

Dear Judge Brenner,

Please review this scenario on nuclear planning. It is part three of a much larger work called Nuclear Debate. The content of the work will hopefully soon be published. It is a philosophical and literary work that might petition moderation from you and your colleagues in the Shoreham case. Accidents do occur as man is a sometimes weak entity on this earth. I believe that some of the abuse you received from some of the protestors was unfair to a certain extent. As I have sometimes been the voice of the Anti-nuclear Movement I feel it best that I explain some of the overemotional fervor that promulgates County interventions in full textual explanations. I can only realistically speak for myself but I feel that my documentation is accurate with moral intent and for the good of mankind. I realize your responsibility in the discussion of a license and I hope you and your colleagues take faith in God and judge to your moral responsibility and personal educations. There are many who respect your qualifications and reputation. While the full responsibility is in the hands of God and the dictates of Democratic government I hope accurate decisions will preside over unwise or uneducated clamor and insulting verbosity. We as a nation should not too easily condemn our endeavors even if they might be better directed in other areas. I personally believe that nuclear energy can be peacefully applied for space travel but that solar development is better suited to ease our energy problems especially in climatically suitable geographic areas. We can make Shoreham work but we must realize as a nation that nuclear power is overly powerful for energy generation and at present waste disposal and costs are very serious deficits. Our national mandate from the Constitution of the United States must give us environmental safety and respectable building endeavors.

Yours respectfully
John McGowan



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NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND STRATEGY

NUCLEAR LICENSING AND ANTI-NUCLEAR OPINION IN REGARD TO SUFFOLK COUNTY
AFTER THE THREE MILE ISLAND ACCIDENT

It is my contention that there is a governmental problem with regard to agenda formulation on nuclear licensing in Suffolk County, particularly with the Legislature. With the amount of negative support in the local area recently a large scale appraisal of legislative work is needed. I am sure most of the Legislators are aware of this but are reneging on account of the serious implications of an energy shortage if the Shoreham and Jamesport nuclear facilities are not put into operation. The licensing proceedings have been stalemated because of this reason.

Recent legislative work which would set the Suffolk Legislature in the capacity of a policeman of the local utilities in my opinion is doomed to failure unless a large scale study is done by the Suffolk Legislature to educate its members on energy administration and policies.

The Linton Bill proposed a study be done by L.I.L.C.O. to prove that it is taking the proper steps for the good of the local community. The assumption L.I.L.C.O. is not doing this is wrong but certainly public debate might prove beneficial. If debate is to be carried on, then opposing groups against Shoreham and Jamesport must have the opportunity to speak publicly and present alternatives possibly in debate. The proper atmosphere must be set to deal with the problem. In energy areas expert testimony is the best and only solution.

As a student of some of the problems in licensing of nuclear plants I am aware that the situation is two-fold. There is the licensing area and the area of popular anti-nuclear public opinion. These two areas are mutually exclusive. Licensing proceedings go by a set standard of principles that are set by government. Present anti-nuclear public opinion deals with the abolition of nuclear energy because of an accident and is overemotional and not well educated. The assumption that nuclear energy can be made safe is the precedent that allows nuclear plants to be built and operated and waste disposal allowed. Anti-nuclear advocates say that nuclear energy is unsafe and can and will muster data to prove their claims. There are others like myself who say that nuclear regulation has a recent history of failure and needs upgrading. The opportunity for devastation should not happen twice. I feel that the Accident at Three Mile Island and the problem of waste disposal seriously threaten our community and our nation. The side an individual takes in the debate is up to the dictates of his own conscience. The Legislature is the final judge in matters of debate. Law is not made by interest groups. It is made by Legislators. The satisfactory culmination of law is that irregardless of side in the debate when the well established principles of American government are applied they work and the American people can rest easy and sleep at night.

Our government must be ever watchful in the regard of the safety of constituencies. This nation is based on principles of truth and just application of law and proper administration.

ENERGY SHORTAGE EXPLAINED

The problem the United States is facing at present is related to a long term energy problem of implementation and use. Long term neglect to draw up any significant framework to deal with the present problems in the past has led to the ballooning manifestations that can be called an energy crisis or shortage. There has not been an energy shortage and there never will be a real shortage of energy. The principles of physics disqualify shortages. In physics there are only dispersals and energy transfers. A shortage in one area would mean a blossoming in another.

The United States is dependent on large corporations to fulfill our needs of supply and demand. Large banks and banking interests or the conglomerations of small banks fulfill our banking needs. Industrial output necessitates this dependence on large centralized units. America has also relied on big beaurocratic government operations to implement our diversified needs satisfactions. Inefficiency, waste, theft, and non-production are camouflaged by beaurocratic ordering practices. To find order in beaurocratic systems, problems are written off and more money is recognized the practical answer. Individual problems are neglected and rarely dealt with. American individuality suffers and the frustration of hard individual work projects occurs.

The American systems of political, economic, and social application to principles that were written into a constitution over the course of 200 years has faded and clouded. Never-the-less those principles are still valid and sound. The proper governance of native Americans, enfranchised Americans, and national guests, of all races, creeds, and colors is established and well ordered, explained and the framework to deal with problems categorized in the United States Constitution.

Individual ownership, business acumen, and energy needs of Americans are exploited to create systems of mass production. This mass production needs fuel to feed its energy hungry stomach. In many cases the fuels are not available in the territory of the United States. Therefore, a system of import must be maintained. With a system of import a problem of reliable payment for fuel must be kept so that supplies will not be cut off. Also if the supplies for energy are not imported they must be domestically supplied. Fuel supplied domestically although not governed by foreign restrictions is governed by economic restrictions. Domestic fuel must compete with foreign supplies of fuel.

America's energy needs require responsible governance. If energy is needed quickly a well disciplined, planned strategy must be instituted. Planning for energy needs must be done by qualified responsible people. Unsafe energy sources or sources of energy that are in the short term economically profitable but in the long term unwise cannot be instituted. Well ordered and open minded planning is extremely important to satisfy America's energy needs.

Energy conservation policies instituted by the government should be opened and clear. In many cases they are not. A proper definition of energy conservation which is able to be understood by individual citizens is necessary. Energy conservation should be socially rewarded so that individuals and businesses and corporations could feel that that by conserving fuel and energy that they are doing a social good and not just saving energy so that it could be squandered by greedy manipulators.

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Shortages in particular areas of energy occur at all times. So also do shortages in business supply. It must be understood that these shortages can be dealt with effectively if a strong effort is taken to deal with them. No person or business will go under just because of shortage. They go under when no effective strategy is taken to deal with shortage.

In Suffolk County which is a small area in geographic sense shortage can be dealt with better than in a larger area because of its size. Fuel and power can be brought into the county. Power plants can be built at the discretion of the local Legislature. In the same sense they can be closed and energy brought from surrounding communities. Particular areas of shortage can be isolated and studied. Suffolk County Legislative work is not bound by Foreign Policy dictates or the world situation unless required by federal or state law.

A new and imaginative policy of budget sparing policies should be defined to keep local communities in authority over social projects and more aware of safety for local communities and workers. Our government must reach for decentralization and new unity of purpose in community sharing and control of American destiny, hope and human significance. New vigour must be instilled for better energy policy and growth of proper economics.

CONTEXT OF CONTEXTUAL PROBLEMS

The problems as detailed in the initiation of this study are the culmination of long term problems of social neglect by American society. The case of the individual homeowner and small businessman has been neglected leaving a standard inconsistent with American expectancies and ideals established by the principles in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Recent failures of energy policy earmark a problem of involvement among agencies of government. These failures arise in improper utility practices and contractions at the expense of safety regulations for workers and surrounding communities. Goal orientations have been misdirected toward production and profit at the expense of good and wise policy direction. The solution ultimately seems to be a redirection of policy and a shakeup of personnel at all levels of management, governance, and regulation. The institution of government must take a more responsible and accountable role in the governance of proper energy development and maintenance.

In regard to resources, a more contemporary and consistent policy must be drawn up, established and maintained. In regard to governance there must be a more open establishment between practice and government activities to develop more community involvement, participation, community enthusiasm and civic duty.

In regard to the promotion of safety standards for workers and communities similar instances of neglect may be located and outlined in activity formations, connections improper functioning and business integrity. Regulations in some cases have been misapplied where apathetic and non-productive workers sought profit and safety from work responsibility through government standards. Unsafe conditions have been neglected for more productive capacity and the hope of promotion and popularity. Criticism and proper governance have been neglected till the outcome of accidents, crisis shortages and government firings.

Communication among and between agencies has been interrupted and in some cases totally neglected. Businesses involved in fuel production have become over-competitive or non-competitive through corporate conglomerations hidden in the jungle of bureaucracy. Proper criticism has come too late to prevent accidents, shortages, and firings had there been better policy coordination.

The feeling of regularity that is prevalent in conjunction with suitable coordination and logistical stationing must be upgraded. For regulation and the problems of energy development manifestations of order should be present. Codes of discipline and laws for energy governance should be relatively congruent with the surrealistic, scientific terminology for energy governance which in many cases needs definition. To regulate the abstract one must draw from a theoretical foundation that one arbitrarily places in the infinite boundaries of science and build a framework on that foundation. A gathering of necessary information and the job of coordinating available regulatory resources into a workable synthesis for government and business enterprise is the job of energy regulators and community coordinators bestowed by crisis situation with a short supply of workable information the job of ordering the arbitrary frameworks for

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categorical, logistical enunciation of policy and program for development of a new and progressive organizational capacity. Agencies, programs and business arrangements must be developed and given order.

There must be sets of rules developed and put into functional order. Goals of outcome and predictions must be coordinated to order haphazard information and uncoordinated sets of rules for positive results. Disfunctionary rules with improbable context must have rational development and formations for arbitration.

Problems for government participation with industry need order, theory and constitutional development. Governmental agenda formulation and problem solving techniques need order and positive and practical priorities for congruent behavior patterns with workable governmental organization.

CAN NUCLEAR PROBLEMS BE SOLVED?

Nuclear problems can be solved. There must be a positive attitude developed to gain this desired end. American energy needs and working plans have nuclear project involvements. The foundation of this development is in need of structure but is legitimate and has practical foundation. Up-grading a power plant is difficult because an outline of purpose must be instituted with enough justifiable evidence to necessitate a transfer to a more local community oriented scheme of direction and regional control. To progress to a safe social structure technological and educational upgrading must fluidly occur. Nuclear energy must be shown to be safe and improved by legitimate test and procedural definition. This improvement will be in regard to communities, surrounding plant locations, safe for plant personnel, have serious pollution safety strategies that can be regulated and controlled, be safe to ship from one place to another and be efficient in capacity to fulfill the energy needs that the development of nuclear power plants were intended to fulfill in a just and equitable manner. Legitimate adjudication of safety must be routinely set and practiced with rigorous routine.

The government must develop the replacement capacity to fulfill the gap left if nuclear installations are to be upgraded immediately or over a time span outlined in a master plan. Investigations and government research projects must be initiated before plans of closing or particular plant fundings are dropped. A government service checklist must be drafted and standardized to authorized service and repair. To fulfill this need a great amount of research must be done and documented. Nuclear energy is best suited for mobile space generation and must be regulated to expansive and exploratory development. Reports must be given proper inquiry and validated by proper authority and be given public access for study and open world sharing for technological growth.

Projects must be initiated to give credible evidence to energy advocates claims that offer alternatives to nuclear energy and limit its development to acceptable earthly limits and humanly acceptable supervision.

Careful work must be done to see that radicals or unscrupulous people are not allowed to take undue charge of energy projects. Only qualified or experienced people or citizens of high interest in energy affairs should be allowed to take positions of authority.

Committees of unbiased or impartial loyalties must act as referees to analyze claims and separate fact from fiction. In this situation the best course of action is in the Legislative capacity.

Goals must be set and plans developed to activate community and intellectual participation. Community involvement should be aroused in the positive nature and civic protection mechanisms must be stimulated to protect pride for work already devoted to community projects. Community standards should be set to direct project development towards development rather than destruction.

Work on these before mentioned activities should be in conjunction with universities, schools church groups, business leaders, and community groups.

In the sphere of intellectual development educational institutions should be given government projects. The most important project being the disposal of nuclear waste probably in space irregardless of historic development either for or against nuclear development.

CAN PRESENT TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS BE UPGRADED WITH A 10 TO 15 YEAR PLAN

All nuclear power plants can be rehabilitated within 10 to 15 years at the good discretion of government. Careful statements of this fact must be written into legislation sponsored by legislating groups at the local, state and federal levels. Judicial actions may precede this course or take a similar plan of action.

Connection must be achieved between demonstration capacity and legislative initiative. Present nuclear strategies are organized to legislative initiative. Present nuclear strategies are organized to legislative prerogative and statements of moral indignation are prevalent that claim that present government frameworks are deficient in energy governance. A particularly clear statement of this advocacy is the Kemeny Report which has been given contemporary notoriety and legislative publication, although the principles and goals set do not outline a full and comprehensive systems upgrading many recommendations are directed towards that goal.

Present nuclear plants should be upgraded and contained to allow transference to other sources of power and any shortages that occur must be predicted and plans developed to deal with such shortage or shortages.

Temporary or other types of power should be acquired either by purchase or temporary building of temporary plants. The 10 to 15 year timetable might be flexible to allow for possible problems or developments in the availability of other replacement fuels or fuel sources or the building of other plants to maintain the present balance of energy.

The problem of fuel oil ratio to nuclear development must be dealt with, outlined and explained. Gasoline does not fit into the picture unless public transport breaks down. Nuclear power supplies mostly electricity for lighting and similar purposes. Oil heating in winter has to compete with electric heating and heating by other fuels such as coal. There are even plans in the planning stages to convert many of the present nuclear facilities to coal generated production, or breeder reactors.

Petroleum supplies are divided by the competition of fuel oil and gasoline for automobile use. This competition of priorities can be regulated at the discretion of government. Other than gasoline fueled locomotion can also be developed in solar energy, energy developed, or synthetic fuel development at the discretion of government.

Good energy development requires good government regulation with a good communication framework between business and government. Positive preference might also be given to domestic fuels and energy developments.

Sophistication of technologies require system analysis interpretations because hasty decisions or decisions that are not processed through channels can cause damage to everyday service. There must be practical and judicious decisions made for the sound interpretation of community demands and option desires. Time is the variable that normalizes impertinent and abrasive procedures that need logical interpretation.

CAN NUCLEAR WASTE BE SAFELY AND THOROUGHLY DISPOSED?

Nuclear waste can be safely and thoroughly disposed. The method of disposal is what is problematic. Direct appointed officers or appropriate volunteers must be located and given the task. Adequate justification probably a statement of direct consequence of a nuclear accident could initiate such action. The contemporary political example is the Three Mile Island Accident which sent out a call for help.

Difficulties arise in the shipping of actively dangerous materials and in the storage and disposal areas. Properly designated active materials are unwanted in areas of population. Painstaking plans must be made to see that nuclear waste does not seep out and pollute the environment of surrounding communities or contaminate workers in any way. The energy production cost must not be weighed against moral safety standards. To be precise and clear it is immoral to have energy developments that are harmful in ways that are not governable to a standard of pollution safety above the general pollution standard that is nationally or internationally understood to be proper.

Facilities for encasement if that is the method used in future must be built and made safe to deal with radioactive life spans so that future generations may live in a secure environment. Expectancies of danger to amount of precaution are the forces that need to be balanced.

A method of decontamination should also be acquired equal in capacity to generation of energy capacity of nuclear designated material. It is fair to consider an equation of equality to either energy generation through productive process or decontamination through similar process. An example of this is the process of turning water into steam. Steam will return to water if the environment is allowed to return to a capacity of water maintenance temperature and pressure. In the same manner radioactive waste should return to safe normality if the proper environment is created for a quick and safe return. Any containment or burial of waste or dangerously active materials should be planned in advance with a definition for a safe method of reprocessing to a safe standard contingent with the maintenance of human life in forthcoming generations. Any plan not contingent with the maintenance of human life sustenance environmental standards is doomed to failure because of its subsequent immorality and negative preoccupation.

The consequences to waste disposal with the development of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Accident are greatly enhanced. This particular example enumerates the problem. The political implications of such an accident with the possibility of widespread contamination of workers, community people surrounding the plant and environmental ecology problems require a long term appraisal of future developments. The cleanup and possible encasement of that facility will set a precedent for future hazardous material disposal. Careful planning must be done to see that workers, community, and environmental normalcy are reestablished. Such a task cannot be done commercially and must be governed by governmental moral dictates. The plans and governmental outlines to precede will probably be the precedent for planned waste disposal techniques of the future. So also will the outcomes of the Three Mile Island Accident affect the total energy development in the United States because of precedent setting due to the accident repair.

If the full assessment of the accident enumerate socially negative results the total future development of energy and the United States is involved. Irregardless of the results the problem of waste disposal cannot be dismissed and must be dealt with definitely and authoritatively under set schedules, ordered patterns, mathematic precision and pinpoint accuracy of placement and encasement. Present stockpiles of stored waste must be safely disposed of with present safety standards or revised or improved standards. Workers to perform such work should be safely screened to see that they are capable to perform the needed work function. Better work rules must be implemented and authorization to make critical decisions properly given and coded into policy.

The predominant danger of improper energy developments must be taken into consideration and given qualified analysis. Only then can good and safe plans be put into operation. Since a plan of waste disposal is necessary and present plans will probably be updated and improved and applied under a strict and stringent set of rules the course of action is to acquire a government plan of the best possible reputation in the academic community and apply it under the present standards of safety and political expediency in regard to crisis situations. In the long run the best plan of action in regard to waste disposal is to qualify all waste disposal together and deal with the cleanup in a standard way. In regard to particular problematic disposals such as radioactive waste a particular plan must be adopted and applied and the difference isolated and discontinued. If the isolated situation of the Three Mile Island Accident necessitates the discontinuance of nuclear energy at ground level then that is the necessary course of action the government should take. The government administration of rules applications must be responsive to the people and their political wishes and choices. Administration has its power qualifications but is not the absolute of application towards right paths and moral decisions. Waste disposal is necessary and should follow environmental demands on its application and work safety standards of routine application administration and legal definition. The national interest is the functional qualified and quantified motive. Bounded geographic waste control is a practical application of authoritative management qualification. Earth oriented decisions must be set, defined, categorically applied and fashioned to the will of the people with a power separation in the American tradition to keep the peace and scientific resolve of scientific growth and progress.

CAN THE UNITED STATES SECURE ENERGY INDEPENDENT?

Energy independence is a security that all nations in the world find themselves bound to seek because of economic priorities and demands. The United States energy planners have sought to seek energy independence for the United States because it is worldly desirable, and practical to standardized limits of national growth. What energy independence means is that the United States should not be in the position to have our governmental policies altered due to foreign pressure because of fuel shortages. It means that the United States should be able to adequately meet and fill our energy needs safely in an atmosphere of good business practice. It means that we as Americans should have the imagination to supply good clean energy to our nation without facing any severe consequences due to problem areas in development or waste disposal. It means that the American system has the mechanism to supply our energy needs and all we have to do is put them to work. It means that dependence on unsafe power sources or foreign supply are due to mismanagement and better management can be instituted to secure our future.

A guided plan of solar and synthetic development can be the answer to this problem. Solar developments need proper administrative development and practical government stimulus. The same is true for chemical synthetic development. Oil resources that are presently in low supply may be altered to fulfill energy demands under the proper management and development. Energy supply is a job that can be pioneered through independent ventures of community development sponsored by government and civic organizations. We need planned civic responsibility and duty to attack the present crisis situation of shortage and mismanagement and neglectful dumping practices that have plagued our present system of supply and demand. Power politics is a world pressure put on energy planners and strategists. Monetary and fiscal dynamic change put outside and domestic pressure on the resolve for energy independence and freedom from foreign blackmail. Practical and definable government administration must be adaptable to world problems and demands. Independence is a privilege of a secure and dependable national government structure that is flexible to the demands of the people on their government to meet their demands and protect them from foreign exploitation. American families want energy to supply their reasonable demands and wants for energy. There must be wise and sure definition of policy, laws and respect for the decisions of government policymakers. Energy independence strategists must define our national future for our own good and future. A sure, sound and definitive policy must be economically and fiscally flexible and practical for economic growth. The United States must be able to compete with foreign nations and external friends to share in the earth's bountiful resources in a peaceful manner.

CAN OUR PRESENT GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES ADAPT TO EASE OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS

The governmental structure of the United States is sound and resilient to assault and social earthly stress. The United States Government has the capacity and the mechanism to deal with problems safely and adequately if they are properly presented, implemented into governmental structure and framed into policy. The methodology of constitutional government is set and adequately patterned to just definitions and orders of business and demands on our system, national policy and foreign policy endeavors. Interest groups have the capacity to address their problems to legislative bodies and to the proper agencies of government and have their problems dealt with adequately to their satisfaction. Social phenomena such as the anti-nuclear movement in the educational, institutional and governmental systems can seek funding for public fairs of demonstration and the advisory capacity to deal with certain problems through the mechanisms of constitutional democracy. Laws may be written, directed to agency, and be implemented to shut down facilities of poor engineering and maintainance if they are proven unsafe and are found to pose a threat to surrounding communities, plant staff, and the environment. If a particular part of energy development is found to be faulty, then further development must be halted in that particular type of development and a new program instituted for the good and future development of the United States. The national effort for energy safety must pursue its course and reach its policy goals of safe and clean energy production, administration, fuel supply and moral work standards. This nation must seek a definable and justifiable policy for the future of this country. We must have a lasting and viable mechanism to answer our energy difficulties. The government of the United States is the protection mechanism from misuse of resources and technological tools. There must be moral use and definition of true standards for logistical planning and government administration to particulars of democratic foundations and interest group pressure to seek just adjudications and law for safety and national security. The clear goal of energy policy success is adequate energy policy. Adequate government is government that can satisfy needs of citizens, and demands of those in need. The United States must define a policy of true and equitable energy policy for the good of mankind. We must develop our national resources and fulfill our destiny. National freedom of action depends on technological dependence on accurate and workable energy policy and structures for adjudication and development. There must be equitable distribution set by standards of government and civic responsibility. Constitutionalism works and can fulfill our national resource needs to an acceptable level and satisfactory resolution of difficulty and contraversary.

WHAT ARE THE PARTICULARS OF ALTERNATE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH?

Alternate energy research as it has been called is the development of other than detrimental or depleted energy sources. It might include solar, synthetic, geothermal, hydroelectric, wind, natural force exploitation, coal or fuel oil development. The proper initiation of alternate energy research would be government encouragement plans that would be directed to particular universities to begin work and submit literature on programs of study. These universities should be in competition and funds should be issued on the basis of good information supplied and the reputation of the graduated who take up positions of authority in energy operations. Also in the same way businesses could seek out funds if they possibly could supply the community with valuable and usable information, resources or fuels. Free choice is available even on a large scale such as energy policy development. Such policies are restricted by practicality but have options and different challenges. Some energy policies and choices are geographically restricted, restricted by modes of transportation, avenues of supply and availability of adequate work force. Alternate choices specify alternate aggregation of power and social force manipulation to desired needs and wants. Possible definition of alternate choices must compete with traditionally established firms, companies, legal connections and party preference. New and imaginative ideas must be engineered with progressive forces of change to alter the status quo and its demands for static power intransiency. American politicians do follow tradition but can be flexible if the proper methods are used and applied with respect for long term preferences and methods of operation. Workable forces of building can be engineered with resolve for alternate development if need requires or social vote stipulates in the democratic forum. National schemes must be logically written into applicable law and its explanation. Without proper explanation to legitimate authority change is radical and may be frustrated and side-tracked. Political preference is the defining pressure on the system of American government.

HOW CAN ENERGY CONSERVATION BE STUDIED?

Energy conservation is the proper use of energy to supply energy needs when energy demand is greater than amounts of energy at hand. It is a program instituted on a temporary basis to deal with a predominant problem. Studies on energy conservation might also be put into operation the same way alternate energy research might be done. Plans to deal with energy conservation might be drawn up and implemented by government. Energy conservation goes hand in hand along with the laws on the restriction on the use of and the punishment of wasteful or greedy practices. The purpose of energy conservation to the anti-nuclear community is that it allows room to operate sufficiently without undue pressure from possible critics. Energy conservation supplies needed time to develop capacities to deal with nuclear problems of our nation and the implementation of other more viable sources that might be safer or more efficient. Energy conservation might be expanded to deal with a possible characteristic of energy conservation mindedness that earmarks many members of the anti-nuclear community who are in many ways energy conservationists who don't use or waste great amounts of energy to supply their needs.

Energy conservation has been adapted to deal with fuel shortages in contemporary times. In many ways energy conservation has been adapted to policy for energy retailers. This is the likely outcome of any policy of conservation that is implemented by government. If the fuel oil shortages worsens energy conservation may take the structured form of rationed supplies through government involvement to supply the energy demands of communities with low supplies of fuel. Energy conservation in many ways is an abstract definition of terminology. It has its own characteristics and priorities of need satisfaction and shortage relief. Conservation is saving of resources but it is a definite and time oriented policy because of alternate addition to such depreciated areas. Vacuums of community need set a demand on government and that demand turns to a suitable answer and resolution of conflict. Temporary conservation measures ease governmental policy burdens and stresses. To accurately study this phenomenon of politics there must be an isolation of similar factors and pressures on the system that can be defined to policy and program. This program must fulfill community needs satisfactorily or new and innovative structures will take precedence and authority over in use resources. Capability is primary in defining policy and setting up structures for community study and interpretation. There must be a positive initiative and local need for such study and resolve to alter community patterns, policies, programs of educational research, and agencies of application of administrative policy. Conservation measures are weak and ineffective if they are not heeded by the community. They are effective for study if they can be applied to specific policy and improve living conditions and social entities. Social improvement and growth are the desired ends in any study ventures or attempts.

HOW CAN ECOLOGICAL PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES BE IMPLEMENTED TO STUDY?

Ecological problem solving is dealing with problems of environmental concern in the realm of guided study and evaluation. Some of these problem areas are pollutions in our air, water, natural resources, food or our neighborhoods with garbage or sewage difficulties. Naturally, all of these particulars can be isolated for study and cases of mismanagement can be corrected in the framework of intellectual progressive government. The natural order of science allows man to live in harmony with nature. Social difficulties arise when social orders of people neglect the fact that man is part of the natural order and is governed by the same principles of ecology that governs all of the sciences. With this neglect arise certain ecological problems that must be solved for a proper harmony to exist for man on this earth. A framework for ecological problem solving techniques must be developed to deal with these problems. The contemporary mechanism is the development of the agency of government to handle the particulars that are established at the discretion of those agencies. These particulars enumerate particulars of the development of a concerned body of citizenry to deal with the aggravations of environmental damage on a concerned community. We must learn from our mistakes and errors of judgement especially in the realm of scientific progress. The earth's environment is a stationary function of its human care and the responsibility of ecologists. The United States must define a program of study to enhance our present ventures in earth related science. The earth's environment must be regarded as an area not to be damaged foolhardily or without guidance. The American public must be responsible to the dictates of moral ecology and science. There must be adequate preparation taken to save the resources that the United States has come to regard as sacrosanct in regard to preservation for the future. The responsibility of the informed must spread to the uninformed and uneducated in regard to scientific preservation. Difficulties must be studied and interpreted for policy evaluation and implementation. The wise use of natural resources must be safeguarded and maintained for the good of mankind and the human spirit of guarded freedom of experience. Ecology maintenance is the same as healthful exercise of bodily functions in exercise. Practical sense must be maintained for study evaluation and human betterment and growth. Practical evaluations must proceed in an ordered pattern for earth oriented practical growth and betterment so that earthbound justice can be maintained for earthly morality. Problem areas must be studied to interpret data and evaluate policies for the future. Educational endeavors must have practical and applicable boundaries. The educational experience must be adequately expanded to meet the growing demand of the educational community for scientific application of wise judgement for the good of mankind. Human growth must be incorporated into the educational, ecological practice of interpretation of environmental experience. Solutions to difficulties can be found in educational interpretation and implemented to personal study for group betterment. Such values are neither new or progressive but are governed by wisdom and practicality of earthly competition for resources of the earth's atmosphere and benefits.

CAN ATHLETIC AND OTHER INDEPENDENT VENTURES STRENGTHEN AMERICAN CHARACTER AND REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON AUTOMOBILE USE?

American character is the character developed by a government whose principles are written into a constitution with a corresponding Bill of Rights and legislative and judicial process and executive union of different people that can protect themselves and enumerate growth and family and religious ties. Americans have always had the reputation of being people of strength who can deal with their problems adequately. They are people who can develop and use public transport and travel to their intended locations. If shortage requires they can muster the strength to deal with their problems and the problems of their neighbors.

Good, sound, athletic ventures and motivation and drive developed in sport goes hand in hand with energy use. The principles developed in fair competitive sport are the same principles that guide good energy use. Sport in many ways is the competition for energy. If the American image of sportsman is strong, then his energy use will go along with his physical development.

The government should initiate programs of athletic venture to insure that the people of the United States will become less involved with their automobile and use less fuel if less fuel is available. Good sound athletic ventures and encouragement use public transport instead of the automobile will promote energy conservation.

The American must develop and strengthen his image of sportsman. There must be adequate opportunity to share in the earth's resources and use the physical body that was given to man to use. Realistic sports ventures must be created and defined for competitive and active human sport. The physical gifts of man must be given time and effort for the national good and personal growth. The automobile is a proper instrument for necessary use but man has his natural organs and limbs that need physical expression to be adequately maintained. Athletics strengthen character and develop spirit for growth and sharing of mutual feelings. Realistic ventures must be adapted to civic and social gatherings. Independent character must be developed for community betterment. Athletics improve social mobility and progressive government. Singular activities must be developed to meet the need for different competitions to set and moderate conflicts in understandable and wise direction for the good of all involved. The American spirit of sporting good humor must be protected and appreciated to maintain our present style of life and prosperity. As a people we must face the challenge of sport and accept the dynamic forces of physical exercise and vigour. We must use our automobile for our growth and not as a tool to be overused or abused. If Americans use their own personal energies then our practical energy supply will not falter or be misused to our detriment or abuse. We must be competitive with other nations athletically as well as financially. Americans must prove themselves both in the field and the office to keep present world leadership in other areas.

CAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BE ADAPTED TO EASE OUR ENERGY BURDENS AND EASE OVEREXTENDED USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE?

Public transportation development is a necessity if the over extended use of fuel is to be returned to its proper perspective and level. Public transportation is not an answer to the fuel shortages that our nation now faces but an expansion of good properly defined and enumerated public transportation systems is certainly a step in the right direction. Neither is the automobile a villain in energy waste. Good sound cars developed to be energy efficient can and will be developed if the proper amount of imagination is used in conjunction with economic stimulation. At this time, due to the expensive and wasteful ways that the automobile is using fuel it must pay the price through a plan of guided taxation so that only fuel conserving cars are developed in the future. Proper penalties must be established to properly regulate the use of fuel in the form of higher taxes for cars designed to use a great deal of fuel. The added government revenue could be used to expand public transportation.

Public transport, energy developing and other sound policies should be implemented to adequately put this nation in its proper posture. There must be a great deal of imagination and planning to see that transportation planning in regard to energy development is properly implemented.

The advantages of public transportation are many and varied to personal need and location in regard to municipality and local depots and bus-stops. Public transportation relieves the burden on private transport and limosine service. Localities and municipalities direct their public transportation operations and service to meet the needs of the public. The energy burden of the U.S. is relieved through the aggregation of public transportation passengers on public transportation. Highways and traffic channels are relieved of over crowding. Fuel reserves saved by a stress on public transport use can be used in other fuel supply areas. Public transportation development eases the burden of pollution breakdown by environmental factors on contamination by exhaust and fuel incineration by different sorts of privately operated vehicles. Public transportation uses mostly single vehicle carriers. Private automobile use uses numerous vehicles and thus creates more pollution to be environmentally broken down. Public transport can be adapted to flexible and usable standards of community control. Community pressure can shape and develop public transport. Public opinion for public transportation use must be developed to create a more usable public standard for future public transportation use, development, geographic establishment and route planning. This should be done so that fuel reserves are protected and the burden on their use is not overextended. Public transportation cuts fuel waste and eases the stress to manufacture more cars. Public transportation also cuts down the amount of pressure exerted on the automobile industry to set more stricter and overly costly environmental additions to the present engineering of fuel powered motors. There is more need for an expansion of public transportation and its operation.

WHAT KIND OF ATMOSPHERE SHOULD THE U.S. ADOPT TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS ESPECIALLY PROBLEMS RELATED TO NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT?

Due to the problem of attacking the status quo and the powers that be the United States must adopt and faithfully use scientific, educated and sensible methods. A policy of applying scientific methods to any attempts at regulating energy must be used. So also there must be a policy of educated planning in the creation of alternate energy sources and energy conservation plans. The movement for safety must have feasible and educated plans to deal with the problems that be and plans that can be recognized as sound and viable in regard to drawing up legislation. The difficulties that the United States face are many and the educated alternatives are ample but only through strong interest group participation and good government procedures can the hope of adequate and safe energy be realized.

The different opponents in the debate over energy must have scientific accreditation equal to the opposing factions and the recognition of good scholarly achievement and the sound information of wise research mechanisms. The government of the United States must act as an unbiased observer and not take partisan sides for a good and satisfactory outcome acceptable to all interested in energy development. With these facts in mind the options are few in regard to the intellectual battle. The grounds for competition are the courts and legislative bodies. We in this nation have a national spirit and value system that can incorporate different views and opinions into party platform.

Nuclear developmental problems must be faced with an open mind and heart for a moral and philosophical struggle. The United States should set an atmosphere of free speech and opinion and information sharing of data and positive results in scientific ventures. Our military establishment must adequately deal with an energy debate and moral questions of nuclear weapons. Such value judgments in question must be processed through the American system of politics and government for the good of the United States and the world. The United States Government should bravely face the assault on its integrity brought on by the opposition of many of its citizens to nuclear development. Alternate energy policies should be researched. There should be a deemphasizing of sophistication and an open atmosphere of free expression to change and progress. New policies should be researched and old policies should not be dropped until better answers are found or old policies are found detrimental to the peace and security of the United States. Rational solutions are the best solutions and overly emotional solutions must be adequately dealt with and absorbed by the system to incorporate imagination and new insights into sometimes monotonous and unyielding demands. Nuclear development must be interpreted into more imaginative planning and development to adequately structure United States Energy Policy. A new resolve must be structured and implanted into a structure that is rampant with criticism and negative charges. Only with a moral and clear attitude can the problems of sophisticated technology maintenance, especially nuclear development be adequately structured for the future. The future of sophisticated technology is entrenched in democratic and open-ended debate and argument.

WHAT ARE THE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE S.A.L.T. TALKS IN RELATION TO NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT?

S.A.L.T. is the abbreviated term used to clarify treaty ramifications of the last few decades between the United States and the Soviet Union since the Second World War. Disarmament issues are the most important issues stressed by the S.A.L.T. talks. In any treaty arrangements politics and philosophies interrelate into manifestations that men of peace try to correlate to bring order to their societies and the world situation.

Military use of nuclear energy as a weapon of war and the establishment of a Defence posture based on nuclear energy has put the United States into a posture of difficulty. Men of reason with credentials of peace bargaining have argued the extent of devastation that nuclear war would create. Treaty frameworks have been contemplated but not in the proper proportion that is necessary to fulfill the scism perpetrated on the human psyche by the fear of annihilation. Only men of honor whose honor and reputation are at stake and who are responsible to well established organizations of love and peace such as churches, civic organizations and community groups of reputation and intellectual recognition can hope to cope with such an issue.

The theory of Cold War as it has been termed is similar to the theory of Energy Crisis, which is surrealistic in nature because the principles of physics disqualify a crisis in energy except one of the manifest proportions such as a nuclear attack by one society upon another. Shortages of energy in isolated situations create abundancies in other areas. This is because energy only changes and transforms and never disappears.

Problems do exist but mechanisms and ways and people to handle such problems exist in a corresponding nature. The difficulty is arbitrarily signifying title on a group of negotiators with something as manifest as the possibility of total destruction hanging in the balance. The call is rational but out of the character and social makeup of humanity which does not always follow the ideal behavior patterns that the Lord God intended.

People of suitable social lifestyle and moral character reference cannot always be brought together and sometimes their meeting politically can cause problems. A proper setting and social framework must be engineered to satisfy such a need. Delicacy must be the educated and scientific method of development.

Non-partisan abstract thinking and non-alignment philosophical presupposition attitude formations in athletic, academic or religious character analysis would be deemed characteristically suitable for such a meeting. Preliminary social engagements would be advisable. The abstract point of achievement for the S.A.L.T. meetings and treaty negotiations would be the achievement of similarity and communication in the spirit of community. The road to disarmament of weaponry especially nuclear weaponry can only be achieved in the spirit of civilization.

Detente' translated is the delicate answer whereby men of religion and honor set out to establish normalcy and communication that is decent, satisfactory and workable. Such an area of judgement requires great sacrifice and work and education and athletic and cultural participation.

in the course of a lifetime.

To properly initiate a S.A.L.T. agreement opposing groups or people of different nationality should first seek out people of similar feeling and character and initiate communication in such areas. This is very important because of the difficulties that might arise at a table of peace whereby a great deal is at stake and proper education on the personalities of the communicators is extremely important.

The structures for peace that are modeled on Christ's example are the only preliminary judgements perrogatives for the defining of peace talks or arms limitation talks. The wisest policy would be the arrangements establishment for arms reduction planning. With this establishment realistic peace negotiations may ensue and take place in a rational manner. An alternate social and human plan for the exploration of outer space may be the initial joining point for peaceful meetings on information sharing which is as of now still very guarded and non-responsive. A very positive philosophical approach may be the only solution to the impass.

HOW CAN THE UTILITIES BE IMPROVED TO COPE WITH NUCLEAR PROBLEMS?

Utility improvement is a problem that the United States faces in regard to energy regulation. Utilities are set up to deal with energy regulation. They are public and private in different ways. They are required to fund themselves with the mechanism of providing a service for pay and are subject to the dictates of pricing and competition. They are also dependent on public support for existence. Government regulation of the utilities in the United States is not uncommon. Likewise, government assistance is not uncommon. Utilities like any other business have to provide adequate service. The personnel have to be members of the community of good standing and character and are subject to be fired for impropriety, graft or theft.

Improvement of utilities might take shape in many ways. If there is a problem of funds, a new director might be in order for funding, if work capability is the problem, then new managerial staff might be acquired or new information might be sought on improvement techniques and be applied. If there are severe difficulties, government personnel may be called in to handle the problems. Commissions may be formed which work as middlemen between government and utility and can act to reorder priorities. There is a good likelihood that after the Three Mile Island Accident that the commission mode of operation will be facilitated. With unstable performance numerous investigations will be expected. This is true not just for the Three Mile Island Accident but all nuclear facilities with operating licenses can expect investigations with the hope of an establishment of recommendations for improvement and renovation.

In studying energy development, especially utilities, there are problematic difficulties that are not easily resolved with a simple investigation. A new national resolve must be formed and socially implanted in the American psyche for the development of the spirit of adventure and scientific curiosity for human developmental growth through the sciences and humanities. There must be a foundation formed to give nuclear scientific technology and imagination an operable base. Utilities have to deal with two areas: one is licensing and the other is anti-nuclear sentiment. Licensing is the problem that is faced by utilities to provide a service. To perform their function they have to have a license. To operate nuclear facilities have to get a license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. To get such a license they have to show cause why they should exist and operate. If plant facilities adequately fulfill these qualifications by set hearings, they can open. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is required to use certain standards to see that a particular plant is safe and stake their reputation on that. Local ordinances can also be called in to play to see that a facility is safe aside from the Nuclear Regulatory hearings and may even be in conjunction with these hearings. All these before mentioned hearings are overseen by the Atomic Energy Commission which oversees all nuclear development in the United States.

Local communities that govern the location of power plant sites have the right to appoint their own investigative staff who also can say yes or no on a power plant site. To improve this operating mechanism and utility performance in regard to anti-nuclear activity is a difficult problem but one that must be faced.

A potentially problematic area arises for the anti-nuclear movement in that a particular nuclear facility may be deemed unsafe but operable

by investigations of experts. Here the only mode of attack is the argument that all nuclear energy is unsafe and a general principle must be resolved to turn public policy towards condemnation or rebuilding. Such a breakdown in discussion is not advisable and a checklist of necessary repairs is best for comparison in disputes. It must be remembered that communities that face such a difficulty and argument have other alternatives such as power purchase, solar development, alternative oil or coal burning facilities. An adequate and acceptable plan must be defined without the fears of nuclear waste problems and fears of community contamination.

Anti-nuclear advocates who are against the energy fully on different grounds want political part in licensing hearings. In many ways they are educated on the problem but cannot give the best testimony on whether a particular plant is safe unless particular building information is made public. Anti-nuclear advocates were not usually on regulatory boards or investigations prior to the Three Mile Island Accident publicity because of possible interest conflict. It is difficult to regulate when one is against the embodiment of what one is regulating. Therefore, a problem of information arises and must be dealt with by the intellectual community and a greater opening of study between government and utilities must be initiated. Laws may have to be written to allow information access so that counter arguments may be developed for debate. The mechanism may have to be developed for government to take over utility hearings and create new energy developing agencies and utilities. With the present public problems such action may be in order.

WHAT IS THE DIFFICULTY WITH PATENTS IN REGARD TO ENERGY DEVELOPMENT?

Particulars of invention and patent are restricted and regulated by government for the protection of individual inventors and are restricted by business for the protection and safe growth of certain isolated planning.

Some of the larger businesses hold certain patented items for business development which they bought or acquired through research and development funded by them. The anti-nuclear movement and the nation as a whole might greatly benefit if the better planned and researched plans were released for development. This is particularly true for energy conservation devices, new formulas for synthetic, and solar development, new models for home building, and transportation devices and new planning for energy development.

A government sponsored fair or group of fairs might allow for the wisdom of such unshelving of patented ideas whereby business practice might not have allowed unshelving for the safety of developed products, whereby business practice might be in jeopardy. Competition in business is a reason of competition to development of present in use practices and models. This fact of innovation might be made more true if such a fair atmosphere were to be sponsored by universities and well established businesses.

Property rights are long respected foundations in the United States. The government has protected inventors and writers from unfair practice and exploitation. Businesses have the right to privacy and the right to restrict patented products that they hold because of business competition to a certain legal extent of good sense. The usual definable point of determination is the point of governmental stipulated need.

HOW CAN LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGNS WIN PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SAFE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT?

The capacity of letter writing to win public support in legislative action has been demonstrated successfully in the American system since its beginning with the successful adoption of the initial Constitution of the United States. The problem of safe energy and energy developments could develop certain mailing lists that might become semi-political. The capacity for letter writing campaigns to government is a very important part of the legislative process in the shaping of public opinion especially in regard to safe energy.

Noted personalities or sports figures might be asked to add their names and reputation to safe energy sponsorship and seek out letter writing capacity from friends and admirers.

To close down present in use nuclear facilities an immense amount of popular political support is needed and the functional method is usually the letter writing campaign or the mailing list of support. Letter writing is the safest way of political communication because there is time to analyze and interpret written material.