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Joe Fouchar, News Service Branch
Division of Public Information, HQ

September 23, 1963

Rodney L. Southwick, Assistant to the
Manager for Public Information, SAM

CLIPS ON REACTORS IN CALIFORNIA

MI:RLS

Enclosed are a number of clips from California newspapers relating to reactor development and licensing in the State. Also enclosed is a release from PG&E on the Humboldt Bay reactor dedication.

It should be noted that C. C. Whelchel, PG&E, refers on page 2 of the release (underlined) to future plans for reactors in California. You will recall from the PG&E \$2,400,000,000 (billion) expansion program announced earlier this year that the late President of PG&E, Sutherland, forecast a probability that at least two-thirds of the expansion would be nuclear.

These statements, plus Southern California Edison and Los Angeles Water and Power Department tentative plans for multiple reactors, reemphasize the importance of public education as to AEC's public safety and health reviews to assure safe operations.

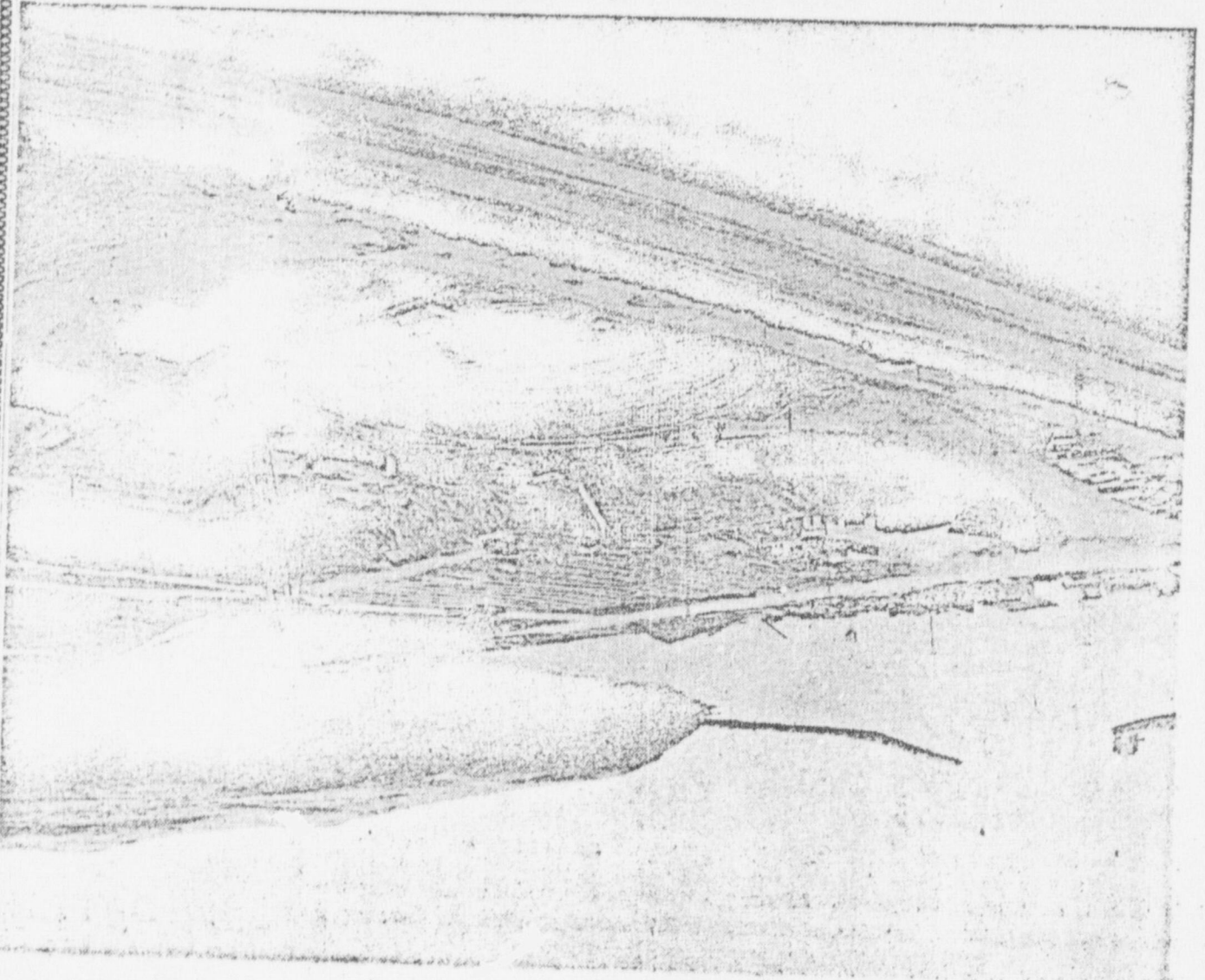
PG&E, for example, is considering reactors for several more seacoast sites where conventional plants are now being operated. This means in each case a new regional public to keep informed and educated on safeguards.

Enclosures:
As stated

CC: Harold Price, REG, HQ, w/encs.
Robert Lowenstein, DLSR, HQ, w/encs.
F. K. Pittman, DRD, HQ, w/encs.
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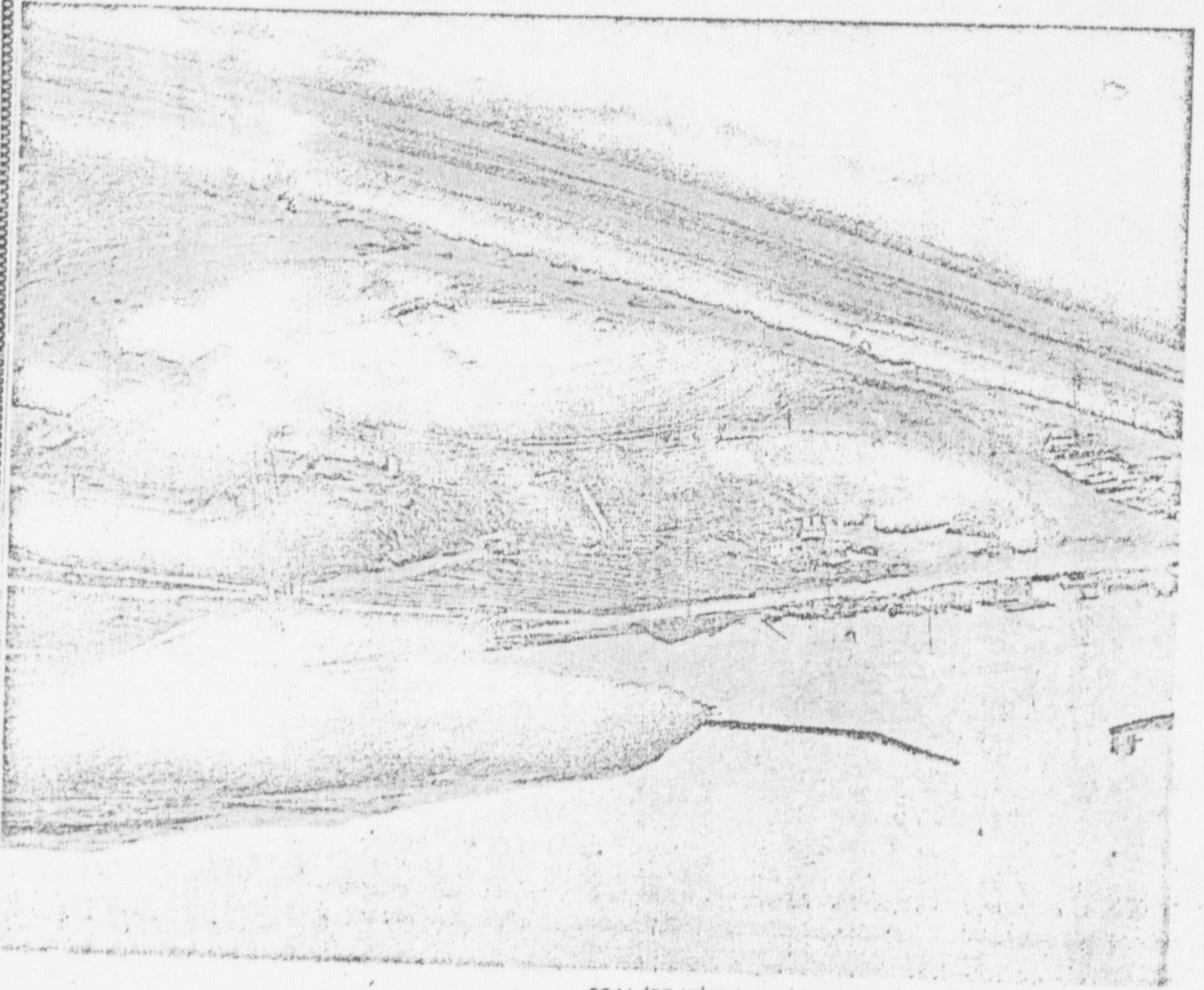
SOUTHWICK:mt
9/23/63



NUCLEAR PIT on Bodega Head sinks into rock this week as contractors put crews to work three shifts a day for site preparation on Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s controversial power plant. The 142-foot-diameter hole is aimed at a 78-foot bottom and will house a nuclear reactor and containment system. PG&E says when it gets down to 45 feet, bedrock will be exposed and carefully examined. Geology is part of the controversy surrounding the future plant, subject of an Atomic Energy Commission

hearing in December and an appeal to the State Supreme Court. It was also subject of discussion attended by 60 persons Friday night at Santa Rosa Junior College. Paul Golis, representing the Committee for the Development of Bodega Bay supported power plant proposals, and Margrita Klassen, coordinator of the Sonoma County Association for the Preservation of Bodega Head and Harbor, opposed the plant.

—Staff Photo by John LeBaron



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—Staff photo by John LeBaron

FACT: IRRADIAP

San Francisco Press Democrat 7/20/63

Blasting Begins At Site of A-Plant

By Staff Correspondent

BODEGA HEAD—Dynamiting began last night at the Pacific Gas & Electric Company proposed nuclear power plant site on Bodega Head.

At 8 p.m. 46 light loads of dynamite—each about a half-stick—were fired in succession, "rather akin to firecrackers," a PG&E spokesman said. There were no reports that the blasts clearing away solid rock from the future site of reactor vessel and underground containment system had been heard in Bodega Bay.

Actually the excavation work which began mid-August when the firm of Peter Kiewit Sons, Omaha, Neb., began the 142-foot-diameter hole which is now 35 feet below the surface. Last night's blasts will deepen it another three feet, the rock being removed by two bulldozers in the huge hole, and a three-yard clam shell bucket located at ground level.

But chances are that blasting will get louder and more frequent, the utility spokesman said. Up until now excavations had been conducted by jackhammer work. However, by the time the pit is down to the 45-foot level the entire rock surface will be exposed. Here the rock formation slopes from north to south and an "almost microscopic inspection of the rock" will be conducted.

The geological structure of the rock has been subject to controversy in relation to earthquake hazards.

Currently rapid progress is being made, the contractor working three shifts a day, five days a week. By the end of the month the utility anticipates that the pit will be 45 feet deep. On completion it will be at the 78-foot level.

It is anticipated that last night's blasts will take care of requirements for two days' excavations.

APOLAR BUSINESS BUREAU
San Jose P.-S.-RICKETTS,
Pres Dem Santa Rosa
9/22/63

'PG&E Could Afford New Site'

EDITOR: Mr. Golis repeatedly defends the selection of Bodega Head as a nuclear power plant site on the grounds that the site is "economical".

The PG&E does not need a cheap site. From 1956 to 1960, PG&E made 76 million dollars more than its fair rate of return established by the California Public Utilities Commission. The savings in operational costs of the atomic energy plant over conventional thermoelectric plants could easily pay for a slightly more costly and less controversial site.

C. GARDNER
Santa Rosa

Morro Rock, Bay Compared

EDITOR: David E. Stout tells us that P.G.&E. is going to bring beauty to Bodega Bay. Like the "beauty" they brought to Morro Bay?

The central view in Morro Bay is the gigantic plant standing naked with its complicated entrails hanging out. It isn't even decently covered by an architect's design. There is not a tree or a flower in their bare yard, and this whole monstrosity is blocking the view of Morro Rock.

JEAN IRELAND
Sebastopol

*Lumber Room Press
Democrat 9/20/63*

Humboldt A-Plant To Open

EUREKA (UPI) — Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R. I., chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, will be the featured speaker when the Humboldt Bay atomic power plant of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company is dedicated Monday at its site four miles south of here.

Pastore heads a list of national, state, county and local public officials taking part in the ceremonies, a PG&E spokesman said. The plant is the first such nuclear power facility in America expected to produce economically competitive electricity, he added.

The Humboldt nuclear facility already is producing its full licensed power of 51,500 kilowatts. After its second fuel core is installed, about two years from now, the cost of generation is expected to be as low as that of conventionally produced power in the Humboldt area.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards advised the Atomic Energy Commission that the proposed test program by PG&E to demonstrate Humboldt Bay operations at higher power would not constitute a hazard to the health and safety of nearby residents.

PG&E is currently licensed to operate the plant at its initial rated power of about 48,500 net electrical kilowatts. PG&E has requested an amendment to its license to begin a planned program of gradual increase in power of a boiling water reactor from 48,500 to 68,500 net electrical kilowatts.

Initially, the company planned a 15-day test program to demonstrate operations at higher power.

The committee report did not constitute official Atomic Energy Commission approval, but was regarded as a major step in that direction, according to an aide of Sen. Clair Engle, D-Calif.

Key AEC Unit

EVENING TRIBUNE Gives A-Plant

SEP 19 1963

Safety Okay

Hearing Next Step Toward Building Pendleton Reactor

COPLEY NEWS Service

WASHINGTON — The \$83-million nuclear power plant proposed for Camp Pendleton was approved today by a key committee of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The advisory committee on reactor safeguards ruled the plant meets all AEC safety standards. Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D-San Diego, was informed.

The plant, to be developed jointly by the Southern California Edison Co. and the San Diego Gas & Electric Co., will generate 395,000 kilowatts of electrical power, enough to service a city of 500,000.

Plans call for the plant to be built on a 90-acre site in the northwest corner of Camp Pendleton.

The next step toward construction will be a hearing by an AEC examiner in late October or early November, either at San Diego or in Orange County, Van Deerlin said.

New Power Source

A few years ago there was a great deal of talk concerning the need for a government "crash program" to hasten the production of economical electric power from nuclear sources. This, said the scheme's proponents, was the only way the challenge could be met. Private enterprise in the power field, it was assumed, just didn't have the resources or the will to do the huge job.

Well, we don't hear much about such a program today. And with good reason—for progress in this new and complex industrial art, spurred by the investor-owned utility industry and the electrical equipment manufacturers, working in close cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission, has exceeded past expectations. This is especially true of the steps taken to solve one of the most vexing of problems—that is, to bring the overall costs of nuclear power generation down to a point where they are comparable to those of generation from conventional fuels.

Great progress has been made along this line and the Southern California Edison Company, which services the Pomona Valley, has been a leader in this successful atomic research program.

Edison established at Santa Susana the first experimental nuclear power plant to be erected in the

United States, and this was done several years ago. That plant has proved so successful that next month Edison will erect a 395,000 kilowatt nuclear power plant at San Onofre, which is located 5 miles south of San Clemente on the coast route to San Diego. The new plant will cost \$82 million and will be built on a cooperative basis, Edison handling 80 per cent of the cost and the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, 20 per cent.

The San Onofre plant will produce enough electricity to serve a city of half a million population.

In July the Public Service Company of Colorado began a two-year program for research and development in the same field. Other companies are engaged in similar programs having plants in northern California and in several localities in the Midwest and East.

In other words, private enterprise is doing the work which certain socialistically inclined leaders felt could be handled only by the government.

Several nuclear plants are now in operation and several more are in the blueprint stage. One by one the unknown are becoming known as the frontiers of knowledge advance, and these great achievements, in very large part, must be chalked up to the credit of private enterprise.

SF Chronicle
9/6/63
**New Report
On Rock
At Bodega**

The argument over whether it is wise to build an atomic power plant at Bodega Head close to the San Andreas earthquake fault has obscured the fact that the foundation rock at the proposed site is of fine building quality.

This was reported yesterday by George J. Schlocker of the U. S. Geological Survey office at Menlo Park. Schlocker and a colleague, M. G. Bonilla, have been examining the sub-surface strata at the site as it has been exposed by contractors for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

"The granite-like quartz diorite is as good or better than the sandstone, volcanic and chert (red) rock on which many San Francisco buildings sit, including those on Telegraph and Russian hills," Schlocker said.

Schlocker and Bonilla submitted a report on the site to his headquarters in Washington a month ago, where it is to be forwarded to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Rodney L. Southwick, an AEC information officer here, said the Geological

**Solid Rock
At Bodega,
Report Says**

SF Chronicle 9/6/63
The ground under the proposed atomic power plant at Bodega Head is as solid as several of the hills of San Francisco on which tall buildings stand, according to a Federal report to be released soon.

George J. Schlocker and M. G. Bonilla of the U. S. Geological Survey center at Menlo Park, after studying the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. excavation at the Sonoma County Bay, indicated the rock on which the plant will be based is as solid, or more so, than the red rock and sandstone of Telegraph and Russian Hills.

Survey report will be made public when the AEC holds hearings on objections to the PG&E's proposed plant at Bodega Head.

This is where PG&E contractors are deepening the excavation at Bodega to a point 73 feet below sea level.

—News Call Bulletin Photo

U. S. Geological Survey Findings

News Call Bulletin
4/5/63

Secret Report on Bodega Revealed

The granite-like quartz diorite rock on which the PG&E proposes to build its Bodega Head atom power plant is as good or better, as foundation material, as the sandstone and red rock of Telegraph and Russian Hills, on which many large San Francisco buildings stand.

This is one finding in a still secret report prepared by a U. S. Geological Survey team for the Atomic Energy Commission.

ANOTHER portion of the report, dealing with the seismology or earthquake history of Bodega Head, is being prepared by another U. S. G. S. team. It is expected to be ready later this month.

Rodney L. Southwick, an AEC information officer here, told the News Call Bulletin the AEC will set a date for a public hearing on PG&E's application for a nuclear reactor license after the U. S. G. S. report has been received.

The geologic study of the atom plant site in Campbell Cove on Bodega Head was made by George

By George Dushack

J. Schlocker and M. G. Bonilla of the U. S. G. S. center at Menlo Park. They are continuing to examine the excavation, which the PG&E's contractors are now deepening, and will make a supplementary report later.

SCHLOCKER and Bonilla are very familiar with the geology of San Francisco: The Geological Survey recently published a geological map of the city prepared by them after what Schlocker calls "a garbage-can-by-garbage-can survey of the city," meaning they personally looked at nearly every block in San Francisco.

Last May and June they made numerous field trips to Bodega Head, as the basis for a neutral report on the controversial site, which is only a quarter-mile from the San Andreas Fault.

LAST JUNE Schlocker attended a meeting in Washington with

AEC officials, earthquake-proof construction consultants, and nuclear reactor design specialists. It was decided then to have Schlocker and Bonilla continue to examine the site as it penetrates down into the basement rocks under the sedimentary overlay on Bodega Head. During the early summer study the geologist got a very good look at the site. Contractors had already cut a pit about 60 feet deep into the sedimentary overlay; even the basement rocks—quartz diorite—showed through in several places.

"THE GIGANTIC quartz diorite is as good or better than the Franciscan formation" . . . mostly sandstone and chert (red rock) . . . "on which many San Francisco buildings sit, including those on Telegraph and Russian Hills," said Schlocker.

He and Bonilla saw evidence of past faulting in the quartz diorite, but the question is not whether there has been faulting, but whether it has been recent.

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

PAGE 4

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1953

106TH YEAR

EDITORIAL

A-Plant Foes

EVERYBODY on the same road in public affairs is not travelling it for the same reason, any more than everyone in every car moving south on the Redwood Highway is headed for the same place for the identical reason.

So it is with the current efforts being made by opponents of the proposed nuclear power plant at Bodega Bay to create so much political heat that the Atomic Energy Commission will render a political decision instead of one based on economics and scientific fact.

Among those opponents are such unlikely travellers—on the same road for completely different reasons—as two or three extremely conservative farmers and the California house organ of the Communist Party.

The conservative farmers prefer things as they are to even a remote chance that the Atomic Energy Commission could be wrong if it decides construction of the plant would create no hazards.

THE COMMUNISTS overlook no opportunity to weaken the United States from within. The Bodega Bay dispute is a natural for them. It provides a "cause" for them to muscle into, and anything that causes mistrust of either warlike or peaceful use of the atom is right down their alley.

Less visible are the motives of some of the so-called "liberal" politicians. Secretary of the Interior Udall and Senator Engle, of course, are public-power enthusiasts from 'way back. As long as the taxpayers, and not stockholders in a taxpaying utility are doing it, they seem to see no loss of beauty in building hydroelectric dams—preferably a mile high—on every river in the nation. But, apparently without ever having bothered to look at it, they proclaim that a taxpaying power plant at Bodega Bay would impair a wild and unique beauty.

THEN THERE'S that political curiosity, Glenn Anderson, the lieutenant governor of California, who is also suddenly sticking his nose into the matter and writing advice to the AEC, when not busy having his picture taken receiving a petition which could have no conceivable practical effect except to heavily damage the Sonoma County milk industry. What his motive might be is difficult to imagine.

Santa Rosa Press Democrat
**Reader Replies
To Editorial**

EDITOR: Perhaps there are some answers to your editorial of twisted facts on Aug. 27, "Why the Milk Ban?"

Let's consider the history of PG&E's proposed atomic plant in Sonoma County. Has the PG&E been truthful and straightforward in its operations and dealings in Sonoma County? Didn't they use "maybe" and "might" prior to acquiring a permit from Sonoma County? Is there going to be one reactor or five? Secrecy doesn't always lead to faith!

Did Humboldt County officials change their county ordinances to make their illegal acts legal in issuing permits to PG&E? Were public hearings held prior to their issuance? Were plans and specifications filed with the county? Why was it necessary to go to another county to get copies of the court recorded hearing of the Bodega Bay Zoning changes?

Possibly other counties are not so concerned as we are in Sonoma County as they don't have the San Andreas fault right at the site.

Some are trying to make this opposition appear political. May I point out that Don Clausen has asked for clear and open hearings. Surely no one can accuse him of being a "liberal" and not a good Republican.

Have the supporters been to Hanford, Wash., and seen the 25 sq. mile area from which every living thing has been removed and not even planes are allowed to fly over? One might be able to visit the place in a group of teachers if permits and preparations have been arranged in advance to be conducted and guided with the help of Geiger counters in order to avoid too highly contaminated sections.

Do the people of Humboldt County know that all insurance companies have nuclear exclusion clauses and even "full coverage" auto insurance contains nuclear contamination exclusions?

What per cent of milk produced in Humboldt County is sold as Grade A compared to Sonoma County? Dairymen are told by the Department of Agri-

8/27/63
culture to add the loss of radioactivity by diverting to market milk. Strontium 90 is already being found in children's teeth and interestingly enough, 25 per cent less in those who were breast fed.

Everyone knows that nuclear powered submarines are not comparable to atomic plants as these subs do not remain where constructed.

Why did Alexander Grendon state that no radioactive materials would come from the stack or go into the ocean and yet ask for the Assembly Bill No. 949 which will make property owners responsible for decontamination of their property if found to be radioactive by the Department of Health? This in effect makes one man responsible for the acts of another over whom he has no control.

Could The Press Democrat provide some facts and figures as to the cost of such decontamination?

Where in California has the tax rate been reduced when industry moved in? The tax rate went up in Monterey County when their huge steam plant was built!

Possibly other counties are not so concerned as we are in Sonoma County, as they don't have the San Andreas fault right at the site.

Without even mentioning the defacing of Bodega Head by the hideous installation, we consider there is good reason for opposition.

GUSTAVA SABIN
Sebastopol

9/10/63
**Lack of Faith
In AEC Deplored**

EDITOR: Mrs. Mary Darling,
Nodaga Bay — her mistrust of
the AEC "because they are only
a group of human beings and
subject to mistakes, even as you
and I": Well, Mrs. Darling,
since we mortals have no direct
"hot line" to God's Headquar-
ters, we are doing the next best
thing. We are placing our trust
in a group of mortals who have
addressed themselves to the sub-
ject of Atomic Energy and who
are among the most informed
persons in the United States on
the subject. Indeed, it is because
they are human beings rather
than demons that I trust them.
Don't ever think they are not
aware of this fact of mortality,
rather than immortality. They
are doubly cautious — just be-
cause of this awareness. For
that matter, the highest judg-
ment in this nation, the Su-
preme Court, is composed of
"mere human beings." One
would almost believe from Mrs.
Darling's letter that AEC is a
commission sent here from the
USSR to destroy us!

Again, I call attention to this
down-grading of the seat of au-
thority. I have never assumed
at name-calling, nor will I ever,
but this tactic (undermining of
the seat of authority) is a very
successful tactic of the Commu-
nist Doctrine when the Soviets
wish to "take over" a nation.
Letters such as Mary Darling's
appall me at the obvious lack
of faith in the principle of the
government of the United States.
This is a far more insidiously
destructive force than any "fall-
out" could ever be.

No, Mary Darling, I'll not call
you "hysterical" nor "emotion-
al" — I'll just say that your
letter to this column shows that
you have very little faith in the
principle of your government and
in your fellow man.

MARGARET G. SOVEY
Rohnert Park

JOHN R. MOSE
John R. Mose
**Who Will Pay
 For A-damage?**

EDITOR: All the beguilement of the PG&E; all the bright pictures painted by the Taxpayer's Association; all the importances of industrial development as set forth by Paul Golis; all the necessities of power as voiced by Bob Moir for the State Chamber of Commerce and finally all the assurances of the AEC in case they grant this permit; all these would become but scraps of paper on the day when this nuclear reactor, either through human error or an earthquake, spews forth its vicious radioactive elements over our countryside.

Despite their good intentions and convictions so nobly set forth and expounded over these many months, would any of these men or groups assume the full responsibility of damage? That there is a definite risk is evidenced by the fact that the AEC has earmarked one half a billion dollars of the taxpayers money as insurance against damage for each nuclear reactor. Our Taxpayer's Association should take note of this. This certainly signifies danger which is further emphasized by the refusal of private insurance companies to insure in total. If danger did not exist as Mr. Golis and the Taxpayer Association imply, wouldn't insurance companies stampede to get this choice enormous premium? Common sense points to the fallacy of insurance. The ramifications of damages are so wide spread that they could not be measured and would involve enormous lawsuits for their final determination. Even without any contamination, there could be a consumer resistance against the purchases of

our dairy and other products, such loss could be exacted by the producers as they point their finger to the nuclear installation.

But a major disaster would be impossible to pay for as it would involve death, injuries, sicknesses, farm and industry depletion or total destruction, and overall the long range damage of dire genetical influence on life itself including the human, the animal and the plant from these radioactive elements. In a nuclear plant the danger is ever static but ready to go if something goes wrong. This we will face as long as these nuclear plants are with us. The AEC itself admits, quote, "The reactors cannot explode like a bomb, but under the worse possible conditions they could produce so much heat that the fuel elements would melt, this releasing a very dense and highly radioactive cloud... more dangerous than the cloud produced by an atomic bomb." And Dr. Edward Teller says that an earthquake is "just the sort of thing" to cause a reactor to malfunction and release this radio-activity.

When high authority like Teller, Dickover, Ackerman, Lillenthal and the AEC itself point out the danger and express their concern over the control of radio-activity, it is high time that we forget taxes and industrial development and join with those who have fought so loyally to prevent the installation of this permanent dangerous menace to our future economy. The big question is when disaster comes, who will pay?

MAX NORTUM
 Petaluma

Santa Rosa Press Democrat
9/5/63



—Press Democrat Photo

BERKELEY PAMPHLETEER CHARLES L. SMITH
An Ancient Weapon Against A-Plant

Pamphleteer Stalks Bodega Bay A-Plant

By DON ENGBAHL

An opponent of the proposed Bodega Bay nuclear-fueled power plant came to Santa Rosa yesterday bearing an ancient but powerful weapon.

The weapon is the pamphlet, and the bearer was Charles L. Smith, 38-year-old Berkeley man who has pamphleted on such varied subjects as parallel parking, penal reform and pamphleteering.

Mr. Smith, a tall, personable man (on vacation from his regular job as an engineering technician with the Division of Highways) stood for several hours at the corner of Fourth st. and Mendocino ave. yesterday, handing out anti-plant pamphlets.

In the afternoon he went on to Sonoma; late last month he did the same in Petaluma.

Mr. Smith says he's a bibliographer first, a pamphleteer second. The bibliography, one of his pamphlets on bibliographica says, presents "in capsule form, the governmental and private sources of activity and information in a specific field."

It is, says the pamphlet, "a neutral, affirmative step toward education in a democracy."

But yesterday he was pamphleteering, and from his technique (and pamphlets on the subject) it is clear he regards it as a much more complex thing than simple handing out of printed sheets.

First, (from his 1961 pamphlet: Pamphleteering) he defines it as a "valid, practical means of authoritative communication by informed individuals."

"Feedback"

Pamphleteering's "greatest advantage," he says, is the "quality of feedback," which might be defined as the inter-action between pamphleteer and recipient.

Much of his technique is directed toward selection of recipients.

The sign on his chest and back ("simple, readable") gives the approaching passerby a chance to "get his bearing, to collect his thoughts and make a self-defined appropriate comment."

It is best, he says, to offer the pamphlet "only if some gesture of acceptance is indicated."

Some Talks

From five to 10 per cent on a street distribution will refuse to take the pamphlet, Mr. Smith says, but from two to five per cent will stop to talk.

Those represent "a self-selected group with potential high interest," and the "utmost attention should be given to them. They form a nucleus of persons who will expand on your logic and extend your information to their personal contacts."

If the subject matter is simple and the recipients familiar with the issues, a busy street corner may be best, Mr. Smith says—and found the corner in front of the Exchange Bank as good as a popular center of pamphleteering near the University of California gates in Berkeley.

The package he handed out yesterday was made up of a statement by Petaluma dairy rancher and dedicated plant opponent Max Kortum and a reproduction of a New York Times article of Aug. 22 discussing fallout radiation in Nevada.

Mr. Smith says his personal view is (1) that the use of atomic power isn't economically justified now and (2) that the potential hazards of the use of the Bodega site dictate abandonment of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. proposal.

Mr. Smith admits that pamphleteering may have a bad name because of its use "by fanatics and its use to attack authority . . ."

He says he's not a "fanatic," but admits: "I'm highly motivated . . ."

But it is, he says, useful for "constructive action," and is "the use of freedoms of speech and press by the individual."

Not unlike an adman defining his product, Mr. Smith points out that a pamphlet emphasizes a single subject over all others which compete for a person's attention.

It increases communication in a society, he says, "may be encouragement for special groups or agencies" and "may bypass any censoring and controlled communication."

Historically, the first use of the word "pamphlet" is found in a writing of 1344. In the 15th and 16th centuries the pamphlets were primarily devoted to religious matters, with the political pamphlet emerging in the 17th century.

Addison and Swift in the 18th century developed it as a powerful weapon in political matters; the pamphlet in this country is seen by some as a major tool in early political developments.

"Generally speaking," says the Encyclopedia Britannica, "the pamphlet tends to present one side of an argument and is usually more remarkable for its vigor than its balance."