

 Final Edition

Million for

A-Victim's Family

**Is Found
Negligent**

would leak, said Roger Mattson, director of systems safety for the nuclear

There Are a Number of Ways You Can Stop the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant

The People's Emergency Response Plan Begins Friday, January 13, 1984

In the months that follow, people will be planning and carrying out nonviolent activities, some of which are listed below:

In San Luis Obispo you can:

- Leaflet workers or townspeople.
- Plan a walk or vigil.
- Help staff a support collective.
- Blockade an access gate or road to the plant.
- Hike behind the plant and occupy the site.

Choose a date to come to San Luis Obispo. The Travel Agency Collective needs to know your arrival time so they can help with housing and answer your questions.

Call 805-541-6217

If you can't come to San Luis Obispo, you can participate in a number of activities in your own community:

- Leaflet at your Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- Invite your friends to a party and write letters to those people who should know about Diablo Canyon and how you feel.
- Organize a block power strike for a day, an evening, or an hour.
- Withhold your electric bill payment until PG&E agrees not to operate Diablo Canyon.
- Support people going to San Luis Obispo.
- Sit-in at your PG&E office.

"If we're going to stop nuclear power, people have to find ways of resisting and speaking out. Every time some group does that, it has a ripple effect that gives courage to people who have, up to then, been quiet in their opposition."

—Susan Mesner

The fight against Diablo Canyon has gone on for 20 years. In response to the reactor's impending operation, the Abalone Alliance is planning a series of non-violent, sustained actions to protest the plant. Activities will range from leafletting to acts of civil disobedience. We want to have an established presence at the Diablo site and in the community to show opposition to the plant's operation. We're encouraging you to gather your friends and come to San Luis Obispo to stop Diablo. You can participate in any of the actions suggested above, or create your own form of non-violent protest. If Diablo is to be stopped, it is the people who must do it.

The Weapons Connection

Did you know that PG&E's first research in Atomic Energy begun in 1951 was to get plutonium for the nuclear weapons program?

David Lilienthal, the first Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission warned the nation in 1947, "Atomic research and development for war and destruction or for the creative purposes is virtually an identical process, two sides of the same coin." Leo Hurard, an attorney, told his colleagues in 1958, "If we elect to manufacture fissionable materials, we must do it with the full realization although our product can produce electricity, it can also produce a savage bomb . . . It cannot be one and not the other."

In 1981 Secretary of Energy Don Edwards told representatives of the nuclear industry, "We are going to be needing some more plutonium for our weapons program, and the best way I can see to get that plutonium is to solve your waste problem."



A 1981 study conducted by the Los Alamos Labs on the feasibility of using commercial reactor waste for the nuclear weapons program concluded "One of the myths that was current in the sixties and seventies and still persists to some extent, was that plutonium created in power reactors was no benefit in nuclear weapons . . . There is no technical demarcation between the military and civilian reactor and there never was one. What has persisted over the decades is just the misconception that such a linkage does not exist."

If the president directed it, Diablo could produce enough plutonium to build 80 Hiroshima size atomic bombs a year.

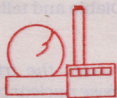
Join Us at Diablo

Make Photocopies of this and Send to 10 of Your Friends

Decide when you are coming to Diablo Canyon, fill in the coupon and invite your friends.

Dear _____,

I'm joining the effort to stop the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power plant. Please join me at Diablo on _____ 1984. Together we will _____



"The experience of blockading Diablo affected me on a very personal level, and I'm hoping it affects others too... In that respect alone, the blockade was successful."

—Jean Peterson,
participant in the
1981 Diablo Blockade

Keep in touch with news and analysis about nuclear power and weapons. Subscribe to the Abalone Alliance newspaper *It's About Times* for \$8 a year. Make checks payable to: It's About Times, and mail to Abalone Alliance, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, CA 94103.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

Tell the Diablo Project Office Your Plans

- ☐ I want to participate in the People's Emergency Response plan. Please send me more information.
- ☐ Enclosed is the list of people I've sent this coupon to. Please send them copies of *Radioactive Times*.
- ☐ Please send me _____ copies of *Radioactive Times* to distribute in my community.
- ☐ I can contribute \$ _____ to support the People's Emergency Response Plan. Make checks payable to the Abalone Alliance.

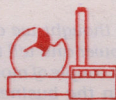
Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Clip and mail to: Diablo Project Office, 452 Higuera, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. (805) 543-6614, 543-7518.

Join your local Abalone Alliance group:



Would It Be Worthwhile to Write These People?

Do you have any faith in Congress?
Do you think Congress can help?

Dear _____,

Please tell me what you're planning to do to stop the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power plant. Are you going to investigate the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

Sincerely,

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Mail to:
Representative _____
Washington, D.C. 20555

If you don't know who your Congressional representative is, write to Representative Leon Panetta and ask him to forward your letter to your representative.

Representative Leon Panetta
Room 431
Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20555

Has the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ever regulated anything?

Dear NRC Commissioners,

Please tell me why you think you know what's going on at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, and why you're going to allow it to operate.

Sincerely,

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____



Mail to:
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Does the Public Utilities Commission care that Diablo will cost you \$75 a year in increased electricity bills?

Dear President Grimes and Commissioners,

Please tell me why a \$75 a year increase in my electric bill caused by Diablo Canyon's operation is a public convenience and a public necessity.

Sincerely,

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Mail to:
President Leonard Grimes
California Public Utilities Commission
350 McAllister St.
San Francisco, CA 94102

Surely not PG&E. They stand to lose \$4.3 billion if Diablo doesn't operate.

Dear Fred Mielke, Chairman of the Board of PG&E and Barton Shakelford, former Chief Civil Engineer for Diablo Canyon and current President of PG&E:

Do you really want to spend the next thirty years apologizing for Diablo Canyon?

Sincerely,

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Mail to:
Fred Mielke,
Barton Shakelford
PG&E
77 Beale Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Diablo Canyon, a history of cover-ups and resistance

Do PG&E and the NRC Really Care About Safety?

1963 PG&E announces plans to build a nuclear power plant in San Luis Obispo County.

1966 PG&E geologists advise the utility to look offshore for earthquake faults.

The Scenic Shoreline Preservation Conference organizes to stop Diablo.

"We were alone and had to do everything ourselves."
—Ian McMillian, San Luis Obispo County resident

1967 PG&E and the AEC decide to forego further seismic studies at risk of uncovering information that "may complicate the hearings."

The AEC refuses the Scenic Shoreline Preservation Conference's request to require PG&E to look offshore for earthquake faults.

"We were constantly asking PG&E to look offshore. We felt there was a big earthquake threat that these people didn't want to look at. As it turned out, the AEC locked step with PG&E and held us off."

—Fred Eissler,
founder of the Scenic Shoreline Preservation Conference.

1972 PG&E learns about a recently discovered earthquake fault 2½ miles offshore from Diablo Canyon, but doesn't suspend construction and doesn't tell the community about the fault.

1973 Mothers for Peace intervene against Diablo.

"At the time we were quite naive. We thought we could point out the problems with nuclear power and tell them they were wrong. As we were in it just a couple of months, we realized that these people were in the business to license plants."

—Sandy Silver, Mothers for Peace

1975 The NRC evaluates Diablo's ability to survive an earthquake.

"The current design will not be able to be demonstrated to be acceptable."

—Richard DeYoung,
Director of Inspection and Enforcement, NRC internal memo

First community teach-in on Diablo Canyon in San Luis Obispo. Although in favor of the plant, Dr. Teller warns the community "If anything can go wrong, it will."

1975 NRC looks for new theory to make Diablo safe.

"Denying the Diablo license would be the most severe (expensive) penalty the Commission has ever imposed on an applicant."

—Richard DeYoung,
internal NRC memo.

First civil disobedience at Diablo Canyon. Man arrested for swimming near the intake pipes.

1976 PG&E brings fuel on site to Diablo

The Continental Walk visits San Luis Obispo, and six people are arrested for protesting Diablo.

1977 PG&E tries to license Diablo before safety questions are answered.

"The NRC makes up the rules, the NRC is the prosecuting attorney, the NRC is the judge and jury. So you go into these hearings with one hand tied behind your back. And then, if by some fluke you start winning, they go ahead and change the law."

—Sandy Silver, Mothers for Peace.

47 people are arrested for protesting Diablo Canyon in a non-violent demonstration organized by the Abalone Alliance.

"The occupation was the only activity I've been in where concern for the common good was paramount."

—Ian McMillian, San Luis Obispo County resident.

1978 The NRC attempts to prevent its consultants from stating their reservations about the theory that makes Diablo earthquake safe.

"This process makes a mockery of seismic analysis and sets a dangerous precedent."

—J. Enrique Luco, NRC consultant

1978 487 Abalone Alliance members are arrested protesting Diablo Canyon.

"When you came in here I wasn't sure about what you were doing. But I want to thank you for this experience, you've really made me proud to be a woman."

—Jail Guard before releasing demonstrators.

1979 Abalone Alliance sponsors a rally in San Luis Obispo to protest Diablo Canyon. Forty thousand people attend. Governor Jerry Brown pledges to fight Diablo and tells the audience:

"What you do here today symbolizes the triumph of people over profit... Those who oppose nuclear power can now be found in every country throughout the world."

1980 The NRC changes procedures and allows PG&E to request a low-power test license before all safety issues are answered.

San Luis Obispo County residents sit-in at the PUC and request the Commission to reopen the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, and to study converting Diablo Canyon.

"The Commission is more concerned about the financial costs of converting or abandoning it than about the economic and human costs of operating it as a nuclear power plant."

—Nancy Culver, Mothers for Peace.

1981 The NRC issues PG&E a low-power test permit.

"I cannot let this decision pass without comment on the shoddiness of the board's decision in this case."

—Victor Gilinsky, NRC Commissioner.

1981 1901 people are arrested during a two week blockade sponsored by the Abalone Alliance. 10,000 local citizens participate in walks to protest Diablo.

John Horn discovers PG&E used wrong blueprints when installing key seismic supports.

*The blueprints
were what?*

"I wasn't exactly popular around the office then because most people thought I was just kind of nitpicking, and that I was stirring up trouble when they were having trouble outside."

1981 NRC suspends fuel loading license.

"It is a first-rate screw-up."

—Peter Bradford, NRC Commissioner

1982 PG&E begins first of 7,462 repairs at Diablo.

"The utility's attitude seems to be one of regulation being some sort of nuisance..."

—NRC Inspector Robert Engelken

NRC Commissioners evaluate Diablo's Earthquake Safety Theory. Only two out of five support it.

"We cannot escape the impression that the Commission is declining review not because the decision is sound, but because it is unsound and the prospect of reviewing it would be so unsettling."

—NRC Commissioners Victor Gilinsky
and Peter Bradford.

1983 Fuel is loaded at Diablo Canyon

1984?