAT, but please begin by refreshing us about the history and purposes of your group. When did you begin? Why? [Identify voices.]

--CHAT has several projects under way:

1) Let's begin with Safe Space, which is currently in operation and has been providing overnight housing for the homeless in this cold and wet weather. How does the program work?

...Donn Forgy: You have used the Safe Space program. Could you tell us about your experiences?

...What churches are participating? What does Safe Space provide? What have been some of the issues or problems that you have encountered? Please describe the need for volunteers and how people can assist. [Safe Space is a "wet" shelter. What does that mean?]

2) One of your early projects with CHAT was to create "tiny houses." Please tell us about the tiny house concept. Where have tiny house villages been created? What problems do organizers face when they try to create a tiny house village? What's the status of that project?

3) Recently CHAT was able to lease a house in Chapmantown and you are housing 4 (?) people there. What is the structure of the project? Who is the lessee? What rent do you collect? How do the residents of the house organize their community? Can this sort of lease/rent program be self supporting?

4) If you have news about Subud, let's include it here. What are the plans and hopes? How will the space be used?

--Sunday's Chico *Enterprise Record* had a front page story about care for the homeless in Chico, discussing Safe Space, Stairways, the Torres Shelter, and the Jesus Center. To what extent do you think these spaces are sufficient? What more is needed in the community? Can/should there be direct support from the city and county? [Should the city build a shelter? open a camping area?]

--[I won't ask you about the Red Meters unless you care to comment. Many people, and I'm among them, think the red meters stigmatize the homeless. There is also question about where the money collected will go: Is CHAT on the list to receive those funds? What do you think about the project?]

--We've mentioned volunteering at Safe Space as one way of helping out CHAT. But the project also costs money, and this comes entirely from individual contributions. How can people contribute to this cause. <www.chicohousingactionteam.org> Also through the North Community Foundation <nvcf.org>

Thank you Leslie Johnson, Sheldon Praiser, and Donn Forgy and Bob Trausch for being with me tonight. You are doing incredible work to make ours a successful community.

Underwriters

Music #3:

You've been listening to The Real Issue on KZFR. I'm Stephen Tchudi. Thanks for listening.

Music #4:

Announcements



GOLDEN VALLEY COMMUNITY BROADCASTERS
KZFR COMMUNITY RADIO 90.1 FM
341 Broadway, Suite 411
PO Box 3173
Chico, CA 95927

RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

DATE: 9/18/15
PROGRAMMER: Chris Nelson
PROGRAM NAME: Peace + Justice
TIME SLOT: 11:30 - 1p

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- 1) Syria - Regime change, IS, drone strikes, Refugees crisis. What can be done?
- 2) Nuclear history - Environmental justice, Linus Pauling lawsuits of 1950s + 60s, Navajo's + the health effects of nuclear legacy. 70th Anniversary lessons.

GUESTS:

- 1) Stephen Lendman - writer, columnist, radio host
- 2) Linda Richards - historian, author, lecturer

LENGTH OF DISCUSSION(S):

- 1) 25 min
- 2) 15 min



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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date: 9/10/15
Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson, Grace Earterson
Program: 'It's your body'
Time Slot: 5:00-6:00

Issue(s) Discussed:

- History of Abortion & the founding of Women's health specialists.
- Services offered.
- Cardiovascular health and the Nurses health study.

Guest(s):

Length of Discussion(s):

- 30 minutes - Grace and Chris, talking about issues surrounding women's health.
- 30 minutes - Chris talks about Cardiovascular health.



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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date 9/18/15
Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson, (subs)
Program: The Real Issue
Time Slot: Wed. 6-7

Issue(s) Discussed:

CHAT - Chico Housing Action Team plans for
winter shelter for local homeless; starts a new 5 bdrm.
house to house 5 people; cars to look for tiny
houses land, & plans a benefit.

Peace Institute CSUC: "Prisoners as Capital,
Friends as Captives & Persons as Property" Pre-recorded
interview by Sue Haldebrand.

Guest(s):

Bob Trausch - CHAT activist / boarding member
Michael Coyte - Pol Sci Dept CSUC
Kate Transchel CSUC Hist Dept
Robt. Jones CSUC Philosophy Dept

Length of Discussion(s):

30 min - CHAT
CD - 30 min panel



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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date: 9/4/15
 Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson
 Program: Peace & Justice
 Time Slot: 1130-1p Fri.

Issue(s) Discussed:

- 1) Cost of War - Drones + Economic Justice / Kaiser Programs at the Burlington Peace + Justice Ctr. in
- 2) Nuclear Weapons at Los Alamos + Sandia Labs + historical + current disarmament needs
- 3) Campaign Nonviolence Conf in Santa Fe Aug 6-9 + Ways Campaign nonviolence can be mainstreamed + can connect the dots.

Guest(s):

- 1) Kyle Sullivan-Smith, former Chairman, Program Coordinator Burlington Peace + Justice Ctr.
- 2) Jay Coughlin, Exec Director Nuke Watch N.M.
- 3) Cathy Webster, CPJC local activist, Grandmothers for Peace

Length of Discussion(s):

25 min each

Steve: This is KZFR #1
Susan: Tonight we'll be talking about the Wild & Scenic
Steve: Our guests are Pamela Posey & Allen Harthorn in their 9th year.

From: Susan Tchudi susantchudi@gmail.com

Subject: Ecotopia on Tuesday night

Date: September 3, 2015 at 6:07 AM

To: allen@buttecreek.org, pamelab@buttecreek.org

Cc: Stephen Tchudi Stevetchudi@gmail.com, Susan Tchudi susantchudi@gmail.com

Susan: Underwriters - Short Break #2

Hi, Allen and Pamela,

I'm just checking in to confirm that the two of you will be an Ecotopia next Tuesday, September 8. Ecotopia runs from 6-7 PM. We're planning to devote the whole program to Friends of Butte Creek and the Wild and Scenic Film Festival.

In the first half of the show, et's start by talking a little about the Festival, and then focus on the goals and project of Friends of Butte Creek:

Welcome Pamela Posey and Allen Harthorn.

1. This is the 9th year for the Wild and Scenic Film Festival. Give us an overview for this year's festival. What's the theme? When? Where? How many films? Broadly what are the topics?
2. We'll talk about the films more in the second half of the show, but let's talk about the Friends of Butte Creek, the sponsors of this Festival. Who are the Friends of Butte Creek?
3. How did FBC begin? What are the goals of FBC? How does the group go about achieving its goals? What sort of cooperate efforts have you engaged in?
4. Tell us about some of the projects of the FBC.
 - PG&E DeSabra-Centerville Relicensing
 - The Stewardship Council
 - Butte County General Plan
 - Environmental Education
 - Others?

Break: In the second half of the show, we'll focus on the films of the Festival. ~~If you have contact with any of the filmmakers or people associated with the films, we could do a short interview with him/her/them.~~

1. How did the Wild and Scenic Film Festival begin?
2. How do you choose films for the Festival? What criteria do you use in selecting films?
3. How many films have you chosen for this year's Festival? A quick listing of all the films to give a sense of the range of topics/styles?
4. Which are your favorites and why?
5. Tell our listeners about the details of the evening. It's this coming Saturday, September 12. When? Where? What are the other things happening at the Festival?

Thanks, Pamela and Allen. If you have any suggestions, revision for the questions, please let me know. We'll plan on seeing you at the studio on Tuesday, September 12, a bit before 6:00 PM.

We're looking forward to seeing you and the interview.

Susan

Susan Tchudi
co-host
Ecotopia
Tuesdays 6-7 PM
KZFR 90.1
Chico

Steve: Thank you
Music # 4

Steve: Underwriters
Susan Forward Bromos

Steve:



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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

DATE: 10-8-15

PROGRAMMER: Grace Garberson, Chris Nelson, Cheyenne Gil

PROGRAM NAME: It's Your Body

TIME SLOT: 6:00-7:00

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Breast cancer research, funding and awareness!
- Environmental effects

GUESTS:

- Karuna, Breast Cancer

LENGTH OF DISCUSSION(S):

- 40m. Breast cancer action interview
- 20m. More discussion of current events and legislation.
- Played "Riverwide" from Cheryl Crow's "The Glove Sessions" & "Anything but Down"



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RECORD OF PUBLIC ISSUE DISCUSSION

Date: 10-30-15
Programmer/Host: Chris Nelson + Laurel Avalon
Program: Peace + Justice
Time Slot: 11³⁰ - 1p

Issue(s) Discussed:

17 activists from the March 2015 Shut Down Creech
non-violent civil disobedience (trespass) action
interviewed in Las Vegas in cafes, on the street, at
the courthouse & at Creech Air Force Base about why
they risked arrest to stand up to the global assassination
program.

Guest(s):

incomplete list: Shirley Osgood, Dennis Duvall, Howard Rogers,
Michael Kerr, Jerry Zawada, Robt. Majors, "R.J.", Ralph
~~Star~~, Mantha Hubert, Joann Ingle, Elsa Rossbach,
Neuro Oliveira, Razia Ahmed; Dan Oregon

Length of Discussion(s):

1-5 min each interspersed with pledge breaks