

WQFS Fall Semester Schedule

**Sunday
10 to 12**
JESUS ROCK
Rock that
doesn't roll

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
12 to 2	Tyler Brown Rock & Jazz	RUFN (Rotation until further notice)	Fay Brownslow	Rita & Wendy	Tyler Brown	Jim Stage	Ken Tyson
2 to 5	Peter West	Dave Chanley	Mary Pat Meyers	Doug Woodward	Marsha Halper	Dave Mackin	Gwen Bikis
5 to 8	Dave Hotchkiss	Alanna Tirkot	Caroline Harding	Steve Hirsch	Bill Baillie	Bryan Smith	John Omanoff
8 to 11	Phil Holloway	Bill Des Jardins	Rolf Dammann	The Thirsty Ear Show Gary Stroebel	Bob Nolan Ritchie Variety Show	Jerry Greeson	Wizard
11 to 2	Brian Carey	Malcolm's Monday Night Madness	RUFN	Wendy Mary Pat	Brian Whiting Jazz	Jim Pritchett	Walter Morris

Full clean-up to begin

By Bob Gluck
Columnist

"Nuclear Power; The Aftermath of Three Mile Island"

On March 28, 1979, there occurred the worst accident in the history of the nuclear power industry. We are all aware of that accident at Three Mile Island, but what really happened there and why?

What is being done about the disabled reactor at T.M.I.? Most of all, what is the future of nuclear power as a result of Three Mile Islands?

Based on a series of two articles in the New York Times, this article will try and give the answers to the questions just posed. The question, "what really happened?" is by no means a simple one and the answer is certainly not completely known.

The is why there are six investigations being conducted right now concerning the causes and effects of the accident at T.M.I. One of the most important committees is the Presidential Committee investigating T.M.I.

According to a report in the Washington Post, four members of this committee want to make a recommendation to President Carter that the Nuclear Regulatory Committee (N.R.C.) be stripped of its licensing power.

This is because they want the N.R.C. to concentrate on regulating procedures at nuclear reactors and on enforcing existing laws.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is conducting an investigation itself, and hearings are also being held by a United States Senate subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation, with a professional staff of twelve and a \$500,000 budget.

The task of cleaning up the disabled reactor is hoped to take about four years but will more likely take up to six to eight years. According to a study made for Metropolitan Edison the cost of the cleanup should be about 400 million dollars.

Dr. John G. Kemeny, chairman of the Presidential Committee, says this figure is too low because it didn't consider the cost incurred by the Government due to the accident, and it didn't include the funds used to buy alternative electricity for Metropolitan Edison customers.

The cleanup will be a massive undertaking as it is described by Robert Arnold, the executive vice-president of Metropolitan Edison and the head of the clean-up effort at T.M.I. He estimates that there is two million cubic feet of contaminated air and one million gallons of contaminated water in the reactor.

He adds that the clean-up would involve using more air and water to flush out the reactor, bringing the totals to twenty-three million cubic feet of air and seven million gallons of water that would need processing. Arnold said there would also be 2,000 truckloads of "slightly radioactive solid waste" removed from T.M.I.

The future of nuclear power in the U.S. is anything but certain. It depends in part upon who is elected President in 1980, as nuclear power will undoubtedly be a big issue come November.

But the biggest factor that will determine nuclear power's future will be the public's faith in it. If investors are skeptical about its future, it will be difficult for the utilities to finance construction of new plants.

Therefore, the conclusions reached by the six committees will have a great effect on the public's faith and in turn on the entire future of nuclear energy.



Allen King

"Song of the Northern Prairie" will be the opening film in a series of films to be presented by the T. Gilbert Pearson Chapter of the National Audubon Society.

Narrated in person by naturalist-photographer Allen King, the film will be shown at 8 p.m. on October 15 at the Centenary United Methodist Church, 2300 West Friendly Avenue.

Singing on the prairie

North Dakota is this film's principal locale, the core of the great northern prairie which spreads across north central United States and south central Canada.

This prairie has long served as a food source for both Indian and western man, yet, even though manipulated by the latter, it remains home to the wildlife traditionally associated with the prairie. Its wetlands, hosting thousands of migrating and breeding birds, is the central feature of the film.

King's venture into wildlife photography began, appropriately at an Audubon Wildlife film. A friend urged him to join the local chapter of the Audobon

Society, where he is an active member.

When not filming or lecturing, King is a graduate student of Wildlife Biology at Michigan State University, specializing in waterfowl research. He counts hiking, distance running, bird watching, and fishing among his relaxing hobbies.

Future Audobon Wildlife films will be aired January 30, 1980 ("Northwest Adventures" and "Adventures in Penn's woods"), March 18, 1980 ("Into Australia's Red Centre"), March 21, 1980 ("Designs for Survival") and April 7, 1980 ("Bird Islands of the North Atlantic").



These young coyotes, soon to be predators in adulthood, are among many animals featured in "Song of the Northern Prairie," an Audobon Wildlife Film of the great plains.