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MRS. KLOTZ: Themis Klotz, Glencoe, Illinois, and until recently also Woods Hole, Massachusetts. There are a number of loose ends. And let me go back to the Webb book. Because one of the focuses I have had during this 50 some years of my experience with atomic matters is the governance of science, and I mention the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

1 I would like to mention that the National Academy of Sciences, an organization we haven't heard about here today, also has had a presence in Woods Hole.

Now, Richard Webb has debated with a person who was the academy's authority on hazards, accident hazards, name, Norman Rasmussen, and I recommend that the DOE go back into this book, and realize that when I said there was irresponsibility and deception, it is based on more than "subjecture," speculation. The deception is -- here is an example, beautiful example: During this debate over hazards, accident hazards, Professor Rasmussen says, and I am going to quote him, "Oh, hell, the public accepts the fact that on a coast to coast, round-trip airplane, jet airplane trip, a person gets a year's dose of radiation, gamma radiation." Now, this is exactly part of the problem. He says the public accepts, the public was not told and in that kind of, shall I call it trickery, deception is rampant and has been historically.

Now, I would like to add to my biographic detail. I have a Bachelor's Degree from Northwestern University's chemistry department, 1946, and a Master's Degree, the same department, 1951.

So I am here with what I think are credentials, and I won't apologize for not simply speaking as a citizen. I have attended symposia of the Materials Research Society in Boston, annual meeting, Scientific Basis for Nuclear Waste Management, and at those symposia, this question of a proper repository, the geology, everything but the politics, no political statements were allowed.

Now, in the course of those symposia, which I started attending in about 1982, I discovered that as computer modeling developed, which is called a probabilistic method of scientific experimentation --

DR. LAWSON (Facilitator): Excuse me, Ms. Klotz, I have to interrupt you for a second.

I would ask the people in back of the room, if they could carry on conversations outside, please, while Mrs. Klotz finishes up her presentation, please.

2 MRS. KLOTZ: When people speak about the science, you have got two conflicting methods of science currently. One would be called deterministic where people go into the lab and take some water from Yucca Mountain and soil and rocks and do experiments. And the others are the computer model people, and they don't get along too well.

3 And so we have an ongoing problem, and I think that the citizens who speak here have an intuitive feeling that should not be denied. The question of liability came up, what happened when nucs were being developed? Some of you know the Congress passed the Price Anderson Act and so the public became, took on the burden of liability.

I find it interesting to think about the State of New Hampshire with what is going on today. There was an organization called the Clam Shell Alliance and they were against the siting of Seabrook on New Hampshire's coast and David Souter was the judge who arrested and jailed 1500 demonstrators. Very interesting when demonstrators think if their numbers are large enough, they are immune.

DR. LAWSON (Facilitator): Mrs. Klotz, could I just ask you to summarize your final comments, but make sure that you're directing them to the environmental impact statement. Those are the ones that are going to be most effective.

MRS. KLOTZ: Well, yes, the question of safety is inseparable. There is another area that nobody touched on and that's the entire state of Colorado and somebody mentioned tailings. And that's part of this history of irresponsibility and deception.

So enough.