

# Celebrating 40 Years

San Luis Obispo



## Historic Highlights

**The Mothers for Peace formed in 1969 because of shared concerns regarding the Vietnam War.**



**The Mothers provided draft information and counseling. They held demonstrations and vigils.**

# Knight out of the race

By DE VAN L. BIRNEY

SACRAMENTO (UPI)—For Gov. Warren J. Knight's friends, it is a disaster that the Republican race for California governorship makes it "a practical impossibility" to make a serious bid.

Practically a year ago at the time of Knight's loss by a few political opponents in the 1952 race.

Knight, 46, has been the Republican nominee for 1956. There appeared to be no chance he would be again. In making the race which he never formally entered, Knight set up an unusual fight between anti-Seward Knight and for what has elsewhere shown Camp Christman in the State primary election.

Gov. Knight and Christman have formerly antagonized each other, but in the race in California, Knight ran on a platform of anti-Seward Knight.

Former Gov. Robert T. Maury, a Sacramento leader of the lower chamber, will not withdraw his name from consideration - but he is offering to do so.

Maury, who has been the Republican candidate for the governorship since the 1952 election, said he would increase support in the primary election.

"I will continue and support it," Maury said in a reference to the Sacramento general election. "I will not stop at all the day of the primary election."

Gov. Knight had a few hundred votes of the "Republican" vote to his credit. "There," he said, "is what we are up to as the governor of California."

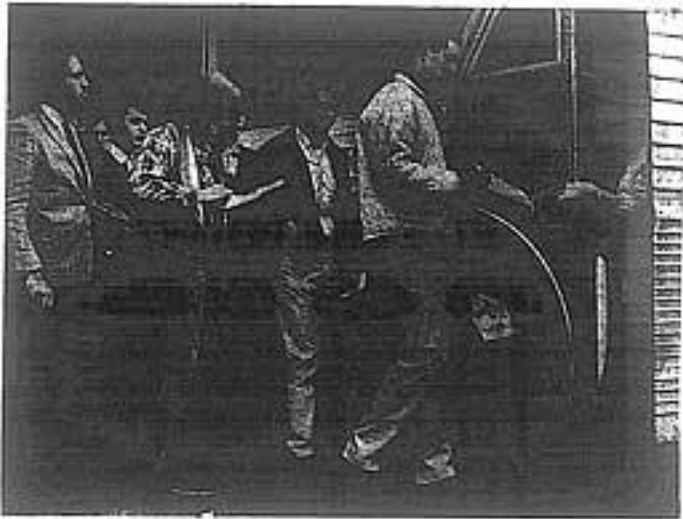
Knight's new bid has been at the GOP convention in Los Angeles, and from Sacramento, Cal. Edward G. Brown, executive of the committee, said Knight has a chance for a good bid.

"Governor Knight would have had a good chance against the Democratic candidate," Brown said. "With Gov. Brown as Knight's and Gov. Thomas G. Brown as the Republican Party against."

# San Luis Obispo County Telegram-Tribune

47 YEAR NO. 148 PRICE TEN CENTS 16 PAGES TODAY Thursday, Jan. 27, 1954

## 109 county draftees leave; 158 scheduled



Mrs. E. L. Durham, San Luis Obispo County Draft Board clerk, checks 109 draftees about a Gov. board appeal for their appearance in Los Angeles.

San Luis Obispo County selective service sent 109 draftees to Los Angeles Saturday by bus to a check station at San Francisco. They will report to the Los Angeles Army Center to be drafted for military service. The first draft call was made on Jan. 12. The deadline for the draftees to appear is Jan. 31. The draft call was made on Jan. 12. The deadline for the draftees to appear is Jan. 31. The draft call was made on Jan. 12. The deadline for the draftees to appear is Jan. 31.

## Earnings of S.P. a record

ANY FARMERS' STOCKS, Southern Pacific shares were accounted most income of \$7.5 million for 1953, including a 1953-54 bonus dividend on a record of \$2.5 million, according to a report by the company.

The 1953-54 bonus dividend of \$2.5 million was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders. The bonus dividend was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders. The bonus dividend was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders.

The 1953-54 bonus dividend of \$2.5 million was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders. The bonus dividend was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders. The bonus dividend was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders.

The 1953-54 bonus dividend of \$2.5 million was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders. The bonus dividend was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders. The bonus dividend was paid to the 1953-54 shareholders.

## Business and labor warned



Walter (Red) Smith

## Sports column in your T-T

Walter Warkness Smith is a slight build who might have been a great athlete except, as he says, he is "short, slow, deep, uncoordinated, wobbly and yellow."

So he turned to sports writing, became the lead column in the field, and today his work will start appearing in the Telegram-Tribune.

His column, reports Sports magazine, emerges from the typewriter of a middle-aged, quiet man who has the look about him of one who would not be caught dead at a sporting event, even if he could get a ticket.

Red Smith himself regards his job "as that of a professional spectator and commentator rather than that of a sports columnist."

His column will appear in the Telegram-Tribune sports pages. You'll find it a combination blend of enthusiasm, enjoyment and wit.

## Winter storm raging

REMOVED 14 (UPI)—T. and winter storm is 20 miles at times during the 14th hour. Storms were more than a foot of snow today.

The storm, which was about 100 miles long, was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall. The storm was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall.

The storm, which was about 100 miles long, was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall. The storm was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall.

The storm, which was about 100 miles long, was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall. The storm was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall.

The storm, which was about 100 miles long, was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall. The storm was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall.

The storm, which was about 100 miles long, was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall. The storm was moving into the Gulf Coast and was bringing in a heavy snowfall.

## Johnson asks arms agreement



Johnson asks arms agreement

**When the war ended, the Mothers for Peace turned to other issues. In 1973, Mothers for Peace (and Sandy Silver and Liz Apfelberg as individuals) filed as Intervenors against the licensing of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.**



## Undersea 'fault' found near Diablo plant site

By Jim Hayes  
Staff Writer

An undersea scarp — a 16-foot-high displacement in the ocean floor that could have been caused by an earthquake fault only about a mile offshore from the site of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's nuclear plant site at Diablo Canyon — has been discovered by scientists aboard a U.S. Geological Survey research vessel.

Word that seismic recording devices aboard the George B. Kelez had traced a possible fault "several miles long" on the continental shelf in depths as shallow as 100 feet was hurriedly communicated to the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, D. C. last week.

"Our findings appear to be of considerable importance," said Gary Greene, who was chief scientist on the research vessel for nine days in mid-November while the Kelez was sailing criss-cross patterns off the Central Coast from Point Sal North to Point Sur.

"What we have found," said the 31-year-old marine geologist in a telephone interview Friday with the Telegram-Tribune from his home in Santa Clara "are some features which appear to be faults on the ocean floor.

"The displacement could be from an active fault, say of recent geologic time, or about 100,000 years ago.

"The other possibility is that it is what we call differential erosion — the result of wave action in recent geologic times after the general uplift of the coast."

Greene, a graduate of Long Beach State and San Jose State University who's now completing work on his doctorate

in marine geology at Stanford, said he has studied similar ocean floor displacements in Monterey Bay. There, he pointed out, "the scarps were associated with active faults."

It was on one of these northern studies, in late 1970, that Greene helped to throw a scientific monkey wrench into PG&E's plans to build a nuclear generating plant near Davenport in Santa Cruz County.

"I was the chief scientist on that survey," said Greene. "We knew there were faults offshore. We took a closer look and discovered that they were active. It was two years from the time we began gathering our data — others will be published. In the meantime, they dropped plans for the plant."

"Of course, PG&E had other problems there. There was the fault at Ano Nuevo and then they had a landslide."

Greene said part of the seismic survey conducted from the research vessel George B. Kelez was paid for by the AEC.

"USGS was going to do some overall studies in the area and the commission asked us to take a more detailed look at Etern Bay and the area offshore from Diablo Canyon," he explained.

He described the research vessel Kelez as a 144-foot ship "very much like the Pueblo that was used in North Korea."

Aboard the ship, Greene and the members of his geophysical team operate highly sensitive instruments which give a profile of the rocks beneath the ocean floor. As the ship sails a grid pattern so courses that produce one-mile squares, an underwater spark is flashed every four seconds. The sound waves

travel through the ocean to its floor, bounce back from beds of various density and are picked up by hydrophones to be printed out on a facsimile recorder.

"What we got," Greene explained, "is a picture of what was said open with a knife."

The picture Greene watched on his recording device as the ship plowed back and forth offshore from the rocky coast at Diablo Canyon showed that there was a layer of micaceous rock — presumed to be about seven million years old — undisturbed by cretaceous deposits that might be as old as 20 million years.

"What the minute we found the scarp — this displacement of eight to 10 feet in the floor — we suspected the presence of a fault."

Greene said the displacement "crossed several lines."

In other words, he explained, the scarp appeared to run for "several miles" parallel to the coast — which trends northwest to southeast at Diablo Canyon.

"Length, becomes a critical factor," the geologist added. "Generally, the longer the fault, the more recent and active we think it is."

It's not surprising to find such displacements off the Central Coast, Greene said, explaining that its significance would have to be analyzed by Geologic Survey geologists.

"Our normal procedure," he said, "would be to give a sort of 'in-house' preliminary report to the AEC because they helped pay for the study.

"But if there's enough public pressure, we might open our files to PG&E and to the public. We've already had several inquiries about it, some going



Dotted line shows location of scarp.

directly to Washington."

(Unit 1 of the Diablo Canyon project is expected to be completed by August, 1974 and Unit 2 by a year later. No date had been set for licensing hearings which must be held before AEC will permit the PG&E plant to go into operation.)

Greene said the next step in

investigating the possibly active fault would be to set up a monitoring program.

"Unfortunately," he added, "we don't have any seismic monitoring stations that can be set up in the ocean. Our National Center for Earthquake Research is working on that now."

"You can suspect faults offshore," he said. But, he added, the plant was designed "to handle the greatest earthquake that could occur."

PG&E, the spokesman said, has adopted a research ship "Palau" in 1969. After running only four traverse lines then, the scientist reported "there is no evidence of any structural trend extending north-southward from the area of concentrated earthquake epicenters."

A lot whether these previous studies specifically included the Diablo Canyon area, Dragger said: "I have no idea."

Dragger said no special studies of the offshore area had been ordered because there was "nothing to indicate substantial faults" in the area, despite the fact that, under construction, PG&E engineers based their planning on studies of the

California shoreline made by the Shell Oil Co. and an earlier Geologic Survey report.

(Apparently, he was referring to a study conducted by R. V. Mann on board; the USGS research ship Palau was in 1969. After running only four traverse lines then, the scientist reported "there is no evidence of any structural trend extending north-southward from the area of concentrated earthquake epicenters.")

A lot whether these previous studies specifically included the Diablo Canyon area, Dragger said: "I have no idea."

Dragger said no special studies of the offshore area had been ordered because there was "nothing to indicate substantial faults" in the area, despite the fact that, under construction, PG&E engineers based their planning on studies of the

In Oakland, Hank Bowen, public information officer for the AEC's operations office, said the agency would not have any comment on whether the discovery would affect the licensing of the Diablo Canyon plant.

Bowen added that William P. Carnhill, chief of AEC's site analysis branch, had issued a memorandum which said that the ocean area offshore from Diablo had been identified some time ago as an "area requiring additional information."

Bowen quoted Carnhill's memo as saying that the AEC had commissioned the USGS and its research vessel George B. Kelez to look into the matter further "to indicate the properties of the maximum probable earthquake that might be postulated on it (the Diablo area)."

# Mothers for Peace requested that the construction of the plant be halted pending further studies of the Hosgri earthquake fault. The motion was denied.

## PG&E: Diablo can handle quakes

A Pacific Gas and Electric Company spokesman said Friday that its \$650 million nuclear plant under construction at Diablo Canyon had been designed "to handle the greatest earthquake that could occur."

Fredrick R. Dragger, a nuclear-information specialist for the utility, said the discovery of what might be an earthquake fault offshore from the plant site hadn't yet altered PG&E's determination to complete the huge project.

"Everything rests with the written report," said Dragger, pointing out that PG&E has not yet received an official report of the discovery of a "scarp" on the ocean floor from either the Atomic Energy Commission or the U.S. Geological Survey, whose scientists revealed the possibility of a fault on Friday.

Dragger said the Diablo Canyon plant, the first unit of which now is 70 per cent complete, was designed to handle a " hefty jolt" from an earthquake.

He said the design's look into account three faults which are traceable on land: the San Andreas (40 miles from the site), the Nacimiento (20 miles away) and the Santa Ynez (which leads seaward some 10 miles away south of Point Sal).

The designers also took into consideration, he said, "possible offshore faults."

But Dragger admitted that neither PG&E nor the AEC had ordered earthquake fault studies in the area offshore from the plant prior to the beginning of construction.

Indeed, Dragger explained, PG&E engineers based their planning on studies of the

California shoreline made by the Shell Oil Co. and an earlier Geologic Survey report.

(Apparently, he was referring to a study conducted by R. V. Mann on board; the USGS research ship Palau was in 1969. After running only four traverse lines then, the scientist reported "there is no evidence of any structural trend extending north-southward from the area of concentrated earthquake epicenters.")

A lot whether these previous studies specifically included the Diablo Canyon area, Dragger said: "I have no idea."

Dragger said no special studies of the offshore area had been ordered because there was "nothing to indicate substantial faults" in the area, despite the fact that, under construction, PG&E engineers based their planning on studies of the

In Oakland, Hank Bowen, public information officer for the AEC's operations office, said the agency would not have any comment on whether the discovery would affect the licensing of the Diablo Canyon plant.

Bowen added that William P. Carnhill, chief of AEC's site analysis branch, had issued a memorandum which said that the ocean area offshore from Diablo had been identified some time ago as an "area requiring additional information."

Bowen quoted Carnhill's memo as saying that the AEC had commissioned the USGS and its research vessel George B. Kelez to look into the matter further "to indicate the properties of the maximum probable earthquake that might be postulated on it (the Diablo area)."

**1974**

**Liz Apfelberg  
at Board of  
Supervisors  
Meeting**

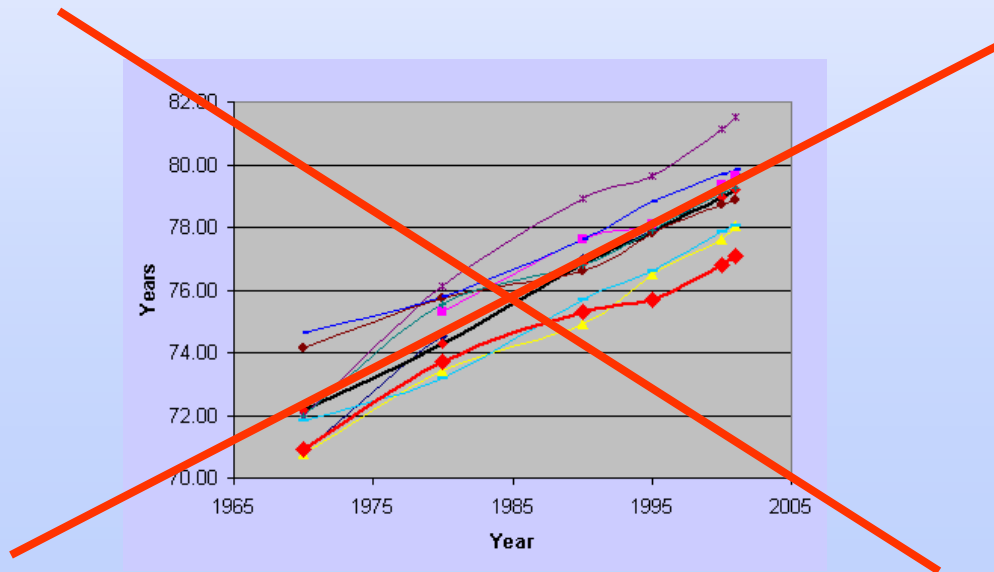


Elizabeth Apfelberg asks supervisors for nuclear forum.

# 1975

**The Mothers requested a baseline study of cancer and infant mortality rates in the area around Diablo Canyon before the plant opened.**

**The study was not done.**



**WHAT DO YOU DO  
IN CASE OF  
A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT.**



**KISS YOUR CHILDREN  
GOOD~BYE.**

**1975**

**A Mothers for Peace  
poster, designed by  
Lori McKay,  
showed a mother  
and toddler in  
profile.**



# 1976

**Sandy Silver, Raye Fleming, and Liz Apfelberg had been serving as lay attorneys. In 1976, the Mothers for Peace retained the Los Angeles-based law firm, Center for Law in the Public Interest.**



Elizabeth Apfelberg, left, and Sandy Silver use kitchen as base to plot strategy for nuclear hearing.



**David S. Fleischaker, lawyer**

**1976**

**Sandy Silver  
and Jane Fonda**



**Jane Fonda, right, huddles with Sandy Silver, spokeswoman for Mothers for Peace, before actress held press conference and spoke. (Photos by Thom Halls)**

**Jane Fonda with Mothers**



# 1976

## “Mothers in the Forefront”

Raye Fleming  
Sandy Silver  
Gordon Silver  
Jane Swanson



**A VETERAN CAMPAIGNER**—Raye Fleming, a Mother for Peace since the days of Vietnam, often can be seen at rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, speeches, hearings, trials.  
Photos by Bill Faulkner



**MOTHERS IN THE FOREFRONT**—From left, Sandy Silver, Gordon Silver and Jane Swanson are active members in the Mothers for Peace, a group that has no membership list, dues or officers.

**Leon Panetta**

represented San Luis Obispo in Congress  
from 1976 until 1990.



**“Many groups turn hot and cold, but Mothers for Peace was always hot.”**

**1977-78**

**Mothers for Peace  
testified in hearings  
on safety,  
evacuation, and  
emergency plans –  
with their children  
by their sides.**



**Their children play as Mothers for Peace members huddle during recess in hearings this week. (Photo by Wayne Nicholls)**

# 1977

## The Abalone Alliance was formed.



**Raye Fleming**



# 1979

## Governor Brown called for a moratorium on construction at Diablo Canyon.



Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. told rally-goers he will pursue legal action if the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant is licensed.



Photos by Tony Hertz

Rally participants raise their arms to the sun, and one anti-nuclear protester models an Abalone Alliance T-shirt for a photographer.

### Anti-Diablo rally Songs, speeches, sun . . . and a giant traffic jam

San Luis Obispo County  
**Telegram  
Tribune**

Monday, July 2, 1979 B-1

More than 30,000 people were preached to, sung to, exhorted to action and praised just for being there Saturday at the Abalone Alliance's anti-nuclear rally at Camp San Luis Obispo.

It took seven hours from when folk singer Peter Yarrow opened the event by singing, "I Know that it's Possible," till he took the stage again to lead those still in the audience in a closing chorus of "no nukes, no nukes, no nukes."

That wasn't counting the time it took rally-goers to get to and from the event in traffic that in midafternoon was backed up on Highway 1 all the way to

Highway 101 in San Luis Obispo.

Highlighting the event was the unscheduled appearance of Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., who announced his decision to oppose licensing of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near Port San Luis. He pledged legal action to block opening of the plant if the Nuclear Regulatory Commission granted a license.

County Supervisor Richard J. Krejca, who chanted songs and poems and reviewed the history of the county's anti-nuclear movement from the time in July 1966 when supervisors sent the state a letter stating they'd been unable

to find a single person in the county who believed nuclear power plants were a health danger.

John Gofman, a University of California at Berkeley professor of medical physics who referred to the nuclear industry as the "nuclear mafia." He said sub-atomic particles released by radioactive material from nuclear plants "rip like bullets through living cells, destroying 250,000 to 283 million chemical bonds, causing cancer and leukemia."

David Brower, founder of Friends of the Earth, who said, "Providence saved Pennsylvania" following the

March 28 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant. "The nuclear ghosthood didn't," he said.

San Francisco labor leader Percy Foreman, who accused oil companies and utilities of deliberately withholding energy to stamper the public into accepting nuclear power and restrictions on people's lifestyles.

Singers — including nationally-known performers Jackson Browne, Bonnie Raitt, Jesse Colin Young and Graham Nash — serenaded the audience with anti-nuclear ditties as well as their own recorded hits.

### Typical rally-goer came to learn more

By Steve Chern  
and Larry Bauman  
Staff Writers

Two hours before singer Peter Yarrow kicked off Saturday's anti-nuclear rally — the largest rally of any kind in San Luis Obispo County history — Debbie Bendon sat alone on a folded blanket.

As hundreds of people strained past her on the Army airstrip near Costa College, Bendon silently read a large newspaper advertisement about nuclear energy's dangers.

"I've come to learn," said the 39-year-old woman, who arrived in the county late Friday night from Santa Ana to show her support of a growing nationwide movement against nuclear power.

"Nuclear power is really dangerous and it's time we found out what it's all about. It's our future," she said.

Bendon, like most of 73 persons interviewed by the Telegram Tribune at Saturday's rally, went to the little-used airstrip to rally against the licensing of Pacific Gas and Electric Co.'s \$1.4 billion twin reactors meaning completion at Diablo Canyon.

The interviews indicated: Most of those questioned were from Southern California, with those from San Luis Obispo County second

Santa Rosa to be at Saturday's rally and had been training in "non-violence techniques" in her home town for the past three months in preparation for future acts of civil disobedience, if an operating license is granted for Diablo.

She said the anti-nuclear movement has many similarities to the anti-war movement she participated in as a college student.

"Just like the war, this issue is a tool for organizing; for getting involved politically," she said, sitting cross-legged in cold jeans under the hot sun.

Sandra Shob, 27, of Santa Monica said she had participated in anti-war protests in Southern California.

"Just by seeing other people around, it gives one confidence that grassroots groups can confront institutions," she said. "It happened in the late '60s and early '70s over Vietnam and it can happen again."

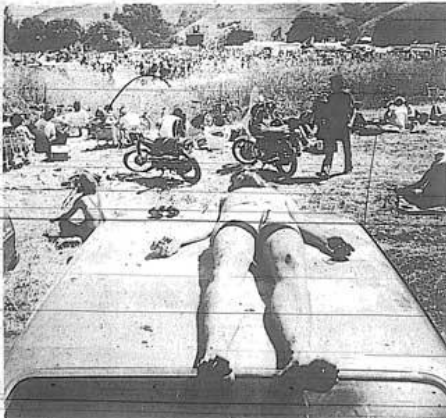
But for some at the Camp San Luis Obispo airstrip, political protest was a new form of expression.

For 69-year-old San Luis Obispo resident Cynthia McMurtry, the rally was a first. She said it was a chance for her to help stop this nuclear mess that's going on and to care for people's health.

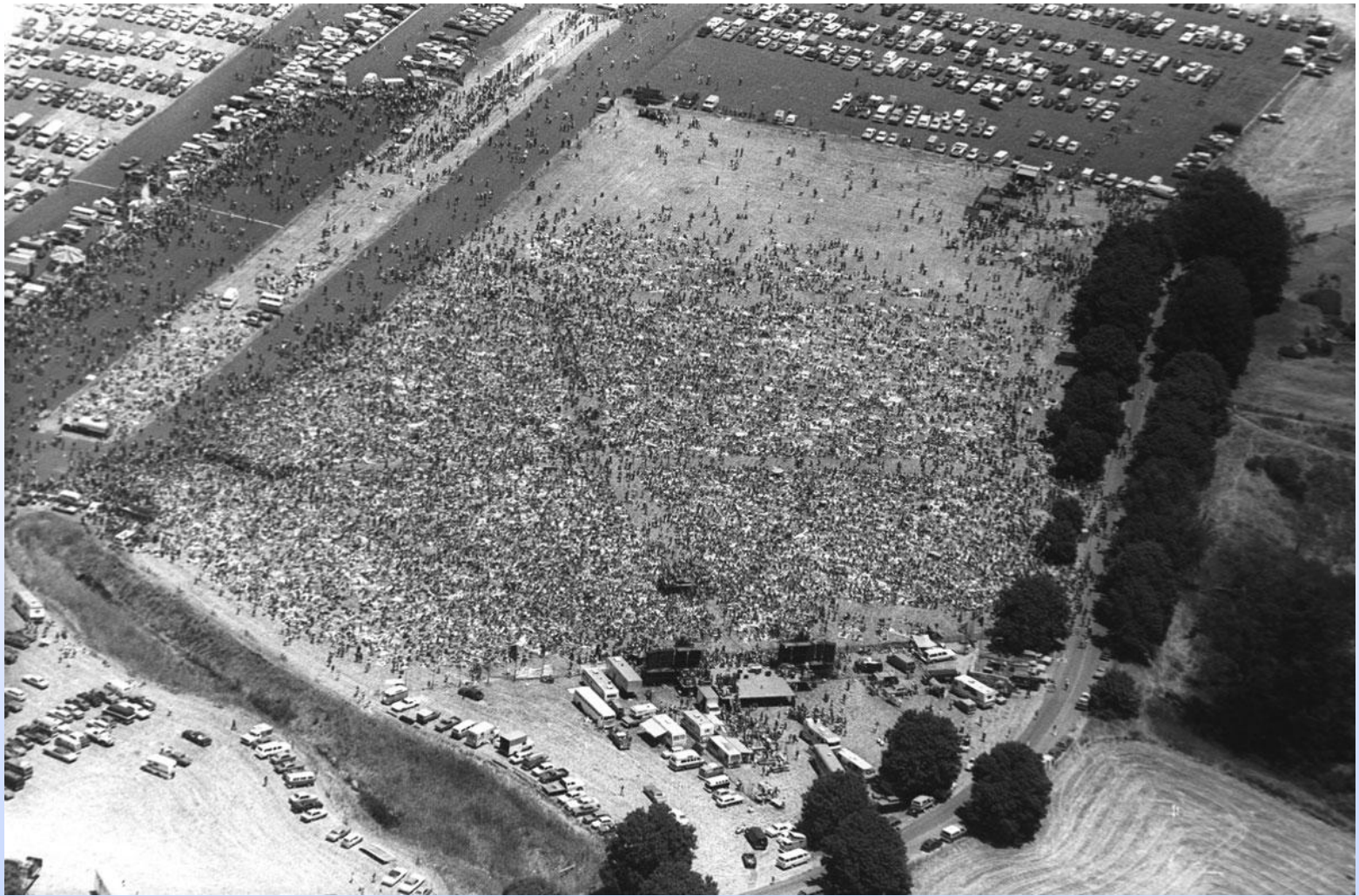
A North Hollywood couple were among those who said the "brightening" implications of the Three Mile



Singer Bonnie Raitt concentrates on her song, which drew a standing ovation.



Eric Peterson of Ventura takes a sun break from the rally, sprawled out on his car behind the action at Camp San Luis Obispo.



**Some 40,000 people gathered at an anti-nuclear rally organized by the Abalone Alliance that included a speech by Governor Brown.**







# Bonnie Raitt performing at a protest in Avila, 1979



# 1979

**As a result of the Three Mile Island accident, the NRC announced a three month delay in the operating license for Diablo's Unit 1.**



# Diablo ruling copied PG&E

By Carl Neiburger  
Staff Writer

Two-thirds of the federal licensing board decision which declared the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant earthquake-safe was copied almost word-for-word from legal arguments submitted by Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

PG&E owns the \$1.6 billion plant near Port San Luis.

None of the arguments of lawyer David S. Fleischaker, who represents plant opponents, was included in the decision.

Of the 71 pages in last week's 94-page decision about earthquake safety, the equivalent of 48 were taken almost directly from PG&E arguments.

Another 13 copied arguments by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff, nine apparently were written by the licensing board itself and the remaining page merely quoted the text of issues being decided.

The licensing board's four "findings" that stated that the Diablo plant could safely survive an earthquake were copied exactly from those proposed by PG&E.

It isn't unusual for federal licensing boards to copy lawyers' arguments in their decisions, according to Fleischaker and NRC staff counsel James R. Tourtellotte.

Tourtellotte said licensing boards and hearing officers ask lawyers to submit "proposed findings" so they can copy them if they agree with the arguments.

Fleischaker said he objected to the board's decision and would appeal it.

however, on the grounds that it didn't adequately describe testimony by plant opponents' witnesses and didn't list reasons for rejecting their arguments.

"This thing is just riddled with error," he said about the licensing board's report.

"It's not surprising, because this licensing board has issued decisions time and again without providing a reasoned basis for it," said Fleischaker. "What they have done is paste together the thinking of staff and applicant in such a way that there are clear gaps in reasoning."

Tourtellotte said he was satisfied with the decision because, "The findings are pretty much in favor of our position."

If the board had agreed with Fleischaker and had quoted Fleischaker's arguments verbatim, "I wouldn't object," said Tourtellotte. "What I would object to is if I disagreed with the facts or the law" as stated in the decision.

John Hoch, the San Francisco PG&E engineer responsible for design of the plant, said he had not compared the NRC ruling with opponent's arguments, but would not be surprised if the NRC document contained no sections taken from the opponents.

He said the opponents' arguments "were framed to read — and I'm drastically paraphrasing — that everything that's been done at Diablo was wrong."

To accept those statements would require accepting the opponent's contention that the plant is unsafe, and the NRC board



Members of the Atomic Safety and License Board, William E. Martin, left, E. Bowers and Glenn O. Bright, at 1978 hearing in Avila Beach.

wasn't willing to do that, Hoch said.

"I sat through virtually every minute of the 33 days of testimony (conducted by the licensing board in its review of Diablo's seismic safety) and the decision wasn't a surprise to me," he said.

Licensing board Chairwoman Elizabeth S. Bowers refused to talk to a reporter by telephone. Her secretary quoted Bowers as saying:

# 1979

## The NRC rules that Diablo Canyon is earthquake safe with adequate security plans.



# 1979

**The Diablo Canyon Conversion Project was formed to research the possibility of converting Diablo Canyon to an alternative fuel source.**



1979

Diablo lawyer  
charges violations

TT  
11/19/79

A federal licensing board systematically violated Diablo Canyon nuclear plant opponents' rights to take part in hearings on the plant's security, a lawyer for plant opponents has charged.

In a brief filed last week with a Nuclear Regulatory Commission appeals board, lawyer Paul C. Valentine said the NRC licensing board frustrated plant opponents at every turn.

Plant opponents — led by Mothers for Peace of San Luis Obispo — have contended security systems at the nuclear plant near Port San Luis are inadequate to prevent sabotage or attacks by terrorists.

The licensing board, after conducting closed-door hearings on the secret security plans, ruled last month that the plans were adequate.

Telegram - Tribune 11/19/1979

**Mothers for Peace raised security questions early on.**

**The NRC only required nuclear plant security guards to be able to repel an attack by four people armed with legal weapons.**

1983

Can Diablo take attack?

By Carl Neiburger  
Staff Writer 6-16-83  
J-T

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission only requires nuclear plant security guards to be able to repel an attack by four people armed with legal weapons, columnist Jack Anderson said in a column released today.

The column, which appears on the editorial page of today's *Telegram-Tribune*, quotes secret NRC documents as saying the plant should be secure against a "small external group (two to three people), armed with legal weapons, with the possible assistance of a plant employee."

Anderson also quotes a classified NRC memo as saying current regulations "do not provide enough protection against threats by insiders."

Spokesmen for the NRC and Pacific Gas and Electric Co., which owns the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, refused to respond to Anderson's charges in detail, saying such material is classified as "safeguards information."

John Dillon, the Anderson reporter who obtained the documents, got them while studying a 1981 NRC appeal board decision approving security plans for the Diablo plant.

The decision, made public by the NRC in censored form in 1982, referred to "four internal agency memoranda . . . (indicating) that the commission intended the design base threat of 'several persons' to be limited to no more than (censored) attackers."

The board also said this number was "the minimum number which can act as two teams."

Dillon said he obtained copies of the secret memoranda. These documented 1976 and 1977 staff recommendations and commission discussions of reactor security requirements.

NRC information officer James G. Hanchett told the *Telegram-Tribune* the commission would have no comment on Anderson's disclosures.

"If we intended to respond to something like that, I guess we'd just stand up and say so in our regulations," he said. "Since security plans and the threat to be protected against are safeguards information, we don't care to comment on it."

PG&E representative Suzanne G.

Brown said, "We are in compliance totally with Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations. We feel confident that we are able to carry those out."

She said the number of attackers that Diablo security forces should be able to repel was discussed at the closed-door hearings that led to the 1981 appeal board ruling.

The board said the security plan would be adequate if PG&E increased the size of the plant's "armed response force." Brown said PG&E's security system now exceeds NRC minimum requirements.

But Mothers for Peace representative Jane Swanson said her organization still has doubts about the nuclear plant's security system.

She quoted an appeal of the appeal board's ruling filed by former Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. in October 1981 and made public in censored form by the NRC in 1982 as indicating the Diablo plant is likely to be attacked by larger groups.

Brown's appeal said, "The board's interpretation (of the term 'several persons' does violence to the plain meaning of the English language and conflicts with the undisputed evidence presented by the governor's experts that design basis attackers would likely assemble a force of greater than (censored) but no more than 12 attackers."

One of these experts was Louis O. "Jeff" Giuffrida, former director of the California Specialized Training Institute at Camp San Luis Obispo and now head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Swanson said she was also concerned that the NRC, by assuming that attackers would be armed with legal weapons, did not take into account the possibility they could use home-made bombs.

Anderson, in his column, noted that lawyers representing Mothers for Peace were sworn to secrecy during the hearings: "The lawyers were forbidden to tell their clients the secret number."

Swanson said Mothers for Peace members wanted to remain ignorant of the security plan's contents because, if the plant were sabotaged, "We don't want to be open to accusations of, 'Well, the Mothers knew the security plan.'"



**Rochelle  
Becker**

**1980**

**The Public Utility Commission allowed the construction to proceed at Diablo, and plant opponents held sit-ins.**

San Luis Obispo County residents called for hearings to be reopened as they started a vigil Tuesday at PUC office in San Francisco. Those in front are Ruth Solomon, left, Valerie Endres Rochelle Becker and Bob Underwood. Monstergram being held by others reads 'We don't want a nuclear Diablo.'

**These Diablo foes too busy to quit**

Telegram-Tribune July 8, 1980



"We're a bunch of American housewives, that's what we are," declares Jane Swanson as her fellow Mothers for Peace Betsy Umhofer, left, and Nancy Culver look on.



Nancy Culver



About 300 people belong to the group

# 1980

## Mothers for Peace Meeting

- Betsy Umhofer
- Jane Swanson
- Nancy Culver

1980


Sandy Silver  
featured in the  
Los Angeles Times



Los Angeles Times Tues., Apr. 29, 1980—Part VI 7

# NewsCenter 4

**MEET A WOMAN  
WHO DROPPED HER OWN BOMB  
ON A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT.**

She's Sandy Silver, a housewife and activist,  
who's leading a citizens' revolt against the  
Diablo Nuclear Power Plant.

**4**  **PROFILES  
WITH TRITIA TOYOTA  
TONIGHT AT 11 PM**



# 1981

## Sandy Silver scolds the Nuclear Regulatory Commission!



ayne Nicholls/Telegram-Tribune

**Sandy Silver scolds Nuclear Regulatory Commission panel at its first session this morning.**

# Battle long for foes of Diablo

Mother for Peace activist Liz Apfelberg believes her 42-year-old head is sprouting more gray hair because of her worries over her son's plans to blockade.

Ten years ago, Apfelberg was taking her then-kindergarten youngsters along to hearings for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

The New York City native joined the group when she moved to San Luis Obispo with husband, Herschel, "a No. 1 Mother," to protest the Vietnam War.

When the war and the draft ended, the group's reason to lobby against them ended too.

About then, Mothers turned its attention to Diablo Canyon and the potential danger of released radiation if the nuclear power plant operated.

Apfelberg said she's sustained her opposition to nuclear power over the years through "all of the reading that we've done."

Close friend and fellow Mother Sandy Silver has helped her keep going despite discouragements, too.

Apfelberg speaks in the plural when she lists the forums, educational programs, bake sales and paralegal work the group kept busy with in the mid-70s, before interested heated about nuclear power.



**Liz Apfelberg  
...Mother for Peace**

Reaction to her and other Mothers has been mixed.

"Some people have said, 'You're nothing but a bunch of frustrated housewives,' " said the math and science substitute teacher.

"Some people have said that no matter what. Others right after Three Mile Island said, 'We should've listened to you years ago.'"

Mothers as a group opposes the illegal blockade, but Apfelberg said many members, as individuals plan to help out in some role.

## Liz Apfelberg



**Mothers for Peace on the steps  
of the Government Center, 1981**





MOTHERS FOR PEACE - 1981

Bottom: Char BRZNYK, Marie CATTOIR, Micki GILLMAN, Betsy UMHOFFER, Aletha GILLMAN, Diane GRIFFIN and Yvonne FLOYD  
2<sup>nd</sup> Row: Phyllis APPLGARTH, Pat CANO, Rochelle BECKER, Joyce DALY, June VON RUDEN, Bonnie CUTTER and Edie CLARK  
3<sup>rd</sup> Row: Nancy CULVER, Sandy SILVER, Sharon SUTLIFF, Liz APFELBERG and Pat MILLER  
Top Row: Cindy VIX, Kathy DARLING, Lea ANDERSON, Marcia MCGEE, Judy BARCLAY and Jane SWANSON

# 1981

The NRC approved  
a low power test license  
for Diablo Canyon.

## Blockade Heats Up As Diablo License Granted

By Cheryle Johnson  
Staff Writer  
AVILA BEACH — As  
the Nuclear Regulatory  
Commission Monday  
approved 5-0 a low power  
test license for Diablo  
Canyon Nuclear Power  
Plant, arrests for the  
Abalone Alliance  
blockade of Pacific Gas  
and Electric Co.'s \$2.3

billion twin reactor  
facility reached at least  
1,330.

A revised estimate on  
the number of those  
arrested was released  
Monday night by Sgt.  
Leon Cole of the Sheriff's  
Department.

As of Monday morning,  
a total of 989 people were  
arrested, Cole said.

An additional 333  
people were arrested  
Monday, mostly at the  
main gate to the plant.

Earlier estimates of the  
number arrested had  
been higher by several  
hundred.

The NRC decision came  
to the delight of PG&E  
officials and to the  
resigned scepticism of

Abalone Alliance.  
"Pacific Gas and  
Electric Company is  
extremely pleased with  
the Nuclear Regulatory  
Commission's decision to  
grant a low power testing  
license to Unit 1 of the  
Diablo Canyon Power  
Plant," R.C. "Bob"  
Thornberry, plant  
manager, read in a

prepared statement to  
reporters.

But although PG&E  
personnel were happy  
with the decision, Thorn-  
berry said things were  
"business as usual" at  
the plant site as prepara-  
tions for fuel loading  
continued on a schedule  
the plant manager has  
repeatedly refused to  
divulge.

Those preparations are  
continuing despite the  
blockade, Thornberry  
noted.

"They will have ab-  
solutely no impact on fuel  
loading in Diablo Canyon  
Unit 1," Thornberry said  
of blockaders.

Thornberry denied "as  
absolutely not true" in-  
formation that fuel  
loading and testing could  
not occur while  
blockaders were on plant  
property because they  
would constitute a  
security risk.

The only way in which  
they would be a security  
risk would be if they  
gained access to the area  
inside the double fences  
that provide a barrier to  
the plant, Thornberry  
said.

To date they have come  
"nowhere close," he  
added.

Thornberry told  
reporters that fuel  
loading and testing of the  
reactor would be accom-  
plished within two to  
three months.

He said that if  
legislation currently  
before Congress to ex-  
pedite the licensing  
process is passed, full  
power operation of the  
facility could come before  
the end of the year.

Current estimates are  
that the plant will not  
operate until sometime in  
early 1982.

Thornberry offered his  
"personal guarantee"  
that Diablo Canyon would  
operate safely and be a  
"good neighbor" to the  
citizens of the county.

# 1981 BLOCKADE

**More than 10,000 people rallied in a two-week non-violent blockade of Diablo Canyon organized by Abalone Alliance.  
More than 1,900 people were arrested.**





Associated Press

**Affinity groups from the Abalone Alliance gather Monday to discuss strategy for blockade today at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.**

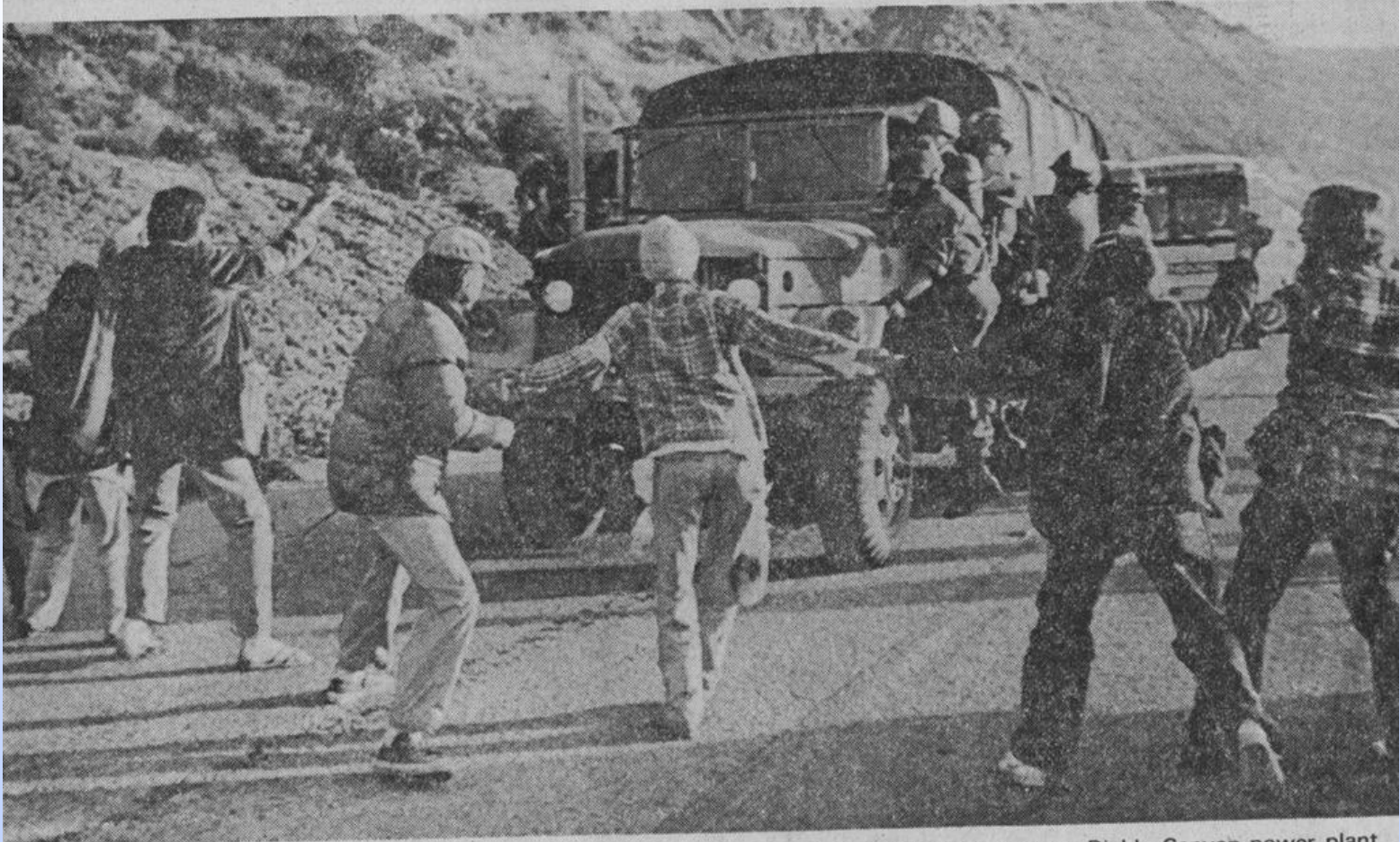
# A quiet day of decision

# Los Angeles Times

0, 194 Sunday

Tuesday, September 22, 1981

CC/ 110 pages / Copyright



A National Guard truck leading buses filled with workers approaches protesters blocking the way to Diablo Canyon power plant .



ayne Nicholls/Telegram-Tribune

**Lines of officers cordon off road leading to Diablo plant this morning as buses carrying workers wheel onto PG&E property.**

**PG&E: “Just try to stop me from going to work at Diablo Canyon.”**



Associated Press

**Keith Baker, left, and Larry Kathka, both PG&E workers at Diablo, jeer anti-nuclear protesters who were arrested Tuesday.**







by Hertz/Telegram-Tribune

About 5,000 people turned out to protest the Diablo plant in march to main state Sunday



by Hertz/Telegram-Tribune

The road from Avila Beach to PG&E's property was lined with protest marchers Sunday

San Luis Obispo County

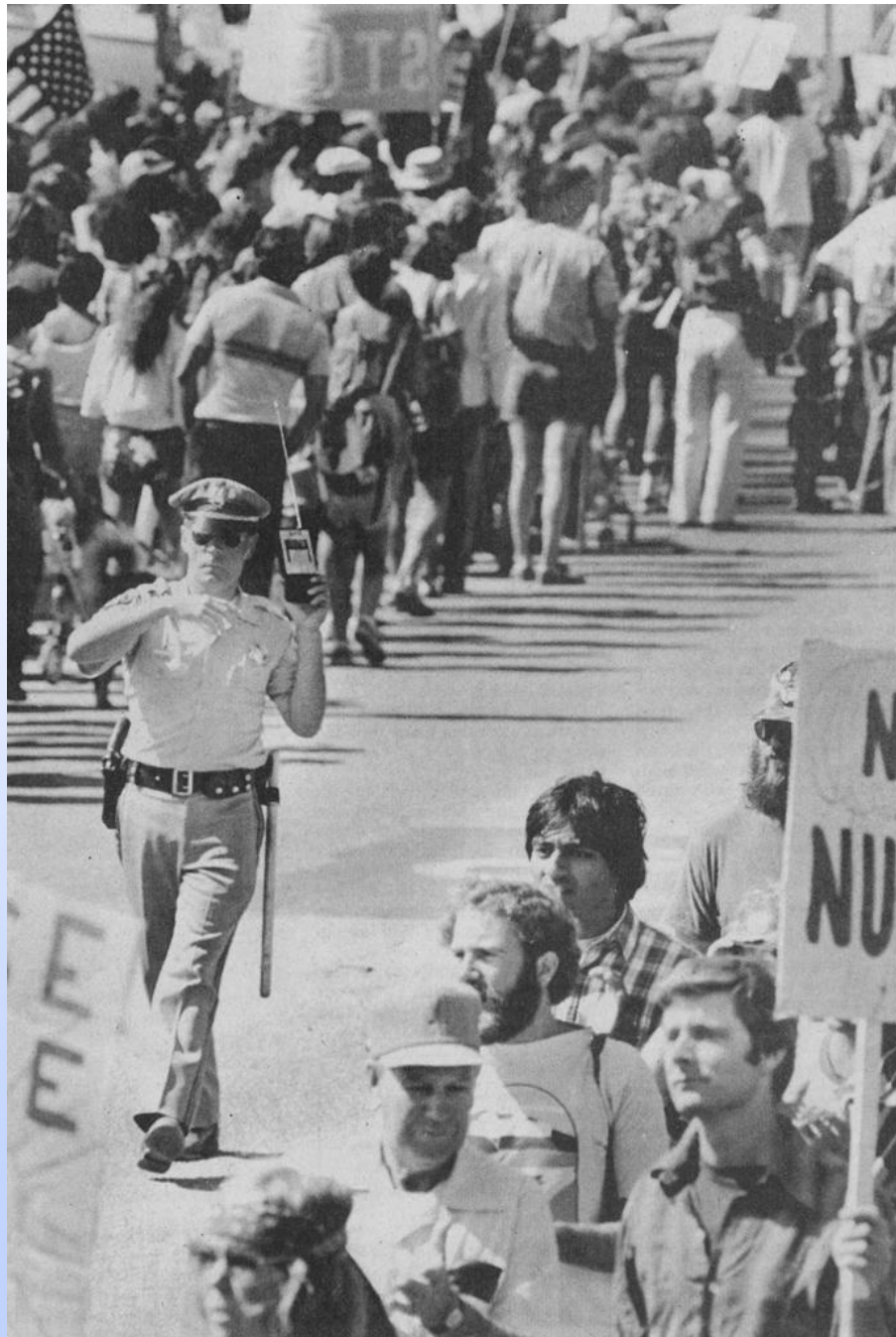
**Telegram-Tribune**

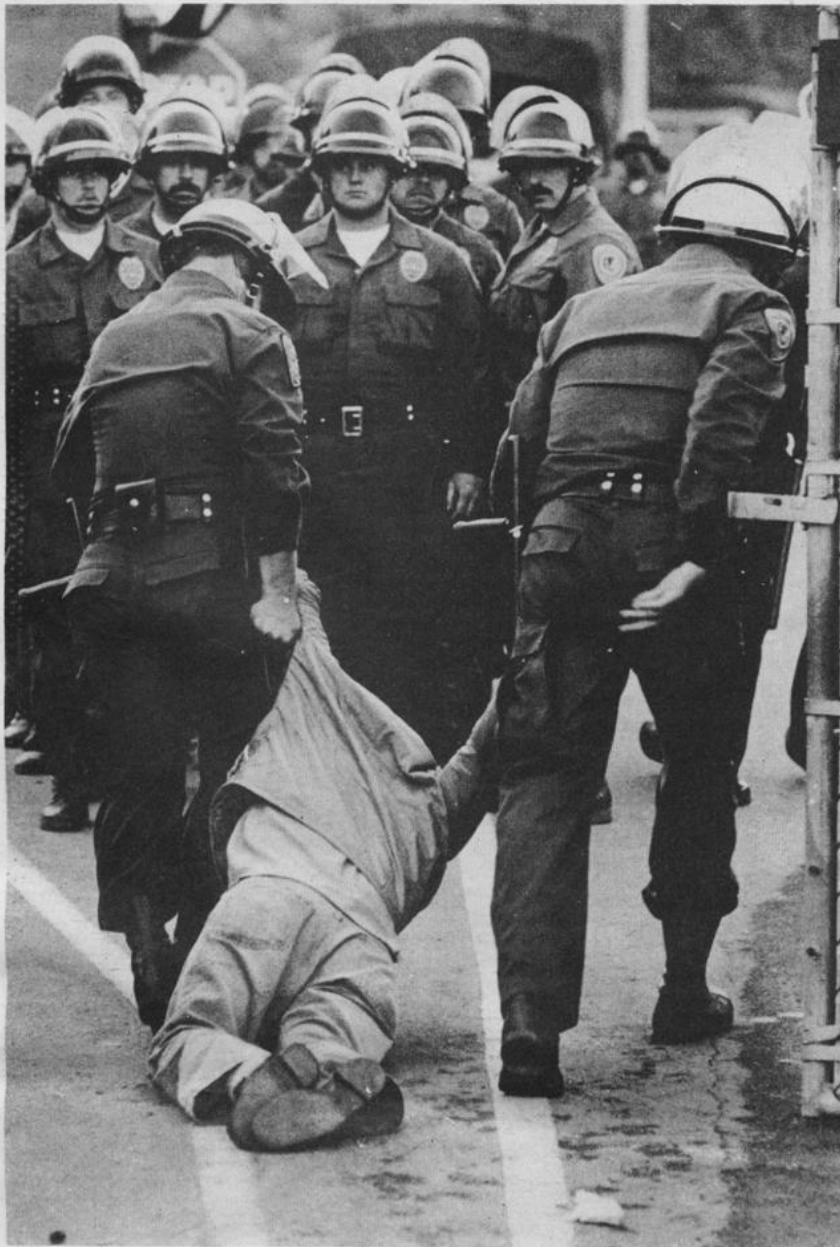
Monday, September 21, 1981 B-1



Associated Press

Several thousand neighbors of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant made their sentiments apparent.

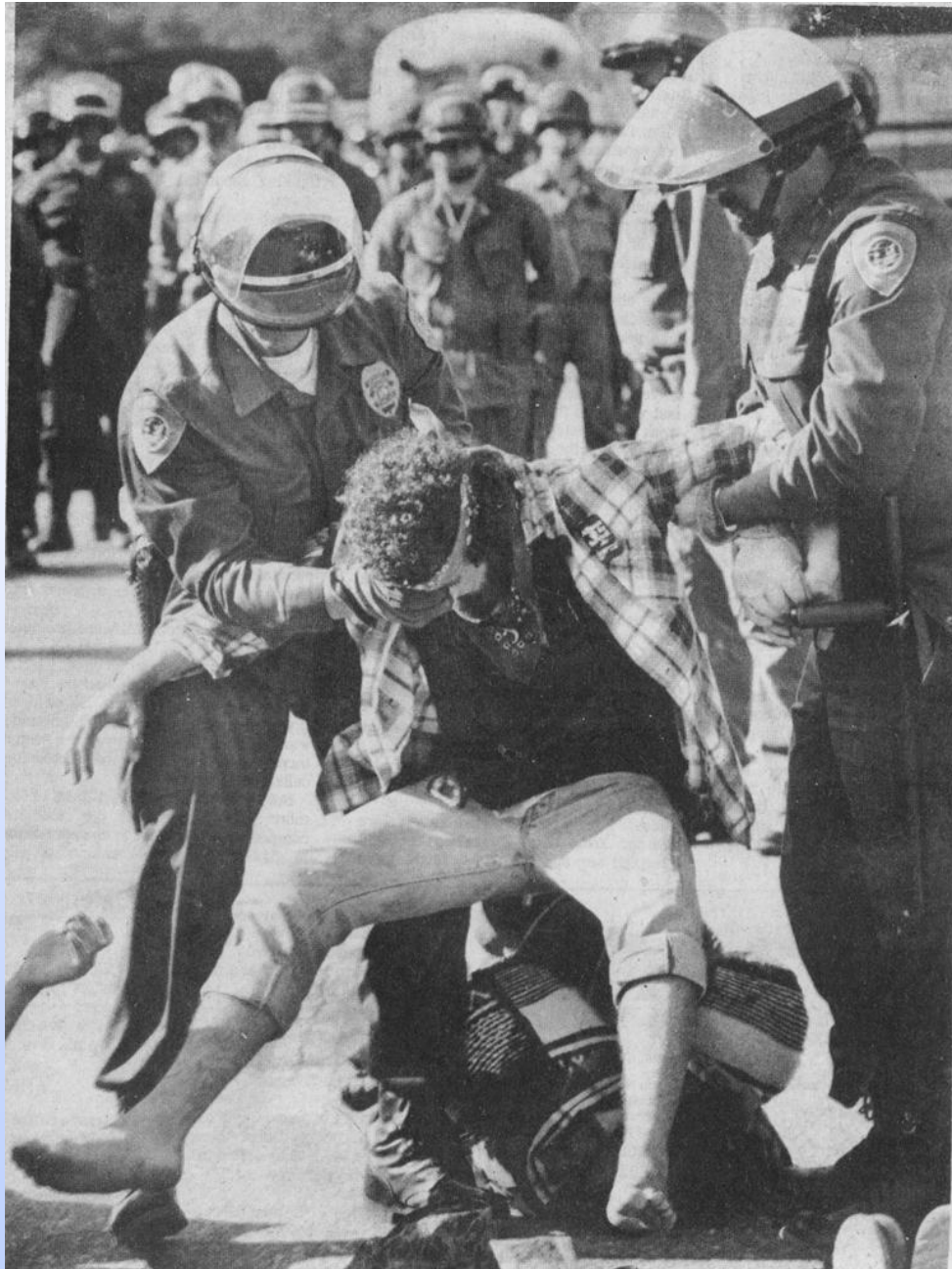




Two helmeted San Luis Obispo County sheriff's deputies drag a protester away from the main gate entrance to PG&E's Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in Avila Beach Tuesday. The protester — who has gone limp, following his lessons in non-violent resistance — was one of more than 500 anti-nuclear activists arrested around the plant by today.

Wayne Nicholls/  
Telegram-Tribune

Peaceful protesters gear up

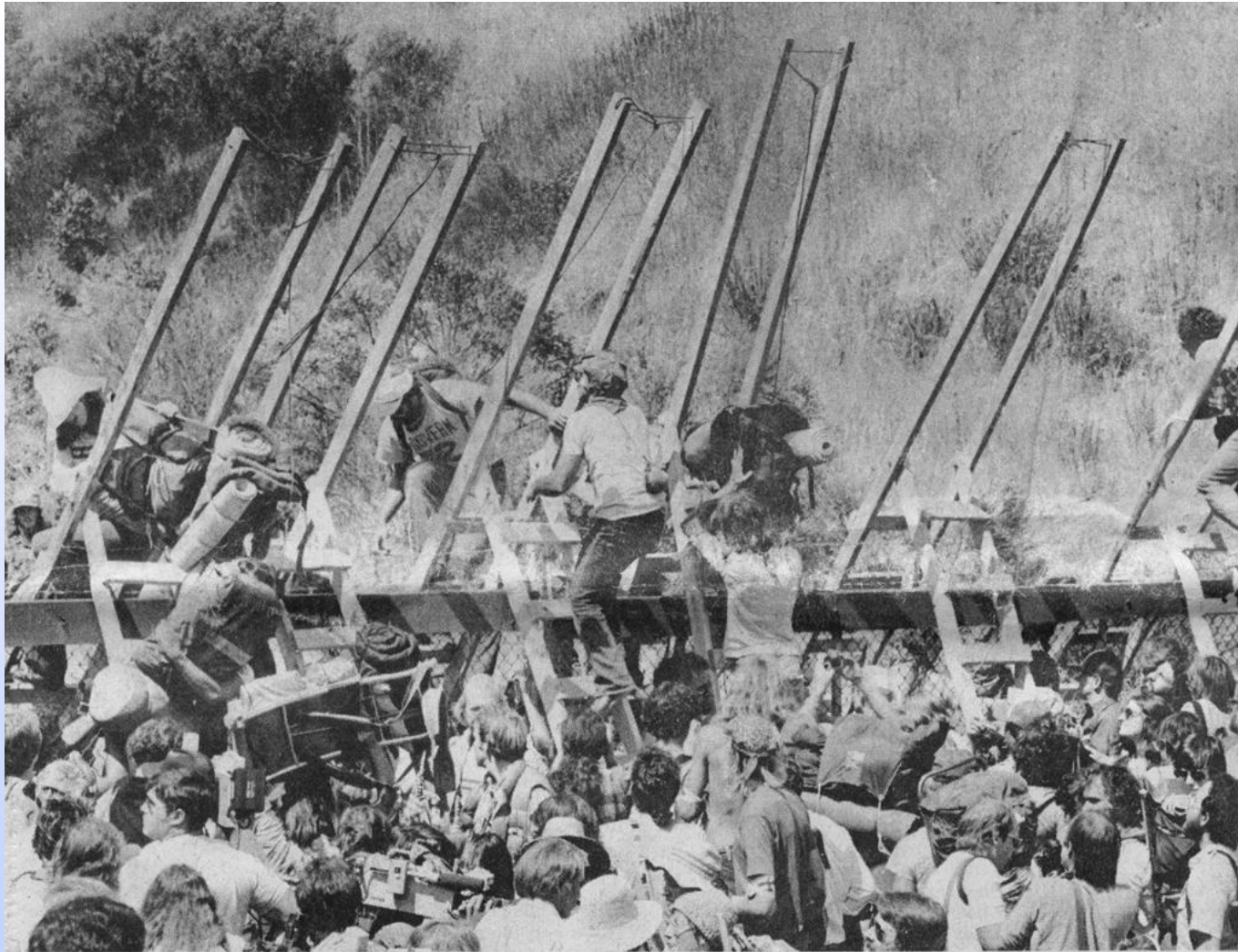








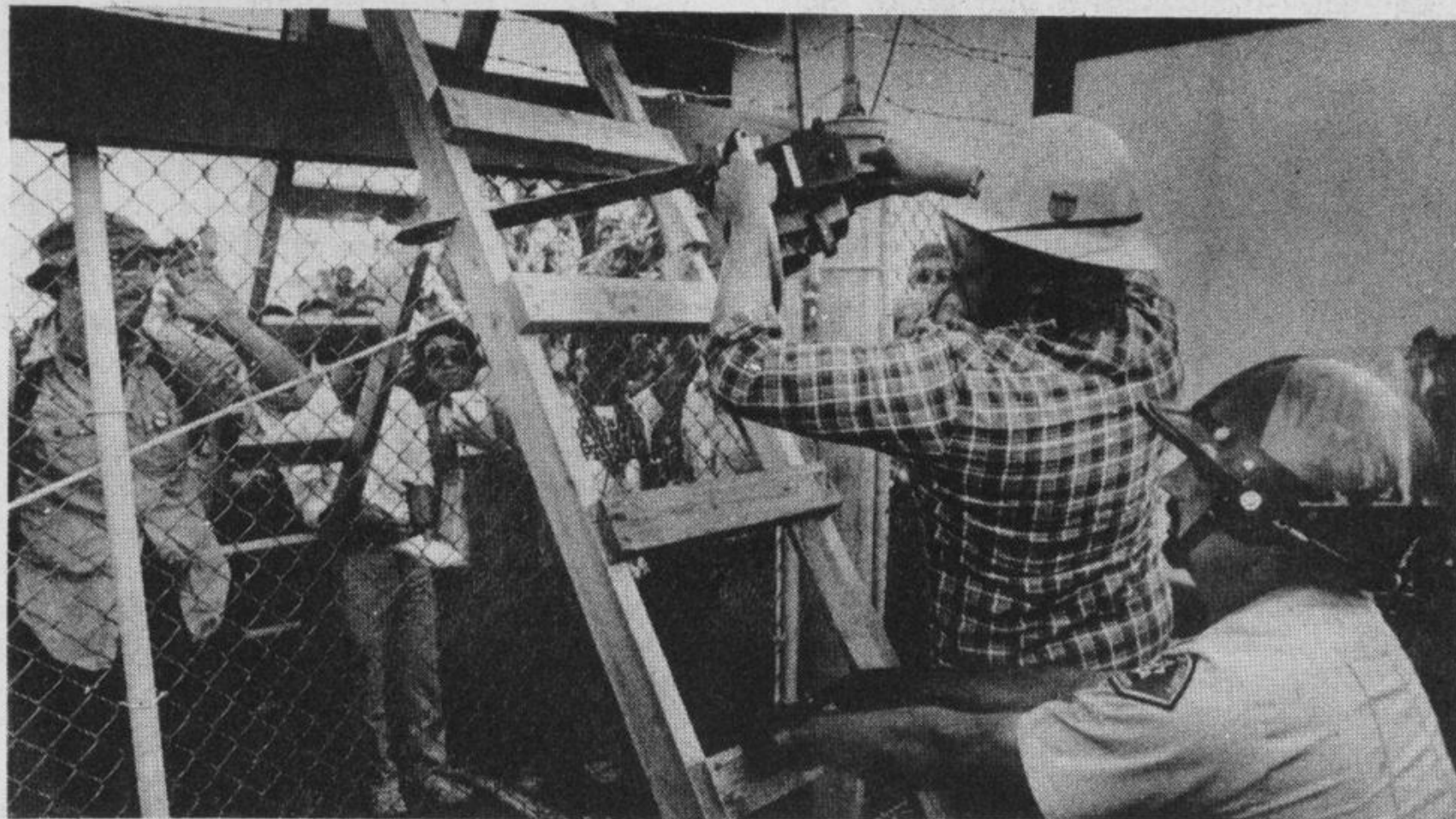
# Into the back country...



Dragging backpacks with them, about 60 protestors of the approximately 350 present scale the eight-foot fence near the Avila Beach gate to the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. The action began

about 1:30 p.m. Tuesday afternoon with almost as many local and national media people on the scene as protestors recording the event.

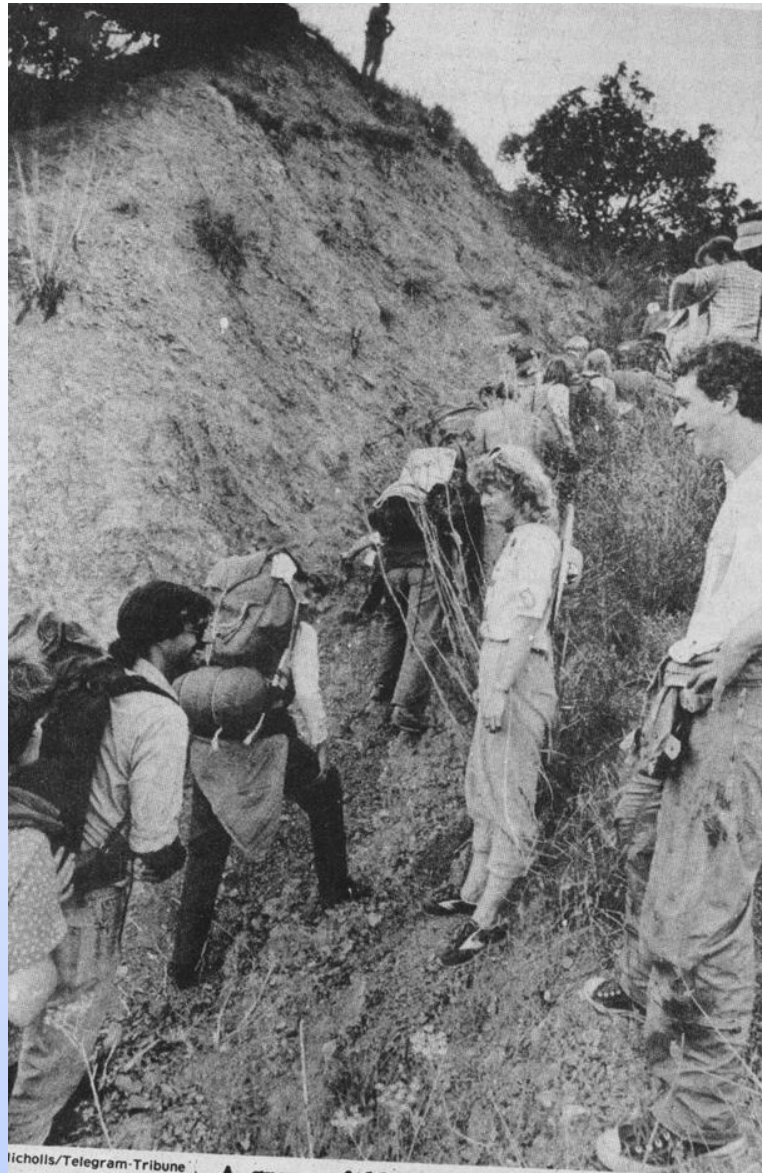
Photo by Bill Faulkn



Tony Hertz/Telegram-Tribune

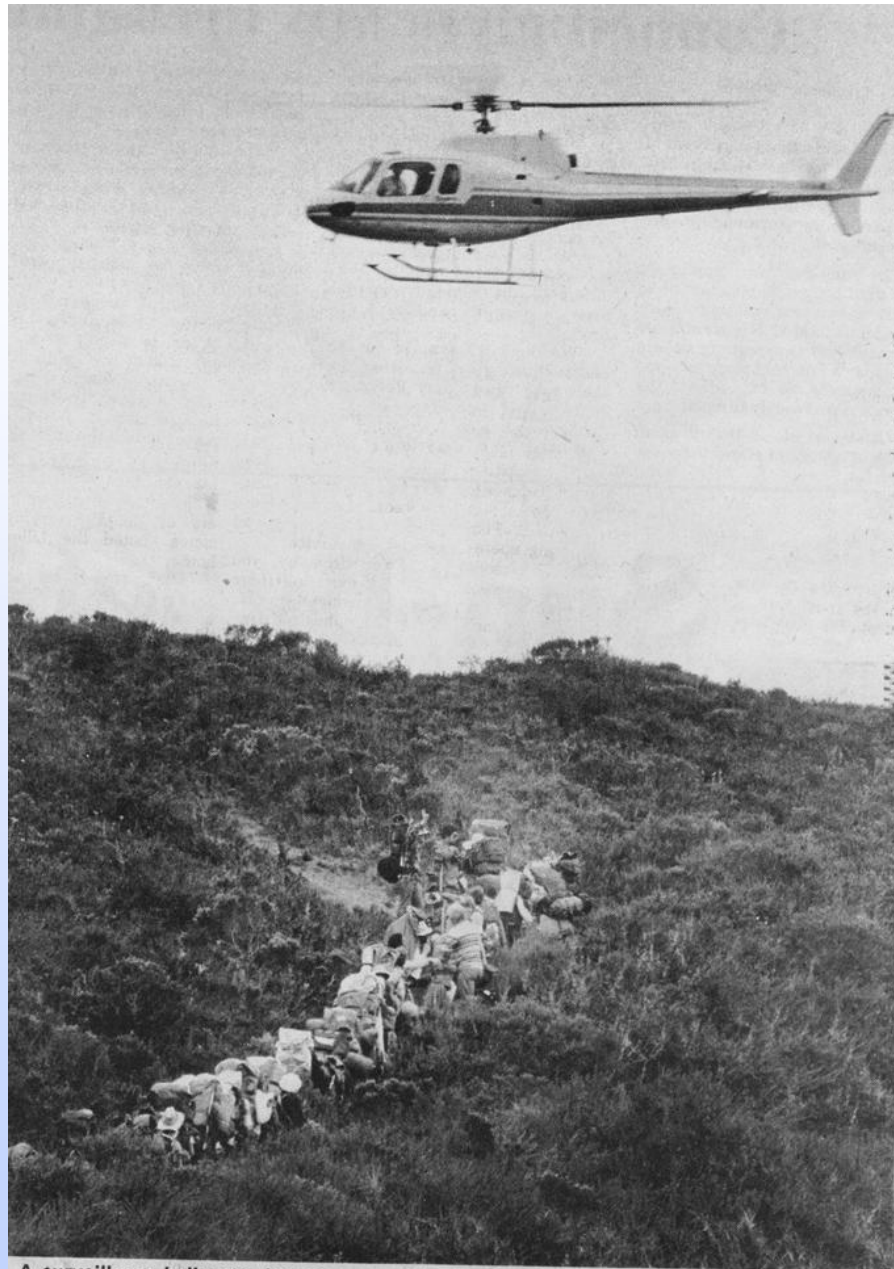
**PG&E construction worker, aided by sheriff's deputy, takes to protesters' ladder with a chainsaw on inner side of plant's main gate.**





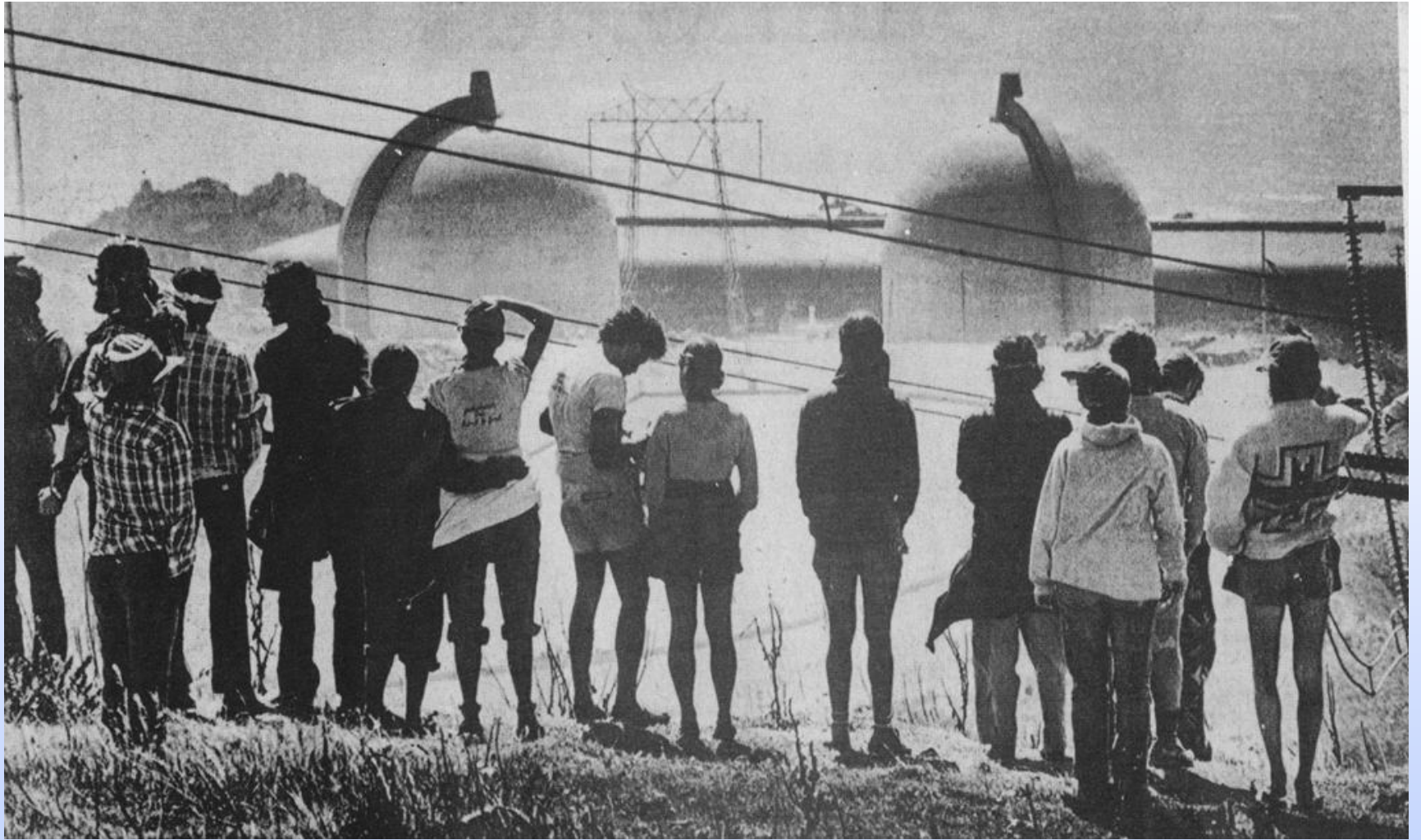
Nicholls/Telegram-Tribune

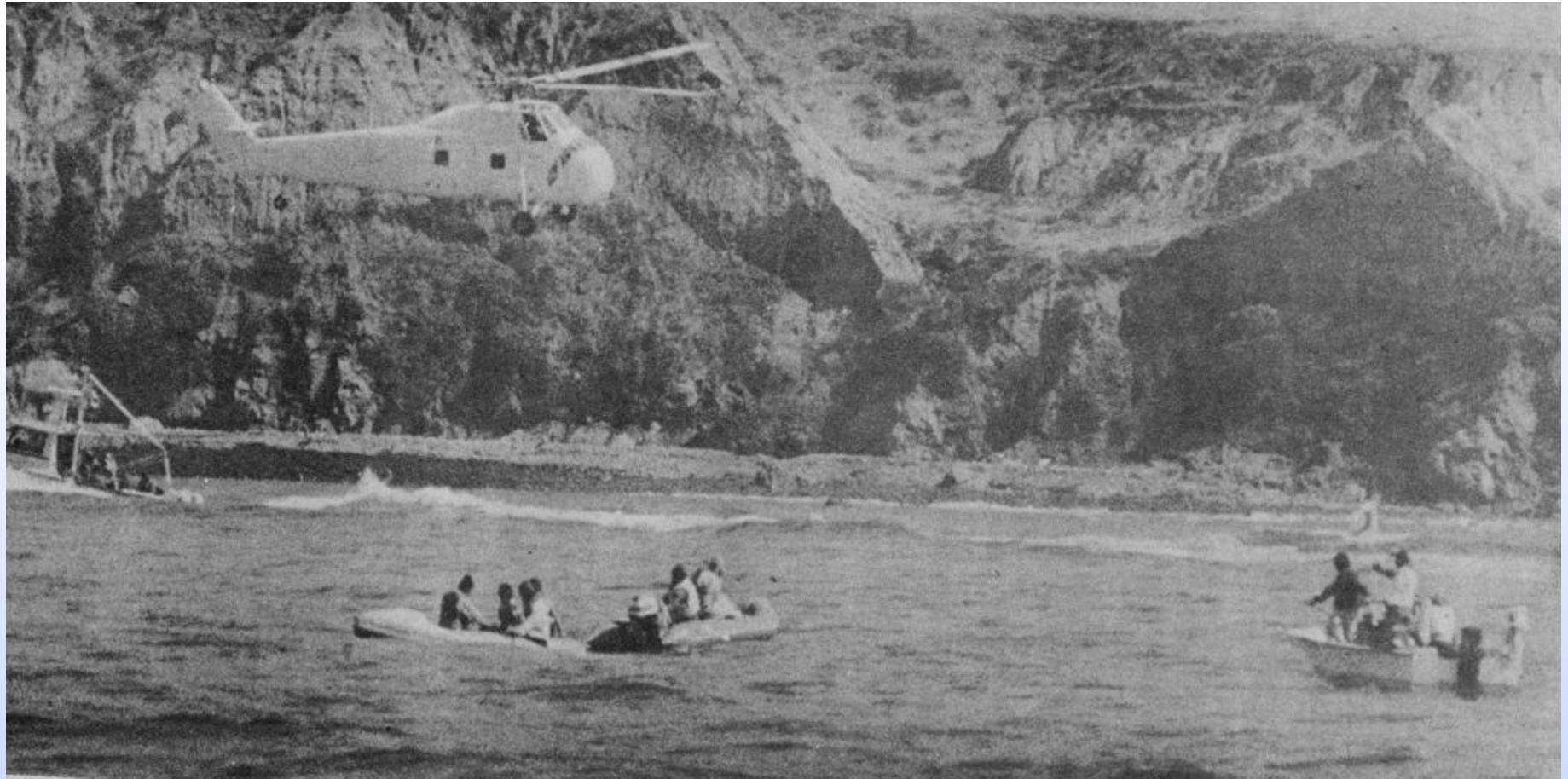
**A group of blockaders hikes up canyon near Port San Luis lighthouse. They got a mile inside PG&E property before being arrested.**



A surveillance helicopter buzzes over a stream of protesters winding their way through rugged terrain in Montana de Oro State Park towards Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant's back fence early Tuesday morning.

Photo by Bill Faulkner





**Approach by sea...**



**Actor Robert Blake  
was part of the  
blockade by sea.**





# Arrests hit 1500 mark

By Holly Danks

About 1,500 non-violent anti-nuclear protesters were arrested at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant through Tuesday in eight days of confrontations with hundreds of law enforcement officers.

The renewed blockade effort promised for Monday, the day the Nuclear Regulatory Commission gave the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant approval for low-level testing, wasn't as intense as law enforcement and Abalone Alliance officials anticipated.

Although 368 people were arrested, including a Vista man for possession of a concealed weapon, the atmosphere at the main gate was relaxed and mellow.

"It's not as scary as before," one blockader remarked as he watched platoons of deputies and police officers lead arrested demonstrators away from the driveway at the main gate. "Everything feels much better, and tension is not as high."

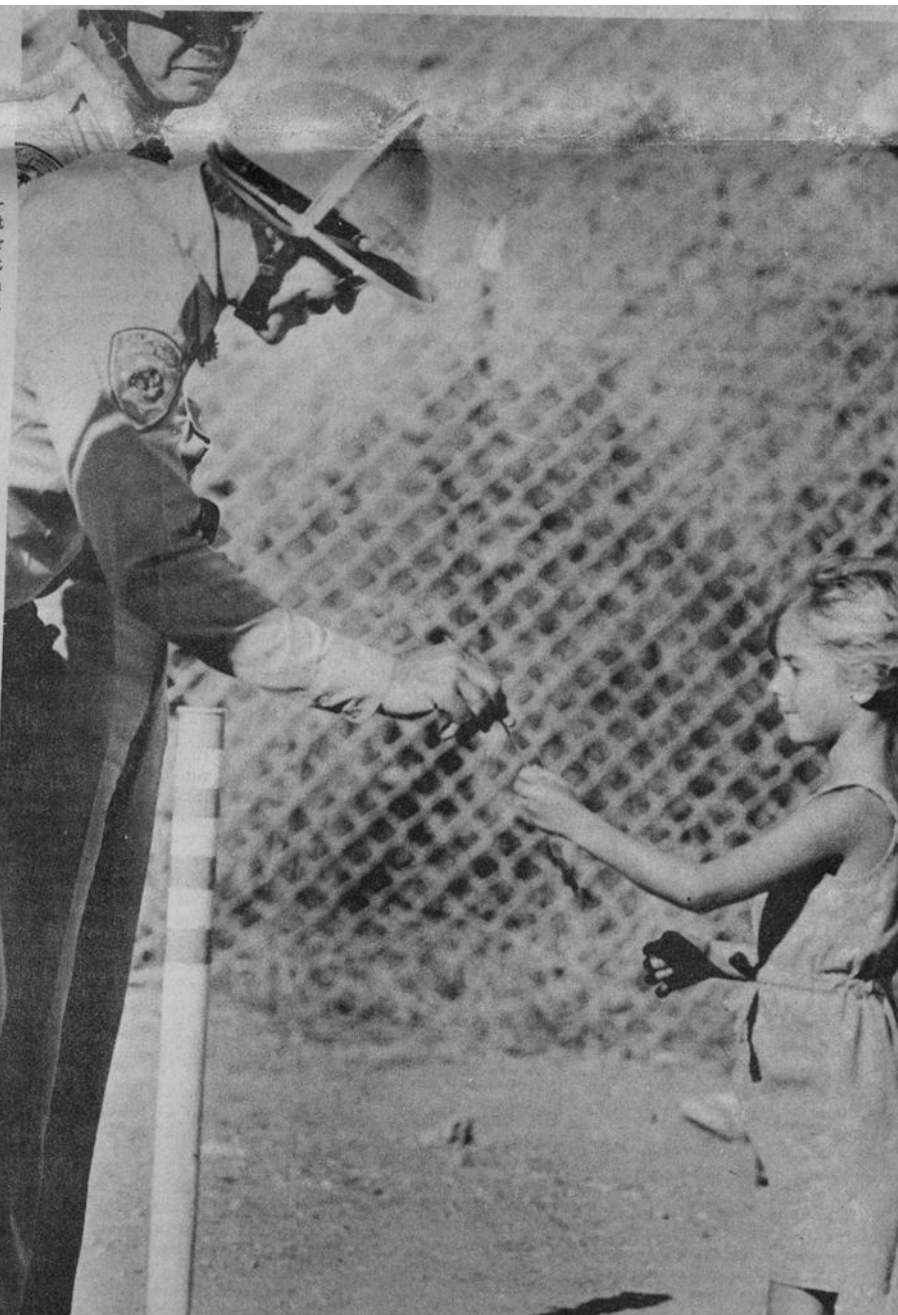
A support person from another affinity group commented "It's like a dance."

Protesters broke from the crowd of 200-or-so on Avila Road in small groups of five or six to take up position directly in front of officers at the open main gate. They swayed in unison to chants of "All we are asking is give us a chance" as the arrests began shortly after 3 p.m.

After the group of 30 was arrested near the main gate, a line of 20 CHP officers took position midway down the driveway to block further access.

A young female protester boldly approached the CHP line with a yellow daisy in hand and gently pleaded with the helmeted row before one of the officers accepted the offering and stuck it in his helmet and then in his belt.

That was the signal for more women to come forward with



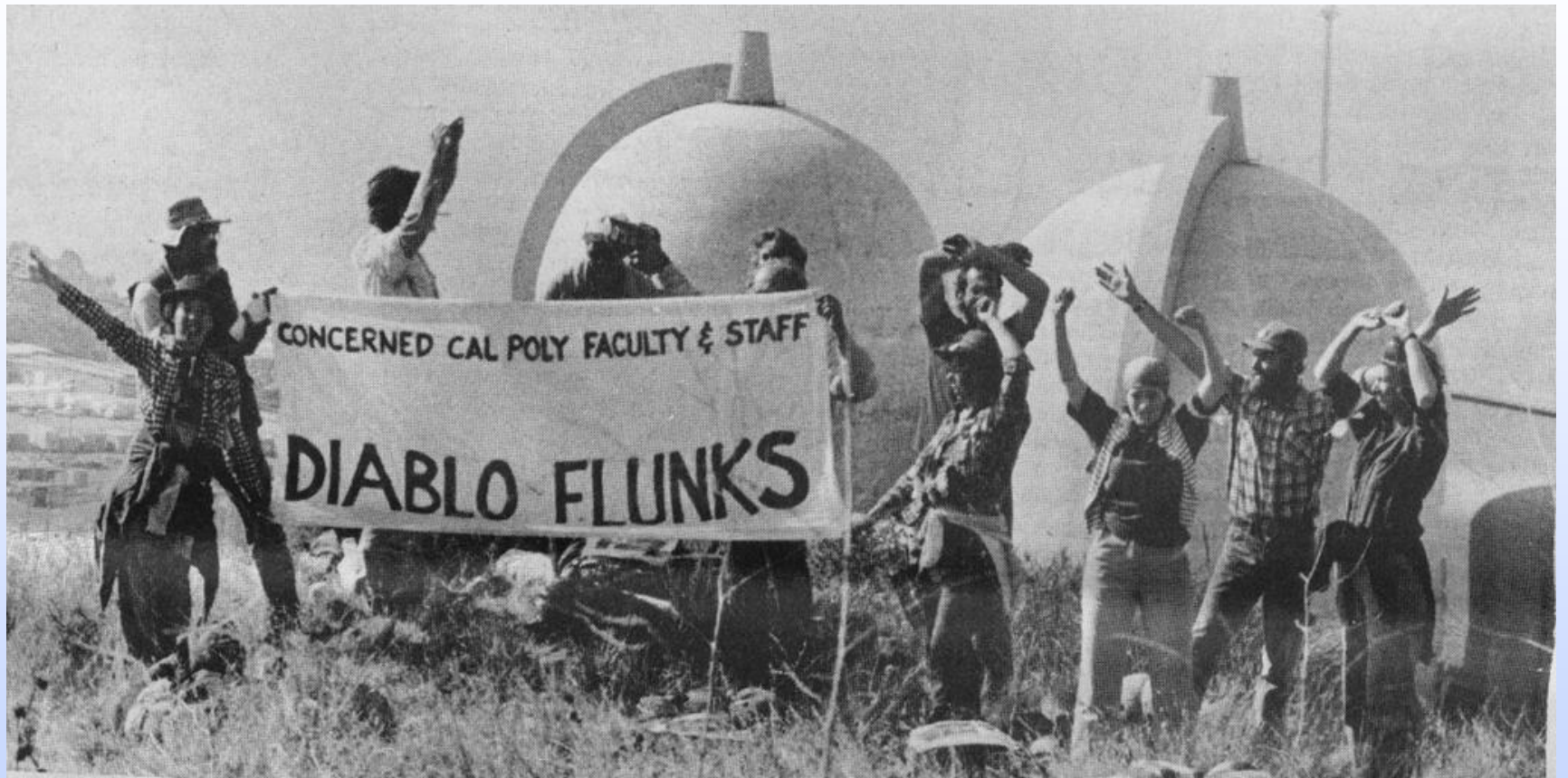


Ken Chen/Telegram-Tribune

Rock singer Jackson Browne is handcuffed by sheriff's Detective Gary Hoving after Browne's arrest this morning in Diablo protest.

**Jackson Browne – arrested and handcuffed.**



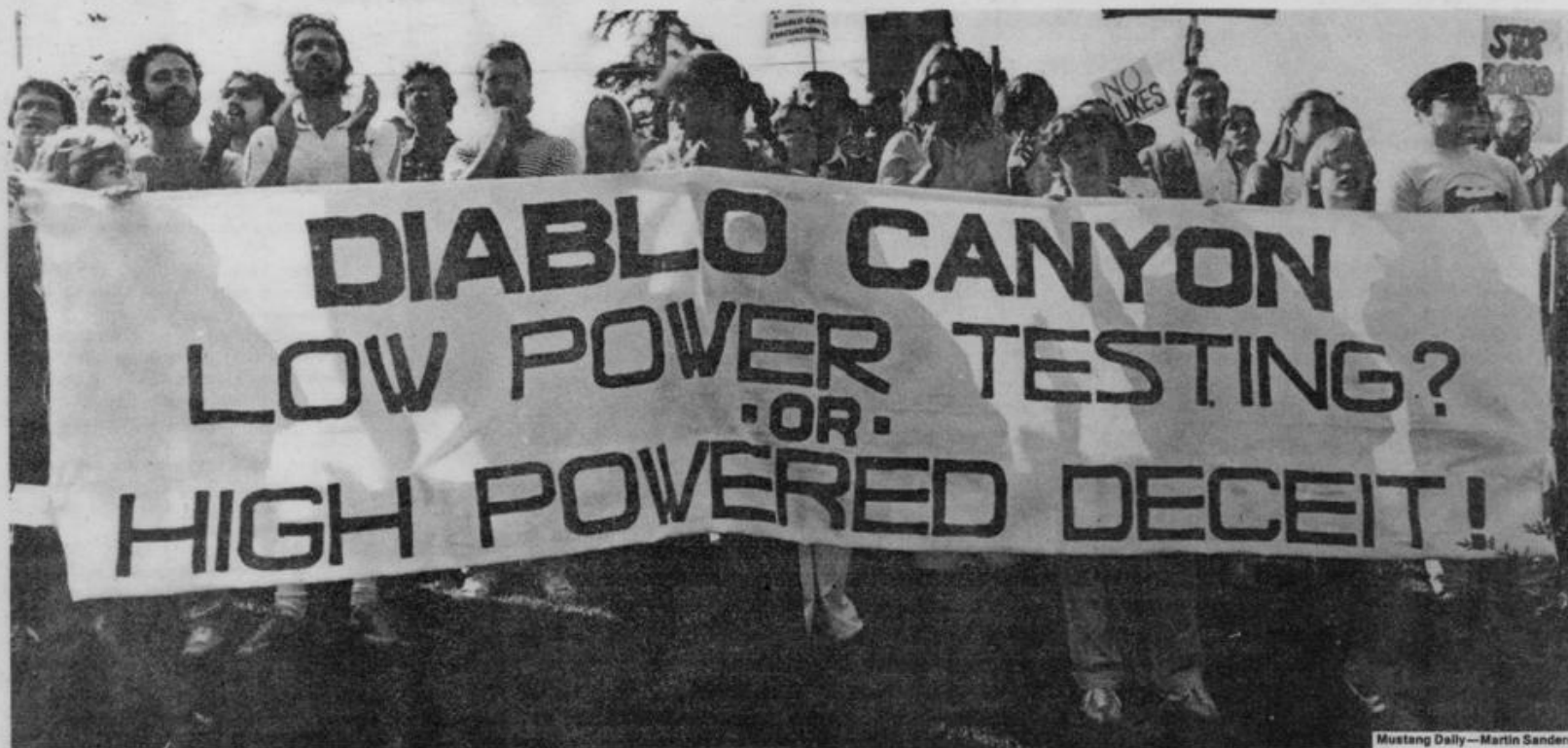


# Mustang Daily

Wednesday, May 20, 1981

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Volume 45, No. 105



Mustang Daily—Martin Sanders

## *Poly protesters sing out against Diablo Canyon...*

BY ROBIN LEWIS  
Staff Writer

Five hundred Cal Poly students and faculty members joined together Tuesday morning in a march down Grand Avenue to the Discovery Inn to protest the possible low power test licensing of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

tric Company should be issued a low power test license for its Diablo Canyon nuclear reactor between Los Osos and Avila Beach. The campus march was sponsored by Concerned Faculty, and the Ecology and Political Action clubs.

Mothers for Peace, which sponsored the march from Mission Plaza, joined by local anti-nuclear alliances and

operational safety requirements.

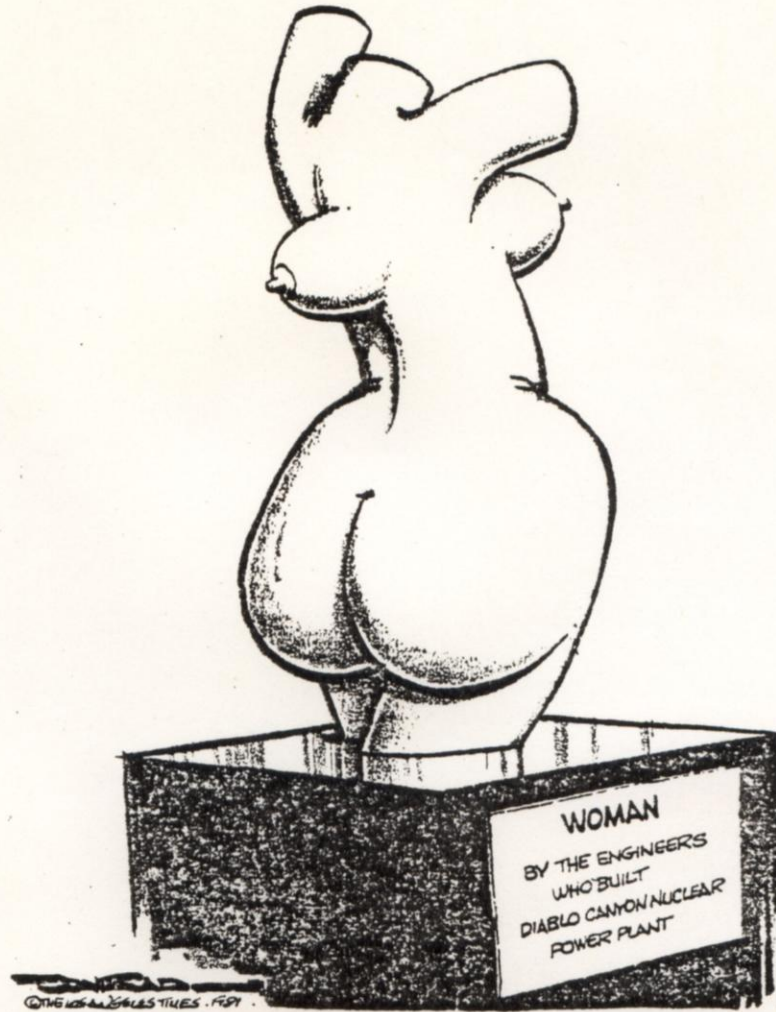
Jane Swanson, spokeswoman for Mothers for Peace and a coordinator of the march and demonstration, said no further public hearings will be required by the NRC to proceed to full-power operation at Diablo Canyon once the low power test license is granted.

The fact the Atomic Licensing and Safety Board's



10-13-81

Los Angeles Times



# 1981

**A young engineer discovered a design error in Unit 1's containment dome.**

**There was a 180° blunder.**

**The NRC suspended Diablo's low-power license.**



# 14-year 'cover-up'

## PG&E declined to pursue fault

By Carl Neiburger  
Staff Writer

Pacific Gas and Electric Co. found evidence of an earthquake fault within 500 feet of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in 1967 but chose not to pursue it to avoid "additional speculation and possibly delay the project."

The information was revealed in a 14-year-old memorandum received by the Telegram-Tribune today.

The document described an April 20-21, 1967, meeting between PG&E and Atomic Energy Commission officials to discuss PG&E's proposal to build the Diablo plant.

The Atomic Energy Commission was the predecessor of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which now has charge of licensing nuclear power plants.

The memorandum said a "significant" fault had been found in the cliffs above Diablo Cove.

It said that PG&E geology consultant Richard H. Jahns theorized that "this large fault does not run through the site but probably passes to the northwest."

AEC officials "suggested that the exposed fault at the seawall be traced ... to establish its exact location in relation to the containment."

PG&E officials replied "they did not believe this was necessary and that further information of this type would only complicate a contested hearing."

The memo doesn't say how AEC officials responded to this, and NRC officials who attended the meeting said they didn't remember the discussion.

The hearing, at which PG&E was granted an AEC construction permit for the plant, was held Feb. 20 and 21, 1968. The permit was approved on April 23, 1968.

"It's a cover-up. Unbelievable," declared David S. Fleischaker, a lawyer for plant opponents.

"This, on top of the recent discoveries of design flaws, makes the prospects of the plant ever operating one day very frightening for the people of San Luis Obispo," he said.

"It shows the extent to which PG&E has gone to cover up problems of real safety."

Jahns, the geologist quoted in the memorandum, said the reason the fault wasn't researched further was that rock



PG&E declined to extend trenches shown in this 1967 photo of Diablo Canyon to trace a fault in cliffs near the mouth of Diablo Creek, to the lower right of the plant site, according to an AEC memo.

structures "indicated very clearly" that it had been inactive for the past 100,000 years.

Asked if he recalled any discussion of further trenching complicating a hearing, he said, "That may well have occurred during the meeting as an incidental thing."

Jahns said subsequent excavation during construction of the Diablo plant showed no evidence of active faults running beneath the plant.

The 1967 memorandum was written by Keith Woodard, an engineer who then worked with the AEC. He told a reporter he didn't remember writing that particular report, but his job at the time included sitting in on meetings concerning Diablo and taking notes.

"If it's got my name on it, I must have written it," said Woodard, who said he left the AEC about six months after the Diablo meeting and now works with a Washington, D.C., engineering firm.

Woodard said that when the memo was written, "There wasn't any cover-up intended," but, "The world has changed a lot in the last 15 years...."

"When we were licensing these plants (then) we didn't spend anywhere near

the amount of time on engineering problems that we do today."

The Telegram-Tribune contacted several other PG&E and NRC officials and consultants who were listed as attending the 1967 meeting. None were able to remember details of the session.

PG&E representative Suzanne G. Brown said she had asked PG&E engineers who attended the meeting to research their files for records of what happened.

Existence of the memorandum was reported by Stanley Mendes, a Santa Barbara structural engineer, who said it was obtained under a Freedom of Information Act request.

The fault described in the 1967 memorandum was discussed in more detail in PG&E testimony submitted for Diablo licensing hearings in December 1978.

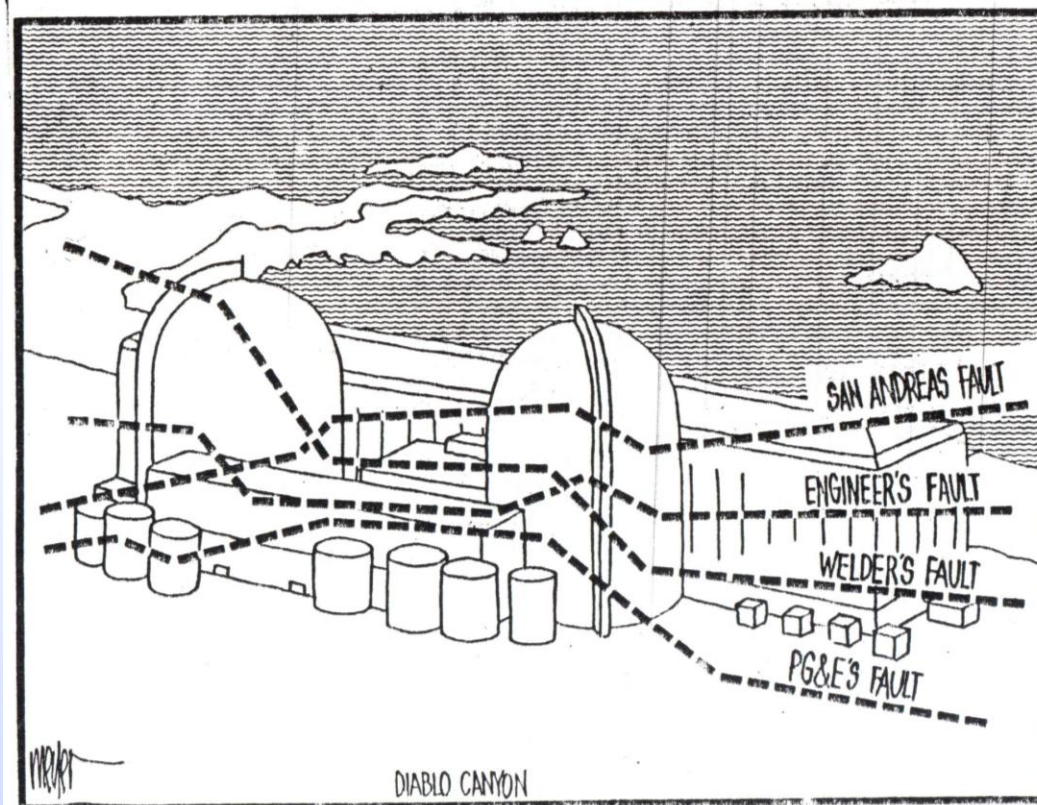
The fault in question "appears on the sea cliff at the mouth of Diablo Canyon, trends northeast and projects toward the ground in the northernmost part of the power plant site," the 1978 report said.

It concluded that the fault wasn't important because microscopic studies had shown minimal evidence of movement.

# 1981

**PG&E knew about the earthquake fault in 1967 but chose not to pursue it to avoid "additional speculation and possibly delay the project."**

## San Francisco Chronicle




**An earthquake design error was discovered.  
By December 1982, close to 200 errors  
had been discovered in the plant.**


**1982**


**Attorney Joel Reynolds**





# A Celebrity Auction fundraiser was held in 1982.


  
MOTHERS FOR DEACE  
Presents  
**THE CELEBRITY AUCTION!**  
with **MOTTY MILLS** Auctioneer  
and Music by **THE LITTLE BIG BAND**


  
Peter Max  
Original Art


  
Alan Alda's  
MASH Script


  
Burt Reynolds  
Original Sketch


  
Woody Allen's  
Jazz Album

  
Robert Redford's  
Belt Buckle

  
Kenny Rogers'  
Tuxedo

  
Farrah Fawcett  
A Kiss!

  
Jane Fonda's  
Warm-up Suit



and much more!

Sunday, October 17  
San Luis Obispo Veterans Hall  
801 Grand Avenue  
Preview and No Host Bar 6-7 p.m.  
Auction 7 p.m.

Donation: \$5 per person  
Includes a door prize ticket  
(\$1,500 of prizes)  
& Free hors d'ourves



May 1982



Cuesta  
College

1982

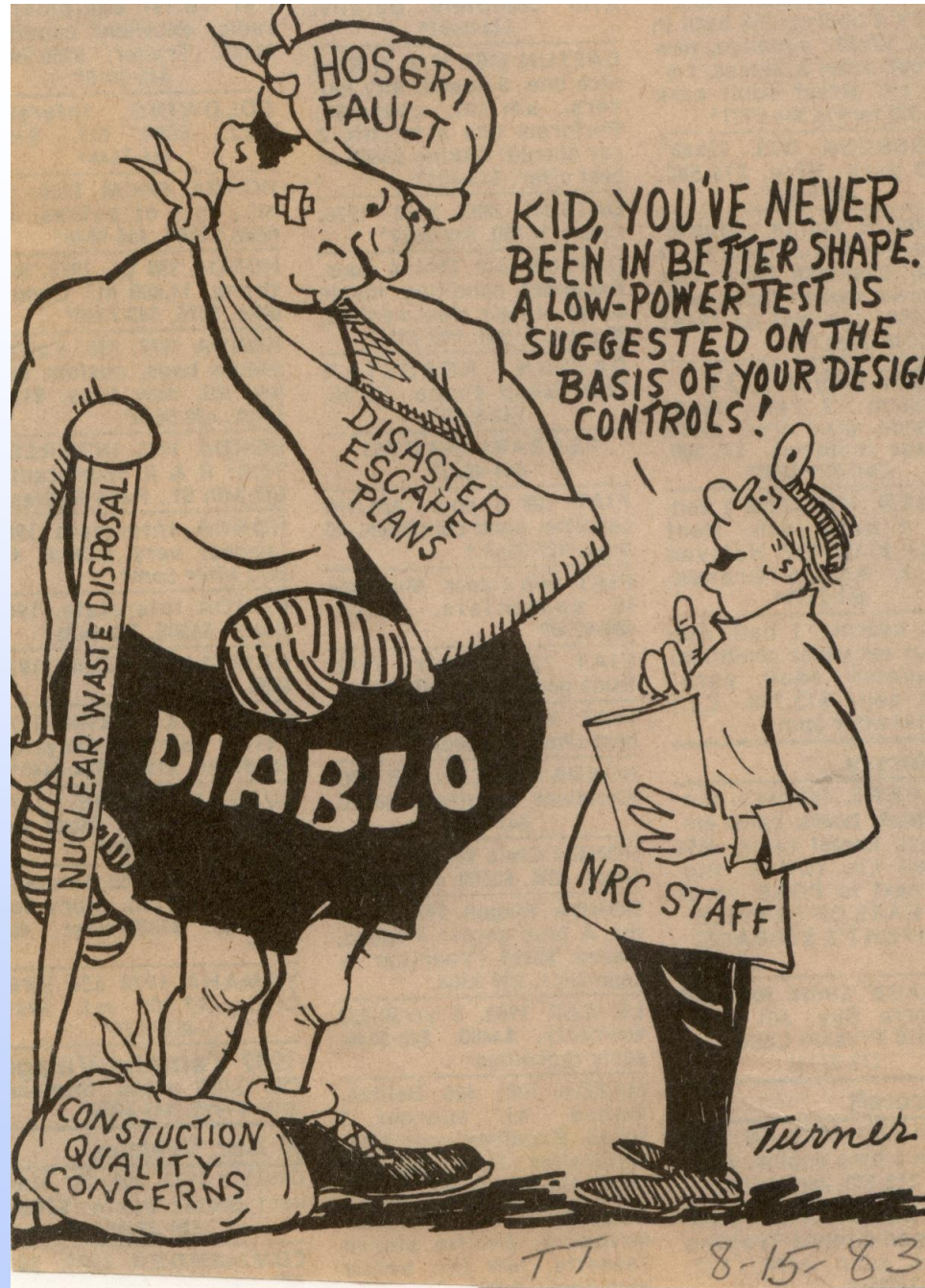
Fundraiser



Booth made by  
SKEETER CUTLER

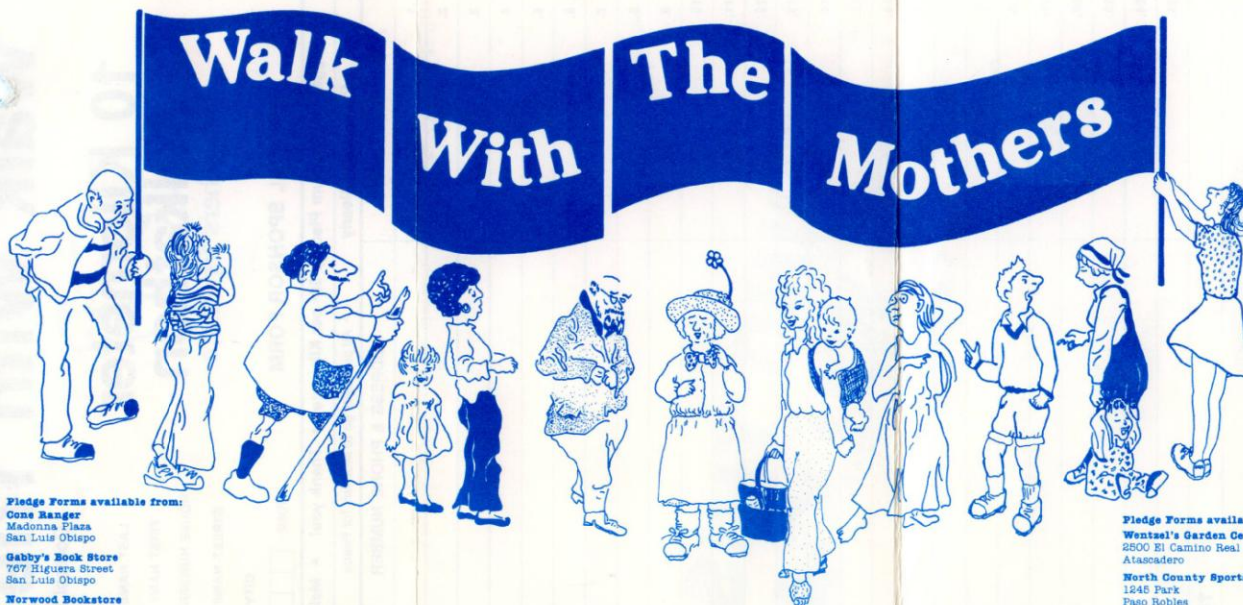
Bonnie CARTER

1983



# 1983

## Mothers for Peace celebrated 10 years of NO DIABLO with a 10 kilometer Walkathon and Rally.



Pledge Forms available from:

**Cone Ranger**  
Madonna Plaza  
San Luis Obispo

**Gabby's Book Store**  
787 Higuera Street  
San Luis Obispo

**Norwood Bookstore**  
942 Chorro Street  
San Luis Obispo

**Premier Music**  
905 Morro Street  
San Luis Obispo

**Spirit Cycle Works**  
399 Pothill Boulevard  
San Luis Obispo

**Sunshine Donuts**  
1087 Monterey Street  
San Luis Obispo

**Avan's Food Store**  
996 Los Osos Valley Road  
Los Osos

**The Music Center**  
1066 Los Osos Valley Road  
Los Osos

**Steve's Bromeliads**  
1399 2nd Street  
Baywood Park

**Galass Bookstore**  
845 Main Street  
Morro Bay

Pledge Forms available from:

**Wentzel's Garden Center**  
2500 El Camino Real  
Atascadero

**North County Sports**  
1248 Park  
Paso Robles

**Hands**  
780 Main Street  
Cambria

**Don's Variety**  
133 E. Branch  
Arroyo Grande

**Tummy's**  
Oak Park Plaza  
Arroyo Grande

**Grand Schwinn Shop**  
983 Grand Avenue  
Grover City

**Cheap Thrills**  
1871 Broadway  
Santa Maria

## Celebrate 10 years of No Diablo

**Saturday, October 8, 1983 • Santa Rosa Park**

### Ten Kilometer Walkathon

**9:00 a.m. Registration • 10:00 a.m. Walk begins**

**1:00 p.m. Celebration Rally • Speakers, Entertainment • Refreshments**

**Free Childcare — call 543-0891 before September 24, 1983**

**Prizes: Free T-shirt for total collected pledges over \$100  
(over \$50 for 15 years and younger)**



Mothers for Peace

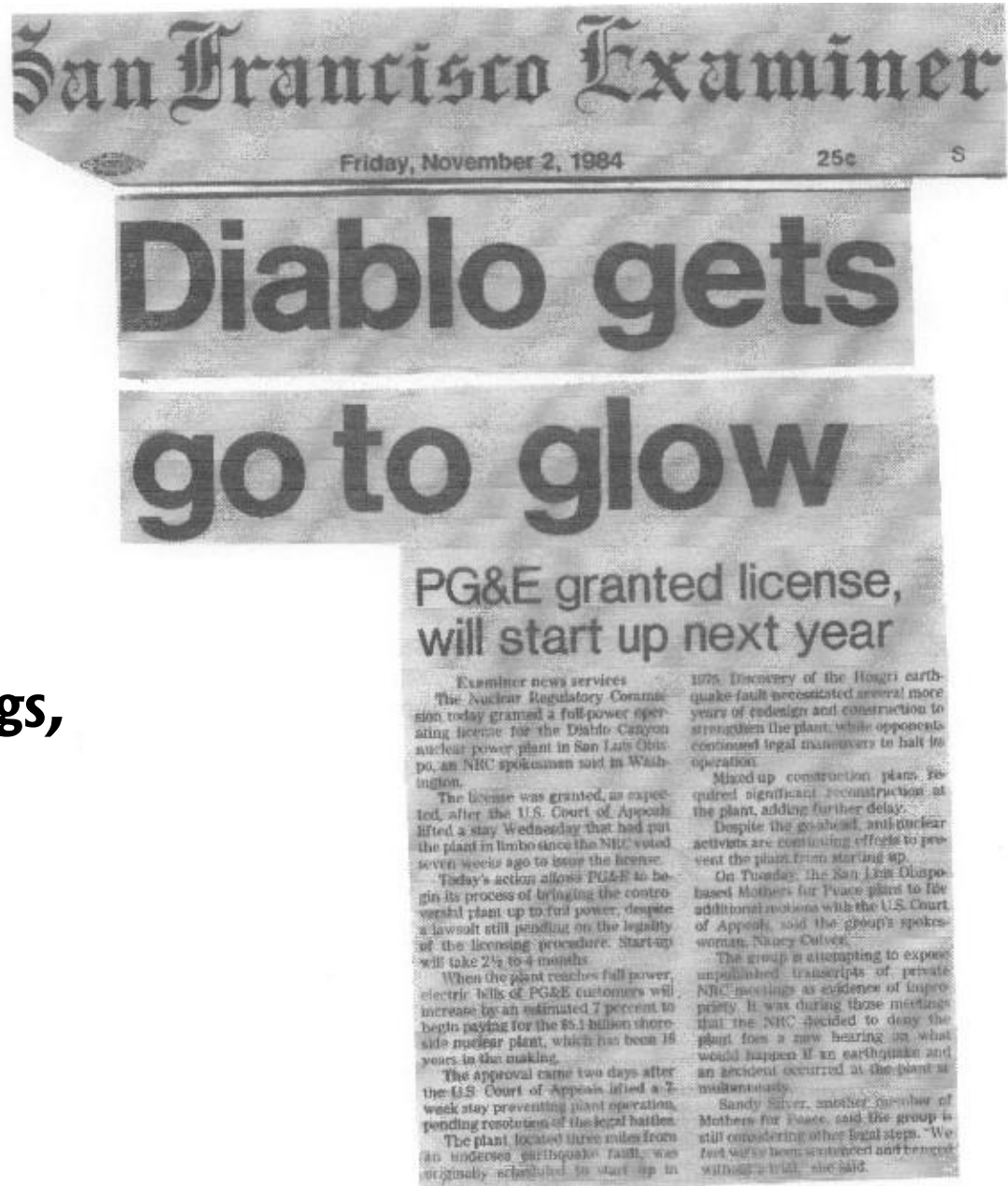
# 10 years of No Diablo!

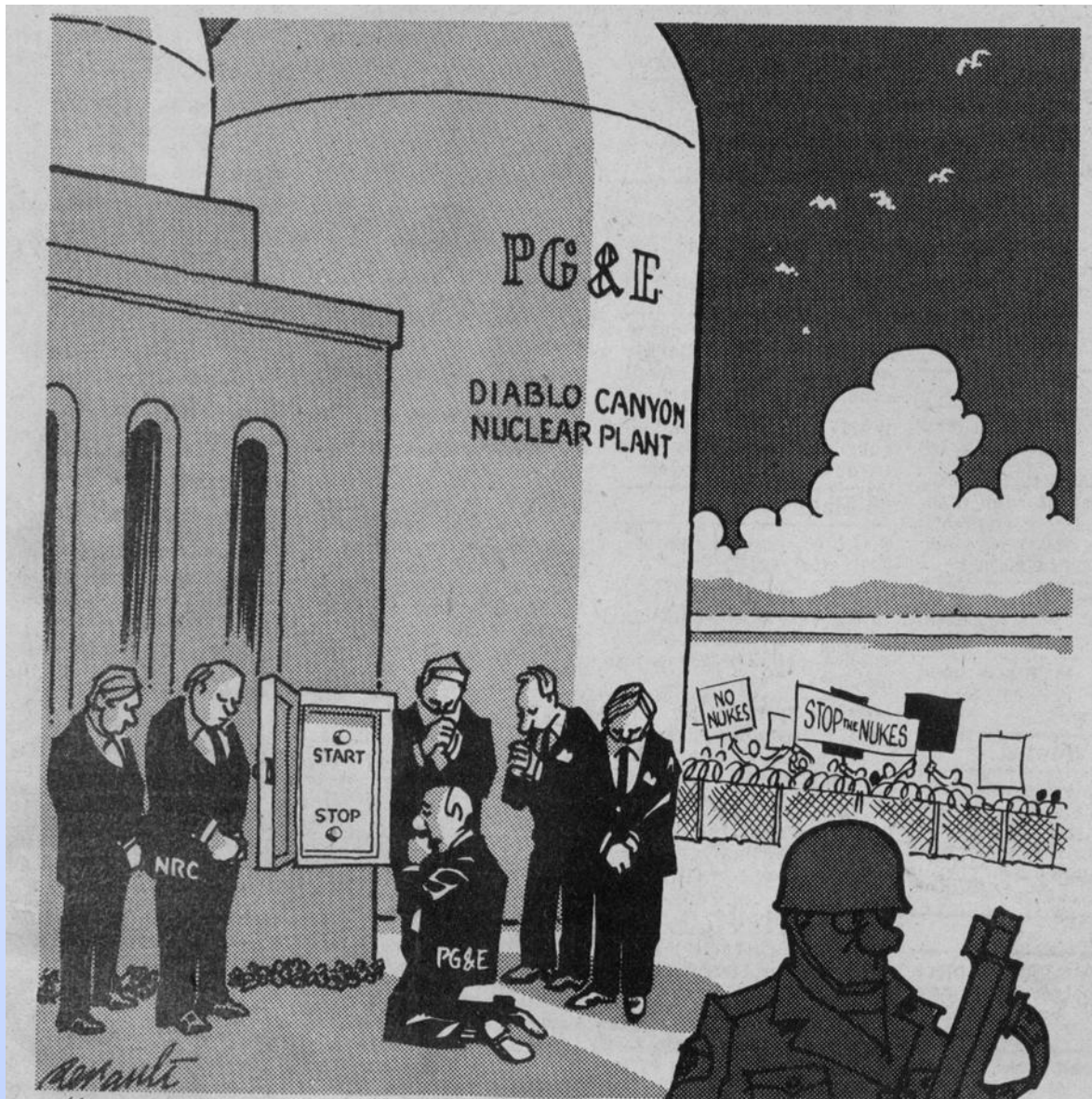




**November 2,  
1984**

**After a multitude  
of appeals and hearings,  
NRC granted a  
full power  
operating license  
to PG&E for Unit 1  
at Diablo Canyon**





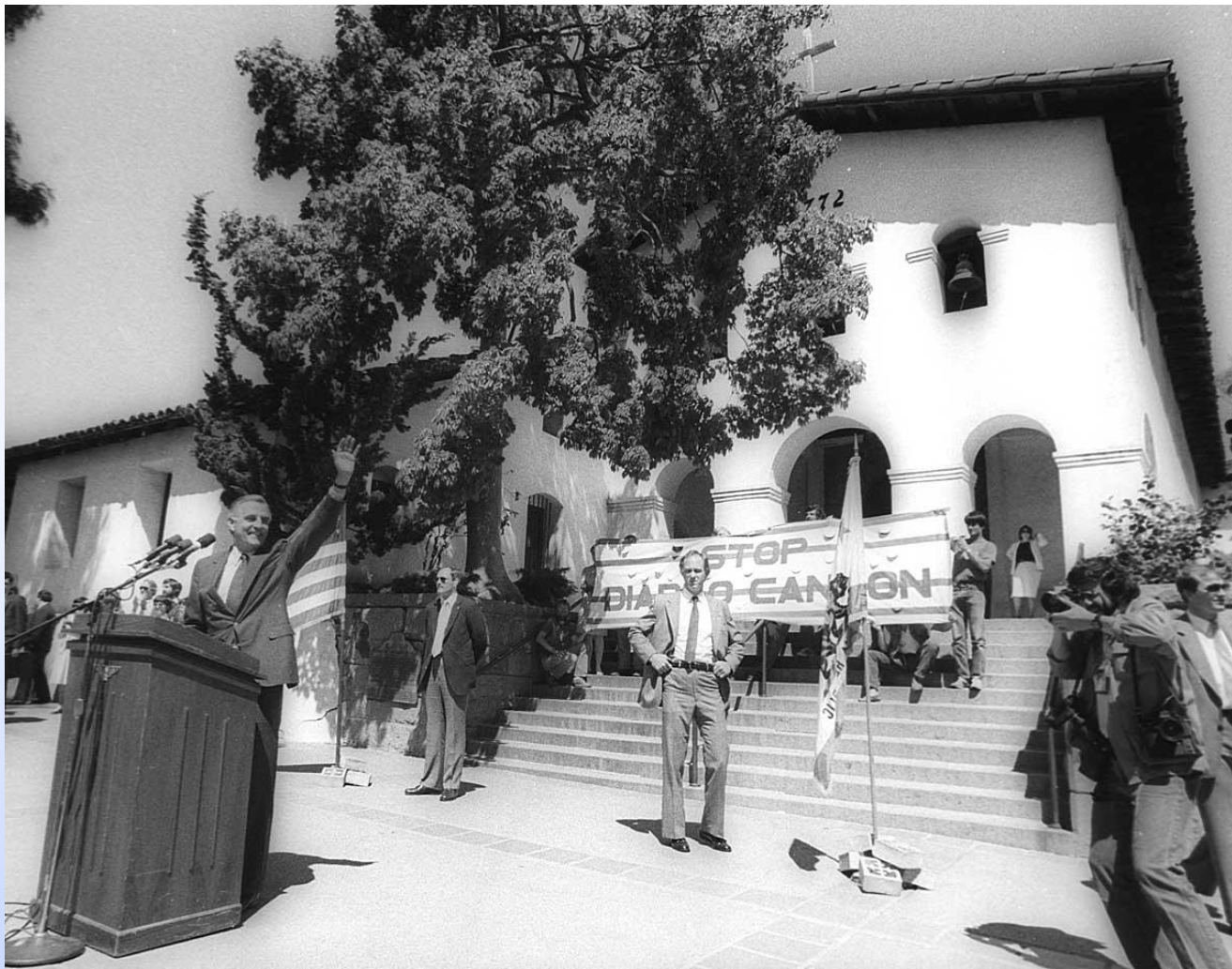
..and please let the motor start when I press the little button, and please no more earthquakes. Amen”

1984

# Protest March







**Walter Mondale: “The lives of the people of this area are far more precious than the dollars of Pacific Gas and Electric.”**



# 1984

# Strategy Meetings



**Jane Swanson**

**Edie Clark**

**Sandy Silver**

**Betsy Umhofer**



**Lea Anderson**

**Nancy Culver**

**Liz Apfelberg**

**Sandy Silver**



1. John Quinones of ABC-TV News, filming a Mothers for Peace Meeting - 1985
2. Judy Carscaden, Carol Loomis, Sue Sunderland, Elaine Holder and Pat Miller
3. Mary Lud Baldwin, Lee Martin, Jackie Wheeler, Terry Drury and Bonnie Cutter (left to right)



# 1985

## Congress report on Diablo: NRC ignored quake danger

By Matt Yancey  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Unwillingness to delay the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant prompted federal regulators to wrongly dismiss fears that an earthquake could trap San Luis Obispo residents, according to congressional investigators.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's decision to license Diablo without holding public hearings on how an earthquake might hamper an evacuation during an atomic accident was criticized by the investigators in a 22-page report.

The \$5.6 billion, twin-reactor plant began generating electricity earlier this year.

### Circumvented process?

While not specifically labeling what the commission did as illegal — that issue is now before the U.S. Court of Appeals here — the investigators said the commission "circumvented" the licensing process contrary to the intent of Congress.

"The commission's action would appear to constitute a blatant attempt to escape legal and regulatory requirements that require consideration of safety issues before a nuclear reactor operates at full power," the report said.

The report was prepared by staff aides for the energy power and conservation subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Com-

mittee for a hearing today on the commission's handling of Diablo Canyon's license.

### Actions defended

NRC Chairman Nunzio Palladino and the four other commissioners, including dissident James Asselstine, are scheduled to testify at the hearing. Except for Asselstine, the commission has steadfastly maintained in court documents and correspondence with Congress that its actions were proper and legal.

However, Rep. Edward J. Markey, D-Mass., the subcommittee's chairman, questioned Tuesday whether the commission has "resorted to a shell game to keep the public confused and in the dark."

Transcripts from three closed-door meetings last summer, prior to an Aug. 10 vote approving the license, show the commission was clearly troubled by the earthquake-evacuation issue.

### Dropped issue

In 1981, the NRC refused to consider how an earthquake might hamper an evacuation at another California plant, San Onofre. Instead, it promised then to address the issue in future regulations covering all of the nation's atomic power plants.

But when the Diablo Canyon license was ready for approval last summer, the commission had done nothing with the issue.

NRC safety regulators, mean-

while, had concluded that regulations governing all plants were not needed since the only significant threats posed by earthquakes were at the two California plants.

### 'Generic' ruling

Nonetheless, the commission again last summer promised a "generic" rulemaking so that, in Asselstine's words, "it could appear to address the issue . . . remove it from consideration in the Diablo Canyon case and avoid a hearing which might delay the issuance of a license."

At the time, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the plant's owner, was complaining that each additional day of delay in the license was adding a million dollars in interest costs at the facility.

And NRC attorneys were telling the commissioners that conducting a public hearing on the earthquake-evacuation hearing would delay the facility's operation by a minimum of another nine months.

### Diablo push

"At this late stage, requiring a delay while we wait for a hearing is not in the best national interest," Palladino told his fellow NRC members during a closed-door meeting last July 30.

After Diablo Canyon was licensed, the commission said no regulations on the earthquake-evacuation issue were needed.

**Federal investigators stated that the NRC "circumnavigated" the licensing process in a "blatant attempt to escape legal and regulatory requirements."**

# 1986 PG&E was granted a license to remodel (re-rack) the nuclear waste storage pools to increase storage capacity – despite protests and requests for hearings.

## Diablo waste expansion OK'd

By Teresa Brown  
Telegram-Tribune

The federal government has given Pacific Gas & Electric Co. the OK to store 500 percent more nuclear waste at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission gave PG&E a license amendment Friday allowing it to remodel the nuclear waste storage pools at Diablo Canyon to hold 1,324 used nuclear fuel rods — up from the 270 rods the pools can currently store.

The NRC decision enraged local groups opposing the remodeling — the Mothers for Peace, the Sierra Club, and CODES (Consumers Organized for the Defense of Environmental Safety). The groups are waiting for word from the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board about whether a full public hearing will be held on the safety of the plan.

The board is expected to announce its decision in mid-June.

“What they’re doing here is allowing something to go ahead that could have a very big impact on the safety of this area, before they have a hearing, before the evidence is in,” said Mothers for Peace representative Nancy Culver.

“That’s like saying, ‘Your trial is scheduled for June, and your execution is set for May.’”

Culver said the group may try to get a federal court injunction to keep PG&E from doing any more work on the pools until after an NRC hearing on the plan.

NRC representative Greg Cook said if federal officials decide to hold a hearing on the plan, and if they find anything wrong with the plan, then PG&E would have to go back and make any changes the NRC orders.

“That’s the risk they take” in doing the work before the hearing, Cook said. The hearing and the

Please see Diablo waste, 3/A

## Diablo waste

Continued from 1/A

license amendment decision are “parallel processes,” Cook said.

The environmental evaluation done by NRC staff in Washington, D.C., says the remodeling will pose “no significant radiological or non-radiological impact” on plant workers or the public.

“I think that really speaks for itself right there,” said PG&E representative George Sarkisian. “The (remodeling) is based on extensive engineering and computer analysis and poses no threat to the employees or the public ... safety is our foremost consideration.”

Remodeling work on the pool has already begun, Sarkisian said. The waste storage pool for Unit 1 should be done within two months; the pool for Unit 2 “a little while after that,” he said.

The 10 new waste storage racks have arrived at the plant, Sarkisian said, and the old racks have been removed in each of the two pools.

Despite the safety evaluation from the NRC, Sierra Club representative Richard Ferguson, who holds a Ph.D. in physics, said there are some “serious problems” with the remodeling plan.

The PG&E plan does not correctly estimate what would happen to the racks in an earthquake, he said. Since the racks will not be bolted into the floor of the concrete pools, “those racks will slide around and bang into each other in an earthquake — in not even a very big earthquake,” Ferguson said.

Ferguson said PG&E’s calculations of the stress that would apply to the racks is too low. The racks

could be crushed from impact on the pool wall or each other, and leave waste containers close enough to begin a nuclear reaction in the pool, he said.

Despite that possibility, “the word ‘earthquake’ doesn’t even appear in the environmental assessment” of the plan, Ferguson said.

“For the life of me, I don’t understand how you can go ahead and not deal with that,” he said.

Plant opponents want the government to take the nuclear waste from Diablo to a temporary storage site. They say a provision in the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act specifies that the government can do that if storing nuclear waste is “unreasonable” at a site such as Diablo Canyon.

Diablo Canyon is an unreasonable place to store concentrations of nuclear waste because the active Hosgri earthquake fault runs less than three miles offshore of the plant, opponents say.

PG&E attorneys contend that earthquake safety at Diablo has already been extensively studied and approved, even when challenged in court by suits filed by the Mothers for Peace.

A provision in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act requires PG&E to be able to store the waste Diablo makes through 1998, utility officials said. PG&E officials said without the remodeling, they would have room only for the waste Diablo generates through late 1989.

The remodeling will cost between \$13.5 and \$14 million, Sarkisian said. PG&E has received \$8 million in state water pollution control bonds to help finance the remodeling.

San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune

6-03-86



# 1986

## Mothers for Peace asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review the Diablo Canyon license.

Wed., July 30, 1986—Five Cities Times-Press-Recorder, Arroyo Grande, Calif.

Page 3

### Mothers Appeal Diablo License

By Mary McAlister  
Staff Writer

AVILA BEACH — The U.S. Supreme Court is being asked to review a federal appeal court ruling that affirmed Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

Mothers for Peace, legal intervenors in the Diablo Canyon project, are asking the high court to review April's U.S. Court of Appeals 5-4 decision that the NRC acted correctly in licensing the twin-reactor facility, said Joel Reynolds, an attorney representing Mothers for Peace.

Diablo Canyon's Unit 1 reactor went into commercial operation on May 7, 1985, and Unit 2 began commercial operation in March.

The Mothers for Peace filing focuses on the NRC's approval of

Diablo's emergency plan without requiring any consideration of potential seismic complications, Reynolds said.

Intervenors believe it is appropriate to seek Supreme Court review of the license for several reasons, Reynolds said.

The appeal court vote was very close and highly contested, he said.

Also, the intervenors' filing concerns a matter that even the NRC characterized as essential to public health and safety, and not just a procedural matter, Reynolds said.

"The focus of our appeal is to require that emergency plans be reviewed with regard to earthquake consideration and to have the court consider whether the NRC is right in excluding any consideration in what is a central hazard to the

plant," he said.

NRC spokesman Greg Cook said that staff members are still preparing a response to the intervenors' filing and will withhold any public response until the formal document is filed.

"We continue to have confidence that Diablo Canyon was properly licensed," Cook said.

Intervenors are seeking to have the emergency plan deal specifically with the combination of a major earthquake coincident and separate from some other plant emergency resulting in evacuations, Cook said.

Diablo Canyon is designed to shut down safely and withstand the maximum credible earthquake of 7.5 on the Richter scale centered on the Hosgri fault, 3 miles offshore of the plant, he said.

The emergency plans the NRC re-

quires are oriented toward radioactive material releases from the plant and, "it's just not feasible to try to write emergency plans for each and every natural phenomenon that might occur," Cook said.

"The odds of that kind of simultaneous occurrence are extremely high, and there's probably a reason to question whether the NRC has authority to require utilities to develop emergency plans for natural disasters," he said.

Natural disaster planning really falls under the auspices of county governments and other agencies, he said.

The NRC has 30 days to respond to the intervenors' filing.

Reynolds said he is uncertain when the Supreme Court will rule on his petition.

# 1986

Despite the legal affirmation of the plant's operating license, "This is not an obituary for our group or citizen opposition to the Plant," said Nancy Culver, a member of Mothers for Peace.

San Francisco Chronicle

Tuesday, October 21, 1986

## Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant Gets Final Court Approval

By Charles Petit  
Science Correspondent

The U.S. Supreme Court yesterday killed the last legal challenge to the operating license of Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s Diablo Canyon nuclear plant.

The big utility breathed a collective sigh of relief over the end of 21 years of challenges. Legal expenses since the site was surveyed in 1965 "are in the hundreds of millions of dollars, easy," said utility spokesman James Kilpatrick.

However, foes promised to find new avenues of legal attack on the \$5.8 billion plant.

The high court yesterday upheld without comment a U.S. Court of Appeals decision.

That decision let stand a previous Nuclear Regulatory Commission decision not to require the utility to prepare plans to deal with simultaneous earthquakes and other emergencies at the plant.

"This is it, the last hurdle on our license," Kilpatrick said. "The courts have agreed the chance of this happening, an earthquake hitting right during some other kind of radiological (radiation-releasing) incident, was far-fetched."

Located 12 miles from San Luis

Obispo, Diablo Canyon provides about 15 percent of PG&E electricity.

The suit, although directed at PG&E and Diablo Canyon, was formally brought against the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by a coalition of environmentalist and anti-nuclear groups including San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace.

The challengers wanted the NRC to hold a series of hearings on the effect of an earthquake during an unrelated emergency, but the NRC refused.

Despite the final legal affirmation of the plant's operating license, "This is not an obituary for our group or citizen opposition to the plant," said Nancy Culver, a member of Mothers for Peace.

"It is true that there is nothing we can take to court right now to challenge the license," she said, "but we are exploring other legal channels."

The major new issue is expected to concern storage of spent fuel in large pools of water at the Diablo Canyon plant, a standard practice in the nuclear industry.

Hearings on used fuel storage at the plant are set for March before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the NRC. The Mothers for Peace will be joined by the San Luis

Obispo regional chapter of the Sierra Club in opposing long-term storage of nuclear waste at the plant.

Such on-site storage, made necessary because the federal government has not found permanent storage facilities for high-level nuclear waste, has become an issue at many of the nation's 100-plus atomic power plants.

In another major action that will affect California, the Supreme Court agreed to decide the constitutionality of requiring developers of beach-front property to provide public shoreline access.

The appeal, which will be heard in the high court's current term, was filed by James and Marilyn Nollan, who are challenging a ruling of the California Coastal Commission.

As a condition for demolishing a bungalow and replacing it with a new home on the Ventura County coast, the commission required that the Nollans grant a public access easement across the front of their seaside property.

A Superior Court decision invalidated the law governing the commission's action. However, the state Court of Appeal ruled in the state's favor. Jack Liebster of the Coastal Commission said yesterday the easement condition was "standard" for new beach-front development.



**1986**

**Party for Sandy Silver**

# Mother's Day Action, 1987

## Mothers for Peace taking a stand against nuclear weapons at the Nevada Test Site.

Fri., May 15, 1987—Five Cities Times-Press-Recorder, Arroyo Grande, Calif.



**TAKING A STAND** — Members of the San Luis Obispo County Mothers For Peace present a message during their Mother's Day action at the Nevada Test Site. From left are Nancy Norwood of San Luis Obispo, Yvonne Floyd of San Luis Obispo, Liz Apfelberg of Arroyo Grande, June von Ruden of Pismo Beach, Elaine Holder of San Luis Obispo, Sue Sunderland of San Luis Obispo and Lauren Schilling of Pismo Beach. Photo courtesy of June von Ruden

### Mothers Gather At Test Site To Help Make World Nuclear Free

By Mary McAlister  
Assistant News Editor

The thousands of mothers and others who gathered at the Nevada Test Site on Mother's Day sported diverse backgrounds, but a common goal — to make the world nuclear free for their children.

Seven members of the San Luis Obispo County Mothers For Peace — including three from South County — were among the 2,000-plus protesters who gathered at the site to try to halt underground testing.

For the seven, the two-day trip represented an opportunity to fulfill Julia Ward Howe's proclamation that mothers should work toward a world in which their sons do not have to fight against other's sons, said June von Ruden of Pismo Beach, one of the participants.

Although Mothers For Peace is best known for its opposition to the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, it was founded as an anti-

Vietnam War protest group, von Ruden said.

The Mother's Day action seemed like the right day, time and place to again become involved in world peace issues, she said.

Mothers For Peace's concerns about radiation includes radiation from all sources, von Ruden said.

Members are not abandoning their Diablo Canyon intervention, von Ruden said.

Instead, they view the anti-testing action as an extension of their local efforts.

This was the first time that von Ruden participated in an anti-war, anti-weapons action, but it will not be her last, she said.

Von Ruden was impressed with the diversity of backgrounds and ages of the participants, who represented virtually every state in the nation.

Young people were joined by grandmothers and middle-aged con-

servatives, who demonstrated that the anti-test ban movement is a mainstream effort, not a "radical" cause, von Ruden said.

The demonstration — which included speeches by Shosone Indians and a victim of radiation sickness — was well-organized and peaceful, she said.

Even confrontations with test site workers yielded only verbal exchanges, mostly from the workers, von Ruden said.

While none of the Mothers For Peace contingent was arrested, 700 others did cross over a cattle guard that marked the test site boundary, von Ruden said.

Police officers were nice and treated protesters with a great deal of respect, she said.

The feeling of goodwill was mutual, as protesters offered officers water as relief from two days of 100-degree weather, von Ruden

(Continued on Back Page)



1989

# Court OKs Diablo pact

Consumer groups  
angered as  
performance-based  
rates go through

The state Supreme Court rejected challenges to an agreement between the state and Pacific Gas and Electric Co. that would base electricity rates on how well the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant performs.

The decision Thursday angered consumer groups and Diablo opponents.

The utility "spent almost \$6 billion to build that plant ... and they never had to justify a single penny of it," Audrie Krause, executive director of the consumer group Toward Utility Rate Normalization, or TURN, told the Associated Press.

"This is a terrible decision for ratepayers," said Rochelle Becker, a spokeswoman for Mothers for Peace of San Luis Obispo.

The agreement, the first of its kind for a major power plant in California, began with a 5 percent increase this January and would cost PG&E's 4 million customers about \$2.5 billion

each year. The agreement was chosen by an elected member of the state Board of Equalization and longtime Diablo Canyon opponent, maintain the plan violates state law by bypassing the normal state Public Utilities Commission review of construction costs and have asked the Supreme Court to overturn it, the AP reported.

But the court on Thursday denied review of the PUC's decision to approve the agreement, with only Justice Stanley Mosk voting to grant review. Four votes are needed for review. Justice Edward Panelli took no part in the case.

"Because of the fact that this was a pay-for-performance settlement, there are serious safety implications," said Becker. "The PUC, on top of insulting the ratepayers by allowing this gross overpayment, has also jeopardized the safety of the residents of San Luis Obispo and California by nominating nine industry-biased members of the so-called safety committee."

PG&E issued a statement by its lawyer, Christopher Warner, calling the decision "a significant victory for PG&E customers, shareholders and employees."

However, Krause cited a recent report that PG&E's second-quarter profits were up 61 percent from the

# High Court Rejects Suit On Diablo A-Plant Rates

July 29/89

By William Carlsen  
Chronicle Staff Writer

The California Supreme Court has declined to hear a challenge to a 1988 agreement between the state and Pacific Gas and Electric Co. establishing how the construction costs of the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant will be paid.

Under the agreement, construction costs will be covered by higher charges to PG&E customers for the electricity the plant produces. It was challenged in court by Toward Utility Rate Normalization, or TURN, a utility watchdog group, and William Bennett, a member of the state Board of Equalization. The court turned down the appeal Thursday.

TURN and Bennett had denounced the agreement when it was reached as "a sellout," claiming that it would cost PG&E's 4 million customers far more than if the state had used its standard construction-cost method of rate-setting.

In their legal challenge, they argued that the state Public Utilities Commission illegally failed to conduct a full review of the con-

struction costs. Under the standard rate-setting procedure, the PUC determines what plant construction costs are reasonable, then sets PG&E's rates at a level that allows the utility to recover that amount.

But the Diablo Canyon plant in San Luis Obispo County was plagued throughout its construction with delays and other problems that resulted in costs 17 times greater than its original budget estimate of \$350 million.

PG&E requested rate increases to cover the full \$5.5 billion in actual construction costs, saying the money had been properly spent. The PUC staff, however, recommended that PG&E shareholders absorb \$4.4 billion of the costs and customers only \$1.1 billion, saying most of the added cost was due to mismanagement and design mistakes.

The settlement, worked out by the PUC staff, PG&E and state Attorney General John Van de Kamp, allows the utility to collect rates for 28 years based on the amount of electricity the plant produces.

Chronicle wire services

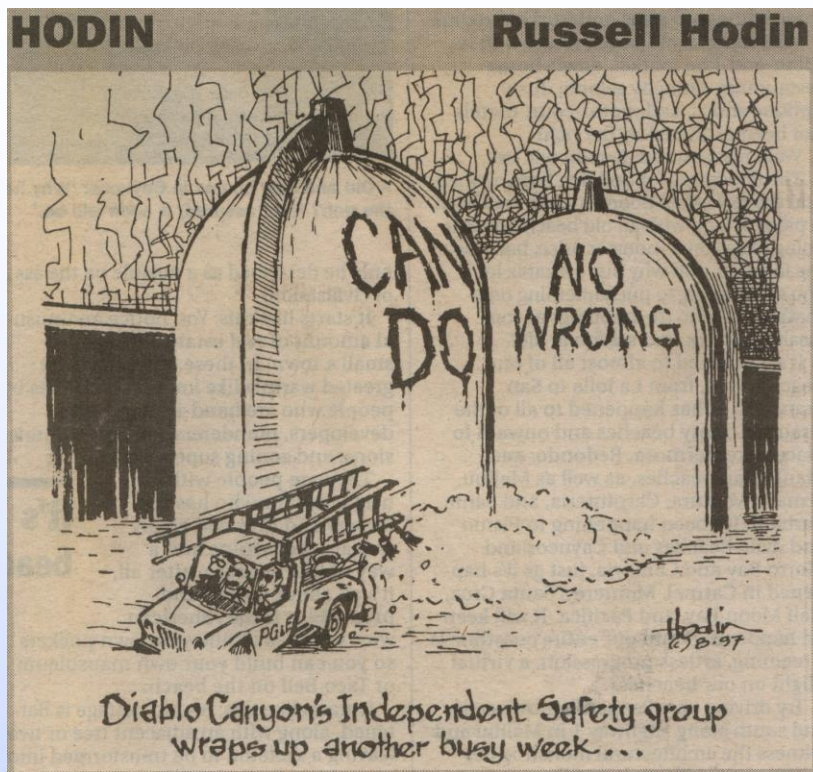
**Legal challenges failed, and PG&E was allowed to collect rates based on the amount of electricity the plant produces.**



**January 20, 1990,  
Mothers for Peace held a  
20<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration.**



The first meeting of the **Independent Safety Committee** was held on **May 22, 1990**. This committee was formed as a condition of the rate settlement.



It was recognized that because PG&E was allowed to collect rates based on the amount of electricity the plant produces, there could likely be a utility emphasis on production of electricity rather than safety. The purpose of the “Independent” Safety Committee was to keep an eye on PG&E. However, it was given no enforcement powers.

# 1990

**Mothers for Peace sponsored the visit of Olga Baskakova, a Soviet professor, to San Luis Obispo. She left wearing a Mothers for Peace sweatshirt.**

San Luis Obispo County (Calif.) TELEGRAM-TRIBUNE

Saturday, October 20, 1990

## Soviet professor explores issues women share

By Jill Duman  
Telegram-Tribune

With her pixie looks and perfect accent, Olga Baskakova hardly looks the part of the visiting Soviet professor.

But the 39-year-old Baskakova, who visited the county this week, teaches English as a Second Language for students of geography and geology at Moscow University. In her off hours, Baskakova acts as an English-language interpreter.

This month, Baskakova made her first visit to the United States to speak to American women about the life, times and concerns of their Soviet counterparts.

"I don't represent anyone," said Baskakova. "I talk about how I live, how my friends live, what we think are the main issues for Soviet women nowadays."

Many of those issues are similar to those that concern American women — but the problems are worse in the Soviet Union.

Baskakova says women in her country worry about squeezing the demands of home into their daily work schedules — a problem made even trickier by lengthy commutes on public transportation and worsening food shortages.

"It takes me three hours a day just to get to the university and back," said Baskakova.

Grocery shopping can mean waiting three to four hours for food supplies without even knowing what will be available at the front of the line.

"We had these kind of shortages for 15 years — but not in Moscow," said Baskakova. "This is the first time for us. It's really hard."

Baskakova said she's also had a chance to talk with American women about some of the other issues of particular concern to her — nuclear power and garbage disposal. Having visited Kiev, about 60 miles from the Chernobyl nuclear plant, Baskakova has heard firsthand from people working with the victims of the



David Middlecamp/Telegram-Tribune

Soviet professor Olga Baskakova during visit.

world's worst-ever nuclear disaster.

And, she said she's particularly interested in learning more about recycling programs in this country, since garbage disposal Moscow-style means tossing debris into one of four open ditches.

"I think it's one of the greatest problems in the city," she said.

While in this county, Baskakova also studied the way English as a Second Language is taught. She says she'd like to set up an exchange program between Soviet and American teachers who are studying each other's language.

Baskakova's own trip to the United States was a study in cooperation.

A special Soviet-American foundation paid for her transportation to this country; friends in a Minnesota women's group paid for her trip to that state; and a local group, Mothers for Peace, sponsored her visit to San Luis Obispo County.

"I didn't expect — actually — that it would happen," said Baskakova of her journey. "But I'd forgotten one thing — if women want to, they can always do something."

# 1990

## Mothers for Peace planning protests against the Persian Gulf War



Wayne Nicholls/Telegram-Tribune

Nancy Culver, left, and Jacquelyn Wheeler of Mothers for Peace are among leaders of the local anti-war effort.

## Mothers for Peace at war

### Local group mobilizes for new conflict

By Ann Fairbanks  
Telegram-Tribune

Jane Swanson's son was 1 year old when she joined a new group called Mothers for Peace.

The year was 1969.

— this time in the Persian Gulf. And this time, her fervor is intensified by the fact that her son, Chris, is now 21. He's studying music at Indiana University, hoping to become a professional violinist.

"I would rather have him make

their concern, she said, has always been the "total environment."

"And the worst environmental disaster," she said, "is war."

The group has always been concerned about threats to planet Earth, agreed Nancy Culver of San Luis Obispo.

# Hundreds hit streets for peace

By Dave Wilcox  
 Telegram-Tribune

A peace rally Saturday evoked memories of Vietnam-era protests, as nearly 1,000 marchers chanted anti-war slogans and clogged downtown San Luis Obispo sidewalks.

"Hell no, we won't go, we won't die for Texaco," chanted a group of protesters as they walked east up Higuera Street.

Signs carried by many marchers suggested American troops have been sent to the Middle East merely to protect oil fields — Saturday's primary theme.

"How many males per gallon?" read one of the signs. "Blood for oil? A bad trade," said another.

"I think the American people are being fed a lot of garbage," said Los Osos resident Karen Antonel.

Asked why she was at the protest, she said, "I've been sitting back. I just felt it was time to do something."

Many who showed up Saturday echoed that sense of urgency.

"I'm so frustrated I feel like I have to do something," said Vicki Bookless.

Bookless, 51, said she has a son in the Army, although he remains stationed in the U.S.

Like many others, Bookless said she's never marched in a protest rally before Saturday.

"It's not just the predictable people who are here," said Richard Krantzdorf, a longtime county activist.

Among the marchers were high school students and grandmothers, parents with infants and teens clutching skateboards.

Protesters walked two and three abreast, at one point stretching two blocks down both sides of Higuera Street, between Chama and Ninomo streets.



Robert Dyer/Telegram-Tribune

Nancy Culver of Mothers for Peace helps carry banner Saturday heading up some 1,000 peace marchers in SLO.

Richard Kresja, a leader of the group Passion for Peace, which sponsored Saturday's event.

The large turnout appeared to signal increasing opposition locally to the Bush Administration's handling of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Earlier local demonstrations drew far fewer protesters.

Bush is deploying more than 400,000 troops in Saudi Arabia and has convinced the United Nations Security Council to authorize those troops to fight if Saddam Hussein does not pull his forces out of Kuwait by Jan. 15.

David Blakely, the County Supervisor

takes of the Vietnam War. ... The needless cost of the Vietnam War, which we'll never stop paying."

Blakely accused Bush of avoiding a congressional debate on his gulf policy because he would be unable to justify committing so many American troops without a clear objective.

"George Bush has put America on a track toward inevitable war," said Blakely. "Bush is preparing to send American men and women to die in a war that does not need to be fought."

Blakely also urged other local officials to become involved in a public debate about the gulf crisis.

"That brought back flashbacks, those sirens," Annette Bray told some friends after hearing a nearby police car.

Bray said she's been protesting "my whole life," including rallies against the Vietnam War.

The Grover City resident said she has a niece and a brother stationed in Saudi Arabia.

"I don't want them to die. I don't want anyone to die."

Other marchers weren't even born when the U.S. pulled out of Saigon in 1975.

Fourteen-year-old Alethea Levi said she was marching Saturday "because I don't believe in the war."

**December 1990 - Mothers for Peace members joined about 1,000 anti-war protesters in a march through San Luis Obispo**

# 1992

**Kathy DiPeri was fired from her job as environmental interpreter because she refused to take the children to a marine lab at Diablo Canyon.**

**A judge ruled in 1994 that she should be allowed to return to her job.**



"If we are to reach real peace... we shall have to begin with the children."

Mahatma Gandhi

# A Benefit for Iraqi Children

Wednesday, September 23  
7pm  
Community Room  
San Luis Obispo Library



Featuring:

- \* an update on the humanitarian aid to war-torn Iraq  
by Claire E. Gorfinkel, American Friends Service Committee, Pasadena
- \* an open microphone session following the update
- \* letter writing

Donations accepted that evening or by mail to:  
American Friends Service Committee  
c/o Mothers for Peace  
P.O. Box 164  
Pismo Beach, CA 93448-0164

# 1992

Sponsored by Mothers for Peace \* the Worship Groups of the Religious Society of Friends \*  
Life on Planet Earth \* Students for Social Responsibility \* For further information, call 773-3881  
\*Social Concerns Committee of Unitarian Universalist Fellowship



# 1993

**Mothers for Peace intervened on the 15 year “recapture” of the Diablo Canyon licenses.**

**The hearing was limited to maintenance and the use of a faulty fire retardant.**



**This was attorney Diane Curran’s first time representing Mothers for Peace, teaming with Mothers for Peace member Jill ZamEk.**

# Atomic Board: Diablo must fix a few flaws

■ Panel commends anti-nuclear Mothers for Peace for raising several key issues

By Jerry Bunin  
Telegram-Tribune

TT  
11-08-94

AVILA BEACH — Diablo Canyon isn't perfect but should be allowed to run longer because it is much better than the rest of the nuclear power industry, a judicial panel noted.

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board decided last week to extend the plant's operating licenses for about 15

'We expect damn near perfection. The reason is that this a real unforgiving technology. There's not a lot of room for error.'

— Nancy Culver,  
Mothers for Peace

years, although plant owner Pacific Gas and Electric Co. must correct several outstanding problems.

PG&E was notified of the extension early this week, but didn't have copies of the decision indicating that the Diablo reactors can run until the years 2021 and 2025.

In the decision, the three-judge panel rejected an appeal by the local anti-nuclear group Mothers for Peace, but commended the group for raising several key issues during a two-week hearing 15 months ago.

As a result of testimony and evidence the Mothers submitted, the judges required PG&E to revise Diablo's system for monitoring radia-

tion and to devise a plan for improving communication at the plant.

Evidence the Mothers submitted, including inspection reports from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, suggested that a potentially serious problem with the plant's cooling system partially stemmed from poor communication between people working in engineering and maintenance sections.

The Mothers had argued that the plant had a poor maintenance record and would jeopardize public safety if the equipment was allowed to continue generating nuclear power until the year 2025.

The group gave the judges NRC inspection reports citing incidents where Diablo didn't comply with federal standards.

Specific incidents noted by the Mothers "are quite serious," the judges wrote, but they agreed with PG&E and NRC staff who testified that the errors were exceptions to normal plant operations.

"PG&E claims, and we have no reason to doubt, that the nonconformances ... are not the normal," the judges said.

"We see no indication in these events that the maintenance and surveillance programs are seriously flawed," they said in the 201-page decision.

The judges reported being concerned about problems suggesting engineering errors, but said those problems wouldn't affect their decision on whether the maintenance program was sufficient to allow the plant to run 15 more years.

They noted that mistakes will happen among the 14,000 preventive maintenance jobs and 7,000 corrective maintenance tasks PG&E completes annually at Diablo.

Errors at Diablo "demonstrate that PG&E has not reached perfection, but no one (including the Mothers) expects that it would or could do so," the panel reported.

Nancy Culver, a member of the Mothers, expected the judges to grant the license extensions, but was pretty astonished at the judges' conclusions about what the Mothers expected.

"We expect damn near perfection," she said. "The reason is that this a real unforgiving technology. There's not a lot of room for error" with the handling of highly toxic radioactive material.

She compared the judges' logic to the current tendency to lower grades. When students aren't living up to teachers' standards, students should

improve the quality of their work before teachers lower their standards, she said.

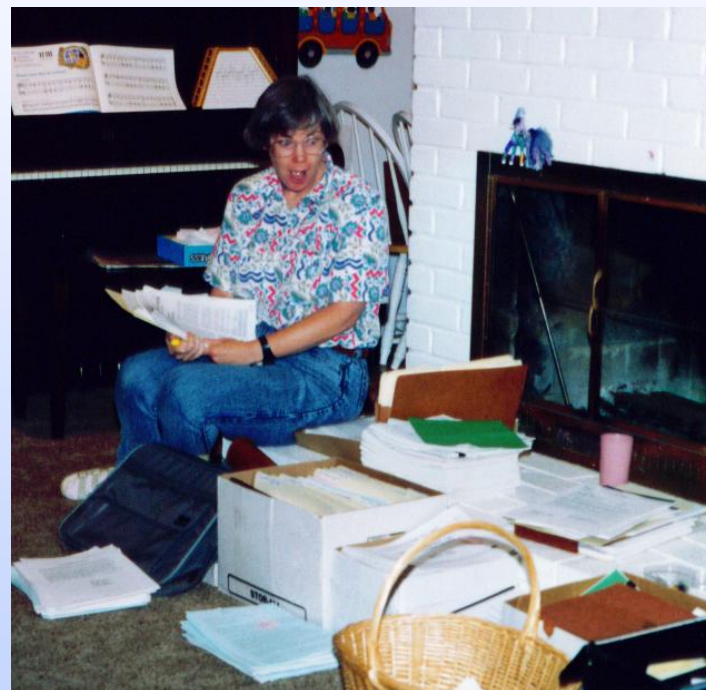
"The NRC says that compared to other plants, this plant isn't so bad. They might be right," she said.

But that doesn't make her feel safer living near Diablo, Culver said. "And I'd really hate to be living next to one of the others."

San Luis Obispo  
Telegram-Tribune  
November 8, 1994

**In 1994,  
the NRC issued a ruling that  
the Diablo Canyon reactors  
could run until 2021 and  
2025, but PG&E was  
forced to correct several  
outstanding problems that  
had been pointed out by  
Mothers for Peace.**

# Rochelle, Jane, and June helping with the paper piles in the case.



# 1994

## Habitat for Humanity



From left, Liz Apfelberg, June von Ruden, Ilona Ing, Kathy DiPeri, Sheila Baker and Joan Carter will help build Sioux housing.

**Liz Apfelberg  
June von Ruden  
Kathy DiPeri  
Sheila Baker  
Joan Carter  
Ilona Ing**

**Some members of Mothers for Peace helped build homes for Cheyenne River Sioux Indians in South Dakota with the Habitat for Humanity Jimmy Carter Work Project.**



Children at a Ukrainian school for Leukemia victims

April 26 marks the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Ukraine. The Ukrainian Ministry of Health has estimated that 125,000 people have died as a result of radiation-related illness. Millions of others continue to live in contaminated areas and suffer in some way as a result of the accident. With the United Nations aid depleted, it is time for the people of the world to respond to this tragedy as generously as we respond to earthquakes, floods and other disasters.

## Chernobyl Relief: What you can do...

The San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace is collecting needed supplies for Chernobyl victims. These supplies are needed to bolster the immune system and alleviate the suffering. All goods must be in the original, unopened packages with a minimum remaining shelf life of six months. Both adult and children's dosages are needed. Either generics or brand names are welcome. Specifically, we seek the following items:

**vitamins:** especially multivitamins, but also vitamins C, B complexes, A and E.

**over-the-counter medicines:** aspirin, ibuprofen, acetaminopen, anti-bacterial ointments, anti-fungal ointments, anti-diarrheal medicine, cold tablets and formulas, cough syrups, antacids.

**baby food:** typical baby food jars, boxed baby cereals and other packaged foods.

**food supplements:** basic minerals and other products designed to enhance vitamin intake and retention, to detoxify and fortify immune systems. Suggested supplements include zinc, calcium, selenium, garlic (tablets or liquid), acidophilus capsules.

We will not be collecting canned food, any fresh items, clothes or other bulky items. Monetary contributions for supplies would also be welcome and can be mailed to the Mothers for Peace. Please indicate that the money is to go towards the Chernobyl relief fund.

### The local collection sites are:

Linnea's Cafe  
1110 Garden, SLO

ECOSLO  
1124 Nipomo St., Suite A, SLO

Student Community Services  
2nd floor of the University Union  
Cal Poly, SLO

Dr. Willard Osibin's office  
Templeton Medical Center, Suite 6  
Las Tablas Road, Templeton

The Halcyon Store  
936 S. Halcyon, Halcyon

Union Street Cafe  
200 Union Ave., Orcutt



San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace  
P.O. Box 164  
Pismo Beach, CA 93448  
(805) 773-3881

# CHERNOBYLS MORE

# 1996

## Mothers for Peace collected supplies for Chernobyl victims and held a film, forum, and candlelight vigil.

*Still Caring After All These Years*



*30th Anniversary*

# *Mothers for Peace*

Join Us in a Party  
Celebrating our 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

There will be food, entertainment and presentations!

Sunday, January 16, 2000  
3 - 7pm

San Luis Obispo Monday Club  
1815 Monterey Street  
San Luis Obispo, CA

RSVP by January 5<sup>th</sup>  
Mothers for Peace  
773-3881

Please contact us if...

- \* you would like to participate in preparations for the event.
- \* you would like to purchase a t-shirt commemorating our 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- \* you know of someone who should get an invitation to the party.

Donations for the celebration will gladly be accepted!

# 2000

# Celebrating 30 years



Still Caring After All These Years.



30th Anniversary  
Mothers for Peace







**A resolution recognizing the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary was received from the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors.**



**County of  
San Luis Obispo, California**

**RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE 30<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE SAN LUIS OBISPO MOTHERS FOR PEACE  
IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

WHEREAS, the San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace came together in 1969 because of shared sadness and frustration at the needless loss of life in the Vietnam War; and

WHEREAS, these shared values and compelling need to act that brought the group together have continued to characterize the Mothers for Peace; and

WHEREAS, the group concerns itself with issues of peace, social justice, the dangers of nuclear power, weapons and waste on local, national and global levels; and

WHEREAS, the Mothers for Peace support promoting a sense of community through continued activities such as Create Peace Week, Lantern Launchings in remembrance of Hiroshima, ECO/solar Home Tours and the sponsorship of educational forums, lectures and films; and

WHEREAS, the Mothers for Peace present yearly scholarships to high school seniors and college students whose career plans and community work demonstrate serious commitment to caring for the earth or promoting world peace; and

WHEREAS, the Mothers for Peace believes that future generations are counting on the collective action of caring people in this community, this nation and this world to preserve and protect our earth.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors does hereby recognize the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace and commends the members for their many achievements.

*Jillie L. Pedersen*  
County Clerk

*David L. All*  
Supervisor 1<sup>st</sup> District

*Shirley Bianchi*  
Supervisor 2<sup>nd</sup> District

*Peg Pinard*  
Supervisor 3<sup>rd</sup> District

*Walter H. DeLoach*  
Supervisor 4<sup>th</sup> District

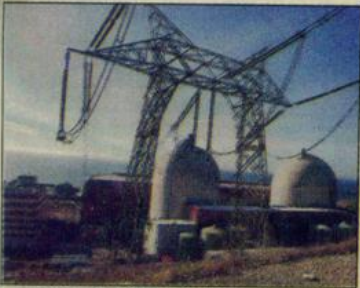
*Michael J. ...*  
Supervisor 5<sup>th</sup> District



January 11, 2000

# September 11, 2001





DAVID MIDDLECAMP — SAN LUIS OBISPO TRIBUNE

# Nuclear plant critics cautious since Sept. 11

12/26/01  
San Jose Mercury

THEY SUPPORT BETTER SECURITY, NOT THE ENERGY SOURCE



PAULINE LUBENS — MERCURY NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS

**CONCERN ON CENTRAL COAST:** Founded in 1969, Mothers for Peace include, from left, Elaine Holder, Pat Miller, June von Ruden and Rochelle Becker. The group supports better security in the short term — and the eventual closing of the Diablo Canyon plant near San Luis Obispo.

**Jane Swanson**



**Jill ZamEk**

**Liz Apfelberg**

More than 1,000 people rally in downtown San Luis Obispo, coinciding with similar events across the nation, to voice their views on a war with Iraq

# Steps away from war

SAN LUIS OBISPO

By ADAM JARMAN  
THE TRIBUNE

A peace sign made of cardboard and aluminum foil, 3 feet in diameter, loomed over Carol Paulsen's head as she approached the County Government Center on Saturday.

Paulsen was headed toward a local antiwar rally and march organized to coincide with similar protests in San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and other cities.

The crowd filled the Monterey Street plaza in front of the Government Center as well as the lawn of the old county courthouse next door.

Organizers, who counted each protester as they began their march through downtown San Luis Obispo, said the rally attracted 1,027 people.

"I think most of us don't want the war to happen," Paulsen said, holding her sign adorned with a small bunch of bright yellow flowers.

"Vote for peace," the Arroyo Grande resident added. "This war is just about oil, just about getting money."

Paulsen and her simple emblem joined others with signs scrawled with antiwar expressions such as "Drop Bush, Not Bombs" and "War is Not the Answer."

Addressing the crowd, Dick Krejsa, one of the event's organizers, said the protest was in opposition to President Bush's foreign policy.

He said the president's plan is to "seek full spectrum domination" around the world.

To the sound of clapping hands, drums and bells, Krejsa criticized the government's military budget, calling for more spending to fight environmental



Protesters at an antiwar rally filled the plaza at the County Government Center on Saturday. After participants heard speeches there, they marched through downtown.

TRIBUNE PHOTO BY DAVID MIDDLECAMP



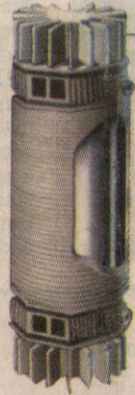
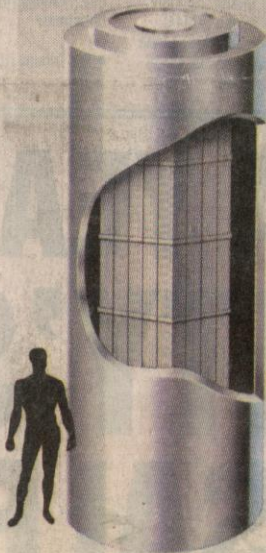
## Storing spent fuel in dry casks

An increasingly popular method for storing spent nuclear fuel is dry casks. There are numerous cask designs, and they can be stored either standing on end or lying down. If dry casks are used at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, they would be stored on a concrete slab near the plant.



The basic fuel components of a nuclear reactor are small uranium pellets the size of the tip of a person's little finger. Each pellet contains the same energy as 157 gallons of gas. The pellets are stacked in rods 12 to 15 feet tall. The rods, in turn, are grouped into assemblies, shown here, which are installed into the reactor. Each reactor contains millions of pellets.

After the used fuel assemblies are removed from the reactor, they are placed in steel and concrete containers called casks. The casks are sealed to prevent radiation from leaking. A cask typically stores 24 or 32 assemblies.



When a cask is ready for transport, it is placed within another cask, called an overpacking, that is designed to protect the cask in case of a traffic accident.



After transport, the cask may have to be stored temporarily before final disposal. In that case, the cask would be placed inside a storage container.



When the cask is ready to be placed in a permanent underground repository, it would be placed in a disposal container designed specifically for that purpose.

SOURCE: NUCLEAR ENERGY INSTITUTE.

TRIBUNE GRAPHIC BY RYAN C. HEALY

# 2002

**PG&E applied to build and store "spent" fuel on-site in nearly 140 dry cask storage containers...**

**increasing the storage capacity to 9 times the originally licensed level.**

**Mothers for Peace intervened in the case.**



# 2002

**The NRC held a hearing  
in SLO regarding the  
dry cask storage facility.**

**There was intense security  
screening of participants.**



TRIBUNE PHOTO BY DAVID MIDDLECAMP

**Pismo's Cpl. Jake Miller checks Grace McCleskey  
of Arroyo Grande with a metal detector Tuesday.**

# 2003

**The NRC denied the Mothers for Peace request for full evidentiary hearings addressing terrorism risks posed by the dry cask storage facility.**

**The decision was appealed to the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court.**



**December 22, 2003**

**The 6.5 San Simeon Earthquake renewed concern about the safety of Diablo Canyon.**



**During the Earthquake, 56 of the 131 Diablo Canyon early warning sirens in the county lost power, requiring the installation of backup batteries.**

TRIBUNE EXCLUSIVE REPORT

# Nation watching Diablo lawsuit

LOCAL ACTIVISTS WANT MORE SAY IN NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY, TAKE CASE TO FEDERAL COURT

By DAVID SNEED  
THE TRIBUNE

San Luis Obispo County has quickly become a national test case for public involvement in nuclear power plant safety.

Since the 2001 terrorist attacks, the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission has required significant improvements in nuclear plant security. But many communities — including those in San Luis Obispo County — are demanding a greater role in making nearby nuclear facilities safer from attack and are complaining about agency policies that discourage such participation.

On March 15, local nuclear activists sued the federal government to force public hearings on the environmental impacts of a terrorist attack on a

proposed storage facility for highly radioactive waste at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

"We need to identify security concerns before it's too late and vet those issues directly with members of the public who face the greatest danger," said Pat Veasart of the Sierra Club, one of the plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

For the activists group Mothers for Peace, the suit is a high-water mark of 33 years of advocacy and opposition to Diablo Canyon. With it, the group accomplished something rare — it forced a question of nuclear safety out of the hands of the NRC and into the federal courts.

And the group gained some high-profile allies. California Attorney General Bill Lockyer and state attorneys general from Washington, Utah and Massachusetts, as well as San Luis Obispo County, have all filed briefs supporting the activists' request for public hearings.

"Mothers for Peace (has) had the dogged determination to take this fight further than anyone," said Jim Warren, executive director of the North Carolina Waste Awareness Network, a nonprofit group that monitors nuclear waste issues.

The federal government and nuclear industry oppose the hearings. They say the hearings are not required and would reduce security at nuclear plants by revealing too many details about security precautions.

"It's like putting a combination lock on your house and writing the combination on the front door," said Jeff Lewis, Diablo Canyon spokesman. "The more you expose security, the less you have of it."

NRC critics counter that specific aspects of plant security should remain confidential. But these can be reviewed by local governments in special closed-door hearings while still allowing the general public to participate in a broader debate on security.

The case — San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace v. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission — will be heard this summer by a federal court of appeals in San Francisco.

The outcome of the case has serious national implications, legal experts say. It will determine whether state and local governments have a meaningful oversight role in protecting not only nuclear power plants but also shipments of nuclear waste to a centralized storage repository, said David Mears, senior assistant attorney general for Washington state.

"Many states have nuclear power plants, and many will have shipments of nuclear waste through their states," Mears said. "We have an obligation to ensure that our citizens are protected and federal government follows the law."

In March, the NRC issued Pacific Gas and Electric Co. a license to build the dry-cask storage facility, which will begin operation in 2006, at Diablo Canyon. The facility can hold as many as 138 dry casks, each containing as many as 32 depleted but still highly radioactive spent fuel assemblies.

## Outside interest

Washington officials are interested in the case because the state has both the nuclear-powered Columbia generating station near Richland and the federal Department of Energy's Hanford Station where nuclear waste is stored.

Critics of the NRC say its refusal to hold hearings before issuing a license for the Diablo Canyon storage facility is eroding public confidence in nuclear

# 2004

**"The suit... accomplished something rare – it forced a question of nuclear safety out of the hands of the NRC and into the federal courts."**

**"Mothers for Peace has the dogged determination to take this fight further than anyone."**

**"The outcome of the case has serious national implications."**

**Re: 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals**

2005

The PUC approved the replacement of the steam generators, costing ratepayers \$706 million.

# Diablo ruling angers environmentalists

Tiffany Dias  
MUSTANG DAILY

The California Public Utilities Commission unanimously approved a controversial measure that will cost ratepayers an estimated \$706 million for the replacement of several failing steam generators at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, according to a news release.

Due to defects in the current steam generators, PG&E, California's largest utility provider, was granted the use of DCNPP until the year 2013. Now that the generators will be replaced, PG&E could safely use the plant for the next 20 years or longer.

In addition to extending plant use, replacing steam generators is also expected to boost

PG&E's annual profits. The generators can produce approximately 2,300 megawatts of electricity, enough to power almost two million homes, according to PG&E spokesperson Jeff Lewis.

The replacement of Diablo's generators was approved after the commission concluded that the project would not cause significant environmental impacts. Generator replacement is set for 2008 and 2009, coinciding with scheduled refueling of the Diablo units, Lewis told the Los Angeles Times.

This measure has angered many community members and has not gone undisputed. Local organizations like the San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace, The Sierra Club, Public Citizen and

see Diablo, page 2

ot replace the gener-  
ould be closed by  
would mean that  
ould be forced to  
develop alternative  
gy," Swanson added.  
ntal groups have also  
at the decision to  
steam generators at  
infringes upon the  
vironmental Quality  
according to CEQA's  
"develop and main-  
quality environment  
the future" and  
ornia's public agen-  
ntify the significant  
l effects of their  
ther avoid those sig-  
onmental effects ...

ronmental effects, where feasible."  
The largest environmental  
impacts associated with the project  
is the increased risks of personal  
contact with radioactive chemicals,  
including the transport, storing  
and installation of harmful chemi-  
cals. Other risks with replacing  
generators include increased threat  
of seismic damage, as well as risk of  
terrorist attacks and safety impact  
on the public's health along with  
marine life.  
The project initially received  
public attention and scrutiny dur-  
ing its first appearance in January  
2004, when PG&E first petitioned  
the California Public Utilities  
Commission for permission to the  
generators and for reimbursement

MUSTANG Daily 11/22/2005

**October 17, 2005**



**At the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court in San Francisco:**

**Liz Apfelberg, Morgan Rafferty, Attorney Diane Curran, Jill ZamEk, June von Ruden**

'Our role as the citizen watchdog has paid off today.' — Jane Swanson, Mothers for Peace spokeswoman

# Court orders Diablo terror analysis

Appeals court sides with Mothers for Peace in a lawsuit over storage of nuclear waste on the grounds of the plant

By DAVID SNEED  
dsneed@thetribunenews.com

A federal court of appeals Friday ruled that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission failed to adequately examine the possibility of a terrorist at-

tack on Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant and its proposed dry cask storage facility.

The court has ordered the agency to go back and correct the error.

The NRC must do an additional

analysis of the environmental consequences of an attack on the dry cask facility and may have to hold more public hearings. The ruling does not specify what steps the agency must take.

"It is too early to say at this point what we may or may not do," said NRC spokesman David McIntyre. "I'm sure that's one of the things the

guys in the Office of General Counsel are poring over at this time."

The dry cask facility is being built to store used but still highly radioactive fuel assemblies pulled out of the power plant. The spent fuel pools inside the plant are nearing capacity, and the proposed federal repository intended for used fuel, Yucca Mountain in Nevada, is facing strong politi-

cal opposition. Whether it will even open is in question.

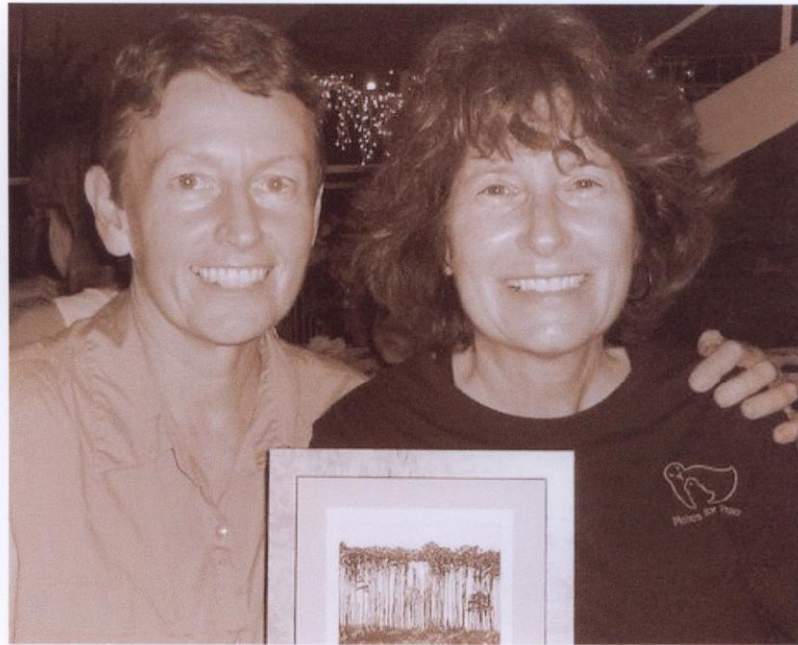
Diablo Canyon officials said the ruling does not affect the operation of the plant and will not delay construction of the dry cask storage facility which has already begun. Plant owner Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

Please see DIABLO, B2

## 2006

# A big win in the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit!

## The NRC must look at the environmental consequences of an attack on the dry cask storage facility.



Diane Curran (attorney) and Jill ZamEk with a picture by Evy Justesen given to Diane as a gift from Mothers for Peace





## **Diane Curran argues before the NRC on July 1, 2008.**

**She argued that the agency should more fully analyze the potential environmental impacts of a terrorist attack on the proposed dry cask storage facility at Diablo Canyon. It was the first time since 1989 that the Commission heard oral arguments in an adjudicatory hearing.**

# The first Mothers for Peace SCHOLARSHIP was awarded in 1990.



Yearly scholarships are awarded to High School and College students who share an interest in working towards peace, social justice, and/or a clean environment.







## Circle of Friends



*Tribune 4/23/04*

COURTESY PHOTO

Children of Mothers for Peace members, left to right, Grace Rafferty, Rhiannon Ferriday and Royce Ferriday, hold books donated by the group to the San Luis Obispo City-County Library system.

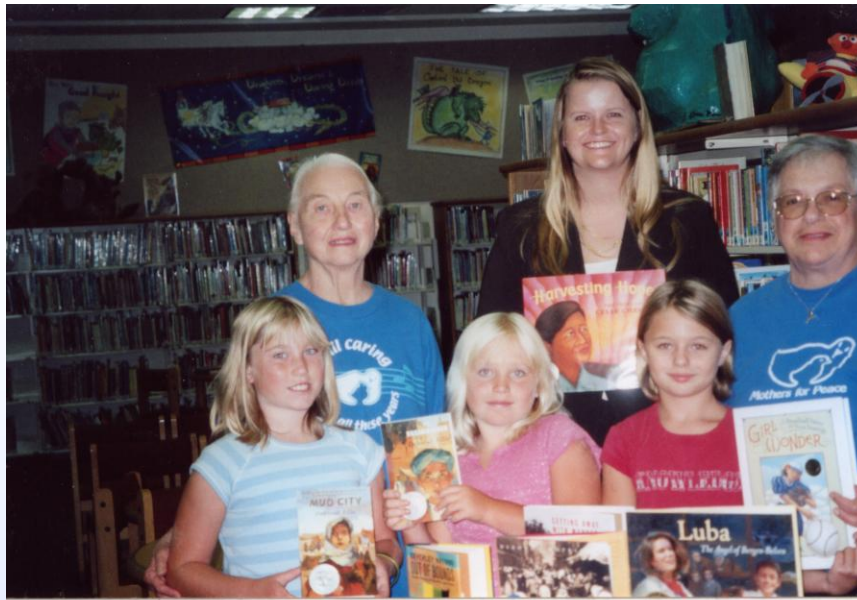
### MORRO BAY

**S**an Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace recently donated five Jane Addams Children's Peace Award Books to the children's department of the San Luis Obispo City-County Library system. The award acknowledges children's books that promote peace, social justice, world community, gender and/or racial and sexual equality.



# Annual Donation

Every year, Mothers for Peace donates Jane Addams Children's Peace Award Books to the San Luis City-County Library system.



**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace recently donated 10 Jane Addams Children's Peace Award books to the San Luis Obispo City-County Library system.

The award annually acknowledges children's books that meet standards of excellence and effectively promote the themes of peace, social justice, world community and equality of the sexes and races.

This is the sixth year that Mothers for Peace has donated the award-winning books to the library.



COURTESY PHOTO

San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace donated 10 Jane Addams Children's Peace Award books to the San Luis Obispo City-County Library system. Accepting the donation is children's librarian Margaret Kensinger-Klopfer, center, from Mothers for Peace members Pat Miller, left, and Liz Apfelberg, right, and their grandchildren, from left, Katie Miller, Krisie Miller and Madeleine Walton. 9/07/2005 Tribune



# **Mothers for Peace on Retreat**



**1986  
Big Sur**





**1989**

**Big Sur Retreat**

# 1995 Big Sur



1998

San Antonio Lake Retreat







**Cambria**

# An Annual Tradition:

**Lighted lanterns  
to commemorate  
the victims of the  
atomic bombings  
of Hiroshima and  
Nagasaki.**

Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1996—Five Cities Times-Press-Recorder, Arroyo Grande, Calif.

## *Lighted lanterns launched for peace*



About 40 people of all ages, including Hannah Higgins (right), turned out Tuesday night in Avila Beach to launch lighted lanterns across the mouth of San Luis Obispo Creek.

The annual ceremony, sponsored by the San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace, commemorates the victims of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings during World War II also represent a call for worldwide peace.



*Photos by Terry Miller*



# Lanterns *for* Peace

## AN OBSERVANCE OF THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

### WHO?

individuals and families who share a vision of world peace

### WHAT?

a ceremony to include:  
speakers, music, a world peace prayer, lantern launching

### WHEN & WHERE?

Sunday, August 9th, 7:30pm / Atascadero Lake, at the water's edge

### WHY?

to acknowledge the victims of the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and to declare our faith in alternatives to war and violence



The fleet of lighted lanterns will sail across the lake at dusk.

Each lantern symbolizes the potential for peace within each person.

United, these lanterns become a visible affirmation of hope for a future of international peace.  
Bring your own lantern and candle, or come early and make one at the lake. Materials provided.

This event is sponsored by a coalition of organizations in San Luis Obispo County

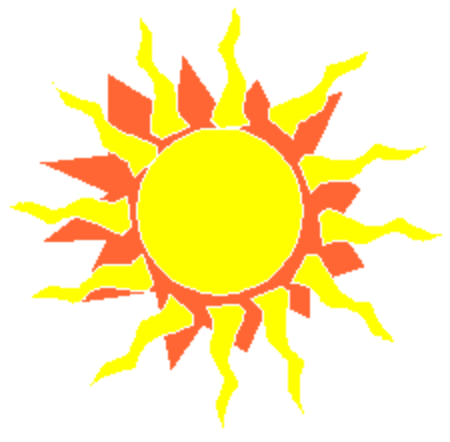
## *Lights to remember*



David Middlecamp/Telegram-Tribune

A fleet of small, candle-lit boats floats on Atascadero Lake Friday night to commemorate the 46th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. More than 50 people gathered to sing, pray and launch the floating lanterns. A similar ceremony took place in Japan earlier this week.





# **ECO HOME TOURS**

**The date of the tours is coordinated with the National Solar Tours where solar powered, energy efficient green homes throughout the nation are open for public tours. Locally, a cluster of homes are selected for viewing.**

**Many thanks go to Ken Haggard and Polly Cooper and the San Luis Sustainability Group for organizing this event.**



Mothers for Peace

# ECO HOME TOUR

HEALTHY HOMES FOR YOU & THE ENVIRONMENT

OVER 14 HOMES THROUGHOUT SLO COUNTY INCLUDES RETROFITS & ADDITIONS FEATURES

PASSIVE SOLAR HEATING & COOLING  
NATURAL LIGHTING  
SOLAR HOT WATER HEATING  
ENERGY EFFICIENT FEATURES  
DROUGHT TOLERANT LANDSCAPING  
SOLAR GENERATED ELECTRICITY

ALL PROCEEDS WILL GO TO THE MOTHERS FOR PEACE SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.



CARPPOOLING INFORMATION 541-6099  
TICKET INFORMATION 541-6310  
ADVANCE TICKETS AVAILABLE AT:

COALESCE BOOKS, 845 MAIN, MORRO BAY  
GRAND HEALTH FOODS, 1690 GRAND, ARROYO  
EXCELLENT CENTER, 1101 GRAND, GROVER BEACH  
ECO SLO, 967 OSOS, SLO  
NATURAL SELECTION, 737 HIGUERA, SLO  
PACIFIC ENERGY CO., 2121 SANTA BARBARA, SLO  
SALSITAS RESTAURANT, LUCKY'S SHOPPING CENTER, ATAS.  
CHELSEA BOOKSTORE, 701 6TH, PASO ROBLES

**APRIL 17**  
NOON -5 PM 1994  
TICKETS GENERAL \$10  
STUDENT \$5

CUT OFF & MAIL TO :  
ECO HOME TOUR C/O  
ELAINE HOLDER  
931 WEST ST. SLO 93405

PLEASE MAIL ME \_\_\_\_\_ TICKETS  
\_\_\_\_\_ GENERAL X \$10 = \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ STUDENT X \$5 = \_\_\_\_\_  
TOTAL.....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

# 2009

















