



DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

March 26-81

Mr: Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555.

Dear Mr. Hendrie:

I am the owner of
10,700 shares of G.P.N.
Common.

The actions of your
commission, or rather the
inaction of both your
commission and the
Pennsylvania Commission
are understandable and
permissible.

The chapter checking are
waiting to come home to
work for you, see
chapter and G.P.N.
file of your name
family.

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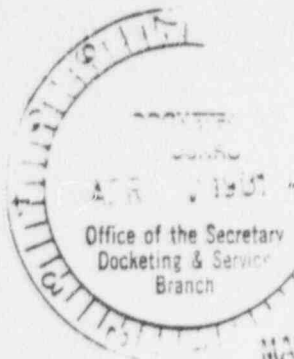
Donald MacArthur
332 W. Royal Palm Dr.
Sarasota, FL 33577

Donald MacArthur

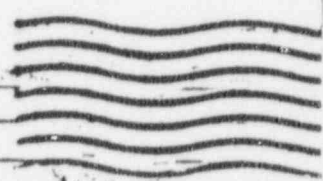


DOCKET NUMBER
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UNIT ONE — LET IT RUN!



David A. Baker
303 Chestnut Road
York, Pa. 17403



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Chairman Ivan Smith
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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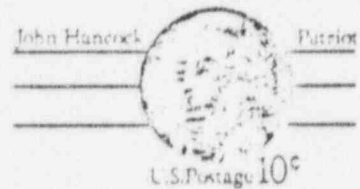
DOCKET
PROD. & UTIL. REG. 50-289

UNIT ONE -- LET IT RUN!

MRS FRAN SCHROLL
RD 4 Box 221
DOVER, PA 17315



MAR 21 1981



Chairman Ivan Smith
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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PROD. & UTIL. FAC. **50-289**

UNIT ONE -- LET IT RUN!



Elder L. Stewart
York, Pa.

MAR 24 1981



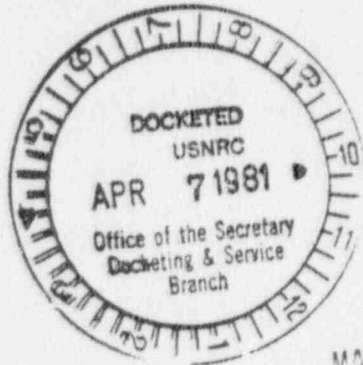
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Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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DOCKET NUMBER 50-289

UNIT ONE -- LET IT RUN!



MAR 24 1981

S. Vanovich
RD #1 YORK HAVEN
PA.



John Har

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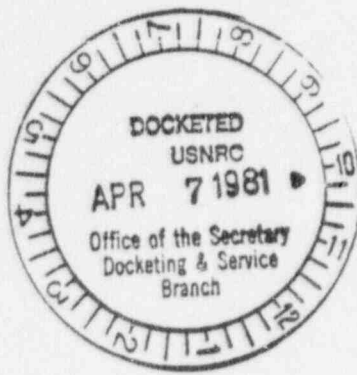
Chairman Ivan Smith
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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DOCKET NUMBER 50-289
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MAR 24 1981



John H. Hanc

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3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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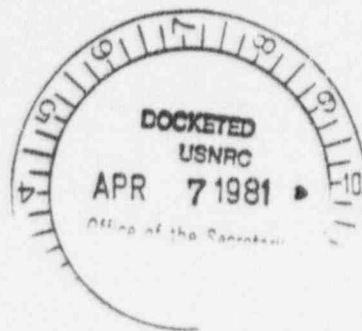
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50-289

UNIT ONE — LET IT RUN!

Charles R. Tracy
310 LAKEVIEW DRIVE
YORK, PA. 17403

MAR 24 1981



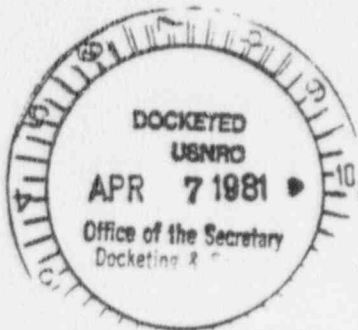
Chairman Ivan Smith
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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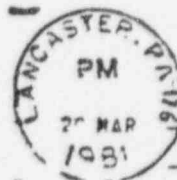
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BOOKET NUMBER
PROC. & UTIL. NO. 50-289

UNIT ONE -- LET IT RUN!



Robert A. Landry
906 Marlboro Lane
York, Pa. 17404
MAR 22 1981



Chairman Ivan Smith
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, penna. 17101

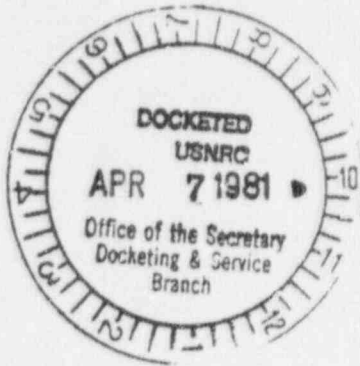
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50-289

UNIT ONE — LET IT RUN!



MAR 21 1981



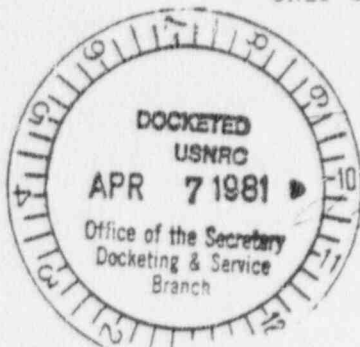
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Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
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Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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PROC. & SER. NO.

UNIT ONE -- LET IT RUN



MAR 1 1981



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Chairman Ivan Smith
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
3 North Court Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17101

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DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

March 20, 1981

The President of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Three Mile Island Unit 1 disaster has not been rectified due to lack of funds and necessary Federal Government assistance.

The States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania have consistently deferred permission to use certain access roads which are necessary to reach the area and complete the repair.

Instead of using and thereby encouraging the outrageous price increases of the OPEC nations, it would be far better to repair the Unit 1 and thereby decrease the cost of energy to the consumer and increase the percent of return on investments. It has been two years since I, as an investor and dependent upon this income, have received any return.

I urge you to investigate this lack of action and in so doing, help to lessen the power of OPEC and help our own citizens to meet the ever increasing cost of living.

Sincerely,

ETTA GOLDBERG
6907 N W 76 Court
Tamarac, Fla. 33319

cc: Enclosed list



DSO3
5/10

Copies to the following:

The Hon. Brendan T. Byrne
Governor of New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

United States Senate:

The Hon. Richard S. Schweiker
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Hon. H. John Heinz, III
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Hon. William Bradley
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Hon. Harrison Williams
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

New Jersey Board of Public Utilities:

The Hon. Joel R. Jacobson, Director
Department of Energy
State of New Jersey
1100 Raymond Boulevard
Newark, New Jersey 07102

The Hon. George H. Barbour, President
Board of Public Utility Commissioners
State of New Jersey
101 Commerce Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102

The Hon. Edward H. Hynes, Commissioner
Board of Public Utility Commissioners
State of New Jersey
101 Commerce Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Mr. Stanley Van Ness
Public Advocate
10-12 North Stockton Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

The Hon. Richard Thornburgh
Governor of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

The Hon. John F. Ahearne, Chairman

The Hon. Richard T. Kennedy
Commissioner
The Hon. Victor Gilinsky
Commissioner
The Hon. Peter A. Bradford
Commissioner
The Hon. Joseph M. Hendrie
Commissioner

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission:

The Hon. Susan Shanahan, Chairman
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P. O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

The Hon. James Cawley, Commissioner
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

The Hon. Michael Johnson, Commissioner
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P. O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

The Hon. Linda Taliaferro, Commissioner
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Mr. Walter Cohen, Consumer Advocate
Strawberry Square
Walnut & Fourth Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

DOCKET NUMBER 50-289
PROD. & UTIL. FAC.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DOCKETING & SERVICE

March 31, 1981



Andrew G. Cook
327 Hailman Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

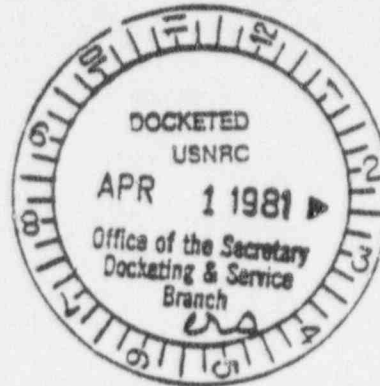
Dear Mr. Cook:

Thank you for your comments on the restart
of Three Mile Island Unit 1. I have asked
that copies of your letter be sent to the
other parties in the TMI-1 Restart Proceeding.

Sincerely,

Victor Gilinsky
Victor Gilinsky
Commissioner

503
9/0



Andrew G. Cook
327 Hailman Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206

March 20, 1981

Victor Gilinsky
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C.

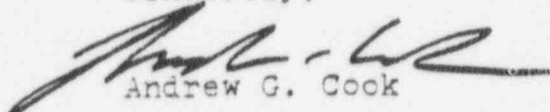
Dear Mr. Gilinsky:

Please work to expedite the relicensing of TMI Unit 1. If the coal strike comes off we are going to be desperate in Pennsylvania for electricity. We need that plant now, if you care for people please help us.

I understand that all the other Babcock and Wilcox plants have been allowed to return to operation. TMI Unit 1 has an excellent safety record. And the accident at TMI unit 2 convinced me of what you nuclear experts have been telling us all along- nuclear power is safe. Here was the worst nuclear accident in history and no one was injured- your safety systems worked.

Please help us here in Pennsylvania. Last time there was a coal strike some of us were laid off work for lack of electricity.

Sincerely,


Andrew G. Cook

cc: Senator Heinz
Senator Specter
Representative Bevill

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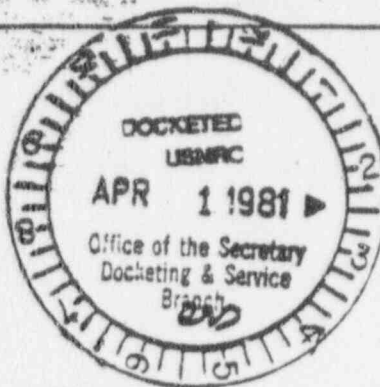


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



MAR 20 1981

Mr. Louis Fanello, Jr.
Dairy Queen and Brazier Foods of Athens
1076 W. Broad St.
Athens, Georgia 31701

Dear Mr. Fanello:

Your letter of February 20, 1981, to Senator Richard S. Schweiker, was forwarded to the Centers for Disease Control for reply. We have no legal control over reactor siting or operating decisions. We feel this should have been more appropriately directed to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Consequently, we are forwarding your letter to Mr. Joseph Hendry, Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, for response.

Sincerely yours,

J. Donald Millar
J. Donald Millar, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon General
Director, Center for
Environmental Health

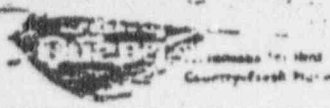
cc:

Joseph Hendry, NRC

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
DOCKETING & SERVICE SECTION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE COMMISSION

7-10-81

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Dairy Queen and Brazier of Athens

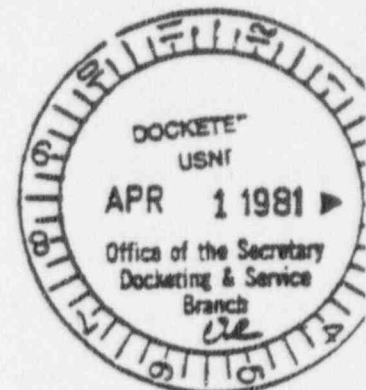
1076 W. BROAD ST.

PHONE LL 6-6082

ATHENS, GEORGIA

February 20, 1981

Senator Richard S. Schweiker
Senate Office Building
Washington DC. 20510



Dear Senator Schweiker,

It is appalling that leaders in our government are unable to act responsibly to bring the "Three Mile Island" incident to a logical conclusion.

The fact is that TMI-1 has been closed. It was not involved in any accident. While TMI-1 has been singled out for closing, other similar plants are operating without modification. The lack of action in this matter seems irrational and is costing consumers, it is estimated, over \$500,000.00 daily in increased costs. This is breaking to the consumers and inflationary to our country.

Are we playing politics with our economy? Are we to continue to send our precious dollars to the Arab nations? Why then should we not take steps to develop our own sources of energy which would cost us less and keep our dollars at home?

Responsible citizens ask for and responsible logic dictates:

- (1) Nuclear power is safe, inexpensive and needed.
- (2) TMI-1 has been modified - TMI-1 is different from TMI-2.
- (3) The NRC is dragging its feet in giving a TMI-1 decision.
- (4) Consumers need a break before utility costs hit the ceiling.

Residents living within cities around TMI-1 are in favor of not starting the damaged reactor. WHO IS BLOCKING PROGRESS AND STANDS IN ITS WAY?

Respectfully,

Louis Fanello
Louis Fanello,

DS03
5/10

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. REG. 50-289

SIMON MILLER, INCORPORATED

(A LAW CORPORATION)

471 EAST TAHQUITZ - MC CALLUM WAY

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 92262

(714) 325-9317

March 23, 1981

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Chairman
Washington, D.C. 20555

Gentlemen:

The tortoise pace of your proceedings to put Three Mile Island Unit 1 back into service indicates that you and your staff have no sense of urgency in regard to this matter.


I believe that the enclosed articles:

"Nuclear Threat," Barron's 3/23/81; and

"While the U.S. Fiddles," Forbes 3/30/81

put the problem in its proper perspective.

Sincerely,


Simon Miller

SM:dp

Enclosures

DS03
S.11

DOCKET FILE
PROD. & UTIL. PAC 50-389

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1981

DEAR MR. FLANN:

IN ORDER TO HAVE ANOTHER OF MYSTERY, I WOULD HAVE BEEN ASKED TO PROVIDE A REASONABLE EXPLANATION TO THE PRESIDENT. HOWEVER, AS YOU KNOW, WE ARE IN A SITUATION WHERE WE ARE NOT ALLOWED TO PROVIDE AN ANSWER TO THE PRESIDENT. THEREFORE, WE WOULD HAVE BEEN ASKED TO PROVIDE A REASONABLE EXPLANATION.

THANKS FOR YOUR INTEREST IN THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

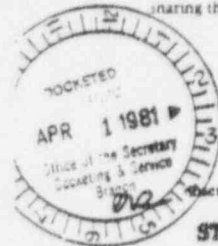
Sincerely,

JOHN BURNS
ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

MR. JIMMY FLANN
BUREAU OF REVENUE
FEDERAL RESERVE
150 NATIONAL PARK BLVD.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

HERE WE NOW KNOW THAT REAGAN

really means to cut the budget. Between the huge postal rate increase and the loss of this paid subscription, we can personally vouch that magazine publishers are among the everybody who'll be sharing the pain of the federal spending cuts.



I HEARD A MEMBER OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION

observe, "If I could remember what happened at the party last night, I'd sure like to forget it."

STAYING THERE

is usually harder than getting there.

TO KNOW WHAT'S ENOUGH

is to know more than most.

HERE'S A GENUINE INFLATION FIGHTER

By M.S. Forbes Jr.

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA—German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt until recently liked to lecture others on how to fight inflation. A more appropriate teacher might be Australia's Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

Few would think to look at Australia as a model for successful economic policies, but Fraser has been turning in a very creditable performance since assuming power five years ago.

Fraser is no miracle man. He pulled his country from the brink of financial ruin through hard, sensible policies that often involved more pain than pleasure. Yet he has twice been

also reduced income taxes, not by cutting rates (as Reagan wishes to do) but by substantially raising thresholds of the tax brackets. As Fraser put it in talking with me and Jim Michaels (see p. 26), "I once had a bet with Arthur Burns that we would get Australia's inflation rate below that of the U.S. And we did."

Still Fraser faces high hurdles. Wage increases have been rather moderate in recent years, but restraint is breaking down; Aussie unions can be as bloodthirsty as their British cousins.

Tax rates are still far too high. The newspapers are chockablock with advertisements for tax-avoidance schemes. As the REVENUE INCREASES

TAX CUT MORE TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY INVESTMENT THAN CONSUMER BUYING. AFL-CIO URGES TAX CUT FOR LOWER AND MIDDLE INCOME BRACKETS BUT NOT FOR RICH.

SURVEY FINDS PUBLIC SKEPTICAL ABOUT CUTS. MANY MORE CONCERNED ABOUT BUDGET DEFICIT.

The program in question is not that of Ronald Reagan but John Kennedy, 18 years ago. Reagan's proposed reductions in taxes are almost a carbon copy of the Kennedy cuts. Perhaps someone should remind Teddy of this the next time he denounces Reaganomics. Today it is the Democrats who are talking about the impossibility of it all being done.

Other Comments

Often comments by others stimulate, irritate, inform or amuse this editor's mind. —MSF

Lippmann on Poland

Lippmann... thought Prime Minister Churchill's plan for a pro-British government in Warsaw entirely fanciful. An independent Poland could survive "only if it is allied with Russia," he wrote as early as January 1944. If the Poles annexed territory that was German, they would need outside help to hold on to that territory. Only Russia could provide that. "Therefore, he underlined, Poland had to come to terms with Russia, 'to terms which make Russia the principal guarantor of the western boundary.'" Stalin knew this, the Germans knew it, and so did the moderate Poles. "There could be no future for a Poland governed, or even influenced, by those Poles who, even before they are liberated from the Nazis, conceive themselves as the spearpoint of a hostile coalition against the Soviet Union."

—Walter Lippmann and the American Century, by Ronald Steel

Hope in Low Expectations

The voters have become terribly cynical in recent years. They do not expect much from their Government. In a sense, President Reagan has it good because things are so bad. It will be a huge improvement over the past 15 years if, during the next four years, 40% of his policies are anti-inflationary. With that sort of discipline, Mr. Reagan can lay the foundation for a very prosperous era in the mid-1980s.

—Rudolph C. Penner, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research

The Liberated Poor

ions to recognize the newly-independent United States. . . . At Casablanca in 1943, as Churchill exuded cigar smoke and the French sat by stoned, FDR pledged American support to a free Morocco. Moroccans haven't forgotten. They granted us the use of military facilities until 1978, when they were terminated at our request. It is in our national interest that this strategic land continues to be stable, peaceful and well disposed to our values.

—Anger Biddle Duke, Ambassador to Morocco, in the National Committee on American Foreign Policy Newsletter

No Sense

When Henry suddenly married the gardener's daughter, Malvina Dinehart, the Astors were indignant. "Nothing but a peasant," said William B., who seemed to have forgotten his father's origins. He cut Henry's inheritance to a paltry \$30,000, but Henry did not appear to mind. "Money counts for little in this world," he said, "compared with love and life." Apparently this remark alone convinced the family that he was more deficient than they had imagined.

—The Astors, by Virginia Cowles

While the U.S. Fiddles

While the U.S. remains traumatized by the Three Mile Island incident, other industrialized nations are moving rapidly in the field of nuclear power. The most aggressive program now belongs to France, which plans to draw 75% of its electricity from the atom by 1990. France also leads in developing types of

nuclear-waste disposal technology.

The British government has decided to build 20 new reactors, and it hopes that these will provide half of the country's electricity by 2001. Sweden, where the public supported the continued development of nuclear energy in a referendum in March, is going ahead with plans to more than double its nuclear capacity by 1988. The Soviet Union, West Germany and Japan expect that by 1990 they will be able to produce about 25% of their electricity from nuclear power.

—Time

Don't just stand there. Under something.

—Harvey Weidenborn, one chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors

No One's on First

More is happening in American art right now than ever before. There is more of everything and of everybody, including critics. . . . The art world is a balkanized anarchy with lots of little insides, lots of little games, better and worse people, hierophants and hustlers. Meanwhile there is art, available to anyone who has a personal use for it.

—Peter Schjeldahl, Village Voice

In the Pink

Noted interior designer Mrs. Henry Parish II's attitude toward decorating is a characteristic mix of the lorry and the wry. "You have to be a bit of a psychiatrist to be a decorator. . . . We create an environment, and then we teach people how to live in it." When questioned about her predilection for pale pink lamp shades, she quipped, "They make the rich look healthy."

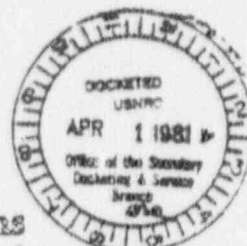
—Architectural Digest

EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

Nuclear Threat

Three Mile Island May Yet Claim Further Victims

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-257



IT'S AN ILL WIND, even one with faint traces of radioactivity, that blows nobody good. Nearly two years to the day when a relief valve atop the pressurizer of Metropolitan Edison Co.'s Three Mile Island Unit 2 failed to close, thereby allowing quantities of coolant water and steam to escape, leading to the overheating of the nuclear fuel core and triggering the worst accident in the history of U.S. nuclear power, the dust, so to speak, has begun to settle and it's possible to weigh the gains and losses. Curiously enough, as a leading business daily learned not long ago, there have indeed been gains. With (the irony, the latter include Babcock & Wilcox (now a subsidiary of McDermott Inc.), which designed and built the ill-starred reactor and, in the regulatory fall-out from the mishap, lately has been kept busy modifying equipment to meet the proliferation of federal safety standards. Dozens of newly important public relations personnel man the crippled plant, which has blossomed into a local tourist attraction. Perhaps most eyebrow-raising of all, a bing at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which a subsequent official investigation found partly to blame, last year was named a "distinguished executive" under a new program designed to recognize exceptional civil servants, and awarded a \$16,000 bonus.

Such serendipity, to be sure, is far outweighed by those who wound up out of pocket. "I was the only victim of Three Mile Island," proclaimed Dr. Edward Teller, Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution and pioneer in the military and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, who suffered a heart attack following the stress and strain of the accident, but that's true only with respect to physical well-being. In financial terms, the casualty list is long and may well grow longer.

Thus, General Public Utilities Corp. (GPU), parent company of Metropolitan Edison, Pennsylvania Electric and Jersey Central Power & Light, which all together own the Three Mile Island complex, has filed claims for damages of \$300 million and \$4 billion, respectively, against Babcock & Wilcox and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Insurance companies have agreed to pay \$25 million to those who suffered business losses while evacuating the area on the order of the Governor of Pennsylvania, as well as the \$300 million maximum coverage on the damaged reactor. Heaviest losses, totaling nearly \$1 billion in securities values, inevitably have fallen on the shareholders and creditors of the stricken utility, which for five quarters in a row has been compelled to omit the dividend on the common stock.

Now the financial fall-out threatens to spread. Hard-pressed to bear the heavy burden of Three Mile Island, notably the high cost of replacement power, from a shattered rate base, GPU is rapidly approaching the point of no return. By draconian efforts to curtail operating expenses, including cutbacks in maintenance and slashes in payrolls, the utility, thanks to a consortium of commercial banks, to date has succeeded in meeting its obligations and paying its bills. How-

ever, the day of reckoning draws closer. If Met Edison fails to win the increase in rates which it is seeking, so Herman Dierschamp, president of GPU, recently told the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, it will face a \$40-\$45 million cash deficiency by year-end. To make matters worse, even that grim estimate may be optimistic. GPU's line of credit with the banks runs out on April 10. Unless adequate rate relief is promptly forthcoming, the creditors, already skittish enough to have tightened the pursestrings, may get outrageous. In that event, GPU could become the first regulated electric utility in the country to go belly-up, with incalculable impact on both the capital markets and the industry.

Commonsense and compromise, so men of goodwill must hope, will somehow avert disaster. Nonetheless, as GPU's recent history of dealings with the regulatory bodies, federal and state alike, strongly suggests, such ascriptions have been alarmingly short-sighted. For example, the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, which now holds the company's fate in its hands, has responded to the emergency in shortsighted, arguably fashion. For months it delayed approval of rate boosts designed to cover the sharply higher costs of purchased power, when it finally gave grudging assent, it refused to allow the recovery of interest charges on the money which GPU had to borrow to buy the desperately needed kilowatt-hours. Last August, it turned down Met Ed's request for an emergency rate increase of \$35 million; instead of the \$76.5 million permanent rate hike which is also being sought, the Commission staff has recommended less than \$10 million.

As to the federal bureaucracy, it, too—despite the presence on the scene of "distinguished executives"—has failed to cover itself with glory. Specifically, while allowing generating plants of the same design to continue operating, it has ordered the indefinite shutdown of Three Mile Island 1, trouble-free counterpart of the damaged reactor, thereby causing it to be taken out of the rate base and escalating to the peril point the company's financial woes. Is the prostration of nuclear energy, manmade haz-

ards seem unavoidable, but bankruptcy strikes us as a needless risk.

For General Public Utilities, the risks of the business lately have overshadowed the rewards. GPU and its subsidiaries furnish light and power to roughly 1.6 million customers in northern, central and southeastern Pennsylvania, as well as central and northern New Jersey. Prior to March 28, 1979, when the "loss-of-coolant" accident occurred, the company by and large had reported rising revenues, earnings and dividends; in 1978, the payout had reached a new high of \$1.77 per share annually, distributed to investors who averaged 65 years of age and owned approximately 180 shares. For owners of the company's stocks and bonds, the fall-out has been brutal. Outstanding debt of GPU and its subsidiaries has been repeatedly downgraded, to the point where it sells at roughly 50 cents on the dollar. Preferred stocks yield 17%-21%. After the omission of dividends, the common stock, which used to trade in the high teens or low twenties, lately has been changing hands below 5. All told, the loss to GPU so far, including the forfeited dividends now approaches \$1 billion. And, as noted, threats to the corporate survival proliferate.

Through the curious workings—or failure to work—of the regulatory process, the chief threat to GPU's solvency lies not in the shutdown of Three Mile Island 2 but in the political, psychological and bureaucratic aftermath. True, the damage done by the accident, which, in a chain reaction of its own, led to the partial destruction of the nuclear fuel core and the release of radioactive material, was extensive and severe. Estimates of the money and time that will be required to clean up the damage have continually escalated, from a few hundred millions of dollars to well over one billion, and to a half decade at least. However, GPU was insured, for the maximum available protection of \$300 million, and all repair work to date has been at the underwriters' expense.

What the company couldn't guard against—although it might have been better prepared—was the mushroom cloud of media ignorance, fear-mongering and bias which burst over Three Mile Island. Did a score of cows and calves die mysteriously on a nearby

farm? Here is network coverage of the story, in what that ever vigilant watchdog, Accuracy in Media, has aptly dubbed "NBC's Nuclear Bull." "It could have happened anywhere, perhaps, but the fact that it happened downwind from Three Mile Island at Bannockburn, Pa., has raised suspicions and has the government investigating. What [he] wants to know is why 19 cows and calves are dead on a farm, four miles south of the nuclear power plant. There may be no connection. None has been found as of this evening. But the irony is that the news of the dead cows came out as the President's commission was in Pennsylvania investigating the nuclear accident."

NBC neglected to tell its viewers that the cows and calves, as subsequent inquiry disclosed, died of natural causes, along with its network colleagues, however, it did succeed in poisoning the climate of public opinion. As GPU reports in its first issue of "Nuclear Newsline," a four-page letter aimed at communicating the facts about nuclear power rather than the superheated science fiction: "Asked recently about his impressions of the Unit 2 accident, a usually well-informed lawyer in Washington, D.C., thought that readiness of the area... had been subjected to severe doses of radiation and that 45 people had been hospitalized for radiation sickness. He was wrong on both counts." Not surprisingly the bureaucrats have chosen to play it super-safe. Thus, although out of service at the time of the accident and in no way involved, Three Mile Island 1, by order of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which is still holding hearings, has been shut down ever since. In all likelihood, it won't be restored to service until late this year at the earliest. Yet comparable reactors still operate unmonitored. As GPU resignedly observed in its latest annual report: "We continue to press the federal regulators on the unfairness of treating the unit differently from the Babcock & Wilcox units of similar design now operating around the country." As someone once said, don't confuse us with the facts.

So much for the federal regulatory role. The crunch now looms in Harrisburg, Pa., which is only a short distance away from Three Mile Island as the crow flies, but light years away otherwise. Like last year's vote on Maine Yankee, what the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission does about Met Ed may well decide the fate of nuclear power in the U.S. for generations to come. To date, the signs and portents are grim. The Commission, as noted, persists in dragging its heels on financial relief for the company, although, as analyzed by M. Anthony May of L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towen, utility customers elsewhere pay significantly higher rates than those of GPU. The Commission also wasted no time in lopping off the stricken plant from the rate base. Unless it undergoes a change of mind and heart, the whole country may become the victim of Three Mile Island. Less heat, Harrisburg, more light.

—Robert M. Bleisberg

BARRON'S MAILBAG

REGAN AND MERRILL LYNCH
To the Editor:

I have been reading Barron's for many years and have enjoyed and respected your publication. I was most distressed with the poorly written, disgraceful, cheap shot taken by Peter Brimelow at Donald T. Regan and Merrill Lynch in the March 9 issue.

Mr. Regan's leadership during the past 10 years at Merrill Lynch has been innovative, dynamic, forceful and progressive in the best sense of these words. Attacking him in this way, after he has been only one month in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, is grossly unjust. It is unfair to the man and the Ad-

ministration which has barely begun to implement a program to extricate our country from its current sorrowful economic morass.

It may be true that Merrill Lynch, owing to its great size, may have a lower return on investment than several other firms; but where were these firms when Merrill Lynch rescued Goodbody & Co.? Where were these firms when Merrill Lynch spent millions to develop new ideas that expanded the image and scope of the brokerage business?

I am one of those so-called high-producing brokers who were referred to as "peons" by an anonymous ex-Merrill

Continued on Page 20

Three Mile Island
Public Interest Resource Center

1037 MacLay Street

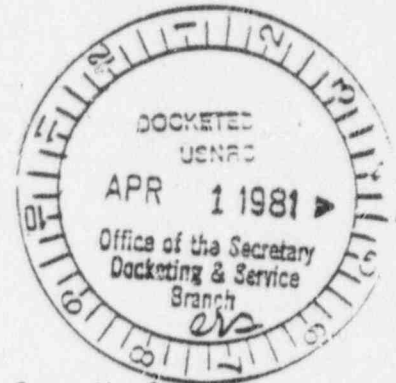
Harrisburg, Pa. 17103

717-233-4241

March 26, 1981

The Honorable Joseph M. Hendrie
Commissioner

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555



Dear Chairman Hendrie:

Enclosed you will find copies of a letter written to Ivan W. Smith, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, and his reply to Ms. Susan Shetrom, Project Director, TMI Public Interest Resource Center. We believe that sufficient time has elapsed and that a decision should have been reached, yet we have heard nothing further from Chairman Smith. We have requested that several evening sessions for limited appearance statements be scheduled between now and April 30, 1981.

The Commission's Order and Notice of Hearing of August 9, 1979, states "The board should hold its sessions in the vicinity of the facility and it should attempt to schedule some of its sessions in the evening or on weekends to permit the maximum possible public attendance". In view of the Commission's foresight in encouraging that the public be given opportunities to participate in the hearings, we are requesting your assistance.

We would appreciate a reply by April 3.

Sincerely,

Susan Shetrom

Susan Shetrom, Project Director

cc: Commissioners Ahearne, Bradford, and Gilinsky
TMI Service List



DS03
5/10

**Three Mile Island
Public Interest Resource Center**

1037 Maclay Street • Harrisburg, Pa. 17103

717-233-4241

March 10, 1981

Ivan W. Smith, Chairman
Atomic Safety & Licensing Board
Re: TMI Unit 1 Restart
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Smith:

It is our understanding that the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission does not plan to schedule further public limited appearance statement sessions regarding the proposed restart of Three Mile Island Unit 1. We also understand that in order for concerned citizens to make statements regarding the issue, it will be necessary for them to make daytime appointments.

As you are aware, the public was informed on March 5, 1981, that a second session would be held on March 11. Because of that news release and the very bad weather, many people chose not to attend the March 5 session, planning instead to attend the March 11 session.

The arrangements which you have outlined will make it impossible for many people to make statements because of employment requirements. In effect, the present position of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board will eliminate public input and curtail constitutional rights. Even a murderer is entitled to counsel - yet area residents are being barred from even the opportunity to express their views on an issue that will have a major impact on their lives.

The Three Mile Island Public Interest Resource Center requests that additional evening sessions be scheduled to accomodate people who were not permitted to speak on March 5, either because of time restrictions or misinformation regarding further sessions. We also request that those sessions be scheduled between now and April 30, 1981.

A reply by March 20 would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Susan Shetrom

Susan Shetrom, Project Director

cc: Dr. Walter H. Jordan
Dr. Linda W. Little

DS03
5/10



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

March 18, 1981

Ms. Susan Shetrom, Project Director
Three Mile Island
Public Interest Resource Center
1037 MacLay Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17103

In re: Metropolitan Edison Company
(Three Mile Island, Unit 1)
Docket No. 50-289 (Restart)

Dear Ms. Shetrom:

We appreciate your recent letter regarding the opportunity for members of the public to make oral limited appearance statements before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. The board will take your advice under consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ivan W. Smith", is written over a horizontal line.

Ivan W. Smith, Chairman
Atomic Safety and
Licensing Board

cc: Docketing & Service
(For service)

DS03
5/0

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. SA-287

CONGRESSMAN BILL GOODLING
19th District, PA

3-17 ,19 81

Respectfully referred to:

NRC

The attached communication is forwarded
to you for your review, consideration, and
comment.

I ask that you kindly return the enclosed
correspondence with your reply.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

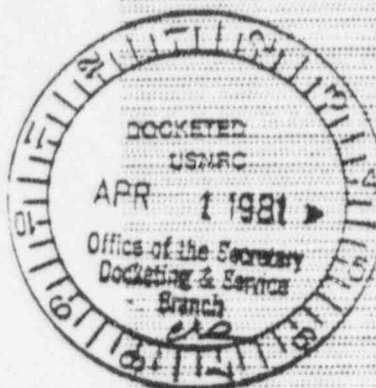
Bill

BILL GOODLING
Member of Congress

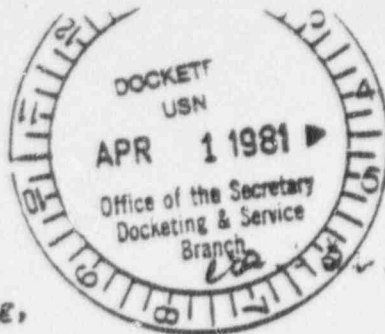
Please respond to:

Congressman Bill Goodling
1713 Longworth H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

contact: Ms. Reggie Egger
202 225 5836



DS03
3/1



DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 30-289

332 Valley Road

Etters, Pennsylvania

March 11, 1981

Dear Mr. Goodling,

Although I am uncertain as to which official would be willing to address my complaint, I am starting with you. If it is not your province, kindly forward my letter to the person or persons who can be of help.

On March 5, 1981, a session to accept "limited appearance" statements was scheduled at the William Penn Museum. "If bad weather forces the cancellation of the session scheduled for March 5, 1981, the session will be held at the same time and place on March 11, 1981." Although the weather was not favorable and driving was hazardous, the session was not cancelled. Newspaper, radio and television announcements stated unequivocally that the March 11 session would be held in addition to the March 5 session. Many interested people elected to attend the later session.

On March 6, Ivan Smith issued a press release regarding further public statements. Those who wish to make a statement are required to make an appointment with Chairman Smith and to make that statement during the day in Harrisburg where the restart hearings are being held. The daytime hours effectively eliminate those who work daytime hours and those who need babysitters or transportation. Parking in Harrisburg within walking distance of the Court Street Hearing Room is not free; evening parking near the museum is free. All of us are now paying more for gas than we were even a month ago. The last thing we need is to shell out more costs connected with transportation. Many of us live miles from public transportation, and even that is no longer available after 5:50pm.

Those of us who attended the March 5 session witnessed a display of arrogance combined with babyishness by Ivan Smith that would have done credit to a spoiled two-year old. We who have been subjected to so very many injustices and assaults on our minds and spirits since March 28, 1979, are expected to remain civil and reasonable. If Chairman Smith is suffering from stress, then the very fact that

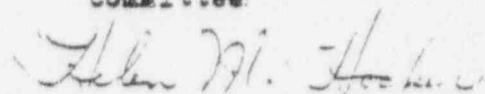
so many neighbors of Three Mile Island are still able to function normally, and to behave with decency even to those who have betrayed them and hindered their efforts to protect their families, is nothing short of miraculous.

It is surely only reasonable to expect that the public should have another opportunity to submit statements. Only a third of those present who wished to speak were able to do so because of the time limitations. No agency of our government could ever be faulted for permitting public discussion of a subject so clearly a matter of concern to the public.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.-

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,-"

Newberry Township TMI Steering
Committee:



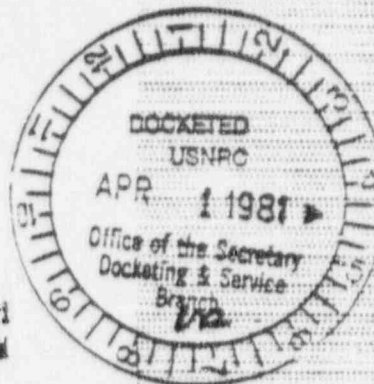
By Helen M. Hocker

DOCKET NUMBER 60-289
PROD. & UTIL. FAC.

CONGRESSMAN BILL GOODLING
19th District, PA

March 18 , 19 81

Respectfully referred to:
Office of Congressional Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555



The attached communication is forwarded
to you for your review consideration.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Bill
BILL GOODLING
Member of Congress

Please respond to:

Congressman Bill Goodling
1713 Longworth H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

contact: Carol Ann Bischoff
202 225 5836

TS03
5/1

DOCKET NUMBER

PROD. & UTIL. FAC. *Sp. 289*

YELLOW BREECHES FAMILY PRACTICE

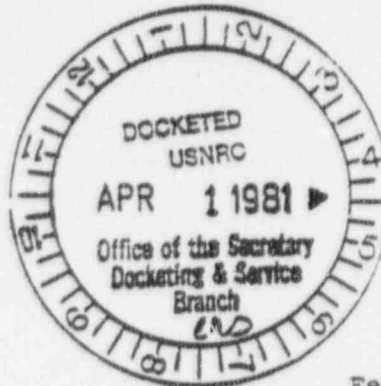
DONALD J. KOVACS, M.D.

LUTZTOWN ROAD, R.D. 2

BOILING SPRING, PA. 17007

WEST SHORE

7171 222-0880



FEB 20 1981

February 16, 1981

Dear Congressman Ertel:

As citizens of Cumberland County we are greatly dismayed by the reports that the NRC is considering the possibility of restarting TMI Unit 1. Considering the serious questions about Met Ed's conduct of the operations leading up to and following the TMI accident and the magnitude of the clean up problems that still remain, we feel it is highly irresponsible to contemplate reopening TMI Unit 1.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Kovacs

Ruth Kovacs

Donald J. Kovacs, M.D.

Donald J. Kovacs MD

CONGRESSMAN BILL GOODLING
19th District, PA

March 16, 1981

Respectfully referred to:

NRC

The attached communication is forwarded
to you for your review, consideration, and
comment.

~~I ask that you kindly return the enclosed
correspondence with your reply.~~

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

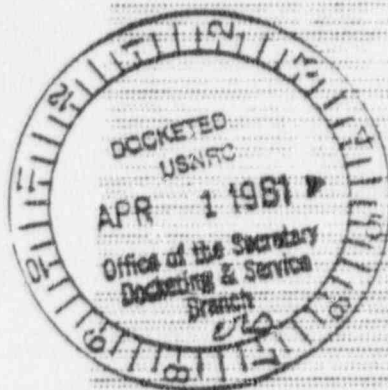
Bill
BILL GOODLING
Member of Congress

Please respond to:

Congressman Bill Goodling
1713 Longworth H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

contact: Ms. Reggie Egger
202 225 5836

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289



DS03
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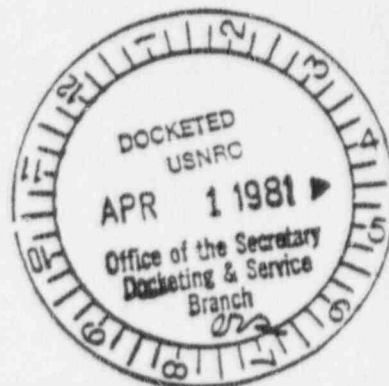
DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

MAR 12 1981

9 March 81

Rep. William Goodling
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

FROM: George Seal
136 Cherry St.
Carlisle, PA 17013



Sir

I am temporarily living in Westmoreland County, but I keep a permanent address at Carlisle and intend to return there to live.

I believe that the damaged reactor at Three Mile Island should be repaired and returned to service. I also believe that the undamaged reactor should be restarted and returned to service.

I have no ties with any power company or any firm in the nuclear industry, but I do have more than the average persons knowledge of nuclear power plant operation and the electrical/electronics field and I have no fear for my safety or my health from the operation of this plant.

What are your views on returning the plant to service?

I Thank You

George Seal
George Seal

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-275, 323

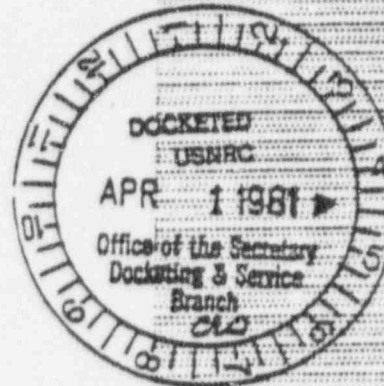
DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

United States Senate

March 17, 1981

Respectfully referred to:

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Congressional Liaison
Washington, D.C. 20555



Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

TFE:rob
RE: Soxman, Kenneth
Dirksen 1209

Thomas F. Eagleton
U.S.S.

Form #2

503
5/1

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. D-275,323

Department of Physics
417/533-5131

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

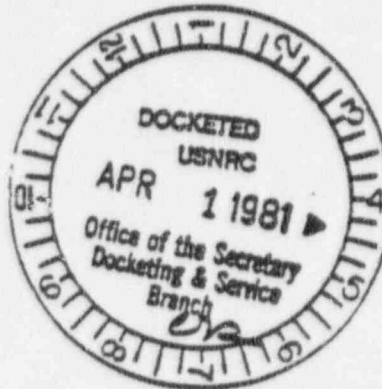
SMSU

Southwest Missouri State University

Springfield, Missouri 65802

March 10, 1981

Thomas Eagleton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



Dear Senator:

I would like to know when the two unit nuclear plant at Diablo Canyon will be permitted to start making electricity. Also, I would like encouragement to be given to the NRC to push on and get TMI unit one back on line.

Locally we have two coal-fired publicly owned electric generating plants. The older one has been operating under a special EPA variance agreement for several years (since it was originally a gas plant and then ordered to convert to coal). The second and newer plant has never been able to meet the emission standards and continues to operate under protestations of the EPA. We all know, and as you know too, there is respected and undeniable evidence that coal burning is killing people everyday. I believe the CEA's study on the Direct Use of Coal puts the figure at close to 40,000 lives lost per year? Still these plants, and I suppose hundreds of other coal-burners as well, are allowed to go on day after day.

It is my understanding, and correct me if I'm wrong, that no one has been killed from the emissions from commercially operated nuclear power plants, including TMI unit two. So, what's the big deal anyway? Why the hang-ups? Don't the ordinary people have rights too - or maybe only the few anti-nuke radicals have a corner on the rights issue?

I would like to know the reasoning behind letting the lethal coal-burners go while keeping nuclear plants closed. Please tell me.

I would like to see nuclear plants brought on line fast and take the place of coal in making electricity. What can I do to help?

Sincerely,

Kenneth A. Soxman

Kenneth A. Soxman
Assistant Professor of Physics

1981 MAR 14 PM 12:24
KAS/lam

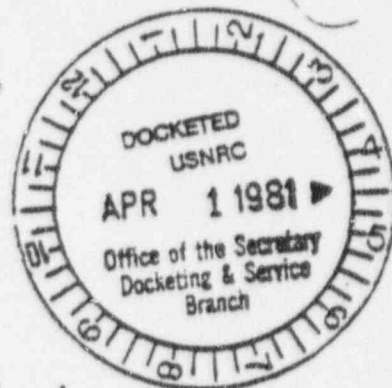


George Sherwood
3509 Basford Road
Frederick, MD 21701
March 4th, 1981

INT

Diablo

Mr. John F. Ahearne
Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20555



Dear Mr. Ahearne:

I am disturbed by reports that the NRC will issue no new operating licenses during 1981. Is this true? If so, why?

I understand that several plants (Three Mile Island - Unit 1 and Diablo Canyon - Units 1 & 2) are only waiting for permission to operate. What are the reasons for delay in operation for these plants? How much longer will it be before they are in operation? How much additional foreign oil is being consumed while these plants are idle? What is the cost to the ratepayers?

I would appreciate answers to these questions. Please respond as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

George L. Sherwood Jr.

3/6 EDO 91-0296
3/27

DOCKET NUMBER **SD-289**
PROD. & UTIL. FAC.

DOCKET NUMBER **SD-275,323**
PROD. & UTIL. FAC.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

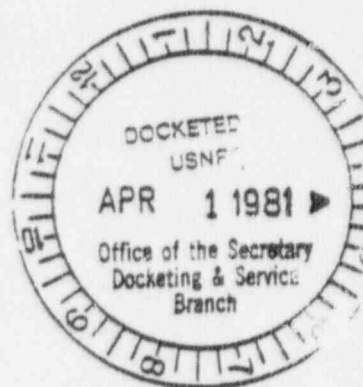
5/13/81

Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant has met all safety and seismic requirements, including those instituted since Three Mile Island. The plant is needed to provide electrical energy in the crucial years ahead. I urge you to grant an ~~operat~~ operating license at the earliest opportunity.

As the father of a young family, I feel a responsibility to provide an improved standard of living. With high energy costs and oil shortages, my standard of living is declining. Nuclear Power can provide economical energy for economic growth.

Sincerely,

Walter B. Scott



Walter B. Scott
429 Cularte Rd
Arroyo Grande, CA
93420

John Hancock

Patriot



U.S. DOMESTIC RATE

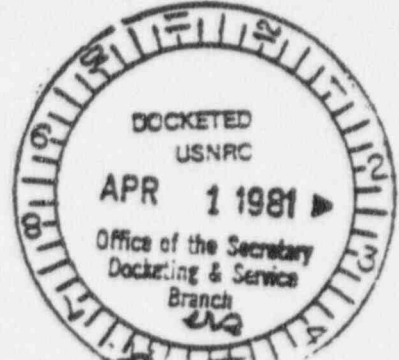
Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1217 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

SD 3
5/10

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-389

Dewey Road
Shoreville, N.Y. 14548
March 25, 1981

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555



Dear Sirs:

I am in complete opposition to the re-opening of Three Mile Island Plant #1. There are far too many unresolved factors involved for TMI-1 to be safely restarted.

In point of fact, I am unequivocally opposed to the use of nuclear power anywhere in the United States and have been for a number of years. As one who is well informed on the subject of nuclear power, I can say that nuclear generation is not and, by its very nature,

over, please →

DS03
5/p

can never be a truly safe
source of power. Each step
of the nuclear energy cycle
betrays catastrophic potential.

Yours for Benign, Renewable Energy Sources,
George J. Cottrell

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
DOCKETING & SERVICE SECTION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE COMMISSION

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DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289....

Joseph Hendrie
Chairman NRC
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

March 24, 1981

Dear Mr. Hendrie,

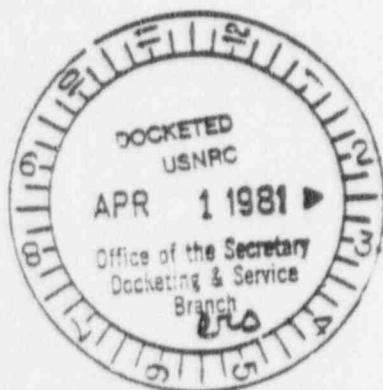
We feel it is imperative that the Three Mile Island nuclear power facility be kept closed, especially Unit I.

The entire island is contaminated. Dangerous levels of poisonous cesium have recently been discovered in ground water in the area.

Also threatened is the Susquehanna River which is the source of drinking water for hundreds of thousands of people. The owners of Three Mile Island are proposing to dump 700,000 gallons of radioactive water into the Susquehanna.

We therefore urge you to keep Three mile Island 1 closed and not subject us to another huge radioactive release..

Sincerely,



Judith R. Ireland
Box 48
Poplar Ridge, N.Y.
13139

Mark Verrante
255 E. Genesee St.
Auburn, NY 13021

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1981
U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

Mayl Mindell

P.O. Box 53
Poplar Ridge, N.Y.
13139

DS03
5/10

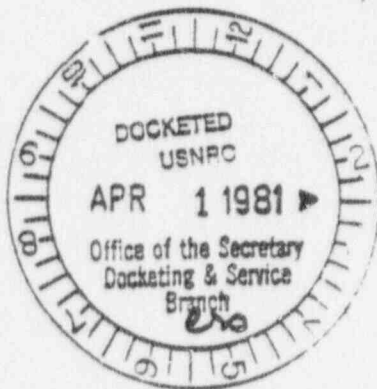
Mar. 2, 1981



Chairman Cbeame,

I hope you received
this in time to count
two (2) more who are
very much in favor of
restarting TMI unit 1.

UNIT ONE - LET IT RUN



Lauch E. Thomas
Carl P. Thomas

DS

He would also like to be
counted in favor of restarting
TMI unit 1 and the whole
lot.

Lauch E. Thomas
Carl P. Thomas

DS03
5/10

DOCKET NUMBER 50-287
PROD. & UTIL. FAC.

William J. Corbett
121 Anthony Wayne Terrace
Baden, Pa. 15005
March 12, 1981

Commissioner Ahearne
N.R.C.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Commissioner Ahearne:

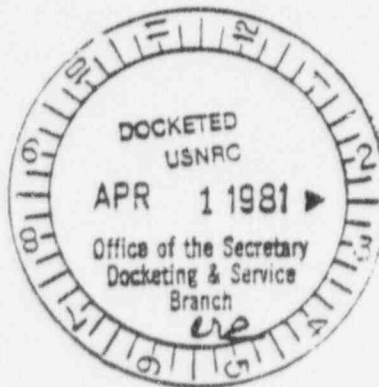
I am both a taxpayer and a citizen that votes regularly. As a lifelong resident of Pennsylvania, the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island (T.M.I. #1) in Harrisburg, Pa. concerned me a great deal; particularly, in light of the fact that I live within 20 miles of a nuclear plant in Shippingport, Pa.

I do not want another Three Mile Island accident. In fact, I would not like any more nuclear plants built, and construction of those currently underway to immediately cease. As for those plants currently operating, I want them to be shut down within the next 3 years.

If the above cannot be done, I would like a written explanation as to why. The N.R.C.'s conduct in these matters has been, in my opinion, irresponsible. Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Corbett



DS03
5/0

mpirg

612-376-7554

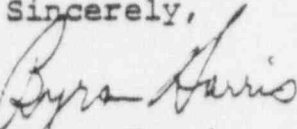
March 27, 1981

Joseph Hendrie
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Mr. Hendrie:

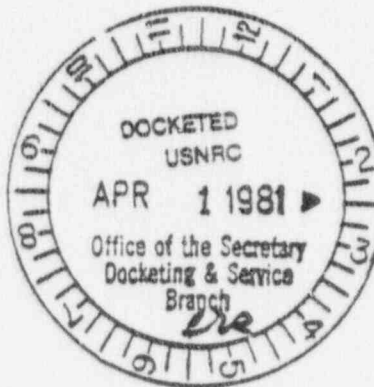
I am writing this letter to urge you to see that the Three Mile Island Unit No. 1 remains closed. Allowing a utility such as Metropolitan Edison, that has shown such incompetence in the past, to operate a nuclear reactor is like placing a pistol in the hands of a child.

Sincerely,



Byron Harris
Staff Economist

BH/cnl

DS03
5/10

FUNDED AND

Augsburg College
Bernidji State University

DIRECTED BY

Carleton College
Concordia College - Moorhead
Gustavus Adolphus College

STUDENTS OF

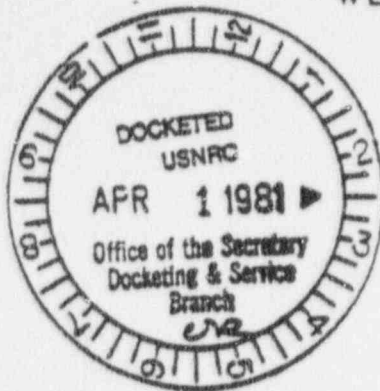
Hamline University
Macalester College
Mankato State University
University of Minnesota - Duluth
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

University of Minnesota - Morris
College of St. Catherine
St. Olaf College
College of St. Thomas
William Mitchell College of Law
Winona State University

DOCKET NUMBER

PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 54-289

414 LAWRENCE AVENUE
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY 07090



March 25, 1981

Mr. John F. Ahearne
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, CD 20555

Dear Mr. Ahearne

You may think that playing safe will
make your record look good - but it wont win ball
games!

The idle TMI-1 unit is a drag on our
economy but it need not be. It's ready to go and
duplicate units are operating safely. We need nuclear
power and coal power - no real alternative is in sight.
Nuclear power has an established safty record and it's
100% American.

You know all this better than I do.
What we need is action - you cant win unless you play!

Yours truly

Robert C. Rogers

DS03
5/10

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289



March 24, 1981

Chairman John F. Ahearne
1717 "H" Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Mr. Ahearne,

I want to take this opportunity to strongly urge you to keep the
Three Mile Island nuclear plant shut down.

I realize it is an important decision for your Commission to be
obliged to make. The lives of not only the present but future
generations are at stake and the decision is in your hands.

Sincerely,

Adele Grayson

Mrs. Adele Grayson
333-102 Old Mill Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110

RECEIVED
NRC
MAR 24 1981
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. PAC. 50-289

Joseph Hendrie, Chairman
U.S. N.R.C.
Washington, D. C. 20555

March 26, 1981



Dear sir,

This is to inform you of my
opposition to the opening of the Three
Mile Island I reactor and the
dumping of radioactive water into
the Susquehanna River.

Sincerely,
Thomas P. Nattell
66 Oakwood St.
Albany, N.Y. 12208

DS03
5/10

3-24-81

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I AM STRONGLY AGAINST RETURNING
UNIT-1 AT THREE MILE ISLAND
TO SERVICE.

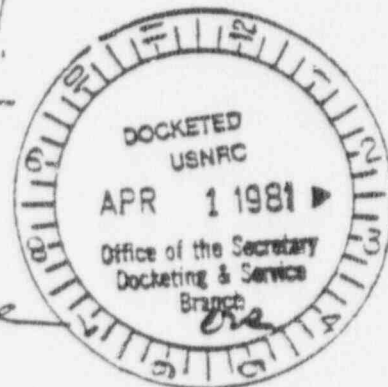
THE ACCIDENT AT THREE MILE ISLAND
COULD HAVE BEEN MUCH WORSE. WE
CAN'T AFFORD TO HAVE IT HAPPEN
AGAIN.

WE SHOULD BE PURSUING SOLAR,
WIND AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE
SOURCES OF ENERGY.

NO MORE NUKES!

Thankyou -

Drew Reese



DS03
5/0

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 5A-287

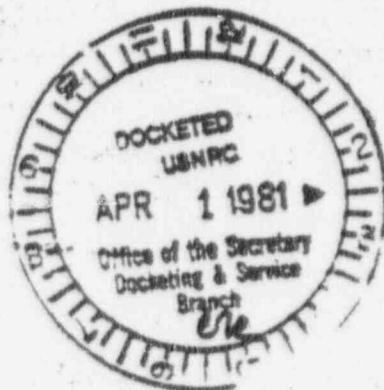
Dear Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment etc, etc.,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Three Mile Island March.

It is interesting to note that, listed among your subscribers are none of the building trade unions who constructed this nuclear power plant. Can it be the old story? You can be against anything, as long as it does not come out of your pocket? The union parasites listed here are those who will not have to suffer the payment of triple electric bills, if indeed they even pay their own electric bills.

Your list of endorsements seem to include just about every whacko group and bleeding heart available. Conspicuous because of their absence were Mickey Mouse and Jane Fonda. If this crowd is really concerned, how about getting them to chip in to pick up the tab for cleaning up TMI and paying the difference in the price of fossil fuels? Or, are they expecting everyone else to do this?

Lets stop this nonsense and get TMI unit # 1 operating again and quickly!



cc: NRC Washington ✓
Cong. Ertel

Sincerely,

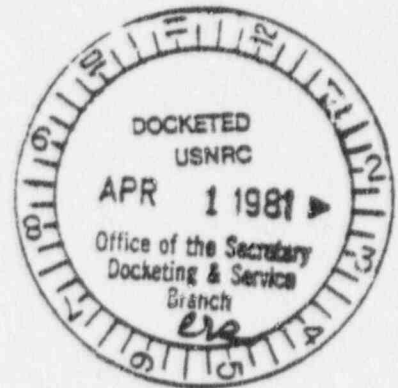
Frank Doyle-Taxpayer

503
5/10

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-287

March 27, 1981

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555



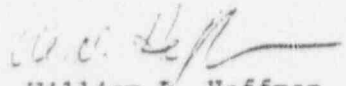
Dear Public Servants,

I am writing because of the deep concern I have for the people (including myself) who are forced to be users of power generated by Metropolitan Edison Co. (GPU)

We can no longer afford the exorbitant costs incurred to us because Met Ed. must purchase power from The Power Pool. As a customer of Met Ed., I am paying for Unit No. 1 at Three Mile Island and getting nothing for it.

You, being elected or chosen by elected officials, have an obligation to serve the public's best interests and must make a decision on the future of the customers who avail themselves of power supplied by GPU and to the corporate survival of GPU itself.

Reactor #1 at Three Mile Island has been shut down long enough, the public can not tolerate the indecision. Either allow GPU to activate the reactor or condemn its use, let GPU go bankrupt then perhaps someone will take over the facilities and provide the "franchised" service needed at a reasonable cost.


William D. Hoffman
R.D. 2 Box 332
York Springs, PA 17372

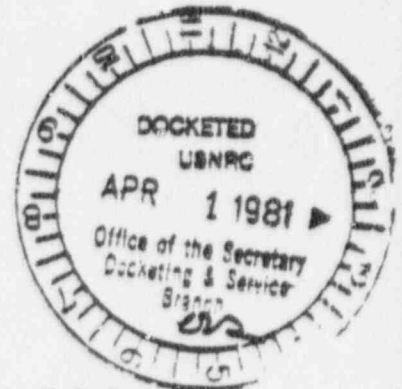
DS03
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DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 78-289

Susanne Mason
1618 Hayes St.
San Francisco, Ca.
94117

3-14-81

Mr. John Ahearn,
Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Agency
1717 H St.
NW, Washington D.C.
20555



Dear Mr. Ahearn,

I have been informed of the decision making process the N.R.C. is currently engaging in concerning the restarting of the Three Mile Island Unit I nuclear power facility. I am terribly distressed and disappointed that the N.R.C., our only hope for preventing these technological monstrosities from further endangering human welfare, would even consider relicensing part of a nuclear power plant whose system fell below even the most minimal standards set today. And while we have seen no great physical evidence of human health difficulties to date, because of the very nature of radiation poisoning, it will be a few years before actual affects can be proven. Besides, cancer is believed to be an accumulative - type of disease, one's chances of getting it increasing with one's exposure to carcinogenic substances.

For this reason, I urge you, and all N.R.C. officials and staff, to seriously reconsider the negative implications of the Three Mile Island accident. But even more importantly, I ask that you refuse to allow the Three Mile Island nuclear plant Unit I (and II) to be restarted. The damage done to the country and more specifically to the Harrisburg-vicinity residents cannot be calculated. The N.R.C., for this reason, must not take the risk of relicensing a power plant already destined for failure.

Thank You,

Susanne E. Mason

Susanne Mason

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DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC 50-289



Andrew G. Cook
327 Hailman Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206

March 20, 1981


Mr. John F. Ahearne
The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is very important that you work to restart TMI Unit 1 promptly. This is particularly important in light of the upcoming coal strike. Please do your best to help the people of Pennsylvania by completing the relicensing of this plant promptly.

If it helps, TMI Unit 2 resolved my safety concerns regarding nuclear power. Here was the worst accident in history and no one was hurt. Now I can believe what the experts have always said about these plants, that they are safe.

Thank you,


Andrew G. Cook

CC: Senator Heinz
Senator Specter
Representative Beville

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March 21, 1981

Hon. Joseph Hendie
Chairman N R C
Washington D C



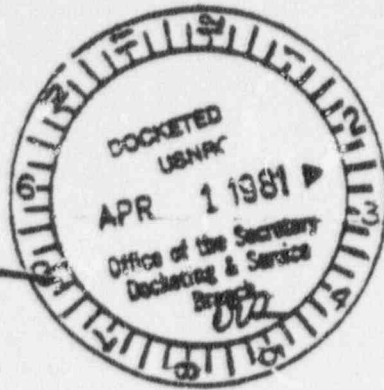
Dear sir: It will be safer and cheaper
in the long run to keep TMI nuclear unit
closed forever, and mark it a "national monument"
embodying the suggestions of the 11 white
volumes and conclusion of the engineers & the
first meeting of the disaster. Hopefully it will solve
the problem of what to do with the radioactive water
in the cell of unit 1 as well as all containment matter

It will clear the way to easy reconstruction
of the undamaged mint. Opposition will decline

If more power is needed, the Powder
Power & Light will have much power to sell at
than Singer has no nuclear units, & then they state
is in the finished in 1970 by distribution to 2 years
for necessary inspection of the NRC staff, and be on line
by 1978 - probably 1 year from now.

D.S.O.B.
S/O

Roxton Lumber Co.



DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

225 E. Sheldon St.
Phila., Pa. 19120
March 20, 1981

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I strongly oppose re-activating the
"Three Mile Island" Nuclear Plant.
The billion dollars it would cost
to do so can be better used to in-
vest in safer and more reliable
energy sources.

Its proximity to a densely
populated area should be a factor
in your considering putting it
back in operation.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

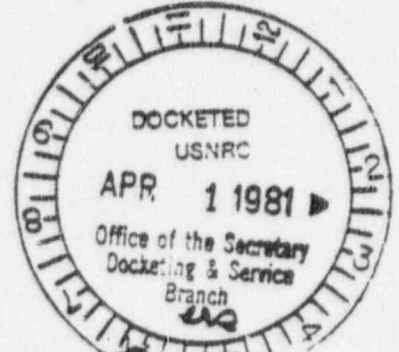
Esther Carson

DSO³
5/10

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-289

Dewey Road
Shoreville, N.Y. 14548
March 25, 1981

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555



Dear Sir:

I am in complete opposition to the re-opening of Three Mile Island Plant #1. There are far too many unresolved factors involved for TMI-1 to be safely restarted.

In point of fact, I am unequivocally opposed to the use of nuclear power anywhere in the United States and have been for a ~~number~~ of years. As one who is well informed on the subject of nuclear power, I can say that nuclear generation is not and, by its very nature,

Very truly yours,

503
5/10



DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC. 50-211

Jo Ellen Pasmam
1471 So. Sherbourne Dr., #2
Los Angeles, California 90035

Chairman John F. Ahearne
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 "H" Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20555

March 28, 1980

Dear Chairman Ahearne,

Today is the second anniversary of the malfunction at the nuclear plant at Three Mile Island.

During the course of the last years of investigation, still nothing definite has been agreed upon, proven, by any party as to the precise reasons or consequences of the "accident". Because of the uncertainty alone, Three Mile Island's plant should be kept shut down.

Nuclear Power is a power too dangerous, we all now know, to live with. I urge you not to take further risks with the lives of our nation's citizens; do not experiment to see if the plant might now be safe. It's not worth it. In fact, it's damnable.

Towards A Safer America,

Jo Ellen Pasmam
Jo Ellen Pasmam

DS03
5/0