

Occupy Pittsburgh Now

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What PA's Act 13 Could Mean to You

This month OPN features four pieces that deal with controversies surrounding the natural gas extraction method known as fracking. The Marcellus Shale industry is rapidly changing the landscape of western Pennsylvania, but the legal landscape that governs how and where that industry can operate, and what rights it has versus your own rights, is changing just as fast. Many of these legal changes may appear either unimportant or too complex to gain much attention outside of a small circle of industry advocates and environmental activists, but they stand to profoundly affect every Pennsylvanian for decades to come. OPN hopes to break down the meaning of some of these legal changes to show how they impact you, your family and your neighbors.



Photo by Tom Jefferson

Ain't Gonna Frack on Maggie's Farm No More

By Patrick Young

An 80-foot drilling rig is visible just beyond the old barn at the Henry family farm in Bessemer, Pennsylvania. The rig, which sits just 4,000 feet from the edge of Maggie and Dale Henry's organic farm, is operated by Shell Oil and is drilling a well more than a mile deep into the Marcellus Shale rock formation. From there the wellbore will turn out and stretch as many as six miles underground. In a few months, Shell plans on trucking in millions of gallons of water, silica and toxic chemicals to pump into the hole to break up the shale rock and allow tiny bubbles of methane gas to flow freely back up to the surface.



Photo by Tom Jefferson

Above: The Shale fracking well near Maggie's Farm. **Below:** Maggie Henry at her Bessemer, PA farm, which is also her home.

City Councilman Patrick Dowd: Legislation Means Protection

In November 2010, Pittsburgh City Council voted 9-0 in favor of banning natural gas extraction in the city. Despite opposition from Mayor Luke Ravenstahl and other city leaders, anti-fracking advocates hailed the ban as a victory and a bold stand against top-down legislation being enacted by the state legislature that is viewed as supporting the Marcellus Shale industry.

But on September 2012, Council member Patrick Dowd, part of the original group of members who enacted the ban, unveiled 4 bills, (<http://pittsburghpa.gov/district7/about>) legislation that proposed zoning and master planning for the industry. While it does not eliminate the ban legally, the legislation would establish strict rules and community review of any proposed gas extraction in the city.

The reaction has not been kind from the many opposed to fracking in the area, with Dowd being grilled and his proposed legislation being called "a partnership with the industry." —(listen to audio of a meeting of concerned citizens with Dowd Sept. 28, 2012 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L87y-WsicJw>)

What took Dowd from what he said in 2010, "I fear what [drilling] will do to my drinking water, and more importantly I fear what this will do to my kids' drinking water," to introducing zoning legislation on fracking within city limits today?

He traces part of the change to the passage of Act 13 on February 14, 2012. "In the Act, the state said, 'We can legally take away your right to zone.' I reject that. It's entirely unconstitutional," he said.

Act 13 also rendered the Ban illegal, a fact reinforced by the Public Utility Commission's decision last month saying the local ordinance was not in compliance with state law. "But the ban wasn't going to be enforceable *before* Act 13," added Dowd. "It was a political statement, not a piece of legislation. It affords no legal protection."

Although Act 13 is currently under review by the State Supreme Court, Dowd has also come to recognize, he says, that the industry is coming and that Pittsburgh needs to be ready.

"Back when this first started, I never thought it would be an issue here in Pittsburgh. Then in 2005 we found out that Lawrenceville was leasing land to drilling companies," he said. "One way or another, this is coming."

He believes the best protection from the destructive effects of fracking is heavy regulation of the industry. The 4 bills, he adds, are designed to work together. The first would provide for the creation of "mineral extraction districts" or MEDs in the city, each of which would be required to be 40 acres in size.

The first bill also stipulates an extensive master planning process be used, which would include public meetings, then the approval of council and the mayor.

"The master planning process is designed specifically to give people a say in how these MEDs will be used," said Dowd.

As written, the creation of an MED would have to meet some extremely strict criteria. It could not create any detrimental visual, transportation, operational, or health and safety impacts, nor could it negatively impact the land's future value.

The second bill would provide for site inspections and baseline soil and water sampling, as well as further testing after extraction begins, and dictate where trucks would access the site, while the third would create use tables, or standards for how the districts would operate. These standards would include noise ordinances and fencing.

The last bill governs "related uses," like compressor stations and processing plants, which would need to be cleared by the zoning board. Drilling site operators would need to present comprehensive plans, including emergency training for public safety workers and site remediation when drilling operations ended. Bill

Dowd emphasized that the legislation is just a starting point, and that he is hoping for input. "This has more teeth than the ban, and we could add more teeth," he said. "If we do it right, this legislation could really protect people."

That is, unless the state Supreme Court upholds Act 13, which says municipalities can zone every industry except one—gas extraction.

Regardless, said Dowd, legislating the industry is the right thing for Pittsburgh to do. "It's our fundamental responsibility to do this. If we don't legislate a zoning code, even if Act 13 is struck down, we leave citizens unprotected."

The process of drilling for natural gas, known as hydraulic fracturing or "fracking," is happening increasingly across Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio and has dramatically transformed the landscape. In the small town of Dimock, Pennsylvania methane leaked into water wells creating tap water that could catch on fire after Cabot Oil and Gas fracked in the area. In Riverdale, Pennsylvania, an entire community was forced from their homes to allow gas companies easy passage to withdraw water for nearby fracking operations. And in Union Township, a local abandoned well turned into an uncontrollable flaming methane geyser after Shell fracked in the area.

Maggie Henry worries that her organic farm will be similarly devastated.

Maggie has raised eggs, poultry, and pork on her family's farm in Bessemer, Pennsylvania for the past ten years. Before that, Maggie's husband Dale ran the family dairy operation that was passed to him from his father and grandfather.

But now the Shell fracking well is putting her family farm, and her livelihood, in jeopardy.

The Henry family farm sits in the middle of the Bessemer Oil Field. Decades ago, gas and oil explorers drilled hundreds of shallow wells in the area. When the gas dried up they abandoned the wells, leaving unplugged holes in the ground. Geologists worry that fracking below these abandoned wells could generate enough underground pressure to force abandoned methane up through the wells and create an explosive methane geyser, similar to the geysers in Union Township.

But that's not Maggie's only worry.

If Shell doesn't build a strong enough well casing before it pumps the millions of gallons of toxic fracking fluid into the well, the fluid could leak out, contaminating the water table and destroying Maggie's water well. And if the millions of gallons of spent fracking fluid, known as brine, spills onto the ground when it comes back up, it's likely to contaminate the ground water as well.

Even if everything goes correctly and no fluid makes it into Maggie's drinking water, the farm is still at risk. Dozens of diesel trucks will be traveling to and from the well site every day, Shell will operate

(Continued on page 2)

No Choice in Our Fracking Commonwealth

If you listen to oil and gas companies, many of our legislators in Harrisburg and our Governor, shale drilling is a huge boon for the state, attracting jobs and money we badly need, and those anti-drilling “fracktivists” demonstrating about the environmental hazards are just nuts, anti-job. Besides, there’s no evidence that fracking is dangerous. Now there’s even a billboard and website (www.nogreenslime.com) sponsored by the Pennsylvania Independent Oil and Gas Association (PIOGA) that accuses environmental interests of spreading “slime”:

The slime peddlers come in the form of community activists, national environmental groups, academics and biased public-interest organizations. For years they have deliberately implemented a deceiving and negative campaign about oil and natural gas development to paint a more favorable picture of expensive, inefficient renewable energy.

There are efforts to systematically look at the fracking industry, such as the *Post-Gazette’s* ongoing Pipeline coverage (<http://pipeline.post-gazette.com/>). But the real terms of the debate on the fracking issue, have been set by the gas companies themselves. By sticking to a simple “misinformed tree-huggers vs. innocent, job-creating gas companies” script, they’re distracting citizens from what’s really going on environmentally. But just as important, they’re distracting citizens from the legal rights they’re losing. And these are laws that threaten to take all choice and protection away from the people who must live with the consequences of this industry.

Laws Don’t Apply to This Industry

To date, gas drillers are exempt from 7 of the major federal regulations that normally apply to other industries—including the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Act. The fracking industry has argued that they cannot report what is actually in their fracking fluid, because to do so might affect their business.

A full list:

The [Clean Water Act](#) and [Safe Drinking Water Act](#), the [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act](#), which exempts fracking from federal regulations pertaining to hazardous waste; the [Superfund](#) law, which requires that polluters remediate for carcinogens like [benzene](#) released into the environment, *except if they come from oil or gas*; the [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act](#); the [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act](#); the [National Environmental Policy Act](#); and the [Toxic Release Inventory](#) under the [Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act](#). (*adapted from SourceWatch.org*)

If you think you are being protected by our nation’s laws, think again. The gas extraction industry doesn’t have to play by these rules.

Senate Bill 367—University of Frack

Another example that seems almost ridiculous: fracking on state campuses. Even the oil and gas companies themselves are forced to admit that violations in drilling operations are rampant (<http://www.post-gazette.com/stories/local/state/report-well-drilling-violations-near-1500-for-marcellus-shale-257929/>), that “brine”—or used fracking water laced with toxic chemicals, radioactive particles and heavy with salt—does sometimes leak, spill or offgas from its containment ponds, and that sometimes, just sometimes, drilling pads explode into stories-high flames (<http://www.wtae.com/Explosion-Fire-At-Marcellus-Shale-Gas-Well-Site-Under-Investigation/-/9681798/7714474/-/aprc0b/-/index.html>). What parent could want to send their children to these campuses?

But SB 367, or the Indigenous Mineral Resource Development Act, is now law. Passed quietly by the state Senate, it allows universities to keep a share of the proceeds from any drilling or mining on their lands, rather than passing it all on to the state, even allowing a small percentage to offset student tuition.

Sen. Don White, R-Indiana, the bill's sponsor, called it “a new opportunity to generate revenue, helping students, supporting Pennsylvania's environmental protection efforts and boosting our state economy through the creation of new jobs.”

But one of the biggest reasons why state schools are short of revenue is that their state funding has been cut, by the same people who passed SB 367. It’s a nice Catch-22. Although these schools did theoretically have the right to frack on campus before, there was no incentive to, as none of the money stayed with the school. But after creating the problem, now Corbett’s administration steps in and offers a deal with the devil: frack your campus and we’ll let you keep some of the money.

HB 2224: Parks for Sale!

Although many state residents are unaware, it was already legal to frack in state forests and gamelands. More than 700,000 acres of our forests have already been leased for drilling. But there is no bill before the PA legislature (yet) on fracking in our state parks.

Many environmental watch groups see evidence that Gov. Corbett and his administration are setting the stage for just such a piece of legislation—see the removal of Director of the Bureau of State Parks, John Norbeck, in October, and the previous departure of Dr. Paulette Viola from the Conservation and Natural Resources Advisory Council.

The bill, which remains under consideration at press time, would allow local officials to sell public parkland with no court review and little opportunity for locals to object.

But House Bill 2224 can be viewed not only as part of the Corbett administration’s Fire Sale approach to generating revenue for the state (sell off all the Commonwealth’s assets to the highest bidder for short-term gain, long-term loss) but also as a larger effort by the state to force their private enterprise agenda via shock and awe tactics. A demoralized citizenry who has seen their parks sold, their schools defunded, and their university campuses



covered in flaming drilling pads might not remember that the state constitution gives them the right to oppose these laws. (http://www.pahouse.com/pa_const.htm)

Act 13: Shut Up and Drill

The Commonwealth’s constitution is exactly what’s at stake in Act 13, which was originally passed February 14, 2012. Steve Hvozdovich, Marcellus Shale Policy Associate at Clean Water Action (<http://www.cleanwateraction.org/pa>) points out that the Act was introduced without fanfare. “They were trying to sneak it under people’s noses,” he said. “It was a move by Corbett to pay back some strong supporters from the industry.” He added that the Act was bipartisan, supported by Harrisburg Republicans and Democrats.

The Act may have roots in similar legislation modeled by the now-infamous American Legislative Exchange Council, or ALEC (the same people who brought us exciting new laws limiting union rights, voters’ rights and inspiring anti-immigration policy nationwide), but it was, Hvozdovich said, “a piece of legislation that was written by the industry.”

Act 13’s main effect is to completely disempower city, municipal and county governments from passing any zoning laws that might affect the Shale Gas industry, and only that industry.

On July 26, 2012, the Commonwealth court sided with the communities who opposed it, and ruled the Act unconstitutional, saying it “does not protect the interests of neighboring property owners from harm, alters the character of neighborhoods and makes irrational classifications – irrational because it requires municipalities to allow all zones, drilling operations and impoundments, gas compressor stations, storage and use of explosives in all zoning districts.”

But the ruling was challenged by the state itself, and is currently being reviewed by the state Supreme Court. At press time, it is not known when it will rule. As with the recent return of the Voter ID law (<http://opnnews.org/2012/09/30/voter-id-returned/>), the judges on the Court are evenly split (3 Republicans, 3 Democrats) and a split decision would mean the lower court’s ruling would remain in force.

Former Pittsburgh City Council President and noted anti-fracking advocate Doug Shields says there’s a good chance that the Supreme Court will side with the lower court anyway. “I don’t see the Supreme Court deciding differently,” he said.

The crux of the matter, he feels, not only on Act 13 but with any issue in which the state tries to make new rulings on resources that rights belong to the people of Pennsylvania, is what the state Constitution guarantees.

“People say, ‘We can’t fight the state.’ But who is the state? We are. We have this idea that the government is this big foreign occupying army. But if you’re not happy about it, look in the mirror,” he said.

He adds that PA’s constitution states clearly that “all power is inherent in the people,” and that it guarantees citizens “an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.”

Then there’s Section 27 of the Constitution, which deals with Natural Resources and the Public Estate. Shields points out that it guarantees us the right to “clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic values of the environment.”

“It states that our natural resources are ‘the common property of all the people.’ Many of the laws being passed are in violation of the state constitution. And I’ve not seen any media coverage of this,” he said.

“The people’ doesn’t just include driller, or the local county government that needs the impact fee payment, or the guy at the trucking company. It also includes the guy who wants to take his family to the state park without watching for frack trucks,” he added.

Whatever the Supreme Court decides on Act 13, Shields points out that little will change. “You’re still getting drilled. The ruling won’t stop that.”

Fighting for Maggie’s Farm

(Continued from page 1)

huge diesel powered compressors on the well pad, and when the well begins to produce gas, the well will flare for days—or even weeks. Together, all of those factors could create an amount of toxic pollution that is unprecedented in the area and devastating for the organic farm, which sits just 4,000 ft downwind of the massive drilling site.

Maggie isn’t just standing by while Shell threatens her family’s farm and her community’s health. Since she learned about plans for the gas well, she’s been taking her story to state agencies, public officials, town and county commissioners and regulators. But Shell keeps moving ahead with the gas well, so Maggie and her supporters are stepping up the fight.

Maggie is working with the Shadbush Environmental Justice Collective (www.ShadbushCollective.org) to host a Shalefield Justice Action Camp at her farm November 10-12. According to the Shadbush Collective’s announcement for the camp, it will “provide trainings on traditional non-violent direct action tactics, as well as workshops and discussion on the impact of fracking and coal production in our region, research and media work, community organizing, and movement building.”

The Shadbush Collective held a small protest at the well site in early October. The group has said they are excited to be working with the family and they’ve offered to host a camp on their land. “The Shadbush Collective hopes the camp can help shine a spotlight on Shell’s reckless drilling in the area and lead to future action to resist drilling at the site.”

Registration is still open for the Shalefield Justice Action Camp. For more details, logistics, and to register visit www.ShadbushCollective.org

PA PARKS DIRECTOR FORCED OUT

On October 3, PA's Director of Parks, John Norbeck, submitted his resignation. During his 6 years in that position, PA's parks won the National Gold Medal Award for Excellence in Park and Recreation Management.

Less than a week later, Norbeck stated to Post-Gazette Pipeline reporter Don Hopey that he was forced to resign because of "philosophical differences" with the Corbett administration—chief among them was his opposition to opening up our state parks to commercial timbering, mining and Marcellus Shale gas drilling. (<http://www.post-gazette.com/stories/local/state/pa-parks-director-says-he-was-forced-out-by-corbett-administration-656785/#ixzz29weAftJL>)

It is thought that the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) Deputy Secretary Ellen Ferretti, who was hired by the Corbett administration "to develop policy on a variety of issues, including Marcellus Shale oil and gas development and drilling," was the individual who forced Norbeck out.

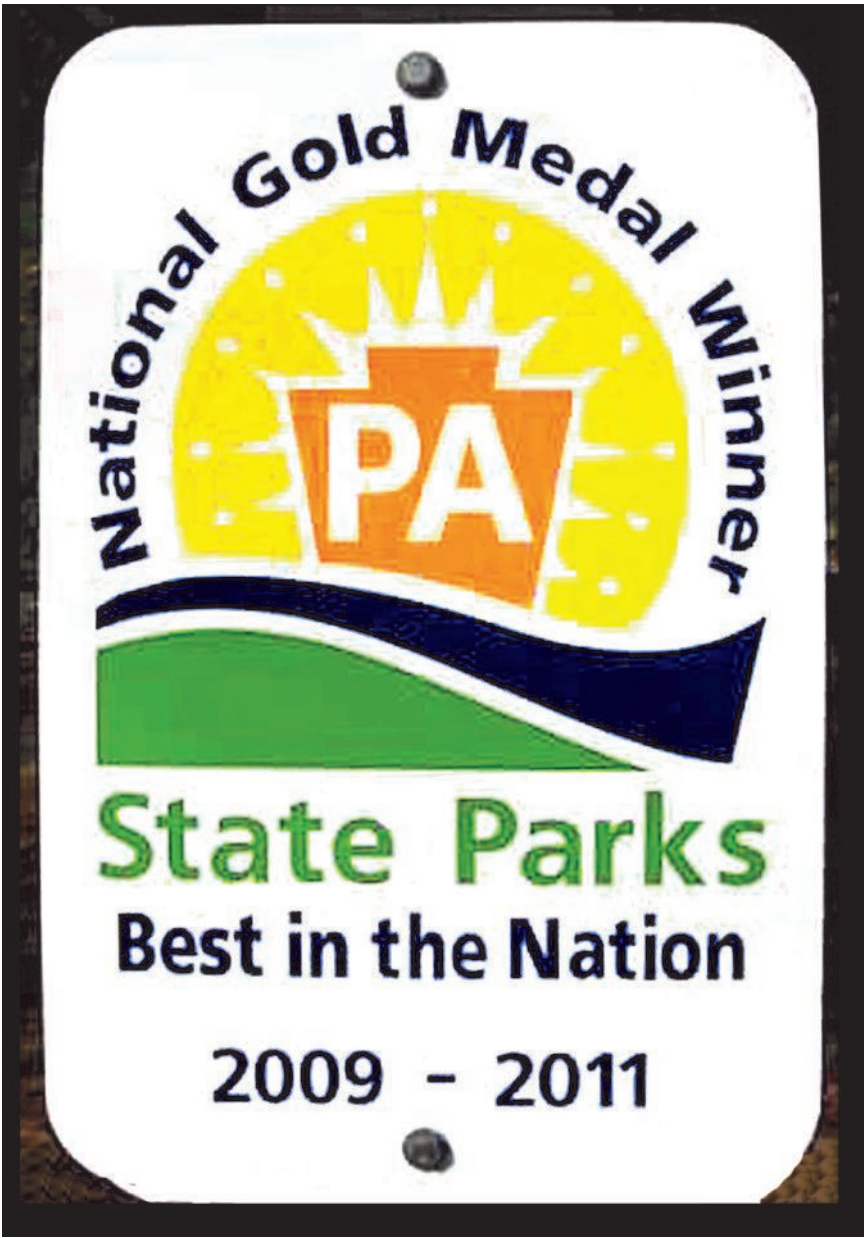
His resignation follows that of Dr. Paulette Viola of the DCNR's Citizens Advisory Council in September. Dr. Viola has said that the Corbett administration made it impossible for her or the council to do their job. She had served on the Council for 18 years.

Many environmental interests in the state see this move as the administration clearing the way for gas extraction and mining in state parks, and Norbeck confirmed that the parks bureau has twice denied a request from the Amerikohl Mining company to mine limestone under the Laurel Ridge State Park in Somerset County. Amerikohl has said that it will continue to make that request.

A spokesperson for Corbett said that "Any assertion that there's a connection between John Norbeck's resignation and natural resource development on state land is totally without merit."

But Steve Hvozdoch of Clean Water Action (<http://www.cleanwateraction.org/pa>) said that denial was hard to believe.

"When they haven't offered an explanation, you can't help but think that Corbett is lining his ducks up in a row," he said. "I don't know any other conclusions to draw. This may be a process that we don't know the outcome of for 6 months or more."



American Dream TRICK OR TREAT?

On the one year anniversary of Occupy Pittsburgh, the richest 1% of Americans still control over 40% of the nation's wealth. For a year, Occupy Pittsburgh has sought to call attention to the following facts

Our economy, and our politics, are more deeply divided than ever. Half the jobs in the nation pay less than \$34,000 a year, and more than half of those are below \$25,000. CEO pay averages 380 to 475 times the average worker's pay: on average, workers making \$7.25 an hour are under Chief Executive Officers making \$2,755 an hour.

The average worker lives in a different world than his or her corporate master, a gap that is wider than any time since Frick and Carnegie ruled the valleys of Western Pennsylvania. The barons of the Gilded Age have been replaced by the likes of UPMC CEO Jeffrey Romoff, the presidents of the city's universities who reside among the 1% while paying the majority of academic workers poverty wages, and the top bosses at the banks, who profit from our mortgages and student loan debt.

Although it might not seem like the time to celebrate, Occupy Pittsburgh commemorated their cause on October 15 with a game called, The American Dream: Trick or Treat? Occupiers set up the game for passersby at Market Square, Penn Circle, and the closed gates of People's Park (BNY Mellon Green).

Participants were given a card with a series of letters and numbers that revealed their economic status and a life-circumstance. For example, a participant could end up in top 1%, a brain surgeon making a median income of 600k a year. When

that person's roof starts to leak, they could earn enough money to simply fix the roof. Another person could choose a card and find that they're at the bottom 35% of wage earners, a waiter or waitress making 18k a year, and when their roof started leaking they wouldn't have the money to fix it, so mold grows in their walls. On the extreme end of the spectrum, the richest one-tenth-of-one

percent refused to take the good candy, "I'm not one of them, I'm the 99%," she said. She took a candy bar and placed it in the 99% candy bin and took a fruit chew for herself. We told the 99-percenters that took the candy bar that they'd received an endowment.

While it was only a game, the point was to show just how different the lives of the 1% are compared

to the 99%. Houses and cars need to be repaired, people get sick, we lose loved ones, and we send our children to be educated. Some struggle due to their limited resources, while others can afford to dance around life's obstacles.

The divide between workers and the one percent is vast and sparsely populated. Workers that earn more than \$50,000 a year are in the top 30%, and only 12% of American wage earners make between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Meanwhile, 35% earn below \$25,000. One percent earn more than \$500,000, and only the top one-tenth-of-one-percent earn more than \$5.2 million. . Yet the myth of Horatio Algiers, that working hard enough can transport you from rags to riches, remains a common belief in the Unites States, even though so few

make it to the middle, let alone the top.

Equity is a distant goal in a country as militantly capitalistic as our own, where the mercenary 1% syphon from the rest and leave the bottom 80% of Americans with less than 10% of the nation's wealth. Economic fairness and justice, it seems, is many more Occupy anniversaries away. But, as we continue to exclaim that the American Dream is a dirty trick, and that message is received, we're making progress.



percent of Americans, someone could choose a card showing they are like the Republican candidate Mitt Romney, earning \$21.6 million dollars in 2010. When his roof leaks, he can purchase a new mansion.

After their turn, everyone got candy, but the game's low wage workers were given a small amount of penny candy while top wage earners got bigger quantities of higher quality candy. A farm worker got a single fruit chew, but a top 1% wage earner was given a Snickers Bar or a Twix.

One player who drew a card that made her a 1-

In Memory of George Edwards: *A Life in Labor*

George Edwards was a lifelong activist in the labor movement. A founding member of the United Steelworkers (USW) in 1942, he was the only member who was there for the union’s creation and for its 70th anniversary earlier this year. During the event, USW President Leo W. Gerard recognized his presence, and George stood to an auditorium full of applause.

George could be found anywhere the union needed support. Recently, he gave great encouragement to the members of the Adjunct Faculty Association of the USW who are fighting for recognition of their union at Duquesne University. At a community meeting in August he personally invited them to march in Pittsburgh’s Labor Day parade. Many did, and they followed the 94-year-old every step of the way from the Hill District to the USW’s International Headquarters at the end of the Boulevard of the Allies.

In late September George attended the USW’s Civil and Human Rights Conference in Cincinnati, Ohio. Once again, George was recognized, this time as the first Steelworker to bring a proposal to the floor at a convention demanding the full integration of African Americans into the union.

Born in South Dakota on March 24, 1918, his father worked for the Department of Indian Affairs, and according to his wife, Denise Edwards, witnessing discrimination of American Indians had a major impact on him, “it was where he began seeing injustices.”

He worked as a cowboy when he was just a teenager, driving horses from Texas to South Dakota. “He could ride really well,” Denise says recalling how much fun he had racing on horseback along the beaches of South Padre Island during a trip to Texas.

He graduated from the University of Tennessee with a degree in psychology, and went on to study theology at Oberlin College in Ohio. He considered starting a labor church, but George wanted to work with his hands.



So, he took a job as a machinist at the Lorain steel mill in 1942, and he worked there until he retired in 1981.

George did leave the mill to serve in the U.S. Army near the end of World War II.

The first vote George was old enough to cast was for the Socialist Presidential Candidate Norman Thomas in 1940, but he found the Socialist Party to be too caught up in internal debate. “He was looking for a revolutionary party,” explains Denise. Briefly studying at the Cleveland–Marshall College of Law, George started attending meetings of the Communist Party, and he was an active member until the day he died.

George served as an officer in the USW during the 1940’s, but following the Taft-Hartley Act and the dawn of the Cold War, his union activities were limited. “He spoke of it very sparingly,” Denise says, “George thought the CIO misread where the world was going and under estimated what U.S. Steel and the other corporations were getting ready to do.” She says that during that period, “a lot of other communists were fired, but George was careful never to give them a reason.” At one point his name was removed from a plaque at the local union hall in Lorain, but the membership later had it restored.

When Red Scare hysteria calmed down in the 1960’s, George became active with the Civil Rights and Anti-War Movements. A handmade flyer, yellowed with age, is tucked into one of Denise’s scrapbooks announcing a fundraiser for the Black Panther Party.

He was also an artist, and made sculptures and chess sets out of scrap metal from the mill. Two of his chess sets were presented as gifts to communist governments from the Communist Party USA. One went to Vietnam and one to

Moscow, where George and a delegation from the U.S. went in the early 1970’s.

In 1985, he was a founding member of the Steelworkers Organization of Active Retirees (SOAR), and remained active with the organization.

More recently George protested against the War in Iraq, and when Occupiers started an encampment in Pittsburgh, he wanted to join them, “he had pulled out the camping gear,” says Denise. However, his health kept him from sleeping out in the cold.

George believed that economic justice could only be achieved when workers controlled production. “He never lost confidence in the workers,” Denise says, “he was convinced that the workers should be running the country, and that the hands that make the bread should be able to eat the bread.”

George and Denise settled in Wilkinsburg and were active in the community. Shortly after moving there in the early 1990’s, Denise served on the city council, and they both fought together to stop a privatization effort of the Wilkinsburg Schools. Tending to his garden and cooking were favorite pass times for George, who spent the day canning tomatoes before he passed on Oct. 5.



On February 6, 2012 George Edwards stood with Occupy Pittsburgh during a press conference in People’s Park. He opened the event with this brief statement:
I’m here as part of the 99% today, I’m going to be 94 years old next month so I didn’t feel capable of camping here, but I want to give them all the support that I’m able to. I’m here today to demonstrate with the rest of the campers and with passive resistance.
And, so, you’re part of the 99% too, and all of us in the 99% have to work together to make a change in our country.

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SPECIAL SCREENING

Friday, November 9th - 7 PM
**“We Are Alive-
The Fight To Save Braddock Hospital”**

A Film By **Tony Buba**
Regent Square Theater
1035 S. Braddock Avenue

OCCUPY PITTSBURGH TEACH-IN

Transforming Education for the 99%

Nov. 10th, 9:30 AM
William Pitt Union Assembly Room
University of Pittsburgh

occupyteachin@gmail.com
www.occupypittsburgh.org

SHALEFIELD ACTION JUSTICE CAMP

Nov. 10th - Nov. 12th
Info/Registration
www.shadbushcollective.org

OPN is committed to serving, informing and educating the 99% of the greater Pittsburgh area.

By fulfilling this mission, OPN can influence public debate and contribute locally to the international goal of economic and social justice for all.

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