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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

CINCINNATI GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, ET AL.

(William H. Zimmer Nuclear Power Plant,
Unit No. 1)

Place -

Date - Cincinnati, Ohio

Pages

20 June 1979 (Evening Session)

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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In the Matter of: :

CINCINNATI GAS AND ELECTRIC : Docket No. 50-358

COMPANY, ET AL, :

(William H. Zimmer Nuclear Power Plant, :

Unit No. 1) :

Courtroom 805,
 U.S. Post Office and
 Courthouse,
 Fifth and Walnut Streets,
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

The hearing in the above-entitled matter was convened,
 pursuant to notice, at 7:10 p.m.

BEFORE:

- CHARLES BECHHOEFER, Esq., Chairman,
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.
- MR. FRANK HOOVER, Member.
- MR. GLENN O. BRIGHT, Member

APPEARANCES:

(As heretofore noted)

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EVENING SESSION

(7:10 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: The proceeding will come to order.

We are here tonight to take limited appearance statements from the various members of the public. We have a number of lists here of people who have requested time, and I will try to read these insofar as I can determine the order that we received the request.

I might say we are not going to permit persons who made oral statements earlier to make them again tonight. There are probably -- there are enough people here to take all the whole evening session, so that we are going to limit the statements to those who have not appeared before.

We request that the statements be limited to approximately 5 minutes in length; in order to get through the number of people here that will have to be fairly carefully enforced, so try to limit your statements to that period of time.

In addition, as we mentioned the other day, we do not permit demonstrations here. We are in a courtroom, and I think I would request that various applause, et cetera, be withheld. I think that's inappropriate for a courtroom, and people here have requested that we not have that type of demonstration.

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1 With that, the first person on my list is a
2 person who requested to be heard on Tuesday and then apparently
3 couldn't make it and will be here today, Lewis Seiler.

4 MR. SEILER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, ladies
5 and gentlemen.

6 The key problem that's facing the government in
7 general today and the NRC in particular is the loss of
8 credibility; the public has no confidence that your agency
9 will as the will or the backbone to faithfully execute its
10 duties.

11 And I submit to you that this duty is above
12 all to ensure the public safety. In the case of the nuclear
13 industry and the NRC the bare minimum requirement is that
14 your board and your staff be objective and unbiased in
15 evaluating the Zimmer station.

16 Only a body untouched by bias and prejudice can
17 give us the barest hope that we won't be the next Three Mile
18 Island or worse.

19 Only an objective, courageous body will put our
20 lives above the image and the ego of CG & E officials
21 and will fully examine and explore the dangers which Zimmer
22 presents, the real dangers.

23 Unfortunately, I believe that you and your
24 staff especially are not such a body. So much bias has
25 been shown thus far that at this point I would in whatever role

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1 I have here would like to formally request that your
2 staff attorney, Mr. Barth, be disqualified from further
3 participation in these proceedings, and this is a serious
4 request, and I would like you to take it as such.

5 My basis for the request is as follows: at a
6 recess of the prehearing in Moscow, Ohio, Mr. Barth made
7 a number of remarks in which he indicated a strong pro-
8 nuclear point of view.

9 It is very difficult for me to see how he can
10 objectively make recommendations to this board when he has
11 such a bias, a bias which is so strong that he has on
12 several occasions felt it necessary to express it at a time
13 which is most sensitive to all of us concerned.

14 In my mind this is equivalent of a judge discussing
15 the merits of capital punishment during the recess of a murder
16 trial.

17 But Mr. Barth has chosen to go further. During
18 the same prehearing in Moscow, a local doctor made an
19 adamant speech against nuclear power and the cancer that it
20 will cause.

21 A recess was called immediately after the doctor's
22 speech. Mr. Barth went up to the doctor privately and in
23 a threatening manner asked whether the American Medical
24 Association knew or approved of such statements being made.

25 The clear intent of the questions was to chill

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1 the doctor from further remarks or participation in the
2 Zimmer licensing proceedings.

3 As an attorney, Mr. Barth knew or should have
4 known that the first amendment would certainly protect the
5 doctor's statement, but regardless of how distasteful the
6 facts are to Mr. Barth -- and finally today, Mr. Barth today
7 openly admitted in an elevator that he is not impartial
8 in these proceedings and that he believes that Zimmer should
9 be licensed.

10 The NRC should encourage and not discourage public
11 participation in these proceedings to be sure, but even
12 more, it should not allow the staff to question and intimidate
13 witnesses.

14 Are we to rely for our safety on a board which
15 will give Mr. Barth's opinion great weight, as we've seen
16 today when Mr. Barth was jumping up and down objecting to
17 the intervenor's testimony and when CG & E would ask a
18 question I don't believe he was up too often.

19 Again, a bare minimum, not a maximum, ladies and
20 gentlemen, but a minimum requirement for a fair hearing for
21 all concerned would require the withdrawal of Mr. Barth.

22 Absent such a withdrawal, we know that Zimmer will
23 be railroaded through without hearing testimony which will
24 concern the public safety and without even the semblance of a
25 fair and objective hearing.

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avid5 1 If I am in order, I would request a ruling on my
2 request, Mr. Chairman.

3 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The board is -- does not
4 give rulings on this sort of a request.

5 If a party made such a request, we would. The
6 board -- we can't take into account your competence, but
7 and if we feel further investigation is called for, we will
8 ask for it.

9 MR. SEILER: May I request for the board's
10 consideration that the board consider making a ruling on
11 its own accord or take this into its -- you know -- on
12 its own motion, perhaps -- take my statements into account.

13 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well --

14 MR. SEILER: This is a request --

15 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We can read your statement, but
16 we can't take a motion as such. It would have to be from
17 a party.

18 MR. SEILER: I understand. I'm just suggesting that
19 the board might take my remarks into consideration.

20 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Kate Williams.

21 MS. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, ladies and
22 gentlemen --

23 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Could you identify yourself
24 for the reporter?

25 MS. WILLIAMS: My name is Kate Williams. I live

1 at Fort Thomas , Kentucky.

2 I want to address myself to two issues: first,
3 the damage done to human beings by radiation and secondly
4 the dangers posed by the accumulation of nuclear wastes.

5 Between 1965 and 1975 a physician, Dr. Thomas
6 Mancuso, was employed by the U. S. Energy Research and
7 Development Administration to research the biological effects
8 of radiation on nuclear workers at the Hanford, Washington
9 facility and Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

10 His conclusion was that there was a 6 to 7 percent
11 in radiation related cancer deaths among the Hanford workers
12 indicating that the disease is distinctly related to
13 radiation exposure at today's "acceptable" levels.

14 From know from this and other studies -- studies
15 for example of the long term results of radiation on the
16 survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki explosions, that
17 radiation, whether it is a low or a high level dose, it
18 affects people in two ways.

19 It produces cancers in many organs and systems of
20 the body and it produces mutations in fetuses destroying --
21 by destroying or damaging genetic materials in the parents.

22 Low level background radiation has already been
23 linked to these two harmful effects; that is, radiation
24 that's found naturally in our environment -- adding to this
25 already existing level of radiation by building more nuclear
power plants increases the amount of damage to the human

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1 population in two ways: radiation is cumulative so that
2 many small doses may eventually add up to the effect of
3 one large dose.

4 Also, however dilute the radioactive materials
5 may be when they are routinely released into the rivers or
6 the air by nuclear power plants, they are reconcentrated
7 once they are absorbed at any level into the food chain.

8 We have only experienced added radioactive levels
9 from military and civilian sources for 35 years now and
10 since the latency period of cancer is 12 to 40 years -- that
11 is the time before cancer will appear after the first exposure
12 to radiation -- and since genetic mutations, in particular
13 those affecting recessive genes, will not manifest themselves
14 for generations, the actual harm that is being done is
15 not yet being experienced by the damaged population.

16 What I am talking about is not just a -- it is just
17 it is a statistic that follows directly from the conclusions
18 of the study I have cited and similar studies.

19 Secondly, I want to talk about the issue of nuclear
20 wastes; the risks we run of having a major accident not
21 only from a possible malfunctioning of the power plants
22 themselves, but from the storage sites of high level radioactive
23 waste.

24 Spent fuel rods must be isolated from each other
25 in cooling pools after being removed from the reactor chamber

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avid8 1 because present technology has no sure answer for the
2 problem of how the spent fuel permanently and because breeder
3 reactors which would process spent fuel only solve one
4 big problem by producing another bigger one.

5 These fuel rods must at present be
6 stored on-site. Space is running out and in several instances,
7 standards have been relaxed to allow closer packing of
8 spent fuel rods in the cooling pools.

9 If these fuel rods get too close together, fission
10 might start up again and a serious accident would result. It
11 must be remembered that plutonium 239 is the most toxic
12 substance that has ever been known on the face of the earth.

13 It must be isolated from all life for 24,000
14 years and that is only a start. It will continue to be toxic
15 for half a million years.

16 If this substance should escape from its containers,
17 there would be no way to clean it up; radioactive contamination
18 is in perpetuity.

19 Let us look at the record of waste containment,
20 briefly.

21 Between 1958 and 1975 20 tanks of high level
22 radioactive waste at Hanford Military reservation in Washington
23 were found to be leaking; at the Savannah River facility in
24 South Carolina, double walled tanks showed stress furrows
25 and cracks.

FOOTNOTES

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avid9 1 Between 1946 and 1970, the U. S. military dumped
2 low level waste in concrete lined steel drums into the
3 Pacific Ocean off San Francisco.

4 One-third of these are now leaking into the major
5 fishing grounds of that area. Closer to home, low level
6 waste is buried at Maxy Flats, Kentucky, and they are shown
7 to have contaminated a nearby stream.

8 We are being asked to believe that the nuclear
9 industry technologists out of all people who have ever lived
10 on earth will be able to set aside the second law of
11 thermodynamics and produce a system which will not tend to
12 decay and disorder in spite of political disruptions, wars,
13 terrorists activities and earthquakes.

14 I don't believe this can be done.
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1 CHAIRMAN BECKHOFFER: Don Bogosian.

2 MR. BOGOSIAN: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen --

3 CHAIRMAN BECKHOFFER: Would you identify yourself
4 for the reporter?

5 MR. BOGOSIAN: Don Bogosian. As a concerned citizen
6 I oppose the licensing of the Zimmer Nuclear Power Plant for
7 three reasons.

8 First, there's a question of radioactivity escaping
9 into the surrounding area. Nuclear power proponents say that
10 nobody in America has been killed by radiation out of a nuclear
11 power plant. Studies say that nobody is likely to be killed,
12 but these same studies are vague on the long-term effects. Well,
13 I'm concerned about the long-term effects. I've got a family,
14 two young children. It's really hard to believe that the
15 utility companies that are involved with Zimmer decided to
16 locate their nuclear reactor upstream from where Cincinnati gets
17 its drinking water. Some experts say that only a little
18 radiation will get into the river, but other experts say that a
19 little is too much. So the nuclear power proponents say we've
20 got to live with this because death and disease to some people
21 is offset by adequate electric power for many. Well, I can't
22 accept this tradeoff.

23 I think it's wrong to intentionally introduce a
24 substance into the environment that can harm some people.

25 Secondly, there's the question of disposal of

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1 nuclear wastes. It's hard to believe that the NRC is considering
2 a license for a nuclear reactor anywhere when there are not
3 definite plans for the disposal of the nuclear wastes. Every-
4 body agrees that the wastes are deadly. The NRC shouldn't
5 license any plant until the waste disposal issue has been
6 resolved and that issue may never be resolved. Studies talk
7 about burying the waste in impervious bedrock in places that
8 are not likely to be disturbed by events that are tectonic in
9 nature. At least these places are not likely to be disturbed
10 in the immediate future, but what about the distant future? Some
11 of the waste remain lethal for thousands of years. Do we take
12 the chance that this stuff won't be spewed into the biosphere
13 10,000 years from now? Are we certain that nobody will be
14 living here then?

15 Finally, there's the problem of proliferation. There
16 really isn't that much uranium around and in order for the
17 nuclear energy to provide for our energy demands we will need
18 much more fuel. The way the nuclear power proponents want to
19 do this is to reprocess spent fuel rods and develop breeder
20 reactors, but reprocessing nuclear fuel and breeder reactors
21 make it easy for terrorists to get hold of the bomb material.
22 So these two approaches aren't really being pursued in America
23 now and so we will probably run out of nuclear fuel before we
24 run out of coal and oil. So why are we even here considering
25 a license for Zimex? Nuclear energy is dying. We are wasting

1 time, money and talent on a dead end street. We should be
2 developing alternative energy sources and if the alternatives
3 are too elusive and too expensive, then conservation is the
4 only answer. We should turn out some lights, turn off the air
5 conditioners and throw away our electric toothbrushes.

6 Energy in America is a serious problem, but nuclear
7 power is a hasty solution, one we will probably regret. So let's
8 reconsider while we still have the chance. Thank you.

9 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ben Long.

10 MR. LONG: My name is Ben Long and I'm a Cincinnati
11 citizen. This will be very brief.

12 Gentlemen, you're responsible for deciding whether
13 or not this plant gets its license. I would hope that you
14 would base that decision on whether or not it adequately meets
15 the NRC's regulations and guidelines. I would also hope that
16 you would carry that one step further and consider whether or
17 not the NRC's regulations and guidelines adequately protect the
18 public, not just now, but for future generations, because if
19 you do decide to license this plant and those future generations
20 will hold you responsible for that decision. Thank you.

21 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Joe Lombardo.

22 MR. LOMBARDO: I'm not going to tell you what's wrong
23 with nuclear power because you know that. You know the
24 problems of low level radiation. You know the problems of
25 waste and you know the possibilities of catastrophic accidents

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Handwritten initials

1 that these plants have and yet you have licensed every plant
 2 that's come up for licensing so far. That includes Three Mile
 3 Island. It includes from your predecessors the AEC the Fermi I
 4 reactor. It includes Brown's Ferry. All of these had almost
 5 catastrophic accidents. It includes every plant that's ever
 6 had accidents and there are thousands of plants that have had
 7 accidents.

8 So you know what's wrong with nuclear power, yet you
 9 continue to license these plants. I think the reason is you're
 10 not a regulatory agency at all, but you're an agency that
 11 supports nuclear power and that's what you're doing here.

12 You know, it's interesting to read the transcripts
 13 that took place between -- the conversations that took place
 14 after Three Mile Island and during the Three Mile Island
 15 accident between the members of the NRC. There was a man
 16 named Matson who was the inspector on-site at Three Mile Island
 17 and he was talking over the telephone to other officials in
 18 the NRC and he was saying things like, "I don't know why we're
 19 not moving people" -- meaning evacuating the area. "We don't
 20 know what is going on. I don't know what we're protecting by
 21 not moving people." Well, I know who you were protecting and
 22 it was not the interest of the people in Harrisburg.

23 There are other examples. There's Mr. Robert Pollard
 24 who all of you know. Well, I heard him speak. He was an
 25 official of the NRC too and what he said when he spoke was,

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1 Every single time that he came up with a negative report on a
2 nuclear plant it never saw the light of day and every time he
3 came up with a positive plan it always saw the light of day.

4 What about the Reed Report? That's a secret report
5 but everybody knows about it now, but we can't get a look at it.
6 It was produced by General Electric. It identifies 28 generic
7 defects in the type of reactor that they are going to put up at
8 Zimmer and a nuclear group is suing to see this report. Why
9 aren't you on their side? Why aren't you making this informa-
10 tion public so we will know what the dangers are that we will
11 be facing?

12 You're putting the profits of the nuclear power
13 industry above the interests of the people in this country, but
14 that's the way we're going to stop nuclear power, because it's
15 against the interests of the people in this country and we are
16 going to make that fact known over and over and over again, like
17 Harrisburg did and like the anti-nuclear movement has been
18 doing around this country. People are learning that nuclear
19 power is not in their interest and taking positions against it.
20 There's unprecedented amount of labor that's come out against
21 nuclear power. In this state alone, locals of the Oil,
22 Chemical and Atomic Union, the Postal Workers, Steel Workers,
23 Mine Workers, Auto Workers, the American Federation of State,
24 County and Municipal Employees, the International Association
25 of Machinists and the Sheetmetal Workers, have taken positions

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1 against nuclear power.

2 We will see, if nuclear power continues, that there will no
3 longer be positions, but people marching in the streets
4 demanding an end to nuclear power. We had 125,000 people on
5 the streets on May 6 and thousands of people in this country
6 and over 14 other nations protesting nuclear power on June 2nd
7 and 3rd. You can be sure this is going to happen again and
8 again and again if you people continue to push these nuclear
9 plants, if Zimmer and other ones are not stopped.

10 (Applause)

11 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We will keep order. I don't
12 want applause here. I realize you agree with these statements
13 or you may not, but we will just let people state what they
14 have to state.

15 Gayle Goldsmith.

16 MS. GOLDSMITH: I have never stood up in front of a
17 bunch of people before.

18 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Will you give your name and
19 identification to the reporter?

20 MS. GOLDSMITH: I'm Gayle Goldsmith and I live in
21 Cincinnati. I don't know really where to begin. When I first
22 decided I was against nuclear power, I harbored the vague
23 notion that the Zimmer plant might not -- might be denied an
24 operating license. With this silly notion in mind, I felt it
25 would be more prudent to speak with some deference towards

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1 your authority and expertise as a governmental unit. Perhaps
2 it would have been better to trust my common sense which finds
3 irony in your casual treatment of the fact that over two-thirds
4 of the people who testified at the pre-hearing were against the
5 licensing. Despite this input by members of the paying public,
6 which I take it is part of token gratification, it seems that
7 the NRC is intent in its wisdom and judgment upon issuing Zimmer
8 an operating license regardless of what the public says.

9 If people really knew the issues in nuclear power,
10 you would probably be taking testimony until four in the morning
11 and I guarantee most of the testimony would be against
12 licensing Zimmer.

13 So often I hear the industry representatives whining
14 about the all or nothing syndrome. You've got to have nuclear
15 power or there won't be economic growth. There won't be enough
16 jobs. Well, if I have to put up with their garbage just to
17 keep my job, I'd rather make a full-time occupation out of
18 sitting around breathing clean air and drinking good water. I'm
19 a working American and when I pay my bills I want to see my money
20 go towards something which isn't going to turn into a big lemon
21 in 30 or 40 years. I will gladly pay for that \$250 million stack
22 scrubber any day instead of that \$1 billion, 400 percent
23 inflated nuclear port-a-let called Zimmer.

24 It seems that CG&E and other utilities in the nuclear
25 industry have great admiration for the examples set by Detroit

1 in creating technology which can be thrown away. I believe that
2 you gentlemen, as representatives of the NRC, concur with this
3 philosophy and take it to the next logical step which will be
4 throw-away people, people who are not compatible with nuclear
5 pollution.

6 In conclusion, I would like to say that your
7 impervious attitude toward the overwhelming negative feeling
8 about nuclear power here tonight is worthy of permanent
9 assignment to a purgatorial filing cabinet where moral issues are
10 neither considered nor taken seriously. Thank you.

11 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Steve Martin.

12 MR. MARTIN: My name is Steve Martin. I'm a welder
13 and a voting citizen and taxpayer and a CG&E customer.

14 I first became aware of the real dangers in nuclear
15 power very lately. It was certainly not the industry that made
16 me aware. It wasn't even the protesting and information of the
17 anti-nuclear movement that made me aware. It was the slip-up and
18 ensuing crisis situation at Three Mile Island Power Station that
19 made me aware and the more aware I became and the more news I
20 read and the more accident history I saw only served to make my
21 blood boil with anger. And yet this anger could not be directed
22 or aimed at anything but the industry and the government. What
23 a futile, helpless feeling that is.

24 At first I thought I was just being pessimistic, but the
25 feeling would not go away. These poor people around that plant

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1 were subjected to abnormal doses of radiation which if any
2 diseases or deaths could result cannot be proven a result of
3 this partial meltdown.

4 So I joined Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment
5 to try to thwart any nuclear threat at least to this community.
6 I'm tired of the shaft being put to me by the utility monopolies
7 and the way they are protecting nuclear plants is indicative of
8 the imbalance of our whole structure. Thank you.

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1 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Mark Rahn?

2 (No response)

3 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Chris Yohman.

4 MS. YOHMAN. My name is Chris Yohman. As a
5 registered voter and a citizen against radioactive pollution,
6 it is my obligation to those people who do not understand
7 the dangers of nuclear power and the waste to fight and
8 prevent in every way possible the licensing of the Zimmer
9 Nuclear Power Plant. I don't feel that the Zimmer plant
10 should be licensed, ever, and feel it is murder if you ever
11 consider its licensing. There are many questions regarding
12 the uncertified and unqualified welders that did the
13 cable trays. CG&E's resistance to the lack of monitoring
14 equipment and Three Mile Island. We will not forget Three
15 Mile Island in six or eight months, like many want us to
16 do. But we will remember it the rest of our lives, as sure
17 as those people who live in Harrisburg. If CG&E thinks Zimmer
18 is so safe, why doesn't the President of CG&E build his
19 home in Moscow and send his children to the school adjacent to
20 the plant. He could set a good example for the many people
21 who feel nuclear power is unsafe.

22 I have a high regard for all life, and, more
23 importantl, this earth. We are running out of resources
24 because man is too selfish and has not been creative enough
25 to think of more challenging ways to develop, provide, and

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1 share the necessities in life. He has to develop it,
 2 package it, and sell it for his own profit. Nuclear power
 3 is obsolete. Other sources of energy can be developed
 4 more efficiently, safer and more economically. These people
 5 at CG&E, as well as other utilities, are laughing all of the
 6 way to the bank now. But I think they are in big trouble.
 7 The Department of Energy must promote and research in
 8 developing alternative power sources. And you can help by
 9 not licensing Zimmer or any other nuclear power plants in
 10 this country.

11 Thank you.

12 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Guy Maluda.

13 Mr. Maluda. My name is Guy Maluda. I live in Cincinnati.
 14 Approximately 11 months ago I became involved in the anti-
 15 nuclear power movement in Cincinnati. At that time I was
 16 aware of some of the negative aspects of nuclear power. And
 17 I was concerned that our society was wasting its resources
 18 on a dangerous and expensive form of energy. Since that
 19 time I have read and heard much more of both sides of the
 20 nuclear power issue, and I am even more convinced that the
 21 expense, the risks and the social implications of nuclear
 22 power are far too disastrous to allow any nuclear plants
 23 to continue operating or to allow any new plants to be
 24 opened.

25 Once I enjoyed the naive misconception that nuclear
 power plants were built up to strict specifications, rigidly

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1 enforced by an aggressive government agency, which
 2 reduced the risks of an accident to a minimum. I know now
 3 this is not the case. We hear from the plant that workers
 4 never expect the plant to open and as soon as the fuel
 5 is loaded, they will leave the state. Three Mile Island
 6 has shattered the facade of credibility the industry once
 7 had. If Zimmer opens as a nuclear plant, it won't be
 8 because we are in desperate need of power or because nuclear
 9 power is the best way to make electricity. It will be
 10 because CG&E has over \$600 million invested in the loan at
 11 Moscow, Ohio.

12 The same considerations that allowed Three Mile
 13 Island to open just in time for a tax break, and before it
 14 was safe, are at work here and those considerations concern
 15 primarily the economic health of the utilities. Peace of
 16 mind of the residents of southern Ohio and northern Kentucky
 17 is worth more than \$600 million. Work should stop
 18 immediately at Zimmer, and we should utilize better ways
 19 to meet our energy needs.

20 Thank you.

21 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Bob Louitt.

22 Mr. Louitt. My name is Bob Louitt. I was born and
 23 raised in Cincinnati and may die there. It is safe
 24 because we say so. Tossed salads of marinated microwave
 25 ovens. Sun. The force that through the green fuse
 drives the flower is not the force that through your mind

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1 fuse drives the power.

2 OM. Death smiles. Sun. In the control room man
3 come and go talking naught of Michelangelo.

4 OM. You are reaction breeders. Sun. When I see
5 cooling towers bend to left and right, I like to think some
6 boy's been swinging them. But swinging doesn't bend them
7 down to stay -- ice storms do that.

8 OM. Kill a wheat? Sun. The notes C G and E form
9 blues chord. Yes, a strange song is being written. A
10 strange song is being played. And you are this concert and
11 smiling ushers and beaming ticket takers. Our children are
12 filing in to hear your strange music, unaware that they
13 will have to sit and listen for 250,000 years, and that
14 there is no intermission, and that the program you
15 handed them tells them to sit still and like it.

16 OM. Armageddon. Breath. Sun. You wouldn't lie
17 to me in order to get into my g-a-n-e-s?

18 OM. Do you know the story of Icarus, who travelled
19 too far away from the sun and began growing wings and other
20 deformed limbs? Sun.

21 Where were you when the fat man and the big boy
22 fell from the sky? What a splat they made.

23 OM. You are selling us hot mushroom watches that
24 you claim will keep on ticking even after being stomped on by
25 elephants and ripped open by earthquakes.

POOR ORIGINAL

35 1 Sun. Death has a good memory and doesn't need to
2 cut notches in its long walking stick.

3 OM. Electric meatball slicers. Electric mouth
4 openers. Sun.

5 Something you thought we had lost centuries ago.
6 By the banks of the Ohio river lettuce bed, a huge and ancient
7 piece of pumpernickel bread suddenly surfaces beneath Zimmer's
8 floor, and moments later, as very involved helicopters lower the
9 second all-important piece of rye from the sky, and the world
10 witnesses the birth of the absurdity sandwich.

11 You don't want any mayonnaise, do you, Mister Jones?

12 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Colean Nunn.

13 MS. NUNN: I am a little more serious. Gentlemen,
14 I am concerned with cancer cancer and human life. I have had
15 the recent misfortune of losing my mother to this dreaded
16 disease. I presently have the double misfortune of having
17 an uncle who is fighting leukemia.

18 My mother's constant refrain in her last months
19 was how did I get this disease. What did I do wrong? And
20 she agonized with these questions.

21 Of course it is an unanswerable question to most
22 cancer victims. There are a few occupations where it is
23 clear that there is a correlation between the occupation itself
24 and cancer incidence. Plastics, pesticides, other chemical
25 plants, radiologists, uranium miners, and nuclear plant workers.

DB6 1 And now it is coming to the surface that people
2 can be in the wrong place at the wrong time. They can just
3 live near an atomic weapons testing program and suffer
4 from fallout.

5 If the NRC's responsibility is truly to protect the
6 public health, then it seems to me that you would not license
7 another nuclear power plant until you can guarantee the
8 populous that they will not incur cancer from this industry.
9 It seems to me you can not do that now. The health
10 regulations on the industry are too few in number and
11 they are too experimentally written up at this time.
12 Enforcement is even weaker yet. It is too sporadic, too
13 lenient and it is generally reactive rather than preventive.

14 As the situation stands today, you can not guarantee
15 that my mother did not die as a result of the nuclear power
16 industry. The present permissible level of strontium 90 in
17 milk may have been the straw that broke the back. It may
18 have been too high for her, given the background radiation that
19 we all undergo right now and given the fact that she
20 had a substantial history of illnesses and x-rays. She may
21 have eaten food irradiated unknown to her or to food
22 inspectors. She may have been exposed to a leaking radioactive
23 materials transport vehicle which any of us can be exposed
24 to driving along any freeway. Any of these things could have
25 pushed her beyond her threshold.

FOOT ORIGINAL

37 1 Gentlemen, this industry is growing too rapidly,
 2 too much so for us to have its dangers seen enough to
 3 protect ourselves from it. In the beginning the scientists
 4 and designers and government officials all really truly
 5 and I believe sincerely thought there was not going to be
 6 a risk of radiation coming from power plants and they really
 7 believed there was an extremely low risk of a large accident.
 8 Well, we have some experience now, we are 35 years more
 9 knowledgable, we have 70 power plants that we can learn from.
 10 And we have had one large nuclear power reactor accident.
 11 And it is clear now that there is a very great possibility
 12 and some argue a probability of disastrous accidents
 13 happening once every ten years.

14 We also know for a fact now that normal daily
 15 ongoing operation of nuclear power plants does cause cancer.
 16 I would refer you to Dr. Ernest Starnglass' studies of nuclear
 17 power facilities. For those in the audience who don't know
 18 him or for any of you who may not know of him, let me give
 19 you some of his credentials. He is presently for the past
 20 11 years Professor and Director of Radiological Physics at
 21 the University of Pittsburg. Prior to that he worked for 15
 22 years for Westinghouse Research Laboratories as an advisory
 23 physicist. He has studied radiation effects on human health
 24 for 18 years. And in the past three years he has become
 25 convinced that nuclear energy industry must be shut down,
 it is too dangerous. He has studied specifically 17 nuclear

POOR ORIGINAL

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1 power facilities. And through all of these studies he has
2 come up with the same evidence, there is a pattern of definitive
3 increase in infant mortality and cancer for all ages propor-
4 tionate to how close you live to a nuclear power facility.

5 For example, I would refer to the Millstone Nuclear
6 plant graph that I have here in front of me just as an
7 example. Studies from 1970 to 1975, from the beginning of
8 the plant and for five years after that, show that in the
9 town of Waterford, Connecticut there was a 58 percent increase
10 in cancer mortality. That is a town of 5,000 to 10,000. Fifteen
11 miles away there is still a 43 percent increase in the cancer
12 mortality. Fifty miles away, which is essentially comparable
13 from Cincinnati to Moscow, there is still a 27 percent
14 cancer mortality rate increase.

15 These kind of statistics he found over and over.
16 And he can also speak to another scientist who has done
17 a similar study, who found the same thing which corroborates
18 his evidence. That person is Dr. Morris DeGroot from
19 the Department of Statistics at Carnegie Mellon.

20 I wish to quote a statement by Dr. Sternglass that
21 he made in testimony at the Gansen Honick versus Joseph Hendrick
22 case, I believe in the spring of last year. He said: "I
23 do not rely upon projections. I do not rely upon any linear
24 hypotheses or quadratic or superlinear hypotheses. We
25 rely solely upon a comparison between a city which has

POOR ORIGINAL

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1 suddenly had nuclear power operating in it, before then and
2 had a coal plant or an oil plant in it and afterwards, suddenly,
3 for no other explainable reason, that has yet been advanced
4 by anyone in the industry or in the Atomic Energy Commission,
5 or at NRC there was a sudden and unexplained rise in infant
6 deaths in leukemia, and many years later in various types of
7 cancers.

8 "Then when in some cases a plant was shut down or
9 modified or the fuel rods changed when they were leaking,
10 there was a drop in infant mortality. In the case of Dresden,
11 I have seen this twice, when the fuel rods were renewed and
12 failed to leak, then infant mortality declined again. When they
13 began to leak again, the infant mortality rose again and
14 when they repaired it, it declined again.

15 "Therefore I believe, to the best of my scientific
16 judgment, it is much more probable than not that these deaths
17 are directly attributable to the operation of these nuclear
18 plants."

19 Gentleman, I wish to conclude by saying the
20 people of Moscow and the people of Cincinnati were not informed
21 of this increase in cancer incidence that we were going to
22 have to accept. In fact, had we had the opportunity to choose,
23 we would surely have voted it down, because we already have a
24 cancer incidence rate in Hamilton County that is 20 percent
25 greater than the national average. We received just days ago

POOR ORIGINAL

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1 from the National Cancer Institute funds that are to be
2 applied to bringing that rate down to at least the national
3 average. CS&E is still displaying the reality of this
4 ominous future for us, as I believe you gentlemen are also.
5 But the information is getting out to us, and we are getting
6 angry. Angry that we had no choice, angry that we are,
7 were and are continuing to be misled about the dangers, angry
8 we are having to pay for these plants and for our own
9 insurance that we are likely not to ever benefit from, and
10 angry this madness is continuing to unfold, despite all
11 accumulating and persuasive evidence we ought to drop the
12 whole business now.

13 Gentlemen, you are in a position that can put the brakes
14 on and I beg you to do so. I make this statement tonight
15 in memory of my mother, who would be down here herself if
16 she only could be.

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POOR ORIGINAL

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mel Stampe.

MR. STAMPE: Good evening. My name is Mel Stampe and I am a citizen of Cincinnati. I don't have a prepared statement tonight, but I'd like to express concerns that I have on the issue of nuclear power.

It seems to me that this whole proceeding is one of my major concerns; the cards are fairly obviously stacked against the opponents of nuclear power -- Zimmer in particular.

I'm sure you've all heard over and over again the kinds of statements that have been made so far this evening, earlier today and yesterday, and yet it doesn't seem to get through.

I'd like to respond very briefly to a news report I heard about one of yesterday's speakers. I believe he was a nuclear engineer or a professor of nuclear engineering. He expressed concern over the results to the society of not building nuclear power plants.

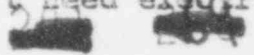
It seems to me the dangers are greater if we do build them. He referred to the fact that we need the energy they will provide.

Well, he overlooked some facts that a man named Amory Lovins (phonetic) has produced.

He used numbers that are generally accepted by the utility industry and he came to the conclusion that we don't need nuclear power because we don't need electricity.

POOR ORIGINAL

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1 Right now we're getting about 13 percent of our
 2 energy in this country in the form of electricity. And yet
 3 if we look at it, how many things we do without electric
 4 tythat cannot be done any other way, it's only 5 percent
 5 percent -- I'm sorry, 3 percent.

6 The other 5 percent is being used for things
 7 like heating houses and hot water. So it seems silly to
 8 tak the risks involved in something like a nuclear power
 9 plant when we don't really have to have the electricity. What
 10 we need is a source of heat and the best source I know of for
 11 that is a thermonuclear reaction that's 95 million miles away
 12 and that's what I feel is the safest distance possible.

13 Thank you.

14 CHAIRMAN BERNHOFER: Debbie Parm.

15 MS. PARM: My name is Deborah Parm; I'm a resident
 16 of Clermont County.

17 Sirs, I would appreciate your undivided attention
 18 because I feel that what I have to say is important.

19 Nuclear energy is not the answer to our energy
 20 needs of today or the future.

21 Alternative sources can be found that are safer
 22 and less expensive to operate. Canada has proven that
 23 solar energy is a feasible alternative. Steam boilers are
 24 fired by trash and many small towns make use of windmills
 25 to generate power. 70 percent of Canada's power comes from
 hydroelectric projects.

POOR ORIGINAL

david3 1

2 Meanwhile, back in Clermont County we are
3 constantly being told that without nuclear energy we would
4 suddenly find ourselves sitting in the dark. No one wants
5 to discuss Austria's only nuclear power plant that was
6 shut down by vote of the people whose money built it before it
7 was even allowed to open.

8 And I have yet to hear of anyone in Austria reading
9 by candlelight due to lack of electricity. We have been
10 told that radiation release from Zimner is harmless. This
11 depends on how well the plant operators do their jobs.

12 Three Mile Island never should have happened, but
13 it did, and there is no guarantee that a major accident will
14 not occur in Moscow.

15 We must remember that men will be operating this
16 plant and men make mistakes. The argument is heard that we
17 take many chances in life and that there have been more
18 automobile and aircraft accidents than have been nuclear
19 accidents. The fact that a nuclear accident is of much
20 greater magnitude than aircraft or automobile accidents will
21 not require the evacuation of cities -- will not contaminate
22 large sections of the countryside, possibly leaving it
23 uninhabitable for years is never brought to light.

24 Nuclear accidents are by far more deadly, not
25 only at the moment the accident occurs but in years to
come when the radiation induced cancer and leukemia appear or

FOR ORIGINAL

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avid4 1 when our children are born mentally retarded or with birth
2 defects.

3 Nuclear waste is on the increase. The Department
4 of Energy -- the people in Washington who are responsible
5 for nuclear waste policies now admit that there is no
6 long term policy dealing with nuclear waste.

7 Even CG & E admits that adequate source facilities
8 for Zimmer's wastes are non-existent. Other sites licensed
9 for nuclear waste disposal -- three have been shut down
10 due to the fact that the waste has leaked out of storage
11 containers.

12 How can we even conceive of nuclear power when
13 we do not have the technology to store its waste
14 safely and properly.

15 The NRC should not issue an operating license to
16 the William H. Zimmer nuclear plant for nuclear energy is not
17 the answer, as I'm sure you will soon realize.

18 I fear not only for myself but for everyone sitting
19 here tonight and for our future generations that this
20 realization does not come to light.

21 I would like to thank two of the three committee
22 members for listening to me.

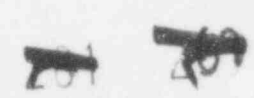
23 Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Paul Wordeman.

POOR ORIGINAL

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david5 1 MR. BARTH: Mr. Chairman, if the normal
2 amenities of courtroom decorum cannot be maintained in the
3 normal process, I move that the hearing be adjourned
4 tonight.

5 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: I think the applause should be
6 kept down. That is inappropriate for a courtroom, as I mentioned
7 earlier.

8 Identify yourself for the reporter.

9 MS. WORDEMAN: I too ask that since we have
10 granted you the common courtesy of obeying the rules that you
11 have laid down for this hearing and I also grant you the
12 common courtesy of paying attention -- excuse me, I'm very
13 nervous.

14 Where have we gone wrong? Who decided that we
15 are the most important generation of human beings to inhabit
16 this earth and because of our shortsighted selfishness we
17 can impose the problems of nuclear power on every generation
18 to come until the end of time.

19 At this moment, tons of nuclear waste is being
20 temporarily stored at plant sites while viable waste
21 disposal facilities are sought; isn't that something like
22 putting up a multiton space shuttle and not considering the
23 fact that someday it's going to come down?

24 The nuclear power industry has had two decades to
25 find a solution. This gentleman is still not paying attention.
As yet the problem is unresolved and yet you expect us to

1 believe that CS & E will have the answer in a few months;
2 that's insulting our intelligence.

3 Who decided that we would be the last generation
4 of human beings to have the genetic heritage God intended
5 man to have -- as opposed to the mutations we will be
6 creating in our children and the children.

7 "Children" is not just a word. Children have
8 names and faces; I want each one of you to picture your
9 own daughters and little faces and the way they smile, and
10 I want you to imagine the hatred she will have for you
11 when she is told that her baby has no arms or that her baby
12 has leukemia.

13 It would be because of the low level radiation
14 she has been exposed to all of her life and all during her
15 pregnancy from the nuclear power plant that her father
16 approved the construction of and promised her nothing more
17 than a better life.

18 It is a fact that there is no safe level of
19 radiation exposure. I can somewhat understand how you can
20 betray your conscience and deny the results of contrived
21 nuclear accidents, but how can you continually deny facts?

22 The SALT II treaty was thought about most ponderously
23 by all concerned. The security and safety of the people
24 were priorities.

25 Nuclear power plants will have the same devastating

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POOR ORIGINAL

1 consequences, even though that they do not have the capacity
2 to explode like a bomb; radiation can be released and you
3 cannot deny that.

4 Which one of you gentlemen has the responsibility
5 of telling God that tornadoes may not go beyond a given
6 threshold of severity, lest they -- or that earthquakes
7 will not be tolerated in California.

8 It's silly, to say the least, and I think it's
9 silly for you to say that these things are impossible.

10 The Zimmer nuclear power plant must not be allowed
11 a license, and it has problems of its own, such as cable
12 trays to the back, power, as well as those hazards common
13 to an operating power plant.

14 It is a disgusting idea to think that when you
15 license a plant that you know in your part there is such
16 devastating possibilities, simply because too much money
17 has been invested to let grandbaby with leukemia -- to tell
18 him that he is nothing more than a few pennies of human
19 flesh that must be sacrificed because the utility company
20 had too much money invested.

21 May God forgive you for the lives cut short
22 because of the accident that you allowed at Three Mile Island
23 and may God condemn you to hell if you ever allow such a
24 thing to happen again.

25 Thank you.

POOR ORIGINAL

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1 CHAIRMAN BECHBOFFER: Ms. Sheri Porter.

2 MS. PORTER: My name is Sheri Porter, and I am
3 a resident of Clermont County. I am opposed to the licensing
4 of the Zimmer nuclear power plant.

5 We have been lied to by CG & E concerning the
6 safety, the economics, and most of all the necessity of
7 nuclear power.

8 CG & E placed a full page ad in the Inquirer
9 earlier this week in which they attempted to assure the public
10 that nuclear power is safe.

11 This ad was composed of half truths and vague
12 generalities which would appeal only to someone uninformed
13 of the dangers of nuclear power.

14 The public has been frightened by CG & E into
15 believing that without nuclear power we will all be sitting
16 in the dark, and that in my own community right now there is
17 a home which produces between 50 and 60 and 75 percent of
18 its energy needs by means of solar energy.

19 Nuclear technology is totally unforgiving. If you
20 find years from now that the dangers of nuclear power are
21 too great, what then will we do with the radioactive waste?
22 We will have made the decision for future generations.

23 In the final analysis, what does a nuclear power
24 plant do except to boil water to make steam to turn a turbine,
25 and this seems to me a very exotic and horribly dan_gerous

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1 way to boiler.

2 Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BECHLOFFER: Robert Gedert.

MR. GEDERT: Mr. Chairman, I am Robert Gedert, a member and local representative of Friends of the Earth, which is a worldwide organization promoting the philosophy of environmentalism. I am also a citizen of Cincinnati, and a customer of CG&E. At this time I wish to present three proposals to be considered and acted upon.

Proposal No. 1 - In the past hour or two, you have heard numerous opinions from the general public. This is only a small sample of those citizens who are concerned about this issue. By the end of the hearings, you will probably only hear the opinions of approximately 1/100 of 1 percent of those you affect through your decision -- 1/100 of 1 percent representation!

Of those you do hear, many will be shaken off by you, by the press, and by others, as "emotional." But I ask you, how can we be anything but emotional, since our money is being spent on something that many of us believe to be harmful to our lives? How can we be anything but emotional when we, consumers of CG&E, are not properly represented? Only those you hear today will probably be heard, and these are the boldest and bravest to speak out. There are many others who wish to have a voice, but cannot come to the mike for some reason or another.

Many are concerned about how CG&E spends our money. I give CG&E 5 percent of my yearly income, plus unknown amounts of

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1 tax subsidies. I want a voice as to where that 5 percent of my
2 money goes.

3 I ask the NRC to more fully consider the voices of the
4 people. I ask you to be willing to hear us in other forms; two
5 in particular.

6 I ask the staff of the NRC to be open for letters and
7 telegrams from the concerned public -- those who wish to speak,
8 but cannot speak here tonight.

9 Furthermore, I ask that the NRC delay the hearings
10 until the fall elections where I propose that an issue be put on
11 the ballot. Do we, the people, want Zimmer to be licensed?
12 Yes or No? Let the people be more fully represented in this
13 very important decision. Let the people speak out.

14 Proposal No. 2 - To the citizens of Cincinnati, to
15 City Council, and to private businesses; the US government,
16 through our tax dollars, heavily supports nuclear energy, with
17 very little support to other forms such as solar energy.

18 A comparison taken from Fiscal Year Budget Reports
19 shows that federal expenditures for nuclear fission up until
20 1975 was 98.68 percent as opposed to solar energy's 1.32 percent.
21 If anybody claims that solar energy is unrealistic, look at these
22 facts and see a very unjust scale of subsidies, starting in
23 1954. Furthermore, solar energy would supply five jobs to every
24 two in nuclear energy. (Source: Sun by S. Lyons, FOE Books,
25 1978)

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1 Therefore, I propose a tax supported program to
2 promote safer forms of energy such as solar, and to promote
3 conservation measures taken by concerned keepers of this earth.
4 I ask City Council to begin work on such a proposal, to be
5 voted upon in the fall elections.

6 Proposal No. 3 - To those concerned citizens who wish
7 to show CG&E that we want a voice: I propose a voluntary
8 blackout every Sunday at 6 p.m. for 15 minutes. CG&E will
9 notice if there are many of us who refuse to use their service
10 for 15 minutes each week. Pull the main circuit -- your
11 refrigerator will do fine for 15 minutes.

12 Show CG&E that we care about our money and where it
13 goes, and we care about our lives. Join us each Sunday at
14 6 p.m. and cut CG&E out of your life for 15 minutes a week.

15 (Applause)

16 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Please, no applause.

17 Pat Martin.

18 MS. MARTIN: Thank you, gentlemen. I am Pat Martin,
19 citizen of Cincinnati and member of CARE and several other
20 organizations who have been opposed to the use of nuclear power
21 for many years.

22 I come before you hoping that my remarks may in some
23 way influence your thinking so that you will determine not to
24 license the Zimmer plant to operate on nuclear fuel as a power
25 for the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company at Moscow, Ohio.

POOR ORIGINAL

1 Being neither doctor, scientist or engineer, I have
2 to approach this subject from the point of view of which I am
3 capable. There are two reasons that I'm opposed to the plant
4 which I would like to present to you tonight.

5 First, the Zimmer plant must never use nuclear fuel
6 because of the power to create or produce the most powerful
7 toxics known to man out of this material known as uranium. This
8 knowledge is, I believe, well established and I trust you will
9 allow me to start out on this premise.

10 The nuclear waste begins with the mining of the
11 uranium in the Rocky Mountain states of Wyoming, Colorado,
12 and New Mexico. After it is mined, milled and enriched, it
13 starts its journey all across our country. This transportation
14 is by conventional means. One never knows as he or she passes
15 the great trailer truck on the highway or sees a mile-long
16 train roaring down our railways if it has the potential of wiping
17 out their lives if a wreck should occur. Each week and sometimes
18 every day we read of accidents involving poison chemicals and
19 great numbers of inhabitants have to be rushed from the environ-
20 ment. Should radioactive material be some day on one of these
21 trucks or railroad cars and involved in an accident, the
22 disaster would be catastrophic. And should this nuclear
23 material get to the Zimmer plant, it is not through the trans-
24 portation era. There was a plan to have the material sent to
25 Chicago, but the reactor up there was never opened. So eventually

POOR ORIGINAL

1 great quantities will be and are planned to be stored at the
2 Zimmer plant, but our government admits of not knowing any way
3 to safely store the radioactive material.

4 Last year President Carter set up another commission
5 to report the solution of this problem by October. Since this
6 problem has been with our government for over 30 years, it
7 seems maybe this time man has created something greater than he
8 himself is able to handle.

9 I'm reminded of a cartoon I saw; two men were standing
10 beside a great pile of huge containers or drums with seemingly
11 water being allowed to flow over the contents to keep them cool.
12 One man says to the other man, "When are we going to get rid of
13 all this nuclear garbage?" The other man said, "Oh, give us
14 another 30 years and we'll think of something."

15 Waste from both nuclear weapons manufacturing and
16 nuclear power is now being stored in about 200 large under-
17 ground steel and concrete tanks holding as much as a million
18 gallons each. The radioactive intensity is so lethal that if
19 only three gallons were distributed equally among the entire
20 world's population this would suffice to reach in every one on
21 earth what is considered the danger point in radiation for the
22 human body. Yet we already have in those buried tanks 100
23 million gallons of such wastes and apparently intend to go on
24 producing it at an ever increasing rate. These storage tanks
25 require most elaborate perpetual care. They not only need power

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POOR ORIGINAL

1 to cool them, but new tanks must be installed about every 30
2 years on through the centuries to replace old tanks damaged by
3 radiation.

4 There's a question of cost, too, related to the
5 storage of nuclear waste. It has been said that a plant the
6 size of Zimmer would have to pay the government about two and
7 four tenths million dollars per year for the storage. It was
8 reported the plant would cost \$530 million, but there's been no
9 talk as far as I have seen about what the cost of the storage
10 is going to be.

11 The second point that I'm disturbed about is the
12 thought of how a nuclear plant dies. It starts to die the day
13 it goes to work. As a succession of atomic fuel cores is
14 inserted, used and extracted from the plant, the radiation
15 level in the plant structure begins to rise. This is no
16 accident but a normal part of the operation of the plant. Plant
17 employees work shorter and shorter shifts over the year as
18 exposures to rising radiation levels become more dangerous.
19 After approximately 30 years, the plant must be closed. Every
20 nuclear plant suffers the same fate. It must be closed and
21 sealed or dismantled. It's too old to be used, too radioactive
22 to be destroyed, and too dangerous to be ignored.

23 The plant must also be guarded because scientists
24 estimate that the poison structure will be a threat for at least
25 200 years if not much longer. I understand the Zimmer plant has
put an amount into their budget that they're going to protect the

1 Zimmer plant for 105 years, hoping that that's all the longer
2 it will need to be protected, but that is not the estimate that
3 is given to other plants.

4 This Zimmer plant cannot be dismantled and moved without
5 great expense and enormous risk of exposure to surrounding
6 areas. Due to the thousands of tons of steel and concrete
7 permeated with intense levels of radiation. Sometimes the
8 mothballing of a reactor isn't so easy. The one in France which
9 produced plutonium for French nuclear weapons was shut down
10 10 years ago and placed under guard, but it has already
11 developed cracks and is leaking radiation. It will have to be
12 dismantled completely and entombed in concrete. Even then the
13 guards will have to stay because of the radiation that will
14 still be leaking out.

15 With only a 30-year life span the problem of the
16 dangerous nuclear plants cannot be put off until later. 15
17 plants in the United States have already been closed and there
18 disposal is a major problem today. Where are the nuclear plants
19 all located? The answer is simply this: take a look at the
20 map provided by the United States Government and you will see
21 that there were 72 besides the ones now that have been closed
22 down scattered all over the United States and we trust that
23 while you're not granting license to some other places you
24 certainly won't grant a license for the Zimmer nuclear plant to
25 be operated.

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1 Over four years ago we began to beg them to revert to
2 coal so we hope you can have some influence on them. Thank you.

3 CHAIRMAN BECKHOEFER: Russell Bozian.

4 MR. BOZIAN: My name is Russell Bozian and I'm a
5 citizen from Cincinnati.

6 First, I want to speak with Mr. Beckhoefer who I know
7 is a lawyer. Mr. Beckhoefer, I'd like to point out that in a
8 way everybody here in this room and in the Ohio River Valley
9 are all defendants in a case being brought against us, a case
10 that may result in a hurtful, expensive judgment against all of
11 us sooner or later. In a way, I feel like I'm a defendant in a
12 judgment about to be brought upon me by you and by this system
13 that we are dealing with and I want to remind you of how
14 in this country, in America, a basic right we have is the
15 defendant's right to counsel. If we can't afford a counsel,
16 the state will provide us with one, and I feel that that has
17 some bearing on the NRC's hearings because you know and we know
18 that we are, as Intervenor, required to bring in expert
19 witnesses to present evidence -- I understand that system -- to
20 present evidence to support the contentions we have about the
21 problems with nuclear power.

22 Yet we are not the first or the last set of Intervenor
23 who don't have the money to finance 40 witnesses to hang around
24 here until our case can be made and bring in the best people.
25 In a way, I feel that we are being denied that basic right to
counsel.

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POOR ORIGINAL 936

1 Another kind of semi-legal thing, I ask you that you
2 not issue any further operating licenses for nuclear power
3 plants, at least until money is made available for intervenors
4 to help support their cases, some kind of pool of money that we
5 can apply to, much like government money is supplied, so we can
6 come in with a good case and get some of that money to try and
7 get some of the witnesses we need to go against five sets of
8 attorneys and 40 witnesses that applicants typically have to
9 bring to bear on the case.

10 By the way, I would like to ask Mr. Barth, who
11 imagines himself quite a master of the judicial process, if
12 he thinks that a resourceless citizenry without counsel provided
13 by the state is part of what he would call normal democratic
14 process.

15 Another legal thing I would like to refer you to is
16 sort of an analagous precedent in the Delaney clause which says
17 something about there's no food or drug that we can have in the
18 United States that's been found to cause cancer. I know that's
19 a controversial clause and something none of us like, but
20 I liken that to the "as low as reasonably achievable" idea
21 of radiation. If radiation is carcinogenic, I really subscribe
22 and I appeal to you to subscribe to the idea that we shouldn't
23 allow any carcinogenic either in our food or drugs or from nuclear
24 power, and I think that "as low as reasonably achievable" in the
25 case of the Zimmer plant would be to not issue a license at all

302 339

1 in a state where we have over 30 percent -- we have more than
 2 30 per-ent more generating capacity than we need in this area.
 3 A reasonably achievable level of emissions from Zimmer is zero
 4 because we have all the plants we need right now.

5 I guess next I want to speak for a moment with Mr.
 6 Bright -- is that your name -- I want to talk a second about the
 7 sexuality of nuclear power and a little bit about the history
 8 of science, and appeal to you as a scientist -- and I myself am
 9 kind of a scientific American from a way back. When I think
 10 of science and the way things have progressed from time
 11 immemorial, I think of things like Galileo and Copernicus and
 12 Newton and Darwin. These are people who had a vision of pure
 13 science, that they needed to sustain themselves from societal
 14 oppression. Survival of the fittest was their only law. We
 15 operated by our instincts, by reflex arc and things. Civilization
 16 has come a long way and it was a -- thing to have people who
 17 believe in science, people who began to believe in rational
 18 manipulation of things, to set up abstract systems that would
 19 ultimately have utility in manipulating the environment, to mani-
 20 pulate those systems and study them in a vacuum and say there's
 21 some utility in it. And we have seen -- all of us have seen
 22 usefulness in these systems in improving our everyday lives.

23 That vision of pure science and that incredible
 24 dedication to science isn't needed so much any more, not that
 25 kind of naive kind of science. The training you and I have had

1 in science isn't needed any more, but it goes on, and as part of
2 our adjusting to the technological explosion all of us have
3 come to make science a work of pleasure as well as of utility.
4 Which of us does not admire a new car, or the humming of the
5 turbines, the banks of colorful annunciators in the control
6 room of a nuclear plant -- the classical and at the same time
7 elegant transmutation of matter into energy -- the technological
8 society's dream?

POOR ORIGINAL

9 I share that with all of you and I want to remind us
10 all of how we think of science as big shiny things which are
11 respected because it's an example of our art and brilliance, but
12 it's not always appropriate.

13 We've got to start suspecting what our scientists
14 tell us, and what ourselves tell us, which is not coming from
15 just rationality and judgment and statistics and probabilities.
16 We've got to remember that those people think of sciences as an
17 art and you and I and all of us do. We have got to be
18 suspicious of ourselves because of the kind of sexuality and
19 artistic pleasure we are getting out of science which is
20 starting to skew our rational judgment. In the matter of nuclear
21 energy, we are letting ourselves be led around by scientists who
22 are receiving the same kind of subtle, often sublimated, sexual
23 attraction to nuclear technology.

24 I mean, do these scientists ever go out on a limb?
25 You bet they do. We sat here yesterday listening to this young
U.C. engineer with the callousness to call for fusion -- 28 decades

20302-341

POOR ORIGINAL 939

1 away and billions of dollars away. These are the same people who
2 brought us Project Plowshare where the government was going to
3 start blowing up land and making canals by planting a stream
4 of nuclear weapons across Nicaragua to make a canal. They
5 scuttled that project. I learned about that project in the fourth
6 grade and I liked it. It was big and clean. I also liked
7 submarines and I liked a lot of things, but I grew out of it.

8 I'm trying to make myself find my pleasures elsewhere
9 now. These are the same people that brought us GE's atomic
10 airplane, an asinine project that tied up scientists and a lot
11 of money for five years -- an atomic airplane?

12 Sir, you know the difference between good blackboard
13 science and good work. I ask you to display that knowledge. Or
14 do you approve of engineers' work that includes plants that are
15 built where they're not needed, backup systems that are not
16 independent of the systems they back up and engineers more
17 interested in sexy circuitry than admitting that work needs to be
18 done to explore alternatives, such as the increasingly cost
19 effective solar alternatives. I refer you to the U.N. finding
20 that \$1 billion is needed for practical photovoltaic R&D and the
21 pressure of developments like those in this article on fuel cells.

22 I refer you finally to the Scientific American article
23 on fuel cells. The technology is coming for alternatives. Where
24 is the work being done? The U.N. says \$1 billion to develop
25 photovoltaic cells, probably more cost effective for the consumer
and probably about the cost of Zimmar. Well, that's more than

251-302 342

POOR ORIGINAL 340

1 you see these big figures -- none of us really know the figures
2 any more. What does it mean to any of you here that 50,000
3 people died yesterday in accidents -- you say, "Wow." Then you
4 say 51,000 people died in accidents and that doesn't mean any-
5 thing. We're all losing track of the numbers. Our intuition
6 isn't working any more.

7 I refer you finally to some readings in FE Emery's
8 Systems Thinking. We all know about the increasing instability
9 of ever more complex systems, the need for ever greater internal
10 support systems and impossible component reliability requirements.
11 We know about the invalidity of that reliability calculations
12 that assume complete independence. Take a look at Davis Besse's
13 on-line duty cycle. What is it -- 40 percent? I appeal to your
14 scientific integrity, sir.

15 Mr. Cooper, I'm almost talked out. I don't have much
16 more to say except I have noticed that you, sir, have been
17 struggling today with the incredible mound of figures that have
18 been in front of you and I want to remind you of some things that
19 didn't get by me and really I don't think got by you, some sort
20 of slants we got today -- that point that Mr. Woliver raised
21 about scheduling drywell pump releases during the time the
22 schools are closed and the lawyers saying there are going to be
23 staggering costs in delaying the plant. They didn't want to
24 mention that with more than 30 percent overcapacity in this area
25 already, whenever Zimmer shuts down, those revenues could be



POOR ORIGINAL 941

1 made by selling electricity from other plants.

2 I am not saying I am an expert in nuclear power, but
3 I know you. I have seen you question statistics in the hearing.
4 You and I know the way things can be juggled. I want to remind
5 you that by no means are the Applicants, those nice educated
6 people, above any kind of juggling for money. We all like money.

7 I guess I am about done. I am about to collapse. I
8 took the trouble and great embarrassment to address you all
9 personally. I know what it is like, you must travel all over
10 the place, and how important your jobs are. But I want to
11 remind you that there are people like me, and the other 100 out
12 there, who pay attention to you personally, individually, and
13 pay attention to you. I noticed some things about your
14 personality, your individuality, and I want you to know your
15 job means something to all of us, and that people are keeping
16 track.

17 The politics are becoming all right for the denial
18 of a license. I know that it's the worst thing that could
19 happen if you guys ever denied a license because whatever
20 grounds you used people could pick up on that and try to shut
21 down the other ones. It would be an incredible precedent. But
22 right after Harrisburg you guys could do it once. Don't worry
23 about massive shutdowns right away. These people can clog up
24 the courts for years trying to have people like Leah Kosik, coming
25 up with a \$13 budget, trying to challenge nuclear power plants.

302 344

~~251~~ ~~208~~

1 So don't worry. Shut one down. My God, you could set a
2 precedent for being a government agency not accused of having
3 revolving door policies, being pawns, toads and sluggards.

4 I appeal to you. I don't mean to insult you. I am
5 playing to everybody a little bit, but I want to remind you all
6 of your job and appeal to your integrity.

7 I have read about, like in Minnesota, people were
8 dismantling power lines. If this thing goes on long enough, we
9 start to be accountable to our own citizenry. There is an
10 incitation to civil disobedience that comes from a certain
11 level of disregard for a widely perceived wrong. And I appeal
12 to your humanity, and appeal to your strength to stay by your
13 job.

14 Thank you.

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POOR ORIGINAL

302 345 

CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Berkott Fichter.

MS. FICHTER: Before I speak, I would like to ask everyone, especially Mr. Barth -- Mr. Barth, are you listening, sir?

Well, if you don't want us to applaud, why don't you listen and we might not applaud.

MR. BARTH: Mr. Chairman, will you direct the person who makes a public appearance to 10 CFR 2715, they are making a public statement and are not here to argue.

I would appreciate some modicum of decorum.

MS. FICHTER: I didn't ask you to argue. I want to speak to the irresponsible use of radioactive substances. Years ago they had fluoroscopes in shoe stores and children played with them as they looked at the bones in their feet. As the knowledge of radiation grew, they eliminated the fluoroscopes in the shoe stores.

For years they placed vans on the streets and x-rayed the population for TB. As the knowledge of radiation grew, they eliminated the x-ray vans.

They used to allow pregnant women to be x-rayed. In fact, my older sister was very ill and was x-rayed frequently. When my mother was pregnant with me, they allowed her to sit in the room with my sister during the x-ray. By the time my mother was pregnant with my younger brother and sister, they no longer allowed her to sit in the x-ray

POOR ORIGINAL

DB2

1 room. I hope I am okay. They had become aware of the
2 dangers of radiation to the fetus.

3 When my sister was nine years old, my parents
4 received a letter from the head of the Radiology of Cincinnati
5 Childrens Hospital listing the amount of diagnostic x-rays
6 she had received. The letter stated that my sister should
7 have no more x-rays unless her life was dependent upon it.
8 My sister is now 25 years old, and three doctors have told
9 her that she should never consider having children because
10 they would likely be deformed because of the x-rays she has
11 had.

12 In the time interval since the last meeting of this
13 NRC group, my uncle has called us. He lives in Washington,
14 D.C. He is dying from cancer of the liver. He has two large
15 extremely radioactive growths on his liver. Some years ago he
16 was given a highly radioactive substance called Thorotrast.
17 We have done some research on Thorotrast and I would like
18 to read a little about it.

19 Thorium dioxide. Colloidal solutions of thorium
20 dioxide have been used as x-ray contrast media for examination
21 of the liver and spleen, for arterias and occasionally for
22 outlining the cerebral ventri les. Its elimination is very
23 slow and incomplete. Its radioactive half life is 1.41
24 times 10 to the 10th year. I think that is a billion years.
25 This accumulation is dangerous and there is strong evidence
to suggest that the ensuing prolonged exposure to its

POOR ORIGINAL

B-3

1 radiation can be a contributing factor in the development
 2 of malignant diseases, many years after its administration.
 3 Of 1,100 patients given thorium dioxide -- some were given it,
 4 but they have this test -- of 1,107 patients given thorium
 5 dioxide, between 1930 and 1952, primarily for the radiologic
 6 visualization of blood vessels, 700 had died and 408
 7 were alive up to the end of 1961. It was considered that
 8 the use of thorium dioxide was never justified in patients
 9 with a life expectancy of more than two years. The doctors
 10 told my uncle that he may be the last one alive with this
 11 Thorotrast. Evidently several thousands of people have been
 12 experimented on with this Thorotrast and since died or are
 13 dying.

14 Often when the Gas and Electric meets with anti-
 15 nuclear groups at hearings and meetings, they bring forth
 16 a radiologist who proceeds to tell the public that he has
 17 handled radioactive materials for 30 years and it didn't
 18 hurt him, and he says other things like that. My mother
 19 approached one such radiologist who had testified for the
 20 Gas and Electric that radiation hadn't hurt him for 30 years.
 21 She told him about my uncle and he knew immediately that my
 22 uncle had been given Thorotrast. My mother questioned him
 23 as to why, with his knowledge of this dangerous radioactive
 24 substance, and what had been done to many patients, would he
 25 play down the dangers of radioactivity to the unknowledgeable
 public. He replied, and I quote "The public can read

1 about Thorotrast; it is all in the records.

2 This was a crass statement, because the public has
3 no knowledge of Thorotrast, nor many other proven extremely
4 dangerous radioactive experiments and projects. Even four
5 M.D.s I asked had no knowledge of Thorotrast. This is just
6 another example of the public getting doses of radiation and
7 not realizing the results until years later.

8 I would also like to speak about the elementary
9 school situation. My sister has attended the elementary school.
10 My sister also lives on our farm which is five miles from
11 the Zimmer plant. They released balloons from the plant that
12 went in the direction towards our farm. My sister weighs
13 65 pounds and she gets unpasteurized milk from our milk cows,
14 vegetables from our garden, meat from our steers, water from
15 our roof, honey from our bees, wool for clothing from our
16 sheep and she breathes air hovering over our farm. The Gas
17 and Electric witnesses have been telling us for days, for
18 two days, glibly about the radiation children are going to
19 get. My sister, Morgan, is going to get it, and I see no
20 indication that these men have any conscience. They are
21 interested in money, not in children. I have doubts if they
22 would even be concerned if their own children were involved.

23 Why are there no women or mothers involved in
24 these decisions? You are playing a game with the lives of
25 our children. Mr. Barth acts like it is a game of one-upmanship

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POOR ORIGINAL

DB5

1 rather than the lives and cancer. A number of years ago
 2 in a mining town in Wales, a huge pile of slag avalanched on
 3 top of a school building. It killed every child in the school.
 4 This consisted of a whole generation of the children in that
 5 town. Only one child survived and that child was home sick
 6 from school. The reports of the catastrophic accident said that
 7 several townspeople had gone to the mine owners and expressed
 8 a fear that the slag might go over onto the school. Their
 9 fears were not heeded and all of the children died.

10 I am wondering if the townspeople considered the
 11 mine owners as "experts". Did they say "They are smart,
 12 they know what they are doing?" Did they include the children
 13 in their cost-benefits? How did it happen that some of
 14 the children were those of the mine owners? Was there a
 15 linear theory and a threshold theory involved with these
 16 children?

17 I would like also to speak to the idea that more and
 18 more doctors and medical students are recognizing the dangers
 19 of radiation and more of them are speaking to the danger.
 20 103 medical students in one class presented their objections
 21 to the National Regulatory Commission. I would like to read
 22 some statements made by Dr. Arthur Sakler, who is the
 23 international publisher of the Medical Tribune from the June
 24 20, 1979 issue.

25 CHAIRMAN BECHLOFFER: Ms. Fichter, are you fairly close
 to the end? Because you have had ten minutes all lady.

302 350

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POOR ORIGINAL

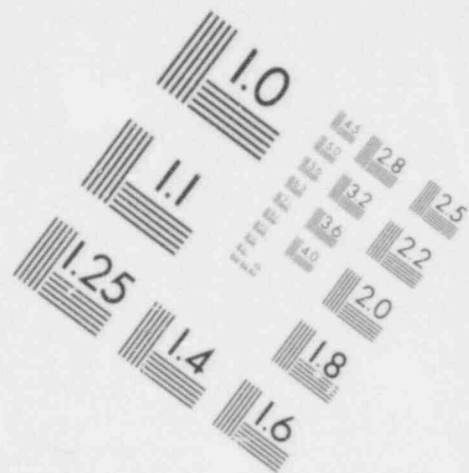
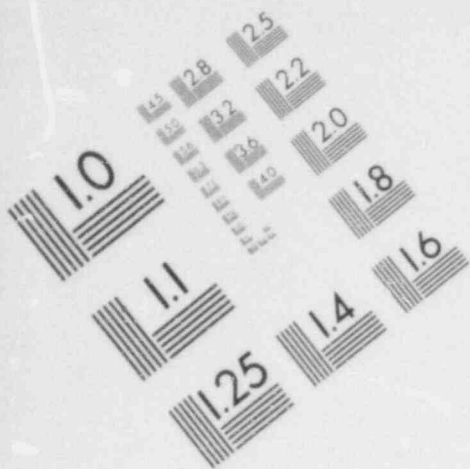
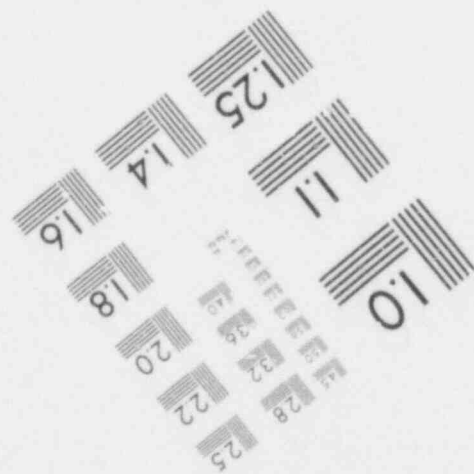
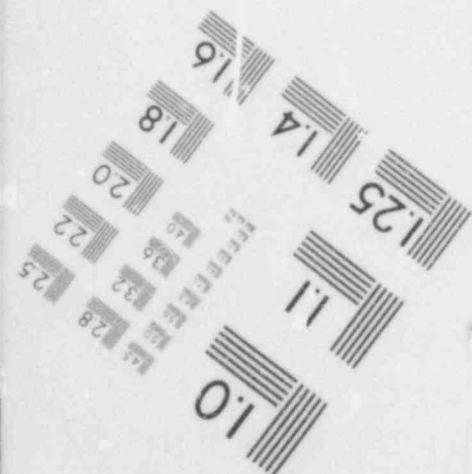
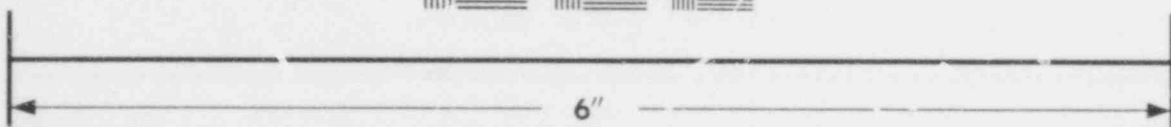


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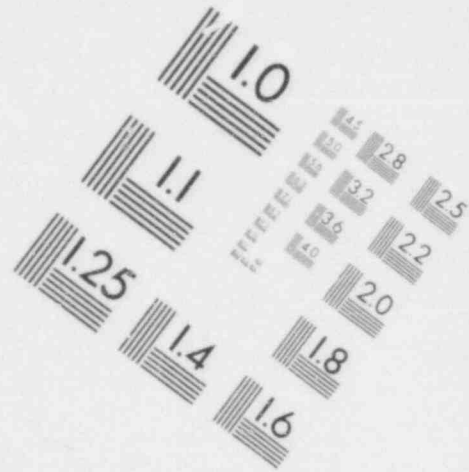
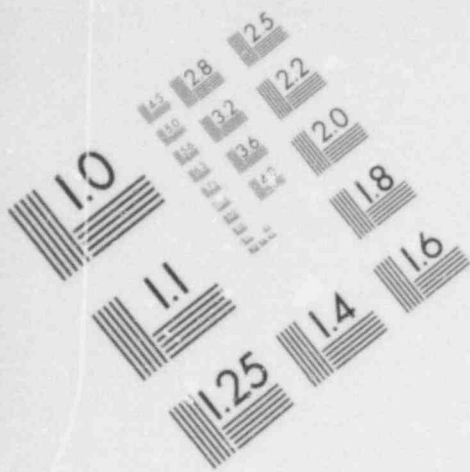
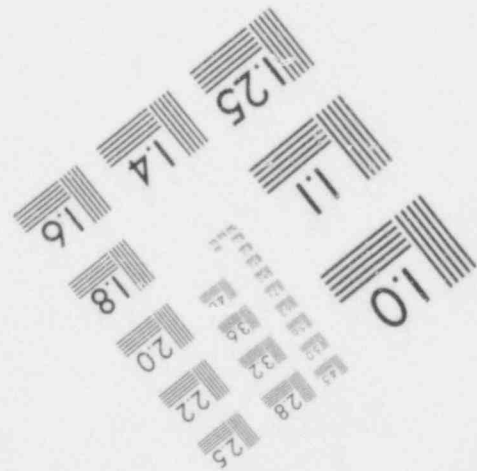
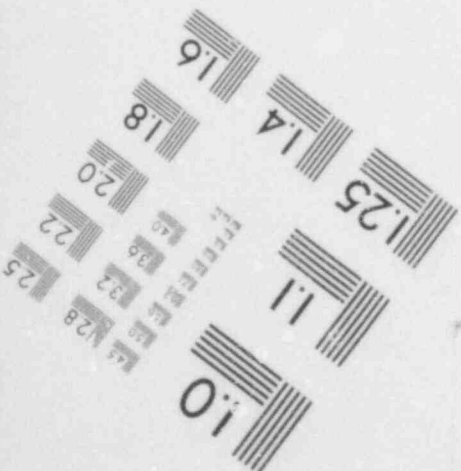
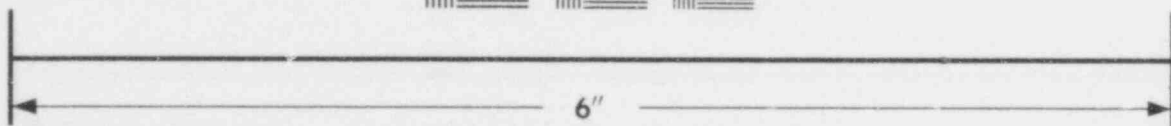


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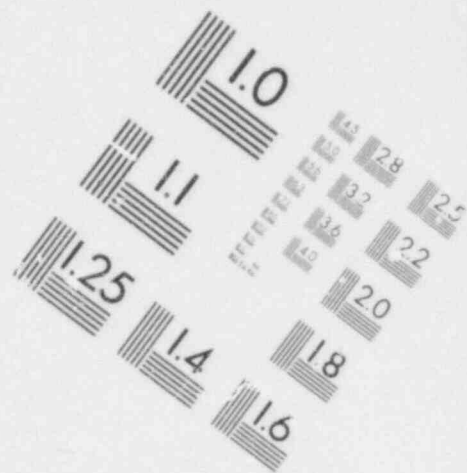
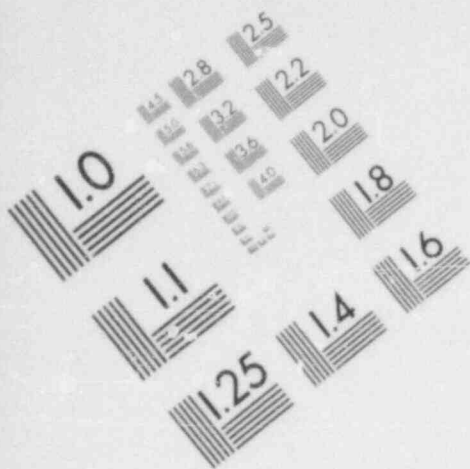
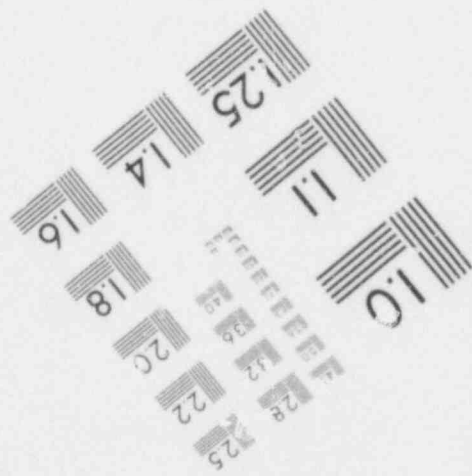
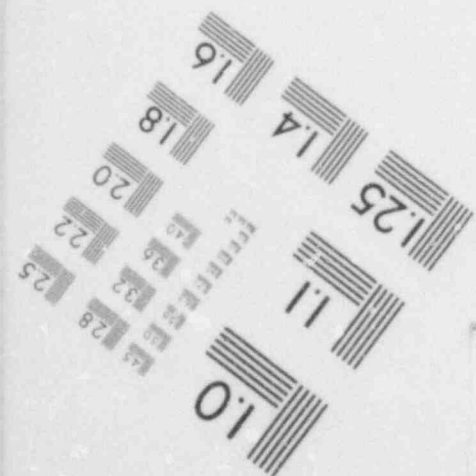
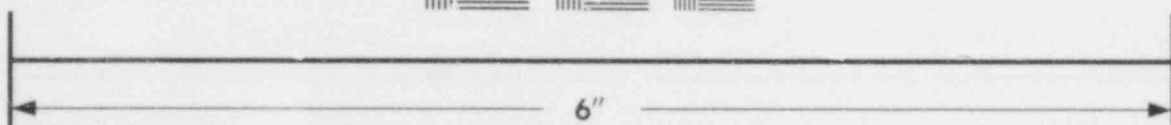


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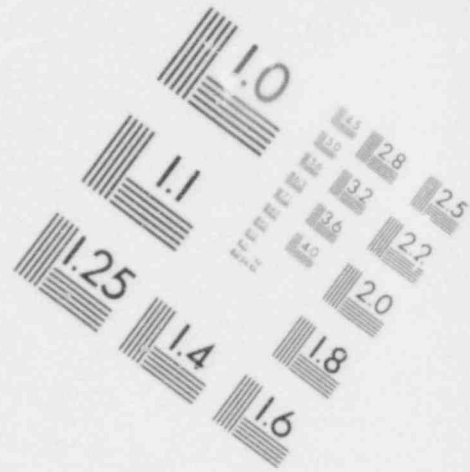
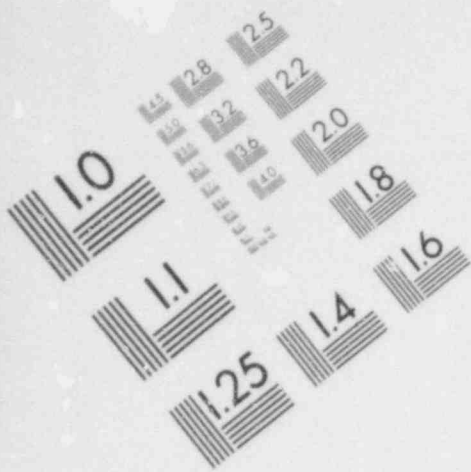
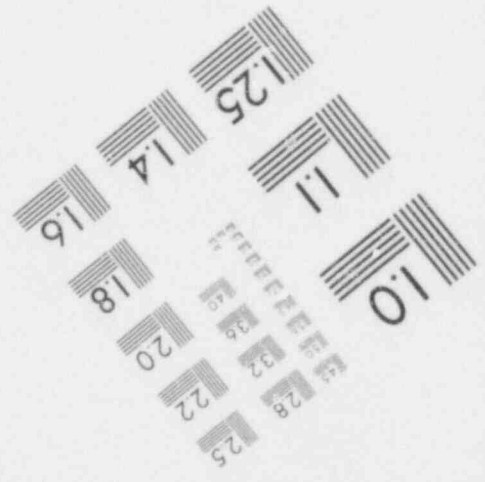
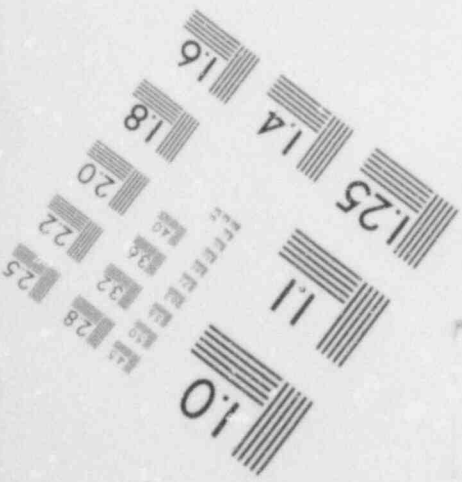
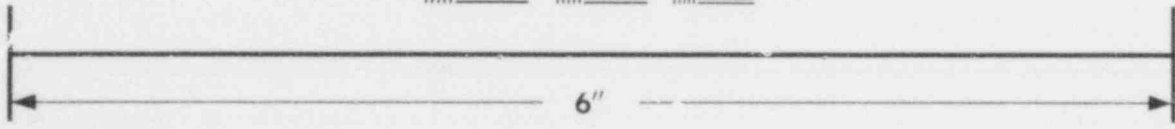


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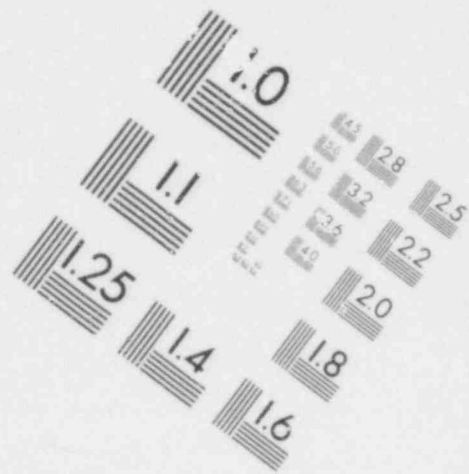
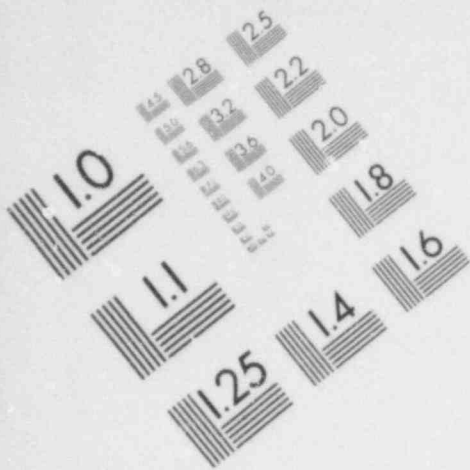
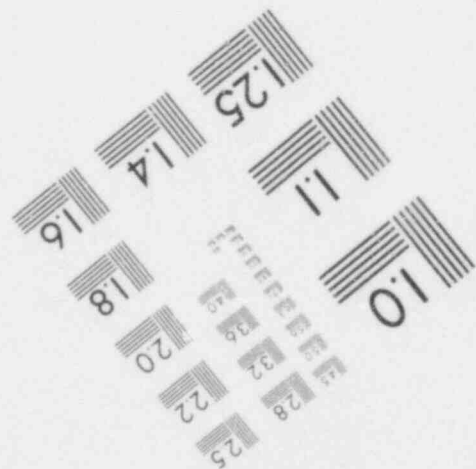
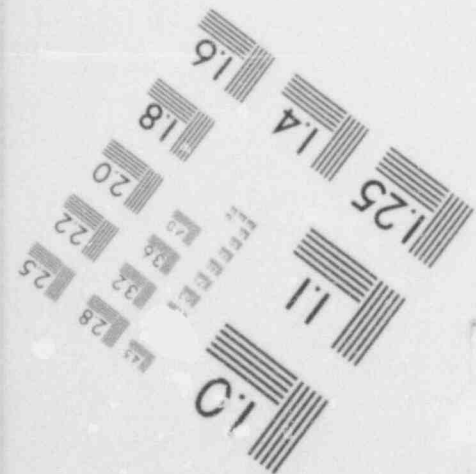
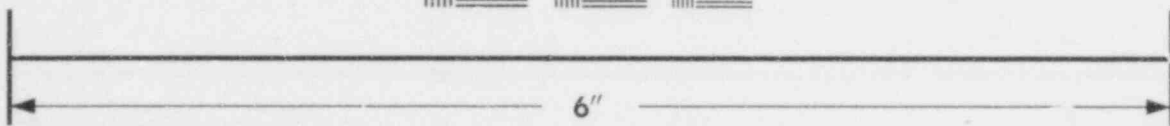
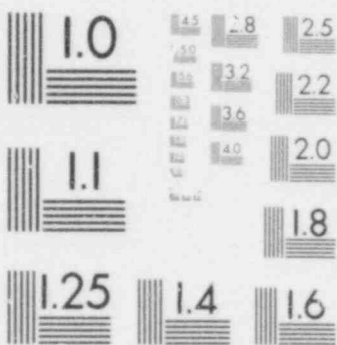


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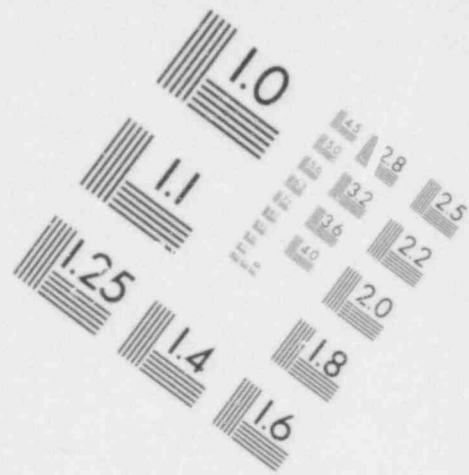
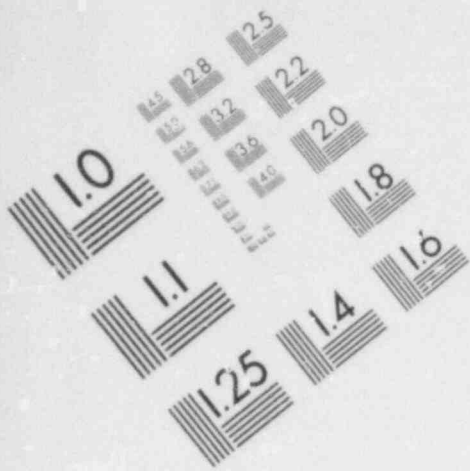
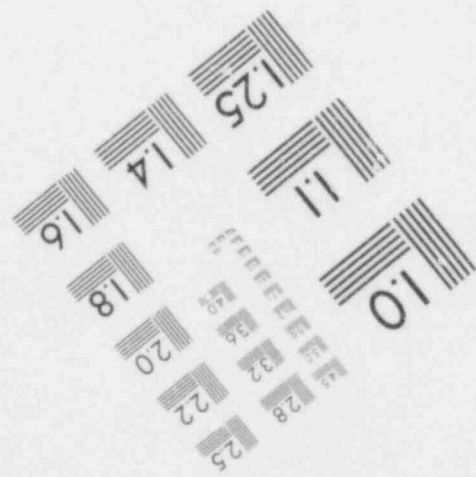
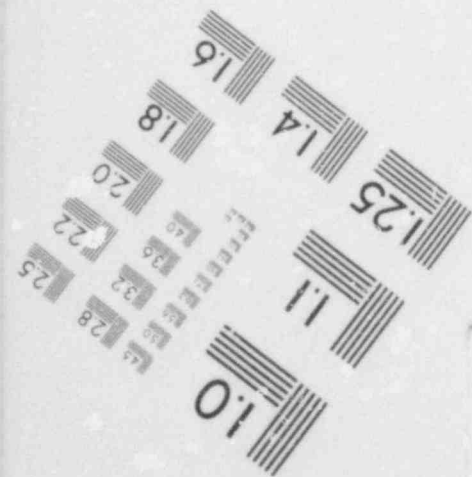
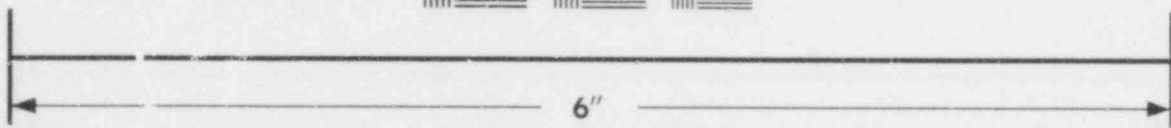


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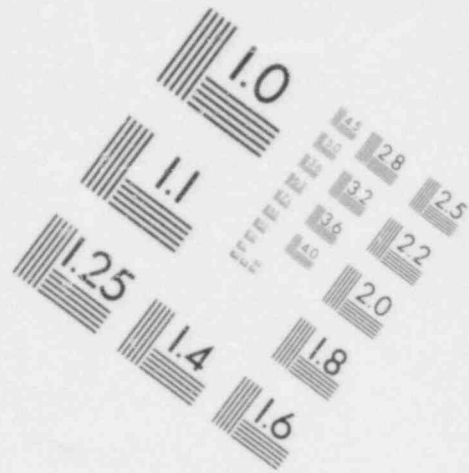
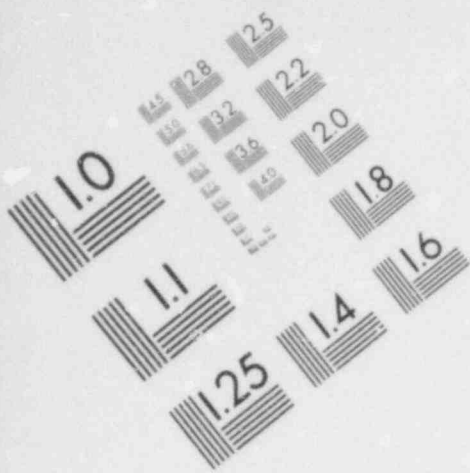
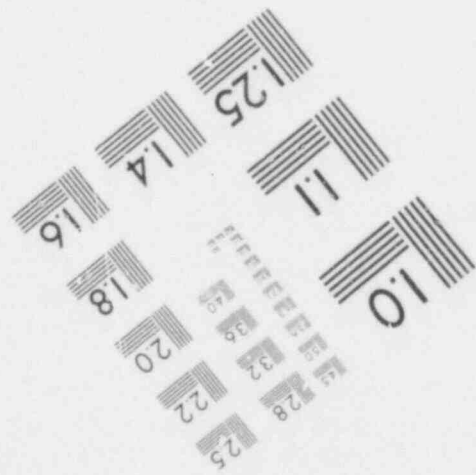
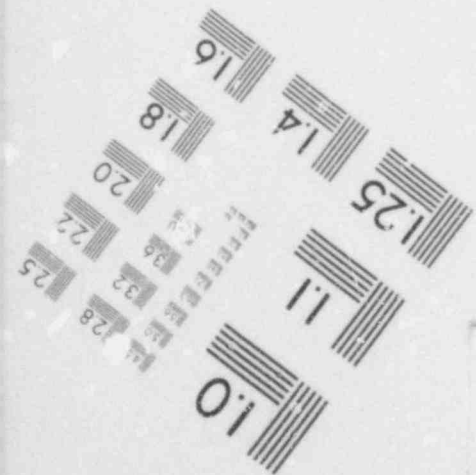
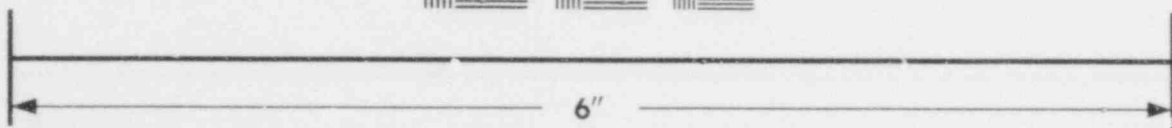


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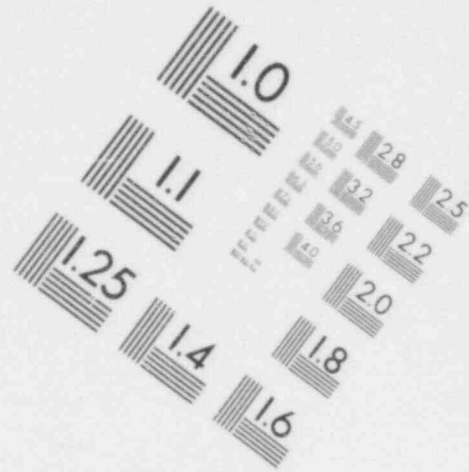
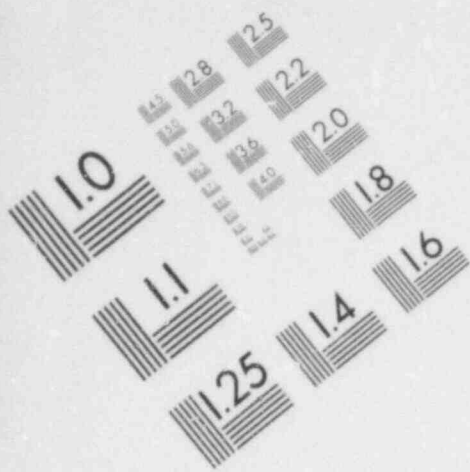
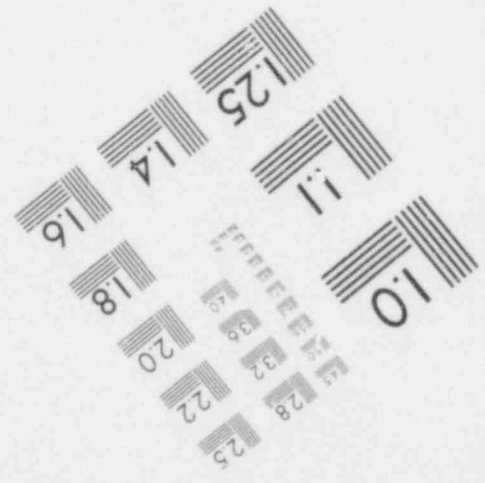
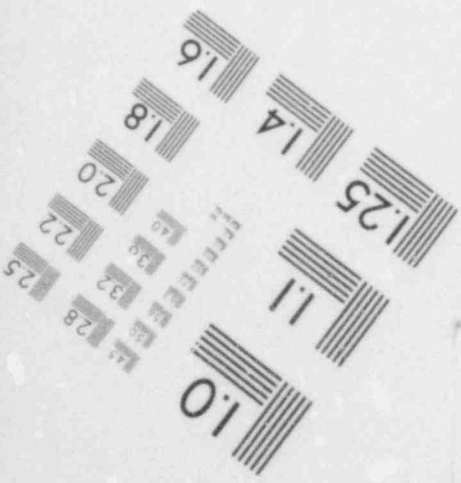
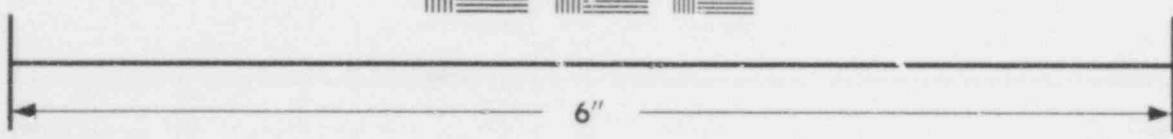
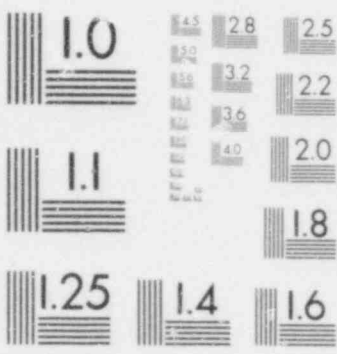


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



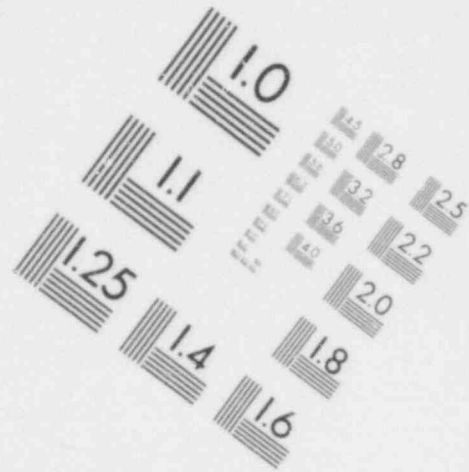
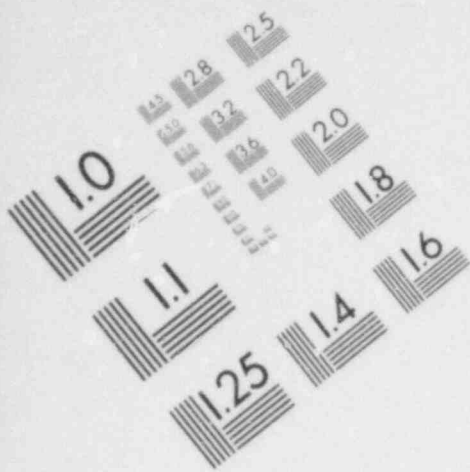
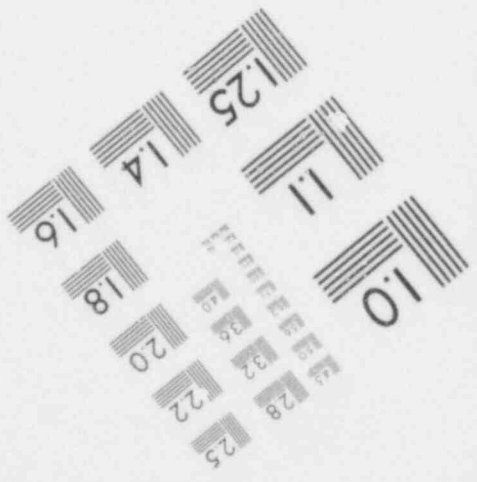
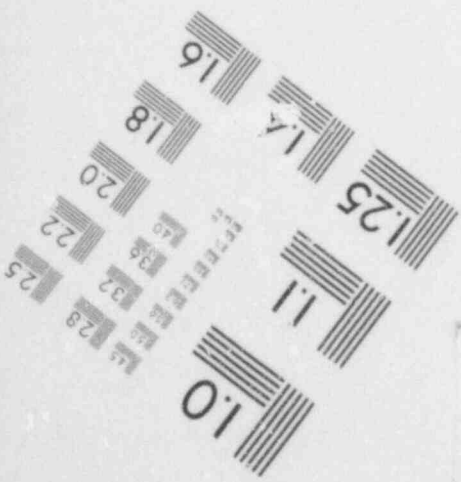
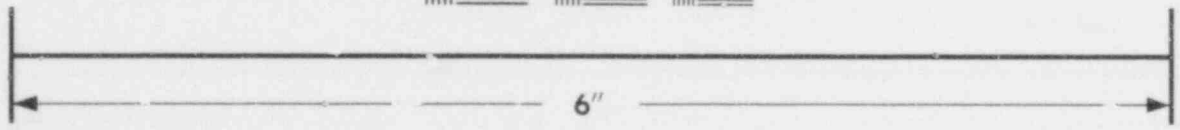
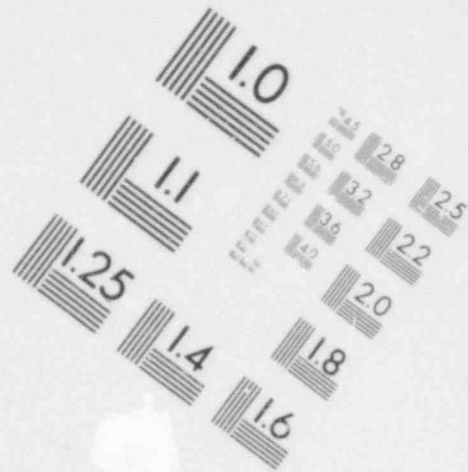
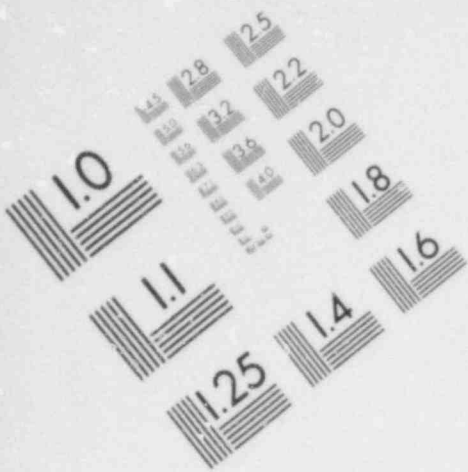
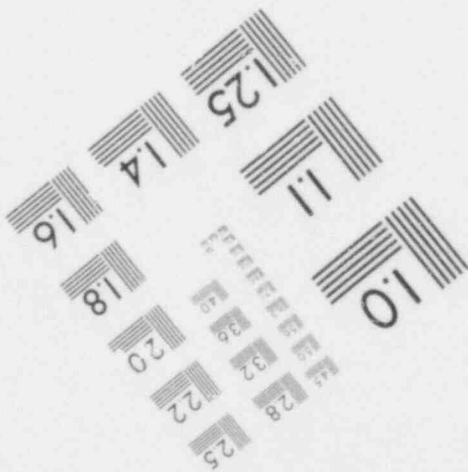
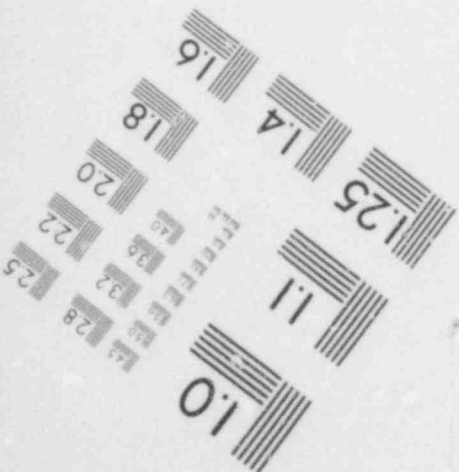
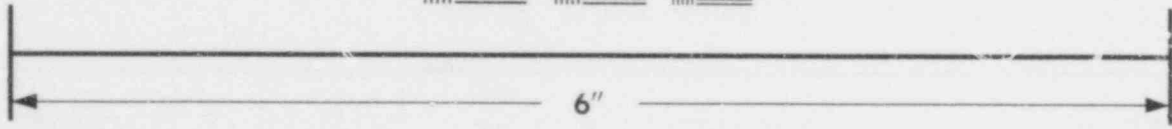
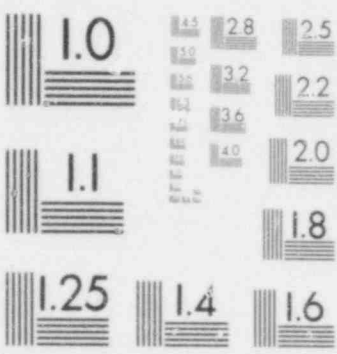


IMAGE EVALUATION
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**IMAGE EVALUATION
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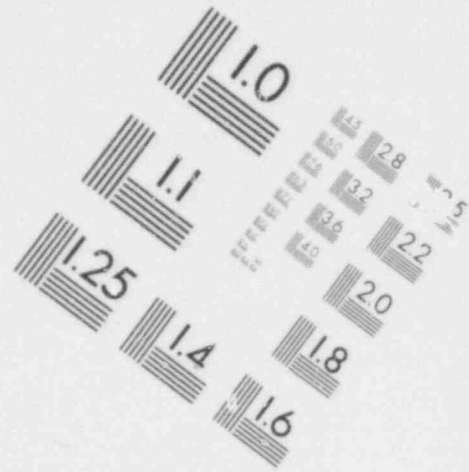
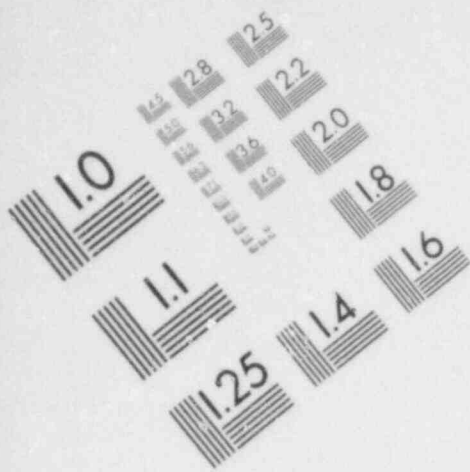
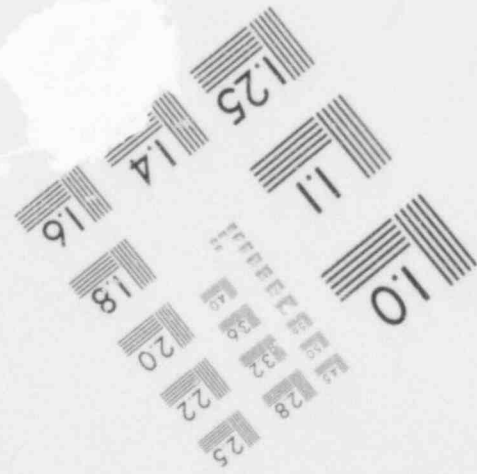
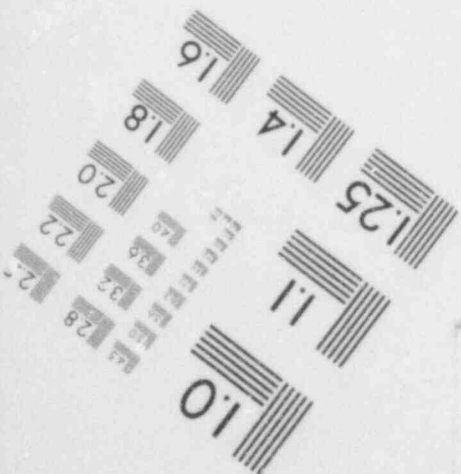
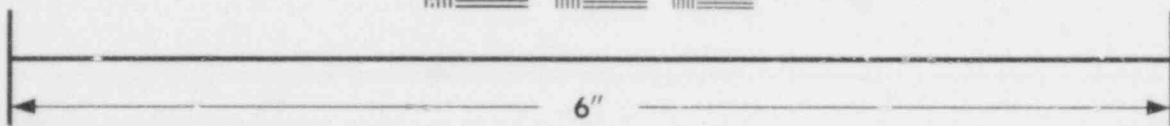


IMAGE EVALUATION
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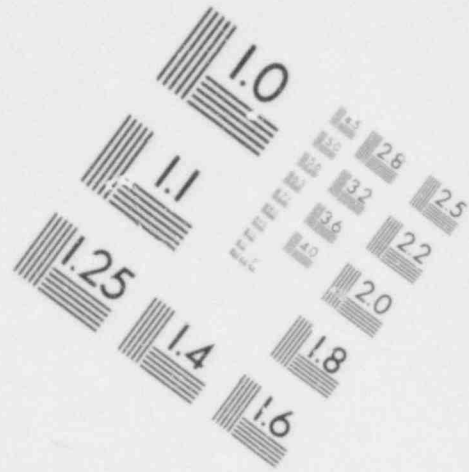
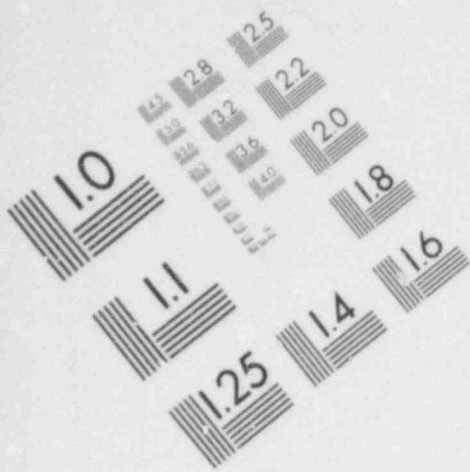
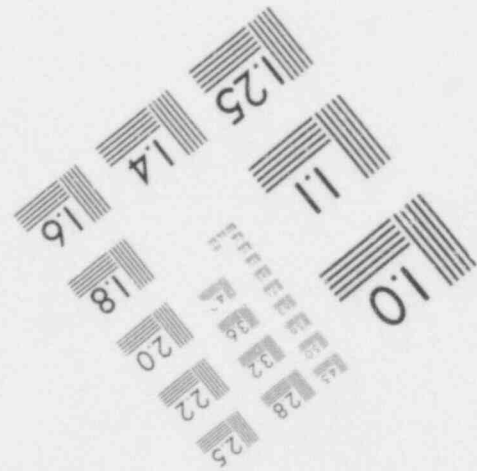
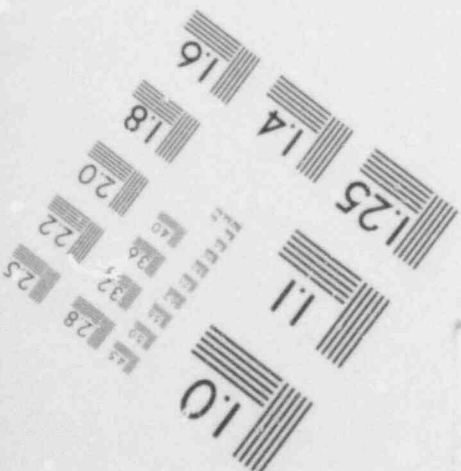
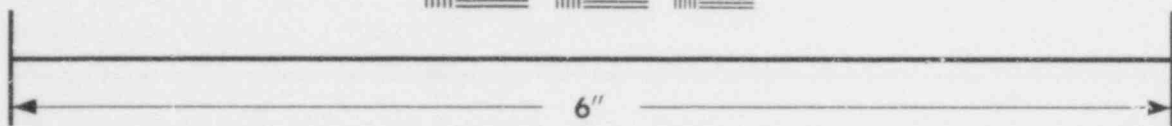


IMAGE EVALUATION
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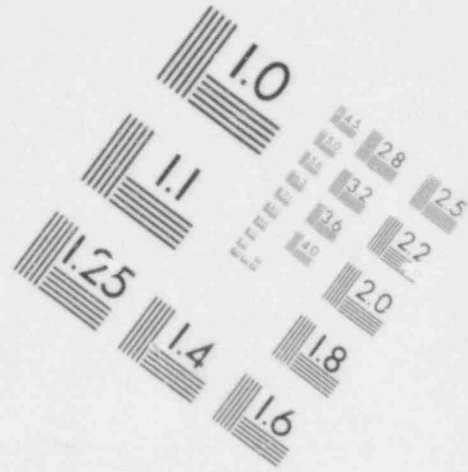
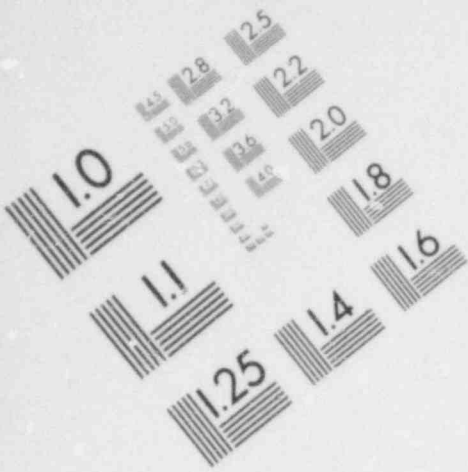
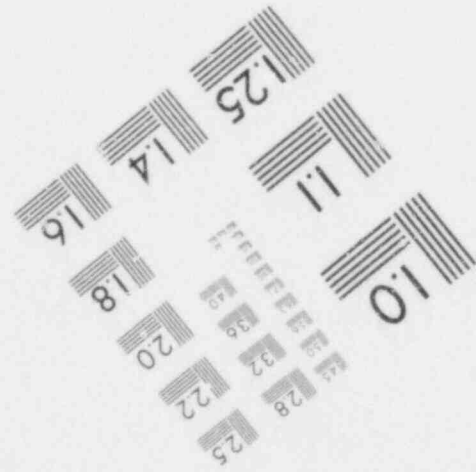
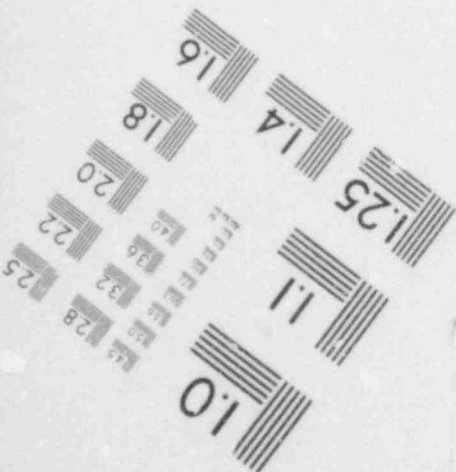
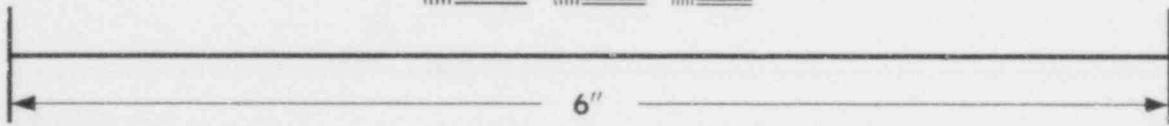
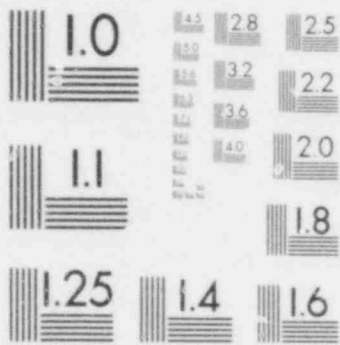


IMAGE EVALUATION
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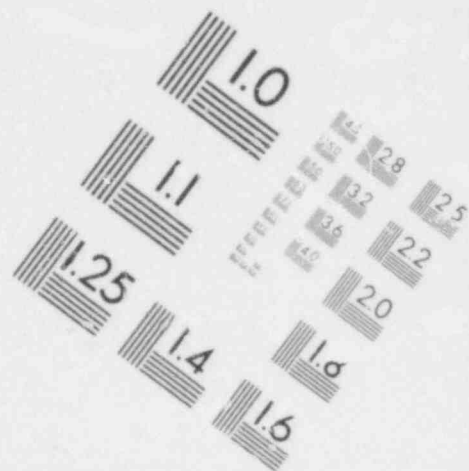
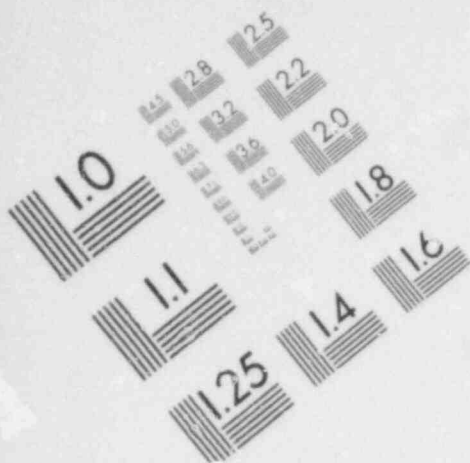
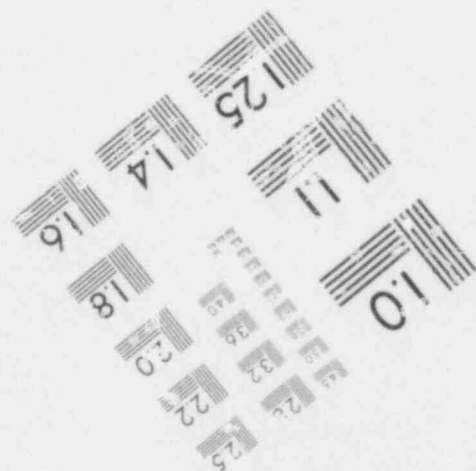
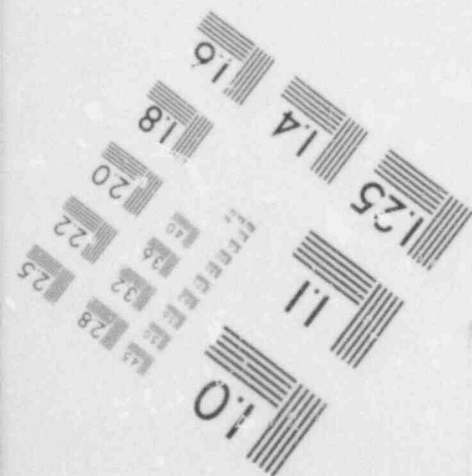
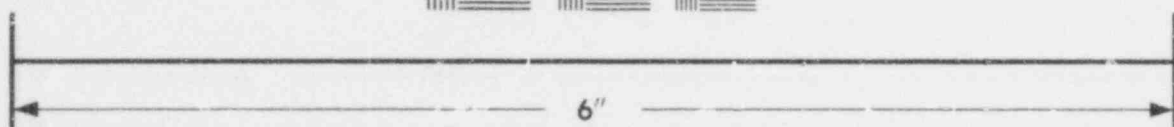


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



DB6

1 MS. FICHTER: Yes, I am. I do not care how minor
2 these have been or whether or not they are called, quote
3 reportable unquote occurrences. I do not know if many or most
4 such reportable occurrences have related to doctors or drugs.
5 We would have heard of them long ago. The question arises
6 where were the newspapers and where were the investigative
7 reporters before the nightmarish specter of the Three Mile
8 Island nuclear plant which filled the headlines. I can not
9 understand how one can build an atomic energy plant on or
10 near a geological fault line which can compound any
11 catastrophe of a significant quake. Yet government regulatory
12 action and government efforts to assure safe disposal of
13 nuclear wastes without which mankind can not safely obtain
14 the benefits of nuclear power have been conspicuous by their
15 failure.

16 He goes on to say more. But since I have no more time,
17 I would like to say I agree with the fellow who said we
18 should turn off our lights, like on a Sunday, to save energy
19 for 50 minutes. I think we should turn to that instead of
20 building or going ahead and allowing nuclear power plants
21 to be built.

22 Thank you.

23 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Jerry Poffenberger.

24 MR. POFFENBERGER: Good evening. My name is Jerry
25 Poffenberger. I am currently a student at Chase College of

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DB7 1 Law. I am a member of the Zimmer community and a member
 2 of CARE. My purpose here this evening is to give
 3 support to the anti-nuclear forces in the hopes of denying
 4 the licensing of Zimmer. The citizens of our community have
 5 never been asked by means of the ballot box or in any other
 6 capacity to give support or non-support to this technical
 7 monstrosity called Zimmer.

8 As these hearings have displayed, the experts
 9 can not agree as to the environmental impact that Zimmer
 10 would have on a short-term or long-term basis. Yet you are
 11 being asked to license it.

12 On June 3, 1979 I participated in the largest peacetime
 13 protest to date against Zimmer nuclear power plant in Moscow.
 14 After the walk was over, and all of the speeches were heard,
 15 with ahundred others or so I stood by to lend support to
 16 those dedicated people who were physically arrested for their
 17 beliefs and peaceful actions.

18 During this time I stood next to a man who described
 19 himself as just an observer. And he told me that he was
 20 currently a plant supervisor at Zimmer. Ironically he said
 21 to me and I later confirmed he held a similar position to
 22 that of the actor Jack Lemmon in the controversial movie "China
 23 Syndrome." This was indeed a unique experience, because
 24 for the first time I could speak to a knowledgeable individual,
 25 not in an expensive newspaper ad or a public consultant
 from CG&E.

POOR ORIGINAL

303-002

~~281~~ 294

DB8 1 In my discussion with him, he said he was forced
2 by means of his position with CG&E not to oppose Zimmer and
3 confirmed that he know Zimmer inside and out and said that he
4 had several reservations concerning this licensing. He
5 explained that the plant was not exempt from having catastrophic
6 accidents.

7 Being inquisitive, I continued to ask questions.
8 However, I called someone over to witness the conversation.
9 I have been known to carry tape recording equipment before.
10 However, I didn't expect this unexpected event. In ending
11 the conversation, I asked this gentleman a very pertinent and
12 a single question: To the best of your knowledge, is this
13 nuclear plantsafe? In a soft yet determined voice he said:
14 "I hope, but I just don't know."

15 Thank you.

16 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ms. Marjorie Sauer.

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MS. SAUER: My name is Marjorie Sauer, and I'm a resident of Point Pleasant; that's about three miles from Zimmer. I have lived there for over 20 years, and I've always considered it a very nice little town.

But recently I've been hearing a lot of talk. The things that I have been hearing doesn't make me feel very good.

One person who has said that he has worked on many construction jobs, but he has never worked on a construction job that is as ratty -- that is as poorly constructed as Zimmer.

Another person has said that as soon as his job is done at Zimmer he intends to get his family and himself on a bus and get as far as -- as far away as possible before the plant opens or the plant has the fuel in it.

I also heard that they're going to start it and then fix it after they find out where the trouble is. All of these things upset me very much. Also, the workers have been warned that talk away from the plant will get them fired. I can understand this, but there has been very, very much talk.

I realize that this is all hearsay, and I realize also that where there's smoke there's fire, and I consider that I live much too close to the fire for comfort, but this kind of talk -- this kind of talk really frightens and confuses me very much, and it doesn't confuse or frighten me

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2 anymore than the things I see and hear at meetings that I
3 have attended since I have become a member of SAC:

4 I have seen people in very important positions
5 that are more worried -- this is at meetings -- about what
6 the public will think of them in doing their job. Politicians
7 have made promises and viewed the NRC that is supposed to
8 be protecting us -- yet you have licensed every plant and
9 you will probably license this one.

10 It's horrifying to me that men in important positions
11 in construction jobs and sites would push to get the job
12 done in order to save money, in order to -- something as
13 important as a nuclear plant.

14 I can understand this may be a building that
15 might collapse and kill a few people, but a nuclear plant
16 that could kill so many people -- it's horrible that men
17 in important positions like yours would license it simply
18 because a lot of money has been spent on it.

19 I guess you feel we can't afford to waste out
20 money, but we can afford to waste our lives and the lives of
21 our children.

22 I only have one more thing to say. I didn't find
23 this until recently. Mr. Barth, this is to you; I have
24 been watching you have a couple of days, and I would like
25 to congratulate you on your superb acting ability, your
agitation and anguish. It amazes me with the fact that I'm

POOR ORIGINAL

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1 sure that you know how this hearing is going to turn out.

2 And I would like to say that ZAC is planning
3 entertainment in the future to raise money; I would like you
4 to donate some of your time to our cause --

5 (Laughter)

6 -- because I feel that it's a very good cause.

7 Thank you very much.

8 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Mrs. Marge Gilman.

9 (No response.)

10 Mrs. Nancy Mosolf.

11 MS. MOSOLF: My name is Nancy Mosolf. I've lived
12 five miles from the Zimmer plant. I was recently appalled
13 to learn from an administration that supposedly advocates
14 human dignity and rights for all and from these NRC hearings
15 that I am expendable. My life and the lives of thousands
16 of United States citizens living near nuclear plants are
17 in jeopardy.

18 In order to satisfy the whims of a soft spoiled
19 American public, a public that has been brainwashed into thinking
20 that it needs every convenience; this in my opinion is
21 immoral.

22 Our lives are also in jeopardy because of the
23 greed for power and money of the oil companies and the
24 utilities.

25 This is also immoral. The quality of life in

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303 006

vid4 1 this country is no longer governed by humanity;
2 it is governed by the almighty dollar and the almighty dollar
3 advertising.

4 This is insatiable. When other Americans look
5 to the future, most of them think of security and freedom; I
6 look to the future with fear, fear of increased incidence of
7 cancer and mutation from the low level emissions daily of the
8 odorless, tasteless and colorless monster.

9 The nuclear industry has unjustly down played the
10 effects of low level emissions near nuclear power plants because
11 they knew the American public would be outraged. This on their
12 part is immoral.

13 And one other feature is nuclear proliferation
14 continuing; humanity will be controlled by an unpredictable
15 and uncontrollable radioactive waste.

16 The anarchy of Hitler will seem as child's play
17 in contrast -- in contrast to the destructivewaste. I can
18 challenge you, the representatives of the NRC, to look
19 beyond the dubious short term gains of nuclear power, to
20 free yourselves from the money game, to realize the unethical
21 powers that you have assumed in classifying a whole people
22 as expendable and to consider the only just course for every
23 citizen in this country and that is nuclear moratorium.

24 Thank you.

25 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mrs. Debbie Gilmore.

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1 MS. GILMORE: My name is Debbie Gilmore, and I
2 am also a member of EAC, Finney Area Citizens.

3 35 years ago there was a lot of excitement concernin
4 nuclear energy.

5 It seemed then that finally we had found a
6 solution to the ever-increasing demand for energy; however,
7 in this excitement many things were overlooked, postponed
8 or just weren't known. We still face the same problems.
9 Many problems are overlooked or ignored by the electric and
10 construction companies such as the Welling controversy
11 we've been hearing so much about or the fact that radioactive
12 materials will be emitted into the air and the Ohio River.

13 We are still procrastinating about the important
14 problem of nuclear waste disposal.

15 The general attitude of "we'll cross that bridge
16 when we come to it" is taken when -- because there is no
17 safe disposal.

18 Much is still unknown about this unstable energy
19 source. If it were known, there would not have been over
20 2800 reportable occurrences in 1978 alone.

21 Little is still known about how much radiation
22 or what length of exposure is safe for humans. Even now there
23 is controversy concerning the present permissible annual
24 radiation exposure. HEW Secretary Califano stated that
25 low level radiation has been found to be twice as harmful as

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1 believed to be before.

2 Any amount of radiation is harmful, so why subject
3 the community to unnecessary risks.

4 The risks are unnecessary since there are alternati...
5 to the energy problem that are not harmful. There are
6 many forms of solar energy besides solar collectors; one
7 example would be turning wastes such as sewage and garbage
8 into methane gas. This is a completely recyclable source of
9 energy and will not run out as long as there are humans.

10 This is just one idea to replace nuclear power
11 plants.

12 Zimmer at this time is not needed since CG & E
13 had an excess capacity of 34 percent last year. So the time
14 required to convert the plant to something other than nuclear
15 would not affect the public demand, and since we are currently
16 paying for Zimmer through our electric bills, CG & E will
17 not suffer much either.

18 CG & E, however, does claim that it would cost
19 \$10,000 a day to the consumers for each day delaying in the
20 hearings has caused the opening of Zimmer.

21 A precedent should be set at these hearings; we
22 should admit we were wrong about nuclear energy, but the
23 problems far surpass the benefits. The license to Zimmer
24 as a nuclear power plant should be denied, and the way
25 cleared to start the conversion from a nuclear to another
safer type of energy producing plant.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: Since we have reached the time we would close the meeting, since we started about 10 minutes late, we'll go until about 10 after 9:00 when we -- I think the building guards will want to close up then. The building is only reserved, theoretically until 9:00 o'clock, but perhaps one or two more at the most.

Mrs. Pauline Kinney?

(No response.)

Mrs. Janice Block.

(No response.)

Mr. Peter Seidel.

MR. SEIDEL: My name is Peter Seidel. I'm an architect and a resident of Cincinnati, and I'd like to talk very briefly about two things.

First, I don't think it's worth it -- what we get for the risks that we take. There are acceptable alternatives; one is conservation.

As an architect, I'm very interested in energy conservation, and I've just designed some condominiums that will be heated for about \$125 or \$250 a year.

We now have some energy standards, but they're only a fraction for single family houses of what they can be.

We can drastically reduce our energy consumption.

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david3

1 And another thing is we can accept some
2 discomfort.

3 I don't find that I have to live at 72.5 degrees
4 year round; we now have our house at 65 in the winter; I
5 don't find it bad. I don't find it bad living in an un-
6 airconditioned house up to 80 degrees in the summer. I will
7 cope with it. I think it's fair. You know, I think there
8 are other things that are worth it. I think if the citizens
9 of Cincinnati had to pay \$10,000 a day to keep the plant
10 closed it would be worth it.

11 Now, when I look back at the growth of electrical
12 energy, it's doubled. Until recently it's been doubling
13 about every seven years, which means it quadruples in 14 --
14 or it has been quadrupling in 14 years. It doesn't anymore.
15 And I saw some figures on the world trade center, and I
16 traced it back to past electrical consumption in the United
17 States and it alone consumes about as much as the whole
18 United States did with street cars, et cetera, in 1920.
19 Throw in Alaska and Hawaii.

20 I look back as a child and found I didn't
21 live so bad; I don't see why I've got to have something
22 like this nuclear plant. It just isn't worth it.

23 Now, the other is the credibility of CG & E and
24 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I have lived -- I'm
25 talking specifically about CG & E. I don't know about other

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1 utilities except from past experience. I grew up living
2 in a house much of the time with an uncle of mine who
3 was a vice president of Wisconsin Public Service Company. He
4 was an extremely conscientious man; I always thought of
5 his company as considering itself being a public utility and
6 wanting to provide good service to people.

7 I've lived in several other -- worked as an
8 architect in several other -- other areas of the country,
9 and I've found that the public -- the electric companies and
10 gas companies and so on cooperated, were helpful, and so on.
11 Then I came to Cincinnati. The first thing I did is I
12 telephoned to get the meter put in in my name. I got a
13 telephone call that said, "All lines are busy at this moment.
14 Call back another time."

15 Well, I felt it must be very busy. I kept calling
16 back other times and other times continually getting the
17 same message.

18 Once I just sat and waited for about 20 minutes
19 and did get through and did get the service put into my name.
20 Then later as an architect, I found I had to go to the
21 same process, using up hours and hours of my time to get
22 on the phone to CG & E.

23 Well, recently this has been connected, but I
24 found this type of cooperation rather difficult.

25 Now, on a building -- when you want to get electric

POOR ORIGINAL

1 service put into the building, you generally get people
2 in the electric company that will work with you and try
3 to get this put in in some way that works out aesthetically
4 satisfactory, safely, and functions well.

5 I have found in my experience in Cincinnati -- and
6 I've heard some other architects give me the same indication --
7 that you design your building and then CG & E comes and
8 puts the electricity and hangs it on the front of it
9 wherever they like.

10 And I've seen terrible things around Cincinnati, so
11 I've just found that it's a very uncooperative company,
12 in particular.

13 I remember back at some early hearings with
14 CG & E and some testimony and the city counselor was
15 a Richard Webb who was here; Richard Webb, who was a
16 young nuclear engineer who got his doctor's degree on the
17 safety of nuclear plants, and he had great reservations
18 about nuclear plants and he said some of the accidents that
19 can happen are the kinds of accidents that haven't been
20 designed for. They're not the kind of accidents that are
21 written up in the Rasmussen report. Something else is likely
22 to happen.

23 He'd also worked in these plants and was very
24 concerned about the lax security control, about many things
25 and he had actually turned -- he had become a nuclear

POOR ORIGINAL

1 engineer because he thought it was the answer to our
2 nuclear energy problem in the future.

3 Well, CG & E was absolutely uninterested. He
4 went and talked to them. He argued against their people
5 they would generally send out public relations people
6 instead. They were not interested in what he had to say.
7 They were interested in building a nuclear reactor plant.

8 They weren't interested at all in hearing that
9 there might be something wrong with it; now, this kind of
10 thing has gone on and on and on.

11 I look at the past -- our experience with the
12 war in Vietnam. There were some nuts that came up and said,
13 "You know, we're heading down this thing like a railroad
14 train that won't turn back.

15 You know, it's stupid. How long do we take -- how
16 long do people have to stand up there and sacrifice themselves
17 trying to stop this war before finally we came around to
18 realizing it?

19 I look at this nuclear business, and it seems
20 like very much the same type of thing.

21 Now, I look at this whole occurrence that's
22 happening here. I don't exactly understand what it is or
23 why I'm here, after all, because I know the nuclear reactor
24 is going to be built. You know, this is some sort of -- I
25 don't know what you'd call it.

305 014

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vid12
2 Simply, we don't ground EC-10s until they've
3 gone down by themselves.

4 Thank you.

5 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I regret that we don't
6 have time to call anybody else.

7 VOICE: Mr. Bechhofer, these people have been
8 waiting for over two hours to speak and to have it over
9 at 9:00 o'clock -- now, I think we respected you and you
10 should respect the people that have worked all day and
11 come out tonight to speak to you at this public appearance.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. SPRINTZ. (Phonetic). My name is Ellie
14 Sprintz. I probably will not be able to come back here
15 tomorrow, and I have a specific suggestion to make to the
16 commission.

17 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I'm not saying we can't
18 take statements in the forthcoming hearing session. We
19 perhaps will have them at a session at some later date.
20 As of this time, no further statements will be taken.

21 VOICE: The public wants to be heard.

22 VOICE: Now.

23 (Simultaneous conversation.)

24 (Inaudible conversation.)

25 (Board conferring.)

POOR ORIGINAL

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOFFER: I think they turned the air conditioning off here already.

3 (Applause)

4 CHAIRMAN BECHHOFFER: I'm sorry. We can't conceivably
5 handle all the people that want to speak. At some later date
6 we may be able to set another session.

7 VOICE: Make a definite date now.

8 VOICE: Are you not willing to listen to the people's
9 statements? You're not willing to give us a chance to be
10 heard?

11 CHAIRMAN BECHHOFFER: We also have to get back here
12 early tomorrow.

13 VOICE: So do we. We have to work tomorrow too.

14 VOICE: Will you answer my question? Are you not
15 willing to let the people be heard?

16 CHAIRMAN BECHHOFFER: We have run out of time.

17 VOICE: That's not what I asked you.

18 CHAIRMAN BECHHOFFER: I'm not willing to let further
19 people be heard tonight. We may set another date later on.

20 VOICE: Set it now.

21 VOICE: Could you please set it now?

22 VOICE: And at a time when working people can come and
23 everybody can come.

24 CHAIRMAN BECHHOFFER: Just a minute.

25 (Board conferring).

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1 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I would like to make an
2 announcement. The Board will attempt to arrange an evening
3 session for next Tuesday evening. We will attempt to see if
4 the room is available and we will attempt to do that. We will
5 also listen to one or two more statements from people who are
6 from particularly far distances. We will do that, but we do
7 have to prepare for the hearing tomorrow. We have to find out
8 proper questions to ask and we can't do our job if we don't
9 have some time.

10 VOICE: I'd like something a little more than an
11 attempt. That doesn't seem strong enough.

12 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, that's what it's got to
13 be because I will attempt to have this room be available next
14 Tuesday night.

15 VOICE: At some time if not Tuesday? Will you
16 promise to give it to us some other night?

17 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, we will certainly do that,
18 but the further hearings may not be -- I don't know how long
19 the hearings will last during this two week hearing.

20 VOICE: Excuse me. I'd like to make a motion. May
21 I make a formal motion that this meeting be continued? I wish
22 to make a formal motion that this meeting be continued.

23 VOICE: I second that.

24 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We don't accept motions from
25 the audience.

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1 VOICE: That's the process by which we function. That
2 is the political process by which we function.

3 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We acknowledge your request.
4 We are going to do what we can, but we are not going to stay
5 here tonight because we have to prepare for the hearing.

6 VOICE: Can they be continued for some other time?

7 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: There will be further sessions.

8 VOICE: Will you guarantee us that there will be
9 another session?

10 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: During the course of the
11 hearings, but it could be that it won't be for quite some time.
12 The hearings are going to resume at a later date. At the very
13 least, I will leave at least one session then.

14 VOICE: You're guaranteeing us we will have another
15 opportunity to be heard?

16 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: At some time. I can't guarantee
17 that it will be in the same hearings during this week or next
18 week.

19 VOICE: Will they be in advance of issuing the
20 license for Zimmer?

21 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. We will hold another
22 meeting. Now I can't guarantee that everybody who comes to
23 every meeting -- I suppose I could take this list as a starting
24 point of the people.

25 VOICE: Why didn't you allow more time for the people?

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1 There will be thousands next time. You're going to have to
2 allow more and more nights for us to speak.

3 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: There's always a certain amount
4 of time we're going to allow.

5 VOICE: Why shouldn't we all speak? We're the ones
6 who are endangered.

7 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We will try to accommodate
8 that, but as I say, we will try for next Tuesday. We are also
9 willing to hear one or two people who came from particularly
10 far away, but not more than one or two. We want to get out of
11 here fairly soon.

12 VOICE: If I may reiterate, I realize that you give
13 much time for a relatively small amount of legal people and
14 so-called professional authorities and so forth. I think that
15 would only mean you could give a little more time to us who the
16 decision affects. I don't see why you can't assure us that we
17 can have that time because we're part of this process and we're
18 being affected by it and I think there should be some kind of
19 guarantee that some time before the licensing is done the
20 hearings are done with that we can have our voices heard.

21 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: As I say, we will try to meet
22 next Tuesday. I will say that there will be at least one
23 session before the licensing is through. That may not be until
24 next fall, but we will try for next Tuesday.

25 VOICE: When will you announce whether or not it will

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1 be next Tuesday? Will you announce that tomorrow?

2 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: As soon as I can find out.

3 VOICE: May I suggest there are other rooms in
4 Cin innati if this one isn't available? There might be another
5 room available.

6 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, we will try to arrange
7 it for next Tuesday.

8 VOICE: May I be one of the persons who speak?

9 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, can you all decide? We
10 will hear two people and particularly we would like to hear
11 people from farthrest away because it was the most difficult
12 for them to get here. If there are people in the back who came
13 from farther --

14 VOICE: I came from Yellow Springs.

15 VOICE: I'm from Dayton.

16 VOICE: Let all three speak.

17 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay. You three can speak.

18 (Applause)

19 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Would you identify yourself for
20 the record?

21 MS. TULECKE: I'm Hazel Tulecke from Yellow Springs.

22 I haven't got a prepared statement and I probably
23 will stumble, but I have important things to say.

24 About a year and a half ago I went to see my first
25 grandson be born in Idaho and it was a joyful experience. This

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1 year he came and I watched him learn to walk and that was
2 another joyful experience. I feel like I will have a part in
3 choosing what future he will have and that we can all have a
4 part in choosing what futures our children and their children
5 and their children's children can have, and that's as it should
6 be.

7 We can choose not to have the kind of society where
8 because we have nuclear power plants that present all kinds of
9 opportunities for terrorists and so forth that our civil rights
10 are nil. That's the kind we can choose not to have. We can
11 choose not to have a world where war is to be feared because it
12 could mean the end of the planet at any time -- and on and on
13 with ecological issues and so forth we can choose to have
14 freedom. We can choose to have more limited technology but a
15 good life for everybody.

16 We can make those choices for our children and our
17 children's children and right on down.

18 Why is it not very, very clear that nuclear power
19 is dangerous? It should be extremely clear. Why is it not?
20 I think it is not just because it's a highly technical subject
21 that I don't understand. I think it's not clear to all of us
22 that it is extremely dangerous because there are certain people
23 who don't want to admit that, certain people who are too taken
24 up with the power that they can gain through the money they can
25 earn because there are billions of dollars to be earned in

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1 nuclear power for somebody, somehow, for lots of people, and I
2 wonder, I'd like to know you people on the NRC better and know what
3 kind of people you are and so forth. I imagine you're human
4 beings not too different from myself, and I know that there
5 have been times in my childhood where I felt powerless and yet
6 I haven't been poor; I haven't been black; I haven't been
7 oppressed as much as many people in our society have been, and
8 I think it's there that the whole money power thing starts is
9 our feeling powerless and I wonder how many of you have felt
10 powerless in your life and are tempted to just gain an easy
11 buck some way or another in order to feel powerful.

12 I want to tell you, I feel that we American people
13 can win in this business of ecology, of going against nuclear
14 power, and of going against nuclear warfare. I think we can
15 win. I think we can get in touch with our power and use it as
16 human beings, as millions of human beings who don't want to see
17 these things going on. I invite all of you on the Nuclear
18 Regulatory Commission to get in touch with that kind of human
19 power that you have and join us in this fight. We may not win
20 in this issue. We will keep on until we do win. We can do
21 that. We have all sorts of means. We are brilliant people. We
22 just have to put our minds to work as we put it to work in
23 getting to the moon and all kinds of places to do that.

24 One little step I'm hearing -- and I'm not authorized
25 to speak for these people -- but I have heard that someone is

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1 proposing that we withhold 30 percent of our utility payment,
 2 just withhold it, just refuse to pay it. We haven't been given
 3 other kinds of power, but we have that power. We cannot pay
 4 our utility bills or at least say 30 percent as an arbitrary
 5 figure, and we can encourage others not to do this. Now you
 6 could be left out on a limb. What if I don't pay 30 percent of
 7 my utility bill and then everybody else doesn't do it and I'm
 8 left all alone with my lights turned off? Well, the thought
 9 that somebody had was that we would sign a pledge that would
 10 say I will not pay 30 percent of my utility bill and then when
 11 one thousand such pledges come in we would be notified and at
 12 that point we could not pay it. This is just one of the many
 13 hundreds, even thousands of ideas that we can think of and put
 14 to use to express our power, and I'd like to see us all do it and
 15 win this.

16 (Applause)

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17 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The second individual?

18 MR. O'CONNOR: My name is William O'Connor. I'm a
 19 graduate of the University of Colorado School of Arts and Crafts
 20 I guess. I studied microbiology and now I'm a student of
 21 medicine at the University of Cincinnati.

22 I have been circulating a petition, a petition for
 23 redress of grievances, which is addressed to the Nuclear
 24 Regulatory Commission. I'd like to read that and submit it.

25 "Whereas recent revelations concerning the dangers of

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1 nuclear power generation have evidenced that the risks of
2 radioactive contamination from reactor releases, transportation
3 accidents, and incompetent waste disposal strategies are
4 altogether too great to warrant this industry's further
5 unrestrained proliferation, we the undersigned health care
6 professionals at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center,
7 believing ourselves to have a lifetime commitment to maintain
8 the integrity of human life, do strongly urge that Zimmer
9 Nuclear Power Generating Facility located at Moscow, Ohio not
10 be granted an operating license until major progress is
11 achieved in resolving the current controversies pertaining to
12 safety, waste disposal, plutonium safeguards, security, and
13 effects of low-level radiation on human population."

14 I'd like to submit this.

15 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You can give it to the
16 reporter. Thank you.

17 MR. O'CONNOR: Also, an issue that I believe has not
18 been addressed in these hearings is the burden upon which the
19 Cincinnati populace already are faced with with regard to
20 radiation. Northwest of here in Miamisburg, Ohio, there's a
21 place called the Monsanto Mound Facility that is already
22 releasing regularly quantities of radioactive plutonium into this
23 small biosphere we call Cincinnati. I wonder if the Nuclear
24 Regulatory Commission has considered the fact that we are also
25 drinking part of the radioactive wastes from Shippingport which

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1 is also upriver which is also feeding into our water supplies.

2 I have two studies which concern the plutonium
3 concentrations in this area and one mile from the Mound Facility
4 it's 60 times greater than the natural background plutonium
5 levels which were believed to be generated as a result of
6 atmospheric testing -- 60 times greater a mile away may not
7 mean a lot, but plutonium as far as we're concerned is forever
8 and we are going to be seeing that turn up in our carrots and
9 in our milk and in the things we eat because it's metabolized
10 quite a great deal, like iron I believe.

11 I wonder if that's been made an issue in these
12 hearings as they pertain to Cincinnati because I believe it's
13 important because we are not just receiving the radioactivity
14 from one nuclear power plant that you're preparing to license
15 but we are also receiving it from Monsanto Mound and
16 Shippingport and not to mention the radioactivity that was
17 imposed upon us as a result of atmospheric testing. I think
18 that should be an issue in these hearings and that is about all
19 I'd like to say.

20 CHAIRMAN BECHTOLD: The final individual who wanted
21 to speak?

22 MS. JEFFREY: My name is Suzy Jeffrey. I'm from
23 Dayton, Ohio.

24 I would first like to read a sworn affidavit of
25 William Gabriel. This is by the State of Ohio, County of ~~Hamilton~~

1 "I, William Gabriel, aged 61, residing at 1942 Mt. Holly
2 Rd., Batavia, Ohio, hereby state that I have been a member of
3 Millwright local 1454 for 12 years, and prior to that a
4 Millwright for Trailmobile, Inc., for approximately 28 years;
5 that I worked at the site of the Zimmer nuclear power station at
6 Moscow, Ohio for approximately 2-1/2 years; that I worked for
7 Kaiser Engineers in the field for one year and as a tool crib
8 attendant for 1-1/2 years; and that I have personal knowledge of
9 the facts hereinafter related:

10 "I hereby state that while working in the capacity of tool
11 crib attendant, two boxes (approximately 250) of 1-1/2"x1-1/4'
12 stainless steel USS hexagon-shaped nuts and bolts were shipped
13 and stayed in millwright storage facilities. These were to be
14 used in what was called the drag line. The blue prints called
15 for stainless steel nuts and bolts. The life of a regular bolt
16 is not as great as stainless steel; that is, they deteriorate
17 faster.

18 "After two weeks in storage, I asked Fred Imhoff, a foreman
19 for Kaiser, when these bolts were to be used. He then informed
20 me that Kaiser had went ahead and used regular nuts and bolts
21 because the stainless steel ones were not there at the time
22 bolts were installed. To the best of my knowledge, those
23 stainless steel nuts and bolts were never used for anything."

24 That's a sworn affidavit. For myself, nuclear power
25 plants create radiation above the background level. Radiation
causes cancer. Therefore, nuclear power plants cause cancer.

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1 "There Will Come Gentle Monsters," a poem by
 2 Eleanor Learman. "There will come gentle monsters unto your
 3 door, sick with radiation, bringing the love that is pure with
 4 atomic cleansing. Keep them as your last children. Oh, lay
 5 these down my love wild flowers crazed with strontium I will
 6 place in thy hands. Love me, love me, for I am become death."

7 I would also like to address the legal dilemma, the
 8 spirit of the law, and then the letter of the law. This is my
 9 poem, "A War Baby Remembers Hitler." "Thirty-four years later,
 10 there are some who admire Herr Fuehrer, especially the ones who
 11 talk. He hated snow, fresh air, meat. After 1931 millions of
 12 Jews civilian life -- liked women and uniforms. He took acting
 13 lessons from Charlie Chaplan. He was a little guy, the
 14 Napoleon thing, had a bad barber, temper, a goose step, sense
 15 of humor. His name gives me goose flesh. He techocrozized
 16 mass murders, devised the labor so that each one could wash
 17 their hands and sleep. The SS staying away from the front,
 18 getting rich playing war with starving, sick prisoners, with
 19 gas bombs and bullets, the unequal evil of the chosen people
 20 versus the master race silhouetted against crematorium smoke
 21 stacks smogging our view. Many prayed. The relatives
 22 prayed, but most people didn't believe -- didn't believe because
 23 it was legal -- all legal. It was in fact the law."

24 (Applause)

25 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: At this stage we are about

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1 ready to adjourn, but we would like to request the staff to
2 give us a report on the drag line bolt question that was raised,
3 the same one you gave us a report on -- one of them?

4 With this, the proceeding will adjourn for the
5 evening. We will adjourn until nine o'clock.

6 (Whereupon, at 9:45 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to be
7 reconvened at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 21, 1979.)
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