## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

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IE TMI INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW

of Mr. Robert C. Twilley, Jr. Nuclear Service Engineer

> Trailer #203 NRC Investigation Site TMI Nuclear Power Plant Middletown, Pennsylvania

May 8, 1979 (Date of Interview)

June 29, 1979 (Date Transcript Typed)

186 (Tape Number(s))

NRC PERSONNEL:

Mr. James S. Creswell Mr. Owen C. Shackleton

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SHACKLETON: This is an interview of Mr. Robert C. Twilley, Jr. Mr. Twilley is presently a nuclear service engineer, Plant Performance Service Section of the Babcock and Wilcox Corporation. The time of this interview is 4:40 p.m. EDT. May 8, 1979. This is interview is taking place at the Babcock and Wilcox Offices in Lynchburg, Virginia. Present to conduct this interview from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is Mr. James S. Creswell. Mr. Creswell is presently a reactor inspector assigned to Region 3. My name is Owen C. Shackleton. I am an investigator assigned to Region V. Just prior to beginning this interview on the tape recording, I presented to Mr. Twilley a two page document from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which sets forth the purpose and scope of this investigation. It identifies the authority of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to conduct this investigation and advises Mr. Twilley of his rights to refuse to be interviewed or to submit a signed statement and his right to select someone of his choice to be present for this interview. Mr. Twilley requested, and present for this interview is, Mr. 3yron D. Nelson. Mr. Nelson is the Assistant Counsel for the Baucock and Wilcox Corporation for their Nuclear Power Generation Division in Lynchburg, Virginia. On the second page of this 2-page document are three questions that Mr. Twilley responded to in writing, all in the affirmative. At this time, to make it a matter of record on the tape, I'm going to ask Mr. Twilley to please respond to these questions again orally. Mr. Twilley did you understand the contents of the 2-page document I am discussing?

TWILLEY: I did.

SHACKLETON: I'm sorry, would you repeat that please.

TWILLEY: I did.

SHACKLET(N: Do we have your permission to tape this interview?

TWILLEY: Yes.

SHACKLETON: And would you like a copy of the tape?

TWILLEY: Yes, I would.

SHACKLETON: All right, sir, that will be provided at a later date. We'll send it to you by mail. And now, Mr. Twilley, to assist those persons who will be listening to this tape for the information that you are about to provide to help us in this investigation, would you briefly give your background as to your education, training, and experience in the nuclear field?

TWILLEY: Yes I graduated in 1974 with a Bachelor's degree in nuclear engineering from the University of Virginia. That surer I went to work fulltime with Combustion Engineering as a field service engineer on the startup of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit No. 1. I remained

with Combustion for approximately two and one half years, well into the startup of Calvert Cliffs Unit 2, and during those two and half years I provided a variety of services for them at other locations as well as Calvert Cliffs. I was employed for approximately one year by Duke Power Company at the Oconee Nuclear Station, where I served as a maintenance engineer, and there had a variety of tasks also, the main one associated with inservice inspection of the reactor vessel. In January of 1978 I came to work with Babcock and Wilcox here in Lynchburg in my present position and have served in that capacity to date.

SHACKLETON: Thank you very much. I will now turn the interview over to Mr. Creswell.

CRESWELL: Mr. Twilley could you give us your job title?

TWILLEY: I'm a nuclear service engineer in the Plant Performance Services section.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: And could you briefly describe what your responsibilities are in that position?

<u>TWILLEY:</u> Our responsbilities vary with customer needs. We provide master service capabilities to augment the customer's organization in times of extra manpower needs in the areas of physics testing and plant startup testing. We help to create and publish test specifications and physics

documents for customers on the reload startups. We follow the plants through their operation to try and stay on top of what's going on. We provide an analytical service to help people understand exactly what has happened during transients or particular tests. I think that about does it. We're also available for mechanical type work when you need the extra hands.

CRESWELL: Bob, would ou say that your specific area of expertis; would be more toward core physics, or do you consider that you have a specific area of expertise?

TWILLEY: I would say basically the entire reactor coolant system...core physics, thermal hydraulics and mechanics.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Ok. In your capacity here at the nuclear power generation division, who do you report to?

TWILLEY: I report directly to Frank Walters.

CRESWELL: And Mr. Walters' title is?

TWILLEY: He would be the Supervisor of the Operating Plants, Plant Performance Services Section.

CRESWELL: Ok. Bob, I'd like to go back in time to t.e date of March 28, 1979., and to the time during that day that you first became aware of an event that had occurred at the Three Mile Island Unit 2 facility. Do you recall when you first heard about it?

TWILLEY: Yes, I arrive at work every morning right at about 8 o'clock.

And that morning as I arrived, my desk is just a few feet from Frank's. He was putting together some material and he ask that I come along to Bill Spangler's office, that they had had a transient at Three Mile Island. And since I had followed a good part of the Three Mile Island Unit 2 startup here from Lynchburg, he asked that I accompany him to Bill's office to help get the details straight on this transient. And that was right about 8 a.m.

CRESWELL: Ok, now you said Frank, that would have been Frank Walters?

TWILLEY: Yes.

CRESWELL: Ok. Upon your arrival at Mr. Spangler's office with Frank Walters, what was the nature of discussions that you had?

TWILLEY: Mr. Spangler informed us that they had had a transient at the island, that the situation was fairly serious, but he was unable to provide anything specific other the the fact, I believe he said that the reactor coolant pumps were not runs.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: How did that particular bit of information strike you? How did you interpret that?

<u>TWILLEY</u>: I asked why they were not running, and the answer that I was given was that they had been manually secured.

CRESWELL: Did that particular piece of information concern you?

TWILLEY: Yes.

CRESWELL: From what standpoint?

TWILLEY: I never like to hear the reactor coolant pumps are not running unless its part of a planned event...by all my previous experience to date.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: The reactor pumps would be supplying force flow to the reactor system and if you lost that force flow, what would your concern be?

TWILLEY: My concern would be that more force flow or force flow is better than natural circulation.

CRESWELL: Did you ask whether they had natural circulation?

TWILLEY: No, I did not because I had been informed that all the information that was available at that time had been given to us. And we were not in direct communication with the site.

CRESWELL: So you didn't know whether natural circulation had been or had
not been established?

TWILLEY: I did not know anything other than the fact that the plant had gone through a transient, that the reactor was shutdown, and that the reactor coolant pumps were off.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Ok. What happened then after you left? I'm assuming that this terminated the conversation and you left Mr. Spangler's office.

<u>TWILLEY</u>: Well, we decided that there were a lot of people in this building who should be aware of what information we did have. Everyone disbanded there and agreed to meet in a very short period of time, I believe it was down in training room D. So we gathered what notes and material we had and headed down there.

CRESWELL: Ok. That was yourself, Mr Spangler, and Mr. Walters

TWILLEY: And everyone else who was in Bill Spangler's office at that time.

CRESWELL: Ok, approximately how many people were in Bill Spangler's office?

TWILLEY: Roughly a half dozen.

CRESWELL: Do you recollect who those people were?

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TWILLEY: Don Hallman was there and I believe Lee Pletkey (phoenetic) was there.

CRESWELL: When you arrived, they were there when you arrived with Mr.

Walters?

TWILLEY: No, we all got there about the same time.

CRESWELL: After you went down to training room B, what happens then?

TWILLEY: A lot of people showed up. I'd say there were roughly 35, 40 people in training room B. And Bill Srangler tried to brief the people with the information that he had given us. And, of course, the usual questions were generated, and unrortunately there was no information available to provide answers. And so they started to develop an action plan. What questions did we want answered, and how should we go about getting the answers.

CRESWELL: Was Mr. Spangler in charge of this meeting at this point in time?

TWILLEY: More or less.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Was there someone else there that seemed to share the responsibility?

TWILLEY: Well, he had gotten the inital call and so he was more or less in charge.

CRESWELL: Ok, what's the next thing that happens? Could you place in time about, or approximately in time, when you were in the training room first?

TWILLEY: Oh, roughly 8:30. I'd say we were in there for about a half hour.

CRESWELL: Ok, so after a half hour what happens?

TWILLEY: They had drawn up a list of questions that they would like to have answers to. They had prioritized that list and they had decided that we should send several people immediately to the site to help augment the site force and obtain this information.

CRESWELL: Who made the decision as to who would go?

TWILLEY: Well, it was sort of a joint decision between several managers.

CRESWELL: What managers were in the room at that time, besides Mr. Spangler?

TWILLEY: Many. I couldn't tell you everyone, there were many. But it was decided that Bob Winks and Joe Kelly and originally Frank Walters would go. However, in a brief discussion we decided that Frank would probably be mor useful here in Lynchburg-number 1; and number 2-my site health physics was up to date so I would have more than likely an easier time gaining access to the site.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Ok. So then the decision was made to substitute you for Mr. Walters, based on those considerations.

TWILLEY: Yes.

CRESWELL: Going back to the training room, do you remember who the highest level manager was in the room? Did you have like a vice president there?

TWILLEY: Well, people kept coming in the room at different times. When the meeting started, I would say that Alan Womack was the highest level manager there. By the time I left to get my belongings together and prepare to leave town, Jim Deddens had come into the room.

CRESWELL: Okay. Were you aware of any communications from the site up until this point of time? Any additional communications rather than the initial call with Mr. Spangler received.

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TWILLEY: No.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: So the decision was made to send three individuals, yourself included, down there. So what's the next that happens?

TWILLEY: I vant home and packed. I came back, got some travel money, the usual things that you get when you go out on the road. Tried to throw into my brief case any engineering paraphernalia that I thought would come in handy-graph paper, a calculator, steam tables, pens, pencils straight edge, the normal menagerie of things. I got myself under way, checked with all of the reservations the secretaries had made-the normal things that you do when you travel and only done in a very short period of time.

CRESWELL: About what time would you have left the office here?

TWILLEY: To go home or to go the airport?

CRESWELL: To go to the airport.

TWILLEY: To go the airrort, I'd say I left here approximately 10:15.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Okay. And about what time did you depart for, I'm assuming that you went to the Lynchburg Airport?

TWILLEY: We left from Lynchburg Municipal Airport by charter aircraft. We left there right at about 10:30.

CRESWELL: Okay. And you arrived in, what, at the Harrisburg?

<u>TWILLEY</u>: At the Harrisburg, at the private terminal at approximately noontime. We proceeded from the terminal to the main terminal, where we picked up our cars, rental cars, and from there we proceeded directly to the motel, where we called into Lynchburg, as we had been instructed to do.

CRESWELL: And was this motel in Hershey?

TWILLEY: Hershey, yes.

CRESWELL: Okay, what happens next?

TWILLEY: I forget exactly who made the call to Lyncburg and exactly who was called. At any rate, the instructions were to get in touch with Greg Schaedel at his home, which we did, and Greg gave us directions to his house, and we left immediately and drove over to Greg's home.

CRESWELL: Approximately what time would you of arrived at Greg's home?

TWILLEY: Right at about 1 PM.

CRESWELL: Upon arrival, what recollections do you have about your discussions with Mr. Schaedel?

<u>TWILLEY</u>: We didn't get to discuss anything with him right away, I believe he was or the phone when we came in. And I don't recall—there were a series of phone calls, all day long. Sometimes between him and the site and sometimes between him and Lynchburg, and I can not recall who was on the phone with him at that particular time.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Did Mr. Schaedel give you any kind of a briefing whenever you, after he got off the telephone?

TWILLEY: Yes. He told us that they had tried to start a pump and that they were only recording approximately a hundred amps when that pump was running. I do not know whether it was at that time or sometime later, but I remember being impressed by the fact that he said that Mr. Rogers was speaking from the control room with a respirator on.

CRESWELL: What did the reactor coolant pump drawing only a hundred amps
mean to you?

TWILLEY: It meant that the pump was not pumping. It was either spinning in air or one could assume that you had a uncoupled pump from the motor.

CRESWELL: What other information did he discuss with you?

TWILLEY: At that time, I do not recall exactly what he discussed, except that they had tried to start a pump and that the indications were they were unsuccessful in pumping fluid.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Okay. Do you have any picture in you mind of what sort of core conditions could have existed at this point in time?

TWILLEY: No. I did not perceive anything to be necessarily wrong at that time with the core.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Okay. Did you have any information about temperatures in the primary system?

TWILLEY: Not until sometime later. The range of the hot leg RTD instrumentation is from 520 to 620 F and the calibration data on those RTDs, I believe, ends right around there, but if you extrapalate the curve that that data gives you, you can infer in temperatures, if you go in and read the resistance. We were told from the site that they had gone in and done that and come up with temperatures just slightly above 700 degrees fahrenheit. My steam tables told me that at system pressure, that was super heated steam. There was a great deal of discussion at that point as to whether or not we could believe that instrumentation. Under years of experience of "normal operating conditions" it sounds a bit incredulous.

CRESWELL: Did you believe it?

TWILLEY: Not at first, I did not.

CRESWELL: At that point in time, did you have--this is later that you got
the temperature data--remember I asked you before?

TWILLEY: It was the middle of the afternoon, roughly.

CRESWELL: Did you have any idea of what the conditions were in the reactor coolant system? At this point in time did you have any information that the pumps were drawing—that they were drawing a low current, a relatively low current, and that there were indications of high temperatures in the reactor coolant system?

TWILLEY: We put those two together and came up with a steam bubble but still had a hard time believing it. Of course, those two things put together made it sound more believable.

CRESWELL: And this is about the middle of the afternoon, somewhere around two or three o'clock?

TWILLEY: Roughly, yes.

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<u>CRESWELL</u>: Ok, with two pieces of information, you said that you would suspect that there was a steam bubble in the primary coolant system?

TWILLEY: At least where the hot leg RTDs were.

CRESWELL: Ok.

TWILLEY: Which are very high up.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: This discussion-was it among the group? Was this communicated to Lynchburg?

TWILLEY: He would get the information from the site and he would relay it to us as quickly and briefly as he could, and then he would immediately call Lynchburg and relay it them. So our discussion between the three or four of us at his house was more than likely identical to what would go on down here when they got the same information.

CRESWELL: Did you...did anyone...its my understand that Mr. Shadel was the one that communicated both with Mr. Rogers and with Lynchburg...is that correct?

TWILLEY: Yes.

CRESWELL: Ok. Did he mention to Lynchburg that there was a possibility of a steam bubble in the primary coolant system, at this time or his next communication with Lynchburg?

TWILLEY: Well, he relayed to them what the steam tables told us, and that was that that indicated super heated steam under a normal pressure condition in the primary coolant. The indication of temperature under an assumed pressure indicates super heated steam, but we did not assume that there was a bubble there.

CRESWELL: But that's what would have been indicated.

TWILLEY: A super heated steam bubble.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Do you recall any recommendations being given to Mr. Rogers by Mr. Shadel?

TWILLEY: I believe that someone reiterated the fact that we should try and get a reactor coolant pump going, and the fact that had tried and had drawn a very low current on the motor was reiterated.

CRESWELL: Was there any discussion about increasing system pressure?

TWILLEY: I don't recall.

CRESWELL: Do you recall any discussions about...?

<u>TWILLEY</u>: I believe that I recall them telling us that they had no pressurizer heaters.

CRESWELL: What was the significance of that information?

TWILLEY: that you could not pressurize without heaters?

CRESWELL: Ok. Was there any discussions about establishing high pressure
injection flow, and at any....

TWILLEY: There was some discussion about high pressure injection flow but I was not a party to it.

CRESWELL: You overheard it or you learned about it later?

TWILLEY: Right.

CRESWELL: Who did you learn it from?

 $\overline{\text{TWILLEY}}$ : The other eople there were discussing it, and I don't recall the times or the values.

CRESWELL: That was in Mr. Schaedel's residence, that would have been Mr. Winks and Mr. Kelly that would have been discussing it?

TWILLEY: Yes.

CRESWELL: Ok, what's the next thing that happens--we're around what, two...between two and three o'clock in the afternoon?

TWILLEY: Later than that, probably three to four. Several calls, like I say, went back and forth. I really don't recall anything too specific about that time right now. We were essentially out of the communication path. We could not get on the site. We were told that the site had been secured. And we were more or less bystanders at that point, there ready to help out, waiting instructions.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: What is the next event that you recollect that happened of significance?

TWILLEY: Dinner.

CRESWE L: Dinner? (laughter)

TWILLE/: We decided to go get a bite to eat and I honestly can't recall whether or not they had gotten a pump running at that point in time. I believe that they had not. We decided to go eat. I didn't want to put a

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burden on Greg's wife and there was a restaurant not too far away so we went out and grabbed some dinner and came back...

CRESWELL: Where did you eat--incidently, do you recall?

TWILLEY: Beefsteak Charlies.

CRESWELL: Ok.

<u>TWILLEY</u>: I believe we made it a point to catch some news before we took off...to see what the media was saying because when we arrived at the airport at noontime NBC news was already there. The complete crew. We came back from dinner and it was, I believe—this is just my vague recollection, but it was sometime right about the time we returned from dinner that they got a reactor coolant pump running and had indications that they were pumping fluid.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: Ok. And that information would have come from Mr. Rogers to Mr. Shadel. Ok.

<u>TWILLEY</u>: That was the communication path all day long, other than our brief conversation at the motel where we received instruction to go over to Greg's house.

CRESWELL: When did you gain access to the site?

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TWILLEY: I, myself, did not gain access to the site until the following evening. That's the 29th, Thursday. We left Greg's house, oh, somewhere between 9 and 10 p.m., went back to the motel and went to bed, and I remember very early in the morning--we had agreed that we would meet back at Greg's house at around 8 o'clock the next morning. And I guess it was around 5:30 or 6:00 o'clock in the morning Bob Winks knocked on the door and he needed some of the supplies that I had brought, and he said that he had beer given instructions to go to the site and he was on his way. I gave him the keys to the car and he took off. Joe Kelly and I got up and had breakfast. Then sometime later, went over to Greg's house and Greg's wife was there. Greg had gone sometime early in the morning himself, and we could not get ahold of anyone who could really tell us what to do so we decided to go to the visitor's center, since Greg's wife had told the other B&W site personnel to go there. And we spent the entire morning at the visitor's center and we were not allowed inside the Center. We were not able to get in touch with any of our people on the island. We were not able to get in touch with any Met Ed people at the Center who were in charge and we really were lacking direction. We made one phone call from a pay phone to Lynchburg and they were unable to help us also in gaining access to the site. Finally we went out to get some lunch and we came back, and finally sometime in the early afternoon--I guess it was around 1:30 or 2:00--John Flint, who I understand had been on the island, came over and told us that we were going to set up immediately, rotating twelve hour shifts and that I was to be in

at 8 that evening. So I immediately went back to the motel tried to get some sleep and reported for work at 8 o'clock that night.

CRESWELL: I'd like to go back early in the morning of the 28th before you left Lynchburg. Were you aware of any information that was being supplied by Mr. Floyd of the Metropolitan Edison staff to the Lynchburg staff here?

TWILLEY: No I was not.

CRESWELL: Ok. At this point in time I'd like to ask you if you had comments that you'd like to make.

TWILLEY: No.

<u>CRESWELL</u>: At this time I'll turn the interview back over to Owen for further questions or to terminate the interview.

SHACKLETON: Thank you. Bob, when you went on site at 8 o'clock in the night, was it the 29th?

TWILLEY: Yes.

SHACKLETON: What conditions did you find...you were in the control room, would that be correct?

TWILLEY: No, I did not get up to the control room until the following evening.

SHACKLETON: What was your station assignment the first evening?

TWILLEY: I manned the telecopier the first evening, to try and keep the information flow going back and forth.

SHACKLETON: Where is the telecopier located, Bob?

TWILLEY: Lee Rogers had brought a telecopier from his office to the superintendent's conference room, which is in sort of a control center, the entrance to the plant, the first strong security checkpoint just prior to the administration building.

SHACKLETON: So on the night of the 30th is when you first went into the control room for Unit 2? Is that correct?

TWILLEY: Right.

SHACKLETON: Could you briefly tell us what you found when you came onboard at 8 o'clock in the night of the 30th in the control room as to the number of people that were present?

TWILLEY: Too many, in my opinion. That's strictly an opinion after working 1 in control rooms since I was... In my summers in college I worked for a 21 utility, and I've been around control rooms ever since. The noise level 31 was very high. I remember at one point several nights later it had reached 4 a point where a shift supervisor had to literally wheat in order to get 5 people to tone it down because his men were having to shout back and forth 61 to one another across the board. One of my main duties was to get infor-71 mation to Lynchburg, answer questions, provide plant data. I saw it as my 8 first major task in the control room to sort of organize the data flow--the 9 plant parameters that really needed to be monitored on a consistent basis, 10 continuous basis. And once we got that set up, my job got a little bit 11 easier. There was a table right near us with NRC personnel. We had a 12 phone over in the corner next to a xerox machine and some NRC people, and 13 in order to get from our phone to the boards to get information, we had to 14 pass all these people and all this noise. And it was hectic. It was hard 15 to hear on the telephone. It was hard to think. 16 17

SHACKLETON: Do you have any idea how many people--what would be your ballpark guess--were present?

TWILLEY: In the entire control Room?

SHACKLETON: Right.

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TWILLEY: Well, the entire control room at Three Mile Island includes sort of a hallway behind the boards, which really does not interfer with the control room activity. It includes entrances to offices and a restroom on one side, which does not interfere, and it includes a shift supervisor's sort of sound proof air conditioned office right off the main control room, which if the people in there remain in there, does not interfer. I think it would be more significant to estime the number of people in the main horseshoe around the main boards. Normally that would be a handful of people—shift supervisor, senior control room operator, senior reactor operator, two, three others maybe half a dozen people at the most. On this night there were probably, I'd say between two and three dozen people in that area above, and that doesn't include the peripheral areas or the shift supervisor's office.

SHACKLETON: When you came on site, Bob, did you go on the north bridge or the south bridge?

TWILLEY: The first few nights we were coming on the north bridge, which is the paved concrete bridge.

SHACKLETON: Were there any security officers present?

TWILLEY: Yes, we had to check in there. That was the security checkpoint.

SHACKLETON: Once you got beyond that point and you came onto the site, were there any other security officers that checked your identification before you went into the facility?

TWILLEY: No.

SHACKLETON: The building, not facility.

<u>TWILLEY</u>: Not the first few nights. In fact, the first few nights there was hardly anybody coming on. The number of people riding the bus back and forth at 8:00 in the evening anyway, was maybe only a life a dozen people total, and that may have been an odd shift change time, but the rest of the facility seemed pretty well deserted.

SHACKLETON: How about dosimeters and TLDs, were you provided with these by Met Ed?

TWILLEY: Yes, we always had personnel dosimetry. We always had TLDs and a self reader. We always had our badges displayed and we were always checked. But for the first four or five nights, the procedure for picking up your badge, picking up your dosimetry, checking with health physics and checking with security, was different. And I remember there were substantial delays in the morning shift change. We would work from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. and typically our shift relief would not arrive where we were until 9:30, sometimes 10:00, because they would decide, for whatever reason, during the

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middle of the night that they needed a new system to keep track of people. They would tell us what the system was, and that night we'd come in and it would go pretty smoothly, going through all the different checkpoints to get in, but by the next morning when they came it had changed again.

SHACKLETON: Bob one toung that has some up and I don't know whather your

SHACKLETON: Bob, one thing that has come up, and I don't know whether you may have heard any discussion or not, but I'd appreciate your comments regarding the transient and the causes. There have been some gossip, as there is much on this type of an incident, of a possiblity of sabotage. Did you ever hear any comments of this concern at all from anyone?

TWILLEY: I heard them. Probably the same that you've heard. The same gossip.

SHACKLETON: But no one ever gave you any details or any ideas?

TWILLEY: No.

SHACKLETON: I have no further questions, Jim. We'll now discontinue and bring this interview to a close. The time is now 5:23 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time, May 8, 1979.