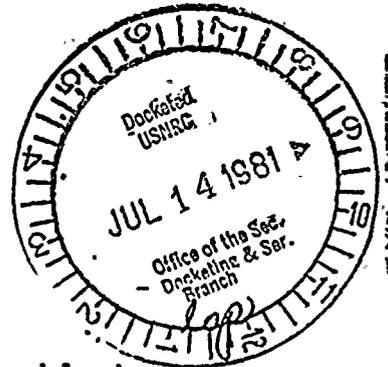


7/14/81

Reply to United States Senator John East

Senator John East
Coalition for Freedom
P.O. Box 19458
Raleigh, North Carolina 27619



Dear Senator East,

Yes, the national TV networks must not be allowed to black out "A Time for Strength, A Time for Freedom".

I am proud to stand with you, Senator East, and President Reagan. Every American must have the opportunity to see "A Time for Strength, A Time for Freedom".

I have signed my national petition to the presidents of the three national networks and to help you in this vital crusade I am proud to contribute:

___ \$5,000 ___ \$2,500 ___ \$1,000 ___ \$500 ___ \$250
___ \$100 ___ \$50 ___ \$25 ___ \$15 \$10 ___ \$5



I signed my petition and appreciate what you and President Reagan are doing to restore our national defense but I can't help with a contribution at this time. I will do what I can later.

(Please make your tax deductible check payable to Coalition for Freedom)

NAME DR. LESLIE E. BARNAY
ADDRESS 1523 - 33rd AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94122
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
PHONE () _____

Please give me your personal thoughts and please add any message that comes from your heart.

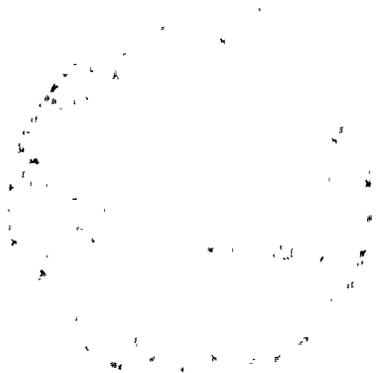
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Dear Senator East:

Thank you for thinking of me in relation to your initiative for the TV Documentary. I am willing fully support your action, but --unfortunately-- I am a 68 years old man, a retired Civil Engineer (formerly a lawyer in Budapest, Hungary) living on a small pension and Social Security payment. If I send you \$ 5.-, it is equivalent to \$ 50.- or \$ 500.- to be donated by rich people. Besides this: I receive letters day-by-day from lot of "Reaganite" organizations, asking always for money.



11



Sometime I can give but very often not.

Now I am mainly interested in two Californian problems:

- 1.) the rapidly increasing rate of crime;
- 2.) our energy needs.

Speaking of the energy problems: these mean not only the crude oil or gasoline but -more importantly- the electric power and gas. We have here in California a nuclear power plant : the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, near San Louis Obispo. The construction of this Plant has been started in 1968 and completely finished 3 years ago. Meantime -due to the Three Miles Island accident- the Nuclear Regulatory Commission requested some additional safety provisions. All of them have been satisfactorily completed. This power Plant is ready since many months for a start-up. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company who owns the Plant invested almost 2 billion dollars in this Project and paying due to the loans about 20 millions a month only for interest.

By some actions of the Environmental Groups ,Ralph Nader, Jane Fonda and Gov. Jerry Brown and their fallowers the licencing of this Power Plant has been delayed many times, for not essential but political reasons.

Since this Power Plant has been found 100 % safe for any hazard, including earthquake, the public simply can not understand the indifference of the White House and Congress toward this very important source of energy.

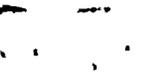
I respectfully ask you to influence the Reagan Administration for immediate positive action to issue the Operational Licence for Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

Any delay in this case might cause a political disaster for the Republican Party here in California.

Mr. Reagan is a Conductor of a political orchestra but he is directing only one or two instruments: the Budget-cutting and military spending. We support him in these issues because they merit first priority - we agree. But these are not enough. We need to hear the full Orchestra, since this country has many other problems: chaos in our immigration policy, need for draft legislation, re-assessment of our relationship to the arab countries for securing our oil supply, etc. You were asking for my personal thoughts, so I responded.

Sincerely yours:

W. Leslie E. Ganyau



Opinion / San Francisco Examiner

Put the Diablo Canyon plant to work

PG&E'S DIABLO Canyon nuclear electric plant is one of seven of its kind in the nation that are ready to operate, stymied only by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's moratorium on granting licenses until summer or later.

While this \$1.8 billion plant in San Luis Obispo County sits idle, along with the other six, the utilities involved continue to consume oil at a profligate rate that flies in the face of exorbitant price and the threat of cutoff.

Only last week Mexico joined the price hike parade by raising the tag on its high quality oil 30 percent to \$32 a barrel. A year ago the price was \$14.10 a barrel.

As prices soar, this country cannot afford the foolish indulgence of rejecting an available alternate energy source while continuing to use up oil as if the ground were full of it everywhere. A Diablo Canyon plant operating at a normal million-kilowatt capacity would conserve 20 million gallons of oil a year. It would produce truly a huge amount of electricity for California.

Diablo Canyon has undergone and passed what is perhaps the most rigorous safety review ever applied to any nuclear plant. By all reasonable standards, it should be in operation today. It would have been, but for such unwarranted regulatory delays as it now suffers.

President Carter has urged the NRC to get a move on and expedite its licensing procedures. How much weight even the president of the United States carries with this sluggish and often resistant bureaucracy remains to be seen.

The respected Committee on Nuclear Safeguards recently called for an immediate startup, on a limited basis, of the seven completed plants, enabling them to run tests and sharpen operator training. In this case, "limited" is taken to mean about 5 percent of capacity. With Diablo Canyon, that would amount to generation of 50,000 kilowatts of electricity, enough to serve a community of 50,000. Even if PG&E were granted a permit today, it would be well into spring before that electricity could be fed into the system.

PG&E serves more electric customers — 3.25 million — than any other operating utility in the United States and its load is growing steadily. How fast is a matter of some dispute with the state Energy Commission, which projects a growth rate lower than the utility itself is estimating. But both do agree on the essential fact of continued heavier demand.

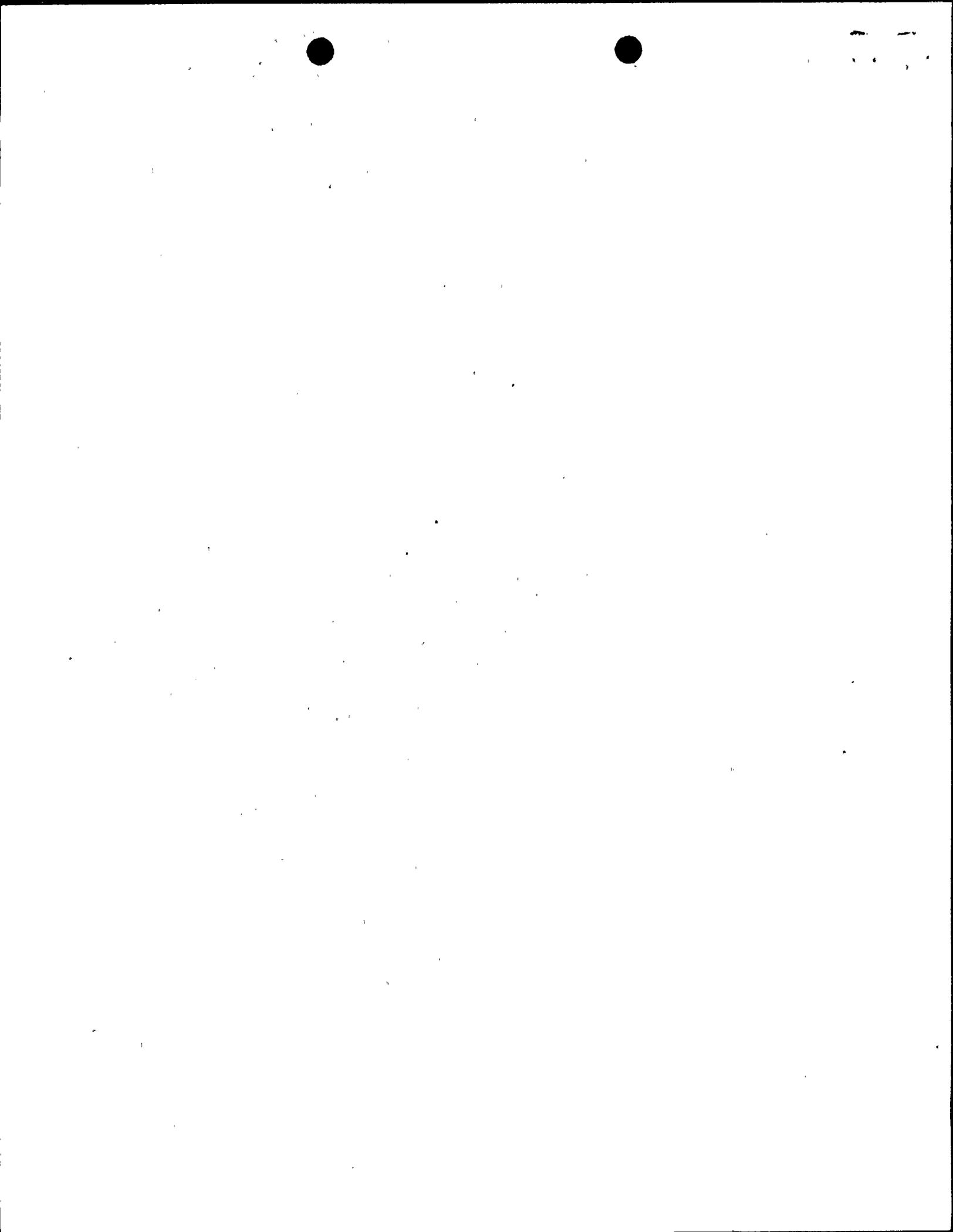
Development of energy sources other than nuclear face nagging technological and environmental questions. For instance, the expansion of PG&E's Pittsburg power plant was delayed by the presence at the site of the endangered salt marsh harvest mouse. The rodent won, the plant was shifted and now awaits what we hope will be final approval.

Coal, hydro and geothermal-fired plants all face well-understood environmental problems. Moreover, the lead time on plant construction is formidable. It is eight to 10 years on a coal plant, a dangerous interval considering how oil resources are so precariously placed.

Objectors to Diablo Canyon loftily propose it be converted from nuclear to coal. They dismiss the fact that the conversion would take up to 10 years and cost \$6 billion. That would be like converting a Buick into a DC-9 — you'd be better off to start from the ground up.

Diablo Canyon should be given the go-ahead. This country cannot gamble its future on unpredictable happenings in volatile areas halfway around the world. The danger needs no lengthy definition, as President Carter recognized the other day when he signed a bill authorizing the country's first permanent depository for radioactive wastes at Carlsbad, N.M. That represents another sign that waste storage is not the far-out concept that anti-nuclear groups insist.

Diablo Canyon ought to be brought on the line forthwith. It's by far the brightest spot, perhaps the only one, in California's energy future.



Friday, June 19, 1981

Diablo Canyon plant confirmed earthquake-safe

THE ATOMIC Safety and Licensing Appeal Board in a ruling Tuesday confirmed that PG&E's Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant has been designed and built to withstand any maximum credible earthquake hazard and that the offshore Hosgri Fault poses no danger to the plant's safe operation.

The action is the fourth step resulting from a long series of hearings and reviews of the plant's seismology, according to Malcolm H. Furbush, Senior Vice President and General Counsel.

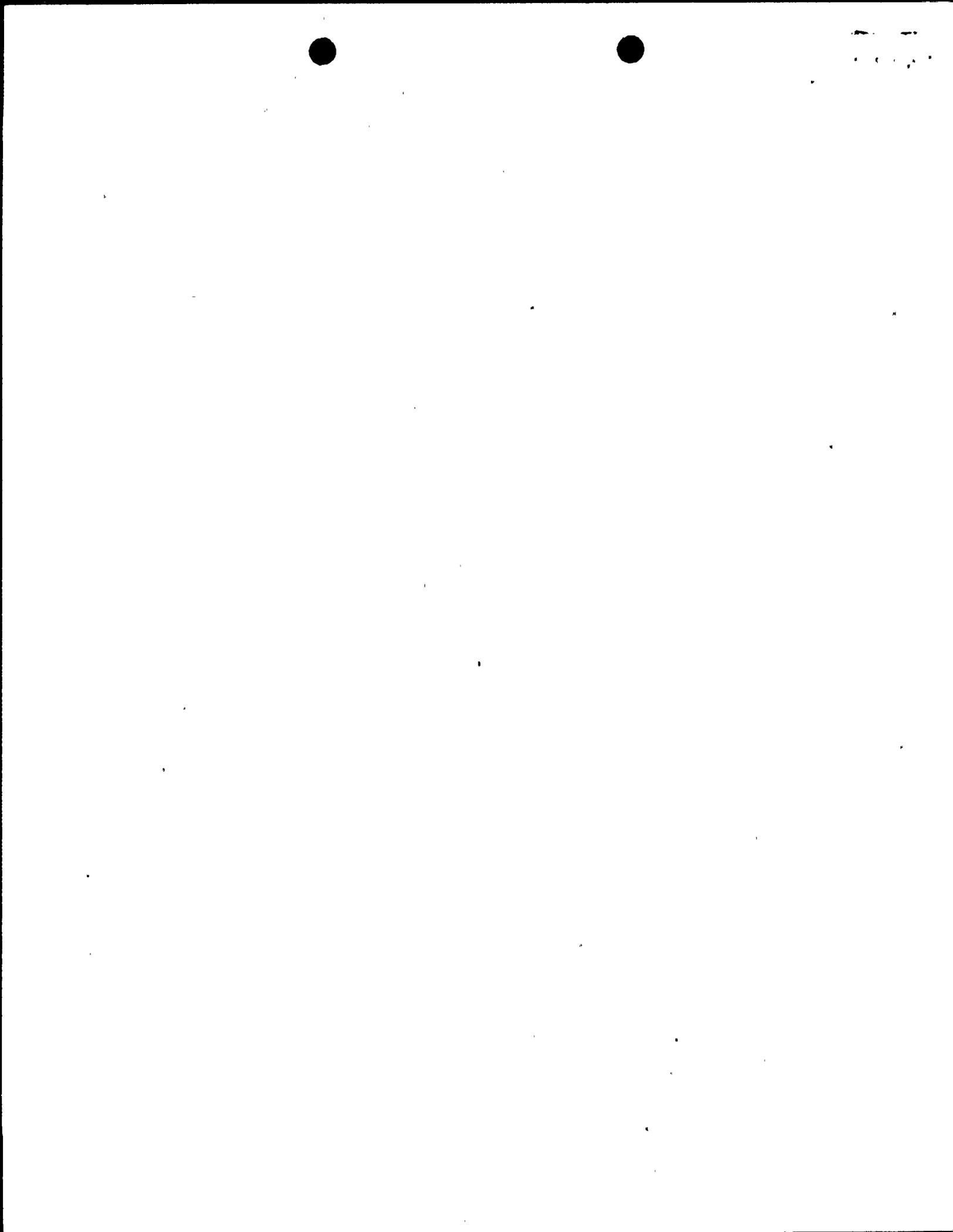
The first of these was approval by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The NRC staff, together with the independent experts they retained, established and thoroughly reviewed all

appropriate criteria. Next the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, an independent body of scientists that was established by Congress to advise the NRC, confirmed the ability of the plant to withstand the maximum credible earthquake at the site.

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board then held long hearings, and in late 1979 came to the same conclusion that the plant is engineered and constructed for earthquake safety. Finally, the Appeal Board studied all prior testimony and conducted many additional days of hearings before issuing Tuesday's ruling that affirms in the most positive terms the seismic integrity of the plant.

PG&E expects to receive an NRC permit to load fuel and perform low-power testing this summer. Diablo Canyon is already recognized as the most thoroughly studied nuclear plant in the country. Its first unit is now ready for operation.

When it is in full operation, the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant will save the equivalent of 20 million barrels of oil a year. Also, it will save PG&E customers an estimated \$2 billion in their electric bills during the plant's first five years of operation alone.



Enough is Enough!

Fourteen years ago, in December 1966, an application was filed with the California Public Utilities Commission, beginning the process of building Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

Public hearings were held. Necessary permits were issued. Now, the plant has been built. It is in conformity with all licensing standards and regulations.

Seismic safety has been confirmed. Environmental criteria have been met. Security has been established.

Construction, to date, has cost almost \$2 billion.

But Diablo Canyon, ready to go into commercial operation, is not yet on line.

Roadblocks in the form of endless, duplicative hearings continue to be thrown in the way.

We're tired of this misuse of the licensing process by a handful of anti-nuclear groups and a few lawmakers. We're fed up with the demonstrations, the divisiveness, the delay.

California needs Diablo Canyon. Now.

☑ To provide needed electrical energy now and in the years ahead for homes, farms, and industry.

☑ To help us reduce our dependence on oil over whose price and even whose assumed supply we have no control.

☑ To stabilize electric rates by cutting our use of oil.

We ask that you join us in urging that this morass of indecision be ended and that an operating license be granted.



11-11-11

San Francisco Chronicle

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Editorials

The Nuclear Plant Delays

PHYSICIST ALAN PASTERNAK reported last week to the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance that the higher costs which Californians are beginning to have to pay for electricity — and will continue having to pay throughout the 1980s, to the tune of about \$14 billion — could have been greatly mitigated had not California state government long engaged in stubborn opposition to nuclear power plants.

There is no reason for us to question this finding of Dr. Pasternak. He was for some years the ablest member of the State Energy Commission, though unfortunately in the minority. He resigned in 1978 in the conviction that the commission ought to be abolished; that would in itself vastly improve the energy situation in California.

The policy of resistance and delay which California authorities, from Governor Brown on down, have imposed on nuclear power development has been a tremendous disservice to the public. What further distresses us is the realization that the federal government is also now contributing to the slowdown.

THE FAILURE OF the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to license the fully completed Diablo Canyon nuclear plant of the PG&E off San Luis Obispo is unconscionably standing in the way of this huge facility's start-up. We join with a good number of congressmen, scientists and engineers, as well as with the PG&E itself, in urging the NRC to end this "lurid example of continual and unnecessary delays"; as Dr. Frederic Seitz has called it.

Dr. Seitz, the former president of Rockefeller University and now chairman of Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy, protests the announcement of the NRC's acting head, John Ahearne, that nuclear low-power testing at Diablo will not begin before November 1981 or full-scale operation be licensed before March 1982. There is no warrant for this licensing postponement; indeed the staff of the NRC has itself protested to the commission that PG&E ought to be entitled to a decision on operation of its ready-to-go \$2 billion plant "within a few months", i. e., by mid-1981.

A STANFORD UNIVERSITY group in Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy says the ineptitude of the NRC to act is the "hallmark of a genuine, national scandal." This agency has become one of the major impediments to the beneficial uses of nuclear power. Across the country, 10 other nuclear plants await licensing that has been held up ever since the Three Mile Island accident two years ago.

Former president Carter tried to put a burr under the NRC saddle, but got nowhere. President Reagan could hope to blast this body of snail-slow regulators into action by making a timely appointment to the vacant chairmanship of the commission. He might get it going on an expeditious licensing process. That would save PG&E customers alone around \$2 billion in five years of operation, the company says, and, quite significantly, also save 100 million barrels of oil over the same period.

