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## **Three Mile Island Resources**

**Title:** PANE Newsletters, 1980

**Date:** 1980

**Location:** TMI-Hossler

### **Contact:**

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# PANE

## People Against Nuclear Energy

A COMMUNITY COMMITTEE IN MIDDLETOWN, PA.  
 (717) 944 4373 (717) 944 3909

Call 238-1693 and ask to be sent the Home Study Radiological Monitoring Course

Join Critical Mass P.O. Box 1538 Washington, DC 20013 and receive monthly updates on nuclear energy & alternative energy. Cost is \$7.50 per year.

Governors toll free hotline 1-800-932-0784 Tell him you support efforts so far, but want it closed forever.

Kemeny Commission (the Presidents Commission) public testimony taken in Middletown is now available to read, in the town library, Capitol Campus, state and Dauphin County libraries.

Remind the legislators that the Pa. P.U.C. management audit will not be completed until Feb. to June 1980.

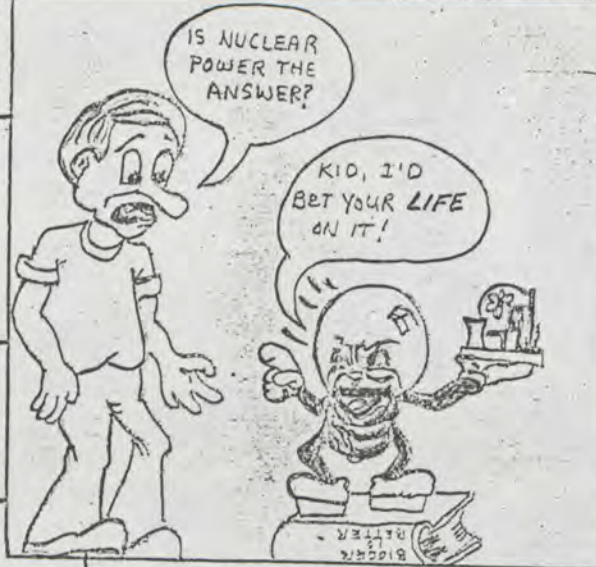
Do you like to read short publications that are loaded with fallacies and faulty information--order the Ad Hoc Radiation Dosage Committee Report from HEW. Write to: HPX-25

Bureau of Radiological Health 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857

Ask for complete report - Population Dose and Health Impact of Accident at TMI.

Senator Schweiker can possibly arrange a body scan for you. Call caseworker Jean Wilson 202-224-4257 - try a collect call.

Write a letter to the editor regarding Berwick plant - The Berwick Enterprise Old Berwick Road Bloomsburg, PA 17815 The Morning Press - same address.



Join the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power. \$5.00 gets you membership and informative newsletter. Send to George Boomsma R.D. #1 Peach Bottom, PA 17563

TMI #2 was scheduled to be decommissioned in the year 2009. There is no technology available to make that plant safe when it would have been worn out.

Send a letter to the NRC Chairman - Joseph Hendrie U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Washington, DC 20555 Tell him how you feel about #1 reopening.

In your letter to Congressman Ertel, thank him for bringing Gilinsky and ask him to keep the pressure on for permanent shutdown of TMI.

Concentrate on Heinz, he is the least responsive of our Federal legislators.

BE

A

PANE!!!

Congressman Allen Ertel Harrisburg East Mall Harrisburg, PA 17111 564-8963

Senator Richard Schweiker 228 Walnut Street Harrisburg, PA 17108 782-3867

Senator H. J. Heinz, III Room 1145

Federal Square Station Harrisburg, PA 17103 233-5349

Tell them how you feel about TMI.

Courses at HACC - Call 236-9533 for information on Community Resource Institute Courses -

Solar Water Heating Systems July 9 - free.

Anatomy of Nuclear Plant August 20 - \$4.00.

Fundamentals of Wind Energy Wed., July 25-Aug. 8 - \$8.50.

What is a TLD? It is a type of geiger counter that picks up gamma radiation and some Beta.

Planning to go on vacation? Send your neighbor to the meeting you will miss and both of you come to the following one.

Want to help? See Jim Hurst after the meeting.

Write and call the following: Representative Rudy Dininni House of Representatives Main Capitol Building Harrisburg, PA 17120 564-6201

Senator George Gekas Senate of Pennsylvania Main Capitol Building Harrisburg, PA 17120 561-2603

# P.A.N.E.



Alternatives to nuclear power should be explored. But before considering areas like coal and solar several items should occur first. (1) We must see how energy is used and question that use. (2) We must practice conservation to make sure that the electricity we do need is used at peak efficiency.

Conservation - This doesn't mean making do with less. It means doing more with the same amount -- improving the efficiency of energy use. There is alot that our industrial and commercial sector can do. They can probably make better in-roads to energy conservation than you or I, but we've got to do our part. Desk lamps are more efficient than ceiling lights, where practical. Fluorescent lights should be used rather than incandescent. Heat pumps are efficient in areas where air temperatures do not often go below 20° F. In 1971 55% of all gasoline used by cars went for urban trips of one mile or less. ABC Evening News recently reported that if each licensed driver would drive 3 miles less each day, we could make up for the expected Iranian oil shortfall which will probably occur next Spring.

## SOME INFORMATION ON COAL

Coal should probably be considered a transitional source of fuel, even though we have centuries of supply. About half the electricity used in the U.S. is produced by burning coal.

On average, the coal industry kills one worker every two working days. Coal miners are also subject to pneumoconiosis by inhaling microscopic coal dust particles. In 1969, a comprehensive mine safety law was passed by Congress but is enforced inconsistently.

In 1960, 32% of total coal production came from surface mines. Following the mining, mineral sulfides in the soil combine with moisture to form sulfuric acid. This mixes with the run-off water and pours into rivers and lakes. In 1977, President Carter signed the Federal Strip Mine Control & Reclamation Act so that the coal operator will return the strip mine to a good condition.

Some, but not all, of coal's pollutants can be controlled or removed with the use of mechanical devices either before, during, or after combustion. Various ways to trap particles are (1) electrostatic precipitators, (2) fabric filters, and (3) washing coal. Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is difficult and expensive to control. SO<sub>2</sub> removal scrubbers can be used to drench the stack with a spray of limestone dissolved in water. The limestone absorbs the SO<sub>2</sub>, but then the contaminated limestone sludge has to be disposed of properly. The scrubbers also trap a significant amount of particulates during the process. A 1974 EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) report concluded that scrubber desulfurization units were reliable and effective although some utilities complain about their costs. In the long run, it is cheaper to use eastern coal that is higher in sulfur with a scrubber, than to ship east, western coal that may be lower in sulfur.

There have been some new developments in coal technology that may provide an economically effective way to handle sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide pollution. A process called atmospheric fluidized bed coal combustion uses boilers that eliminate these pollutants from coal burning. Fluidized-bed coal combustion boilers have considerable potential as small decentralized boilers for industrial or commercial/residential use. The spent bed material is more stable than the wet limestone sludge produced by scrubbers. The spent bed material may be used to manufacture low-grade building material and as roadbed fill.

Another coal technology of great interest now is coal gasification. This is a coal cleaning technique that has been in use for 50-60 years. The gas is a by-product of coke and was used in street lights in the 1920's. It has not been attractive since natural gas became widely available.

All energy producing processes involving combustion create thermal pollution. The main problem comes from production of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Build-up of CO<sub>2</sub> raises the earth's temperature by slowing down the escape of heat into space. This build-up causes what is known as the greenhouse effect. As a result there is a fear that weather patterns may be altered that could bring on extensive disruptions to land use and agriculture.

To use coal we must demand the safest, cleanest coal possible, even though it means lower profits for the coal industry. With proper mine safety and miners' rights, with adequate pollution controls and a strict program of land restoration, coal can continue to serve as an interim source of energy.

Following is a list of the specific violations found against Metropolitan Edison by the NRC office of inspection and enforcement. A violation is the most severe infraction of NRC regulations. Lesser offenses also cited by the NRC are not listed.

1. For an undetermined period of time, the flow path of two emergency feedwater systems was made inoperable by feedwater header isolation valve closure. On three occasions prior to the accident, all three emergency feedwater systems were blocked during improper test procedures. The violation contributed to the accident—\$5,000 fine.
2. The health of workers and their protection from exposure of radiation levels in excess of NRC standards is the responsibility of the utility. Met Ed was found in violation of these standards in the following instances:
  - For two days after the accident, the doors to the auxiliary building were neither locked nor guarded, even though high levels of radiation were known to be present in the building.
  - Two persons were allowed to enter the auxiliary building after the accident wearing no radiation monitoring device.
  - Radiation levels in the auxiliary building and in other rooms at the plant were taken at periods during which personnel were allowed to enter the areas.
  - An auxiliary operator was allowed to enter the auxiliary building and receive substantial exposure to radiation, totaling 3.87 rems—far exceeding NRC standards.
  - A nuclear engineer was allowed to enter the auxiliary buildings when the radiation levels were too high to be measured by the monitoring equipment provided him. He received at least 4.175 rems of radiation.
  - A chemistry foreman was allowed to repeatedly enter a room where high levels of radiation were present, resulting in an exposure to 4.1 rems of radiation.
  - A chemistry foreman was allowed to handle a reactor coolant sample without adequate protection, exposing his hands and forearms to 147 rems of radiation.
  - A radiation protection foreman was allowed to handle coolant samples without adequate protection, exposing his hands and forearms to 44 rems of radiation.
  - Several individuals received skin contamination, but no actual measurements of the exposure rates were made.

Total penalty for all violations is \$15,000.
3. Changes in the way certain valves were to be turned as recommended by NRC specifications had not been made prior to the accident. Total fine for this violation is \$10,000.
4. The utility failed to maintain, establish, and implement procedures for several important components of plant operation:
  - An automatic relief valve required to be closed at temperatures above 130 degrees remained open at 283 degrees before operators decided to manually close it. Total fine is \$630,000.
  - Operators consistently interrupted and bypassed specifications for maintaining pressure inside the reactor. An emergency backup system to maintain important pressure levels was turned off. Total fine for this violation is \$5,000.
  - Two emergency diesel generators designed to supply special cooling capabilities for the reactor in the event of an accident were manually turned off and were not turned on until five hours after they were needed. Total fine for this violation is \$4,000.

# THREE MILE ISLAND: Clean it Close it.

P.A.N.E. INC.  
P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

## PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS AND COMMUNITY FEARS

Background - In May 1979 a group of local citizens organized PANE, INC. in order to monitor the clean-up of TMI 2, and legally prevent a re-start of TMI #1. PANE decided to become intervenors in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's TMI #1 hearings in November 1979. The law firm of Harmon and Weiss, Washington, DC was retained. William Jordan, III of the firm is legal counsel to PANE. PANE's only issue to be presented in the NRC TMI #1 hearings was to have focused on psychological stress and community fears. Several nationally known psychologists, sociologists, and psychiatrists assisted PANE in completing preliminary work. However in December 1980 the NRC voted not to allow PANE testimony in the TMI #1 hearings. The hearings have now been completed and a decision on TMI #1 is expected in January or February 1982. Because the NRC administrative process would not hear our issue, PANE had to take its case to the civil courts. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was petitioned by PANE to hear the legal reasons why the NRC must hear our issue before any decision is made on TMI #1. PANE's attorney, William Jordan III, has completed briefs and will make an oral presentation on November 17 before the Washington, DC Circuit Court. After the presentation a decision could come from several weeks to up to 6 months. PANE will ask for an expedited decision because of the imminent threat of an NRC decision on TMI #1. If the panel of judges agrees with PANE, the NRC will have to hear the issue, pending an appeal by the NRC.

### Why Should the NRC Hear PANE's Issue?

1. The Atomic Energy Act (AEA) requires the NRC to consider whether psychological distress would be caused by the re-opening of TMI. Section 103(d) AEA, 42 U.S.C., 2133(d). - (Pg. 9 brief).
2. The term "health" as used in the AEA extends to mental as well as physical health.
3. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) extends consideration of the impact of federal actions on the psychological health of individuals and on the stability of communities.
4. A threat to mental health is no different from a threat to physical health in this regard and it must be considered under NEPA.
5. The President's Commission on the Accident at TMI (Kemeny Commission) concluded that psychological stress was a significant health effect resulting from the accident.
6. Polls and surveys have indicated as many as 60% of those living within 5 miles of TMI do not want it to re-start.
7. Most of TMI's closest municipalities have adopted resolutions opposing a re-start of TMI for a variety of reasons.
8. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB), a subordinate adjudicatory body, recommended in February 1980 that the NRC "within its discretion, may and should consider psychological stress and community fears under NEPA.
9. It is incredible to think that the NRC would allow the same environment (nuclear reactor) to threaten us, again, without even the slightest examination of the psychological environment.
10. Psychological distress has been identified as a major concern in the area surrounding TMI, yet the NRC has made absolutely no attempt to evaluate it in the context of the TMI #1 proceeding.
11. Before the accident there had been a stable, even placid community; after the accident, residents suffer from psychological distress.

Other Considerations - In a June 22, 1979 letter to the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, THE GOVERNOR of PA said:

"I have strong opposition to any plans to reactivate Unit-1 until a number of very serious issues have been resolved  
....Questions about the wisdom and safety of operating Unit-1 next to the severely crippled Unit-2 (containing lethal levels of radioactivity in the containment).

....until I, as Governor, have been satisfied that: ... The psychological health of central Pennsylvania's residents, who have already been subjected to an unprecedented trauma, won't be adversely affected by the reopening."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the direction of Governor Thornburgh, filed a legal brief with the NRC in October 1979, which stated the psychological stress issue had to be considered.

Surveys/Studies - In January, 1980, Peter Houts and his associates from Penn State's College of Medicine and the Pennsylvania Department of Health conducted a survey in which they found 60 percent of those living within 5 miles of the Island opposed to its reopening as a nuclear facility. This is the only survey addressing the restart issue which is currently available in report form and focused exclusively on the 5-mile radius residents. The Houts study also revealed 20,000 to 40,000 persons living near TMI suffered from stress-induced physical symptoms.

Elizabethtown College Dept. of Sociology - 41% of those surveyed within 5 mile radius of TMI oppose its restart under any conditions. (April '79)

Cynthia Flynn - University of Kansas - 50% of those surveyed living within 5 mile radius of TMI stated that the disadvantages of TMI outweighed its advantages. (July '79)

Middletown Press and Journal - over 60% opposed to restart of TMI #1 in 2 surveys (April '79 and March '80)

Royalton Borough questionnaire - (41 people responded) 48% opposed to restart of TMI and 58% in favor of conversion of the plant. (11/6/79)

Lower Swatara Twp. survey - (2,520 responded) 37% said close plant forever and 27% said convert the plant to non-nuclear. Total of 64% of respondents don't want TMI as a nuclear facility (8/1/79)

Senator George Gekas newspaper poll - (1,188 responded) 41.5% donot want TMI reopened as a nuclear facility and 21.8% want it reopened as a non-nuclear. Total of 63% donot want TMI as a nuclear facility (7/11/79)

Swatara Township poll - (4,044 responded) Shutdown #1 - 32%, Shutdown Unit 2 - 32%, reopen #1 - 11%, reopen Unit 2 - 10% (12/27/79)

Lancaster Sunday News poll - (1,716 responded) 51% said should not reopen; newspaper telephone survey (300 responded) 36% said should not reopen; all polled were from Lancaster County (12/30/79)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS - Londonderry township-resart of no. 1 should not occur unless all township residents are guaranteed full recovery of financial losses due to a nuclear accident. Highspire Boro - permanent closing of TMI. Mechanicsburg Boro-permanent closing of TMI. Middletown Boro- nuclear exclusions must be removed from all insurance policies before any resart. Lower Swatara Township-permanent closing of TMI. Swatara Township- permanent closing of TMI. Newberry Township- permanent closing of TMI. Marietta Boro-permanent closing of TMI. Columbia Boro-permanent closing of TMI.

Conclusion- In this case the court addresses one of the fundamental questions of the modern era-the tensions between man's technological ability to create ever more complicated and dangerous devices, presumably for his own welfare, and the impact on his psychological health and his fundamental sense of harmony with the environment if those devices should fail and pose a potentially unthinkable threat of widespread disaster. The actual threat itself is a separate matter. The NRC is specifically intended to eliminate it in the case of reactors. The question for this court is whether the NRC may completely ignore the adverse psychological effect of its licensing actions. It is unthinkable that the NRC should give absolutely no consideration to the psychological health of the local residents of the TMI area, the only people who have been faced with a serious nuclear accident.

The statutes, the precedents, and simple logic require that the NRC consider these issues. Accordingly, People Against Nuclear Energy requests this Court to direct the NRC to admit its Contentions in the TMI-1 restart proceeding and that the NRC take action immediately to fulfill its responsibilities for considering those issues under the Atomic Energy Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

# THE P.A.N.E. PILL

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY  
OF THE MIDDLETOWN  
AREA

P.O. BOX 263  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

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MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

Editor - Don Hossler

January 1980

Asst. Editor - John Garver

## \* \* IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETINGS \* \*

ALL MONTHLY PANE PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL BE IN THE MCSO ON 60 W. EMAUS ST. AT 7:30 P.M.  
MARK YOUR CALENDAR AND PLAN TO ATTEND. BRING A FRIEND.

January 23, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.  
February 20, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.  
March 12, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.

The January meeting will feature 2 film presentations and a guest speaker. A fifteen minute film will be shown on coal - its disadvantages and advantages. Following the film a professional engineer will discuss several areas of concern regarding coal and answer questions. The final item on the agenda is a 20 minute sound-film presentation entitled "Nuclear Energy - Too Hot To Handle". The topic of nuclear energy in general and several specific aspects of the Three Mile Island accident are covered. A discussion will conclude this meeting.

A legal up-date and 20 minute film "Nuclear Power and The Environment" will highlight the February 20 meeting. The NRC hearings on TMI #1 are expected to begin in February, 1980. A short presentation on PANE activities to date and future plans will also be included.

The first area showing of the film "Save The Planet" will be shown at the March 12 public meeting in the MCSO, 60 W. Emaus St. at 7:30 p.m. Several local individuals make brief appearances in the 18 minute color documentary. "Save The Planet" was produced by Green Mountain Post Films of Montague, Massachusetts. It is described as a fast-paced montage film history of the atomic age and the escalating debate over nuclear power.

The film was shown as part of the Musicians United for Safe Energy, Inc. (MUSE) concerts held in New York City, September 19 - 23, 1979. MUSE commissioned for the production of the film to give a perspective on the history of atomic energy.

Other activities tentatively slated for the March 12 meeting are a legal up-date on the NRC hearings and discussion of future PANE events with other additions to the agenda expected. Plan to attend and bring a friend to all of these informational meetings.

## ADVICE TO FARMERS & GARDNERS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has pamphlets available that explain what to do with radiation contaminated soil. The booklets are USDA Technical Bulletin No. 1464 "Research on Removing Radioactive Fallout From Farmland" 35¢ and USDA Handbook No. 395 "Treatments for Farmland Contaminated with Radioactive Material" 20¢. Order by sending check or money order to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (SOURCE: Land, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin)

Dear Friend:

I hope by now you know what PANE is and how it developed. I also hope you know that PANE is attempting to oppose, in every legal way, the reopening of Three Mile Island as a nuclear facility. But do you know what this actually involves? Shutting down a nuclear power plant involves far more than entering into relevant legal proceedings. It involves a level of time and money consuming activities that I could never have imagined prior to becoming a member of PANE. Bringing both units of Three Mile Island down safely is going to be a long and difficult process. Consider that the fate of nuclear power in this country may well depend upon what we do at this plant, and the nuclear industry and its staunch supporter, the banking industry, are united to make sure that this nuclear power plant does not close.

Even though our stated goal is to close only Three Mile Island, closing Three Mile Island has such far-reaching industrial and political implications that business and government will not let it go down without a major battle. That battle involves you personally. You are in many ways the focal point of that battle. The utilities recognize how important and how

(CONTINUED - Page 2)

NAME (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO. (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK ONE  send Newsletter  do not send Newsletter

SEND TO: PANE Treasurer, P. O. Box 263, Middletown, PA 17057



powerful you can be politically, and they are pouring massive amounts of money into public relations in order to sell you on nuclear power or at least convince you that you should not oppose it. Organizations like PANE also must begin to reach out more actively to the people. Our public meetings, lectures, films and newsletters are an important part of this, but much more must be done. At this time, we are doing all that our personal and financial resources permit and more. And we are doing this on a completely voluntary basis. We have no paid staff and no overhead or administrative expenses. But we realize that to be maximally effective we must increase our efforts. To do this we need your help!

Because of our current great need for the money to cover fees for legal intervention and to maintain and further develop our public information program, much of our time and energy must now be put into raising funds. Efforts are being made to secure financial help through national foundation funding grants as well as by direct pleas to other organizations like PANE throughout the country. This takes time and involves an incredible flow of paperwork as well as many many meetings. The results of these efforts, if they are successful, can be expected many months in the future. We need financial resources at this time. Please help! There is so much to be done.

I am sure that you receive many requests for contributions by a wide variety of worthwhile charitable organizations and responding to all of them may be impossible. However, I believe that a donation to our organization at this time may more directly affect you and your future welfare than any other. PANE wants to do what needs to be done and with your help we will. Please give! Use the coupon provided and help us help you.

Thank You.

Kari Light, Chairman  
Psychological Committee

**Funky Winkerbean**



**POLITICAL ACTION** - You must continue to inform the local Legislators about what is happening and how you feel about it. Write and/or call several of these Legislators over the next few weeks: U.S.Congressman Allen Ertel, Longworth Bldg., Wash., D.C. 20510 - Local Phone 564-8963  
U.S.Senators Heinz (233-5849) Schweiker (782-3876) Russell Senate Office Bldg., Wash., D.C.20510  
Pa. Senator George Gekas, Penna. Senate, Hbg. 17120 (561-2603).  
Pa. Representative Rudy Dininni, House of Representatives, Hbg. 17120 (564-6201).

**CONGRESSMAN ERTEL'S CITIZENS' CAR** - If you can get off work or away from the house, discuss the situation with the Congressman's staff person at one of these locations.  
January 29, Tuesday - Federal Bldg., Room 202 - 1:00-4:30 p.m.  
January 31, Thursday - Highspire Borough Hall - 1:30-2:30 p.m.  
January 31, Thursday - Middletown Borough Hall 3:00-4:30 p.m.

PANE  
P.O.BOX 263  
Middletown, PA 17057



BULK RATE  
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Plan to attend the February 20 presentation which will feature a film on the advantages and disadvantages of coal. Following the film Illy Sobel, of the Pa. State Bureau of Scientific and Technological Development, Commerce Department, will further discuss coal and its uses in Pennsylvania.

PANE meetings are held monthly and offer you more up-to-date information than is possible within this newsletter. Other activities for the February meeting will be a legal up-date, information on the March 23, 1980 commemorative event, current TMI news and information on the March 12 PANE meeting. Mark the dates on your calendar and plan to attend.

## NRC - TMI HEARINGS

Because of the large number of issues being raised in the NRC hearings on TMI #1, it now appears that the hearings may not begin until May or June 1980. These hearings will be presided over by an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of three members who will act as the judge and jury for the proceedings. This Board has the power to decide what issues will be admitted into the hearings. As of this printing, the Board has not made a decision on whether or not PANE's psychological issue will be heard. NRC hearings have never included this issue before. The NRC knows very little about the psychological impact of a nuclear accident on the surrounding residents. That is why the Board is having a very difficult time deciding. Once the Board makes its decision, the NRC Commissioners will review that decision and make their own recommendation to accept or reject. The NRC Commissioners can overrule the Board. If our contention is rejected by the Commissioners, PANE's attorneys will have 60 days to appeal that decision to the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. That Court will then determine if the NRC is legally bound to hear the psychological issue.

## TMI LEGAL FUND

Encouraging progress is being made in forming a TMI Legal Fund which will be composed of six organizations and four individuals bringing legal actions against TMI. The organizations are: PANE, Newberry Township TMI Steering Committee, Three Mile Island Alert (based in Harrisburg), ANGRY (York), ECNP (a statewide coalition), and SVA (Lancaster). The individuals are Steven Sholly (Mechanicsburg), Marjorie Aamodt (Coatesville), Marvin Lewis (Philadelphia), and Bob Pollard (Baltimore, MD). The legal actions are aimed at a safe cleanup of TMI #2, equitable treatment of the TMI situation by the Pa. Public Utility Commission, and the permanent closing of TMI as a nuclear facility. None of the legal actions are seeking monetary settlements. All of the actions have one common goal--the permanent closing of TMI as a nuclear facility.

The Legal Fund is receiving organizational support and technical assistance from two private foundations. Current efforts are aimed at organizing a national funding appeal in the near future. Additionally, the coalition will work to meet the needs of the local groups and help all residents of Central Pennsylvania to understand and explore conservation and energy alternatives and to press for legislative action to support these activities.

PANE's current debt for legal fee is \$8,000. Your financial support is needed. Send your donations to PANE, c/o Treasurer, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057.

## TAXBREAKS AND TMI # 2

The Three Mile Island #2 plant was plagued by safety and technical problems from the beginning. It appears that it may have been placed into service too soon. Here are the facts--judge for yourself. TMI #2 went critical by sustaining a chain reaction on March 28, 1978. It was declared ready for commercial operation by Met-Ed on December 30, 1978.

1. #2 was shut down for repairs for 195 of the 274 days between March 28, 1978 and December 30, 1978.
2. This 274 day period included 12 automatic reactor shut-offs, four activations of the Emergency Core Cooling System, and seven shutdowns of the entire system for repairs.
3. Operator error on November 3, 1978 caused a loss of feedwater.
4. Feedwater problems shut the reactor down on December 16, 1978 until December 22, 1978.
5. Steam leaks caused the system to be shutdown on December 28, 1978 and December 30, 1978.

The utility could realize a possible \$40 million tax break if #2 came on line for commercial generation before the end of 1978. Dec 30, 1978 commercial service began.

6. January 15, 1979 a turbine trip ruptured a steam bellows and #2 was shutdown for 17 days.  
7. March 28, 1979

Source: Critical Mass Journal 4/79

#### MET-ED/GPU MANAGEMENT

I wrote to Victor Stello, Jr. of the NRC and received a reply regarding specifics on the fines levied to Met-Ed. Stello is the Director of the NRC Office of Inspection and Enforcement. Following are several areas that were covered in the information he returned to me: Because of the commonality of management of #1 and #2 good reason is apparent why #1 should remain shutdown. "The nature and number of the significant alleged items of non-compliance found during the investigation demonstrate serious weaknesses in your management controls." Serious weaknesses are in the ability to maintain an effective health physics program, maintenance activities, development and review procedures, adherence to approved procedures and audit of activities. One other interesting area was the re-training program for radiation protection and chemistry personnel which failed to include the required topics. There also is evidence that a Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program never existed except on paper. The civil penalties totaled \$725,000; however, the Atomic Energy Act limits the total civil penalty of a 30 day period to \$25,000. Items cited occurred from October 1978 to March 1979; as a result of the Atomic Energy Act limits, the total fine is only \$155,000. Additional enforcement actions are under review which include calculated dose rate of 10-40 Rems per hour in Goldsboro, elevated in-core thermocouple indication (extremely high temperatures) and the pressure spike in the containment vessel. The license of #2 has been suspended and any proposal to operate #2 would be subject to a hearing. On December 6, Met-Ed asked NRC to reconsider the fines because the actions were attributable to ". . . unprecedented conditions" at the time of the accident and the company's "over-riding obligation" to take steps to protect the public. Interestingly all of the above occurred from October to December. In January a special panel appointed by Harold Denton said the radiation safety at TMI was deficient. NRC had met with Met-Ed in July and identified several areas that were to be up-graded. Met-Ed agreed; however, by mid September the company had not met those commitments. In early January NRC Commissioners Gilinsky and Ahearne raised the possibility of ordering wholesale changes in Met-Ed's management as a condition for operating #1 again. And by golly Met-Ed held a public relations news conference at the Pa. PUC hearings announcing BIG CHANGES, to save their neck. But we all know about cosmetics, facades, synthetics and deceptive tactics. Don't forget poor management leads to Krypton and other things. Join the TMI Decontamination and Decommissioning Team--PANS, P.O. Box 263, Middletown, PA 17057 (Editor).

#### IS MET-ED COMPETENT?

The current focus of attention is the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) hearings now going on in Harrisburg. The hearings with Met-Ed started in November of 1979. The purpose of the hearings is threefold: 1) To determine if Met-Ed's operating privileges should be revoked, 2) should #1 be removed from rate base (reduction in rates for rate-payers, 3) determine if Met-Ed can collect a \$55 million increase from you and me. A decision will be announced April 4, 1980. Following is a summary of what has happened so far: An audit of Met-Ed management practices ordered by the PUC began on December 15, 1979. Interim reports will be delivered with the final report delivered by September 1980 (just in time for X-mas - editor). It appears the audit could be very revealing if completed and publicized properly. The audit did not go to low bidder, Kearney Inc., because other considerations were weighed. Theodore Barry and Associates will complete the audit. On December 10, 1979 GPU told the commission they needed the \$55 million by January 1, 1980. On December 11, 1979 GPU announced it had negotiated a special agreement with the Pennsylvania Power Pool for cheaper power in 1980. It appears the \$55 million rate increase, if totally allowed, would increase the average consumer's bill by \$3.45 per month. Met-Ed says it is paying \$10 million a month for replacement power and that this would drop to \$3.5 million if #1 were returned to service. R.C. Arnold of Met-Ed said that NRC hearings on the safety of #1 at TMI are "unnecessary and inappropriate." (The management is the same - editor). 2/3's of the \$55 million Met-Ed says is needed due to the accident and 1/3 because of inflation. Banks have extended Met-Ed \$125 million of credit and Met-Ed says it wants to keep its debt at \$110 million or below. Met-Ed as of December 11, 1979, was about to receive insurance money which would bring the total collected to \$70 million. Insurance will pay up to \$300 million for clean-up of #2. A dividend of 25¢ per share to stockholders paid in August caused GPU to borrow \$15 million. The next dividend period is February 1980. A GPU executive said if #1 were running in 1980 it would save 6.7 million barrels of oil. (What about coal? - editor) Past savings of #1 operating have been \$250 million in oil costs and \$72 million in coal. R. C. Arnold of GPU estimated it would cost \$400 million to return #2 to service. Throughout the hearings GPU officials time after time state that they expect #1 to be on line in September 1980. Energy recovery costs for Met-Ed from June to October 31 that were not recovered totaled \$51 million, says GPU. GPU says if #1 does not go on line in September 1980 they may need as much as \$24.6 million. Several business leaders came from York to the PUC hearings testifying on behalf of Met-Ed. Pennsylvania Electric and Met-Ed, two subsidiaries of GPU may merge with appropriate authority approval. This merger will mean "more efficient management." Susan Shanaman, a 33 year old former PUC staff attorney has become the chairperson of the PUC. R. C. Arnold of Met-Ed says conversion to natural gas of #2 would cost about \$250 million and coal \$250 to 750 million. Methballing would cost \$10-12 million, entombment \$40 million, and dismantling \$112 million in 1978 dollars. One assumption has

been made that total cleanup of #2 for operation would cost \$400 million (\$275 million cleanup, \$125 million new core and other hardware). GPU has projected it will continue to pay a 25¢ a share quarterly dividend until #2 is returned to service and then go to 45¢. A nuclear corporation has been proposed by GPU which would include their only operating reactor at Oyster Creek, New Jersey and TMI units #1 and #2.

#### TMI POTPOURRI

The Pennsylvania House Select Committee on TMI recommends that a state-wide bank record depository be established. Also that we all be able to buy nuclear insurance--just like flood insurance. The NRC plans to keep a 15-20 member staff at TMI until the clean-up is completed. The head of Pennsylvania DER says the state should open one or more hazardous-waste disposal sites in industrial areas to be run by a private contractor and overseen by the state. He says that 60 to 90% of waste generated in New Jersey is currently shipped to Pa. Swatara Township (6 miles from TMI) sent 13,183 cards to residents asking them questions about TMI; 4,044 were returned. Results with respect to Unit #1 - 75% for shutdown, 25% for reopening. Results with respect to Unit #2 - 76% for shutdown, 24% for reopening. The Governor of Maryland with the support of the Maryland Ad Hoc TMI Committee (Maryland safe energy group) has expressed concern about TMI clean-up and the need for an Environmental Impact Statement. Met-Ed is selling 2500 acres of land in Berks county where they were going to build a 1200 megawatt nuke. Lancaster City has settled its lawsuit with Met-Ed out of court. Met-Ed has agreed to install and pay for monitoring equipment at the city's Susquehanna water plant. Out-going Mayor Wohlsen did a good job of pressing for a safe clean-up at TMI. New Mayor Morris has said he is skeptical of Met-Ed and the clean-up. The Susquehanna Valley Alliance of Lancaster continues to do battle over water and Krypton gas releases, a very expensive battle. The U.S. Public Health Service says radiation to any individual was less than 100 Mr. Pennsylvania Governor Thornburgh, at a town meeting in Lancaster on December 18, said Met-Ed should look to the possibility of turning #1 into a coal fired plant. Met-Ed released a decontamination schedule in December that called for the following: human entry to the containment building in early 1980, installation of a heat system by spring 1980, removal of reactor vessel head by spring 1982, decontamination of containment building by end of 1982 and removal of reactor fuel and other components by mid 1983. A Met-Ed brochure printed in August 1975 says personnel required for both units will be about 320. Three local Congressman voted for Markey Amendment - Goodling, Ertel, and Walker. As of December 1 TMI had sent 13 shipments of radioactive waste materials thru Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho and to its resting place in the State of Washington. The TMI visitor center had 42,007 people from July 7 to November 30 who were able to view the irresponsible video-tape prepared by Met-Ed. Jim Hurst and I visited the center in January and couldn't even find a sign-up book. A family of 4 has left Newberry Township and moved to Sweden fearing TMI and the insensitivity of the Federal Government. The Capital Area Youth Forum made up of Central Pennsylvania high school students recently conducted an opinion poll of their peers. 42% of those polled opposed further development of nuclear energy. About 33% supported further development. A district justice in Pottstown, Pa. fined nuclear protestors between \$1 and \$100 plus court costs for trespassing. Four day jail terms were given to those who did not pay. The protestors were demonstrating at Philadelphia Electric's Limerick nuke near Pottstown, Pa. Quote from Congressman Ertel - "The economics of nuclear power just do not make it very feasible for future generations. There are other roads, such as coal generation, which need to be explored."

#### COAL!!!!!!

Preliminary studies indicate that coal fired boilers able to generate 1200 MW could be installed to replace the crippled 830MW reactor at TMI#2. The turbine portion of the plant could be used as well as the cooling towers and switchyard. Cost of conversion is estimated at \$750 million. (Electrical World, Dec. 1, 1979) (Let's do it to #1 too, editor)

#### GOBBLE, GOBBLE

Congressman Allen Ertel brought individuals from the President's Commission (Kemeny Commission) on the Accident at TMI to Middletown on Thursday, December 13, 1979. The Town Meeting was planned to allow citizens to listen, discuss and question attorneys Harry McPherson and Stanley Gorinson of the Commission and Dr. Frank Press, President Carter's Science Advisor. Mr. McPherson addressed the citizens about the 6 month Kemeny Commission study and Dr. Press stressed the need for nuclear energy with safe plants. Mr. McPherson replied to a question about Met-Ed's competence, "I thought that Met-Ed were a bunch of turkeys. I thought, from my point of view, that they were to be faulted in their operation." Gorinson, the Kemeny Commission's Chief Counsel, agreed with McPherson. Anne Trunk of Middletown, a Commission member, was invited to attend but had other commitments.

#### NUCLEAR PHYSICIST VISITS TMI

Michio Kaku is a professor of nuclear physics in New York City and recently wrote an article in the magazine Seven Days - October, 1979 issue. The article stems from a Fall visit to TMI and is entitled "Return to TMI," excerpts follow:

90% of the core is splintered, perforated or ballooned. Nine feet of the core was uncovered 140 minutes after the first turbine trip at 4 a.m. on March 20. The core is 12 feet tall. The core was exposed 3 times during the accident. The core may have been uncovered for hours at a time. Some developed. "Have you looked at other methods

of disposal such as liquefying the gas and extracting the Krypton 85 from the other gases, compressing the gas into 55 gallon drum cannisters, mixing the water with concrete or disposing of the water in drums away from populated areas?" Met-Ed replied, "We've looked at all of them and we found they were too expensive."

#### NRC COMMISSIONER SPEAKS UP

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner Peter Bradford gave a very interesting speech to a seminar on energy at New York University on November 21, 1979. To get a copy, come to the next PANE public meeting--while supplies last or write to U.S.N.R.C. Office of Public Affairs, Washington, DC 20555. One of the many interesting points he makes is the relationships between nuclear power and foreign oil. In a broad and oversimplified outline . . . he discusses the issue as follows: "oil that is burned to generate electricity is the so-called bottom of the barrel oil. It is blended with lighter oil to meet air pollution requirements, in some areas. The bottom of the barrel oil (heavy oil) would wreck a furnace or an auto engine. Nuclear power produces only electricity and so its use only frees up the bottom of the barrel oil, . . . of which there is something of a surplus anyway." Not all electricity replaced by nuclear power comes from oil, a good deal of it will come from coal. ". . . an increase in nuclear generation will, over a period of 2 or 3 years, probably result in some decrease in oil consumption . . . Only 7% of this country's oil imports come from Iran, and almost none of that is power plant fuel. As long as Iranian oil is pumped and sold elsewhere, it will free up oil for the U.S."-- make sure you get a copy and read the entire text which is far-ranging and interesting covering many areas of energy.

#### QUIPS AND QUOTES

(From March 30, 1979 NRC Transcripts) Denton - "It is really difficult to get the data. We seem to get it after the fact. They opened the valves this morning . . . and were releasing at a 6 curie per second rate before anyone knew about it." Hendrie - ". . . by the time the plume comes to the ground where people would get it--it would be about 120 MR per hour. Now that is still below EPA evacuation trigger levels; on the other hand, it certainly is a pretty husky dose rate to be having off-site."

(From York Dispatch, June 19, '79) Herman Dieckamp acting President of Met-Ed - "It's difficult for people to accept the fact that the owners of the nuclear facility were learning over a period of several days." "The knowledge, understanding and awareness grew and progressed for a period of at least 3 days, and during that period people began to question our credibility."

#### NATIONAL RALLY

A national march on Washington similar to the May 6, 1979 affair will be held on April 26, 1980. PANE is chartering transportation. Details at the February 20 meeting.

#### LET'S PACK THE PLACE

More than 3,000 of you read this newsletter each month. Why don't all you plan to attend the February 20 public meeting--the topic will be "The advantages and disadvantages of coal" as well as other informational activities.

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PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY  
OF THE MIDDLETOWN  
AREA

P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

Editor - Don Hossler

MARCH 1980

Asst. Editor - John Garver

## \* \* IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETINGS \* \*

ALL MONTHLY PANE PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL BE IN THE MCSO ON 60 W. EMAUS ST. AT 7:30 P.M.  
MARK YOUR CALENDAR AND PLAN TO ATTEND. BRING A FRIEND.

March 12, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.

April 16, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.

May 20, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.

## NEXT PUBLIC MEETING:

March 12, MCSO, 7:30 p.m. - Guest speaker will be Judy Johnsrud, a safe energy advocate and intervenor in various nuclear energy cases in Pennsylvania. She will focus her presentation on TMI, past, present, and future and answer questions.

The first local showing of an 18-minute film documentary on nuclear energy, Save the Planet, will also take place. This new film was shown at the MUSE (Musicians for Safe Energy) concert in New York City last September.

## GROWING "PANE(S)" by Jim Hurst

The continuing growth of PANE and the desire to increase community involvement requires that we know and effectively use the many different talents of the concerned residents of the Middletown area. The past accomplishments of PANE have come from a concerted effort to minimize dollar expense while utilizing an unbelievable amount of personal time, talent and dedication. Donations of time and talents are very important. They mean that PANE is represented at almost every meeting, hearing, or discussion on the issues related to Three Mile Island. They mean that this newsletter is researched, edited, typed, printed, folded, addressed, sorted and mailed to almost 2,000 people and organizations each month. They mean that letters are regularly written and sent to governmental officials and others who can help us assure a safe cleanup and permanent closing of TMI.

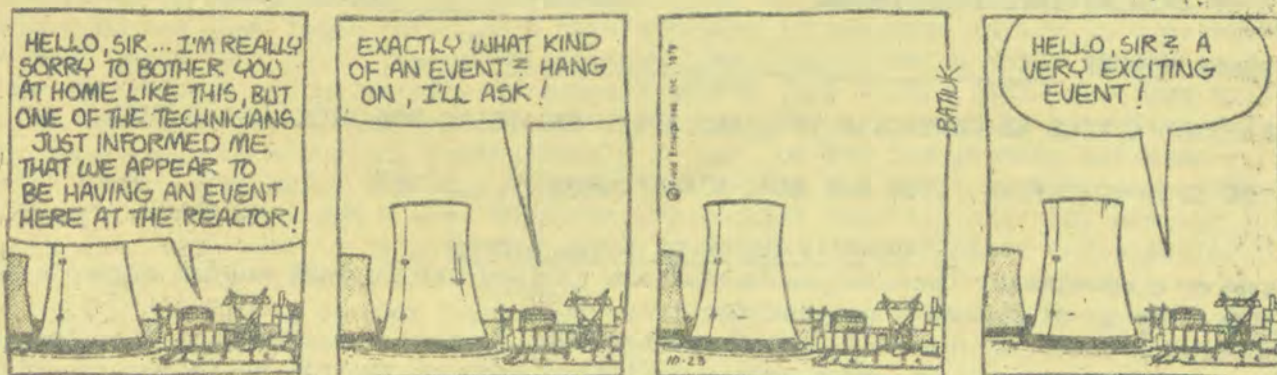
It is concerned residents who contribute because they feel strongly about what they are doing. I know there are more of you who would be willing to donate your time and talents. Those of you who feel you do not have the time or a particular talent, a financial contribution will enable others to help PANE grow and increase its effectiveness. (A \$15 donation enables us to produce and mail 130 newsletters) It is this balancing of time, talents, and dollars that will maximize our efforts.

PANE will soon be conducting a membership drive to strengthen the organization. We will be asking for your financial support and for your time and talents. There are things you can do to help PANE without leaving your home. You will receive more information on how YOU can help. Please help us to help all of you!! If you feel you want to help now, drop us a note at P. O. Box 268 or call Jim Hurst (944-3909) or Don Hossler (944-2250).

## FUNDRAISING by Anne Hurst

The sub sale on February 16 was a great success despite the bad weather. We sold nearly 500 subs and our profits were over \$250. Thanks to the Hilltop Grocery Store for being so helpful. The sandwich makers were Joyce Corradi, Paula Kinney (the top salesperson), Gail Hossler, Gen Emerick, Kathy Voithofer, Jim Hurst and myself, Anne Hurst. Our salesmen at Roth's were Don Hossler, Don Konkle, and George Taleff. I think I can speak for all the volunteers by saying it was a fun morning. Thanks to all!

## Funky Winkerbean



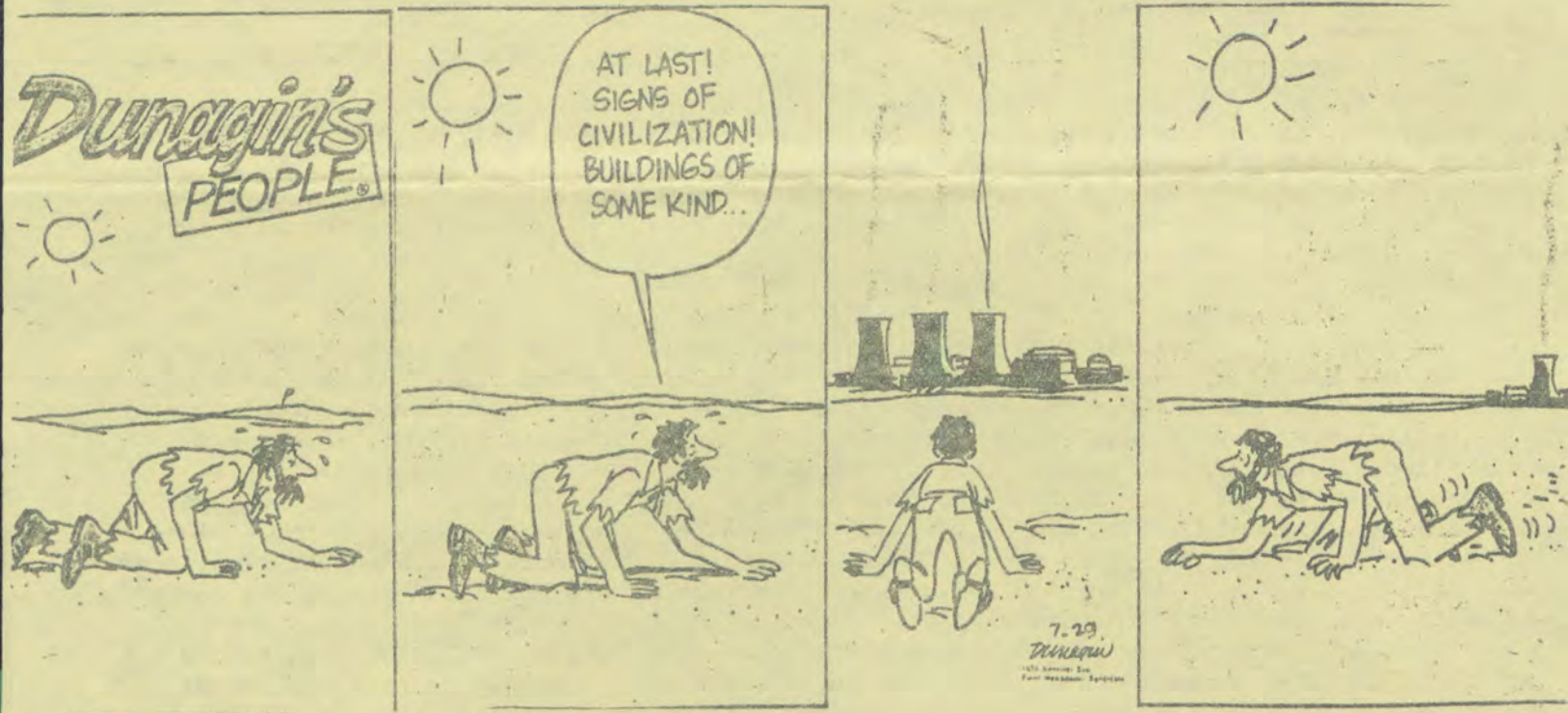
Read the Johnsrud/Keppord Report in the monthly magazine HARRISBURG on sale at newsstands. The Report appears each month. Subscriptions \$5.00 per year - 315 Peffer St. Harrisburg, Pa. 17102

NUCLEAR POWER BRUISES??!!?? by Jim Hurst

In an article on page A15 of the February 17th Sunday Patriot-News I read about Robert Arnold's concern that recent public furor over the events at TMI would stymie efforts to decontaminate Unit #2. He indicates that the concerns of area residents causes us (the residents) to lose sight of the goal of decontaminating the plant. Whose goal are we losing sight of, and how much more important is that goal than our health and safety?

He continues, "We can't proceed at this rate. We have to get the plant cleaned up. The system (political and regulatory) is going to have to respond to the need to clean it up. Some of us may get bruised in the process, but that's the way it's going to be. We have a problem here that's not only a problem for Met-Ed, but a problem for the community."

What does he mean by "bruised?" Does Met-Ed's liability insurance cover those "bruises?" Can anyone disagree that the community has a problem here? Who caused that problem? Did Met-Ed tell you about the risks of nuclear power before TMI opened? Did you understand that you might get "bruised?" Next time you see Robert Arnold, ask him what he means.



THE GUIDE

This local weekly newspaper published several articles recently regarding one of their reporters who worked as a security guard at TMI during January 1980. If you would like copies of the articles send a stamped, self-addressed business size envelope with 30¢ postage affixed to The Guide, 2023 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102. A one year subscription is available for \$7.80 to the above address.

APRIL 26, 1980 - WASHINGTON D.C. RALLY

PANE has contracted for a coach (bus) with lavatory for transportation to and from the Rally. The April 26 affair will be very similar to the May 6, 1979 Rally. National speakers will culminate the march down Pennsylvania Avenue. The bus will leave the Middletown Area at 6:30 a.m. and return between 10 p.m. and midnight. Plan to attend and bring a friend. Send the coupon below - first come first served. Further details will be discussed at the March 12 public meeting at 7:30 p.m. in the MCSO.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF PERSONS INCLUDING YOURSELF \_\_\_\_\_ X \$9.00 = \_\_\_\_\_ total amount enclosed.

YOUR PHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

I UNDERSTAND I WILL BE CONTACTED IN EARLY APRIL REGARDING BUS PICK-UP LOCATION.

CLIP AND SEND TO: PANE, P.O. BOX 268, MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE by Paula Kinney

You receive a newsletter because you have shown an interest in PANE and/or signed a petition supporting the closing of TMI as a nuclear facility.

Our Membership Committee has had several meetings to develop and implement an effective membership drive. Very shortly you will receive a letter encouraging you to become an official member of PANE. The Committee has proposed a small fee per household to become PANE members. It is our hope that everyone who now receives our newsletter and others will make the monetary contribution and a commitment of time to the organization.

The Membership Committee is composed of Paula Kinney, Joyce Corradi, and Mary Louise Taleff.

### MARCH 28th COALITION RALLY by John Garver

I would like to take this opportunity to inform the members of PANE of the March 28th Coalition Rally. The March 28th Coalition comprises Central Pennsylvania anti-nuclear groups including PANE. The rally will be at Goldsboro on Saturday, March 29th, rain or shine. We hope you will show your support by coming and helping us bring to the attention of our people in the 5-mile area and also the "world" that we are united in one purpose: To close down TMI as a nuclear generating facility.

This rally is going to be a family affair. There will be local entertainment, national speakers, and a music group for the young people. There will be energy saving displays and refreshment stands. This will be a great opportunity to meet people of the Central Pennsylvania area who are united with us.

Parking is limited in Goldsboro. PANE will be putting buses together to take our people to the site. Please call Jim Hurst (944-3909), Don Hossler (944-2250) or myself (944-0678) for help in making transportation arrangements. Further information will be on the March 12 public meeting agenda (7:30 p.m., MCSO).

#### Interesting Quote

"I think it is important to keep in mind that Three Mile Island is not over. This is not an autopsy. We are still watching the patient struggling through a very serious time."  
(Statement by Anthony Z. Roisman attorney at law at U.S. Senate hearings, April 23, 1979)



#### How Radioactive is Coal?

A Department of Energy (DOE) study has looked at the entire fuel cycle for coal and nukes. It is titled "Perturbations on the Natural Radiation Environment due to the Utilization of Coal as an Energy Source" produced by DOE's Environmental Measurement Laboratory. The DOE Research Team concluded that nuclear plants were noticeably more radioactive than similar sized coal plants. The report suggests that "the impact of the nuclear cycle is approximately 400 times that for coal. . . for the same level of power production." Source: Groundswell, Jan-Feb., 1980.

#### Editors Notes

Dauphin County Commissioner Steve Reed is setting up an introductory radiological monitoring course for the middle of March. Everyone should plan to take the course. For more information call Don Konkle at 944-9473. Special thanks to Illy Sobel of the State Department of Commerce for an excellent presentation on coal at the Feb. 20 meeting. The March 12 meeting will feature Judy Johnsrud discussing TMI and a film on the history of nuclear power. Plan to attend. The FUC plans to wrap up its TMI case by May 23. The TMI #1 hearings on a possible restart will probably not begin until late August 1980; they were originally going to start in Feb. 1980. John Garver is putting

in alot of time as logistics coordinator for the March 29 rally in Goldsboro. He needs pre-rally, rally day, and post-rally help. If interested please call him at 944-0678 or leave a message at 233-NUKE. The NRC should take quick action to get the Environmental Impact Statement completed, so the clean-up can get moving. However, I hope cost effectiveness receives a low priority. A second priority must be the effective mobilization of resources for the clean-up. However, I still contend that if Met-Ed really understood the psyche of the area they could have begun building the Krypton processing equipment last July. It surely would have been approved by the NRC and construction completed by March or April. This is only one of the many aspects of the clean-up process. Met-Ed has a monopoly on us for electricity and they used and continue to use that logic throughout this accident in progress to try to overpower us with what they think is right. The new Middletown Area Council which Mayor Reid has suggested become operational on nuclear energy matters sounds like a good idea. But how does a common citizen rebut the technical P.R. that Met-Ed uses? Perhaps what the council, if formed, also needs is a group of technical professionals to call on for independent assistance in order to develop a more meaningful dialogue. Mayor Reid's idea has merit however many PANE members are attending 3 and 4 meetings a week to close the nuclear facility and they are not likely to be able to find more time to be away from their families. I hope other individuals in PANE will desire to serve on the Council. The NRC has made some informal contact with me about the possibility of setting up some type of citizens advisory group pending approval from higher echelons of the commission. Don Konkle and Barbara Heivly are doing an excellent job serving as PANE's trustees to a local coalition of groups in pursuit of the establishment of an effective legal fund. Don is President of the group. This issue of the newsletter lacks a lot of the usual news because its time you discovered what many PANE's are doing and I hope you can help more in 1980. To cut printing costs and time for labor we have been trying to keep

the newsletter to 2 pages each month. You can help by donating your time and/or money. If each household that receives the newsletter could donate \$15.00 we could probably handle our projected legal fees for the up-coming NRC hearings. At this time PANE's debt is about \$8,000. I sit in on many meetings regarding TMI listening to local citizens. I sometimes wonder how so many of us can remain rational. Almost all of us were moderate, rational human beings prior to the accident. Daily life in this area tends to create anxieties that are difficult to control. Some people try to block TMI out of their lives, others are so involved in science, technology, and economic interests that they fail to view the human side of the issue with any real depth. It is easy to dismiss an irrational acting person as a "Kook" or "just plain crazy." Some people were irrational prior to the accident and now their condition has worsened. However a large majority of us were and continue to be rational; however, frustrations and anxiety are building. The nuclear energy establishment is doing some amazing things to some very rational human beings while these human beings try very hard to remain reasonable.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The commission is in the process of developing questions about the utility's technical abilities to be answered prior to the possible re-start of #1. The Rogovin Report commissioned by the NRC revealed that several fundamental changes must take place or TMI's are likely to recur. The report, if strictly followed, is also suggesting that nuclear reactors near population centers be shut unless additional safety systems can reduce the consequences of an accident. TMI has the 6th largest population within 10 miles among the nations 72 reactors. Commissioner Joseph Hendrie is upset with the time consuming safety precautions being taken at TMI. Hendrie feels local public feeling "a little more radiation" and the accompanying "hysterics", "... is just beyond belief for a supposedly rational and educated people." He spoke of the slow efforts to clean-up the radioactivity by saying "... we continue to allow a possible public hazard to exist." (Obviously he is not in touch with the thousands of local people who consider the management of the NRC and Met-Ed suspect and the possible re-opening of TMI #1 a third public hazard - editor) In those sessions Commissioner Bradford appeared to be the only Commissioner with a true concern for safety procedures and the psyche of the area. Later in the meeting it was learned TMI is emitting about 70-80 curies of radioactivity per month (about 3% what is released by a normally operated plant in a month). The clean-up of #2 is expected to take until 1984 and cost \$400-485 million. Met Eds insurance will pay up \$300 million.

Met-Ed

The utility is planning to send men into the #2 containment building in March to check and repair certain equipment. As of the end of January Epicor II had processed 95,000 of the 400,000 gallons of auxiliary building water. Epicor II became operational in October 1979. Epicor is not removing suspended particles of radioactivity from the water very efficiently. Equipment will arrive in April for a system to remove 700,000 gallons of highly radioactive water in the containment. It will cost \$30 million and process the water in 6 months (?). Standard and Poors a bond rating agency lowered the ratings of bonds issued by GPU. Bill Lee of Duke Power Co., North Carolina, said GPU officials and a utility support group "could have contained the March 28 accident without the help of Harold Denton and the NRC." Preliminary findings of a study indicate that coal fired boilers capable of producing 1.2 million KW of electricity could be installed at a cost of \$750 million. (Forget #2 and convert #1 - editor).

//////  
 PUBLIC MEETING - MARCH 12, 1980, 7:30 P.M., MCSO W. EMAUS STREET. THE PREMIERE AREA SHOWING OF A NEW FILM, SAVE THE PLANET, ON THE HISTORY OF NUCLEAR ENERGY WILL BE SHOWN. GUEST SPEAKER WILL BE JUDY JOHNSRUD CO-DIRECTOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION ON NUCLEAR POWER. SHE WILL DISCUSS TMI, THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. IT SHOULD BE AN INFORMATIVE EVENING; PLAN TO ATTEND.  
 //////

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# MARCH

## 5, 8, 27 & 28

PANE NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT IN MARCH-----CALL A BOARD MEMBER FOR DETAILS.

### PANE BOARD MEMBERS

Paola Kinney - 939-3312  
Gen Emerick - 939-9037  
Betty Chavey - 939-7261  
Jim Hurst - 944-2359  
Don Hossler - 944-2250  
John Kovalic - 944-4532

Don Konkle - 944-9473  
John Garver - 944-0678  
Kari Light - 944-3541  
Joyce Corradi - 939-0345  
Linda Braasch - 939-4905

### MARCH

5 →

LIMITED APPEARANCES - 7PM WM. PENN MUSEUM  
3rd AND FORSTER ST. (NEXT TO THE CAPITOL)  
HARRISBURG. ALL CENTRAL PA. ORGANIZATIONS  
WILL ATTEND. TELL THE NRC HOW YOU FEEL A-  
BOUT TMI #1 OR SIT AND LISTEN.

8 →

PANE PUBLIC MEETING - FREY VILLAGE GUEST  
HOUSE, NORTH UNION ST. 7PM. PLANNING SES-  
sion FOR THE 3-28 RALLY. PEOPLE AND IDEAS  
NEEDED TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS.

27 →

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP RATE-PAYERS BOYCOTT RAL-  
LY - 7PM CAPITOL STEPS, 3RD ST. UTILITY  
BILLS WILL BE BURNED AND SPEECHES DELIVER-  
ed. LETS SUPPORT OUR WEST SHORE NEIGHBORS.  
PLAN TO ATTEND AND VIEW THE BONFIRE.

28 →

TMI RALLY- WE WILL MARCH FROM CITY  
ISLAND TO THE CAPITOL (ALMOST ONE-  
HALF MILE). THERE WILL BE SEVERAL  
SPEAKERS, INFORMATION BOOTHS AND  
ITEMS FOR SALE. THIS PLANNED FOR  
EVERYONE, NO ROCK BANDS ETC. JUST  
A VERY SOMBER AFFAIR. THE RALLY IS  
BEING COORDINATED BY LABOR UNIONS  
INTERESTED IN SAFE ENERGY AND JOBS.

TELEPHONE A PANE BOARD MEMBER TODAY FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO CARPOOL.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR AND GET INVOLVED DURING MARCH---WE WANT TO SEE YOU.

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March 12, 1980

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## NEXT PANE PUBLIC MEETING

April 16, 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. - MCSO

### Dates to Remember -

- March 15 ECNP Meeting - 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Lakeside Lutheran Church,,245 Division, HBG.
- March 16 TV 21 Topic A - 11 a.m. local groups featured  
TV 27 Soni Dimond Show in the morning (check the listings) Mayor Reid and Councilman Andy Burger with a Met-Ed official  
Marshall Training - 1 p.m.; 1037 McClay Street, Hbg
- March 20 DER, Met-Ed, NRC Public Briefing; 7:30 p.m.; E-town Middle School, 500 E. Park St.; Plan to attend and bring questions
- March 28 4 a.m. vigil at 2 Meadow Lane, Londonderry Twp.; Speakout - same location at 11 a.m.; Interfaith Service - Grace United Methodist Church, State and Susquehanna Sts., Hbg, 6:45 p.m. followed by candlelight procession to 9 p.m. WITF Debate in Forum (Channel 33)
- March 29 Rally at the rear of Capitol, 11:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., local and national speakers and entertainment with local groups manning booths.
- April 12 SVA hosts Danny Sheehan in Hensel Hall, F & M College, 1 p.m.
- April 16 PANE public meeting
- April 26 Washington, D.C. Rally, PANE is renting a charter bus, please call Jim at 944-3909 or Don at 944-2250 BEFORE THE END OF MARCH to make your reservation and for more information, \$9 per person roundtrip; leave early morning and arrive home late that same night

### Addresses for Letters

Ms. Susan Shanaman, Pa. Public Utility Commission, North Office Building,  
P.O. Box 3265, Harrisburg, PA 17120

Chairman John Ahearne, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555

### Phone Numbers

NRC - Middletown Office - 782-4014  
NRC - King of Prussia - call collect 215-337-5000  
Pa. Governors Hotline - 1-800-932-0784

Visit NRC Office in Mini-Mall in Middletown - it is open until 8 p.m. Wednesday nights and 9-12 noon on Saturday - Several free documents and interesting people to talk to

Get a copy of Governors Commission Report - free - 787-6900

Sign-up for the April 26 Washington Rally NOW; The March 28 Coalition needs various types of daytime and evening help, call 233-NUKE and volunteer; Tickets for 3/28 Debate 5 or less mail SASE to The National Nuclear Debate, Tickets, WITF, Box 2, Hershey, PA 17033 for 6 or more call 533-8000, for last minute tickets call Jim or Don or 233-NUKE.

P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY  
OF THE MIDDLETOWN  
AREA

P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

Editor - Don Hossler

SPECIAL EDITION - MARCH 28, 1980

Asst. Editor - John Garver

PLAN TO ATTEND PANE PUBLIC MEETINGS  
All PANE meetings at the MCSO, W. Emaus Street  
April 16, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. - 9:15 p.m.  
May 20, 1980 - 7:30 p.m. - 9:15 p.m.

RALLY BUS - April 26, 1980 is the date for a huge Washington, DC rally. National and local speakers, entertainment, and displays will be featured. We have rented a charter bus transportation with lavatory and plan to leave early that morning and arrive home late that night. Each ticket is \$9.00. Seats are still available - send in coupon and money today.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

No. of persons \_\_\_\_\_ X \$9.00 = \_\_\_\_\_ total amount enclosed. Phone no. \_\_\_\_\_

I understand I will be called in April regarding pick-up time and location.

Clip and send this coupon to: PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057

KRYPTON AND YOU - The first widespread news coverage of the possible need to vent Krypton 85 (K-85) appeared in August 1979. Finally in November, Met-Ed submitted a plan to the NRC for permission to vent. The NRC said no decision would probably be made until an Environmental Impact Statement was completed (draft in May-June 1980). Meanwhile Met-Ed was told to look harder at alternatives. The utility is always crying the blues about money, so you can imagine how much funding was put into a thorough "outside" consultant look. Most of the details for alternatives were handled by the utility.

You of course realize that a public utility is designed to produce electricity NOT cleanup the worst accident in civilian nuclear history.

Now with pressure from the Governor's Commission (PA) the NRC is reacting and trying to determine if venting should be done. The Governor's Commission (consisting of a pro-nuclear Penn State professor and several cabinet members) is using its "technical competence" to tell NRC that if proposed venting is allowed they (Gov. Comm.) won't argue.

The point in this whole article is that Met-Ed went ahead and built the poorly performing Epicor II to process water before NRC approval. Why didn't they begin construction of venting alternatives last May? The cryogenic method was tabbed with a 20-30 month start-up by Met-Ed, but minutes of recent NRC meetings reveal a Jerry Carter has calculated that cryogenic could be completed in 12-18 months.

Now because of NRC indecisiveness and Met-Ed insensitivity for one year we are backed into a corner. We all make choices each day. It is a natural and challenging part of living. Human beings need to have reasonable control of their lives. Therefore choices must be weighed and decided upon. Most choices have degrees of risk. Our choices vent or "wait it out" are cruel fostered by regulatory and utility complacency and buck-passing.

The containment vessel contains 57,000 curies of K-85. Inside the containment building is a reactor vessel. Eventually (1981 or 1982) an additional 60-70,000 curies of gaseous stuff will have to be disposed of from the reactor vessel. A normal operating plant puts out about 1,000 curies a month of gas materials.

I doubt many citizens can psychologically handle 2½ - 3½ months of venting and another need to vent in 1981 or 1982. The distrust of the utility and NRC is running extremely high. Met-Ed says it is safe to vent, however the credibility problem is so great, the inaccuracies of reporting and monitoring early in the accident and continuing insensitivity cause huge amounts of anxiety and distrust that will never subside.

We have got to take the cleanup planning and some of the costs away from Met-Ed, revoke their license to operate nuclear facilities and force them to convert #1 to coal with the cleanest technology available. Even if #1 would come on line as a nuke your bills will not drop significantly because we all will pay for this accident for 20-30 years; monetarily, psychologically, and physically. TMI must be cleaned up and human considerations must be accounted for in a timely manner.

NRC Middletown Office - located in the Mini-Mall (100 Brown Street). The hours are Monday, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Wednesday, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Thursday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. - 12 noon. Documents are available to be read there and several are for keeps. Stop in and communicate. Phone 717-782-4014; out of town, call collect.



# THE P.A.N.E. PILL

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY  
OF THE MIDDLETOWN  
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Editor - Don Hossler

April 1980

Asst. Editor - John Garver

## EDITORIAL

Folks we got a big problem with this TMI thing. We've got the state, Federal, and local governments. We've got companies GPU, B & W, Met-Ed. We've got agencies NRC, PUC, SEC, FERC, and so on. As a result no one is exerting the influence necessary to appropriately plan and care for you and me. As a result I suggest you write and phone the Governor (Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120; Action line: 1-800-932-0764 or 717-767-2500) Now, don't sit there and say someone else will do it. That's our problem--you all care but you let someone else do it. YOU DO IT. Now here is the plan 1) Revoke Met-Ed's license to operate a nuclear plant--they are capable operators of hydro, coal, and oil plants. 2) Do we really need the power that #1 or #2 supplied? If it is proven by independent sources then commence conversion of #1 to natural gas or coal--NOW--anti-TMI legal cases are ready to prevent the restart. If the NRC allows #1 to go on line citizens groups will go to the Supreme Court if necessary. The utility and NRC must understand that there is a level of commitment and money to legally not allow #1 on line. 3) Immediate take-over by the Federal Government (perhaps DOE) to cleanup #2 with funding after the 300 million of insurance is expended and expertise and NO EXPERIMENTATION that endangers public health and safety. 4) Federal funding and nationwide utility funding assistance in kind or monetary to supplement the replacement power costs being paid by customers. John Graham, Treasurer of GPU, is quoted as saying in an interview ". . . that GPU could absorb the cleanup of TMI #2 even if it went to \$300 million," as long as Met-Ed stayed in existence. (Page 190 U.S. Senate Hearings, Nov. 8 & 9, 1979, Serial #96-H12). Therefore if #3 above can be implemented GPU can switch its funding to #2 above, GPU can leave retained earnings in Met-Ed and make borrowings at the GPU level and put the money into Met-Ed. I realize the above is simplistic compared to all the agencies and government involved, but initiative must be taken now. I believe if all of the above points were implemented the TMI effort would get a 100% backing of the local citizenry. The 240-400 employees of Met-Ed at TMI prior to the accident would still have jobs and those with nuclear expertise would have the option to work elsewhere in a more receptive climate to nuclear energy. If the conversion is to coal, we must demand the cleanest technology available-- coal has problems; but you will never have to evacuate again. Now call the Governor and write to him --he is the one that has to take the lead on this. Let's stop sitting around letting the business and economic interests make health and safety decisions for you and me. (Editor)

## FILM

May 21, 1980 at 7 p.m. a 90-minute film on TMI will be presented at Capitol Campus in the Main Building Auditorium. Many of us have seen it and feel it is outstanding. Check the May editions of the Press and Journal for more information.

## FILM

## FILM

## PAXTON HERALD

Interesting article appears in the 4/16/80 Paxton Herald. Larry Arnold reports on the Department of Environmental Resources circulating a memo from Harold Denton on proposed Krypton venting. The article illustrates how nuclear power can take away or restrict the freedom, liberty, and rights of American citizens. The Paxton Herald does an outstanding job of covering the TMI issue and publicizing PANE activities. Subscriptions are available for one year at \$5.50--write to 101 Lincoln Street, Harrisburg, PA 17112.

## TMI ACCIDENT GAS RELEASES

An interesting article appeared in a weekly energy newspaper on Feb. 26, 1980. The article was written by an educator in the field of radiology. Following is a summary of the article: Met-Eds radiological consultants suspect about 14 curies of Iodine 131 along with 10 million curies of other fission gases during the accident with most of the activity on March 28 and 29. It is estimated that 7 million curies escaped in the first 36 hours of the accident. Most of the external gamma ray dose from fission gases was received in the first few days. It is speculated that most of the thyroid dose was received through inhalation not ingestion. The researcher also suggests that because the gas plume frequently touched ground within a few miles of the plant, these individuals could have easily received 5 to 10 times higher doses than the average in the first one or two days of the accident. The article appeared in Energy News Digest of Nuclear Hazards vs. Alternative Energies and was written by Ernest Sternglass, Ph.D.

## SEND A POSTCARD TODAY

If you would like the issue of TMI coming back into operation placed on a referendum to allow pro and con to vote, send a postcard to Robert C. Schoenberger, 208 W. Bainbridge St., Elizabethtown, PA 17022.

### STRESS

The Pennsylvania Health Department completed 3 sets of telephone interviews with 2,000 people. The report states as many as 93,000 people living within 15 miles of TMI have shown symptoms of mental stress because of the TMI accident. 51% of those surveyed fled their homes during the accident. Of those interviewed 14% increased alcohol usage, 32% smoked more, and 37% used more tranquilizers, and 112% more people used sleeping pills during the crisis.

### RADIATION MONITORING

Word has it that 13 monitors circling TMI (Custer's Last Stand) will be in place by November or December 1980 tied into a centralized processing facility. We hope the results will be instantaneous and information disseminated to the public in a timely fashion. By the way, what is "normal background." Is that to say that background radiation is acceptable? Oh well, just move if you don't like it.

### EVACUATION

If you live in Middletown and hear a steady siren wail for five minutes, tune to WHP AM 58 or TV 21. If you donot have a radio or TV wait for instructions from a vehicle with a sound system. If we must evacuate, all children will be supervised and transported to Indiantown Gap for more than a 3 mile evacuation. Three miles or less children will be taken to the high school and supervised. All others for a 3 mile evacuation should report to the high school. Beyond a 3 mile evacuation, all traffic should use N. Union Street to Howard Johnson's and travel East on the turnpike to exit 21 and proceed to Pottsville. For more detailed information get a copy of the April 9 Press and Journal or call the borough at 944-4636.

### TMI AND HEALTH BY BARB HEIVLY

Dr. Gordon McLeod, former State Health Department Secretary, criticized the Kemeny Commission that investigated the March 28th accident for not studying the health issues. He said at the time of the accident there was no regularly employed expert of radiation medicine in Pennsylvania to help determine the health effects. He said nuclear engineers and officials are in no position to make public health judgements. Delays and lack of cooperation have hindered important mental health studies, and McLeod feels valuable information has been lost.

An 11 member special task force from the U.S. Health, Education, and Welfare Dept. is investigating the causes of thyroid disorders in infants born near the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.\* Although there is a link between high doses of radioactive iodine and thyroid disease, specialists are sceptical that the low levels of iodine released during the accident could have caused the recent birth defects. During the last nine months of 1979, 14 hypothyroid babies were born in 4 counties--6 in Lancaster, 4 in Bucks, 3 in Lehigh, 1 in Dauphin. Dr. Tokuhata, a State Health Research Director, said a few of the hypothyroid cases were inherited disorders or a result of "displaced thyroids" and unlikely to be related to environmental causes.

The State Health Department released statistics showing there were more infant deaths within a 10-mile radius of TMI during the six months following the accident than in the previous six months. However, the Department states "there is no significant relationship to the accident" because the figures fluctuate before TMI and after. Federal and State health officials believe the amount of radiation emitted during the accident was too low to have been related to the deaths, but the investigation is continuing.

\*During the first two weeks of the accident most of the gaseous releases took place and large amounts of radioactive iodine escaped, an estimated 14 curies. Individuals within a few miles of the plant may have received higher than average doses due to the nature of the plume.

### TMI AND THE PUC

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission will make some key decisions in May developed from 4300 pages of testimony. Hearings began on December 10, 1979 to determine if 1) a 55 million rate hike be allowed to be permit, 2) whether Met-Ed should retain its public utility certificate and, 3) whether #1 should remain in the rate base (#2 is where the accident occurred).

Witnesses for the PUC trial staff and consumer advocate have requested that #1 be taken off the rate base and that customers continue to pay for replacement power. The Chairman of the PUC asked Met-Ed on March 11, 1980 to develop a plan for conversion of #1 to coal "based upon the reasonable assurance of the recovery of the costs of conversion through rates." Met-Ed did not respond as to when the study would be completed. GPU officials told the PUC conversion of #1 would be "of no economic benefit" to Met-Ed customers. GPU estimated coal conversion to take 6 years and \$1.4 billion dollars.

A study by Gilbert Associates of Reading showed that 2 coal-fired boilers used to replace #1 could be modified to take advantage of higher pressure steam and then turn out 1300 megawatts. At this time #1 and #2 combined can put out about 1600 megawatts. R. B. Parente a management consultant said there are no contingency plans for a State or Federal takeover of the cleanup. He said the cost of the cleanup could go to \$500 million. Met Ed's insurance will cover \$300 million. He also stated that #1 may not come on line until 1983--if at all--he felt there is great potential for a permanent shutdown of #1. He said his opinion was only based on public sentiment; however, the NRC may also decide that a

restart of #1 is not practical for other reasons. Another management consultant William Belmont told the PUC that TMI should be converted to coal and that numerous costs have never been factored into the price of nuclear power as a result it is "artificially priced into the realm of feasibility." The bill for replacement power was \$345 million in 1979. The PUC will make a final decision on TMI by May 23. It is my guess that they will remove #1 from the rate base, allow Met-Ed to continue to operate and make the 55 million interim rate hike permanent. Because of the buck-passing among State and Federal officials, no real assertive directions have been developed. Because of the various regulatory agencies involved in this mess, indecisiveness is rampant. The State must take the lead to get these agencies and governments together. Call the Governors Action Line (1-800-932-0784) TODAY.

#### SURVEYS AND STUDIES

The Newberry Township Health Committee, a volunteer group, surveyed 410 families. 75% felt TMI is "still dangerous," 51% rated the March 28, 1979 accident as "extremely dangerous," 65% evacuated and 75% opposed to nuclear restart of #1 or #2.

The Social Research Center at Elizabethtown College interviewed 375 residents in Middletown, Marietta, and Elizabethtown in April of 1979 and one year later. 277 responded to the recent poll. Some of the questions follow with year in brackets and then % replies in agreement with question. "Do you feel you were not told the truth" (79) 51% - (80) 68%; "Should TMI operate as a nuclear facility again?" (79) no, 35% - (80) no, 44%; "Would you move away if it reopened?" (79) yes, 13% - (80) yes, 15%; "Do you support nuclear power?" (79) yes, 64% - (80) yes, 56%; All respondents lived within 15 miles of TMI.

A survey conducted for the NRC on social and economic effects (Co-authored by Cynthia Flynn) found 30% of households within 5 miles of TMI have considered packing up and moving. Among people found who had moved almost 1 in 3 said TMI motivated the move.

Harrisburg Area Community College recently completed an opinion survey of over 300 people living 0-60 miles from TMI. Resident attitudes varied with the distance one lives from TMI. Overall 88% of the respondents were opposed to venting Krypton. 75% of those living within 5 miles felt TMI should be decontaminated and shutdown. For more information call Donna Casperson 236-9533, Ext. 314.

A Hershey Medical Center Study conducted by Dr. Peter S. Houts showed "the most significant single finding in this area was that stress caused by the accident did not abate following the crisis." Houts cautioned "these are reported symptoms. We don't know that people actually experienced them."

#### REAL ESTATE AND TMI

A report released by the Greater Harrisburg Board of Realtors revealed units sold increased by 6.9% in 1979. Interesting point though is the number of units sold within 5 miles of TMI declined 17.2% in the second quarter of 1979 but increased 17.1% in the third quarter. However a Lebanon Daily News article on March 30, 1980 interviewed a real estate agent who said people from out of town will buy a house only if they don't know about the accident. I'd like to add, that the influx of utility, sub-contractor and NRC employees living within 20 miles has increased. A normal TMI workforce is 300-500 workers; recent reports revealed a workforce close to 1700. Houses in the 20-mile radius, when comparing April - July 1979 to April - July 1978, increased in average value a total of 50%. During the same period within 5 miles sales were down 113%, while the average value showed only a 5.5% hike. The Governor's Commission reports, "the housing scheme will more likely be affected by the restoration or decommissioning of the reactors."

#### LOCAL LEGISLATION

Harrisburg Senator George Gekan's Nuclear Notification Bill passed the Senate 49-0. The bill introduced on April 24, 1979 requires any utility to notify Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency of any alert, site emergency or general emergency at a plant.

Dauphin County Commissioner Steve Reed, Norman Hetrick, and John Minnich passed a resolution against venting the 57,000 curies of K-85 because of a lack of firm guarantees that humans, animals, and plants will suffer no ill health effects, little knowledge of full health implications to low level radiation, no assessment of K-85 by outside consultants and serious questions regarding radiation measurement standards of Met-Ed and NRC.

Governor Thornburgh announced he doesn't believe states should have veto power over nuclear plants and he opposes holding referendums on nuclear energy and TMI. (It was speculated that he may approve of the business, industrial, energy community voting on these issues but not just regular people - Editor).

#### WE NEED A DUMP

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources says the Northeast sector of the U.S. needs a low level radiation dump. If the area doesn't get one then Pennsylvania will have to make one maybe as close as Indiantown Gap. Pennsylvania ranks third in the country in the production of low-level wastes. The waste generated comes from many sources including nuclear reactors.

FILM FILM FILM  
May 21, 1980, Capitol Campus Main Building Auditorium, 7 p.m., 90-minute film about TMI. Check May editions of Press and Journal for details.

HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP!  
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KRYPTON AND YOU BY JIM HURST

The current controversy over the method to use in removing Krypton from the containment building is one of many difficult decisions that the 4 - 6 year cleanup will involve. The reading I have done has provided some interesting facts and raised numerous questions. The following contains some of this information.

A normally operating reactor releases approximately 600 curies of Krypton gas a year. The 57,000 curies of Krypton in the containment building equates to 95 years of normal releases. Has this amount of Krypton ever been released during a 60 day period in an area which has 160,000 residents within ten miles of the point of release? If so, was any health monitoring performed that conclusively showed no adverse health effects?

Met Ed and the NRC Staff claim that entry to the containment building is necessary to perform maintenance on equipment and instruments. There is 7 feet of highly radioactive water on the floor of the building. Even with the Krypton out of the building, the levels of radiation emitted by the water and from the building walls are estimated at 1.2 rems per hour. Workers are not supposed to receive more than 3 Rems of radiation over a three month period. Therefore, with the Krypton removed, a worker wearing protective clothing and breathing apparatus should be permitted to work only 2½ hours to receive the quarterly radiation dose. With the Krypton in the building, a worker could work for 1½ hours. Is this gain of one hour working time per worker over a three month period worth the potential health hazard that venting would pose to area residents?

On March 24, 1980, Professor Gerald L. Pollack of Michigan State University, an expert on noble gases (which Krypton is) and low temperature physics, submitted an analysis of the alternatives for removing Krypton to NRC Commissioner Victor Gilinsky. (Gilinsky requested the analysis) The method he recommends is selective absorption. It would separate out the Krypton which would then occupy 1.4 cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure. The releases of Krypton to the atmosphere using this method would be almost zero. The Krypton could then be stored in a few stainless steel cylinders contained in bookcase-sized lead and concrete containers. Storage would be required for 100 years which Pollack feels can be achieved by using good quality stainless steel cylinders and valves. The system has been extensively developed on a smaller scale at Oak Ridge National Lab in Tennessee. Additional analysis since March 24 by Pollack at Oak Ridge has indicated the system can be scaled up for use at TMI. Congressman Allen Ertel has also gone to Oak Ridge to review the system. He shares Pollack's optimism (See Patriot, 4/22/80, p. 13)

Pollack made the following observations about the venting of Krypton, which Met-Ed and the NRC Staff feel is the best method.

- A. Meteorological conditions are extremely difficult to predict and the dispersion of Krypton after release is based on analyses that are notoriously uncertain. Once it goes out of the stack, it is out of control.
- B. While Krypton is contained, the beta rays it emits will be absorbed by the container walls. Only when it is in open air can the beta rays give doses to skin and lungs.
- C. The NRC Staff claimed in NUREG-0662 that venting "eliminates the need for long term surveillance of Krypton." Pollack contends that the need for surveillance is still there after the Krypton is released, but the ability to carry it out is unfortunately eliminated.
- D. Considerations of public sentiment and psychological stress weigh strongly against the venting.

The best non-technical analysis of the Krypton problem appeared in the March 23, 1980, Catholic Witness newspaper. In the article, Father Thomas Haney, Pastor of a Catholic parish in Palmyra, hits the heart of the problem. He states, "We're told that the doses of released Krypton will not harm us because they are small. But, a little plus a little plus a little equals a lot. The effects of venting are cumulative. Just as cumulative is our doubt, disbelief and distrust of those in charge. . . . the emotional state of many of us is aggravated by the distinct possibility that no one in charge really cares. The cleanup is needed, but is the terror that is caused by venting?" He concludes, "The point here is--Who is morally responsible?"

DATES TO REMEMBER

- May 13, 8 p.m. - PANE Board meets at Frey Village Vistors Center. Public is invited.
- May 21, 7 p.m. - 90-minute film on TMI, shown at Capitol Campus Auditorium Main Building, check May Press and Journal for details.

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EDITOR - DON HOSSLER

MAY 1980

ASST. EDITOR - JOHN GARVER

## DATES TO REMEMBER

- June 12 - PANE Board of Directors Meeting, 7:30 p.m.
  - June 27 - PANE Board of Directors Meeting, 7:30 p.m.
- PANE Board Meetings for June will be held at Frey Village Guest House, N. Union Street. Anyone interested in attending is welcome and encouraged to come.
- June ? - Stand at a local flea market

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## Have Something to Sell?

If you would like to give PANE something of value to sell at the flea market stand in June call Linda at 939-4905 for details. We can use your sale-a-ble items.

## PANE Public Meetings

PANE has held very successful monthly meetings at the MCSO for more than a year now. We feature speakers, films, and informational exchanges.

With summer approaching we have decided to plan one large public meeting to be held later this summer.

Our Board of Directors will meet twice each month with times and location listed in the newsletter.

YOU are invited to each Board Meeting. We conduct business, but also have informational exchanges that are of value to each of YOU. Plan to attend the June Board Meetings. Everyone welcome.

## K-85 and You

The N.R.C. Commissioners may have made their mind up whether to vent or not by the time you read this newsletter. Many local organizations called for an independent analysis of the N.R.C. environmental assessment which concluded it was better to vent. Governor Dick Thornburgh responded by asking the Union of Concerned Scientists to review all information and present recommendations. The Governor also asked the National Council on Radiological Protection to review all data. The U.C.S. report was announced May 14. The Governor held a news conference on May 16 and now the N.R.C. is expected to make a decision. Several N.R.C. Commissioners have stated that Thornburgh's recommendation will be weighted heavily in how the N.R.C. decides to deal with the Krypton. Following is a review of what has transpired. Copies of the U.C.S. report are available from the Governor's Press Office 717-783-1116.

U.C.S. Report (highlights) - 1) Concerns about reactor building integrity, reactor coolant system integrity and accidental criticality donot have sufficient merit to justify a conclusion that personnel entry is necessary within a few weeks or months. 2) The plant must be decontaminated and the K-85 removed. 3) A delay of a year in removal of K 85 would not pose an undue risk to the health and safety of the public. The delay should go no longer than 18 months. 4) The largest radiation exposures will result from Met-Ed NRC plan however, the gamma dose is equal to exposure to 3 hours of background radiation. Beta dose is 100 times gamma and is limited to portions of the body. 5) Radiation induced health effects from venting probably will not be found. 6) At least the Met-Ed-NRC plan would exacerbate stress induced medical problems. 7) UCS proposes two alternatives to Met-Ed-NRC plan that will reduce exposures dramatically. A) heating the gas via an incinerator prior to venting, and B) releasing gas at a 2,000 ft. altitude via a ballon. 8) Reassess whether selective absorption and cryogenic could be put in place in one year or less.

The U.C.S. Recommendations are: 1) No procedure should be instituted that will expose population to levels such as the Met-Ed-NRC plan. 2) Evaluation and public discussion of ballon, incinerator, cryogenic, and selective absorption methods. 3) The final choice among the alternatives should give significant weight to A) removal of K-85 in one year or less and B) "absolute need to ensure the health and safety of the much stressed population around TMI."

## The Governor

Well, he surprised me. His decision was to vent in 5 days. Actually the NRC has said this will take 12-14 days and that after May 15th the weather will not be as acceptable for a quick venting.

Analysis - The U.C.S. report is very straightforward that a calamity will probably not occur if management surveillance is sound over the next year while an alternative to K-85 was developed. Make sure you get a copy of the U.C.S. report and you will have a better perspective on the Governors decision. I feel if selective absorption can be in place and operational in 5 - 9 months--then that method should be used. Why? 1) It will then be available for further gaseous releases through the cleanup 2) The temporary system could be moved to the next accident 3) It would be a good faith move by the NRC since they will be limiting K-85 releases from plants by 1983. 4) Protection of our mental and physical health.

The Governor (continued)

5) Meteorology is notoriously hard to predict and finally, nothing with regards to K-85 disposal was done for ONE YEAR and now we are placed in a "frenzy" to get rid of it. Who really has control of your life and mine?



P.U.C. and YOU

The P.U.C. final decision about Met-Ed will be made on May 23, just about the time this issue will be printed. The final decision has vast consequences for consumers and public utilities in PA and the U.S. Next month we will review the P.U.C. hearings on Met-Ed and analyze the final decision, which should really be a real "howler."

Swedes Vote on Nuclear Power

Voters in Sweden were presented with 3 choices regarding nuclear power in a March 23 National Referendum. (Proposal 1 - allow 6 plants now being constructed and 6 already on line to run their 25 year expected lifetime and then phase them out. 39.4% of the vote.) (Proposal 2 - allow 6 new plants to come on line and be phased out "when reasonable." 18.7% of the vote.) (Proposal 3 - phase out 6 plants already built by 1990 and no further commitment to nuclear power. 30.6%) Proposal 1 and 3 add up to 77% of those voting favoring the abolishment of nuclear power by the beginning of the 21st century. If the not legally binding referendum is implemented intensive work on alternatives and conservation will have to be accelerated. (Source: April 1980, Groundswell)

Interesting Magazine Reading - title of journal underlined

- Power Engineering - November 1979 "Fluidized Bed Combustion Systems" Page 46
- Power Engineering - October 1979 "Coal Reserves and Outlook" Page 71
- Electrical World - December 1, 1979, Editorial Page 3, Article on nuke industry "Truth Squad" on Page 26
- Electrical World - January 15, 1979, Editorial on nuclear wastes, Page 3
- Environment - April 1979 "Rating the Risks" Page 14
- Environment - December 1979 "Radiation Regulation" Page 25
- Environmental Science and Technology - January 1979 "SO<sub>2</sub> Removal With 'Zero Discharge'" Page 25
- Environmental Action - October 1979 "Three Mile Island West" Page 19
- Environmental Action - 2 articles on Government subsidy of nukes Page 4 & 5 October 1979
- Environmental Action - "The Nuclear Dole" Page 10 October 1979
- Environmental Comment - October 1979 "Cogeneration" Page 9 - 14
- Electric Perspectives - No. 79/4 "TMI in Perspective" Page 3 - 5, "Candor in Communication Vital to Keep Nuclear Option Open" Page 6 - 10.
- EPRI Journal - December 1979 "Fluidized-Bed Boiler" Page 6; "Coal Fired Power Plants" Page 18.
- Construction Contracting - December 1979 "Energy Overview for the 1980's" Page 19
- Electrical World - October 15, 1979 "Most High-Voltage Field Exposure Concerns Dispelled" P. 104
- Electrical World - May 1, 1979 "Protecting Nuclear Facilities" Page 54
- Environmental Pollution - September 79 "Environmental Aspects of Tritium" Page 33.
- Environment - July - August 1979 "Gas and Solar: The End of the Affair" Page 16

PANE FIEA MARKET IN JUNE - DONATE A Valuable item. For more information a June Board meeting (the 12th) or call Linda 939-4905 for details,

## TMI AND ITS B & W REACTOR

Groundswell a monthly energy resource journal reported in its March issue that Babcock and Wilcox (B & W) reactor appear to be vulnerable to problems. We all know TMI #1 and #2 are B & W as well as Crystal City #3 in Florida which had an accident on Feb. 26, 1980. The article states that the B & W reactors seem especially vulnerable to problems with the feed-water supply to the steam generators. They are also sensitive to small failures in the operation of the so-called "non-safety related" equipment. The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) points out because of the special sensitivity of B & W reactors too much reliance must be placed on the emergency safety systems which have a history of erratic performance. In a related area on April 5, 1980, Associated Press article stated the NRC has requested additional safety changes to all B & W reactors. These emphasize equipment and operation training. However, the NRC cautioned the recommendations "may not completely resolve the sensitivity of the B & W plants as compared to other plants." On April 11, 1980, the NRC announced it is proposing a \$100,000 fine on B & W for its alleged failure to report safety information that might have diminished last years accident at TMI. Finally on March 26, 1980 GPU filed a \$500 million dollar negligence suit against B & W for gross negligence and failing to abide by its contractual obligations to provide services necessary for operation of TMI. (Do we really need B & W in our town? - Editor)

## A.L.A.R.A. SHORT SHOTS

Middletown Press and Journal editorial of April 2, 1980 is excellent: Unit II shut forever and Met-Ed's licence to operate a nuke revoked among other things. Hearing Impaired Citizens can call Carter about nukes on a TDD (telecommunication device for the deaf) also known as a TTY, at 202-456-6213. The Rogovin Report commissioned by NRC feels confusion and incompetence rather than a cover-up conspiracy caused Met-Ed not to pass on critical indicators on the damaged reactor on March 28 and March 29. The Pa. Capital Area Forward Task Force, a group of businessmen and residents, told NRC Chairman Ahearne on April 11, 1980 that they represent the "silent majority" and the NRC should vent the Krypton. Good booklet distributed by PP&L, 45 pages, "Energy for Today and Tomorrow." Alabama Power Company had an ad in Washington Post for one of the nukes--Health Physics technicians - prefer degree in chemistry or health physics with one year nuclear training and 2 years applicable work experience. The Environmental Action Foundation has charged that the Atomic Industrial Forum has misled the public last year when it announced that nuclear-generated electricity cost less to produce than coal fired. EAF says AIF left 21 nukes out of their study--most of which were more expensive to build and operate than the 39 surveyed. The cost of insuring a reactor will rise 63% this year due to TMI, according to the industry's primary provider of coverage. NRC reports 80 curies of noble gasses in Jan. 1980 and 75 for Feb. were released from the plant, the dominant isotope was Kr-85. It appears the only site in the U. S. that will accept wastes in liquid form is in Hanford, Washington. Science Magazine, Feb. 8, 1980 reports that radioactive Xenon gas from TMI was detected in Albany, N.Y. on March 29 & 30 at levels 1,000 times higher than normal levels. The Kemeny Commission estimated TMI #2 clean-up will cost \$1 billion to 1.86 billion dollars. Met-Ed's insurance policy will pay for only \$400 million. The NRC staff has produced a 600 page "action plan" (NUREG-0660) which discussed remedies for unresolved safety issues, which include back-fitting existing plants. A handy pocket size radiation monitoring device is available for \$395.00 write to D. Whitehill, P.O. Box 1352, Eugene, Oregon 97440 for more information. The oil used to produce electricity is bottom of the barrel oil in most cases, it would wreck a car engine or oil furnace. Electrical World, an electric industry journal, is projecting a 1980 summer peak demand reserve margin of generating capacity at 43%. This is more than twice the margin considered necessary to ensure reliable service, on a national basis. (Harrisburg magazine - Jan. 1980) - In view of this are any new generating facilities needed? - Editor. Jack Anderson - Jan. 22, 1980, Harrisburg Patriot News - Nearby residents got at least 20 rems of whole body radiation resulting in the death or hospitalization of at least 5 persons within 30 days. EPA has not solved the mystery of gamma radiation 10 x greater than normal background picked up at Middletown Borough Hall on April 15. The Governor of Arkansas was informed of a failure of a seal on a coolant pump at a nuclear plant 7 hours after it occurred on May 10, 1980, 42,000 gallons spilled. Ralph Nader and Rick Pollack, citizen advocates, say recommendations for a 1974 Pa. radiation protection program have never been implemented statewide. NRC should report results of security investigation at the end of May result of a Guide writer working in security at TMI and having complete freedom. The state PUC rejected a bid by the consumer advocate to study whether the Limerick nuclear plant near Pottstown is necessary. Our advocate has also contended that 3 nuclear plants near Pittsburgh being built be scrapped. About 1/2 the moderately contaminated water has been processed by Epicor II, which started in October; however, parts are only arriving to build equipment to remove the 700,000 gallons of seriously contaminated water in containment. This water makes up 60% of the radiation exposure in containment and will not be processed until late 1981 or early 1982. The June issue of The Progressive has an article on TMI edited by the Mills family formerly of York. Don Konkle, board member of PANE and a Middletown resident, told the Governor in a meeting that venting K-85 will create a psychological and financial burden on area residents. The

HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP! HELP!  
It costs money to print and mail this newsletter. Please help by sending your donation to PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057. Your donation will insure monthly delivery of the PANE PILL.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

Electrical World - Feb. 15, 1980 - quote from GPU executive "originally the center (observation center opposite TMI) was intended to close when construction began at Unit 2. However, utility administration decided to keep it open for public education."

Senator Gary Hart of U.S. Senate Nuclear Regulatory Subcommittee - "find some local experts to assure the people there that you (NRC) aren't going to gas them to death," "I would think the State of Pa. would have some responsibility. This is just one instance of where state governments are not being responsible." (I once had a course called inter-governmental relations - Editor)

Feb. 16, 1979 (almost one year after accident) Associated Press - 2 days after 1,000 gallons of water leaked and notification of authorities was delayed "We will notify them of anything that we think is of potential public interest." - Bob Arnold.

Lebanon Daily News, March 6, 1980 - Herman Dieckamp will never "forgive the agency for its hydrogen bubble scare." "I felt the agency (NRC) was excessively concerned about its image and it made a technical misjudgment as far as the hydrogen bubble was concerned."

April 10, 1980, Associated Press - Anne Trunk at a New York Academy of Sciences Conference - "The media are still feeding us material that provokes fear; the anti-nukes are telling us we have something to fear; even the so-called experts are telling us to be afraid." "You don't realize what this kind of thing does to people. I have friends who are on the verge of cracking up."

Total electric generating capacity as of April, 1979 in the U.S. was nuclear 9%, hydro 13%, oil 26%, coal 39%, gas 13%. source: Nuclear Power Program Information and Data, Department of Energy, Oct. 1979.

Pa. State Secretary of Health commenting on lack of illnesses due to TMI accident and current public mood, "Where are all the crying people when a man dies on a street as the result of a drunken driver?"

Ed Teller on operation of nuclear plants, "If poorly paid operators make a mistake, that can be understood."

Lt. Governor Scranton on use of energy including nuclear in Pa. in future, "What we will be saying is that from the standpoint of both supply and reliability, coal and conservation offer a far better alternative."

MEMORIES OF LIBERTY

Dr. Reginald Gotchy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission says the radiation released from TMI poses less risk than smoking 30 cigarettes in a lifetime. He states that one of every 5 people will die of cancer anyway and that the radiation from TMI added less than 1 potential cancer death to that total.

Tests conducted on workers who perform quick jobs in highly radioactive areas of nuclear power plants show "there was an increase in a couple of types of cancer," Gotchy said.

Gotchy described the maximum 69 millirems measured within a mile of TMI as posing less of a health risk than smoking 30 cigarettes or drinking 10 bottles of wine in a lifetime.

"We don't know any definitive effects of low dose radiation," Gotchy admitted, but added, "The professionals believe they overestimate the dangers." (Lebanon Daily News, 12/8/79)

(Dr. Gotchy was at the famous Liberty Firehall Meeting. Many of his comments displayed an insensitivity to people who live here each day. I feel there were many factors that inflamed the Liberty crowd and he was one of them.) Editor.

A PANE member also disclosed that when she wanted more than one of her children body scanned, he personally gave her a "run-around."

PANE  
P.O. BOX 268  
Middletown, PA 17057



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PERMIT NO. 43

May 21, 1980

Dear

People Against Nuclear Energy (PANE) Inc., is a local non-profit organization which was formed by concerned area residents.

PANE's activities are directed toward the following goals:

1. SAFE AND EXPEDIENT CLEANUP OF UNIT 2
2. DECOMMISSIONING TMI AS A NUCLEAR FACILITY
3. PROTECT THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING OF LOCAL RESIDENTS
4. PROVIDE LOCAL RESIDENTS WITH INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES.

If you share these concerns, become a member of PANE by completing the accompanying form and attaching your donation. Send to:

PANE  
P.O. Box 268  
Middletown, PA 17057  
Attn: Membership

If you have relatives, friends, or neighbors in the Middletown area who would like to support PANE, please have them send a donation to the above address.

-----

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

3/6A

According to Portes, the orientation of the group he studied toward the Anglo-American majority "is overwhelmingly positive. In 1976, only 1 percent had a bad opinion of Americans." Survey work in 1979 revealed that only 24 percent would return to Cuba if Castro were overthrown.

Contact: Dr. Alejandro Portes, Dept. of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

### ON PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF TMI, THE BARRAGE OF BEWILDERMENT CONTINUES

On May 5, *BT* noted that Three Mile Island has produced one of the most bewildering sequences of announcements ever inflicted on the American public. Even those who read prestigious newspapers like the *New York Times* can be forgiven if they have concluded either (1) that the March 1979 accident has had a powerful long-lasting impact on those living in proximity to the reactor or (2) that the psychological effects have been relatively minor.

The hex that seems to be afflicting this subject continues. Six weeks ago, the Pennsylvania State Health Department issued a report which found the symptoms of psychological stress in the Middletown area "continuous and chronically disturbing." Two weeks later, Dr. Evelyn Bromet announced the results of an NIMH-sponsored survey of the same area, and declared that the accident appeared to have had "a very minor effect" on psychological equilibrium among those living close to TMI.

In a *BT* interview, Don Hossler of the Middletown organization called People Against Nuclear Energy (PANE) emphasized that Bromet's remarks were based on the *first* round of interviews she conducted with local residents, and represented only preliminary data. (At the press conference held on April 30, Bromet admitted that she felt "uncomfortable" about drawing conclusions from the data, which had to be released under the terms of her government contract.) "This happens all the time with the media," Hossler observed. "Unfortunately, the media sway a lot of people."

What has generally been missed by those commenting on TMI, according to Hossler, is that the "clean-up"—which is expected to take anywhere from 5 to 8 years—is proving more stressful than the accident itself. As this issue of *BT* goes to press, those in charge of the clean-up are about to announce whether radioactive krypton gas will finally be vented from the reactor. "They knew right after the accident that they would have to release the gas," Hossler told *BT*. "They had two years to develop an alternative to venting." But the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the other authorities involved have consistently failed to establish adequate communications with those in the area, and, above all, "to lay out as completely as possible what the entire clean-up is going to take."

The clean-up has brought large numbers of new employees to the TMI plant and has produced an economic boom in the Middletown area—which has further helped to disguise the

(Continued on page 4)

long-term stresses being experienced by the residents, for whom the sound of a fire-alarm is now a major event. While outsiders swarm in to deal with the crippled reactor, Middletown people are tending to move away. PANE has already lost 3 directors out of a total board of 12—all of whom moved elsewhere—in what Hossler described as "a continuing accident."

PANE has engaged an eminent panel of consultants—Drs. Robert Jay Lifton, Kai Erikson, Robert Holt and Alexander Simos—to conduct an independent evaluation of the psychological impacts at TMI. One member of the panel observed, after returning from a recent meeting in Middletown, that "you come back appreciating the stability of your own life in an altogether new way. You've been in a lovely countryside with nice homes and fine, squeaky-clean people—and you've been feeling contaminated all the time. I got home and I cried."

Contact: Don Hossler, PANE, POB 268, Middletown, PA 17057; Dr. Evelyn Bromet, Room 1318, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara St., Pittsburgh, PA 15261.

### NASW HEAD CAUTIONS ON CLINICAL EFFICACY TESTS AS AN "END-ALL SOLUTION"

The *ad hoc* Senate group now working on the clinical efficacy of psychotherapy is a welcome development, Chauncey Alexander, executive director of the National Association of Social Workers, told *BT* in a recent interview. "We're assured of representation on the council!"

32B

# THE P.A.N.E. PILL

P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY  
OF THE MIDDLETOWN  
AREA

P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

EDITOR - JIM HURST

JULY 1980

ASST. EDITOR - JOHN GARVER

## DATES TO REMEMBER

July 12 - PANE Board of Directors Meeting, 7:30 p.m.  
July 27 - PANE Board of Directors Meeting, 7:30 p.m.  
Aug. 11 - PANE Board of Directors Meeting, 7:30 p.m.  
PANE Board Meetings for July will be held at  
Frey Village Guest House, N. Union Street  
Anyone interested in attending is welcome and  
encouraged to come.

## KRYPTON - A PERSONAL VIEW

The controversy over the method to dispose of the Krypton-85 in the TMI #2 containment building has continued for nearly a year. By the time you read this, the venting will probably be underway. Strong opinions exist both in support of and in opposition to the venting. One point upon which we all agree is that TMI must be safely cleaned up. The next five years, or more, will require many difficult decisions and involve dealing with unprecedented problems as the cleanup proceeds.

The overwhelming majority of opinion expressed on the physical health impact of venting indicates that no significant problems will result. I hope those opinions are correct. For me, the difficulty in feeling confident with the opinions stems from the fact that so many of the decisions made with reference to the physical health effects are based on calculations and estimations. Those calculations and estimations are based on assumptions that certain low-level amounts of radiation are safe (i.e. produce no significant effects). Can these assumptions be scientifically supported? I am amazed that after thirty years of experience in nuclear technology, the scientific community remains split on the question of the effects of low-level radiation. We, the people, not just in this area, but throughout this nation must insist that decisions affecting the health and safety of our families be based on scientific facts, not on calculations and estimations.

In recent months as the pressure mounted on the NRC to make its decision on the method to use in removing the Krypton, new information about some of the alternatives to venting surfaced. The time period required to install one alternative, selective absorption, was revised downward from 18 to 24 months estimated by the NRC Staff in NUREG-0662, to thirteen months. The method had operated as a pilot plant since 1973 with a removal efficiency greater than 99.9%. The NRC and MetEd both knew in April 1979, almost immediately after the accident, that the Krypton would have to be removed. In the 14 months that have passed since that time, why wasn't an alternative system put in place to remove the Krypton? Will the next 5, 6, or 8 years (who really knows?) of cleanup decision-making include more of the same irresponsibility? (Keep this in mind when you read the article on Epicor II further on in this newsletter).

Governor Thornburgh's request to the Union of Concerned Scientists to conduct an analysis of the Krypton decontamination was welcome news to many of us. Since the release of the U.C.S. report, many governmental and utility officials have referred to the reassurance that the people have gotten from this independent assessment of the problem. The general conclusion by those officials and the media, for the most part, was that U.C.S. supported the venting. The following is quoted from page 57 of the U.C.S. report: "U.C.S. recommends against any procedure that would result in citizens in the area around TMI being deliberately exposed to radiation from the plant at levels comparable to those expected from the Met Ed/NRC venting proposed."

James Hurst, Member PANE Board of Directors

## HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT - "WITHOUT NUCLEAR POWER THE LIGHTS GO OUT?"

With all the controversy that surrounds nuclear power, people frequently tend to focus on one aspect that particularly concerns them. Examples are the effects of low-level radiation, nuclear waste, evacuation plans, plant safety, plant siting, and many more. These are all very important issues. However, more basic than all of the other issues is the question of whether we really need nuclear power at all.

There is currently a substantial excess of available electric generating capacity in the U.S. Utilities normally try to maintain a 15 to 20% reserve, and the Federal Power Commission recommends a reserve margin of 20% over peak demand. (Peak demand is the time period during the year when the greatest amount of electricity is demanded from a utility company by its customers) In 1978, total installed U.S. generating capacity exceeded the demand for peak power needs by 33%. This excess reserve margin



contributes to higher electric rates because consumers pay for expensive equipment that is not being fully utilized. Utility rates are based on the capital investments of the company, and once a generating facility is constructed and operating, the consumers pay for it through increased rates.

If all existing nuclear plants were simultaneously shutdown, remaining generating capacity on a national basis would still provide an overall reserve margin in excess of 21%. There would, however, be some problems in certain areas that are more dependent on nuclear power. In these areas, certain regions of New England, the Midwest and the Southeast, nuclear plants provide 1/3 or more of the electricity consumed.

The U.S. is divided into 9 regional electric utility systems. (See Map)

Nuclear power reactors in the U.S. regional electric utility system  
(Regional reliability councils of the National Reliability Council as of December 31, 1978).

- ECAR: East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement
- ERCOT: Electric Reliability Council of Texas
- MAAC: Mid-Atlantic Area Council
- MAIN: Mid-America Interpool Network
- MARCA: Mid-Continent Area Reliability Coordination Agreement
- NPCC: Northeast Power Coordinating Council
- SERC: South-Eastern Electric Reliability Council
- SPP: Southwest Power Pool
- WSCC: Western Systems Coordinating Council



▲ Plant licensed to operate by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Generating capacity of 72 licensed nuclear plants:  
51,500 megawatts (electric).

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Information from the National Electric Reliability Council and the Edison Electric Institute reveals that closing all nuclear power plants would result in reserve margins below 15% in only 3 of the 9 regions - (MAIN, MARCA and SERC). The reserve margins in these areas would be reduced to 7%, 6%, and 9% respectively. To maintain a 15% reserve margin in the areas would require the following: (A) in the MAIN region, operation of only 4 of 10 nukes; (B) in MARCA, operation of 3 of 7 nukes; and (C) in SERC, operation of 6 of 19 nukes. Therefore, all but 13 of the nation's commercially licensed nuclear plants could be shutdown while still maintaining a reserve margin of about 15% in all regions.

The three regions which would experience reserve margin shortfalls are adjacent to regions which would still have substantial excess reserves even with all nukes closed. Emergency transfers of power to the three systems through existing transmission inter-ties could increase their reserve margins to about 18% (MAIN), 12% (MARCA), and 14% (SERC). With this importing of available excess from adjacent regions, only one nuclear power plant would have to be operated in each of the MARCA and SERC regions to boost reserve margins over 15%. Adequate reserve margins are, therefore, possible with all but two of the country's nukes closed if power is "wheeled" from regions with excess reserves to regions with reserve deficiencies.

The excess reserve margins nationwide are the result of utilities building new generating plants based on forecasts rather than actual demand for electricity. Over the last nine years utilities have consistently overestimated the nation's peak electricity demand. In 1974, utilities forecast an 8.3% increase in peak demand, the actual increase was only 1.6%. In 1978, the utilities forecast a 6.2% increase the actual was 2.7%. The 1979 industry estimates ranged from 4% to 7% increase, the actual was 6% (70%). These present energy consumption patterns and the prospects of alternative technologies in energy conservation and energy supply shed quite a different light on the importance of nuclear power to the U.S. energy situation. It is a fact that an orderly reduction in U.S. dependence on nuclear power could be carried out with minimal disruption to the nation's economy and energy supply. (The above information is a summary of an article entitled "Nuclear Power - Time for a Reassessment" written by Steven J. Nadis who is an energy policy analyst on the research staff of the Union of Concerned Scientists. Copies of the entire article can be obtained for \$1.00 from the Union of Concerned Scientists, 1208 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02130. Permission to use this information was granted by U.C.S.)

I HEAR YA' KNOCKING, BUT YOU CAN'T GET IN!!

An attempted manned entry into the highly radioactive Unit 2 reactor at TMI was aborted May 20 after two engineers exhausted most of their breathing gear's air supply trying to force open the door. A similar attempt had been planned in April, but was cancelled when federal officials would not recertify the breathing equipment that Met Ed wanted to use. (Hopefully these two attempts are not omens - Editor)

The entry, according to a Met Ed official, is necessary for identifying "hot spots"

(areas of high radiation) in the initial cleanup work area. The radiation measurements which were to have been taken would help to clarify accessibility to the building for maintenance work and are needed to plan for future, more extensive entries.

If the two engineers had been able to enter, it was expected that their whole body radiation exposure would have been about 1 rem (1,000 millirems). The federal allowable exposure for workers is 3 rems per quarter.

Two possible causes are being considered in attempting to diagnose the unweildy door. One is that the door's inner seal may be badly corroded; the other is that a safety latch may be stuck. In the former case, some form of force, possibly a hydraulic jack, may be employed to force the door open. In that event, technicians will be faced with the problem of resealing the door once the entry is completed. If corrosion is the culprit, it could indicate that conditions inside the building might be worse than originally anticipated and that decontamination efforts might encounter complications.

If the problem is a malfunctioning safety latch, the door eventually may have to be cut open with a mechanical device to release the stuck latch. If that course of action is taken, the door would first be secured with a chain hoist. The reason for securing, according to John Collins of the NRC: "We don't want that door to pop open." (And I don't want the door opened to later find it cannot be closed - Editor)

#### SOME CONSERVATION TIPS

Insulation - Utility companies in PA and throughout the country are adopting minimum insulation levels which will be required in all new residential, commercial and industrial buildings and mobile homes. The standards will also apply to any additions to homes or buildings. If you are considering constructing a new home or adding onto your present home, it would be wise to check with your utility company to obtain these standards. The standards must be complied with as a precondition of new electric service.

There are currently tax credits available at the federal level for taxpayers who purchase weatherization material or other energy conservation systems. More information on the energy credits can be obtained from the IRS office in Harrisburg (phone 783-8700). When you call ask for IRS Publication #903 - ENERGY CREDITS FOR INDIVIDUALS.

Several bills are currently moving through the state legislature that will provide a variety of energy credits for Pennsylvania taxpayers. They are House Bills 559, 606, and 952. Call the office of your state legislator to obtain information on these bills, Rep. Rudolph Dininni (783-8759) Senator George Gekas (787-6301).

Recycling - Recycling is the reusing of various items (paper, metal, glass) to make new items of a similar nature. As an example, the production of steel from scrap metal requires 74 percent less energy than the production of steel from iron ore. Because of this savings, 1,000 tons of recycled steel save the energy equivalent of 140,000 gallons of gasoline. Even larger savings are possible in the production of aluminum from recycling rather than starting with the raw iron ore.

There are two recycling centers which operate locally and receive newspaper, tin and aluminum cans, and glass containers. One center is in Hummelstown and the other in Hershey. The Hummelstown center operates from 9:00 - 11:30 a.m. on the first and third Saturdays of the month. It is located one block north of the square in Hummelstown at 2nd and N. Hanover Streets. The Hershey center operates from 9:30 - 11:30 a.m. on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. It is located at 337 W. Chocolate Avenue. Volunteers are available at both centers to help unload your recyclable items.

It is a fact, recycling makes so much more sense than tossing that once-used bottle, can or newspaper into the trash.

What is E.E.R.? - Energy-efficiency rating (E.E.R.) is the term applied to the average yearly cost of running an appliance. Starting in mid-May, Federal law required that all refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, clothes washers, water heaters, furnaces and air conditioners carry labels that state their E.E.R. All appliances that are used to heat or cool, or rely on heating or cooling to perform their intended uses, are the items which use the largest amounts of electricity.

This E.E.R. label will provide consumers with the relative costs of operating appliances so that long-term energy costs can be considered when making their buying decisions. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has a pamphlet available called "How to figure whether the energy efficient model is a good buy for you." To obtain a copy, write to Jean Pruitt, D.O.E., 1000 Independence Ave., S.W. Room 1H-087, Washington, DC 20585 or in the Central PA area write to or call Alletta Schadler, 400 S. Eighth St., Lebanon, Phone 274-2801.

#### WHATEVER BECAME OF EPICOR II?

Remember Epicor II, the machine touted by Met Ed and the NRC as the answer to decontaminating the 325,000 gallons of "moderately" radioactive water in the auxiliary building? Recollection has it that the water would take approximately 2 - 3 months to process. Epicor is still alive. But, is it well?

Here we are 7 months later and the score is 331,000 gallons down, and 146,000 gallons to go!! Simple addition indicates that the total water accumulation at present is 477,000 gallons. The increase over the 325,000 gallons originally talked about by Met Ed is the result of continuing leakage and tank flushing using Epicor II processed water.

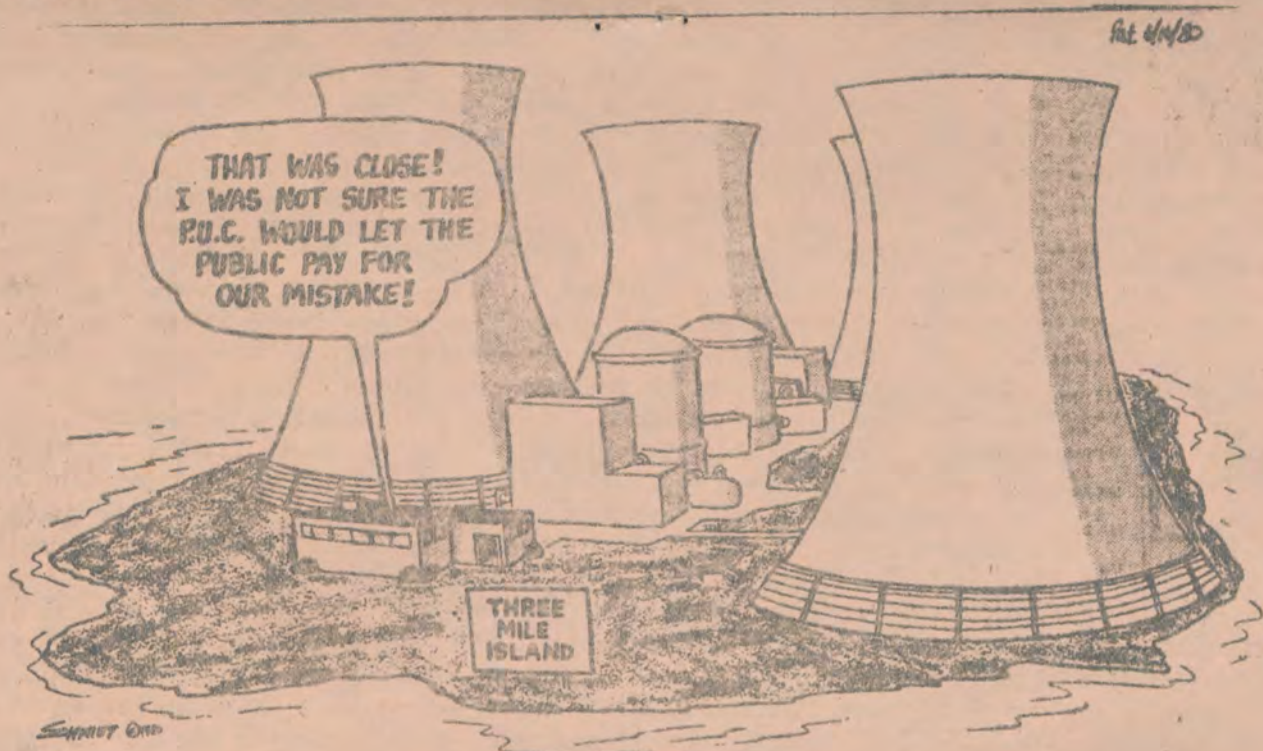
An interesting point about Epicor is that the Susquehanna Valley Alliance (SVA) of Lancaster hired an independent expert to evaluate Epicor before it began operating in

October 1979. He predicted that the system would not operate effectively because of the nature of the radioactivity in the water. However, Met Ed and NRC "experts" knew the system would perform well, so SVA's analysis was disregarded.

On June 17, 1980, SVA amended and expanded its legal suit to include the legal question of the waste resins from Epicor being stored on the island. The problem relates to radioactive cesium which is trapped by the resin filters. In a report by the Brookhaven National Laboratory which was commissioned by the NRC, it is stated that heat from radionuclides causes the Epicor II resins to disintegrate, allowing the release of cesium into the environment. Even if the resins are encased in concrete, the heat generates gases which actually crack the cement. The waste resins are stored at TMI because they are too "hot" (too radioactive) to be accepted by any of the currently operating waste repositories.

SVA also asked the court to prevent construction of a submerged demineralizer system which Met Ed is building to treat the highly radioactive water in the containment building. "The waste generated by this system will be a much larger threat to the public than anything we have seen to date," stated Jean Kohr, an attorney for SVA.

We salute SVA for their persistent monitoring of the cleanup process. Their efforts will help assure that the cleanup is carried out as safely as possible. (SVA, along with PANE, Newberry Twp. TMI Steering Committee, Three Mile Island Alert, Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power, and ANGRY (York, PA), is a member of the TMI Public Interest Resource Center (PIRC) and the TMI Legal Fund.)



THE P.U.C. DECISION ON MET ED  
by Don Hossler

The accident at Three Mile Island points out the financial vulnerability of nuclear power. The Pa. Public Utility Commission recently completed hearings on the Met Ed Company. The hearings were conducted to determine 3 items: 1) should Met Ed have its operating license revoked? 2) should TMI #1 be removed from the rate base ( would not be allowed to collect operating and maintenance expenses from rate payers) and 3) allow an increase of \$55 million in the utility's energy cost surcharge.

Several interesting items occurred prior to and during the hearings. Following are several: 1) On Dec. 5, 1979 the P.U.C. awarded a contract for a company to do a management audit of Met Ed-GPU to be completed in 9 months. The only problem is that the P.U.C. gave its final decision on May 23, 1980. 2) Met Ed said the NRC was using a double standard by allowing other Babcock and Wilcox reactors to operate, after modifications, but not TMI #1 (Is any other B & W the site of an accident in progress?) 3) Met Ed said it is looking at the possibility of converting #2 to an alternative energy (why #2, why not #1). 4) GPU announced 2 cosmetic changes, pending appropriate approval, merging management of PENNELEC and Met Ed and forming a GPU Nuclear Corp. to run the reactors. 5) The P.U.C. would not allow an NRC official to testify on management competence at the hearings. 6) GPU bought \$13 million worth of uranium for #2? 7) Business and economic interests trampled each other in the hearing room to testify on behalf of the utility. 8) GPU omitted 2 straight quarterly dividends but gave \$400,000 to colleges. (PSU?, John Oswald, President of Penn State, is on the GPU Board of Directors) 9) The Pa. Consumer Advocate said \$55 million was adequate to keep Met Ed afloat through 1980. 10) Met Ed talks like it wants to reopen #2 or if necessary mothball it for \$7 million rather than \$101 million to dismantle or \$39 million to entomb. 11) Met Ed must have forgotten that the NRC suspended the license for #2 to operate. 12) The appointment of Susan Shanaman and Linda Taliaferro to the PUC prior to the hearings was an indication of things to come. Shanaman gets a mixed reaction; however, Taliaferro had years of

experience with Westinghouse nuclear and finally 13) tentative figures on conversion of #2 to natural gas were \$250 million or more and conversion to coal around \$750 million. (What about #1?).

Now let's see what happened - (refer to first paragraph of this article)

1) Met Ed's license to operate was not revoked, 2) the costs of operation and maintenance of #1 (even though not working) were removed from the rate payers bills (\$26.9 million per year) HOWEVER \$26.9 million was hidden in the total energy charge--net effect--consumers will still pay for #1 (#2 is off rate base). 3) the \$55 million was escalated to \$111 million to pay for past replacement power. The Commission order was quoted "However we will write no blank checks on its (Met Ed's) ratepayers."

The P.U.C. urged Met Ed to "aggressively pursue" reopening of #1 with the NRC and if that fails, Met Ed should place alternative power at TMI. If you use 500 KW of electric your bill will rise almost \$7.50 per month more for an all-electric home. It appears the P.U.C. is helping bring back #1 by economically strangling the rate-payer who is concerned about nuclear power health and safety issues. This month Met Ed will ask for an additional \$20 million to "offset the effects of inflation" in buying replacement power.

In effect, the P.U.C. has allowed Met Ed to collect all replacement power costs from the ratepayer. The P.U.C. did criticize the Federal Government for not coming to our aid. . . . yet. Thoughts are in many circles that Met Ed has not done enough in terms of load management and conservation. Perhaps if the P.U.C. would not have given complete rate relief, the utility would have had to look to the Federal Government for help. After all it was Uncle Sam that got the utilities interested in nuclear power. #1 may not ever come on line, the NRC will conduct hearings through early 1981 and then a decision will be made. However, don't forget, the cleanup will generate lots of contaminated water that will have to be stored somewhere. TMI #1 may be appropriate for storage of water and other uses.

What to do now? 1) write to Susan Shanaman, P.U.C. with a copy to Senator George Gekas and ask that an independent commission assess the possibility of converting #1 to an alternative source of generation--NOW. 2) write to President Carter with copies to Congressman Ertel and Senators Heinz and Schweiker asking for Federal assistance to a. help pay for replacement power costs, b, government funded decontamination and commission and c. force Met Ed to convert #1 to an alternative energy.

BITS AND PIECES

The U.S. Justice Department filed suit on June 2, 1980, in the Middle District Court of Pa. to require five Met Ed employees to testify about the company's failure to promptly report knowledge they may have had on March 28, 1979, about the seriousness of the TMI accident. The information dealt with excessive radiation readings in the town of Goldsboro, extremely high temperature readings from the damaged core, and a sudden pressure increase in the containment building. Attorneys for the five indicated they would continue to resist the request to testify. The NRC will continue the investigation to determine whether civil penalties are appropriate. (Source: Patriot 5/30/80 & 6/3/80)

According to Dr. Joseph McFalls, Jr., a sociologist at Temple University, the continuing stress of the ongoing TMI accident could reduce the reproductive ability of residents in the TMI area. Acute emotional stress can also increase the risk of pregnancy loss. He stated "there are many reports that women who experience this kind of stress are more likely to abort, to have a complicated pregnancy or delivery, or to deliver a stillborn child than are women not subjected to such stress." (Source: Patriot 5/29/80)

At the annual meeting of the Edison Electric Institute in early June, 2,500 utility executives heard Jack Horton, chairman of Southern California Edison Company speak of the Institute's responsibility to respond to "the hysteria which built up after Three Mile Island." Horton added that the industry must "preserve what we no longer have--the luxury of calling the nuclear option; it is now the nuclear imperative."

In 1979, the Institute moved its headquarters from New York to Washington, DC "to improve governmental affairs activities." In coordination with the Atomic Industrial Forum, the Institute has developed a series of television and magazine advertisements to foster public support for nuclear power.

CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED

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A quote - "Many of my eleven fellow commissioners regarded the press with suspicion, anger and contempt. Anne Trunk, who lives close to the TMI nuclear plant and is the mother of six children, complained time and time again that the press had exaggerated the accident and needlessly frightened her and her neighbors. She argued that it would have been better if the press had reported nothing at all." - Carolyn Lewis, Columbia Journalism Review. (Ms. Lewis was a member of the President's Commission, and is an Associate Professor at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.)

Pa.'s former Lieutenant Governor, Ernie Kline, is now a partner in a government lobbying and consulting firm known as Kline & Knopf. The firm helps its clients "to help sort out the red tape and explain the (governmental) process." One client is General Public Utilities, parent of Met Ed.

In an interview with the Sunday Pennsylvanian (Lebanon's Sunday newspaper) on May 10, Kline "modestly concedes that his success rate is probably high due to his former positions in state government and the contacts he established" and because he "knows which lobbying techniques are most impressive with elected officials."

About nuclear power Kline states "I believe the government has made a commitment to nuclear power, at least for the next 25 years. Oil and coal are just not practical right now, and I don't hear anyone shouting that they want their lights turned off."

Mr. Kline, a resident of Palmyra, will be a fall candidate for Democratic County Committeeman from Palmyra's west ward. (Source: Sunday Pennsylvanian, 5/10/80)

#### PANE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Plan to attend the Board Meetings which are held every 2 weeks as noted on page 1. There are 12 members of the Board, and the Officers are chosen from the 12. Each September we have general membership elections to determine a new Board.

Board members and officers - President - Don Hossler, Vice President - John Garver, Treasurer - Jim Hurst, Secretary - Barb Heivly, Highspire Board Member - Gen Emerick, Lower Swatara Board Members - Pacla Kinney, Joyce Corradi, and Betty Chavey, Middletown Board Members - Kari Light, Don Konkle, Londonderry Board Member - Mary Louise Taleff.

#### KRYPTON UPDATE

As this newsletter was going to press it was determined by the PANE Board of Directors to take legal action if the NRC did not hold hearings on K-85. We have requested hearings to 1) determine what the dose will be from over 60 radionuclides in containment other than K-85 and 2) to investigate the cryogenic system which is supposedly built and on skids in New Jersey. Sources outside the NRC say it could be placed in the turbine building and operating in 3-4 months. Plan to attend the July 12 Board Meeting for an update. (See page 1)

#### P.I.R.C.

P.A.N.E. is a member of the T.M.I. Public Interest Resource Center (P.I.R.C.) a board with representatives of 6 area anti-nuclear organizations. Barb Heivly is P.A.N.E.'s representative to the P.I.R.C. Board of Directors.

P.I.R.C. began when two national foundations, the Youth Project (Washington, DC) and the Levinson Foundation (Springfield, Mass.) provided assistance in coordinating the anti-nuclear efforts in our area. The P.I.R.C. Board researches and releases facts about problems at Three Mile Island, options and alternatives for cleanup and decisions concerning the future of the plant.

Recently P.I.R.C. produced a fact sheet on Krypton venting which fully describes Krypton-85's properties and the significance of releasing it. (P.A.N.E. has available copies.) The next report will be on the radiation monitoring program in our area. P.I.R.C. also plans to help P.A.N.E. and the other area organizations with fundraising, media and organizational skills.  
(Written by Barb Heivly)

Contributions to the PANE LEGAL FUND should be sent to P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057

PLAN TO ATTEND A BOARD MEETING

PLAN TO ATTEND A BOARD MEETING

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Harold Denton of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission smiles as he talks with reporters at Three

Mile Island Saturday. Carrying a hard hat and an 'I Love Three Mile Island' bag is Mrs. Denton.

Sunday News Photo

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PANE NEEDS YOUR TIME, IDEAS, AND SKILLS. PANE REALIZES YOU WANT TO CONTRIBUTE IN SOME WAY. PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM BELOW AND MAIL OR BRING TO A MEETING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. PLEASE DO IT TODAY.

PANE NEEDS YOUR HELP!

Please check all items in which you have participated in and/or are interested in. Clip and send to PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057 or bring to a Board or general meeting. Please complete and return AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Some items below are tentative; if we get a good response we will initiate.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research group on energy                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Help plan programs for public meetings   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fold, label, and staple newsletters             | <input type="checkbox"/> Do general research (library or PANE resources)                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Produce posters/signs                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hold an informational meeting about TMI and PANE in your home for your neighbors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Write articles for newsletter                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Serve on the PANE Board of Directors   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Write publicity for media                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Do typing  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Serve on alternative energy Committee           | <input type="checkbox"/> Participate in a telephone tree  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Serve on Price-Anderson Committee               | <input type="checkbox"/> Do filing, indexing, etc.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Serve on Fund Raising Committee                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Attend meetings as a representative of PANE                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bake items or make subs, etc.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Be PANE representative to TMI Legal Fund   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sell baked goods or subs, etc.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Be PANE representative to Public Interest Resource Center                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Help build or transport a stand to sell items.  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Please remove my name from the newsletter list. |   |

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

# Best Place for a Nuclear Accident

Lancaster Intell 4-7-77

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON — If there had to be a grave nuclear accident, proponents of nuclear power can comfort themselves, the Harrisburg area of Pennsylvania was the best place for it to happen.

Harrisburg, which is 10 miles from Three-Mile Island, is not only the capital of Pennsylvania, but also perhaps the confidence-in-authority capital of the country.

It was the site, do not forget, chosen by the Nixon Justice Department for its most egregious legal move against the peace movement: the show-trial of the Berrigans, who were charged with plotting to kidnap Henry Kissinger.

They knew that dissent does not flourish among those rolling hills and fat barns. The people of south-central Pennsylvania accept what is. Then it was the Vietnam War. Now it is the nuclear plant at Three Mile Island. Not a single protestor was seen in the countryside.

The inhabitants who stayed behind after the second radioactive emission on March 30 think that just as resistance to the war was unpatriotic, railing against the plant that put them through the wringer is disloyal.

Faith in the experts remained unshaken. After five days of harrowing contradictions, "Met Ed," as Metropolitan Edison is called, retained their allegiance. A minor mishap had been blown up by the wayward press.

Everywhere, people said stolidly that "we need energy" with no reference to the price — putting blankets over babies' heads and listening for evacuation sirens. They were waiting for the same people who told them that it could never happen to tell them it can never happen again.



Mary McGrory

A grandmother resting on a cot at the evacuation center in the Hershey Sports Arena said she wished the plant "would go away." It never had crossed her mind that it could be driven off by an aroused citizenry. Her husband works at the plant. She had come to the center out of deference to her daughter, "a very nervous mother."

The dissipation of the hydrogen bubble reinforced the local notion that "they know how to handle things up there." The sight of rubber-coated men moving slowly up the main street of Middletown holding Geiger counters did not dismay them as much as the presence of hundreds of reporters asking them how they feel about having the plant reopen. They are almost unanimous in hoping it will.

One reporter who asked to use the telephone at a Middletown pizza parlor was ordered off the premises by the owner.

"The press is picking on the power company," he growled. "You're gonna lose people their jobs."

At the daily briefings given by Harold Denton, of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the townspeople, dressed in leather jackets and slacks, listened impassively to his discussion of "the half-life of the isotope" and the "not significant level" of iodine detected in the milk. They stood in clusters on the sides or in the back of the Town Hall Gym, while the questions were pelled at Denton. The world's concern and the town's resentment were pictured in the scene.

They doubtless preferred the more sanguine statements that emitted from Met Ed official John Hrbstein, who, until silenced — by the NRC? — patterned his conduct on that of the utilities owner of "The China Syndrome."

Nobody talked about what is euphemistically called "the genetic changes" that radiation can produce, like dwarf babies, for instance — or even about the cancers that

may show up in years to come:

A grey-haired Red Cross worker in Harrisburg, said, "Whatever effect this thing could have, I'll be dead by then."

Her assistant said, "My pastor told us on Sunday it's important not to be a priest about nuclear power, either for or against. Besides, you shouldn't judge us by big-city standards. We have no money or political clout."

The nuclear struggle of which Harrisburg wants no part, has begun. The ants are in the stage now of Vietnam protesters in late 1967. To advocate withdrawal was unthinkable. Even Sen. J. William Fulbright, the pioneer dissenter, angrily denied it when Russell Long accused him of wanting to get out.

Many ants are similarly diffident. On a radio talk show, Arthur Tamplin, a former AEC member who is now in the Natural Resources Defense Council, told a caller that he was not saying the industry should be shut down — right after he had predicted a cancer epidemic among plant workers.

Gov. Jerry Brown of California to date has been the clear leader on the issue, and it is one where opportunism can be charged. He has been clearly against nuclear power all along.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., made the most humane and measured statement. He pointed out that we have not gone so far in the "nuclear swamp" that we cannot retreat. He suggested a 10-year phaseout, while we work on alternative sources.

It will be interesting to see how other politicians position themselves on the radioactive question before the country. They'll do it without the distraction of any popular uprising in Harrisburg. There was a "cold shutdown" of spirit there a long time ago.

Washington Star



Funky Winkerbean

## THE CLEANUP

Met Ed predicts about 5 years (late 1985) to complete cleanup of TMI #2. The NRC says it will take 3-6 years. The generalized steps in the cleanup are 1) Cleanup of contaminated water in the basement of the Reactor building and Reactor Coolant System. 2) Reactor building and equipment surface

decontamination. 3) Removal of the reactor head and reactor internal parts. 4) Reactor fuel removal and 5) equipment and reactor coolant system removal and decontamination. Sounds confusing--so plan to attend the September 16 meeting at the MCSO at 7:30 p.m. and listen to Steve Sholly explain everything in a more understandable manner. The cleanup will allow the NRC and the utility plenty of opportunities to take the fastest and cheapest route rather than the safest. We must all scrutinize this long cleanup to the best of our abilities. When the cleanup is finished THEY will all be gone, WE will still be here.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1980 - PANE PUBLIC MEETING  
7:30 p.m. - MCSO  
GUEST SPEAKER: STEVE SHOLLY  
TOPIC - TMI CLEANUP AND NRC HEARINGS

PANE BAKE SALE, SEPTEMBER 20

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time and talent  
to  
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DATES TO REMEMBER

- Sept. 8 - Hearing in DC on due process violation of Kr-85 venting
- Sept. 10 - Board of Director's Meeting - Frey Guest House, N. Union St., 7:30 p.m. (You're invited)
- Sept. 15-20 - Solar Expo - E-town (College Area) Committee on Renewable Energy invited
- Sept. 16 - PANE General Membership Meeting - [redacted], Guest Speaker, [redacted] 7:30 p.m. MCSO.
- Sept. 20 - PANE Bake Sale, Colonial Park Shopping Center, 10 a.m.
- Sept. 25 - Board of Directors Meeting - Frey Guest House, 7:30 p.m., (You're invited)
- Oct. 11 - PANE hosts Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power meeting, 10 a.m., Location to be announced.
- Oct. 15 (tentative) - PANE General Membership Meeting, Film featured, 7:30 p.m., location to be announced.
- Oct. 24 - Board of Directors Meeting - 7:30 p.m. location to be announced.
- Nov. 10 - General Membership Meeting - Film featured - 7:30 p.m., Lower Swatara Township Building, meeting room.
- Dec. 8 - General Membership Meeting - 7:30 p.m., location to be announced.

# Endgame: Venting at Three Mile Island

The Village Voice July 2, 1980

By Anna Mayo

Like the Knight in Ingmar Bergman's film, *The Seventh Seal*, attorney Daniel Sheehan is playing chess against Death. Representing a coalition of six Pennsylvania antinuclear groups, Sheehan has been—and continues to be—engaged in a complex series of court maneuvers intended to halt the venting of large quantities of radioactive gas from the crippled nuclear reactor on Three Mile Island in the Susquehanna River just northeast of Harrisburg.

Two weeks ago, Metropolitan Edison, TMI's utility-owner, announced that it would begin venting at 8 a.m. last Saturday, June 28. Sheehan asked the U.S. Court of Appeals, Washington D. C., to issue an injunction against the venting, and allow a 30-day period during which interested parties could petition for a public hearing before the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission on "health considerations" and possible alternatives to venting. The legal basis for Sheehan's request is contained in the Atomic Energy Act, which mandates that a due-process hearing be allowed upon the announcement of any reactor license amendment that raises hazard considerations. The NRC contends that in the case of TMI there were no hazard considerations, and thus no reason for a hearing.

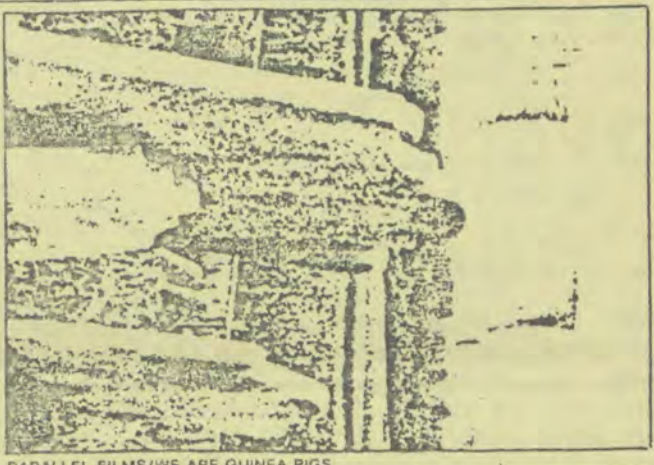
The Heidelberg Report on Three Mile Island venting claims the contrary. Commissioned by the antinuclear coalition, and carried out by a team of West German environmental scientists, the report's

most alarming prediction is that in the course of venting, Met Ed will let loose "particulate matter," bearing some 71 radioactive poisons besides krypton-85, the one isotope Met Ed admits it is venting.

At 3 p.m. on Thursday, June 26, the U.S. Justice Department raised the coalition's hopes by saying the public had a right not only to petition for but to have a hearing before Met Ed could amend its license. However, at 5 p.m., that day, the Court of Appeals ruled that yes, there could be a hearing, but only after August 29, when the venting would have been completed. (Met Ed estimates venting will take two to six weeks.)

On Friday, June 27, the antinuclear coalition had filed a demand with the court for a hearing before the venting. But when Sheehan called NRC official Stephen Ellperin, the latter said the NRC would not respond in less than 30 days. Sheehan said when he protested that by then the venting would be over, Ellperin "just chuckled" and told him that he would call the Justice Department and set them straight.

On Saturday, the day venting was scheduled to start, the clerk for the Court of Appeals took the coalition's request for an injunction to three justices at their homes. "They denied the injunction. 'Efforts are continuing,'" said Sheehan. The next step would be a motion in the Philadelphia Third Court of Appeals, which Sheehan believes has jurisdiction. "This is an unprecedented violation of federal



PARALLEL FILMS/WE ARE GUINEA PIGS

laws," he charged. "The NRC is a rogue elephant vis-a-vis the law."

Venting began at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 28. It was halted at 8:04 a.m. A CBS news report at 9 a.m. explained that two of the radiation-alarm horns had gone off, signaling that "particulate matter" had come out of the stack with the krypton-85—precisely what the Heidelberg Report had predicted would happen. Venting resumed on a test basis 30 hours later.

Mary Jane Hornung, a reporter on the *Paxon Daily Herald*, a Harrisburg weekly, explained to me that the particulate monitors only measured gamma rays, which come from some of the isotopes mentioned in the Heidelberg Report: krypton-85, on the other hand, is principally a beta radiation emitter. However, a negligible .4 of 1 per cent of its emissions are gamma rays. Met Ed officials argue that the volume of krypton-85 emissions was so extraordinarily great in the first minutes of the venting that this .4 of 1 per

cent showed up, triggering the alarms. On Sunday, Ben A. Franklin of *The New York Times* wrote that reporters at the Met Ed Saturday press conference had the impression that the company's technicians were going to "override the safety valve" by "disabling the buzzer" on the particulate monitor. Later, Franklin said, Met Ed senior vice president Robert T. Arnold explained that technicians would observe digital read-outs from the monitors and could interrupt the venting if radioactivity neared federal limits.

NRC official Harold Denton, whom the pronuclear media had singled out as the hero of the first TMI crisis in March 1979, said it was only natural for a new system starting up to have a few bugs. Denton was camping out in the Harrisburg area during the venting, in the same spirit that prompted James Schlesinger to take his wife and children up to Alaska for the weekend of the 1969 Amchika bomb test. In another act of bravado, Met Ed entertained 100 utility workers accompanied by their wives and children at a recreation area near the plant. The picnickers sported Friends of Three Mile Island buttons, drank free lemonade, and frolicked in the sunny, windless weather. They could see the plant from an observation point. The workers were joined by Met Ed officials and their wives.

Governor Dick Thornburgh had promised to tour the site with members of his cabinet and two Pennsylvania congressmen. But after the alarms went off, he cancelled his appearance. Repeated calls to the governor's special line set up for Three Mile Island questions were unanswered; there was no answer. "Maybe they tarred and feathered him," said a wag on a New York congressional staff. She was one of those who had read the Heidelberg Report and was particularly impressed with the section pointing out that the NRC had never calculated what regional dosages of long-lived radioactive isotopes venting will deliver.



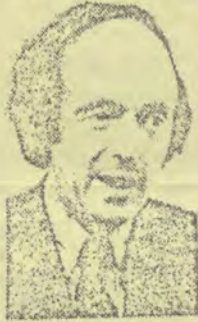
# New Facts Strengthen Case Against Nuke Power Plants

Lancaster Intell.

6-19-80

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — The arguments for and against nuclear power have come to seem at the same time familiar to us and numbingly difficult to resolve. But the terms of the debate may be changing. New circumstances, new facts, put the old issues in a different light — and greatly strengthen the case against nuclear plants to generate electricity.



Lewis

That is the message of a provocative article in the summer issue of the quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*, just out. It is a disturbing piece, one that means to shake assumptions on a fundamental subject and does. Its scientific points will be debated by the experts. But much of its logic rests on practical arguments that ought to be meaningful to politicians and ordinary citizens in a democracy.

The piece, called "Nuclear Power and Nuclear Bombs," is by Amory B. Lovins, a physicist and consultant on energy policy; his wife L. Hunter Lovins, a lawyer, and Leonard Ross, a former California Public Utility commissioner who now teaches law at the University of California, Berkeley. Amory Lovins published a groundbreaking article on the "soft path" in energy — the development of renewable resources — in *Foreign Affairs* four years ago. That became a basic reference point in the energy debate, and the new piece may well have the same kind of impact.

We have assumed, the article says, that the worldwide spread of nuclear power is economically desirable, is necessary to reduce dependence on oil and can be regulated by international agreement so that it will not lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The authors squarely challenge those assumptions.

Nuclear power stations, they say, have turned out to be much more costly than conventional generating plants. Between 1971 and 1978, one study shows, the capital cost per kilowatt went up twice as fast for nuclear as for coal plants, even including the need for the latter to meet rigorous anti-pollution standards. Nuclear now costs 50 percent more than coal, and tighter safety regulation after Three Mile Island will increase the differential.

That economic reality is reflected in the market. All over the world, plans for installation of nuclear generating plants have been cut way back. The United States, Brazil, West Germany, China — all kinds of societies have simply found the economic cost too forbidding.

"No vendor in the world appears to have made a nickel on total reactor sales," the authors write. Large developing countries have shown declining interest "despite intensive sales efforts and universal subsidies." Only in such centrally-planned economies as those of France and the Soviet Union "is bureaucratic power sufficient to override economic facts" — and even in the USSR the building of nuclear plants is way behind target.

Nor, they say, is nuclear power a rational substitute for oil. Nuclear plants make electricity, and only about a tenth of the world's oil goes for that purpose. Most of it is used for such things as vehicle fuel and petrochemical feedstocks.

So the most massive increases in nuclear power would have little effect on the urgent questions of world oil prices and supplies. For example, quadrupling Japan's nuclear capacity by the year 1990 would reduce its dependence on imported oil by about 10 percent.

"Most governments," the article says, "have viewed the energy problem as simply how to supply more energy of any type, from any source, at any price, to replace oil — as if demand were homogeneous."

But in fact the price and nature of

nuclear power makes it economically viable for only about 4 percent of all energy needs.

As to proliferation of nuclear weapons, the article makes some new and extremely worrying technical arguments. It challenges what has been a premise of all international efforts to keep nuclear weapons from spreading to countries that do not now have them: that power reactors can be designed, operated and monitored so they do not produce material of practical use in making bombs.

All present power reactors produce, as waste, what is called "reactor-grade plutonium," which for various reasons has been considered impractical as material for bombs. But in fact, the authors say, governments or "some subnational groups" could make it into bombs as good as those now made from "weapons-grade plutonium" — or, alternatively, power reactors could be operated so as to produce the latter without greatly increasing costs or being detected.

"We cannot have nuclear power without proliferation," they conclude. "because safeguards cannot succeed either in principle or in practice." But ending the nuclear power program would make it possible to limit the spread of weapons and detect breaches of international controls, because goods and services now used for both reactors and bombs would then be "unambiguously military in intent."

Is it "a fantastic, unrealistic, unachievable goal" to wind down nuclear power programs? No, the authors say; governments would just have to obey the economic principles to which they profess allegiance. They would just have to stop applying "heroic measures to resuscitate and artificially sustain the victim of an incurable attack of market forces."

"To abandon nuclear power," they say, "does not require any government to embrace anti-nuclear sentiment or rhetoric. It can love nuclear power — provided it loves the market more."

New York Times News Service

## Reagan Endorses Nuclear Power

KEENE, N.H. (UPI) — Ronald Reagan warned nuclear power opponents Saturday that they had better be ready for cold, dark homes if they continue to support a moratorium on power plant construction.

If a moratorium were imposed on nuclear power plant construction, the Republican presidential candidate said, "one day New Hampshire will have the cleanest air and the coldest homes and the darkest nights of any place in the nation."

Reagan, a strong advocate of nuclear power, described the storing of radioactive waste "as not all that great" a problem.

"Nuclear waste from an atomic power plant for a year probably isn't bigger than this podium," he told a high school audience after being questioned about his views on a nuclear moratorium.

Reagan said he approves of the government setting safety standards for nuclear power plants, but called for it to turn over the waste storage system to private companies.

He said there exists "a lot of superstitious fear" about the hazards of nuclear power.

The accident last year at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, "called the worst disaster in the history of nuclear power, killed no one, injured no one," Reagan noted.

### NEWS BRIEFS

If the PUC & FERC approve it Met-Ed will change its name to Pennsylvania Electric - EAST other anticipated changes are Robert Arnoldski, John Herbeinskovitz, William Kubnsgold, and Herman Dieckampski. It has been proposed TMI's name be changed to Hanford - EAST. Susquehanna Alliance plans a Berwick rally in October. The two workers who were first in the containment received 200 millirems gamma for their dangerous assignment. It is good to see things going well during the cleanup. The recent mock drills (table top exercise) at TMI prove that human error will always be present. We don't need evacuation plans with alternatives to nuclear power. PP&L placed an ad in the 7/22/80 Lancaster paper thanking customers for their patience during the badstorms that week. Met Ed asked for a rate hike that would boost the mythical average 500 Kilowatt home owners bill from \$35.00 to \$41.00. (continued)

# Middletown Electric Bill Won't Jump

Many Metropolitan Edison customers may face higher electric bills as a result of the accident at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station, but Middletown residents will not be among those affected.

As far as Middletown is concerned, a rate hike will serve only to increase the deficit MetEd already is experiencing in the borough because of a 73-year-old agreement that has thus far proven to be ironclad.

Utility officials told Congress Thursday that consumers face rate increases of up to 35 percent because of replacement fuel that must be purchased to generate electricity lost from the plant. Officials also said that consumers might wind up sharing some of the costs of the cleanup and repair operations at the plant.

To date, Middletown, situated within three miles of the crippled plant, has been protected from rate increases by the 1906 agreement which enables the borough to purchase electricity from MetEd at the rate of one cent per kilowatt hour, or about one-third of what other wholesale customers are being charged.

A MetEd spokesman said the company lost more than \$1.2 million in the borough in 1978 because of the one-cent agreement. The spokesman said that the average, prevailing rate for customers of "comparable size" to the borough is 3.12 cents per kilowatt hour.

The contract between the borough and York Haven Water and Power Co., MetEd's corporate predecessor, has no fixed termination date, stating that it "shall continue in full force indefinitely until terminated by the borough upon six months' notice in writing to the company."

MetEd has made four unsuccessful attempts in the last five years to alter the contract and raise the borough's rate and suffered its latest setback last month when the three-judge U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the contract in a 2-1 decision.

The contract first was upheld by a Federal Power Commission administrative judge in 1975. The power commission, now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, sustained the judge's decision in June 1976 and rejected MetEd's request for a rehearing less than two months later.

The federal court heard the case on Jan. 23, 1978. The Met Ed spokesman said the company has made no decision on a possible appeal.

The federal court opinion said that the borough's one-cent rate was higher than the average rate paid by MetEd's customers from 1937 to 1971, the year that the utility "first voiced dissatisfaction" with the Middletown contract.

### NEWS BRIEFS (continued)

It looks like the only way to cure this problem is to turn #1 on???:??: Of course there seems to be no shortage of power-- at a price. The Guide reports, Met. Ed forced WHYM Channel 27 not to broadcast the story of 2 journalists and a cameramen roaming around TMI for 90 minutes. They were finally accosted by a guard. A July 19 Lancaster Intell editorial, after semi-bungled (table top exercise) mock drill at TMI, "There is a gnawing feeling that all the problems at TMI could be solved and we would still have a credibility gap. There is a compulsion to not level with the public." Met Ed says the maximum off site radiation dose measured during the 13 days of venting was 4.34 millirems skin and .044 whole body. NRC yearly limits are 15 millirem skin and 5 millirem whole body, measured. The Republican National platform sets conservation as a lesser priority than technology in dealing with our energy problems. Russell Peterson, former Governor of Delaware, (continued)

### THE SKEPTIC/By DESMOND RYAN

# Krypton Cure <sup>7-6-80</sup> Phila. Inquirer

Here is an in-house memorandum that occasionally reliable sources say was circulating earlier this year in the higher reaches of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Subject: Venting Procedures at Three Mile Island.

1. The compelling need to vent the gas was established when we tried to get into the reactor and found that the door was stuck. The Metropolitan Mr. Ed Company says it can't possibly raise the money to buy a new key because the stockholders already are mad. One of our research teams tried the men's room key from the Sunoco station in Middletown, but it will need extensive modifications.

2. Because the door is stuck we have to get the gas out some other way. Next Tuesday we will begin by busing in the Penn State football team. The players will charge the side of the reactor building. We compute this will open a hole 4.3 meters wide. The loss of the football team can be minimized because Paterno was expecting a mediocre season anyway. No linebacking.

3. Procedures for disposing of the gas. The NRC has no intention of allowing the krypton to disperse into the atmosphere. A study we commissioned from a think-

tank in Senta Berger, Calif., says Three Mile Island can answer the energy needs of a substantial portion of the Northeastern seaboard. The shortage of natural gas has become chronic in this region, and the tank-thinkers suggest building a pipeline from the reactor to a natural gas storage facility in South Philadelphia. From there the krypton can be pumped into homes for domestic use.

4. People will want assurances that the gas is safe. Our PR department is preparing a release pointing out that levels of krypton in the average household will be "acceptable," i.e., only three millirems of radiation per person per minute. Our scientists already have demonstrated that for the average person, three millirems is no more dangerous than having a chest X-ray and then being shot six times in the head.

5. As the gas begins to take its toll on consumers, we can expect the number of energy users in the Northeastern United States to drop dramatically (see chart). The tank-thinkers have advised the NRC that if we keep pumping 24 hours a day, seven days a week we can wipe out a meaningful proportion of the population by January. This will ease strains on the nation's natural gas supplies and petroleum products, freeing the latter for aimless pickup-truck driving in the Sunbelt states.

6. Handling the large number of people who have sustained the lethal overdoses of krypton while trying to hard-boil an egg already has been anticipated. The NRC has contracted with the Love Canal Waterbed Co. to build high-rise krypts in the vast areas of New Jersey rendered useless by toxic-waste dumping.

7. Looking down the line to our energy needs/use curve in the Eighties, the NRC predicts that we will face a shortfall of krypton gas in 1987 and the number of consumers will start climbing again. To this end, the NRC already has arranged with the Pennsylvania Public Futility Commission and other interested agencies to allow the management and staff of Three Mile Island to take over the nuclear plant at Limerick. This will ensure a krypton supply until the turn of the century. (continued)

### PANE PUBLIC MEETING

- Sept 10
- 11/10/80
- 7/30/80
- Topic - cleanup NRC
- the crisis
- Speaker - state weekly
- TIME - 5:00 PM

NEWS BRIEFS (continued)

member of the Kemeny Commission and presently President of National Audobon Society - "Anyone concerned about future life on this planet must come down on the side of solar" -- "Most of the critical decisions made in our society stem from a desire to make a buck today or get re-elected in the next election. The 7/23/80 Paxton Herald has a fine quote of Dr. Judith Johnsrud about the unacceptable risks of nuclear power unfortunately many people choose not to deal with that reality claiming alternatives are worse or not available. The GAO says GPU's conservation and load management program, to be instituted, is expected to reduce the need for additional capacity by nearly one-half, in the future. The July Georgians Against Nuclear Energy newsletter discusses marginal pricing--a way of setting prices so the purchaser pays for the cost of producing the next unit (generating facility) therefore the electric intensive industries would be forced to modify their projects and make more logical investments (such as cogeneration). NRC office hours in Middletown are now Monday 11 a.m. - 3 p.m., Wed. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m., Thurs. 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. and that is it-- the phone 782-4014. Most large reactors came on line after 1973 and have only 50 - 100 years operating experience. Battelle Institute did a study for DOE and said up to Dec. 1978 U. S. Government had given nuclear industry \$18 billion in subsidies, if you allocate the sum equally over the cumulative output of nukes since 1957, the cost per Kilowatt hour for nuclear generated electricity would have risen about 2¢. The July issue of TMI Today says a pro-nuclear group "Friends and Family of TMI" have formed with its 200 members headquarters in Middletown. A survey in July 6, 1980 Family Weekly, showed 64.2% of those responding have doubts about the safety of nuclear energy. An NRC contingency plan showing how the NRC will take over the cleanup if Met Ed and GPU cannot complete the cleanup will be completed by August 1980. We did not succeed in preventing the Kr-85 release however our case continues in District of Columbia Court on Sept. 8 as to whether the NRC violated our rights to due process. More information will be available at our Aug. 26 Board Meeting and you're invited. We're also involved in the TMI #1 restart hearings which will probably begin in Oct. 1980. PANE needs your support; come to a Board Meeting and send a donation -- PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057

QUOTABLE QUOTES

Recent Government Accounting Office Report on TMI "... replacement power will be available to GPU for the next decade." "Additional power has been available from utilities outside the power pool, but only about 400 megawatts have been on firm contract. An additional 1,000 megawatts have been purchased as available. ..." (TMI 1 & 2 totaled about 1700 megawatts.) President of Duke Power Co. on accident, "The Unit 2 reactor was in a mode the likes of which had never been seen in the industry anywhere. Because it was in this state, there were no procedures. It is wise to write down what you do, in particular when you are pioneering." (1/31/80 Harrisburg Evening News). Dixy Lee Ray, Governor of Washington State, former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, "A nuclear power plant is infinitely safer than eating because 300 people choke to death on food every year." Governor Thornburgh on reopening of TMI (12/19/79, Harrisburg Evening News) - "In my view, there is very little prospect of those facilities coming back on stream . . . in the foreseeable future." The Director of the states Emergency Management Agency - one day after the table-top exercise was over-- "We hope it will restore public confidence in state government to handle the real thing more effectively than we did on 3/28/79. (7/17/80, Lancaster Intell) The Director of the state Emergency Management Agency - three days after the table-top exercise was over -- "... the scenario was too complicated, the pace was too fast and too many agencies were involved." (7/19/80, Lancaster Intell) A TMI employee who lives in Royalton and is misquoted in the slick July edition of TMI TODAY, "The Rescue (fire co.) is the largest volunteer fire company in central Pa., approximately 2300 volunteers man the company." (They need a local editor) U.S. Senate "Special Investigation Report" - "Decontamination would necessitate large amounts of protective clothing and equipment. For example, an estimated 1 million each of plastic overalls and hoods, breathing cannisters and rubber gloves would be needed." (call your stock broker) Same report (as above), "The TMI site cannot be used for long term storage, since it fails to meet requirements as to the depth of the water table and geological characteristics necessary to assure that any accidental leakage of radioactive material will not spread in the environment."

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# THE P.A.N.E. PILL

P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY  
OF THE MIDDLETOWN  
AREA

P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

EDITOR - DON HOSSLER

SEPTEMBER 1980

ASST. EDITOR - JOHN GARVER

## DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC IMPACT STATEMENT (PEIS)

This is a large document that outlines the various ways to cleanup the plant. The NRC is accepting public comments on the document (draft PEIS). PANE has scheduled a question and answer session with the NRC on the draft PEIS for October 20, 1980 at 7 p.m. in the MCSO, W. Emaus Street. This meeting is scheduled so you can ask questions and get answers from the NRC. To prepare for the October 20 meeting you should plan to attend the following meetings. You will review the document and develop an understanding of what the cleanup will involve. These meetings are preparatory meetings for the October 20, 1980 meeting. **PLAN TO ATTEND AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS:**

- September 25, 1980 - 7:00 p.m. - Frey Village Guest House - North Union St. - Bring a friend
- October 8, 1980 - 7:00 p.m. - Frey Village Guest House - North Union St. - Bring a friend
- ★ October 20, 1980 ★ 7:00 p.m. - PANE questions the NRC staff on PEIS - MCSO, W. Emaus St.

## NRC TMI #1 RESTART HEARINGS AND PANE

PANE's psychological contention for the TMI #1 restart hearings has not been voted on yet by the NRC Commissioners. The hearings start October 15 in Harrisburg and we are still hanging in limbo. Several mental health professionals are ready to do an independent study; however, because we are uncertain about our status in the hearings we are not ready to expend more of our limited funds, yet. A letter to acting chairman John Ahearne, U.S. N.R.C., Washington, DC 20555 may help.

## GET YOUR CALENDAR

These dates supercede any dates listed in previous newsletters. Check your calendar and correct any date changes.

- September 25 - 7:00 p.m., Frey Village Guest House - PEIS preparation meeting
- October 8 - 7:00 p.m., Frey Village Guest House - PEIS preparation meeting
- October 11 - PANE hosts ECNP meeting, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., MCSO
- October 15 - General meeting, 7:30 p.m. - Film featuring a panel discussion on nuclear power issues - Capitol Campus, Main Building, Auditorium - 2nd floor.
- October 20 - 7:00 p.m., MCSO, W. Emaus St. - PEIS meeting with NRC (questions and answers)
- October 25 - 7:00 p.m., Frey Village Guest House - Board Meeting - Plan to attend.
- November 8 - 7:00 p.m., Frey Village Guest House - Board Meeting - Plan to attend.
- November 10 - 7:30 p.m., Lower Swatara Township Building Meeting Room - General Meeting - Film on Coal.
- November 17 - 7:00 p.m., Frey Village Guest House - Board Meeting - Plan to attend.
- December 8 - 7:30 p.m., MCSO, W. Emaus Street - General Meeting - If you need more information on locations, topics or times call Paola at 939-3312, Don at 944-2250, or John at 944-0678.

## NEWSLETTER

Congratulations to Marijane Meckling. She won a copy of the TMI book we offered in a drawing last month. We are sending out almost 2,000 newsletters a month. It is a big job adding, deleting, and changing addresses. The costs to print and mail are also quite high. Many of you have sent contributions. We thank you. However some of you we have not seen at meetings, talked to or had a donation from yet. We need to hear from ALL of you, in some way. If you can fold newsletters, write letters, type, work on the phone tree, whatever--we need to hear from you. PANE needs everyone's time and/or money. If you have an idea, want to do something, or need more information, write us or call a board member.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - feel free to contact any of these members

Paola Kinney - 939-3312	Don Konkle - 944-9473	Joyce Corradi - 939-0345
Gen Emerick - 939-9037	John Garver - 944-0678	Jim Hurst - 944-2359
Barb Heivly - 944-9948	Kari Light - 944-3541	Don Hossler - 944-2250
Betty Chavey - 939-7261		

## QUOTABLE QUOTES

Vice President of Arizona Public Service Co. "We believe the feds should get off their duffs and decide what they're going to do with the wastes, they have the ultimate responsibility for deciding where it is going to be put." Electrical World, July 15, 1980.

Governor Thornburgh - April, 1979, Harrisburg Patriot - "The remainder of my term as governor will be dedicated to the proposition that it must not happen again. I now have serious doubts as to whether the plant should ever be opened again."

PANE General Meeting - October 15, 7:30 p.m., Capitol Campus Main Building Auditorium (Second floor) - Film on nuclear power - BRING A FRIEND.

SHOULD TMI #1 BE RESTARTED?

Governor Thornburgh (Harrisburg Patriot, June 23, 1979) - "I have a deeply felt responsibility for both the physical and psychological security of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Therefore, I am advising you of my strong opposition to any plans to reactivate Unit 1 until a number of very serious issues have been resolved. Specifically, I urge you to effect the indefinite postponement of consideration of any such request, formal or otherwise, until I, as Governor, have been satisfied that: 1) The President's Commission on Three Mile Island and other official investigations into the causes of the accident have been completed and their findings fully disclosed. 2) The Babcock and Wilcox reactor design flaws which may have contributed to the accident in Unit 2 have been fully discovered and corrected in Unit 1. 3) Allegations of human errors in the accident have been resolved; and that training of operating and management personnel has been upgraded, in recognition of the fact that the same set of operating technicians who manned Unit 2 may be manning Unit 1. 4) Questions about the wisdom and safety of operating Unit 1 next to the severely crippled Unit 2 (containing lethal levels of radioactivity in the containment building) have been answered. 5) The psychological health of Central Pennsylvania's residents, who have already been subjected to an unprecedented trauma, won't be adversely affected by the reopening." WHAT'S THE SCORE. HAVE THESE OBJECTIVES BEEN SATISFIED TO YOUR LIKING? IS THE GOVERNOR SATISFIED? GOVERNORS ACTION LINE (TOLL FREE) 1-800-932-0734.



SURVEYS/STUDIES

- Elizabethtown College Dept. of Sociology - 41% of those surveyed within 5 mile radius of TMI oppose its restart under any conditions. (April '79)
- Cynthia Flynn - University of Kansas - 50% of those surveyed living within 5 mile radius of TMI stated that the disadvantages of TMI outweighed its advantages. (July '79).
- Peter Houts - Hershey Medical Center - 60% of those living within 5 miles of TMI opposed to its reopening as a nuclear facility. (January, 1980).
- Middletown Press and Journal - Over 60% opposed to restart of TMI #1 in 2 surveys (April '79 and March '80).
- Royalton Borough questionnaire - (41 people responded) 43% opposed to restart of TMI and 58% in favor of conversion of the plant. (11-6-79).
- Lower Swatara Twp. survey - (2,520 responded) 37% said close plant forever and 27% said convert the plant to non-nuclear. Total of 64% of respondents don't want TMI as a nuclear facility (8-1-79).
- Senator George Gekas newspaper poll - (1,188 responded) 41.5% donot want TMI reopened as a nuclear facility and 21.8% want it reopened as a non-nuclear. Total of 63% donot want TMI as a nuclear facility (7-11-79).
- Swatara Township poll - (4,044 responded) Shutdown #1 - 32%, Shutdown Unit 2 - 32%, reopen #1 - 11%, reopen Unit 2 - 10% (12-27-79).
- Lancaster Sunday News poll - (1,716 responded) 51% said should not reopen; newspaper telephone survey (300 responded) 36% said should not reopen; all polled were from Lancaster County (12-30-79).



LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Londonderry Township 7/24/79 - Restart of #1 should not occur unless the following resolved: Pres. Commission on TMI completed, questions of safe operation and plant security, waste disposal, communications, evacuation, financial responsibility such that all township residents are guaranteed full recovery of financial losses due to a nuclear accident. Highspire Borough 7/13/79 - permanent shutdown of TMI as nuclear facility. Mechanicsburg Borough 2/20/80 - permanent shutdown of TMI as a nuclear facility. Middletown Borough 7/2/79 - adopted several items, the major one was nuclear exclusions must be removed from all insurance policies before TMI is reactivated as a nuclear facility. Lower Swatara Twp. 7/23/79 - permanently close TMI as a nuclear facility. Swatara Township 2/14/80 - permanently close TMI as a nuclear facility. Newberry Twp. 6/21/79 - permanently close TMI as a nuclear facility. Derry Township 3/23/79 - hard work by Hershey Area Alliance could not convince the Commissioners; they voted 4 - 1 to reopen TMI. Marietta Borough 9/20/79 - permanent shutdown of TMI as a nuclear facility. Columbia Borough 9/21/79 - permanent closing of TMI as a nuclear facility. Lower Paxton Township 10/16/79 - Kept closed "unless or until more comprehensive, stringent and fail safe methods of operating the plant are developed."

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# THE P.A.N.E. PILL

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PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY  
OF THE MIDDLETOWN  
AREA

P.O. BOX 263  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

EDITOR - DON HOSSLER

OCTOBER 1980

ASST. EDITOR - JOHN GARVER

## NOVEMBER MEETING

## NOVEMBER MEETING

## NOVEMBER MEETING

Where - Lower Swatara Township Building Meeting Room - 1499 Spring Garden Drive  
When - November 10, 1980, 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.  
What - Film on coal, discussion of TMI and legal up-date, presentations on Price-Anderson Act and nuclear waste disposal. Plan to attend and bring a friend.

Bake Sale - Thanks to all of you bakers and our salespersons Betty Chavey and Paola Kinney. The efforts of everyone netted us almost \$250 at our September bake sale.

December Fundraiser - Sub sale, December 6, 1980. We need sub makers and sub sellers. All orders are due by November 29, 1980. Each delicious sub is only \$1.50. Please complete the attached coupon and send it to P.O. BOX 263 before November 29 or bring to November 10 meeting. If you order 4 or more subs we will deliver free in Middletown area.

No. of subs \_\_\_\_\_ X \$1.50 each = \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Payable on delivery.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, I will help make subs on December 6, 1980

Bring this coupon to November 10 meeting or send to PANE, P.O. BOX 263

Drawing - The winner of the PANE Alternative Energy Fundraiser will be drawn at our November 10, 1980 meeting. Plan to attend.

## PANE and TMI #1 Restart Hearings

Our psychological stress issue has not been voted on yet by the NRC Commissioners. As a result the TMI #1 restart hearings started on October 15. It looks like our issue will not be voted on by the Commissioners until early 1981.

The big problem is that there are only 4 Commissioners sitting at this time, the fifth one was nominated by Carter. However, his confirmation is being held up in the Senate. As a result it appears there is a 2-2 deadlock as to whether we will be allowed to argue our issue in the hearings that just started.

Our case has been developed fairly well by members of PANE and the mental health/social science professionals who are assisting us. We are ready to proceed with interviews. However the PANE Board of Directors has decided that enough resources have been committed to date. As a result we are awaiting the confirmation of the fifth commissioner to proceed with our case development. This will give us time to raise the necessary funds to proceed. Besides already spending over \$10,000, many members of PANE have put in hundreds of hours of work with much more needed in terms of funds and member donated time.

If the NRC should deny hearing our issue, then we will have to appeal to civil courts. The PANE Board of Directors feel the psychological issue is a shut-down issue and must be heard by the NRC.

## November Public Meeting

This month's meeting will feature an informative film on coal and several presentations by PANE members on our legal cases, waste disposal, decommissioning of nuclear power plants and the Price-Anderson Act. The meeting place is the Lower Swatara Township Building meeting room. Meeting time is 7:30 p.m. Plan to attend and catch up on the latest information.

## Help Wanted

PANE needs specific help to continue our efforts:

1. Publicity person - write newspaper releases (6 hours a month) call Barb Heivly at 944-9948
2. Newsletter folders - fold newsletters and label (3 hours monthly) call Don Hossler at 944-2250
3. Fundraising Committee people - (4 hours a month) call Linda Braasch at 939-4905
4. Persons interested in serving as board members - (6 hours a month) call Don Hossler at 944-2250

PLEASE LEND A HAND - WE NEED YOUR HELP

The Cookie Jar

PANE's major operating expenses each month is the publication of this newsletter costing about \$120. Other small items are printing costs for educational handouts, stamps, envelopes stationery, film or speaker rental and an occasional hall rental. The remainder of our fund- ing goes for legal expenses (lawyers and printing fees, use of professional experts). Our fund-raising committee has had successful events over the past 18 months. Our treasurer, Jim Hurst, has done a meticulous and conscientious job in keeping our books. All money received and spent is carefully documented. Jim is the only person who has access to the names of those that have donated money to PANE, that list is confidential. However, detailed reports of how the money was spent is always available at all board and public meetings to anyone.

Hundreds of you have donated very generously, we thank you. We expect to receive tax exempt status very soon, which will result in tax reductions to donors.

We have a continuing need for funds. Those of you who have not given, please consider giving your time and or financial contributions to PANE.

PANE Meets With NRC

Almost 30 folks came out on October 20 to ask questions about the cleanup. The NRC, DER, and EPA were represented. Two major themes threaded through the evening, as person after person asked questions 1) How can nuclear energy development continue, when many of the wastes from TMI cannot be disposed of properly and safely and 2) How can anyone consider opening #1 while #2 is being decommissioned and decontaminated. Very simply put, the people said "Once is enough!!!"

Tidbits From the Meeting

The NRC representative said the NRC staff has recommended the Commissioners accept our psychological stress contention. However, there are only 4 Commissioners and an alledged 2-2 vote to admit us. Carter's nominee is held up the Senate. . . . The NRC has hired a social psychologist full-time. . . . An individual, from Purdue University, is reviewing studies done on psychological aspects of the Accident, for the NRC. . . . It appears the NRC is gearing up to accept our contention and then battle us in the administrative hearings, are you ready?? The Final Environmental Impact Statement is expected out 2 years after the accident, March 1981 (this outlines how to clean-up the mess). It was nice to see some of our good friends from nuclear critic organizations in E-town, Mechanicsburg, Lancaster County and Maryland.

Nuclear Waste Legislation Up-Date

Congress recesses for election campaigns without voting on nuclear waste legislation. The problem now is to keep the Congress from railroading through a quick-fix nuclear waste bill when it reconvenes on November 12th.

The nuclear industry desperately wants a nuclear waste bill, almost any bill, to get to the House floor. Industry lobbyists tried right up until the final days of the session to get the Committees to agree to a compromise bill which would break the logjam. They can be counted on to continue their efforts. They were aided by a senior DOE official who argued that virtually any bill was acceptable if it allowed the House to vote on nuclear waste.

NO NUCLEAR WASTE BILL IS BETTER THAN A BAD NUCLEAR WASTE BILL. A BILL THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE FULL NRC LICENSING, FULL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS, AND THE RIGHT OF STATES TO REVIEW AND APPROVE FEDERAL NUCLEAR WASTE PLANS IS WORSE THAN NO BILL AT ALL. THE Mc-CORMACK BILL (H.R. 7413) AND THE SENATE BILL (S. 219) DO NOT ENSURE THAT NUCLEAR WASTE SOLUTIONS ARE THE BEST SOLUTIONS OR THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY IS HELD ACCOUNTABLE. INSTEAD, THEY DO THE OPPOSITE BY REQUIRING DOE TO CONSTRUCT DEMONSTRATION REPOSITORIES AND SPENT FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES AS QUICK FIXES TO THE PROBLEMS OF SAFE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL. [Congressman Allen Ertel, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.]

On Rationality

Quote from July Susquehanna Alliance Newsletter - on public reaction to continuing accident at TMI: "When a rational examination of a situation leads you to believe lives are endangered, it is perfectly rational to react with emotion. No one questions the rationality of parents who express emotion when their children are missing or in daager. As long as our fear of nuclear power is derived from a rational basis, we have nothing to be ashamed of in expressing it and I think it is time for the anti-nuclear movement to stop defending itself against these charges of emotionalism. Perhaps the world would be a better place if corporat executives allowed themselves a little more emotion in their corporate lives."

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