Two doctors of the new technology differ sharply on the prognosis for nuclear power

The following is a composite of two separate interviews taken on February 3, 1978. Dr. Richard Goodwin, Professor Emeritus of Botany at Conn College spoke in opposition to nuclear energy. Dr. Ralph Lapp, a nuclear energy consultant to Northeast Utilities spoke in favor of nuclear energy. Both men will be coming to the College next week as part of the Betty Rabinowitz Sheffer Memorial Lecture Series on Energy. Dr. Lapp will speak on Tuesday the 21st at 8 p.m. and Dr. Goodwin will speak on Wednesday the 22nd, also at 8 p.m.

By Walter Sive

Is it your belief that this country is running out of so many other alternative resources for producing energy that it necessitates the use and further development of nuclear power?

Goodwin: I believe that we are presently getting about five percent or more of our electricity from nuclear power plants. In Connecticut this amounts to something more than 50 percent. However, it should be possible to reduce our electric power consumption through a vigorous national conservation program by at least 25 percent. Such a program would require a major effort and changes in our ways of doing things but probably would not involve a substantial lowering of the significant things in our standard of living.

As we prepare for the inevitable running out of fossil fuel we must turn to effective methods of tapping solar energy and wind power. The technology should certainly be no more difficult than nuclear and much less dangerous. There are also opportunities for greatly increasing the use of hydroelectric power through the exploitation of small dams, many of them already constructed but not being used. David Lilleanthal has pointed out that there are enough unused dams to provide electricity equivalent to something like 60 new large nuclear power plants.

Lapp: I believe that the basic reason for having nuclear power was essentially a long range look at the future U.S. energy resources and this was done way back during World War II. This was long before there was any kind of energy crisis in the newspapers. Now I think we have gone a little overboard. I think much of the current concern over the energy crisis is unnecessarily gloomy with respect to the short term future for oil. Nonetheless, our oil and natural gas resources are limited. I believe we must conserve their exploitation.

A melt-down in a nuclear power plant would most assuredly cause serious radioactive hazards to the environment. How serious is the problem of a melt-down occurring?

Goodwin: The possibility of a melt down in my opinion is very real and extremely serious. One of the Atomic Energy Commission studies estimated that an accident could cause about 27,000 quick deaths and 73,000 persons might suffer radiation sickness. This study was withheld from the public until it was released as the result of a freedom of information request by a private citizen. The true probability of such an accident occurring is not really known and I don't believe that it can be calculated. One reason for this is our inability to assess the probability of sabotage.

Lapp: The melt down in a nuclear reactor core is the ultimate accident and from the very start when we were planning nuclear reactors and this goes way back to 1942, we were conscious of the radioactive hazard. This has always been a consideration and therefore, we've had a number of lines of protection. One, the design is made so that it will make an accident fairly improbable. Two, in the event that there is an accident, there are then emergency core cooling devices and other safeguards that will operate automatically to mitigate the consequences. Three, if the safeguards failed to work and we have a melt-down, there is then built around the reactor vessel a containment which is sized to accommodate the over-pressure that could develop as a meltdown proceeds.

In addition to that, the reactors are constantly subject to inspection, both by the NRC and the utility itself, so that one will prevent something from happening just due to surveillance. It has always been regarded as the most serious parameter in reactor design.

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LETTERS

Snow job

Dear Editor:

As you were well aware, we were in a state of emergency during the recent devastating snowstorm. The campus was snowbound and nothing was moving. Classes were cancelled.

On the morning of February 7th I went to WCNI, the college radio station, with a request to broadcast a message to the College Community to move all vehicles to the South Parking Lot or to the west campus green so that Physical Plant could effectively plow the snow. With the cooperation of the announcers this message was broadcast every half hour during the 7th and the 8th. I would like to commend the housekeepers for their help in finding the student owners of cars so that they could be moved. The housekeepers also did a commendable job in turning on the exterior dorm lights when the Campus Safety department was short handed because several officers could not get in to work.

I hope that this cooperation between the students and Campus Safety can continue, and not just during times of emergency. So, a job well done to all and a thank-you.

Your Campus Safety Supervisor
Joseph D. Langerman

Energy

Dear Editor:

Planning for the Betty Rabinowitz Shefler Memorial Lecture Series started last summer at the urging of President Annis, who recognized the need to expose the College and the community to the energy issues confronting us. After considerable deliberation it felt that our kick-off speaker should be one from the Federal scene to give us the very broadcast prospective possible. This was eloquently done by Mr. John Hill, former Deputy Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration. As he stated, we are running out of fossil fuels. Our oil and gas supplies upon which we are currently so highly dependent will be exhausted in only 15-20 years, depending upon whose estimate you believe.

What energy sources will we use after these nuclear or coal? Will these forms of energy serve as a transition to solar and fusion? These are among the questions he posed. Why has so little been accomplished in Washington? Is it the nature of the problem which means a sacrifice rather than another handout? How much mineable coal do we really have? Is it more limited than most people think? And, finally, is the role of energy conservation? Have we really started to make a Federal, State, local, industrial or personal commitment in this regard? These were among the issues to be considered in this fascinating lecture series. Don’t miss the remainder of this outstanding series.

W.A. Nering

Nuts and bolts for nukes

Dr. Ralph Lapp and Dr. Richard Goodwin go it all the hot issue of nuclear energy. And a sidebar on the energy class being conducted by Mr. Hubert.

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Cover Photo by Geoffrey Day

Fire and vandalism

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Cibes needed 41 votes

By Steven Cohan

Last week in a special election for a representative to the Connecticut General Assembly from the 39th district, Connecticut College professor William J. Cibes, a Democrat, was narrowly upset by his Republican opponent Ralph Wadleigh. The reason for the election at this time was the death of Representative Richard Martin, the long-time favorite in New London and state political circles.

William Cibes, who is chairman of the Government Department and is also serving his second term on New London’s School Board, gave two possible reasons for his slim defeat. “A big reason is that people all over the city didn’t get out and vote.” The margin of victory was only 41 votes for Wadleigh, who is a retired engineer from Electric Boat. The final tally read 1,122 to 1,111.

In a heavily Democratic district, only 26 percent of the voters made it to the polls. Typically, low turnouts have been to the Democratic candidate’s disadvantage.

A second factor involved, in Cibes’ view, was Republican misrepresentation of his position on the state income tax. He had stated that only if a complete tax reform package was proposed would he vote for a state income tax. Cibes had made clear publicly that he felt no new taxes were needed this year and that money could be taken from the current taxes, as well as the state surplus, to fund the necessary programs. “In future years, I hope the state exploits current taxes before additional ones are added.”

Another major factor in the campaign had been Mr. Cibes’ affiliation with Connecticut College. His opponent’s party, with the outside aid of state and national organizations, lingered on this point, as the 39th district is largely blue collar and conservative. Cibes feels that he was unfairly characterized as a liberal on all issues. In the time-honored political tradition, Cibes stated, “Check the record. My decisions would make me a moderate. The liberal tie is not necessarily true. On human rights issues, yes.” But, he considers himself to be a fiscal conservative. Further, Cibes “doesn’t want to be placed in any specific place in the political spectrum.”

Democratic leadership had been criticized for the late date of the election. Certain voices in the community trace the delay in the election to the vacation schedule of the College, such that the vote would occur when classes were back in session after winter vacation.

To this writer, it seems that the College has received unnecessary hostility from its own district. Even with the late vote there was an unfavorable turnout of only 80 of the 200 eligible students last Thursday.

Mr. Cibes, who had relied totally on local resources in the campaign will continue with his duties as Chairman of the Board of Education. His political ambitions are at a “wait and see” point.

Connecticut College Community members should take note of the treatment by the newly elected Representative. We are a part of the district as much as anyone else.

Budget review

By Michael Stitenfeld

The Joint Student-Faculty Budget Committee is in the process of reviewing the 1978-1979 budget in cooperation with Mr. Leroy Knight, College Treasurer. A final version of the budget will be presented to the Board of Trustees on February 25. The Student-Faculty Committee must be finished with their review of the budget by February 15.

The committee, chaired by Associate Professor Thomas Ammirati, serves an advisory function. Its only power is to recommend alterations and to convey their own priorities to the administration.

According to Steve Gutman, a member of the committee, the student activity fee may grow to the 50 dollar mark, an increase of $5. A rise in faculty research and travel costs may also be expected. These were two such priorities the Committee adamantly wants to implement.

One of the student - faculty committee's functions is to review specific components of the budget. Their priority is to keep services and facilities at the same level as 1977-1978. To maintain this level, however, means added costs because of inflation. The economy and a deficiency of revenue other than tuition and fees (such as the endowment and grants) has caused the committee to try. A final vote on all levels of facilities and services are maintained by asking Mr. Knight some pertinent questions.

Other key topics of the budget discussions are staff pay changes, Physical Plant costs and individual departmental budgetary requests.

Honor Code insight?

By Barry R. Norman

Judiciary Board Chairman Jerrold Carrington submitted the December Case Log to The College Voice last week. The log can perhaps serve as a rough indicator on the stature of the College’s Honor Code.

Two of the nine cases accepted in December involved alleged violations of the Academic Honor Code. In one, the board found a student guilty of plagiarism (9-6) and recommended an F grade to the instructor. In such cases, the board’s recommendations create a grade floor. The faculty may not issue grades lower than those set down by the J.B.

Damages to College property dominated the social cases. Among the actions under investigation last month were provocation, creating noise in a dorm, kicking a door in, speeding, reckless driving and one case of battery. Judiciary Board action on all guilty verdicts was the recommendation of censure, including the bill for the damages in two cases.

The J.B. seems to understand that most property destruction and other seemingly reckless acts are more or less par for the course. Stiffer penalties than censure are rarely warranted.

The lack of serious academic offenses in an exam month point out that the Honor Code is holding up rather well.

A concert competition will be held for the chance to play a movement from a concerto with the Conn College Orchestra at its 1978 spring concert. A student with any instrument is welcome to audition Friday, February 24, at 7:00 p.m. in Dana Hall. Applications are available in the Music Department office. Prof. Charles Shackford, Amor, Prof. Paul Althouse, and Asst. Prof. Thomas Stoner will be the audition judges.
Tobin on the economics of today

James Tobin, Professor of Economics at Yale University, will speak on "The Current State of the Economy and Economic Policy" on Wednesday, February 15 at 4 p.m. in Dorna. The following is a tape recorded interview with Professor Tobin, conducted Friday, February 3 at Yale University.

By Wayne Hutton

VOICE: Yes, very accurately. The recession was the deliberate policy of the government. Monetary policy was not just there to achieve a price level but to achieve a price level that would give us a very high unemployment rate.

Tobin: It's not going to mean much to what the rate of inflation is if there are a lot of unemployed. It doesn't matter if you go into that. The real rate of inflation from what it is now. But given the stubbornness of the Phillips Curve, I think that we have to give people some idea of what it would cost if we have a higher price level. It does make a difference for the long-run future of the economy.

VOICE: What is the relevance of economics today as an undergraduate subject? Do you think it is becoming less useful than it was, or what sort of adjustments can you put on it? Tobin: Well, I guess you go to a liberal arts college and I teach at a liberal arts college, so I think economics is a good major and a lot of people are going in economics as undergraduates, whether they're going to use it in their careers or not. Economics teaches a lot of ideas and a way of thought and analysis which is not just tied to the subject studied at the time, but can help people work in economics, in business, in government, and world issues.

Economics itself is a pretty good career opportunity. It is much better than many other arts and sciences. In addition, taking economics means you get out of a major in business, which is a very large non-academic demand and applies to a finite number of people. Economics teaches a logic and a fundamental understanding of economic problems and inspires lively controversy. People who teach at liberal arts colleges, whether they're going to use it in their careers or not. Economics teaches a lot of ideas and a way of thought and analysis which is not just tied to the subject studied at the time, but can help people work in economics, in business, in government, and world issues.

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Fire equipment needs protection

By Jim Diskant

The vandalism of fire equipment reached great proportions last semester. Student and administration and Student Assembly have decided to meet at their monthly meeting on January 24, the Administration met with the Student Government, Housefellow, Housepresidents, and Resident-Chairmen to discuss different possibilities. The Senior Staff Committee, opposed to vandalism, has a duty to encourage other students to take action and to find different solutions. The Senior Staff Committee, composed of top ad-

ministrators, wanted the students to first declare a plan of action, which Student Assembly subsequently did at their next meeting. The impetus of positive action came from the fire in a girls' dormitory in the College, in the last December, which killed nine students. It is also true that the fire in the basement of R. Blunt two years ago. At the initial meeting in January it was apparent that students were very concerned to find some action to stop the high rate of vandal- damage against fire extinguishers, fire bells, exit signs and the like.

150 pieces of fire equipment were tampered with, and of these, 90 were extinguishers were emptied. According to E. Leroy Knight, Treasurer of the College, the present Director of Physical Plant, it became apparent that vandalism had increased, because maintenance workers had spent so much time to repair fire extinguishers and other fire equipment and other work had not been done. Ingersoll said that not only is the vandalism greater this year, but it is also severe. "The turning around of exit signs would require a lot of work, since we have a fire. Hoses are also burned in bulk, which means that most homes are so simple arson." Dormitories are regarded particularly after every fire. The fire in a dormitory party, where more unreported damage is found. Members of the ad-
mittance are uninformed of the seriousness of the greater vandalism.

Barry R. Dean, Director of Campus Safety mulled over the possibility of excessive drinking, but nevertheless attributed most of the vandalism generally to pranks. He realized also that "unites" could be responsible for vandalism. Ingersoll sees the situation as more inevitable and observed that in recent years there has been greater vandalism in high school, extending ultimately to the college level. He, along with Alice Johnson, Dean of the College, believes that this vandalism is in a part of the breakdown of values in the community restricted to have a lack of respect for other people's property, "It is almost as if what is yours is mine, and what is mine is mine," said Dean Johnson. She also
drew attention to the many who need an education in the vandalism and who actually can try. "It is also used to an unlawful extent for our Hopewell." Rudy Boss suggested that students find their dormitories in attempt to stop vandalism of fire equipment and Dean Johnson also saw value in this approach.

Student Assembly last Wednesday proposed a possible four point plan to deal with the dangers of such vandalism and protect the building. First fire extinguishers would be put in glass cases. This is a long term project, which according to Ingersoll would not work due to the building time. It would have to be rebuilt and recessed in the wall. Second awareness campaign would be promoted, stressing the fact that such vandalism seriously endangers lives.

The third step would be to eliminate the present billing system, which is haphazard and inconsistent. The present fire damage system is one im-
plemented by Margaret Watson, Dean of Student Affairs. When the fire alarm is raised, the equipment placed by someone in a dorm's house council or Housefellow would be the person to bill. Last semester eighty bills were placed, which was seriously unknown only to a select few.

The final step is the implementation of a new billing system, where each floor would be responsible for the damage bill for damage on the floor. Physical Plant would send the Housefellow, who would in turn give the particular bill to the floor involved. Hopefully the person(s) involved would come forward or if not, the bill would be divided between all the residents of the floor. Like other bills, such that would have to go to the Accounting Office to pay his bill, and if he does not, his grade would be kept from him.

The main problem, according to President Ames, is that there is a problem of Student Government. Ames added, "I feel that the administration will do nothing if we don't." Patience Firming, "H. Housepresident of J. Addams, felt "that something had to be done, and it would be more of an impetus to turn some one in."

Mike Adams, '79, Housepresident of Hamilton, said, on the other hand, that the plan would not work, "because students couldn't move the emptied fire extinguisher to another dorm. It would create animosity in the dorm, and alienate students from one another." He is in favor of the long term plan, but lean toward voluntary admissions, rather than a more extensive system.

College Council endorsed the proposed plan last day, 7-2 with one abstention. Josh Lyons, member-at-large, was the only one not to attend.

President Ames, Class President, against the motion, believing that students should not be responsible for the decision of who gets the floor.

Ingersoll, '79, Chairman of the Judiciary Board, said, "It would be fine, if it the vandalism continues. There is, however, a precedent of such cases going to the Board, and the Housefellow would not be imposed with. He feels that pres- sure was put on the Senate. He stressed that the student Assembly plans to make more concrete plans for its awareness campaign during February, and the proposal will be submitted to the Senate Committee and the student body.

The issue is basically one of attitudes that should be changed. Many savaged the present of the present plan devised by Student Government and approved by Said Ames said, "It would be better one that might actually change current attitudes. The student Assembly have to adopt a sense of responsibility for their dorm floor. This responsibility will be part of their job in the College." says a student is at stake." concluded Heaton.

Concern for skating rink's utility

By Andrew Rodwell

"It's not a hockey rink, it's a skating rink," says Bill Sanford, Associate Ice Hockey coach at Providence College, Rhode Island. "It's going to make us far more aware of the school's other needs. We need the rink to be part of the South Court. We need the Administration and the student body. These include the attitude that Conn College is an attractive institution. it has to be."

The rink --what it is and what it stands for-- is also a belated reaction to the spiraling costs of maintenance. Ingersoll sees the situation as more crucial than the Athletic Department's needs. "We are a small school with a little more than 1000 students must share five, six courts. Consequentially, the new skating rink is going to be the most valuable four indoor tennis courts, to be operational in the warmer seasons. A final decision on this has not yet been made. There is some feeling that it would be wiser to invest in fixing the South Courts and building new ones.

Other rink-related plans will also be considered are schedules and time slots for off-campus skaters. The College plans to charge $1 per hour, $50 per day. A $500.00 will enable the College to build an enclosed, indoor rink, the facility will not be elaborate due to the spiraling costs of construction. The rink is still in the planning stage with an architect on the design. According to President Ames, the College does not want to "cut corners" on the ice itself, so the ice, boards, and lights will be of superior quality. Further, Ames states, "There will also be dressing rooms and ex- cessive seating, although the number of seats will be limited."

The dimensions and specific features of the rink are still a mystery. The College recognizes that it may want to make future improvements on the facility but the plans are not yet available. Therefore, the architect is designing the rink with flexibility in mind. Additional improvements would come out of general development. Tentative plans include building the rink in the now wooded area between the gym and the Physical Plant, and finishing construction in 1979 or 1980.

Both Luce and Ames stressed the allure of the South Campus site, proximity to the utilities at Physical Plant and construction costs. Also, skaters could use the South Campus site instead of the Physical Plant's access road to Williams St. A potential traffic problem would then be avoided, allowing trains to channel traffic through the front gate.

A similar proposal was planned in 1978, but was aborted in the face of considerable opposition from the student body. The College Community. President Ames feels that the new skating rink is a part of the overall plan and not just another "money pit."

"There would be a possibility of an indoor rink, and of its possible negative en-
vironmental impact. But who cares as concerns as well. He pointed out that the College's location provides an excellent opportunity for the development of a skiable area for the students and the surrounding commensurable institutions, such as Wesleyan and Trinity. He also thinks that there should be more opportunities for the people on campus. The rink which would accommodate changes, in game, tournaments, skating, and hockey will hopefully speak for itself.

"We are out of balance in terms of what we can offer in athletics. The faculty have been pressuring for a better facility, and hockey is a very popular and active sport in addition to Connecticut College."

Luce, too, has concerns. He is very much aware of the campus problems (as the mentioned a computer) and hopes that the College would do something fast that the rink is being built in compli- ance with the donor's wishes, and not become a different donor cares more about the College's other needs.

Several professors have been told that the College Department itself are equally pressing demands. "What we need is a bigger deal, if we're going to be more in- door gym space," he pointed out.

This is the most crucial of the Athletic Department's needs. In the last three years the College have raised $800,000. While the list, was what he wanted the college. "If we want to have a more comprehensive facility, gave the Administra-

tion and the student body. These include the attitude that Conn College is planning to build. An effort has been earmarked specifically for the rink's construction by an anonymous donor."

As part of a planned development program designed to raise $1 million, the College has compiled a list of priority items they see need. According to President Ames, any new system would mean more paperwork, but hopefully the number would decrease. He added, "If we would have enough money for all the College to build an en-
closed, indoor rink, the facility will not be elaborate due to the spiraling costs of construc-
tion. The rink is still in the planning stage with an architect on the design. According to President Ames, the College does not want to "cut corners" on the ice itself, so the ice, boards, and lights will be of superior quality. Further, Ames states, "There will also be dressing rooms and ex-
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Both Luce and Ames stressed the allure of the South Campus site.
A once and future resumeologist in King Oakes' Court

By Michael Richards

"Will you write for The College Voice?" the tall, bland, gapped-toothed Texas queried, salivating at the prospect of nabbing a non-masochist with a post-kindergarten writing ability. "I've heard more precise and eloquent prose than what's in your RESUMES are, for those of you who haven't been blessed with the chore of putting this one-term jaunt through journalism on my RESUME. RESUMES are, for those of you who aren't blessed with the charm of creating one, an extremely humbling and humiliating experience. Or, as a once and future resumeologist once proclaimed while transgressing through the translucent hair of his Guinean spouse: 'ToAssam is bullshit.' I've heard more precise and eloquent essays, but the succinct truth hits the reader.

The next question may well be: 'Why are you writing this column and humiliating me?' Scrutinizing a com-

mented page of ivory-tined, ragged-paper, 6½ x 11 piece of paper, my 21 years of existence spanning before my eyes, I scanned my "achievements: 1½ years at CoCo, one term at Univ. of New Hampshire, four years at Northfield Mountain Reform School, Independent study, wrote one play, directed, stage-managed another, acted in a few more, suffered through summer stock, dorm government (talk about impotency, intramural sports and the college newspaper. Various and assorted work experiences, including a stint with Campus Safety, and a summer on Cape Cod. Who cares? Three-quarters of the stuff is exaggerated, and the rest is bullshit.

Having finally reduced my life to a piece of Rabbit paper, I tossed back, thinking of my eight years as a scholastic prisoner of the famed ivory tower. The ivory tower, for those of you who have not read the New York Times, is a condition necessarily synchronous with college. Sheltered from the real world, Codded & pampered, Spoon-fed & spoiled. And then...no more warmth and security. No more tower graduation. Admittedly, after my career in formalized education, the idea of being ever-so-rudely thrust into the unemployment line has a slight dampening effect upon my good humor. That little piece of diploma, complete with tassel, sits way too high for much comfort against those unemployment statistics. Supposedly, somewhere out there in Or, is a $100,000 a year job and an old New England clapboard in Wednesday Hills. At least, that's what I've been led to believe. What I don't understand is, if we're told the truth about Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny and the Stork by the time we reach puberty, why weren't we 'upper-middle-class to upper-class post-snatch' informed of the valley of ivory turrets before we were cajolied forced into four years of upper level liberal arts? The sudden shock accompanying Senior Year can be quite rude. My advice is, since it's too late to do anything about all this, I suggest we follow the example of that once and future resumeologist: pay no attention to it all, and maybe it'll go away.
Goodwin: It seems to me that we are developing our society into a very vulnerable position.

The problem of waste disposal may not be impossible but it is widely irresponsible for our society to build up huge inventories of this lethal material before developing satisfactory solutions for its disposal.

Voice: Clearly Northeast Utilities record in the area of nuclear power is far from perfect. Millstone I has had two flapping a-cause entitlement Energy to a rack in the inner reactor core, the second, the use of the wrong material pipes in the cooling system. These problems were not captured in the fall of 1974 causing a massive out- production of energy. The plant was shut down for over seven months and in 1976 and it operated at only 25 per cent of its generating capacity. Do these incidents prove that nuclear power is too unsafe to use?

Goodwin: The accident and incident record in nuclear plants to date, is indeed frightening. One of the things that particularly concerns me, is the failure of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to develop and implement an adequate safeguards program. Most of the accidents that have occurred are reported to the N.R.C. They are recorded in the log of the Commission, but a lot of people don’t see these records. This file is called the Nugget File. The Nuclear Power Evaluation Council became aware of certain incidents only because the Union of Concerned Scientists took the time to go down and dig through this Nugget File and uncover some of those incidents.

One of the most frightening of these to me, was a time at Millstone when both the generators that provide the plant with electricity in the case of an outage, to the plant were flaring. If a lot of people don’t see these records, this is part of the growing pains in the new technology.

Voice: One of the main controversies surrounding nuclear power is the use of plutonium reprocessing. That is, the procedure whereby uranium fuel that has been burned in reactors is turned into a liquid and any remaining uranium and plutonium is separated from nuclear wastes. All the plants designed to utilize this process have been plagued by technical and financial difficulties and have gone for long times without operating. As a result, spent fuel rods have been piling up a nuclear power plants and at least in power reactors may have to shut down because of the lack of available storage space. What is your reaction to this problem?

Lapp: Let me take up the last point first. So far as the eighteen plants being shut down because they do not have space to put the rods, this is what I consider to be a relatively trivial technical problem. There is a federal waste storage site presently being worked on. If you are not on it, it is merely a matter of making a waste pool in which to put this. I don’t consider this a very big problem at all.

The greater problem is what you mention with special to the plants for reprocessing. It is true that only one plant in the U.S. has operated commercially to reprocess reactor fuel. First of all, there hasn’t been much to process, since nuclear power is still in its infancy or at least in its early stages of growth. This one plant in West Valley, New York has been abandoned. General Electric built a plant near Morris, Illinois and dry runs with the plant showed that it would not work as planned and the facility is not going to be used for waste reprocessing. However, the only real large plant exists in Barnwell, South Carolina. It can operate in process the annual output of spent fuel from over 50 reactors. That is ready for licensing. It is not a matter of getting it licensed and I hope that can proceed promptly.

Voice: Plutonium 239 is a fissile material derived from uranium. It is produced in the fuel rod. Some of it is burned in the fuel rod as fuel. The remaining Plutonium 239 is used in the fuel rod and will be recovered when fuel reprocessing is authorized; recovered and placed in new fuel to be burned in the reactor core. Is there any safe way of handling this? I think you. We intend to do is burn the plutonium in the reactor core, getting energy from it, saving money and getting rid of the plutonium.

I believe that the management of these other highly radioactive substances like strontium-90 and cesium-137, which are our so-called “all actors,” is effectively controlled today and long term release of them to the environment is controlled. I believe that the public is well informed about this. It’s not surprising since it is a high technical topic. It’s got to do with a process that has been going on for 35 years. I say almost every single expert I know who is competent to the field, believes that the technical problems of waste management and waste disposal are well known and we are competent to handle them, even over the period of a million years.

Goodwin: The problem of waste disposal may not be impossible but, in my opinion, it is widely irresponsible for our society to build up huge inventory of this lethal material before developing satisfactory solutions to its disposal. This problem is terribly serious. Recently there have been findings that the cancer in the core becomes radioactive. This material can get circulated into the living matter of organisms and creates a radiation hazard which was not appreciated as much until very recently. That is, this radioactive material has a half life of 9,000 years.
Lapp: Yes, there have been flaws in performance but I believe this is part of the growing pains in the new technology. The technical problems of waste management and waste disposal are well known and we are competent to handle them, even over the period of a million years.

Goodwin: It seems to me, the answer to this type of a problem is to attack it at its source. Namely, to stop the production of this material. The second task, that is, after this first task has been completed, is to develop technology for handling the stuff before you start up the plants again.

One of the things that is happening here is that the waste is stored on the site of the nuclear plants. There have been compressible liquids on the site of the nuclear plants and they are a menace. Just suppose we have a natural catastrophe, what would happen then?

Lapp: Hanford was a military program. Ordinary steel tanks were used. They were not expected to be leakproof. However, it was stored in an environment in which leakage would not produce any serious contamination of the biosphere. I don't defend this sloppy handling of nuclear waste in a military program. In fact, I attack it. The point is, however, if you look at the consequences, detailed studies show that the radioactivity has not reached the water table. Over a very long period of time only trace amounts of radioactivity will reach the water table and will not pose any significant hazards to the people in the Columbia River Valley.

Goodwin: This teaches us several different things. First, the inadequate handling of the wastes tells us the government agencies charged with the problem are incompetent and irresponsible. Second, that dealing with, particularly, these hot liquid wastes is a very difficult and very expensive problem. If we were responsible we would have to be careful of a fairly large budgetary item to be sure that we had tanks that are in sound condition and that are available. This is so that if one starts leaking we can immediately transfer the material into another safe tank. These hot salt solutions are highly corrosive, among other things, and it is almost impossible to get something that they won't etch through.

Voice: Is nuclear power economical, especially in light of the fact that many plants have had to shut down or operate at less than full capacity?

Lapp: The economics of nuclear power do depend upon the capacity factor. The average capacity for a nuclear power plant is higher than for fossil coal plants of comparable size. Connecticut, the Connecticut Yankee plant produces electricity at a rate slightly less than 1 cent per kilowatt hour. When the Yankee Plant was off line, and we had to substitute power by burning oil, just the cost of purchasing the oil was 2.4 cents per kilowatt hour. I think the economics there are very impressive. If you go to more recent plants where everything has gone up in price, you will find that the average of these three plants in Connecticut gives a power generation cost of about 1.6 cents per kilowatt hour. Whereas, you would have to pay well over 2.3 cents per kilowatt hour if you burned oil.

When talking about economic costs, I insist we should talk about the full cycle of the cost. Whether it extends to the black lung payments for miners, whether it extends to the full cost of sludge removal from stations in coal plants or any other cost, they must all be included. I believe that nuclear power is more economical than other forms of power except, for example, where you have a large previously built hydro-electric plant which produces power very cheaply. But hydro-electric power is hard to come by these days.

Goodwin: I'm not an economist, so this kind of a question is a little bit difficult to answer. But I believe the answer must be sought in an honest roll of accounting.

In order to account for the real costs of nuclear power, one should have all the factors in there. These should include, first of all, an accounting of all the government subsidies. The research and development, among other things, is an item that has been delayed by the Atomic Energy Commission. This has been a governmental operation. The utilities have been cashing in on this. In addition to that, there are uranium contracts with some of the enriched fuel coming from the government installations. The question is, is the utility really paying the fuel cost or are we?

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**ECHO**

By Pascal Isbell

We thought it might be interesting to investigate the attitudes of some College students towards the Energy Forum and more generally, the issue of energy conservation. Do you feel the campus is motivated by the need to conserve energy? Is it an important concern?

SUE GORVINE

"I don't think so. I doubt that anybody really thinks about it much, or maybe some people do. If they (students) paid attention to energy consumption, they would worry about it."

ALAN TREAT

"For the campus? Not very important; for the world it is. We are so small and rich—it is like gas consumption, there's not much concern."

KIM HOWDEN

"I think it's very important because there is a lot of energy wasted on the campus. I am probably just as much of an offender as anybody else."

LARRY EVINK

"It seems to me that it is very important but in light of the fact that people aren't interested, it isn't very important. It is important but we don't care."

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The next item is the cost of decommissioning the plants. We know and everybody admits now that the estimated life of these plants is somewhere between 40 and 60 years. At the end of this time they get so radioactive that they need to be abandoned. Then the question comes up, who is going to make this site rehabilitated or really safe? It is radioactive. It has got to have surveillance or it has got to be decontaminated, one or the other. Who is going to pay for giving it surveillance or decontaminating it and what is the cost of that? I don't think that is cranked into the rate structure yet.

Thirdly, one has to include the total cost of the whole fuel cycle. The mining cost is probably being somewhat delayed by the companies that are buying the uranium, but that cost is escalating very rapidly now and is giving some of the utilities very considerable concern. In addition to that, there is environmental damage from the mining that I don't think is delayed.

The fourth item is the cost of storage, reprocessing and or disposal of the radioactive waste. This has to be something which should be calculated for the longer lived radioactive materials. Nobody is bothering with this. That's not going into our calculations.

Then we have a few other things that ought to be considered. One of them is the cost of public health. Radiation leakage from these plants, which is in the normal part of the operation, let alone the possibility of an accident, is producing radiation into the environment. There is no question that this is increasing the rate of cancer.

Finally, I think it is interesting that in order to get the nuclear industry under way we had to have the Price Anderson Act. This put a ceiling on liability in the case of a major accident. It is interesting that the insurance companies would in no way be willing to undertake the responsibility of insuring these plants. This suggests to me that there is a cost there which is not being cranked into the rate structure.
Paul Sabatino has assumed the responsibilities of Intramural Basketball Commissioner following the retirement of Matt Tysdal and Ken Gardner. The former co-commissioners decision followed the controversial "Bellotti decision," in which an arbitration board ruled that Peter Bellotti could not play for Freeman.

New method for late studying and early weekend partying:
1. Mix 2 oz. light rum with 2 oz. dark rum
2. Add Malt Tai Mix, water and a bit of your favorite sweetener
3. Place glass next to book
4. Study and slowly sip drink
5. gulp drink
6. When too wasted to study you've already begun to party

Remember gold fish swallowing? Playcyle sitting or milk shake dowining? Connecticut College students have recently devised their own past-time: Thigh biting. As recently witnessed at the Larrabee party thigh biting seems to be grabbing many people by surprise. Participants expressed mild satisfaction when queried about this new craze: "While far from it is a rude awakening, I have found it to be a great form of communication. To date, no rabid students have been reported by the infirmary.

Oldies King Barry Gross has his hopes for a career in broadcasting dashed when it was discovered that it was his voice that caused two speakers to blow at an all campus party. Tests proved conclusively that Gross's voice is extremely harmful to sound equipment. Additional tests also showed that his voice is very irritating to human, animal and plant life, and also several inanimate objects. Depicted, Barry flew back to Philadelphia where he has a job with the Flyers as a practice pack.

After sinking his teeth into a voluptuous female thigh, Marc Pandone (far left) smiles estastically. Bob Porter (upper left) smiles a warning to any ,&%@%, thigh biter who'd even think of chomping on him. Paul 'Burkhwheat' McCarthy and Gay Geesling manning a possible sneak bite. David 'Miami' Watkins enjoys tasty offering of Jane Kappell.
**Sports journal**

**An inner look**

**By Tom Allak**

The days become like dreams, each blending into another in a strange haze of passing time. And each day is like the last, the wind breathing outside like an ominous sound of trees, devoid, isolated, and you put your hand on the window and touch the cold. The campus becomes a sterile, lonely place, and it seems, wrapped within itself, and you are alone. And yet as one looks out and sees the solitary runner moving across a timeless, unbroken road, and feels the cold in the vision of solitary green, devoid, isolated, and you put your hand on the window and touch the cold. It is in the agony of the runner as he forces his muscles through the biting harshness of winter, through the wind, and if you look further it is elsewhere, it is everywhere. It is in the players, the rowers, the gymnasts, who strain and push through at a constant repetition of drills, and their focus tells of an individual struggle against individual desires which no one knows but them, which perhaps no one ever will see. The spirit is there. You see it in the pain. The pain is important. Don’t question the pain, never question. Enjoy the pain for the pain in life, it tells of the struggle and it is only through the pain a deeper sense of joy is learned. Enjoy the unanswerable agony of the run, the forcing of the heart, the work, the sweat, the challenge, and laugh and remember how good it is to be alive and able to try. The cold may dominate the world but it does not stop spirit. Look around and you will see. It is here, in whatever you may think, it is. It is in the individuals, in the teams and in the school. And once in a while, without knowing, this spirit rises up and infuses itself into the air and grasps hold of all about it, and suddenly the world becomes alive and we share a special moment, a place on the soccer field, on the basketball court, everywhere, not in the physical structure, but it existed from the players caught in competition, in desire and it is something we all share. I have felt it, seen it, and realization sends a warm glow through it all. So the nature’s cold presence holds no force. The athlete in but a mere symbol of that spirit, a visible representation of what lives within all. It is everywhere, and is shared. Look for it in the teacher, the artist, the musician, the actor, and in even us, the students, for all feel the agony and joy. And escape for a time into the ecstasy of pure living which is everything, and feel all the sense of being, a powerful force which can pull others within. It may not come in a moment, in time, growing stronger, and a slow realization. And looking at the spirit pursuing its individual quest, it brings a deeper inner warmth, akin to the monumental ebb of the day, but last evening remained, persistent, and fun and success have a way of pushing it last amidst the chill of the world. It is there. I belong in the lingering laughter of unseen voices down the hall. This is a special place.
Kenneth Tosti and Linda Seifert perform in "Motion" (above) while Fabso and Tosti show "Workers" (below). By Martha Sharples

Jody Fabso, a 1974 Conn College graduate, brought his experimental and abstract works to the Crotch-Williams Dance studio on February 3. His dance works were experimental in nature and is still exploring expression through movement. Fabso's dances are abstract since most of the pieces lacked a specific idea. Fabso enjoys moving, which gave her works another abstract quality. In her performance, she combined slow, graceful, sweeping motions with quick, almost staccato movements.

"Motion," the second piece in the program, was choreographed by Fabso and performed by Linda Seifert and Kenneth Tosti. This dance exemplified his use of pure movement. While slow, sweeping movements, the two dancers danced side by side and stage by stage pulling their knees to their chests like birds. At times their movements were together but sometimes they were just out of syncopation or totally opposite yet maintaining the same atmosphere.

"Women, Chicken, and Eggs," choreographed and performed by Fabso, was an experiment of new movements portraying a woman, chicken and eggs. This dance, like "Motion," had no specific purpose. The movements passed from slow, graceful gestures in quick, staccato motions. Too much repetition caused the dance to become rather fast at times, especially during the chicken section when she took chicken off of a basket and set them on the floor. At other times, however, the dance was comical, particularly during the egg section when she rolled eggs and mimicked with a wobbling motion.

"Workers" and "II Working," choreographed by Fabso, were dinstinct from other dance pieces because they had a specific theme. The first, dealing prior to and during the dances set the time. "Mill Mother's Lament," by Ella May Wiggins, was read at the beginning of "Workers." This dance, performed by Seifert, concerned the black children and the problems of pains and frustrations they must endure. Seifert played a child's role especially well by crawling across the floor without the movement. "II Working," performed by Fabso and Tosti, was related to and immediately followed "Workers." "Coal for Mike," by Bertolt Brecht, was read in both German and English to set the mood for the dance and to help explain the movement. The dancers performed a series of gestures related to the poem that varied in speed and timing.

The repetition of gestures became boring, but it also drove the idea of the endless work that workers are faced with. The dancers' roles of man and wife expressed quite well the love between man and woman that is needed to raise a family. Tosti, in a beautiful interpretation of the husband's death, stumbled over Fabso as she carried off on her hands and knees. Then "for camaraderie," the first line of the poem, was read. "Workers" and "II Working" were the most memorable, dynamic and meaningful pieces of the program.

"And Now the Queen," the first dance, and "Gesture Without a Pilot," the last dance, were choreographed by Nora Gutrie Tosti and performed by Fabso. These two pieces had similar movements but were separated by four dances. This separation made it difficult for the viewer to understand the meaning. The first meaning of the piece was unclear without the last piece and left the viewers wondering why Fabso separated the dances. As a result, when the program ended the audience was left with an incomplete and uncomfortable feeling.
The action of the play centers on the question of whether or not the "beautiful and impressive heroines, Gloria," played by Sally Winings ('80), will be brought to ruin by the evil feminist, Sarah Bullet, played by Ade Eliahs ('80) or find "true happiness for the man and woman that is that man has his pride."

Written and directed as an old-fashioned melodrama, the play is amusing and entertaining. Antiquated techniques, such as asides and chase scenes, give the play that melodramatic flavor, and support the ridiculousness of the dilemma Gloria must face.

The old style, says director Mark Spina, "give us the distance to see the way our sexual roles work for or, mostly, against us." Spina chose this play not only because it was entertaining, but also because it has a point to make. "This play," says Spina, "underscores some of the things about sex roles we take for granted."

The play, as mentioned previously, is a directing class project. The goal of the class, according to Linda Herr, Assistant Professor of Theater Studies, is to give the students a chance to "get a performing experience," and an "audience response." She feels that Spina chose a play with a particularly difficult style, and that the cast is doing extremely well with that style.

Sally Winings (Gloria) believes that it is "especially difficult to do stylized acting. It's been something totally new for all of us." Though the play has been a challenge, Ade Eliahs (Bullet) feels that acting in it has been fun.

Spina is a Theater Studies Major at Connecticut College. He has taken a directing course, acting courses, and has worked on costumes and props in a Theater Studies project.

Stylized feminist satire

By Alice Wilding-White

The Independent Female, a "feminist satire of traditional sex roles" written by the San Francisco Mime Troupe, will be performed February 17th and 18th at 7:00 in Palmer 202. This hilarious melodrama is being directed by Connecticut College student Mark Spina ('79) as part of a directing class project.

If in our midst we have some internal struggle. Will she become a corrupt feminist like Sarah Bullet, or will she ride off into the sunset, happily ever after to her man? The outcome will only be revealed next Friday and Saturday night.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15
ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT LECTURE: "The Current State of the Economy and Economic Policy" Prof. James Tobin, Economics Dept., Yale University. 4:00 p.m., 307 Bill Hall.

CONNECTION COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: Asphalt Jungle (1950). D-John Huston, with Sterling Hayden, Marilyn Monroe, John Hagen, and James Whitmore. 8:00 p.m., Oliva Hall. $1.00.

SATURDAY FEATURE FLICKS: Sounds of Music.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 17
WOMEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Thomas College, 1:00 p.m., Cram.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION: The Independent Woman, Script from the San Francisco Mime Troupe satirizing modern life and relations between men and women. D-Mark Spina 79, with Sally Winings 80, Ade Elisha 80, Matthew Jansky 80, and Chris Gifford 81. 7:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, $1.00.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18
MEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Thomas College. 1:00 p.m., Cram.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION: The Independent Woman. 7:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, $1.00.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY CONCERT: The Black Voices of Pride 8:00 p.m., Dana Hall.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 19
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: Love and Anarchy (1945-Italy). D-Lina Wertmuller, with Giancarlo Giannini, Mariangela Melato, Eros Pagni, Lina Wertmuller, author of ('ybi!; Averill Harriman, former U.S.S.R.; and Henry Cabot Lodge, 1960Vice-Presidential candidate and former Senator of III. 10:00-11:00 a.m., WCNI, 91.5 FM.

PHOTO: BY GEOFFREY DAY
President Carter is...

OP-END

By Andre' Rodin

While President Carter's economic policies have not been as successful as he had hoped, it is evident that he invests a few hours each day in considering, if not correcting, the economic troubles of the nation. This is more than many administrations do. While paging through the Connecticut College Catalogue, for example, it was disheartening to see that college administration has omitted, whether out of oversight or the belief that the ads are not important, the fact that library holdings have increased over 30 percent, or that professors and faculty members are being credited with more and better research. It is a fact that this President has not been held accountable for the economic foibles of the nation.

I'll illustrate this with a small example of the sort Mr. Carter calls "the activist government." When Carter's proposals for the completion of his term were cut back, and he had to deal with a slow-down concept came about for several reasons. First, the President's difficulties arose from the growth of congressional power, something the President's problems was slumbering for many years." Carter's problem was going to face him correctly states. "Any President inaugurated in 1977 has to meet these problems, or he is destroying the moral fiber of the nation that I oppose Carter's policy of less government. I fail to see how problems will be solved with less aid from our government. In fact, with a smaller effort from Carter and the bureaucracy, problems will become worse. The Carter administration is instituting a re-entrenchment, but the many troubles in America will not retreat, and the people will suffer, which is the tragedy and shortcomings of this policy.

Yet further harm befell the country by Carter's encouragement of the mistaken belief that limiting the size of government and governmental actions will have no effect or even a positive effect upon the nation. Perhaps this is Carter's greatest fault; allowing and encouraging the belief that less government is in the best interest of the nation. It is one thing to justify reentrenchment as a necessary evil, but quite another to try to solve many problems, but meeting with little success. The President's statements of retreatment indicate that he agrees with this analysis of his administration, so his proposals for the completion of his term are modest and not far-reaching. The prospects for the future are for a less active President proposing fewer programs and accomplishing little for the nation.

It is probably a political necessity for Carter to adopt this policy of limiting his role and also the role of his administration. Carter is struggling for the survival of his administration and his career as a competent politician.

By Henry Friedman

Perhaps the dominant theme coming from President Carter in the past few months has been the need for a lowering of expectations. This philosophy also represents the direction for the remainder of Carter's administration. After an active start in his Presidency, this slow-down concept came about for several reasons. One cause of the President's difficulties arose from the growth of congressional power, something beyond his control. As Representative Morris Udall correctly states, "Any President inaugurated in 1977 was going to face this giant which has awakened after slumbering for many years." A second cause of Carter's problems was his inescapable presence in Congress. Not knowing when to compromise and when to fight. The results of both factors have caused a generally unsuccessful start to this administration.

President Carter's economic policies have not been as successful as he had hoped, and he invests a few hours each day in considering, if not correcting, the economic troubles of the nation. This is more than many administrations do. While paging through the Connecticut College Catalogue, for example, it was disheartening to see that college administration has omitted, whether out of oversight or the belief that the ads are not important, the fact that library holdings have increased over 30 percent, or that professors and faculty members are being credited with more and better research. It is a fact that this President has not been held accountable for the economic foibles of the nation.

I'll illustrate this with a small example of the sort Mr. Carter calls "the activist government." When Carter's proposals for the completion of his term were cut back, and he had to deal with a slow-down concept came about for several reasons. First, the President's difficulties arose from the growth of congressional power, something the President's problems was slumbering for many years." Carter's problem was going to face him correctly states. "Any President inaugurated in 1977 has to meet these problems, or he is destroying the moral fiber of the nation that I oppose Carter's policy of less government. I fail to see how problems will be solved with less aid from our government. In fact, with a smaller effort from Carter and the bureaucracy, problems will become worse. The Carter administration is instituting a re-entrenchment, but the many troubles in America will not retreat, and the people will suffer, which is the tragedy and shortcomings of this policy.

Yet further harm befell the country by Carter's encouragement of the mistaken belief that limiting the size of government and governmental actions will have no effect or even a positive effect upon the nation. Perhaps this is Carter's greatest fault; allowing and encouraging the belief that less government is in the best interest of the nation. It is one thing to justify re-entrenchment as a necessary evil, but quite another to try to solve many problems, but meeting with little success. The President's statements of retreatment indicate that he agrees with this analysis of his administration, so his proposals for the completion of his term are modest and not far-reaching. The prospects for the future are for a less active President proposing fewer programs and accomplishing little for the nation.

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