

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
501 GRAND AVENUE
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

JUNE 17, 1969

MR. HOWARD SHAPAR
ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNCIL
LICENSING AND REGULATIONS
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MR. SHAPAR:

ENCLOSED IS MATERIAL THAT HAS BEEN CIRCULATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
JUNE 25 MEETING AT BRICK TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

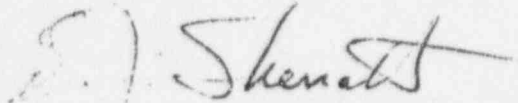
THE RELEASE AND NOTICE WAS SENT TO SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS
IN THE AREA. NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED SIMILAR MATERIAL.

THE QUESTION AND ANSWER PAMPHLET WAS SENT TO THE OCEAN COUNTY BOARD OF
FREEHOLDERS; I HAVEN'T HEARD OF IT BEING DISTRIBUTED ELSEWHERE, BUT IT
IS MY ~~THOUGHT~~ THAT IT WILL BE HANDED OUT AT THE JUNE 25 MEETING.

AS OF TODAY'S MAIL, JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY HAS NOT RECEIVED
AN INVITATION TO APPEAR ON THE PANEL, ALTHOUGH MRS. ARMITAGE INFORMED ME
A WEEK AGO THAT WE WOULD.

I WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU WITH ANY LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

VERY TRULY YOURS,



E. J. SHERRATT
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

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PDR FOIA
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ENCLOSURES

Information in this record was deleted
in accordance with the Freedom of Information
Act, exemptions 6

FOIA- 95-389

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF BRICK TOWNSHIP, N. J. 08723

PO Box 278



May 20, 1969

A NOTICE TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS

The League of Women Voters of Brick Township, in conjunction with the Federation of Conservationists United Societies (FOCUS), will hold a public information program on the Threat of Nuclear Power Plants on the environment of man on Wednesday, June 25, 1969.

The program will consist of a panel of experts who will discuss the dangers inherent in these nuclear plants. A question and answer period will follow the panel discussion.

In view of the fact that a Nuclear Power Plant on Oyster Creek, Lacey Township is due to begin full operation this coming summer, we urge your organization and friends to attend this public information meeting so you may be informed of the effect of this Thermal and Radioactive Pollution in Barnegat Bay and surrounding areas.

Mrs. Wilfred Armitage, President
Brick Township League of Women Voters

RELEASE

RELEASE

AS THE RESULT OF THE RECENT NEWS ITEMS REPORTING THE LOADING OF 120 TONS OF URANIUM DIOXIDE PELLETS INTO THE REACTORS AT THE OYSTER CREEK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, AN AD-HOC COMMITTEE AGAINST THE MYTH OF THE PEACEFUL ATOM (CAMPA) MET RECENTLY AT THE HOME OF MRS. WILFRED ARMITAGE ~~IN BRICK TOWN~~. THE COMMITTEE WILL ACTIVELY COMBAT THE START-UP OF FULL SCALE OPERATION OF THIS PLANT WHICH IS NOW OPERATING ON A PROVISIONAL LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE ONLY 5 MEGAWATTS OF POWER FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES ONLY. FULL OPERATION WILL PUT OUT 1,800 MEGAWATTS.

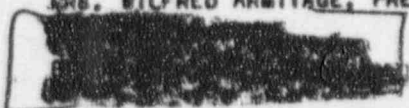
THE COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF MRS. WILFRED ARMITAGE, PRESIDENT, BRICK TOWNSHIP LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, 733 BAY AVENUE, BRICK TOWN, N. J., MR. LARRY BOGART, DIRECTOR, CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, ALLENDALE, N. J., ROBERT LITCH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, FEDERATION OF CONSERVATIONISTS, UNITED SOCIETIES, (FOCUS), P. O. BOX 25, BARNEGAT LIGHT, N. J.

MR. LARRY BOGART DETAILED THE THREAT TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM THE HEADLONG RUSH TO ESTABLISH NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE EASTERN STATES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO OYSTER CREEK.

IT WAS DECIDED TO HOLD A PUBLIC MEETING IN BRICK TOWN HIGH SCHOOL AT 8:00 P.M. ON JUNE 25TH. A PANEL OF EXPERTS WILL BE ON HAND TO DISCUSS THE DANGERS INHERENT IN THESE NUCLEAR PLANTS, WITH CONSIDERATION OF THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE JERSEY CENTRAL POWER COMPANY.

FURTHER INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THIS NUCLEAR POWER PROBLEM WILL BE ISSUED LATER. MEANWHILE, WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WITH THERMAL AND RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION IN BARNEGAT BAY.

BRICK TOWNSHIP LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
MRS. WILFRED ARMITAGE, PRESIDENT



FOCUS
ROBERT B. LITCH



Most Americans have heard that are already enjoying the blessings of nuclear power. It comes as a shock to find scientist after scientist reporting that the operation of nuclear plants poses very real hazards to biological systems, including man. Yet the United States is embarked on programs which would increase nuclear power 30-fold in the next decade.

Threatened on every hand with rising levels of pollution, we must make every effort to prevent the release of radioactive wastes of a dozen different isotopes into the American environment.

Full documentation and references to support the following sixteen points are available without charge from the Anti-Pollution League, Allendale, N. J. 07401:

1. Nuclear Energy: The Big Question Mark

Obtaining electrical energy from nuclear reactors is a new technology and as such not far advanced. It was only in 1957 that the first nuclear power was produced in this country. In the meantime, formidable obstacles have been encountered which raise the question whether nuclear power could efficiently supply more than a very small fraction of our total energy needs—although it may be valuable and useful in special applications where conventional fuels or hydro-power are unavailable or scarce.

2. Whatever Happened to the Peaceful Atom?

By decision of Congress, the promotion of nuclear power was entrusted to the Atomic Energy Commission under the AEC Act of 1954. Although billions of dollars have been spent to induce utilities to go nuclear and to advance reactor development and safety programs, David E. Lilienthal, First Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, concluded five years ago that the earlier promise of nuclear energy was unrealizable.

3. Fission vs. Fusion

Dr. James Bryant Conant and other scientists have long urged research in-

to other forms of energy generation which do not entail the creation of deadly by-products and wastes. Dr. Conant warned "in practice, nuclear energy (fission) will be found too dangerous and too expensive." Nuclear fusion, if the thermo-nuclear process can be harnessed, would provide energy most economically, using abundant materials without creating a host of dangerous radio-active isotope by-products. Solar energy may be the eventual answer.

4. So-Called "Clean" Energy

The type of reactor now being built in large numbers is already obsolete, in the opinion of many experts. These primitive light-water reactors of both the boiling-water and pressurized-water design contribute to massive environmental pollution by enormous quantities of excess heat they generate and low-level radioactive wastes which are routinely discharged into the air and water in the normal operation of these plants. Therefore, "clean" energy is as misleading a term as "clean" bombs.

5. Plutonium As A By-Product

All nuclear plants of present design manufacture plutonium, the material required for nuclear weapons. Therefore, in a very real sense every nuclear power plant is a weapons plant. Already some of this dangerous available by-product plutonium is disappearing or has been stolen. In exporting reactors, we are providing many nations with the basic material to make nuclear weapons, almost thereby thwarting the expressed goals of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is difficult to guard against the diversion of plutonium to military ends. How peaceful is the atom? Not very!

6. Using Up Uranium. Can We Afford It?

The stepped-up and telescoped development of nuclear power brought about by the subsidized AEC program is using scarce fissile uranium-235 at a prodigious rate. All available uranium at the present price level is already large-

ly committed to fuel the reactor now in prospect for the next decade. Yet these reactors utilize only about 1% of the potential energy in this scarce uranium. There are more efficient types of reactors in prospect but the so-called "fast-breeder," which could supply fantastically economical energy but must be started up with the uranium we now so prodigally waste.

7. Fast Breeder—A New Danger

To divert attention from the failure of light-water reactors to attain the promised economical operation, the "fast-breeder" is being pushed, even before there has been a sensible decision on whether or not certain controlling fundamental obstacles can be overcome. Chief among these is the safety factor. Dr. Edward H. Teller, the noted physicist, said, that these devices may be so dangerous that they should not be built at all. Light-water reactors, although they may be subject to accidents which could release large amounts of deadly fission product inventories into the environment with catastrophic results, can not blow up like an atomic bomb. "Fast-breeders," however, will contain vast amounts of plutonium and conceivably could blow up with all the violence of an H-bomb.

8. Atomic Accidents—Deadly Effects

Although ingenious measures have been devised to shut down reactors in the event of trouble and to limit the consequences of an accident by containing deadly high-level wastes within the reactor structure, it is impossible to rule out accidents altogether. Human error and sabotage are ever-present possibilities.

9. Atomic Energy vs. The Bomb?

Should a major accident occur, the AEC has warned that death in the thousands, injuries in the tens of thousands and billions of dollars of property damage might result. Dr. Teller has warned that reactors do not belong on the "face of the earth," but deep underground where a system of interlocks

could prevent radiation seeping over an area of several hundreds of square miles like a deadly blanket. Dr. Teller has said that radiation from a nuclear reactor is more to be feared than that from even the largest bombs, which vent much of their radiation high in the atmosphere. This fact supports the case for locating reactors only in isolated areas with low-level density populations.

10. Nuclear Power Reliability

Along with cost, reliability of service is of paramount importance in selecting methods of generating electric power. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which supervises the operation of the AEC, warned on April 2, 1968, against the utilities placing dependence for vitally needed power on the new technology of nuclear power reactors. If nuclear reactors are delayed in delivery and require prolonged shutdown periods and then operate erratically because the colossal number of safety devices which can shut them down, not only will power be highly expensive, but unreliable—if any utility has a sizeable fraction of its generating capacity in nuclear form.

11. Effects of Radiation and Radioactive Waste

Citizens who live within 50 miles of the location of a nuclear reactor, particularly those downwind, are deprived of constitutional rights to equal protection under the law. Scientists are firmly of the opinion that any radiation, however slight, above natural background levels, causes genetic mutations; nuclear reactors, particularly those of large size when clustered together, could raise levels so appreciably as to increase the incidence of leukemia, cancer of the thyroid and other effects of radiation. Why should citizens be exposed to such risk without their knowledge and consent? The AEC allowances for the release of low-level radioactive wastes pay little attention to the recently recognized high susceptibility of pregnant women and

children and the ability of many organisms to re-concentrate waste in its passage through the food chain to hazardous levels.

12. The Public Defrauded

Since original guidelines for siting reactors in remote areas have been violated, at least 25 million Americans stand in danger of substantial financial losses in the event of a major nuclear reactor "excursion." Only \$560 million is available in a combination of private and government indemnity insurance. Without the \$486 million provided by the government at a nominal fee, utilities said they would not build nuclear stations. But at this figure there is a cut-off. The "no-recourse" provision of the Price-Anderson Act Extension in effect says the public must bear the risk of any damage exceeding the \$560 million stated limit. Besides the loss of life and injuries, in 1957, the AEC estimated that among the possible consequences of a major accident could be property losses ranging up to \$7 billion. This was for small reactors with a shorter fuel cycle and smaller fission product inventory than today's—and in 1957 dollars. With today's reactors the losses could be truly staggering, a national blow, wiping out thousands of businesses, contaminating lands so that they should not be used for agriculture and requiring long-term evacuation of areas as large as some states. The public has no redress. It is impossible for an individual to buy private insurance to protect his property against nuclear damage.

13. Thermal Pollution

To avoid the damage to aquatic life from the release of billions of gallons of water a day needed to cool the condensers, engineers have offered mechanical cooling towers at a number of proposed nuclear plant sites. There is evidence that discharging vast amounts of heat into lakes or small rivers would be particularly damaging to fish life. Even a few degrees rise in temperature in bodies of water like Long Island

Sound, which is already highly polluted, would cause multiplication of noisome bacteria and threaten the health of millions in water-contact sports and recreation. But discharging heat into the air via cooling towers in many locations would change the weather-causing fog and icing and predisposing to many more cloudy days per year.

14. Fossil Fuels Must Be Mainstay

Even should the present nuclear expansion proceed as proponents assumed, the nation would still be dependent at the end of a decade on fossil fuels for about 70% of all its power generation. Until recently, combustion of coal, oil and natural gas has given rise to objectionable levels of air pollution, particularly from sulphur dioxide. Now by new devices almost all of the sulphur compounds can be removed and fly ash and particulate matter reduced almost to zero. These devices should be installed on all existing fossil-fuel equipment as soon as possible because the utility industry accounts for about half of all such air pollution on a national scale. There is enough coal available for centuries. Therefore, there is no excuse for the haste which has characterized the nuclear energy expansion, particularly the "band-wagon" psychology which has prevailed since 1966.

15. Underground Transmission of Electricity—Pattern for the Future

Numerous bills have been introduced in Congress seeking to minimize the damage to the environment caused by the present random pattern of siting both nuclear and the fossil fuel plants. As long as utilities chose their own sites, they will favor locations within the territory where they are afforded a monopoly to sell power. With present and future concentrations of population, we can no longer tolerate the philosophy which says private profit is the greatest good. Strides in technology have enabled us to transmit electricity over long distances at comparatively low

cost. Progress is being made in underground transmission so that it would be possible on a long-range basis to plan a system whereby the Atlantic Seaboard and the Middle West might be supplied from an "energy-spine" running down Appalachia. Here both mine-mouth plants and safely underground nuclear stations might operate in a corridor from which people and animals had been removed in order to minimize the effects of pollution locally. With savings of such a system we could afford to install every possible pollution abatement and waste utilization devices. Although the initial investment would be sizeable in such a system, it could remove the critical pollution that exists in our major population centers.

16. Nuclear Wastes — Hell On Earth

Until the problem of satisfactory disposal of high-level wastes is solved, no further sizeable nuclear expansion should be permitted. Already we have about 90 million gallons of this waste in temporary storage. With the expansion in prospect, the treatment facilities and areas needed for storage would have to be increased greatly. This "hot" waste is so deadly that a single gallon loosed in the environment could kill 2-3 million people. No one knows how long it will have to be carefully guarded, certainly many hundreds of years. Operating the nuclear reprocessing plants to separate this broth of deadly products from the still valuable "unburned" uranium and by-product plutonium is the dirtiest phase of the nuclear industry. It may be years before improved technology, which could perform these operations without hazard to the environment, is an accomplished fact. Transportation of high-level wastes has already resulted in serious leakage through accident and much more of this must be expected.

The handwriting is on the wall. Dare we create more of these deadly wastes until we have learned to safely dispose of what we have?

**"SIXTEEN REASONS WHY NUCLEAR
POWER PLANTS, ENDANGERING
MILLIONS, SHOULD BE STOPPED"**

Facts Which Show—

**... The Rapid Nuclear Reactor
Expansion Into Populated Areas
Is The Greatest Threat To The
American Environment ...**

**Citizens Committee for the Protection of
The Environment**

11 Depot Plaza

White Plains, New York 10606

FOCUS

Box 25

Barnegat Light, N. J. 08006

50-215 ^{DR}-2258
-272
-311

United States Senate
June 23, 1969

re: Mrs. Geraldine Steinberg

[REDACTED]

Respectfully referred to
Congressional Liaison
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545.....

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of

Clifford P. Case

U. S. S.

CPC/kna

FILE

Rec'd Off. Dir. of Reg.
Date 6/25/69
Time 1:45

DR-2258

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in accordance with the Freedom of Information
Act, exemptions 6
FOIA- 9-389

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June 16, 1969

Senator Clifford P. Case
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Case: JUN 17 1969

On page 70 of the Camden Courier-Post newspaper dated June 11, 1969, there is a rather insignificant article entitled "Forked River Site of Nuclear Plant". In two small columns it points out that the Jersey Central Power and Light Company is waiting for Atomic Energy Commission permission to start up its nuclear reactor "the largest nuclear generating plant in the U. S. "

This means that if this plant is operating, our immediate area will be straddled with two nuclear power plants; one on the Philadelphia side and one at the Forked River site. Somehow I feel unsafe.

In 1957 the Atomic Energy Commission issued a study attempting to assess potential consequences in the event that a calamity should hit any nuclear power plant; in view of the recent New York blackout, this is not far fetched. People could be killed at distances up to 15 miles and injured up to 45; land contamination would extend for far greater distances. Somehow I feel unsafe.

This does not even cover the biological problems of dumping an estimated 460,000 gallons of water a day into the Barnegat Bay; this water being both hot and I am sure with some contamination. The article went on to say that this "will be of major interest to scientists as it will clear up many questions concerning the discharging of hot water into salt water estuaries". Somehow I feel unsafe.

Is there anyone really overseeing the safety of the area - we have air and water pollution control centers, however, this particular problem is not in their department. Where do we go for nuclear pollution problems or do we have to wait until the problem is beyond everyone's control and then a study commission can be appointed?

Very truly yours,

Geraldine Steinberg
Geraldine Steinberg

United States Senate
August 26, 1969

Mr. N. Bove, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Respectfully referred to
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of

Clifford P. Case

U. S. S.

CPC/vdd
Enclosure

FILE X

[REDACTED]
AUG 1 1969

July 30, 1969

Hon. Clifford G. Case:

Dear Sir;

I have some questions concerning the nuclear generating stations built by Jersey Central power and light company at Cedar Creek in Lacey Townships. As I was informed recently, by a member of the construction crew working at the site, the method for expelling hot water, used to cool the reactor, was "to be piped six miles out

at sea so that the temperature of the water in Barnegat Bay would not be excessive." I say "was" because that method has been scrapped and hot water is now to be pumped directly into the west shore area of the bay via a branch of Cedar Creek.

By raising the water temperature at point of discharge, not only will

marine life is affected but at best we can expect this whole area to be shrouded in perpetual fog and at worst we will have a fetid swamp, a breeding ground for disease carrying insects which will then necessitate a massive extermination project; At taxpayers expense of course

Those of us who have managed to put aside some money for investment in this)

4
a. ca. are quite concerned
over the possibility
of our land becoming
useless. my family and
I plan to build a
home in Forked River
someday - for vacation
purposes and maybe
retirement.

If the shore towns
become a wasteland
due to the greed of
big industry and some
politicians, for industry
cannot pollute, destroy or
scar the land without
political help, what
will happen to the

dreams of thousands
 of lower income
 citizens of our state
 who want to live
 out thier remaining
 years in peace and
 happiness in the
 healthful environment
 of the sea? After years
 of working toward
 this dream what will
 happen to thier in-
 vestment?

It seems to me,
 and many others like
 me, that the ordinary
 people of America,

6
"The forgotten 'mercenaries'"
are truly forgotten. We
don't stand a chance
against the rich and
powerful. The disastrous
war in Vietnam which
not only squanders
are tax money but,
and more importantly,
wastes our country's
most precious natural
resource - Our young
men. The military
industrial combine
spends our money
and the lives of our
people without so
much as a second
thought. "So what,

7
the governments pay-
ing for it," seems
to be the general
attitude among our
military geniuses.

Why should we,
the government, pay
some profiteering con-
tractor thirty dollars
for a screw which
can be purchased by
anyone, in the local
hardware store, for
five cents. (actual figures
I'm told) We know
this is going on yet
the profiteering continues)

unabated.

The defence budget hovers around 80 billion dollars. If the super patriotic defence industries and the military geniuses (I question their patriotism) would be content with a reasonable profit that figure could probably be cut in half.

These thoughts are in everyones mind and this is why I believe there is so much opposition by the

voters to questions
such as A3M, germ
warfare and all the
other military boondoggles
of which there are many.

You sir, are our
representative in the
senate, you sit where
great issues are decided,
where the fate of
every American is
debated. This is an
awesome responsibility
and you shoulder
it well, but there
is so much to be
done.

We, the people that

10

I come in contact
with, are tired of
the waste, corruption
and collusion that is
going on between Govern-
ment and the big
money people. When
is something going
to be done? When
will those who have
taken responsibility for
our fate show some
honest patriotism for
all the citizens of
this land?

Sincerely
N. Bove