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Occupation: College Professor

INTERVIEWER: Can you remember when you first heard about the whole Three Mile Island incident?

NARRATOR: Yes, perfectly well.

INT: Can you tell me the sequence?

NAR: I have the most vivid memory because it was not unusual, but it was awkward for me afterward talking to other people, it was similar to other people, you found out from people out of state. I was, as you know I was on my sabbatical, so I was sitting at my desk in my study, and I was finishing an article that was so far remote from Three Mile Island, it was even remote in time and space from here that it was incredible, I was working on a Spanish dramatist at the end of the sixteenth century, so mind was completely absorbed by the sixteenth century, and the trauma problems and the play itself, and so on, got a telephone call at ten o'clock in the morning and my mother-in-law's voice was there she says, "What on earth has happened there? I was just ready to go to the store," because she has a store in New Jersey, and she says, "I heard that you had a problem in the nuclear plant there, you have a nuclear plant there." Yeah sure we have a nuclear plant, the nuclear plant was so far removed from my mind normally, not just that particular day, that I said "Oh, yeah those four funny stacks by the airport. Yeah, yeah and I said do you know if it was sabotage, and she said oh, no, it's something different. I said, "All right, well, thank you, I'll listen to the news. And then I called my wife, she was at work at AMP, you know, so I call her and I said "you know what has happened, , and I think she said, someone said something here, period. So that was the big deal.

INT: Do you remember what day that was?

NAR: Yes, That was...the day of the week, I think it was a Wednesday, but I'm not sure, but I know it was the 28th, it was May 28th, this I remember very, very well.

INT: What did you think about it at that point? Did you fear it was a serious situation?

NAR: No no, at that particular point,...I remember the following day coming over and I took the whole thing quite lightly, you know, I believed that it was some kind of little spill, some kind of little release. You see I refused to believe it was real, and I'll tell you why. That Sunday before, my wife and I had gone to see the *China Syndrome*, and we talked about, "is it possible, is it not possible" and I said to her, "Well, it's remotely possible, maybe, I don't think so, it makes a nice show blah blah blah" and all that kind of business. Of course, I still say that the *China Syndrome*, I still don't believe it's possible, what I believe is possible is what would be possible would be the Harrisburg

Syndrome. Which is different. A lot of people still talk about this as being the China Syndrome, but it isn't. I think it took its own different physical, atomic physics kind of twist. So for this reason, I came, and I remember having lunch with Beverly Eddy and Arturo Fox and Marge Fitzpatrick, and,I don't know if you know this or not, but I came once a week on Thursday for lunch, because no, I came to pick up the other stuff, but I stay for lunch just to chat with them, we have a nice atmosphere, so I said to them, and only Arturo and I laugh, and Beverly was extremely angry because we were taking it so lightly, she was angry! At that particular point, what was coming out from the company and so on, it sounded as a minor thing, very minor, that they would take care of it very nicely. Actually, when the thing became serious later on.

INT: Did your attitude toward that change?

NAR: Radically. And I'll tell you exactly what happened. We left...O.K....this was a Friday, OK now we are on a Friday, and I still refused to worry, maybe it was because, you see I had gone through the war, as a civilian.

INT: Did you think about that then?

NAR: Oh, I associated it, immediately when you talk about emergencies and this and that, my mind gears up, and I was a child, and they instructed in France, when the Germans invaded, gears itself into an emergency mode, which is above all, don't panic. But my wife having not gone through that experience, she got very nervous. So that Friday, when an emission came out, there was that emission, that release, it still had not come out and talked about the seriousness of the bubble, but there had been releases. They were still holding things under wraps, the governor sent people out from the five mile radius to go away. So, she called me very worried, and you see I had a double task, which was to keep calm myself and to keep her calm, so I said look honey you come over because you see she works only five or six miles from the plant, so I said come home and she was very on top of that because you see she is in charge of foreign clients and there was some very important Moroccan guy who was some kind of ministry of technology in Morocco who trying to buy things from the United States, he was visiting the country, and he was in Washington and he was going to come here, and she had that terrific problem, because it became a moral problem, not only..you know...so she came home. And from the study, she used it as an office, and she called Washington and she tried to dissuade the people from coming over, because she said, "look, we don't know which direction we are going". So that Saturday, I had somebody coming to do some work in the house, it was only a few hours worth of work, we had to install in the wall an air conditioner and she was very nervous and we had planned way ahead to go to Washington that weekend anyway, so I said "O.K., lets go to Washington", so we left for Washington. So Saturday we are in Washington, and we tried very hard to put the Three Mile Island out of our minds. Well, people didn't allow you , you know, you put gasoline in the car, and the guy asks if you're in the Harrisburg area, Yeah and so on, and he makes a little joke about buying property cheap. You go to the motel where we stayed, the Holiday Inn, you know, by Washington, and the guy says, "Oh, Harrisburg!"

They keep reminding you because that was very spectacular for them. So we went to the restaurant, went to see a nice Italian movie that we wanted to see, and we went to bed, and Dianne kept watching the TV to see what they had to say, and I said try to forget! Because you're not going to resolve anything. Now what you need is peace tranquility, and so on. She was extremely nervous. Next morning we wake up, and I go downstairs in the hotel to buy the *Washington Post*. The very first thing, Whoom, was big headlines in the Washington Post talking about the pending evacuations, move, oh my god! So we had to debate whether to come back or not. So we turned the radio on, lets go back, because I felt the way we were coming back which was Route 15, with the radio on try to tune to the situation, if anything called in the process, we can turn around and have a head start and we can head west. So we talked about the plans and so on, but we were going to come home because there are certain things you know, she has certain jewelry that she has, and papers, and certain things that I have that I wanted to at least put in my briefcase.

INT: What were the things you wanted to get?

NAR: What we talked was about the most important things to have. I have, the most important documents I have in the bank in the vault, but I have a copy of every document that I have, and I wanted those things, I wanted also my savings, we don't have that much, but enough to hold us for at least until a month or two, at least that's something. She wanted her jewelry and then it was very amusing, because, well we talked about what we were going to have and so on. I personally wanted far less than she wanted, she wanted more things. So sure enough as soon as we arrived here things were not good at all that Sunday, that Sunday they were bad. So, we spent that Sunday evening, well, she did, I did very little, packing up. So what she did was to pack up, and the funniest thing was that there was one thing she really wanted, that was her wedding pictures, that was the thing she wanted above all. So we had a bag with some food, we had water, you know the immediate necessities, and so on, and a suitcase with clothes, nothing, you know, at least that you can change your clothes and so on. And then what we did was to fill the car with gas. And that was it.

INT: So you're ready to go?

NAR: We were ready. We were very much ready to go, but we discussed obviously was where would we go.

INT: Where did you decide you would go?

NAR: Well, we decided, well, first of all, Diane wanted to go to her home, or rather her mother's house in New Jersey, and I said no, New Jersey's out. I said because we are on the west shore, we live on the west shore in Camp Hill, so we live much closer than Carlisle, so we are within, see Carlisle when the following day it was announced the radius, Carlisle was out, but our house was in. It was very serious for us. So be as it may, I said no, because that would be to cross the river and go toward the east shore which was to go against the grain. So I said no no, we are going west, and so we decided

to go to the house of friends of my wife, who lives in Ohio. So, we were going to go to Ohio at least for a few days to see how things would shape up. And then it was very, very sad because we talked about what would happen if this really becomes a desert...you know. And we thought that well, we have to remake our lives the best we can, you realize that in some areas we go will not be welcome, they'll consider us interlopers, so we have to go and try to rebuild our lives as best we can. So, that was one of the things...

INT: Do you have any mental images of that?

NAR: Of rebuilding my life?

INT: The devastation and so forth, the effects of it?

NAR: Mental images. No, no, because actually, actually the devastation of that sort is something that...well I thought about it you know, but my association is explosion,...

INT: Go ahead.

NAR: That was not an explosion that was just a very sad kind of devastation; it was the kind where everything is intact but no people.

INT: So you saw no life?

NAR: No life, everything was still, you know, I could see after a while government people moving in with special suits and so on to remove and bury, and I can imagine a lot of burying and carrying on and so forth.

INT: Now you're talking about if the worst had happened over there, and you saw that as an explosion and then the aftermath....

NAR: Not an explosion, but not an explosion that is physically destructive, you know, an explosion that pervades all over and kills everything and for a long time the radiation type of thing. So this is what I was thinking, you know, the contamination of the river and the whole thing.

INT: Did you have associations of earlier of your experience here?

NAR: No, because it actually, I had only one association, which was the evacuation, not the devastation, because as I said it would not have been a devastation of the sort, you see I've been bombed and I know how a house and the block looked after a bomb, and people dead and so forth. My mind did not associate them, because they were not the same kind of thing. But the evacuation yes. And one association because when I was a little kid, you know, little boy, I remember, because we happened to live right by the main street of a little town near a large city in France where the north south highway went through. Today, the turnpikes and expressways have bypassed all that but that was before that was

built in that area of France, and I do remember very vividly refugees from the Northern part of France, Alsace, Lorraine, and so forth, cars, soldiers, guns, and so on, and it was a parade of the most miserable looking people because there were people who were without hope, in despair, pushing little carts, horses, and that vision was implanted in my mind...so I imagined the same thing. More technological, you see in that epoch there were more horses and people were pushing things, and buses and so on, but today I saw a lot of cars, people and their cars conking out, the other ones pushing them off the road, trying to bum rides, you know, at times a real mess, until we would find some sort of open highway, but I still have an association of that. I just saw myself rolling along with the tide, you know.

INT: Did you associate what was happening here, or did you think of any kind of historical events?

NAR: Not really. In what sense do you mean that?

INT: Something that would be within your own experience but that you know historically.

NAR: Well, I can now that you ask me, but at this particular point I didn't.

INT: Did you think of any fictions, for example, did you think of any films, you mentioned *The China Syndrome*, did you think of any others?

NAR: Well, I must make a confession here, in my spare time summer and so on, I do like to read science fiction, I'm a science fiction buff, and ahh yes, I sort of thought of several novels came to mind, *Canticle for Liebowitz*, was one that came to mind. And several others.

INT: Can you talk about why that one got associated in your mind?

NAR: I associated it because, I don't know if you know the book, it happens in the United States, so you know, geographically it had a closeness, its true, the whole thing begins with an enormous atomic debauch, you know the kind of thing with Russia versus the United States and China in there, a tri-part type of killing ourselves. But that was not the same, but people being wrenched away from their places of normal work and study and habitation, trying to rebuild something on a past. And I thought that if the devastation would have been as large in the worst sense of the word desert, you know desert like, I thought that this would have brought a very deep change in the United States, and I don't think that you move several million people, including the site of government, because Washington would have gotten it, I really don't think that you can do that without changing the profile of the nation.

INT: Here again your talking about if the worst had happened, and that would have taken Washington and

NAR: Yes, exactly, beyond...the worst. Beyond...which would have been an explosion, where an enormous amount of radiation is released, both in the water, the water goes to the Chesapeake and the Potomac goes eventually over there, you know Baltimore is a goner. You see I was talking about it in the sense of the bubble exploding, alright, there was another, more real danger, the real danger was, and that was where the evacuation came, that's why a lot of people said they would leave when they tell us, and that would have been a controlled release, and the controlled release to eliminate that bubble would have been within that smaller twenty mile radius, which is smaller, eventually you come back, eventually, y you know the only problem with that kind of release is iodine is much longer lasting and what have you. I'm sure a lot of people would not have come back, I'm certain fear of cancer and so forth, but I'm also certain some people would have come back. Let me put it this way, the first one, the total devastation, it was not as likely, but it could have happened, and that's the one I thought. The more limited one could have happened and it would have had devastating effects on the economy of the area. They talk about that, I'm sure you've heard it, on the radio and on the television, and there's committees here and there are committees there, and they talk about the economic implications of what has happened, nothing compared to what we would have had if there would have been a release. Because this is a highly productive area, both agriculturally and industrially, and the agriculture goes, like that! Who the heck would have bought any meat or any milk or vegetables or anything from this area? Nobody.

INT: Did you find yourself following the media more than usual during this time?

NAR: No, and I'll tell you why, this is due to the fact that I'm a great media buff. If I have the chance the news three times a day, I watch it three times. I gear my supper time so that I can catch the news at 6:30, at 11:00 I watch the news, I'm a great newspaper reader, I read the *New York Times* from top to bottom. Ordinarily, ...well, to answer you question more accurately, my priorities changed, ok, I'm the kind of guy, first thing I read the newspaper, what has happened in the world scene, I'm far more interested in say what has happened in Europe. I'm very European oriented, the elections in Italy, the elections in England, who is running for prime minister, what is happening to the Red Brigade all that kind of thing is the first thing, the second I read is the national, what is the situation with the oil, what does Schlesinger say, and the third, and really the bottom is the local news. I'm not what you'd call, and I'm not boasting because I really should be more community oriented. Frankly what I did, my priorities did change, in other words I became more local, but when you think of it not that much changed, because what happened at Three Mile Island was catapulted into the national and international scene. I don't know if I mentioned it but I had two telephone calls from Spain, my mother called me, my sister called me, because the news they were getting over there was absolutely devastating, they thought I was half dead or about to go, and they were concerned so they decided to call us,...the little stint in Washington also gave me a very strong view that they are different perspectives.

INT: Do you think the media...how do you feel the media handled the situation?

NAR: Ahh, I think the media did quite well, I think what we have here is something that I, well...let me put it this way, I was going to say that the media does have anything to do with it all, but actually the media can manipulate, but in this particular case I don't think there was much manipulation, it was just normally when news goes abroad or out of the area where the news is occurring, I think that people have their own way of construing or interpreting, and in the case of Three Mile Island, I think that the difference was that of an adverb; let me explain, the media, and we were in Washington and they said the same thing they said here, so I kept saying where's the problem? Well the problem is interpretation, its paying attention to what they are saying, the media said that probably they would evacuate, probably this would happen and so on, so to us this adverb probably became of matter of leaving or staying, of life and death, so we really if consciously or subconsciously, became very attentive to weather we were going to eliminate that probably, because probably we would go. Well I asked my mother and my brother about it and they said well yes, they think so, probably and provided this and that. You see an adverb is not a word you pay too much attention to, and yet it may, you know. This I felt was a, a, difference with the communication experts, and I'm not a communication expert on that level, I think I am in the sense of language and so forth, but not the psychology of the masses, ...I think the media handled it as well as they could handle it, because the media had certain limitations on information and as they got the experts involved in it, and then they began to get their own experts, so there were three levels of expertise involved in there, there was the utilities companies, you can call them experts, but that's a matter of opinion.

INT: How do you feel the industry handled it?

NAR: The industry,...well, I have two major criticisms: one is documented in writing because in *The Patriot* I did send a letter, in which I attack Schlesinger, I don't know if you were aware of that... so, I have a letter in regard to that incident, to that situation. Well, anyway – the company...

INT: Can you just give me a copy of your letter?

NAR: Oh sure, okay. The company handled it terribly. And, I mean, that's it. They handled it terribly. Now...

INT: In what respect?

NAR: In what respect... Well, I think in the respect that now it's – obviously, you know, hindsight is a whole lot better than the immediacy, I'm not even talking about foresight, just the immediacy of the event. Because we don't know. We don't know enough... information to put it together. But as I look back, I honestly believe that the company – well the whole industry, the whole technology – including the scientists, had mesmerized themselves, in other words they talked to the public for so long, that there was no danger, that I believe that *they* believe it! I am convinced that they were the first victim of their propaganda. Or gross stupidity. Okay? For this reason, they had very – they did not have top-notch people, people who could *read* what was going on. And

everybody's saying that now, I'm not revealing anything. Everybody's saying, "Well, if we had better experts, you know..." It was very obvious that the people that were managing the plant at this particular time, were not up to the expertise require – but what *now* we know is a very *delicate* situation. The reading, ah, rather I should say the misreading... all right, was the first problem. And then what happens is that... the... hubris, *pride* – that they can take care of things themselves. Okay?

INT: Mm-hmm.

NAR: Never associating the very fact that they are *responsible* to a larger public, if anything goes wrong. I think that the dichotomy, in other words to see the public just as sheep that you can fleece at your convenience, rather than protecting them, if I may use that image or metaphor. Is *very* much in my mind. You know?

INT: Oh sure. That's what you think of when you think of Metropolitan Edison, dealing with this situation?

NAR: It's part, but in part of it is the ethos. It's part of the ethos. In other words, you see, what I believe is that, in industry and commerce in this country, they are very *moral* people. Individuals. But I don't think that that morality transcends to the industry as a *whole*. Or, that they have so many stopping areas to stop that ethos and that morality, because – after all, they are there out of their own ethos which is not a social kind but it is a pure business transaction. So the two are there, and I think that we had a clash here. A very, very clear clash.

INT: Do you have a judgment about how government officials acted in the whole thing?

NAR: Ah, oh, it is not very simple because I think that the government, and it's very typical of any government of the kind that we have, they... They always have two lines, you know? There was no doubt that they have a concern for the industry, they know that this, you know, they are not only our government but they are Con Edison's government too. Okay? The Department of Energy is plugged right into what Con Edison is doing. So obviously you have statement by Schlesinger, that shows you what kind of blockhead he is, you know? And he's right down there. And then you have Callifono [?], who is in you know – You can see the tension right there, between HEW and the Energy Department – which, now this should be synthesized and reconciled by the president. But you should have a president who is able to synthesize, reconcile, and have a holistic vision – but you need somebody with a brain, and that's... [LM laughs] something that we don't happen to have, sadly enough. That's the tragedy of the nation, is that we are a gigantic nation governed by dwarfs, and that's what happens. And it's in those things that it's very obvious. So what can say, it would be so simple for me to attack the government; on the other hand it would be so simple for me to defend the government. I think that both are true.

INT: Was there anybody, any particular individual or group of individuals that you thought were more reliable than others in the situation?

NAR: Well, I thought this guy that came, what's his name Benton?

INT: Denton.

NAR: Denton! Ah, I thought the man – and, by watching the media, I almost could see him growing, you know? It was a kinda man that, I saw him growing in the job in front of our eyes. I really thought the man honestly took the bull by the horns and did a good job. What began to go very shaky at first, the man said, “I want the full authority, and I want...” And he took it, and think the man is to be commended for that.

INT: So in the course of going through the whole event, you came to sort of trust or find him reliable?

NAR: Yes, I did. I did, I thought he was a man that, you know, they put in his lap a *bad* situation. A bad situation. And I think the man made a serious of judgments that were sound, he was very cautious, I know that at the beginning some people were not very happy because the man was extremely cautious, but that was due by the very fact that *he* was aware that it was a brand new experience, that bubble business was – they were writing a new textbook. It was right in front of our eyes, and he was right there, taking notes. You know? So, that's what happened. Well, what else you have to ask?

INT: Do you feel that at the time those in charge were in control of the situation?

NAR: Those in charge, you mean the company first? No, no, the company, the whole thing went out completely, right from under them [?]. Oh no, they were riding a wild horse afterwards. No, I think the company, no.

INT: Do you think they're in control of the situation now?

NAR: This is perhaps the hardest question that you have asked so far, and I'll tell you why. There is crystal ball-ing here, and certain assumptions. And let me put it this way, so that I can make sense in the context of what I had to say before. I think that their *myth* of their infallibility has been shattered. Okay? That I believe; and I think it's a good thing. All right? Now, I think that they are in that period of reassessing. I don't believe that they are going to go at it at the same way than before. I think that in nuclear plants industry, their industry, I think that we are in a new chapter in this country. I believe for example, that we aren't going to phase them out. As much as I would *like* to see them phased out, I don't think we're going to. I don't think we're going to because they are people who – and people, I mean people, I don't mean some enigmatic group in Washington, I mean my next-door neighbor. You know, my next-door neighbor, okay, is going to turn the air-conditioning of his house... and I'm not saying maybe, he does, when the temperature is seventy-two outside, he shuts everything up and so on, because *he's uncomfortable*. And as long as we have people like that. the energy is gonna be wasted in this country, we are a country of waste. And in as much as we can not pull the atomic, those very people are not going to allow it. There will always be a few fools like

me, and you, we'll go Washington and we'll complain, and so on, you know, but we have a different vision, a different view, you see. We are not caught as much in the American myth of individualism, and being "good consumers", ergo, wasters. And...

INT: So you think that pressure as the population will keep these things going.

NAR: Oh yes, yes, yes, yes, yes! The Jane Fondas, you know, and four or five cats in the faculty here, those are just people like every generation and every culture has, they play the role of the conscience of a nation. And sometimes it works, but like all conscience, we have no teeth.

INT: Do you think that anything that happened over there, that actually happened as opposed to the things we were talking about might happen, might have affected your health?

NAR: My health? No, I don't think so. I really don't. But I'm an optimist you know.

INT: In the future?

NAR: No, I don't think so. I'm an optimist. If you were to ask that to my wife she would say yeah. She's gonna die of cancer, you know, in her fantasy and imagination she sees herself as a goner and all that. But no. I'm basically an optimist, if it comes to that, you know. No, I don't think that my health was affected.

INT: Other than the ones you have already told me about, do you have any ideas about the affects of radiation on life?

NAR: Do I know them? Oh, I know them very well, yeah; I know them very, very well. I won't make a dissertation or anything, let's just say....

INT: During the whole set of events did you think about God?

NAR: Ah, not more or less than before, no.

INT: Did you pray?

NAR: [Long pause] How shall I say? Not because of that, no. We, ah, there is the patron saint of thunder, noise, gunnery and what have you, anything that is associated with thunder or guns and as odd as it may seem, in Spain it's Saint Barbara. Did you know that? And we have an old saying that people pray to Saint Barbara only when it thunders. No I'm not the kind that prays to Saint Barbara only when it thunders, so I was neither more or less religious because of that for a very simple reason, I have reconciled death and life, long before all this incident.

INT: Did you think about that during this time? About your own death?

NAR: Oh, yes, let's think about this, when I get in a plane I think of it, when I got to sleep I think maybe I won't wake up the next morning, so in this I'm very, very Latin in the sense that death is a reality, that's why one of our poets can say the moment that with your tongue you touch your teeth you're touching your skull, therefore you're carrying your death continuously with you. It's morbid for the Anglo-Saxon, but not for us because we see it as a counter balance to life, so we feel that we enjoy life even more than the Anglo-Saxons. That's my philosophy of life, it may be disputed obviously.

INT: Well, no we are trying to find out what sort of a philosophy does inform the way things..for example the next question goes along the same lines. Did you feel at any point during this that you had certain responsibilities? Like responsibilities to family or to your job or to others in the community or whatever, that were informing your behavior?

NAR: Yes, yes, this I did. In the first place, I was very concerned about my children although my children don't live with me. I did make telephone calls and I made very sure that they were taken care of. My boy went to Washington, so fine, so right down the line I was concerned about my own family. The next thing that I did was, although I didn't do it, but I was about to do it and the whole thing was calmed down, was to check what I could do to help evacuating the hospital, I was going to call Holy Spirit to see if they could use my services. But I'm glad they didn't have to use my services or anything like this, you know.

INT: From the directions you felt responsibilities; did you feel at any point that they were conflicted? That the different levels of your responsibilities were in conflict, that you had to make a choice to honor one set of responsibilities and in that choice violate another set?

NAR: I don't...either I don't understand it or I didn't have the conflict, one of the two, I really don't know.

INT: I think you probably understand it. You probably didn't feel a conflict.

NAR: No I didn't feel any conflict.

INT: Was your job or work affected by TMI?

NAR: No, no, because you see, oh yes, I should say yes, but first of all, you see, my job as far as the external was concerned, no, because if my job was teaching at the college, I was on sabbatical, so how on earth, you know, I should be affected, but let me put it this way, I was involved in a certain kind of research, and as you know very well it requires a certain concentration and so on, and my concentration was blown for two weeks and to go back and pick it up...[**Side A ends**]

INT: So you say your work was disrupted?

NAR: It was disrupted in this sense because my work requires concentration, it requires a minimum of anxieties, and although I maintained calm, I think I did, the fact that my wife was very anxious, calming her was a job, and there was a certain anxiety. I mean to say there wasn't would be to be a fool, what happened is that I was able to control that anxiety, that's what I'm saying.

INT: During the, well even probably the most intense period, but throughout the two week period you're describing where your work was disrupted and your concentration was disrupted, was your sleep disturbed?

NAR: No, not really.

INT: Did you have any dreams? Connected with this?

NAR: Nothing that stands out. Really nothing that stands out.

INT: Did you have any daydreams? You've talked a lot about your visions.

NAR: Yes, some visions of it and so on, but nothing much. No. No.

INT: What changes did you observe happening to the people around you during the incident?

NAR: Let's see, I would say the change was, people were more nervous. Certain degree of tension and nervousness was perhaps the first thing that I found. Obviously they were was certain excitement, great deal of talking about the situation, bafflement, all those things that are characteristic of that kind of situation.

INT: Do you think that it changed them in any lasting way?

NAR: No.

INT: Did it change you in any lasting way?

NAR: No.

INT: Did you hear any jokes about radiation or Three Mile Island?

NAR: Not besides what was published in the paper, the hell no we won't glow. No, no, I didn't hear any jokes. It's...no, actually no.

INT: You've talked a little about this and maybe have said all you want to, but I'll ask the question to see if you have anything more, have you developed a position about nuclear energy, about what we should do about it and so forth?

NAR: Well, let me put it this way, I was never very keen before, because I read enough and so on, I saw it as a necessary evil. All right, as a necessary evil. That was my position, and now I see it as an unnecessary evil. I honestly feel that they should go, and now I am against it more than before, but I am not sure whether I would consider myself militantly against it, in other words, really taking a more active, you know, going on parades in Washington and so on. I really don't know.

INT: But you have written a letter to the editor.

NAR: Yes, in this respect yes, but of course the letter, and you'll read it, I'll give it to you. I'm not so sure if you want to question my motives, its because I have a very strong dislike and always did for Mr. Schlesinger and I used this as an excuse, or whether it motivated that kind of thing that I never felt anything of Schlesinger until that happened, no I never thought much of him and I felt that was the...

INT: Is there anything else that you would like to say about all this?

NAR: No, except that I would be very interested to read what other people have to say about this, so I'm hoping that at least that will be made available, not the transcripts form, because who the hell would wants to read the transcripts, because I assume that so many things will be repeated, I'm sure that everyone thinks that they are so unique.