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WASHINGTON

April 1, 1976

Dear Art:

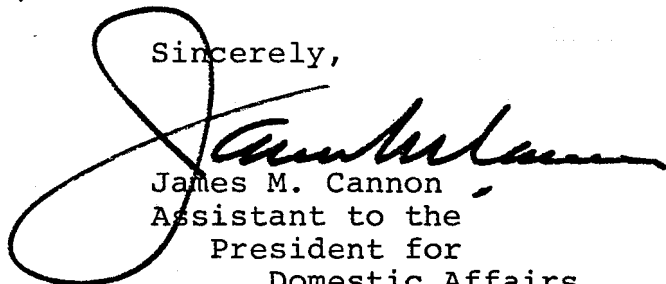
Thank you for your letter related to nuclear matters and trade importation regulations.

I, too, feel these matters are of great consequence to our nation and deserve every consideration. I shall see that your views are made known to the right people here.

It was unfortunate that we were unable to get together when you were in town; however, please call me the next time.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

  
James M. Cannon  
Assistant to the  
President for  
Domestic Affairs

Mr. Arthur Spitzer  
1011 North Crescent Drive  
Beverly Hills, California  
90210

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rous

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Arthur Spitzer

AS:clb  
enc.



ARTHUR SPITZER

1011 NO. CRESCENT DRIVE  
BEVERLY HILLS, CA. 90210  
TELEPHONE 213/274-6155

March 17, 1976

Mr. Jim Cannon, Director  
Domestic Council  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Jim:

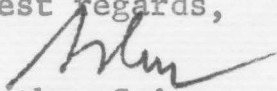
I am really sorry that I was unable to visit with you last week on my trip to Washington. I tried, but like always, your schedule was a full one, and so was mine. I had wanted to talk to you about the anti-nuclear initiative and the questions that Edward raised with you on nuclear waste disposal, repossessing of fuel, and soft pedaling regarding the breeder research.

I am not sure if the following comments fall into your domain; if they do, I would indeed appreciate your consideration, and if not, please pass them on to the appropriate department.

My personal concern is the unfair dumping of foreign manufacturer's goods to this country. We are taking too lenient and naive measures against our competitive trade partners. We are having the highest unemployment of any industrial nation in the world, and historically, 50% of these have become, through the years, habitually unemployable. This trend is a frightening and dangerous one. We have to stop this, by all means, and I can assure you without any research that we could reduce unemployment by at least 2 or 3% if we were more firm in our trade agreements and our company executives would take a more protective attitude.

I have enclosed three short newspaper clippings of the last few days, along with a copy of a letter which I wrote and was published in the Los Angeles Times pertaining to the above subject.

Best regards,

  
Arthur Spitzer

AS:clb  
enc.



## Asparagus-Import Curbs Are Rejected by President

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — President Ford ruled against quotas or other restrictions on asparagus imports to protect domestic growers and processors.

The President's action, his first under the "import relief" provisions of the 1974 Trade Act, follows a three-to-three vote by the International Trade Commission on whether the imports were harming domestic producers. A previous Labor Department study said 2,600 U.S. farm workers may be affected this year by the imports, mainly from Taiwan and Mexico.

The imports total about 16.6 million pounds a year and account for 6.7% of the domestic market.

The President is facing two other decisions of a more controversial nature on import restrictions under the act. These involve imports totaling \$200 million a year of specialty steel and, later, on whether to order curbs on foreign footwear.

## GTE Unit Asks Panel To Delay Its Study Of Japanese TV Prices

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

NEW YORK — GTE Sylvania Inc. asked a federal agency to delay an investigation of allegedly below-cost pricing in the U.S. by five Japanese makers of color-television sets.

GTE Sylvania said it asked for the delay so that it could decide the extent its January complaint "should be broadened" to include additional "unfair methods and acts." A company spokesman declined to elaborate.

In January GTE Sylvania, a unit of General Telephone & Electronics Corp., filed its complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission, an independent agency that reports to the President. It charged the Japanese concerns with "unreasonably low cost pricing" of color sets in the U.S. market. GTE Sylvania asked that either the "unfair" practices be stopped or that the Japanese-made sets be kept out of the U.S.

Such investigations by the trade commission take roughly 1½ years, a GTE Sylvania spokesman said.

Named in the GTE complaint were the following concerns and several of their subsidiaries: Hitachi Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Sanyo Electric Co., Sharp Corp. and Tokyo Shibaura Electrical Co.

## Foreign Economic Policy

Your editorial (Sept. 8), "But, in Europe, Painful Questions," indicates that West Germany is very concerned about the United States taking unilateral deflationary measures. It is too bad that in the last 10 years, when this country had an unemployment rate of way over 5% and Germany had nil, there was no concern on the part of West Germany about this. Unfortunately, our leaders in this country did not take any strong measures to correct the unbalance.

Also in 1971, when former President Nixon made changes in international economic policy, I recall the Japanese ambassador to the United States giving a speech at the World Affairs Council here warning the United States to change its policies, or the Communists might reap the benefits in the Far East. It was a typically arrogant statement, when this country had a chronically high unemployment rate and the Japanese had full employment.

Unfortunately, the President or his economic advisors had never based their foreign trade gauge on this most important fact—employment vs. unemployment.

It is vital that in our international trade negotiations we stress this point to our foreign partners and insist that as long as our unemployment is higher than theirs, the trade agreement is to be in our favor.

ARTHUR SPITZER  
Everly Hills

L.A. TIMES 9-21-74

## World

### Japan reportedly will retaliate against U.S. steel import curbs.

The Asahi Shimbun, one of Japan's major newspapers, said that nation may take a retaliatory trade measure if President Ford decides to restrict imports of specialty steel from Japan. The paper said Japanese officials had recently demanded the U.S. government not to follow the recommendations made last Jan. 16 by the U.S. International Trade Commission. The recommendations called for mandatory import quotas to be imposed for a five-year period on shipments of stainless and tool steel products to the U.S. market.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON  
FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE  
SUBJECT: ERDA/CEQ Dispute on the Scope of  
Environmental Impact Statements

A dispute has developed between ERDA and CEQ having to do with the scope of an environmental impact statement covering the export of nuclear materials and technology. It has major implications not only as a precedent for the scope of future environmental impact statements (i.e. should they cover environmental impact outside the U.S. and on the ability of the U.S. to compete with other nations on exports).

I first became aware of the issue on the basis of a call from Jim Connor who had it brought to his attention by NSC. We have had two meetings with the combatants--yesterday afternoon and this morning. Connor considers it serious enough for yourself and Connor to invite Russ Peterson over for a frank talk on the subject. This should occur by tomorrow morning.

I would like to discuss this with you, either by phone, or even better, in person with George Humphreys also present.

Call  
✓  
Peterson  
Seaman

Ann Peterson

Nuclear  
7/15/76

1) ~~WCA~~ ERDA - Not known when  
but applies to wet activities -  
have worked it out,  
ex. in book.

2) Water Quality - etc.

3) Glenn Schledt - Engineer - Denver Symposium  
Thought much good

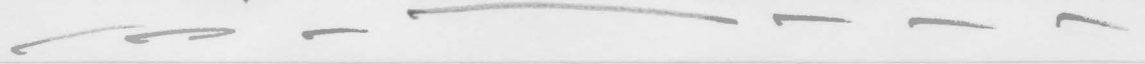
Glenn now red. - - - -  
Cavanaugh - Cannon - Rowden  
wrote a Fed case of it.  
redrafted -  
Schledt + Rowden - dictated a  
new version. - bad, say  
Rowden.

Deal w/ Humphrey & Cannon  
Negative toward environment.  
criticized how by his saying we couldn't  
be trusted.

S - Critical of recycling study. - - - -



All things deleted were  
expressed by others  
at conference



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 1

TO: KRIS  
FROM: CAMERON

The attached is for the  
"Seabrook" file. Seabrook is  
a nuclear power plant in N.H.--  
Governor Meldrim Thomson.





Gov Thomson 15/1/76

Submitt -

NRC - issued  
order suspending  
any further work

3 members (2 - 1)

2 lawyers - 1 technician

as of 10/8/76

---

No suggestion  
software problem



1) Mumps didn't  
break it

2) High cut

3) ~~The~~ Mumps  
ground

---



labor will ~~start~~ <sup>vs</sup> ~~start~~ WRC

Review action by  
appels But

Concern in other  
order



Walt Waller Jr

---

(603) 271-8100

Home

---

Budgets Home



Ken

Jan '76 - Construction permits  
issued, OK'd Seabrook

started construction process

NE Coalition vs Nuclear Energy  
filed objection

While <sup>appeal</sup> pending, DC  
at 1 Appeals' <sup>took</sup>  
up complaint w/  
objections to NEPA

Smith



PROV

yesterday Appeals Bd  
found in favor of  
NE Coalition

proposed operation rules  
to meet Fed

Next with NMC  
will review it

Eaker, Casamir  
studied Radwaste  
with a/c re to  
NRPTR

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Think NMC will  
approve



~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Will be  
announced — & we  
will follow  
it closely

*file  
nucha*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1976  
1976 OCT 2 PM 12 58

NOTE FOR: JIM CANNON  
FROM: *Glenn Schleede*  
GLENN SCHLEEDE  
SUBJECT: GAO REPORT ON ERDA PUBLICATION  
DEALING WITH NUCLEAR ENERGY

I think you may be interested in the attached article. I believe GAO is right. The ERDA publication is one of the most biased I have ever seen come out of the Federal Government.

Attachment

*Calvin  
Dagteel*



# GAO Calls U.S. A-Power Booklet 'Propaganda'

BY ROBERT A. ROSENBLATT

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The General Accounting Office Wednesday criticized as "propaganda" a booklet on nuclear power circulated in California by a federal agency before the statewide June vote on a measure to curb nuclear development.

The Energy Research and Development Administration sent to California 78,000 copies of a publication titled "Shedding Light on Facts About Nuclear Energy."

However, the GAO study issued Wednesday said that the publication "is pro-nuclear and does not provide an objective discussion of the issues surrounding nuclear power." The booklet was "misleading" in discussion of nuclear safety, waste management and insurance, according to the GAO study.

Rep. Mark W. Hannaford (D-Calif.) had requested the study by the GAO, the independent investigative and auditing arm of the Congress.

Hannaford, who released the report, said, "It is an outrage that ERDA or any other federal agency should attempt to influence the outcome of a state election issue in this way."

In June, California voters rejected Proposition 15, the nuclear safeguard initiative, by a 2-1 margin. The initiative proposed tough regulations for the continued operation of nuclear power plants. For example, plant activities would have been reduced unless the Legislature voted approval of safety systems by a two-thirds margin. ERDA printed 100,000 copies of its booklet on nuclear power at a cost of \$10,000, and circulated 78,000 of the copies through businesses in California.

"ERDA should not place itself in a position of misleading others—whether it be the public or its own or contractor employes—for the sake of improving morale," the GAO said. ERDA officials told a congressional hearing in May that the publication was intended to help productivity and morale among workers at firms with ERDA contracts.

The GAO recommended that ERDA avoid publishing additional copies of the booklet without "significant revision." The GAO also suggested the destruction of remaining copies in ERDA offices and at contract firms.

Reps. Hannaford and Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.), introduced legislation Tuesday that would prohibit the use of federal spending to influence state elections on referendums and initiative measures.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1976

*file  
Nuclear*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM CANNON *J. Cannon*

SUBJECT:

Fallout from the Chinese Nuclear Test

This is to report on the fallout from the Chinese Nuclear Test on September 26, 1976.

Three agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Energy Research and Development Administration were monitoring the fallout situation and stepped up their activities as soon as abnormally high concentrations were detected in Pennsylvania.

The agencies report:

1. The levels of radiation detected thus far are well below acceptable levels and therefore there is no danger to the public health.
2. Intensive monitoring activities are continuing but all agencies involved believe that the highest concentrations have already occurred and that the levels will decline rapidly and return to normal within a few days.

More details are provided in the attachment.

Attachment



101425

## RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

- . The cloud from the September 26 test crossed the Pacific and entered the atmosphere over British Columbia about September 30. At least part of the cloud passed over the Chicago area and then into the Middle Atlantic region.
- . The concentrations detected in the Middle Atlantic region were due primarily to the unusually heavy rains occurring over the weekend and on Monday.
- . Heaviest concentrations detected were in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line. Lesser levels were detected by monitoring stations from New England to Florida.
- . Principal focus was on the isotope Iodine 131 because of its tendency to concentrate in the thyroid of cows, and then in milk. Milk heavily contaminated with Iodine 131 could be a risk to babies.
- . However, the highest concentrations in milk yet detected are in the range of 1% to 5% of the levels that would be a cause of sufficient concern to warrant any special action. "Special action" in this case means switching cows temporarily to hay rather than live green feed, and using the milk containing Iodine 131 for cheese for a few days.
- . Iodine 131 decays rapidly (half-life of 8 days); thus, the observed effect is transitory and radioactivity levels should return to normal within a few days.
- . Iodine 131 concentrations that were detected are from 5 to 20 times normal background levels for Iodine 131. Total radiation levels did not increase by that amount.
- . Intensive monitoring activities will be continued. These include:
  - Air, water and soil sampling by ERDA, NRC licensees (nuclear power plant installations), and state agencies.
  - Milk sampling and analysis by EPA and state agencies particularly the State of Pennsylvania.

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Q: Can you confirm the statement from Pennsylvania that dangerous levels of radioactivity have been produced there from fallout of a Chinese nuclear test?

A: I understand that EPA officials have looked at the radioactive fallout from the Chinese nuclear test at a number of locations and concluded that no health hazard exists. The dose is less than one thousandth of the annual permissible exposure. Specifically, as it relates to milk ingestion, the effect is much less than our current or contemplated future standards would permit.

Q: Do our nuclear tests present a fallout problem for us?

A: No, U.S. and Soviet tests are conducted underground and designed to prevent fallout. This is consistent with the mutual obligations the U. S., Soviets and many other countries have assumed under the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, which prohibits nuclear testing in the atmosphere. We have encouraged all others, including the Chinese, to observe this ban, and we regret they have not yet chosen to do so.

Q: Will we protest to the Chinese that they are creating a health hazard in the U.S.?

A: At this time it appears that the level of fallout does not constitute a health hazard and therefore the question of a protest over health hazard does not arise.



Q: Carter has proposed a five-year nuclear testing moratorium, Wouldn't this halt the fallout problem?

A: To date the Chinese have shown no interest in limitations on nuclear testing. Whether a cessation of the underground test programs of the U. S. and the USSR would moderate the Chinese position is highly problematical.



INFORMATION  
*Huber*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1976

PHONE CALL TO JIM CANNON

FROM: KEN LAZARUS  
(via Allen Moore)

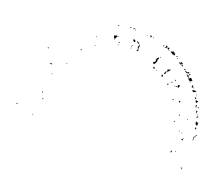
SUBJECT: Seabrook (New Hampshire) Plant

✓ Late Tuesday, October 5, the NRC indicated that it would investigate the merits of the Seabrook case. A hearing date was set for October 26. However, this plan was announced in a manner which will permit construction to continue.

✓ No date is set for final disposition of the situation, but a mid-November decision is likely.

Environmental groups have gone to court to force a delay of construction until NRC decides on the merits. Lazarus believes these groups have a reasonably good chance for winning a delay.

*Allen -  
Franklin  
Cannon*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1976

Dear Mr. Boyer:

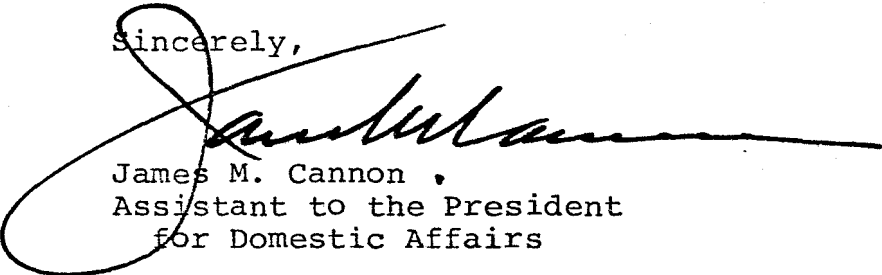
The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your thoughtful letter of September 30 concerning the role of nuclear energy. He also appreciates receiving the booklet entitled, "Nuclear Power and the Environment" and the offer of your organization to assist in conveying a better understanding of benefits and safety of nuclear energy.

We believe that your organization has made an excellent contribution to a better understanding of the issues surrounding the use of nuclear energy and we look forward to your continuing assistance.

We are also hopeful that the President will be able to take advantage of your suggestion that he visit an operating nuclear power plant once his very hectic schedule settles down.

Once again, thank you for your letter.

Sincerely,



James M. Cannon  
Assistant to the President  
for Domestic Affairs

Mr. Vincent S. Boyer  
President  
American Nuclear Society  
244 East Ogden Avenue  
Hinsdale, Illinois 60521



# AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

244 EAST OGDEN AVENUE / HINSDALE, ILLINOIS 60521 USA

*Invite P on membership from staff*  
*(open)*

**PRESIDENT**  
Vincent S. Boyer  
Philadelphia Electric Co.  
2301 Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19101 U.S.A.

**VICE PRESIDENT-PRESIDENT ELECT**  
Joseph R. Dietrich  
Combustion Engineering, Inc.  
Nuclear Power Department  
1000 Prospect Hill Road  
Windsor, CT 06095 U.S.A.

**TREASURER**  
Harry Lawroski  
Nuclear Services Corp.  
1700 Dell Avenue  
Campbell, CA 95008 U.S.A.

**PAST PRESIDENT**  
Melvin J. Feldman  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Building 7601  
P. O. Box X  
Oak Ridge, TN 37830 U.S.A.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
Octave J. Du Temple  
American Nuclear Society  
244 East Ogden Avenue  
Hinsdale, IL 60521 U.S.A.

ACTION	
September 30, 1976	SCHEDULE DD.
DATE RECEIVED	
OCT 4 1976	
MESSAGE	
SPEAKERS BUREAU	
OTHER <i>E. Lee</i>	
APPOINTMENT OFFICE <i>Schlesinger</i>	

The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The role of nuclear energy in meeting our nation's need for electrical power is a topic of major interest today, and we commend you for the position which you have taken in this regard. As President of the American Nuclear Society, I am pleased to offer the services of our organization in adding to your understanding of the benefits and safety of nuclear energy. A description of our Society and its position with regard to energy matters is covered in the attached statement approved by the Board of Directors at last winter's meeting.

The technical community has repeatedly expressed its confidence in the economics, environmental benefits, and the safety of nuclear power. Questions and concerns raised by the public have been answered, and I have enclosed a booklet prepared by members of our Society which addresses such questions. Additional copies are readily available.

A visit by you or your staff to an operating nuclear power plant and to the laboratories where research work is being performed will convince you of the integrity of our views and the depth of scientific investigations. I would be pleased to arrange for such visitations at your convenience, at which time we could also take up discussions on energy matters of primary interest to you. I look forward to hearing from you in this regard.

Very respectfully yours,

Vincent S. Boyer, President



STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR POWER

BY THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

At its Semi-Annual Meeting on November 16, 1975 in San Francisco, California, the Board of Directors of the American Nuclear Society specifically endorsed the increased use of nuclear energy to meet this nation's immediate needs for electricity. At the same time, the Board expressed strong support for the expanded development of coal, fusion, solar, and geothermal sources of energy which could contribute meaningfully to the broadening of this country's energy base.

In adopting this position, the Board acknowledged the manifesto issued by Dr. Hans Bethe and 33 other key scientists in the nuclear field which said, in part, "We can see no reasonable alternative to an increased use of nuclear power to satisfy our energy needs;" also, "On any scale, the benefits of a clean, inexpensive and inexhaustible domestic fuel far outweigh the possible risks."

The American Nuclear Society is a professional society of some 12,000 worldwide members dedicated to the advancement of knowledge concerning the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. The economic generation of electricity is one major such application. Through its publications and technical meetings, the Society membership subjects the developments in the nuclear energy field to the rigorous scrutiny of the scientific process, namely, the continuing review by the world's most knowledgeable experts in the field. Included in the Society are members from the academic community, regulatory agencies, industry, and the medical and legal fraternities, whose specialties encompass biology, ecology, nuclear engineering, safety, economics, etc., all of which are relevant to valid assessments of nuclear energy. This self-correcting process of peer review has served the public well over the years in many areas of technology, and it provides an exhaustive technical review, independent of the reviews conducted by regulatory authorities and the industrial community.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the American Nuclear Society reaffirms its strong support for energy policies which contemplate a major role for nuclear power, and the Board further pledges to the public the Society's review of the adequacy of nuclear technology so as to ensure the health and safety of the public.



Fili Sabrook

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

11/24/76

memorandum

Translation: under the law,  
we are, at

The mercy of

The Regional

Admin and

The Administrator

Joe





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 29, 1976

SUBJECT: Seabrook New Hampshire Nuclear Power Plant

Under the law, nuclear power plants such as Seabrook must be licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and must procure a permit for the intake structure and for thermal discharges from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). NRC issued a permit to construct Seabrook, subject to the plant's compliance with EPA requirements. The EPA Boston Regional office, in a preliminary determination made in the spring of 1975 specified that Seabrook a) did not need to use cooling towers and b) could be permitted to place its intake and outflow pipes at a location about one mile off shore.

This ruling was made under section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. That Act (together with the regulations issued under it) requires any big new power plant to install a closed cycle cooling system unless it can qualify for a waiver under section 316. To so qualify the company must carry the burden of the proof to show that the proposed plant would not have substantial adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

That decision was appealed to the Regional Administrator by a number of environmental groups as well as the Attorney General for the State of New Hampshire. At the conclusion of a formal hearing, the Regional Administrator determined that in light of all the evidence then before him, much of it not previously available to the Agency, he could not find that the Company had proved that the proposed locations of the intake and discharge pipes would minimize adverse environmental effects. The Regional Administrator's most recent decision evidently was based on his finding that there is a significant risk of damage to various species, particularly clam larvae. At an early stage in their life cycle such larvae are free floating, and under various conditions a sizable portion of the larvae could be sucked into the intake and destroyed. The Regional Administrator found that the area in question is an important producing area for clams for commercial purposes. The decision does not preclude the Company from reapplying for the permit with additional proof that they have in fact minimized the adverse effects, from moving the location of the two outlets further offshore, or from using cooling towers.

The Company, pursuant to applicable regulations, has appealed to the Administrator of EPA for a review of this decision. This is a formal proceeding in which the parties submit briefs and reply briefs. After reviewing the record and the briefs the Administrator may affirm, reverse or in some cases, remand the matter to the Regional Administrator. EPA's procedural regulations governing these proceedings require certain time intervals for the filing of briefs etc. While to the extent possible this matter will be expedited there is no way that it can be resolved much before three months from the date of appeal. The process will probably require at least three months and could take longer in view of its complexity. It should be pointed out that during this period ex-parte communications with the Administrator or anyone else involved in making the final decision are prohibited by law. If such communications occur the Administrator would probably be disqualified from deciding the matter. For this reason John Quarles will be responding to public inquiries concerning Seabrook. He will make certain that the Administrator is insulated from such communications until the matter is resolved.