Rasmussen comments on nuclear safety

By Hans von Spakovsky

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Generally dreary weather in store for the Boston area today and tomorrow. Under mostly cloudy skies with southerly winds, highs will reach the lower 50’s. Scattered showers will persist throughout the day. For tonight, scattered showers with a low expected near 40. The outlook for Wednesday: showers, heavy at times in the morning will give way to lighter rain in the evening. Highs in the lower 50’s. Looking ahead: cooler and drier by Thursday. Chance of rain 90% today, 70% tomorrow.
Second look at Brown's Ferry

(Continued from page 1)

it and get it installed quickly enough to have an impact, in less than twenty years. For example, suppose we had all our hydro-electric dams torn down now, and started to build them over again; they generate 13 percent of the country’s electricity, too. How long would it take to get all of them replaced and in operation. I suggest to you it would be hard to get them all started in the next twenty years. It takes only ten years to build a big dam anyway, and so my point is, that if we care what technology it is, when you’re talking about ending the program and generating 10 percent or 10 percent of this country’s energy, you’re talking about a massive amount of equipment that you have to develop a whole big industry to produce and install, and you have a learning curve and a development time. So none of the new technologies are going to have a massive or substantial impact for the rest of this century. But if we work hard at it, it might begin to have an effect in the next century, and we should work on it.

The Tech: What would you say about the safety of nuclear power, taking into account the Lewis report and its criticisms of the statistical methods used in Wash-1400? Do you still agree with your original assessment? I Wash-1400 concluded that with 100 reactors in operation, the chance of a core meltdown is about 1 in 200 per year, or about 1 in 20,000 per reactor per year.

Rasmussen: Yes, I think our original assessment was about right, although I do believe that the uncertainty bounds were somewhat optimistic, and I would increase our numbers somewhat now from what we’ve learned in the four years since the report has come out. But I believe we have enough experience operating large nuclear power plants to know that the upper bounds we predicted in the Wash-1400 report can’t be far off, and by that I mean not much more than a factor of two or maybe four at the most. So there is not rank room for a large underestimation of the uncertainty in the unsafe direction. Of course, there is uncertainty in the unsafe direction. It could be substantially safer than we said, and I suspect that probably are. Just as Lewis himself has stated several times that he thinks that our estimates were substantially conservative because of some of the ways we treated human failures. I think that’s true, and probably the answer lies significantly below where we predicted.

The Tech: Your study concluded that earthquakes were a very small contribution to the overall risks of a power plant?

Rasmussen: That’s correct. Do you have any comments about the recent closing of five nuclear power plants by the NRC? Was it a reasonable precaution?

Rasmussen: Well, if you look at what people who study earth- quakes have to say about the likelihood of the very large earthquakes that we’re talking about to damage the plant in this particular case, you’re not talking about a little shaking, you’re talking about a very large earthquake. Each plant is designed to sustain the biggest earthquake that could possibly happen at that site based on historical record. Of course, there is the possibility in getting an even bigger one, but I think most people would agree that the probability of such a large earth- quake at these five sites per year is probably something like 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 100,000. Now if you ask yourself you could have said, “We’ll take a month and really understand the problem, and then we’ll decide whether it’s serious. That’s because the analysis, after all, was only done on one plant, and I assume it would show the same problem in the four others. It might have been an alternate route that the NRC could have followed, without exposing the public to a substantial risk. Now, I don’t have all the facts available to me that they had available to them. With the facts I have available to me, it looks like it would not have been a big risk to say, ‘you have to shut down in thirty days unless you can verify or assure us that this problem is not serious. That’s an alternate route that might have been used, but I don’t know why they did what they did.”

The Tech: Brown’s Ferry was the most serious accident in the history of our commercial nuclear power plants. Do you think it was outweighed by the benefits? Many reports said it was a “near miss.” Was this exaggerated, or was it that close to meltdown?

Rasmussen: Well, we really didn’t come close to melting the core, but we certainly came a lot closer than we ever had in any other system failure in a plant. It was a very serious fire and we wiped out some of the safety systems that were needed by destroying their electrical tape. What the event showed was, how very ingenious operators can be in recovering from such an event, the kind of thing we did not give credit for in Wash-1400 and in the Lewis view one of the reasons was we are conservative. But so many people say, “gee, you were lucky, you almost had a disaster,” and I suppose that’s one way to look at it. In fact, I look at it in a slightly different way in saying, “This was the most serious incident a plant has ever had to undergo, it was a very bad fire beyond what the plant is designed to cope with.” Yet, because it was so redundant and so diverse in the ways it could cool itself, it sustained itself without overheating the fuel, without any release of radioactive activity, and without any threat to the public health and safety.”

The Tech: You think one of the reasons we have so many safety precaution is because of the event at Brown’s Ferry?

Rasmussen: Yes, it is a reason to be more careful. It was a big thing to do at the time, and it is a lesson that we should learn from. It shows the importance of being prepared for the worst case scenario and having backup systems in place.

The Tech: What do you think about the potential for nuclear power as a future energy source?

Rasmussen: I believe nuclear power has a role to play in the future energy mix, but it is not a panacea and should be part of a diversified portfolio of energy options. It is important to continue to improve safety and performance of nuclear power plants as we learn from past incidents and accidents.

The Tech: What about the future of commercial nuclear power plants in the United States?

Rasmussen: It is difficult to predict the future of commercial nuclear power plants, but it is clear that we need to consider other technologies and sources of energy to meet our future energy needs. Nuclear power has advantages in terms of scale and capital costs, but it is important to consider the environmental and safety trade-offs.

The Tech: What do you think about the future of regulatory bodies like the NRC in terms of safety and regulation?

Rasmussen: The NRC has improved over the years in terms of safety regulation, but there is always room for improvement. It is important for regulatory agencies to have adequate resources to perform their duties and to keep up with the advances in technology and science.

The Tech: Thank you for your insights.

Rasmussen: You’re welcome. It was a pleasure discussing these topics with you.

Undergraduate Grants

In cooperation with the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, Columbia University announces a Summer Institute on Planets and Climate. The program will meet from June 11 to August 17, 1979.

Grants cover full tuition and fees, a living allowance, and roundtrip travel expenses to New York.

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Student freedom: going, going...  

Student freedom enjoyed unprecedented growth in the late 60's and early 70's. When the right to vote, the freedom to drink, and the freedom from the draft lottery were extended to everyone between 18 and 26, students had the full rights and privileges of citizenship for the first time.  

Freedom being chipped away  

In the last year, however, authorities have begun to chip away at this student freedom. And so far, students have not been as successful in retaining their freedom as they were in winning it.  

The Massachusetts State Senate, for example, voted down proposals which would free students into voting for service either in the military or in social programs. The draft proposals threaten to limit the most significant student freedom—the freedom to choose what to do with one's life.  

The simultaneous proposals to revise the draft and raise the drinking age are very inconsistent. On the one hand, government is entrusting students with the responsibility to define the country; on the other hand, government is telling students they are not responsible enough to handle a beer.  

The drinking age and the possible revival of the draft assault two of the three biggest reforms in student freedom. Only the 26th Amendment, which guarantees an individual's right to vote, is not currently under attack. Even that could be threatened if a Constitutional convention is called.  

Eat your Vegetables  

On campus, student freedom isn't doing much better. The freedom to smoke marijuana—once permitted by an unofficial Campus Police policy—has been revoked by a recent Drug Court crackdown.  

Representations on campus committees are another area where students have lost a battle. This week's 60's/60's students were found on most campus committees which deal in any way with students. Now this week, however, the administration, by the committee's president, John Silber. When Silber saw an article in a campus newspaper, he didn't like it, he took the paper's funding.  

What does all this mean? It means that the status of students is moving back to the pre-60's era of restrictiveness. Students are no longer allowed to determine their lives. Campus committees seem like MIT's way of saying “Eat your vegetables. They're good for you.”  

I hope that students appreciate concern for their well-being. But I think many students should also cherish the freedom to live as they see fit. Advice from others is welcome, but this advice should come in the form of mandatory restrictions on our personal life. We don't need a big brother.
Marijuana should be legalized

To the editor

I agree wholeheartedly with Bob Wasserstrom's otherwise humorous column that the drive for decriminalization of marijuana has gone too far. Decriminalization means that the attitude of society is that smoking marijuana is wrong and illegal, but there are so many people smoking it that we'll only slap your hand for it. This satisfies a lot of people who are only concerned with being punished for breaking the law and are not concerned with the deeper issues involved: their right to consume whatever recreational drugs they want with no social pressure for or against the use of the drugs and even more importantly — the fact that they are being made criminals, lawbreakers who are forced out of being good, law-abiding Americans because they consume a plant. There are an estimated 50 million marijuana smokers in the United States. Almost one-quarter of the population is being branded as criminals.

Smoking marijuana is no longer an underground, radical activity. It is a well-accepted, even encouraged, activity among youth and adolescents. Social pressure is definitely to smoke; to be radical and different one has to not smoke. Even many middle-aged, middle class men and women and frequently do consume. Given the prices of cocaine and top-grade Hawaiian and Sinemillians, no one but a professional person with a good income or a dealer can afford to buy them. There are two things for the would-be radical, or person concerned with human rights, values, and dignity, or the person interested in preserving respect for law and order in our great country to work for. First, the right to grow marijuana and second, the abolition of all laws restricting the use of marijuana and other recreational drugs among adults. Paradoxically, the only way to do this is to break the laws and be willing to pay the price. I, for one, am proud to be an American and would be willing to go to jail if the laws of our country say I should. The only way to change these immoral and ridiculous laws is through nonviolent civil disobedience, large numbers of people openly and publicly breaking the law. This technique was used successfully in the civil rights, free speech and anti-war movements of the sixties, and the time is coming for us to take the initiative to change things for the better. If you smoke dope or have friends who smoke that you don't consider criminals, grow a plant in your window sill. Grow lots of plants, they're very pretty, and include some marihuana plants among them. Support the J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Smoke-in in the Great Court in early May.

Duncan Borland '82

Tuition riot a success

To the Editor

Please inform the MIT Community of the unmitigated success resulting from the recent Tuition Riot, held Wednesday the seventh of March. Due to the somewhat antagonistic weather, the riot was kept to a very manageable size. The hardened cadre of experienced agents provocateurs were, in the absence of binding arbitration, able to settle the dispute to the satisfaction of all concerned, resulting in the reduction of tuition for the attendant rioters (one rioter now owes $195 for this term's entire tuition) and an agreement to cease student activism on this matter for the rest of the year. In order to cheerfully violate this sacred trust, we are pleased to announce the resumption of services. April 11, 1979, Be there, Aloha.

Straker Melenecke 81

Editorials, which are marked as such and printed in a distinctive format, represent the official opinion of The Tech. They are written by the Editorial Board, which consists of the chairman/editor-in-chief, managing editor, executive editor, and news editors.

Columns are usually written by members of The Tech staff and represent the opinion of only the author, not necessarily that of the rest of the staff.

Letters to the editor are written by members of the MIT community and represent the opinion of the writer.

The Tech will attempt to publish all letters received, and will consider columns or stories. Letters should be typed, preferably triple-spaced on a 17-character line. Unsigned letters will not be printed. Authors' names will be withheld upon request.

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Cloud Over Three Mile Island

(Continued from page 4)

Insiders expect that President Carter has decided to slow down nuclear power in his energy speech for next week.

If the nuclear industry is seeking to restore the credibility lost in the wake of the Three Mile Island incident, the mayor of adjacent Middletown, Pa., did not learn of the accident until several hours after the fact — and then only from the news media. Pennsylvania Governor Richard Thornburgh, who was responsible for any decisions regarding evacuation of the surrounding populace, was not told of radiation releases planned by the utility until after they had been made. The federal government was not told either. As outlined in The Washington Post, NRC and utility spokesmen were simultaneously telling the press radically different stories.

To deal with these problems, the Senate should swiftly pass a bill proposed by Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.), under the bill, the NRC would assume control of a nuclear power plant in the event of a crisis. An integrated Federal disaster team would eliminate the problem of the left hand not knowing what the right was doing, and also eliminate any possible conflict of dollars versus lives. The debate over nuclear power will be fueled by the Three Mile Island incident. Unforttunately, much of the opposition to nuclear power comes from antitechnologists, people who blindly attack "progress." Coal plants will produce a guaranteed increase in lung cancer deaths, and foreign oil is becoming more expensive and less available. Perhaps the Department of Energy will now give some real attention to solar energy. But the most promising energy "source" will not be used; the political reality is that only a small reduction in private automobile use will result from $1 or $2/gallon gasoline prices.

Meanwhile, the nuclear industry will attempt to follow the maxim of a recent president: you can fool most of the people most of the time, quietly whispering to anyone who'll listen, "... no one was hurt ... nuclear plants are safe ... the system works ...

Dining proposal is arbitrary

To the Editor:

A movement toward standardization is inherent in any large organization, but when the organization is MIT it is to be hoped that the movement could be minimized. The proposed recommendation by the Committee on Campus Dining is such a movement. The stated goal of the CCD is to increase the variety of student experience, but a mandatory common would have the opposite effect. A student who cooks for himself can increase his skill and vary his diet to suit his taste, but once on commons he has little freedom of choice. The CCD's goal could be better served by recommending that cooking classes be made available and students encouraged to take them.

With the cost of schooling at MIT increasing yearly, the cost of eating on commons cannot be ignored. Individual cooking, when reasonable care is taken in shopping, is significantly less expensive than commons, as the CCD's own study has shown. While the CCD has not yet finished its evaluation of the nutritional value of meals eaten by students who cook, the preliminary data seems to show that those students are eating more, if not as well as per pound.

Efforts like this one to "very the experience" of students are arbitrary and costly. It would be less painful and more economical to simply issue uniforms or paint all students the same color.

Paul G. Riegel, '82

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Remake of The Champ is a winner

By Joel West


Perhaps I'm sentimental, but I find The Champ a sincere, touching film. Ricky Schroder as T.J. Flynn steals the show, playing the eight-year-old boy about whom revolves the lives of Jon Voight and Faye Dunaway.

Voight is the proud 37-year-old Billy Flynn, an Irish boxer who gave up his title seven years ago to raise his son. If Voight merely acted tough and swung his fists well, there would be little to say about his performance: one might say that he's a better Sylvester Stallone than Stallone, or that his performance once might say that he's a better actor than he's ever been, or that he's merely acted tough and swung his fists well seven years ago to raise his son. If Voight is the proud 37-year-old Billy Flynn, an Irish boxer who gave up his title seven years ago to raise his son, then I find The Champ a sincere, touching film. Ricky Schroder as T.J. Flynn steals the show, playing the eight-year-old boy about whom revolves the lives of Jon Voight and Faye Dunaway.

T.J. (Ricky Schroder) refuses to believe that Annie (Faye Dunaway) is his mother in The Champ.

Dunaway is Annie Phillips finally gets a role which shakes the stereotypes of her past work. True, she is the woman who abandoned her husband, and granted him custody of their infant son; as in Eyes of a Network, she is a successful woman who has little room for anything outside her career. A few pounds have softened those high cheekbones; although others complain of lab (her attire hides any pounds that might have gone elsewhere) my feeling is that she has finally become human — a far cry from Dunaway's treacherous Mildred or the icy wife in Chinatown.

Dunaway's best moment comes when she embraces a bewildered Schroder, who does not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother. The maternal Dunaway is convincing, ironically, it is the cold Dunaway that is weak: we do not know that she is his mother.

Much of the success of the movie is due to the efforts of director Franco Zeffirelli, who here makes his first American film. Zeffirelli obviously lacks the acting experience of Voight or Dunaway and thus must have required expert direction to bring off his scenes. Also, the Italian director expanded the role played by Dunaway from the feisty figure of the 1931 version of the movie.

The supporting cast is flawless. Arthur Hill does a good job with the limited role of Mike Phillips, Dunaway's rich husband. Jack Warden is endearing as Flynn's manager, especially in the scene after the boxer comes back from the comeback bout. Mary Jo Catlett shows promise beyond her th. shallow role of Josie, Flynn's concerned coworker.

Music by Dave Grusin is perfect throughout. From the genesis of the opening scene to the dramatic reunion of father and son, from the Carribean melodies of the racetrack to the jazz for yacht-bound jet-setters, Academy Award nominee Grusin displays the subtle touch he used in Heaven Can Wait, and once again demonstrates that there are film composers who can do more than write Star Wars tunes.

This is a small movie, not one with anything new to say. But The Champ is a worthy remake of a timeless fantasy, a movie, unlike most remakes, that has as much validity as the original. Perhaps its success can serve as a vehicle for young Ricky Schroder, who would then be emulating his counterpart of the 1931 version, Jackie Cooper.

Son Voight plays Billy Flynn, an ex-boxing champion who attempts a comeback for the sake of his idolizing son, T.J.
By Gordon R. Haff

Editor's Note: This is the first of a three-part series on fraternity system expansion.

MIT's fraternity system started in the post Civil War period to deal with the lack of un-
dergraduate residences. MIT, which was built in Boston in the early 1800's, followed the mold of most under-
graduate colleges of the period to not have a dormitory system.

Even Yale and Harvard's renowned house systems had not yet come to pass. In fact, they would not exist until into the late 1920's and 1930's when a man by the name of Honors would set them up at Harvard after being turned down by Yale. When Har-
vard's program was proven successful, Yale subsequently fol-
lowed suit.

MIT's first fraternity was Sigma Chi, founded in the 1880's. The system expanded to ten houses within a decade. Three more houses were added by 1910. At this time, aided by a 2.5 mil-
lion dollar grant from a "Mr. Smith", eventually revealed to be George Eastman, the Institute was planning to make its move across the river to its present location. There, MIT planned to build its dorms in a quadrangular setup of classical design centered around an expanded Walker Memorial which would function as the student center.

However, this grand vision never came to pass. Richard MacLaurin, MIT's brilliant leader in the move across the river, died unexpectedly of pneumonia in 1920 and the resulting vacuum withered many ideas on the vine. The Walker quadrangle was one of those ill-
 lated ideas.

Under President Nicholas, who was in office only seven months, and President Samuel Stratton, little was accomplished to alleviate the housing problems. However, in 1930, President Karl Taylor Compton guided an ex-
pansion program in spite of the Depression.

In the 1930's the East Campus parallels were built, and Student House, MIT's only cooperative living group, was established. During this period of time, the fraternities tended to be very elegant — complete with houseboys and cooks, and living costs to match.

The end of World War II and the resulting influx of veterans spurred the Institute's next hous-
ing drive. However, it would be predominantly the dormitory system which would expand. The fraternity system would never again grow in size as it did in its early days.

Westgate, a prefabricated structure, was not the present one, Westgate West, and Building 10 were all used to house the incoming surge of students. Baker House was built in 1948, and the Riverside Apartments which were to become Burton-Conner were ac-
quired at the beginning of the 50's.

Somewhere in this period the concept of the dorm or part of the dorm as a cohesive living unit began to blossom. Little hap-
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Richard MacLaurin, who died unexpectedly of pneumonia in 1920, was MIT's brilliant architect of the move across the river in the early 1900's. (Photo courtesy MIT Historical Collections)
MIT frats had less trouble than most

(Continued from page 9)

would either die or fall into a level of degradation that many schools do.

At MIT the frats were lucky in that they never had a hostile ad-

ministration to contend with. However, they did experience many other problems. On these was hazing which had been so much less dangerous than some of those frats

were faced with. They concluded with: "The majority placed great stock on the is-

sue of maturity, and they argued that the presence of such im-
mature traditions were denigrat-

ted to what. Dr. Norris of the Psychology Department, called the primary goal of civilization, the channeling of emotions into ac-
tions for the benefit of society. "We doubt that this is the primary goal of civilization, but even if it is, you cannot legislate morality, just as you cannot legislate morality, 

This decision did not end the debate. The next year, a number of violations were committed under the new rules. The new

In-

Comrn, and this therefore reversed them. They tried without success to as-
sort their authority, claiming that the decisions of such groups as the Quadrangle Club, which they Field Day, were without a base of power. Above all, they avoided making a definitive statement. Two fortuitous events saved Ins comfy from themselves in the 

area of student governmental activities to 

as you cannot legislate moralitiy. You

The lighter the car, the 

less power it takes to move it. That's the most important 

thing to know when you're trying to decide what engine to use in your car. 

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Trailer or pulling a heavy boat.

Especially engines of the smaller kinds. 

At their next meeting, the IFC effec-

tively eliminated pledge training as it was. 

InnComm, however, wanted to go one step further. On March 7, 1956, after the The Tech termed as "two hours of heated, often un-

enlightened debate" InnComm 

hunted all pre-Field Day hazing. 

At InnComm in 

an editorial claiming that there are many activities no more dangerous than some of those Ins-

The powers were given to students in recogni-

tion of a single, outstanding con-

tribution to a particular activity or event.

Stewart Awards

The William L. Stewart Awards are given to students in recognition of a single, outstanding con-

tribution to a particular activity or event.

Compton Awards

The Karl Taylor Compton Awards are the highest awards given to students by the Institute community and reflect the belief that real excellence and devotion to the welfare of the MIT community in any area, with emphasis on lasting or sustained contributions to the MIT community as a whole, should be recognized.

Murphy Award

The James N. Murphy Award is given to an Institute employee whose spirit and loyalty exemplify inspired and dedicated service, es-

sentially with regard to students.

Send nominations to the Awards Committee, Room W20-345.
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"PIZZA"

OH BOY! PIZZA!

WAIT A MINUTE,
YOU HATE PIZZA!

I DO, BUT I LOVE
WHAT WE GET WITH IT.

WHAT'S THAT?

PASS A MUSHROOM.

WHAT TASTES BETTER
WITH PIZZA THAN MAYBE
ANYTHING ELSE IN THE
ENTIRE, I SAID, ENTIRE WORLD?

I DUNNO...

I DO...

HOW STUPID OF ME...

YAY-Y-Y-Y!

POUR IT ON!!!

I LOVE MY BUD!

WHY DO YOU THINK THEY CALL 'EM
TASTE BUDS ANYWAY?
NOMINATIONS SOUGHT

The Irwin Sizer Award in honor of Irwin Sizer, former Dean of the Graduate School from 1967 to 1975, presently President of the Health Science Fund and Consultant to the Resource Development Office, and to encourage innovations and improvements in education at MIT. The Graduate Student Council established in 1975 the Irwin Sizer Award for "the most significant improvement to MIT education." The recipient of this award who is also to be accompanied by a cash award of $1,500, will be selected by a committee of the Graduate Student Council in closed session. Any person or group in the Institute community is eligible, and nominations are currently solicited, though in any year the Award Committee may decide to give no award. Nominations may be made by letter and should include references and/or supporting material and submitted to the Graduate Student Council Office, Walker Building, room 50-110, no later than April 30, 1979.

Previous awards have been given to the leaders of the Writing Program (1975), Independent Activities Program (1976), Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (1977), and the Innovation Center at Sloan (1978).

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Swollen ankles. All-around gluttony.
Haven't touched his toes in years.
Two try out for Olympics

By Bob Hest

Two people associated with the MIT hockey team tried out with the United States Olympic hockey team last week, and although neither advanced to this summer's tryouts, both received encouraging comments from the Olympic coaches.

Al Strong '80, the captain and leading scorer on this year's team and Tom Stagliano '73, former goalie and present assistant coach, joined approximately 300 other players from the Northeast in tryouts at the Danvers Town Line Arena. Both progressed through the Thursday session and preliminary cuts, but were not invited back for the Friday session, when the field was cut to 100.

Stagliano believes that about twenty players from the Northeast will be invited to further tryouts at Colorado Springs this summer, including four Division I All-Americans who were exempt from the preliminary tryouts.

Strong showed promise, according to Stagliano, but was hampered by a lack of raw speed, defensive polish, and pre-tryout scouting. Both players were surprised by the similarity between Division I talent and that in Division II and III. Although some Division II players were invited back for the next round and one Division III player was kept for re-evaluation, Stagliano feels that the majority of players from the Northeast going to Colorado Springs tryouts will be from Division I and Junior A hockey which contains mostly of 17- and 18-year olds.

the Hon. Dick Clark

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9:00 A.M. - 5 P.M.

Lobby 10