

Date: June 11, 1979

Occupation: Union Carbide Cylinder Repairman

INTERVIEWER: When did you first hear about the Three Mile Island incident?

NARRATOR: From my roommates.

INT: Did you know the reactor was there before the incident?

NAR: Not really.

INT: Not really, had you hear of it?

NAR: I'd heard of it, but I didn't know it was so close.

INT: How far is TMI from us?

NAR: Twenty miles.

INT: And what did your roommates tell you when you first heard it?

NAR: There was a leak in the reactor.

INT: And what did you think about or talk about at that point?

NAR: Very little because I thought there was no apparent danger.

INT: So you didn't feel it was a serious situation?

NAR: That's right.

INT: When was this? At what point? Was it middle of the week, end of the week?

NAR: Very beginning of it, when the first radioactive leak was put on paper.

INT: And when was that?

NAR: I guess it was the beginning of that week, I'm not sure.

INT: Did you ever feel it became a serious situation?

NAR: Yes, I did.

INT: A crisis?

NAR: Yes, I did.

INT: When?

NAR: When they decided to, it wasn't, I wouldn't call it a, well when they decided to make it an emergency situation calling press conferences with the governor and asking pregnant women and small children to leave the area.

INT: Did they ask them to leave this area in Carlisle?

NAR: No, they didn't.

INT: Do you remember where?

NAR: In Middletown, or a five mile radius from the plant.

INT: After you first heard about it, did you try to find out further information?

NAR: Yes.

INT: From whom?

NAR: Mainly the only information I had was newspaper- some from the college, and that's it.

INT: Did you talk about it with your friends or family?

NAR: Friends.

INT: And what did you talk about?

NAR: The apparent danger and if we should leave.

INT: And what did you decide?

NAR: We would leave if they asked us to leave.

INT: Do you know what would trigger them to ask you to leave?

NAR: If they could not control the radioactive flow. For example, a meltdown or too much radioactive venting.

INT: What if they had evacuated the five mile radius, would you have left?

NAR: Yes.

INT: And how did your roommates feel?

NAR: A little less favorable toward evacuation but I think if the five mile radius would have been evacuated, they would have gone, too.

INT: Did you talk about it with your family at all?

NAR: NO.

INT: Did you talk about it with your co-workers?

NAR: I had none at that time. I was unemployed.

INT: I see.

NAR: Temporary lay-off.

INT: Did your attitude change during the whole crisis; could you see a progression of change? Like you said you saw it become more serious. When did it become the most serious?

NAR: During, well when the situation, when they decided that they were going to try to remedy the situation and not really knowing what was going on. They were going to try some experiments and the experiments happened to, uh, well the definition of experiment is something that, well really it is something that can stay (unintelligible) or come out ok. Either failure or success, either one of them. And if it's a failure...

INT: So you didn't feel they had control of the situation?

NAR: Well, if there was an experiment no one really has control. If it were a process they would have control. A process is something that is researched and they have control just like it were a chemical process, but this was just an experiment they said they were going to try to do this, they were going to try to do that. And they even mentioned at times they were not really sure this was going to work.

INT: Your major was in what?

NAR: Chemistry.

INT: So did you feel that you knew something about what was going on?

NAR: No, nuclear fission and all that is a lot different. A heck of a lot different. We talk about it but we never really are involved with it.

INT: How did you feel about others reactions to the incident?

NAR: Oh, it varied, but it was what I expected. Some people went into frenzies; some people stayed pretty calm and didn't believe it at all. Things that have really differences are going to have different reactions.

INT: How would you describe your reaction?

NAR: I wouldn't, I was surprised by it, but not really. I mean I was scared, let's face it I don't want to sit here and have the stuff fall out over me.

INT: Would you say you went into a frenzy?

NAR: Yup, without a doubt.

INT: And how did you feel about people who didn't go into a frenzy?

NAR: Well, if they were taking the situation, I mean no one knew what was really going on, so they were taking the situation very lightly. And there are times that you can take something so lightly and not really know that it's that bad. It can be costly. In the case of the people who were in a frenzy and left the Middletown area and some of the areas, I thought they were just being cautious. It wasn't absurd that people evacuated, they were just being cautious. And the people that just waited around, if we were asked to evacuate we would be caught in more of a frenzy than the people who had already evacuated. So really, they were just taking that one extra precaution that probably didn't really damage much of their living situation, life-style, or whatever, their daily routine.

INT: Did you change your daily routine?

NAR: Yeah. I sat around and listened to the radio and watched television. To make sure that something wasn't going to happen while I wasn't aware of it. I could, at the time I wasn't working so I could do that.

INT: Do you remember any particular sources?

NAR: Main- sources that I tried to?

INT: That you followed.

NAR: Mainly the radio.

INT: Any particular station?

NAR: Yup, WITF.

INT: Why?

NAR: Lots of news and lots of programming involving, not just saying that this had happened but also had in depth discussion and commentary on the problem at TMI. So it was much more informative than just the usual television shows who spend their time just trying to scare the public.

INT: So you felt television shows just tried to scare the public?

NAR: Most times, yes, they just, they always do. They want to work people into a frenzy. The first thing that's on television news are murders, fires, rapes, or something like that. I mean it's never anything pleasant. At least most of the time it isn't pleasant.

INT: So how did you feel about the way the radio handled it? Did you feel they handled it well? You said they handled it better, did they handle it well?

NAR: No one really handled it well, but the, this particular station gave you more input into nuclear power, nuclear fission, and the whole operation than just giving you a news story update. They were more educational programs to bring you in view or in light of what was really going on. What was really out there and how things operate.

INT: How did you feel about government officials handling of the incident?

NAR: I personally think the whole, as far as I was concerned, the government officials, they did their job. I guess as far as we could have expected. But I don't like the way the government officials handled the area. The area, people went into a frenzy in the area. Also, I really feel that no matter what went on at TMI, even if there was radioactivity, the governor and the state of Pennsylvania, and a few others, just to hold their political sanity and also to hold their supposed kingdom or state together, they probably would not have called for an evacuation. They would just kind of let thing settle out and what people didn't know wouldn't hurt them or their state.

INT: So you think the government officials would never tell people how much radiation got out really?

NAR: No, not really.

INT: What?

NAR: No.

INT: No you don't agree with me?

NAR: No, I do agree with you.

INT: Do you think your health was affected?

NAR: Well, if any radiation, at one time I heard that there was radiation found in Carlisle. The wind had changed or something. If there was any, if there was any radiation in Carlisle it, I was affected by it but I do not know if it altered my health. I don't know that much about it. I don't know how much I received so you really can't say if it altered your health.

INT: But do you think there may have been some massive dose leaked out that you didn't hear about?

NAR: It's possible, yes. It's possible very much even before they were monitoring the situation. If all the dates that they said the first leak had occurred, and there were no others before hand. If that was all true, then we know when the leaks occurred. Unless this was going on long before.

INT: How did you feel about industry, Metropolitan Edison's, handling of the incident?

NAR: Well, Metropolitan Edison is a nice big electric company who likes money just like everyone else. And as far as they were concerned, it was just a little mistake and as soon as they fix it they want to put it right back into operation. As a matter of fact- oh, that's right, I can't say that.

INT: What were you going to say?

NAR: I was going to say right now they are thinking of putting reactor one back into operation. And at the time reactor number two went sour, the reactor number one was under, refueling at the time so it was not operating.

INT: So how do you feel about that?

NAR: I don't think it will work out. I don't think they should start it again because it's, if reactor number one was made by the same people as reactor number two you've got to be absolutely out of your mind to start it again.

INT: What do you think caused the problem in the first place? Was it a problem in design?

NAR: No, it was a problem in the fact that everyone makes errors and machines make errors. A machine can make an error and a person can make an error. And either the combination of the two or one or whatever of each factor being independent was at fault.

INT: So you feel it could have been either human or machine?

NAR: That's right, or a combination of the two.

INT: Do you feel, if it was, if it does turn out to be a human error would you still be afraid of the other reactor being turned on?

NAR: Sure, because if it's a human error or a computer error, really it all depends on if the error is made, whatever is the outcome, and for something like nuclear power, the power becomes too devastating, too dangerous to us, too hazardous, to really make that type of mistake. No mistake is now excusable.

INT: Was there anyone you found particularly reliable, or anyone whose word you trusted more than others?

NAR: Hummmm, no.

INT: Why?

NAR: Well, I'm not sure, the only thing they, because the whole time that the people at the nuclear regulatory commission, the people who were there, who were monitors, said they really didn't know what was going on inside. So everyone else outside of the reactor may know a little about radioactivity but how do they know what was going on inside? So really there was no one to trust. I could only learn about what was going on or what a nuclear reactor was how it was put into operation, that's mostly what I learned about what was going on at the time I knew nothing about.

INT: was there anyone you particularly mistrusted?

NAR: Governor Thornburg.

INT: Why?

NAR: Well, he took his; he took the precaution just to keep his head up above water. But I still feel that he being a man fresh in office that's a task to have your own capital city evacuated. I think he would have gone to all costs to keep that from happening. Just to make himself look good, like a politician should.

INT: Do you feel they are in control of the reactor right now?

NAR: Oh sure, it's all shut down. There's a lot of cleaning up to be done and the only problem now is the waste water. I even know, I know a girl that's there now who went to school with me, who's there for water treatment right now because she's an expert at it or is a growing expert in the field. She's there now, she was taken from another electrical company and sent down there for water treatment because of the radioactive water is going to be dumped or has been dumped or will be dumped one of those three or whatever I mentioned.

INT: Did you make any plans different than what you ordinarily would have made during the incident?

NAR: Yes.

INT: What kind?

NAR: Like staying home for longer just in case. Just being around a general area, I didn't go far.

INT: Anything else?

NAR: Packed the car a little bit with things just in case.

INT: What, you were thinking of leaving the area?

NAR: If I had to, I didn't want to, I wanted to do that and have an organized method so that if they time came it would be a smooth operation I wouldn't be running around the house wasting time.

INT: What did you want to take with you?

NAR: Just essentials to be out in a short time, which is really all the time you'd have, from what I understand about evacuation procedures, you wouldn't have time to take a lot, most people couldn't even arrange to take a lot so you just take the necessities to live, for a while. I'm sure they'd let Red Cross and the rest of them take over.

INT: Would you expect to be coming back soon?

NAR: I would hope to it'd be awful to think you'd be gone for the rest of your life.

INT: Could you repeat that please?

NAR: It would be awful to think that you'd be gone from your home for the rest of your life.

INT: Do you think there would be a chance you would be gone from home for the rest of you life?

NAR: There's a possibility that that could have happened.

INT: What would have had to happen for that to happen?

NAR: Well, the only thing, from what I understand about the nuclear power plants and their problems it would have to be a meltdown. If it broke through the floor it would contaminate the water. I'm sure the heat would have sent steam up, much more steam than what was vented, the leak that occurred was rather large in itself as far as the plume going across the sky in the atmosphere so I'm pretty sure if this very hot core had melted down and got into the surrounding water of the Susquehanna we would have had a bigger problem.



INT: Is there someone in your life that you were watching in order to decide what you would do?

NAR: Yes.

INT: Who and why?

NAR: My girlfriend.

INT: And what affect did she have on you?

NAR: She was rather, she was scared at first and calm later and I was calm at first and scared later, so it was kind of balancing factors to keep us at least together and we pretty much added together to have a pretty much neutral feeling about the thing. We didn't make any fast moves but yet we prepared, thinking about procedures to evacuate just in case but we weren't going to jump up and leave right away.

INT: Why didn't you jump up and leave right away?

NAR: Because, mainly because of two reasons; her and the next reason was because we were up wind from the reactor and 20 miles away.

INT: Why was your girlfriend so calm? You said that before she was very calm about it.

NAR: She was calm at the very end but not at the beginning, she was kind of scared.

INT: So she was calm after the whole event was over?

NAR: Yeah she was.

INT: But you were still upset while the whole event was over?

NAR: Just a little yes I was.

INT: So you were thinking about evacuating after everything was over with?

NAR: Oh no, No. I didn't say that. I was just saying, I was still upset. I really don't think there was much. There was still something to be scared of. As a matter of fact, after the event was supposedly over, there was still leakage of water into the Susquehanna, still venting of radioactive steam so the main portion of it was over but how much really, how much was really under control? I mean the temperature went down but there was still leaks and people just said, ok that's fine and went back about normal business. That's not right there's still something wrong.

INT: Did you have any mental pictures of what was happening at TMI? You said before that you read, well you listened to the news reports and got an idea of what a nuclear plant looked like, did you have any idea what was happening?

NAR: No but I had a simulation of what was going on.

INT: In your mind?

NAR: Yeah. It's similar to; it's similar to an experiment that I've done in Chemistry. It's called a bomb calorimeter, it's a big metal container that you do a reaction in and the reaction usually exothermic and you put a jolt of energy in and it explodes in this container. It's done in very small portions and then the only way you tell what's happened, your only reading inside is a thermometer and from the thermometer and how it raises temperature inside and the water contain it that's the only way you know what's going on. So there are set reading for this type of experiments, like you know if you react A and B together you'll get a temperature rise of one hundred degrees in the containment vessel and in the water surrounding you'll get like 60 degree rise. And there are formulas to calculate the types of results you want for this type of experiment and this type of reaction, but if for some reason, when you put the same thing inside and ran the experiment and you got a temperature rise inside of 200 and you got a temperature rise on the outside of a little bit more, you still don't, you don't now what's in there. And they were afraid to open it, and well, I would know that this particular experiment was not dangerous but if you really thought something was definitely wrong, which they did and the temperature was too high, meaning that the reaction, the nuclear reaction was out of control, they couldn't look in it and they only had instruments to tee land- that's what they told us. I can view the situation that way and know exactly how they felt and they really didn't know what to do.

INT: So the experiment that they did was , what happened at TMI was similar to an experiment you had done in the laboratory only your experiment was on a much simpler scale?

NAR: A more controlled basis.

INT: Can you compare it to anything else?

NAR: Uhhmmmmmm, not really.

INT: Can you compare the whole TMI situation to anything in your own life, say a crisis?

NAR: Oh yeah – the crisis when we were told to go home I guess that happened during the, I guess that happened during the Cuban crisis when we were put under alert.

INT: Could you speak up?

NAR: When we were put under alert in the Cuban crisis, I remember I was told to go home and stay inside, and I really didn't know what to expect at that time, I just remember I was a little kid and I was told to stay inside. As a matter of fact, we were

told to sit under the kitchen table of the lady that was baby-sitting for us- we were we stayed there, I didn't know whether to go up and look outside and find tanks and anything: but that was a pretty scary situation.

INT: Can you compare it to anything in your life, I mean anything in history?

NAR: Not really, not off-hand nothing I can think of.

INT: Would you say it was worse than, or not as bad as a hurricane or a flood or a war?

NAR: It was worse than a hurricane, it was worse than a flood, and it was not worse than a war.

INT: IF the worst had occurred at TMI what do you think might have happened?

NAR: Well, from all indications, from all the sources if the meltdown were to occur we'd all have to leave within about a twenty mile radius of so and I think that would even grow because the waters of the Susquehanna would be flooded it would be contaminated that would spread even more so really I hate to think of whatever happening but it would be pretty bad.

INT: Did you picture in your mind, any of the affects of radiation on the life around you?

NAR: Just more cancers or possibly more diseases rising.

INT: What other types of diseases?

NAR: Leukemia, only because I know it's associated with it because of the nuclear bombings, not nuclear bombings, nuclear testing that occurred with the army out west. A lot of men that were told to march into the radioactive field after the nuclear war-head was detonated a lot of them have died with cancer and a lot of them have leukemia.

INT: You mentioned before that some radiation had reached Carlisle. Are you afraid your health may be affected in the future, possibly with cancer?

NAR: Well I think cancer's just something that I don't know the technology is causing cancer or, as far as I'm concerned this radioactivity we received, if the amounts are true that they say, that they said passed through Carlisle, my health will not be directly affected by that little bit of radioactivity.

INT: Did you think about your own death?

NAR: Yeah, I did.

INT: And that of others?

NAR: Yeah.

INT: Who?

NAR: Just people in general.

INT: What crossed your mind?

NAR: This whole thing getting out of control just contaminating the water and everything. People possibly not getting out and just being affected by it and possibly dying, too much you can die very quickly over a few years or so even earlier, you can become very sick.

INT: Did you think you would survive?

NAR: No, not if it were bad, no.

INT: As the incident stood.

NAR: I really can't say.

INT: Did you think about God during the incident?

NAR: No.

INT: Did you pray at all?

NAR: Yes.

INT: What did you pray about?

NAR: That they will try to figure this out and that's about it and makes everything safe and that no one would be hurt.

INT: Yet you didn't think about God...

NAR: Well I guess I did, I'm just saying directly, when you pray I guess that means you think about God.

INT: Did you feel that you had certain responsibilities during the incident? E.G. toward your family or your job, others?

NAR: Just making sure my close friends were organized and possibly getting out, and things like that.

INT: Did you feel you had certain responsibilities toward the community?

NAR: No.

INT: Did any of your responsibilities seem to conflict?

NAR: No.

INT: Did you have things to do that you otherwise would not have done?

NAR: What's that again?

INT: Did you have things to do that you otherwise would not have done because of the incident?

NAR: I did.

INT: For example?

NAR: I wanted to ride my bike a lot that week and I couldn't because I was staying at home.

INT: Did you have any conflicts within your apartment?

NAR: Yep- My girlfriend didn't want to leave and I did. Or if there was an evacuation within five miles I wanted to leave and she didn't so we were going to have a problem.

INT: How did you resolve the conflict?

NAR: I told her I was going to slap her in the face, tell her to snap out of it, and drag her to the car and drive away.

INT: How did she react to that?

NAR: She was probably upset and a daring me not to or daring me to even try, but I would have been very successful.

INT: Oh, did you have ideas about how it would be best to behave during the crisis?

NAR: Yes, as calm as possible, but that's very difficult to do.

INT: Why?

NAR: When your life is threatened it's very hard to be calm, some people can be calm, some can't. I really don't think I can.

INT: Did you have any ethical, moral, or religious ideas on how to behave?

NAR: No. Just the way my own impulses told me to behave.

INT: Just the way your own impulse told you to behave?

NAR: Yeah.

INT: Did any TV shows or movies come to mind?

NAR: Well, I hadn't see the China Syndrome but I heard about it enough that it came to mind even though I didn't know much about it. TV shows not really.

INT: Do you want to see the China Syndrome now?

NAR: No.

INT: Did you think of any books or stories?

NAR: FailSafe

INT: What is that?

NAR: FailSafe is a nuclear war that was a mistake and in the process someone set off a nuclear war-head to an enemy country and the failsafe process is a silence period during before the bomb's dropped and it was a mistake and they couldn't call it back so they had to call the other country and tell them the bomb was coming by mistake. And that I thought about because it seemed, it seemed for some people, at least for me, had that Doomsday feeling for awhile. That it was all over type of thing.

INT: You didn't think you were going to survive?

NAR: Well, I thought if it was going to be bad, it was going to be real bad. But I made no comment about whether I thought I was going to survive before or not.

INT: Did you find yourself singing any songs, or any lyrics running through your mind?

NAR: Not really.

INT: At the time, did you have any daydreams that you can remember?

NAR: I dreamt about the roads I would be taking and the good times I would be having on a camping trip away from here, but it only hopeful, I don't know if it would have been that good of a time if we did leave. I was thinking of possibly making it a good time. But how could I really now that I think about it.

INT: How were you going to make it a good time?

NAR: Well, do something I like to do, like go camping instead of. I wasn't going to go to a hotel in another town- I was trying to make a vacation out of it. Probably give you alleviate some of the pressure you were feeling from the whole idea of leaving.

INT: Did you have any others?

NAR: Not really.

INT: Have you hand nay since? Have you had any daydreams since about it?

NAR: No.

INT: Did you have any sleeping dreams at the time?

NAR: No.

INT: Is that unusual?

NAR: No.

INT: So it disturbed your sleep?

NAR: Sure did very much.

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

NAR: Well, it's changed my views toward technology.

INT: How?

NAR: I don't trust I don't trust...technology's good it's helping to do a lot of things for the good of Man but the mistakes that are made are not small mistakes like for instance, the control of the nuclear power plant- it's a little mistake to have a cooling generator go out but it's a big mistake to have something as powerful as neutron particles released and they've been proven already, radioactivity has been proven to be pretty devastating, it' a killer, let's put it that way. It's been shown in wars so why should we play with it now and have mistakes made?

INT: Did you think it changed any other people in any lasting way?

NAR: One of the people that lives very close by it's changed a lot I would feel. Just because the intensity was greater there and I'm sure a lot of them. A lot of them now will probably write it off and try to forget about it still that fear, I think is still inside.

INT: What jokes did you hear about radiation and Three Mile Island? Please speak clearly.

NAR: There's been so many. Oh yeah, the giant lobster, oh yeah, I've heard Johnny Carson did a few, he went into a wax museum and found the mayor of Harrisburg melted-down. I've heard a vitamin type joke- have you had your daily milli-rehms today?

INT: Where did you hear that one?

NAR: At work.

INT: At work?

NAR: Yeah, when I finally got called back to work.

INT: Back to Union Carbide?

NAR: Yeah.

INT: How long after the incident was that?

NAR: Oh, I don't know, about three weeks.

INT: Are they still telling jokes there?

NAR: No, it's totally forgotten. Comes over the radio, I'll stop to listen everyone else continues to talk; they don't even listen to it. As a matter of a fact, every once in a while, they'll listen and if they happen to hear something about it, hear about possible contamination they kind of laugh and giggle about, they don't take it very seriously.

INT: Where did you first hear about the giant lobster joke?

NAR: Just I think it was from a television show, but I heard it from my roommate.

INT: Were people joking more at any one stage than another?

NAR: Early stages, yes a lot of jokes- later stages, no.

INT: Were the later stages more serious?

NAR: Yes, very much so.

INT: Did you hear much joking after the incident wasn't so serious?

NAR: Yes but it was, yes I did as a matter of fact.



INT: What other jokes did you hear?

NAR: That's about all.

INT: Ok. Were the jokes meant to be funny?

NAR: Yes.

INT: Did people laugh?

NAR: Not really, they were serious about it and very scared and probably didn't want too...

INT: Did you laugh?

NAR: Some yes, some no.

INT: Did you tell the jokes to anyone else?

NAR: No, not right away. I waited till much later.

INT: You mean after the incident?

NAR: After the incident when people were telling the jokes as a comparison, well what did you hear so I'd tell the joke I heard.

INT: But I remember you telling me jokes before the incident became serious.

NAR: Well, I made a mistake there. Thanks for correcting me.

INT: Why did people laugh?

NAR: Because they had morbid senses of humor.

INT: I remember you laughing.

NAR: I have a morbid sense of humor just like everyone else.

INT: Did you see any posters or graffiti?

NAR: No.

INT: Did you hear any new words or funny remarks?

NAR: Nukes.

INT: What are *nukes*?

NAR: I don't know they say no nukes in Harrisburg so I guess that means nuclear plant, no nukes in PA I guess that means nuclear power plant or whatever.

INT: When did you hear about those?

NAR: Just a little while after this thing started.

INT: Was it supposed to be funny?

NAR: It sounds kind of funny.

INT: Do you think it's supposed to be though?

NAR: No.

INT: Why do you think there was any joking going on?

NAR: People are trying to calm themselves down, with humor.

INT: What joking do you remember from other crises?

NAR: No much.

INT: Do you remember any?

NAR: Nothing off hand.

INT: But do you think you heard some?

NAR: Yeah. I would bet there were more jokes made now than any other crisis before hand.

INT: Why?

NAR: I think it's the way the American people are now. They have a very non-care attitude and put too much trust in other people. The regulatory commission and the technician which is nice but they don't want to voice their own opinions so they'll let things go and they'll just and I just don't think they take things as serious as they did there have been so many different scares and crisis that they just become used to it lets us put it that way. It just doesn't scare people as much. As some people say we'll die from something so why worry about it I remember eating saccharine, that caused cancer so they took it off the market people were scared of dying- why should we worry about something like this?

INT: Were you afraid to eat or drink any of the food from the area like milk?

NAR: I didn't drink any Harrisburg milk.

INT: Was that because of the incident?

NAR: No, it was just normal.

INT: Would you have been afraid to drink it?

NAR: Well, most of the milk that would probably reach us well I don't drink that much milk anyway- the idea is that I heard about the milk most of the milk was bottled for not a long time for a good long period before the radioactive milk would get to Harrisburg. Harrisburg Dairies, which is probably one of the main dairies in the area, so by the time that you got that radioactive- the milk that was on sale at that time had no way of being radioactive because it was in bottles or out of the cow long before this thing went off.

INT: What about the milk that came out of the cow when this thing went off?

NAR: Well, they said they tested it and it was free of radio activity.

INT: So you weren't worried?

NAR: Unless they lied.

INT: Do you think they did?

NAR: Oh you never can tell, we'll never know will we?

INT: I don't know, you tell me?

NAR: If they did we'll never know it as far as I'm concerned I don't know, they probably didn't- of course, if I die of cancer...

INT: Have you developed an opinion about nuclear energy?

NAR: Yes, get rid of it. Why? Is that the next question?

INT: Why?

NAR: Because, as far as I'm concerned it can be controlled but the mistake of letting it go out of control is a lot, is really much worse than what most people think. I mean the power that's in a nuclear reactor is the same power that's used to kill millions of people with an atomic bomb or warhead. So, placing that idea and putting it with what's inside of a nuclear reactor, I'm not really too impressed with that.

INT: Did your opinion change because of the incident? Or had it always been no nukes?

NAR: It changed because of the incident.

INT: Is there anything else you would want to say about all of this?

NAR: Yes, the nuclear power's a nice little, is a nice finding of man, it follows along with all of his technology. But technology is either going to get us out of trouble or it's going to put us away. Right now, it's going to put us away. I haven't seen anything beneficial yet. So far there are at least in the past year or two there have been too many things that have been non-beneficial.

INT: So you haven't seen anything beneficial come from technology?

NAR: Oh well, that's not true, but right now, when you have, there are a lot of mistakes made.

INT: But that seems like a gross statement to me?

NAR: Ok, Ok, Ok, it is a gross statement, but we've got a lot of problems to iron out and if. Alright, if technology going to be helpful, fine, but if technology has the possibility of doing what they would say, what they said TMI would do during a possible meltdown or whatever we should not bother with nuclear power, and we should take that technology and use it for safer and better means of energy.

INT: Do you have any suggestions?

NAR: Solar, wood, because I have never heard of trees running- we never run out of trees. Of course, if we keep building cities and if President Carter keeps giving land to industry, like he just did recently, so much US forest, we won't have any space for trees. But as far as I'm concerned, there's those two things. And finding other sources for oil. I'm not really satisfied with that, I'm not really. I think there is another way or means of getting energy, not necessarily oil, but attaining it from something else. There are a lot of synthetics that we have on the market that are very similar, and I'm sure that something synthetic could be possibly made. It would not necessarily have to be natural.