

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY	)	Docket No. STN 50-483-OI
	)	
(Callaway Plant, Unit 1)	)	

AFFIDAVIT OF KAY DREY

Kay Drey, being duly sworn, states as follows:

1. This affidavit is given in connection with Joint Intervenor's Memorandum in Opposition to Motions to Compel in this proceeding. The facts contained herein are based on my personal knowledge and information I have obtained, primarily during the past four years, regarding negative consequences to people who have actively and openly questioned or opposed nuclear power and even those who have attempted discretely and quietly to bring to the attention of others perceived deficiencies pertaining to nuclear power plant construction or operation. Since the case of William Smart, which is described below and in the Memorandum to which this Affidavit is attached, and perhaps because of the nationwide attention that case received as the first investigation of a whistleblower's firing in which the NRC involved itself, people throughout the country have contacted me, including many of the people named and/or described below, about the consequences of anti-nuclear activities. The following is based on personal observations of and personal conversations with the persons involved, and/or correspondence and government and media publications.

2. I have personal knowledge of the amount of suffering ironworker Bill Smart and his family have experienced because of Mr. Smart's efforts to inform the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of faulty quality control at the Callaway plant. Mr. Smart and I met with NRC inspector , at a meeting arranged by a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter, for the first time on October 17, 1977. First Mr. Smart was demoted by the Daniel Company from general foreman to foreman (December 12, 1977) with an attendant reduction in pay. He voluntarily gave up his foreman position to become a "member of the gang" in order to have job security through his union. He was fired on March 21, 1978, for allegedly failing to obey an order he did not hear. After reinstatement (on November 7, 1978, as the result of an arbitration proceeding initiated by his union), he was given jobs with no overtime-pay potential, requiring levels of skill beneath his 19 years of experience, in non-safety-related locations not subject to NRC surveillance, and in exterior locations often shut down because of inclement weather (resulting in decreased work hours and pay). On March 20, 1979, the day after learning that the NRC had issued a "whitewash" report on its investigation of Mr. Smart's firing, Mr. Smart quit working for Daniel and went to work for Research-Cottrell, a subcontractor at the Callaway plant site. Because that job was intermittent, Mr. Smart applied for a job with Daniel (a job posted at the union hall), on November 1, 1979, and was denied employment without cause. He has been denied jobs elsewhere

in these interim several years by contractors reluctant to hire whistleblowers. His wife and children have experienced harrassment and fear, in addition to financial insecurity.

3. Lives of whistleblowers have been disrupted. A former concrete-finisher's helper at the Marble Hill nuclear plant moved to Texas after reporting on faulty concrete construction, including honeycombing, and was promised that "his exact whereabouts would remain a secret." (Louisville Courier-Journal, July 15, 1979) Other whistleblowers there were fired, demoted or transferred.

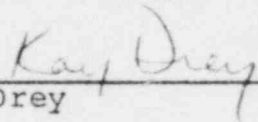
4. Other whistleblowers hurt professionally, such as by experiencing difficulty in finding employment after quitting, include a construction auditor for Virginia Power and Light at the North Anna plant, and a quality assurance engineer at the Zimmer plant near Cincinnati.

5. Physicians and scientists who have been denied the opportunity or adequate funding to do research or teach at a level commensurate with their talent and knowledge because of their having raised questions about health risks of nuclear power include the following: Drs. John Gofman, Arthur Tamplin, Karl Z. Morgan, Thomas F. ncuso, Chauncey Kepford and Carl Johnson.

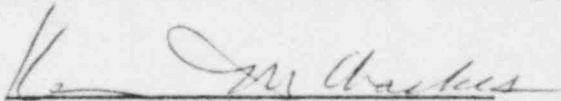
6. People who have been harrassed because of their public challenges of nuclear power include Dr. Ernest Sternglass. Dr. Sternglass' efforts to warn the public of the health hazards of atom bomb test fallout and nuclear power plant emissions inspired Atomic Industrial Forum to publish and circulate a report entitled,

"Low Level Radiation: A Summary of Responses to Ten Years of Allegations by Dr. Ernest Sternglass," copyrighted in 1973 by Charles Yulish Associates, a public relations firm.

7. Engineers who were fired after raising questions about safety risks of nuclear power include one who was fired by Nuclear Services Corp., and a quality assurance engineer who worked for the electrical contractor at the Byron plant.

  
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Kay Drey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1981.

  
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Notary Public

KENNETH M. CHACKES

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS CO.

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES SEPT. 28 1984