Witzig: nuclear energy, problems and potentials

COLLEGIAN: Why do you say that? WITZIG: Two things make issue very clear. he first is the operating record.

experience. We have about 1.800 reactor years of energy, over it's total spectrum of the fuel cycle, experience in the nuclear Navy. Overseas there's not just the plant operation.

There were three fatalities. That was an experi- naturally

'm talking about operating power units for naval be. can't touch it in coal or oil or gas. It's unbelieva- radiation).

ossible health effects from radiation waste? ipport the fact that nuclear energy is the safest. WITZIG: Yes. That's a good question. It turns The first is the operating history of the plants. The out while nuclear energy is capital intensive,

There have been a host of studies. There's the I'm saying this not about the passive solar Wash 1400 (Rasmussen Report), The American energy uses, but active solar energy. If you take

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All of these, whether they were in the field or out We have about 700 reactor years of domestic of the field, like the AMA study, show that nuclear

where from 10 to 10,000 times safer than alternate At no time, domestically, overseas, or in the forms of producing electricity. One study said Navy, has there been a radiation associated natural gas production of electricity was a little bit safer than nuclear energy, but all the rest said COLLEGIAN: What about the test reactor in it is 10 to 10,000 times safer. I'm talking about laho? There were fatalities there in the early from mine to line. There are critics who say what about radon releases from the mill tailings. If you WITZIG: The SL-1 machine was an experi- look at the radon releases from mill tailings, it's pental Army-military-political kind of reactor. less than 1 percent of the total radon releases

nental test reactor. There have been other lives Freshly plowed ground contributes about 50 percent of radon releases. The radiation levels in There have been critical assemblies in Los many phospate plants far exceed the radiation lamos (New Mexico) where lives have been lost. Levels we work with in the nuclear industry. They I'm talking not about experimental facilities. are not regulated at all, and they probably should

propulsion or the produciton of electricity. That's Another source of radiation that far exceeds the safest record of anything you can imagine. We that from nuclear energy is medical (uses of ble, literally, that that statement can be made So I said that it's two features which tell me

clearly that it's the safest way we have, that's the

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solar energy turns out to be materials intensive.

1980, the American Physical Society, the Lewis Report, the West Germany reactor sasfety report. mendous amounts of copper or aluminum. It roughly runs a pound a square foot.

> 'The mining of coal and the air pollution aspects of coal are two things that make coal considerably less safe than nuclear energy, on the other hand we as a public say that risk is OK.

> > —Warren F. Witzig

ntensiveness of solar energy and the fact that this must come from our resources in the ground, we come up against the mining aspect. Mining is one of our most hazardous occupations.

The mining of coal and the air pollution aspects of coal are two things that make coal considerably less safe than nuclear energy, on the other hand we as a public say that risk is OK, We, as a public, have a an interesting view of

is when risks begin to crowd the national death WITZIG: At the moment they're stored at the rate. We can have fatalities one or two at a time reactor as spent fuel. This is because of a governand are widespread geographically, it's OK — ment policy which said back in the '60s said "We witness automobile accidents. We kill 50,000 a will take care of of the spent fuel. We will charge year, but we only do it a couple at a time and we you in the reprocessing so you can have uranium do it spread out geographically. That's a horrenan plutoniumon from it, but we will take the waste dously high rate. There's nothing that approaches and put it into solid form and then into geological

You cannot have fatalities bunched. In the bility. They should have done it.

of the probability of an accident. WITZIG: Even when you take the critics' example and say it can be 10 times worse, when you take that level of risk and multiply by 10, it's still safer that anything you've got around.

therapy and diagnostics and low level radioactive

waste facilities reach their capacities? Where do

in that area or we're going to have to have other sites, but there need be no particular concern that very safely managed as well as high level waste. essing that is involved. That's a tremendous COLLEGIAN: What happens to the high-level energy resource for us: a millenium.

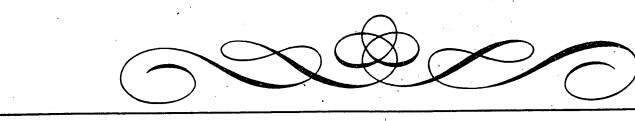
it for risk. On the other hand you cannot kill a storage." The federal government hasn't done it. They are delinquent and derelict in that responsi-

nuclear aspect the probability is very low, but the Radioactive waste can be safely stored in solid consequences are a real-sized number and when form where it's relatively non-leacheable. And let some people look at just consequences and say me point out that such forms already exist in "Gee, a nuclear plant could kill 10 people or it nature. There's a natural reactor that operated in could kill 100 people," without multiplying that Africa several billion years ago, and we know consequence by the probability, you get an im- while the radioactivity has decayed away, many of the fission products are stable, non-radioactive, and we can tell from the analysis that they are

> WITZIG: If we have our present plants, it will last well into the next century, 2050 or thereabouts. If we use the breeeder reactor to recycle uranium and plutonium, do you know that we nave over 1,000 years of resources available in the breeder to supply all of the electricity of this

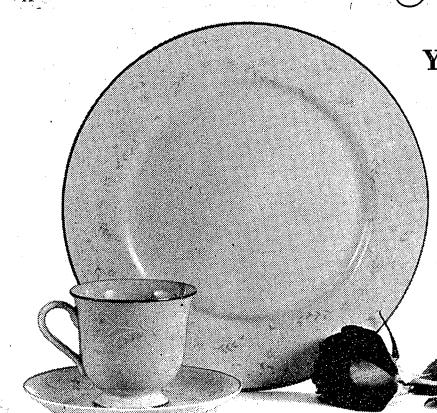
greater than our coal resources. We have above ground today depleted uranium

country? That's really the Saudi Arabia, that's



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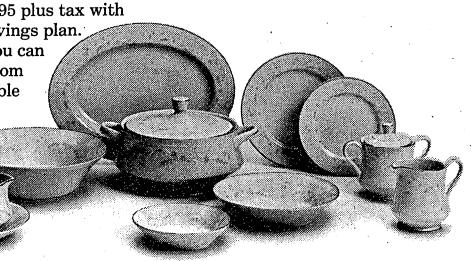
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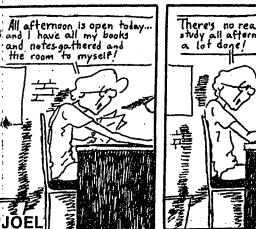
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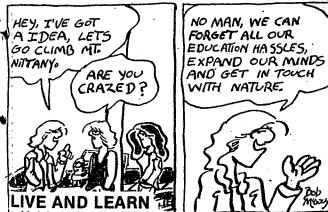
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Summer

Sessions

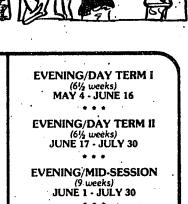
DOWNTOWN

TWO BEGINNING AFTER MAY

FOUR START DATES,







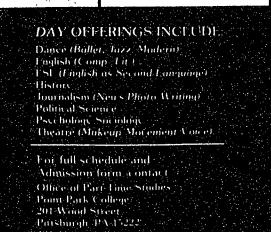
SATURDAY TERM

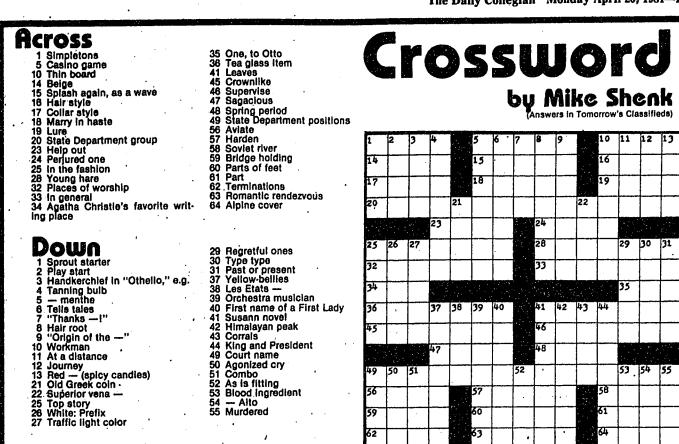
(12 meetings)
MAY 9 - AUGUST 1

EVENING/SATURDAY OFFERINGS INCLUDE Accounting (Intro. I & II/Managerial) Biology (General I & II)

Business Management (11 courses) Chemistry (General I & II) omputer Science (Intro./COBOL/FORTRAN/ Data Base/Assemble Data Base/Assembler)
Economics (Macro/Micro./Money & Banking)
Engineering Technology (Strength of Materials/
Properties/Heat Transfer/Engineering Ge

Surveying/Drawing/In English (Comp./Lit./Speech) urnalism (Copy Read'g/Journ. Writing/Photo Math (Algebra/Statistics/Trigonometry/ Calculus I/Calculus II/Linear Algebra







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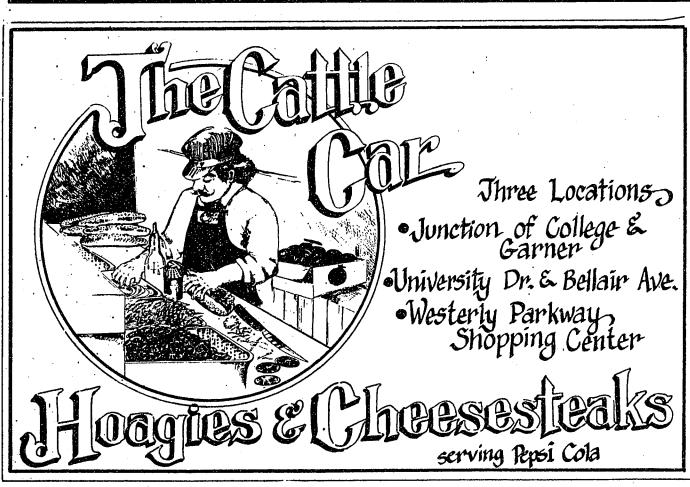
LABOR STUDIES CLUB 11th ANNUAL STUDENT TRADE UNION CONFERENCE THURSDAY, APRIL 23 PAUL ROBESON CULTURAL CENTER

10:00 a.m. Fr. Edward Stanton - prominent activist in preventing plant closures 1:00 p.m. Tom Kahn - ass't. to the pres., AFL-CIO, expert on Polish Labor situation Stanley Walesa - father of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa

1. Dennis Mumble, South African Dissident - South African Labor Movement 2. Lindsey Kayman, Labor Studies Dept. - Future of OSHA under Reagan

3. Polish Labor Situation

4. Plant Closures co-sponsors: Colloquy, USG Dept. of Political Affairs







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