

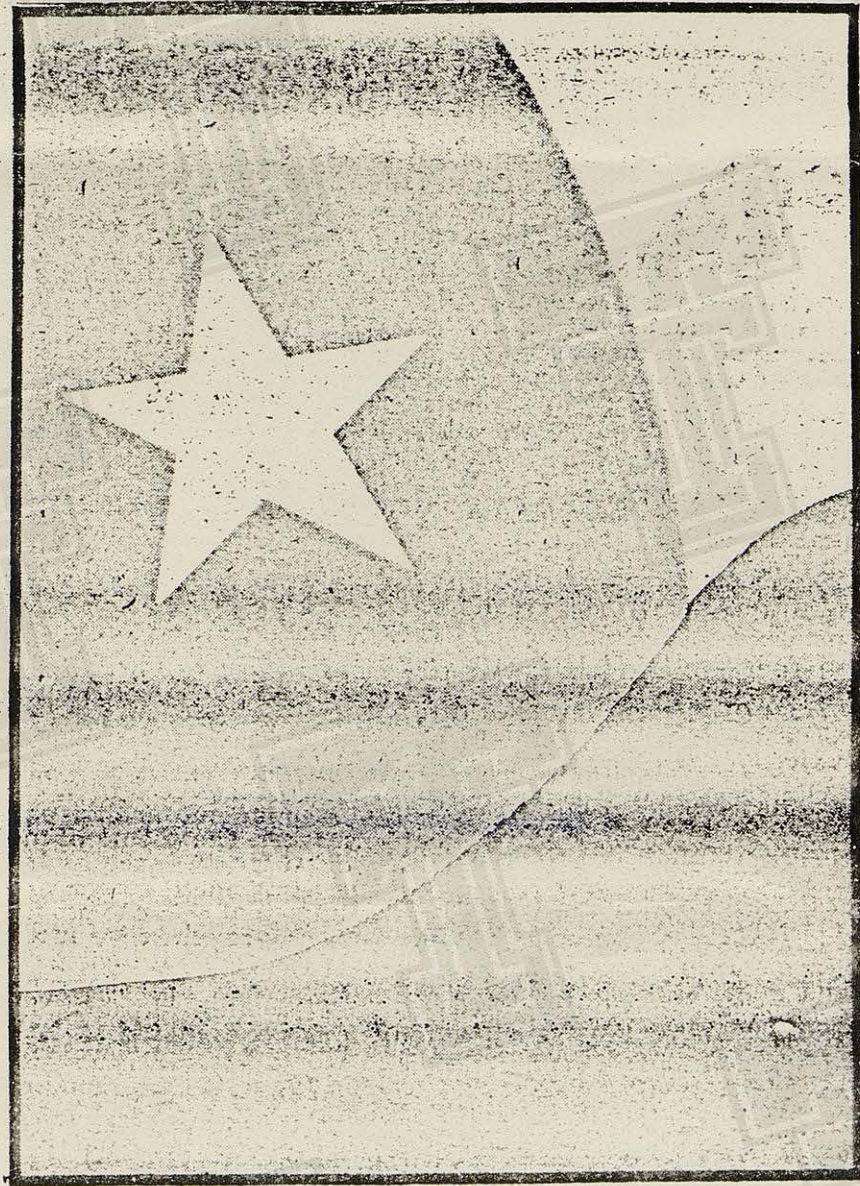
Kecruille Daily Times

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Sunday, May 3, 1981

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League Of Women Voters

Conservation Is Theme

League Of Women Voters Sponsor Tour Of Homes May 3

The Greater Kerrville League of Women Voters will sponsor a tour of six area homes May 3 from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. The tour theme will be "Conservation of Space and Energy" and the featured homes have been chosen as examples of how home-owners can live comfortably and attractively, yet economically.

Proceeds from the tour will be used to publish a community analysis and local government survey being completed by the League.

The Greater Kerrville League of Women Voters was established about a year-and-a-half ago and is still in the formative stage of growth. Mrs. Roy J. Evans, local League president, says that the publishing of the community analysis is an important step to the League because the completion of such an analysis is a necessary requirement in order for all individual Leagues to be recognized at state and federal levels.

Basically, she said, the League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization that works to promote political responsibility through active informed participation of all citizens in their government. The League provides nonpartisan information on candidates and ballot issues at election time, and on major issues of public concern at all times.

The League often lobbies on issues of national concern and works with other organizations and in coalitions to plan lobbying strategies and support for League goals.

In 1976 and again last year, the League was responsible for the presidential debates.

The League's informative nonpartisan candidate guides and their drives to increase voter registration and get out the vote have been a hallmark of the organization since its inception.

The League was founded in 1920, the year women's suffrage was finally written into the Constitution after a 72-year struggle spearheaded by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

As successor to this association, the League immediately took on the task of teaching 20 million women how best to exercise their new political rights and responsibilities and enlarged the scope of League work to include all citizens. Realizing that citizens must do much more than vote to have an impact on public policy, the "founding mothers" also made political action a keystone in the League's wide-ranging agenda.

The League today has about 120,000 members. Since their admission as full voting members in 1974, over 3,000 men have joined.

Mirroring governmental structure, Leagues are organized at the local, state, regional and national levels. On January 1, 1980 there were 1,303 local Leagues; 50 state Leagues plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; 32 recognized inter-League organizations and, of course, the Washington DC based League of Women Voters of the United States.

Joining a local League automatically confers membership at every other existing level and the opportunity to work on issues selected for study on each level's agenda.

Local programs vary as widely as the local League communities themselves, including such issues as

land use, revision of local government structures, zoning, governmental services consolidation, and tax policy.

In sponsoring the upcoming tour of houses the Greater Kerrville League of Women Voters are trying to raise money for themselves, and the betterment of the community and, as well, they are broaching the timely topic of conservation of space and energy.

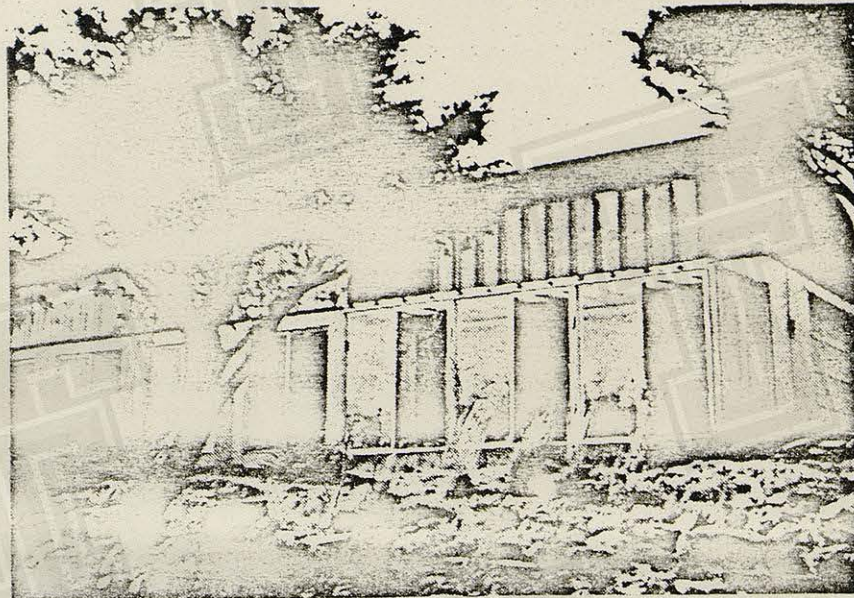
Guided tours will be available at all the homes. Tickets are \$3 and can be purchased at any home, or from any member of the Greater Kerrville League of Women Voters. Additional information can be obtained by calling 367-2286.



(Photo by Phil MacKaron.)

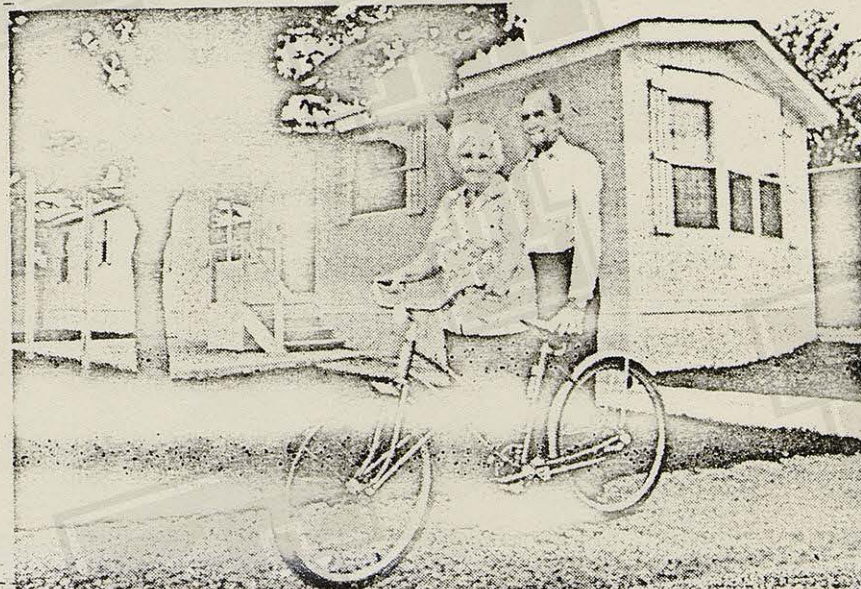
THE ALLEN HOME, situated in the Ravine overlooking Lake Ingram combines the charm of agelessness with the comfort and convenience of the present. The house, built early in this century, is small and comfortable. Its many windows, light colorings, and expedient use of space promote an atmosphere of airiness and good cheer. Across the back of the house are ten windows arranged in three picture window effects which provide views on all sides of hills, river and trees. From its many windows covered by light curtains or shutters, to its modern kitchen and woodburning fireplace, the house is efficient and an example of the conservation of space and energy.

THE HOME OF Hans Guldman has ultra-energy saving features including a solar water-heating system, extra insulation and a high, sun-facing side made mostly of glass to allow the winter sun's radiation to penetrate and warm the floors and walls. The house also includes a greenhouse. During periods of cold, cloudy weather the house is heated by an enclosed heat-circulating fireplace which draws combustion directly from outside and heats pre-humidified room air, forced through its plenums. Mr. Guldman designed, built and carefully chose construction materials himself.



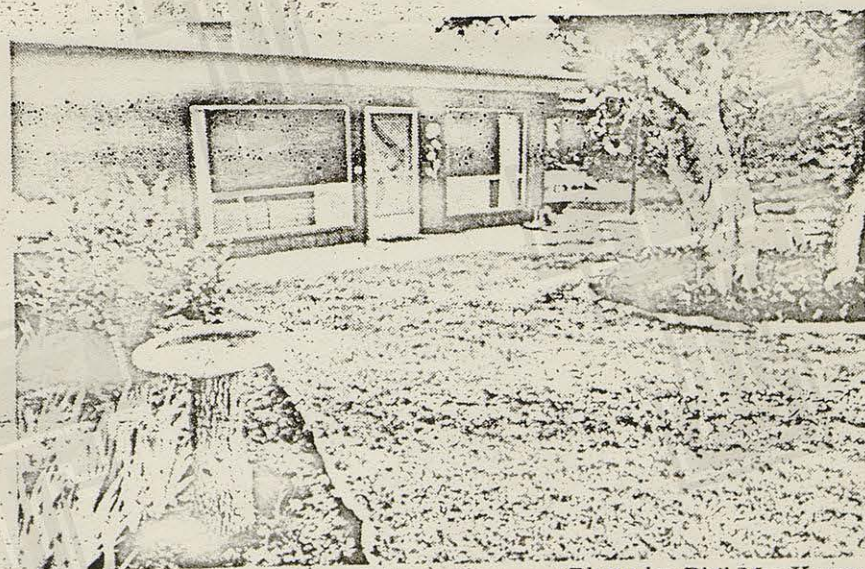
(Photo by Wilma Palmer.)

A TOUR OF energy and space conserving homes in Kerrville would not be complete without including a mobile home. The 1981 model home of the Kingston's at 1432 Junction Hwy. combines beauty and efficiency. Energy conserving features include storm windows with screens, six inches of insulation in the ceiling and four in the walls, a heating-cooling system with registers in the floor of each room and an extra-wide porch along the front of the home. Large bay windows invite the cool breezes to flow through all of the rooms.



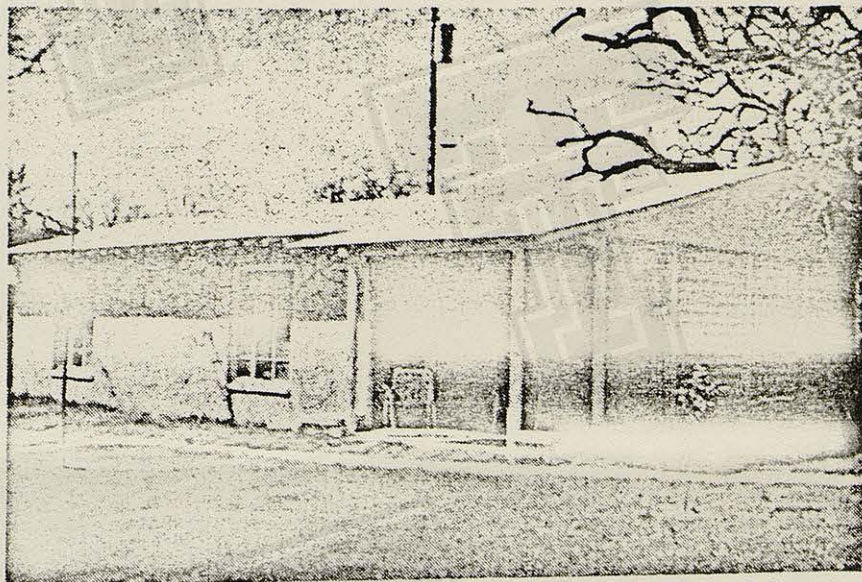
(Photo by Phil MacKaron.)

THE HOME OF artist Hazel Nauman, located at 105 Josephine St. on a hillside overlooking Ingram, was designed by her to meet her special needs as an artist. She started with a square and drew two "catty-corner" lines which give all the rooms one wall longer than the others. There are windows or doors on every side for cross ventilation and for a feeling of outdoor living. The heavy beamed ceiling has 3 inch Tectum inside which serves for insulation and as the base of the tar and gravel sloped roof. A heatolator fireplace is in the center triangle.



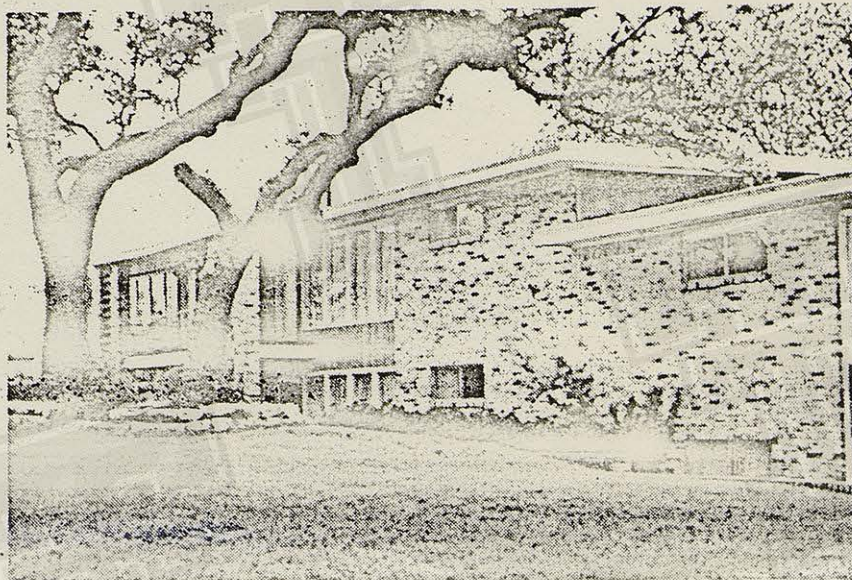
(Photo by Phil MacKaron.)

LOCATED ON San Antonio Hwy., the home of Wilma Palmer is a marvel of economy of space and convenience. The 31-year-old house is made of ripple-cut stone on the outside and sheet rock on the inside and sits on a cement slab. The ceiling has four inches of insulation. The open and airy living accommodations utilize cross ventilation to the maximum with windows or doors on every side. Large picture windows face south. Mrs. Palmer said her energy bills are very reasonable and she has no need for air conditioning as the breeze and fans do it all. Also located on the grounds by her house is a garden.



(Photo by Wilma Palmer.)

APARTMENT LIVING can be convenient as well as an energy and space saver. The Wiley's, who live at 333 B1 Water St., have the advantage of living near the Butt-Holdsworth Memorial Library, downtown shopping and medical facilities and, as well, a pleasant walk can save expensive gasoline. The Wiley's enjoy the cool up-draft from the Guadalupe River which comes up their breeze-way walk, and cross ventilation from den through bedroom and from kitchen-dining room through the living room provides more cool air. A solar tile panel shields the front door from the hot afternoon sun.



(Photo by Rick Hummell.)

TV DIALOGUE

NUTS — I'm nuts about John Belushi and had been hoping he would return to "Saturday Night Live." It doesn't seem like he's going to, so can you tell me what movie he'll be in next? — Roddy De Goe, Orlando, Fla.

Belushi is currently teamed once more with fellow "Saturday Night" alumnus and Blues Brother, Dan Aykroyd. They play battling suburbanites in the film version of Thomas Berger's best-seller, "Neighbors." John ("Rocky") Avildsen is directing the movie, scheduled for release this Christmas.

VOICES — Are Michael Pare of "The Greatest Ameri-

can Hero" and Tom Berenger brothers? They have similar voices and even look a bit alike. — Verna Malek, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Although Pare may slightly resemble Berenger (who also co-starred with "Hero" star William Katt once, in "Butch and Sundance: The Early Years"), the two are not related. Pare does have eight brothers and sisters, but he's the first one to be discovered by Hollywood.

EARLY EARL — What TV series did Earl Holliman star in before "Police Woman"? — Joan Roland, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Holliman did a contemporary Western with Andrew

Prine called "Wide Country." That was his most recent series until "Police Woman" came along in 1974.

THE RABBI GOT AXED — What was the name of the series that starred Art Carney a few years back, along with the young actor from "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman"? It was a detective story about a rabbi. — Dennis Goodwin, Proctor, Vt.

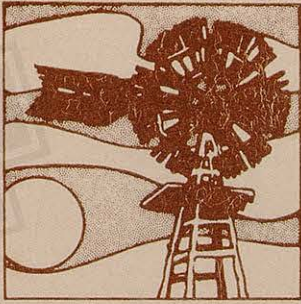
That was "Lanigan's Rabbi," one of NBC's big flops of 1977. Carney played Chief Lanigan opposite Bruce Solomon (the cute cop from "Mary Hartman") as Rabbi David Small. The TV series was based on Harry Kemelman's

popular series of detective novels, the first of which was "Friday the Rabbi Slept Late."

BAR BRAWL — Is it true that "Archie Bunker's Place" is being cancelled because the rest of the cast can't get along with Carroll O'Connor? — Mrs. Otis Thirell, Utica, N.Y.

Co-star Martin Balsam is leaving the series, but for professional, not personal reasons. Balsam wants to get back to feature films and the theater. Otherwise, "Archie Bunker's Place" should be open next year for business as usual.

(Send your letters to Pepper O'Brien, 200 Park Avenue, Room 602, New York, N.Y. 10166.)



ENERGY ISSUES

Moving Toward Solutions

Texas legislators are in a position to do something positive in the energy field during the 66th Legislative Session.

The agency designated to recommend energy policy for the state as well as to gather information on all facets of energy--state and national--is the Texas Energy Advisory Council. Currently, legislation establishing the Council includes a 20-member staff limitation as well as a two-year life span. *The League of Women Voters of Texas supports the removal of these restrictions from the enabling legislation.* This agency should not have to justify its existence to the legislature every two years. In addition, limitations on staff size should be accomplished through the budget process, taking into account the responsibilities assigned to Council.

Energy problems are here to stay. The League of Women Voters of Texas will therefore be working to support activities in other energy areas which move toward some solutions.

The areas include:

Retrofitting State Buildings

There is currently no state legislation which addresses the problem of making capital investments to increase the energy efficiency of existing state-owned buildings. There should be. New state-owned buildings must be constructed using energy-efficient techniques; however, many existing buildings were built with little thought given to efficient energy use. Most architects and engineers think that existing buildings could be easily modified (retrofitted) to consume 20-40% less energy. If a 20-year program of state building retrofit was begun with an investment of \$1 million per year, making only capital investments which would result in a two-year payback period, at the end of 20 years the state could save a minimum of \$105 million. Otherwise, that \$105 million would be burned up in unnecessary energy costs.

ADVOCACY PAPER



League of Women
Voters of Texas
1212 Guadalupe, #109
Austin, Texas 78701

Energy Development Fund

The 65th Legislative Session passed a bill establishing an Energy Development Fund (EDF) for research and development in lignite, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and conservation. All of these services have significant potential for Texas. Some \$1.5 million was appropriated for this research. The money has been divided among a wide variety of programs and has been supplemented by federal, state, and private sources.

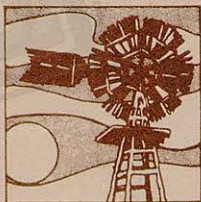
This program should be expanded to approach the funding limit of \$5 million set forth in the enabling legislation. Although Texas has been fortunate in having vast oil and gas resources, these are rapidly being depleted and alternative sources are needed.

Solar

One of the reasons more individuals have not invested in solar power is that their property taxes would increase. Legislation now needs to be passed to implement the recently-passed constitutional amendment to exempt solar and wind-powered devices from property taxes. The League of Women Voters will be working with the Legislature in an effort to find positive solutions to the energy problems which confront us all.

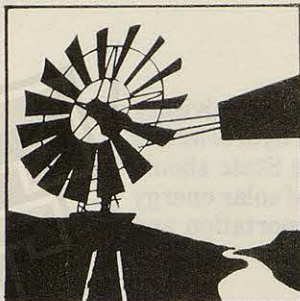
Nuclear Waste Disposal

Nuclear waste disposal promises to be a hotly-debated issue in the forthcoming session. The League encourages legislators to view this issue with the national as well as the state interests clearly in mind. Studies are now being done to determine if any sites are suitable for nuclear waste disposal in Texas. The state should support these studies and work closely with the Department of Energy to determine if nuclear wastes can be safely disposed of in Texas. It should also study the federal standards for nuclear waste disposal to determine if they are safe and environmentally sound. If not, the state should seek to pass stricter standards. As nuclear waste will be generated in Texas, the Legislature should not arbitrarily pass legislation prohibiting transportation or disposal of nuclear waste in Texas.



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January 1979



ENERGY ISSUES

ADVOCACY PAPER

With Texas rapidly nearing the point of being an energy-importing state, the 67th legislative session faces the dual responsibility of implementing conservation as well as encouraging energy production, especially from renewable energy sources, in order to stretch our oil and sustain the economy of the State.

The League of Women Voters of Texas considers energy the most crucial present state and national problem. It recommends expanded conservation and increased reliance on renewable energy sources, as well as environmentally sound usage of more traditional sources, and will actively support sound initiatives which move in this direction.

The agency designated to recommend energy policy is the Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council (TENRAC). In addition to its staff, it has had the assistance in 1980 of several advisory committees, including the Nuclear Energy Advisory Committee, the Solar Advisory Committee, and the Agriculturally Derived Fuels Committee. TENRAC, in addition to recommending policy, directs research, development, and demonstration in conservation, lignite, solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal areas—all of great energy potential for Texas. The advisory committees have recommended substantial expansion of these activities in their recommendations, which have been adopted by TENRAC. The next TENRAC appropriation should be increased to cover this expanded program.

Conservation:

Energy Audits and Retrofitting

The State should take the lead in conserving energy in its own buildings, both as an example to the public and as a means of saving tax dollars. The State Purchasing and General Services Commission should require energy audits of all State buildings and authorize implementation of those measures which would pay for themselves within a stated time.

Thermal and Lighting Standards

Many new buildings are built without thought or concern about factors which will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars in energy over the life of the building. All new buildings should be required to meet the thermal and lighting efficiency standards set forth by the federal Energy Conservation Act of 1975. State enabling legislation is necessary in this area.

Van Pooling

Ride sharing and van pooling are among the most effective means of conserving gasoline. Texas' van-pool program ranked first in the nation in September. The term "ride sharing" needs to be defined to assure that a van pool will be excluded from consideration as a "motor bus company" and will not be subject to Railroad Commission regulation.



Solar Issues

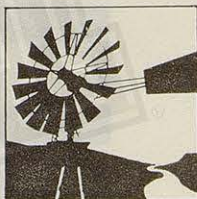
Texas has an abundance of solar and wind energy. The conclusion of the Solar Advisory Committee was that solar sources (including sun, wind, and some low-head hydroelectric power) could provide 15% of Texas energy needs by the year 2000, and the State should remove all barriers and provide incentives to encourage a rapid substitution of solar energy in order to provide the maximum conservation of fossil fuel for use in transportation and chemical production. Recommended legislation to achieve these goals includes:

- State licensing of solar equipment installers
- Provision for obtaining solar easements (right-to-sunlight security)
- Low-interest loans for new or retrofit residential solar construction
- Required use of solar energy in each new State building built after 1981 if Life-Cycle Cost Analysis proves it economical
- Pro-rated franchise-tax exemption for manufacturers not wholly solar
- Testing of solar collectors
- Establishment of a wind-test facility center in Texas

The technology for decentralized use of solar energy is ready. Available small wind-energy conversion systems are economically competitive with utility rates for rural installation if low-interest loans are available. Use of passive solar design is proceeding rapidly. The cost and lack of assurance of quality in solar heating and water heating has been an impediment. Steps to remove these barriers are urgently needed to encourage solar use. The result would be a saving of fossil fuel and a help to a new high-employment-contributing industry.

Nuclear Issues

These promise to be a hotly debated matter in the coming session. The League supports significantly increased funding of the Radiation-Control Branch of the Department of Health, to enable it to effectively regulate the use of radioactive materials. Additionally, the League supports strong environment monitoring and safety provisions in any legislation establishing a low-level-radiation waste-disposal site in Texas.



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CITIZENS & ENERGY: the national issues

... the United States has entered a new age of energy, and we have not yet adjusted our habits, expectations, and national policies to the new age. The Arab oil embargo, while it lasted, made us keenly aware that in twentieth century America, a fourth essential has been added to the age-old necessities of life. Besides food, clothing, and shelter, we must have energy. It is an integral part of the nation's life support system. And we can no longer expect to get it with so little trouble and expense as we did in the recent past.

A Time To Choose Energy Policy Project

Energy is all-pervasive in our society today. Events of the last year have sharply demonstrated this to Americans. Newspapers, radio and television daily report declining U.S. oil production, natural gas shortages and many other problems—oil spills, soaring electricity rates, balance of payments, offshore oil drilling, dangers from nuclear wastes and the need to develop clean sources of energy.

The fact is that our energy demand has far outstripped domestic supplies in recent years. While demand grew four to five percent each year, domestic energy production grew only one to two percent: since 1968 Americans have been consuming natural gas faster than new supplies have been developed, domestic oil production leveled off in 1970 and as a result we have relied increasingly on oil imports to make up the difference between U.S. production and consumption. By 1973, the United States was importing 38 percent of its total oil supply. The Arab oil embargo highlighted the danger of our growing reliance on imports and the urgent need to reduce this dependence.

In response to the energy crisis, the American public is being inundated with a staggering—often conflicting—succession of statistics, regulations and policy choices. What is needed is a reassessment of our country's pattern of energy growth and a reexamination of our basic values.

The challenge to citizens is to sort through the vast array of information and rhetoric, to make judgments on both the short- and long-range energy issues and to participate actively in the decisions that will govern the future use of our national energy resources. The challenge to community leaders is to stimulate citizens to make fundamental changes in their lifestyles and to look beyond their own household and local problems to those of the nation.

No easy choices lie ahead as the country attempts to fashion an energy policy. In the pro-

cess of making energy decisions, difficult trade-offs will have to be made and conflicting public goals must be reconciled. The energy debate between the Administration and Congress—indeed throughout the nation—underlines this fact. It also reveals basic disagreements over the solutions to our complex energy problem, even over how to do the conserving that almost everyone agrees needs to be done, and how much of it to do.

This community guide suggests how individuals and groups can organize to inform themselves and others about our national energy problem and about the need for the people of the United States to develop an "energy conservation ethic." It includes an outline for an overview of energy issues that can be used as the basis for one meeting, a series of meetings, a speech, a conference or a workshop. It suggests agenda for a variety of programs: a ninety-minute discussion on "Future Energy Alternatives for the U.S." and a similar format for discussing "Energy and the Environment;" a day-long conference on energy conservation and a two-hour community program on energy conservation in the home and office. It tells how to research the subjects, plan and publicize the meetings, and prepare participants with advance background information. It also includes a list of selected energy books and articles and other resources and suggestions for cooperating with local industry and community organizations in organizing a meeting or in launching other community education projects.

Getting started

Begin by forming a committee within your own organization or in cooperation with other groups interested in energy. It should include persons who will do research and prepare materials, some who will make the arrangements for the meetings and see to the nuts and bolts, some who are good at strategy and community contacts. Plan your overall strategy to stimulate community interest in energy. Decide whether you will look at the broad range of energy issues or focus more sharply on a topic such as energy conservation. Decide what form your exploration should take—one meeting or a series of discussions, a conference or a shorter evening community meeting or a mix. In scheduling your meetings, be realistic about the calendar and about your resources. Careful preparation is essential to the success of any program. Below are some steps that will help you have a successful discussion meeting or conference.

community guide



**League of Women Voters
Education Fund**

1730 M Street, NW,
Washington, D. C. 20036

1. The committee should begin by reading for general background on energy. Read, clip and circulate current newspaper and magazine articles. Reviewing books at committee meetings is a good way to share information.

2. Study the outline and tailor it to your organization's particular interests. Try to include background on current proposals of the Administration and Congress as well as information of special interest to your locality. If you live in a coastal state, you may want to emphasize the potential impact of offshore oil and gas drilling. Nuclear power may be a key issue if you live in an area proposed as a site for a nuclear plant. Or you may want to emphasize the potential conflict between food-raising and energy supply. Bring out the fact that every region has special energy problems and that ultimately they must all be viewed from the point of overall national energy policy.

Two suggested agenda for ninety-minute discussion meetings based on the overall outline.

Future Energy Alternatives for the U. S.

(Sections I, III and IV)

- a. Current patterns of energy consumption in the United States
- b. America's energy alternatives—a review and discussion of the three energy studies
- c. National energy policy: What is your view?

Energy and the Environment

(Sections I, II-B and II-E)

- a. U. S. energy in perspective
- b. Energy vs. the environment
Discussion of the central environmental issues: air pollution, demand for water, nuclear power risks and land use
- c. Energy sources (existing and new)
An examination of energy sources and their risks and benefits from an environmental point of view

3. Talk with local government and industry officials. Does your city have an energy conservation program underway? What are the energy problems of your local utility and industry?

4. Use your organization's newsletter to provide background information for members. Here are some ideas:

- Publish a glossary of energy terms or a fact sheet on energy sources. Print extra copies to distribute at your discussion meeting.
- Include a book review or information on the national and international energy agencies.
- Insert an ENERGY brief in an issue of your newsletter. These are published periodically by the League of Women Voters Education Fund (see Sources and Resources).
- Encourage your organization's members to read a book or magazine article by listing a short energy bibliography in your newsletter.

5. Plan to use visual aids in your discussion. There are excellent graphs and charts in many of the books and articles cited in this guide.

6. Ideally, a team of two or three committee members will present the information and guide the discussion. Take a few minutes at the beginning to explain the purpose and scope of the meeting. Emphasize that comments and questions are welcomed throughout the program. The give and take will keep the meeting lively and hold the group's interest.

Outline for tackling the subject

The outline has four sections:

- I. The Energy Crisis—Where We Are
- II. Energy—Problems, Concerns and Limits
- III. Energy Alternatives—A Long-term Perspective
- IV. National Energy Policy—What Is Your View?

It is designed to give an overview of our national energy problems and provide a framework within which individual organizations can study topics of particular interest to their region. It uses the comprehensive energy reports published in late 1974 by the Ford Foundation, the Federal Energy Administration and the Committee for Economic Development (see box for details). Although starting from different perspectives and based on research pursued independently of each other, the studies reveal considerable agreement in their analyses and conclusions. Each section lists a number of subjects and questions for discussion. It is up to you to decide how you wish to handle the material, depending on the time and interests of your group.

The Committee for Economic Development is an independent research and educational organization of two hundred business executives and educators. CED is nonprofit, nonpartisan and nonpolitical. *Achieving Energy Independence*, published in December 1974, sets forth CED's program to meet the nation's energy needs most effectively without compromising basic objectives for national security, a sound economy, the balance of payments and the environment.

The Energy Policy Project (EPP) was established and financed by the Ford Foundation to make a comprehensive study of national energy issues and choices. It was carried out over a two year period (1972-74) by an independent staff of economists, engineers, scientists, writers and lawyers and resulted in the publication of two reports: *Exploring Energy Choices: A Preliminary Report* (March 1974) and *A Time To Choose: America's Energy Future* (October 1974). Besides their own research and analysis, the staff drew on some two dozen specially commissioned studies and the advice of a twenty member advisory board of leaders from business, citizen groups and the academic world.

Project Independence was initiated in March 1974 to evaluate the nation's energy problems and to provide a framework for developing a national energy policy. The result of an interagency effort led by the Federal Energy Administration and involving over five hundred professionals, *Project Independence Blueprint (PIB)* represents the most comprehensive analysis of energy options ever undertaken by the federal government.

I. The Energy Crisis—Where We Are

No single villain brought us to this point and no simple action will get us out.

Exploring Energy Choices Energy Policy Project

Focus of Discussion

- How did America's high energy civilization come about?
- What are the patterns and percentages of U.S. energy consumption in the four major sectors—residential, commercial, industrial and transportation?
- What practices led to the rapid growth in our energy consumption?
- Identify national policies and actions that brought about a decrease in domestic production of energy supplies.
- Compare U.S. per capita energy consumption with that in other countries.

(You can use graphs and charts effectively to present information clearly and concisely.)

II. Energy—Problems, Concerns and Limits

A. Energy and U. S. foreign policy

Focus of Discussion

- Weigh the implications for U. S. foreign policy of the current energy situation—U. S. vulnerability to politically motivated oil cutoffs, potential international economic disorder, relations with our trading partners, and the worsening economic situation in many developing countries.
- How much dependence on foreign oil is too much? Should we differentiate between reliable and unreliable foreign suppliers?
- In what cases is it in our national interest to enlarge our direct aid to the developing countries so that they are able to buy the oil, food and fertilizer they need?
- How would a program of U. S. domestic energy self-sufficiency affect our trading partners?
- Will the inflow of producing nations' so-called "petrodollars" (i.e. foreign exchange earned from the sale of oil) be a stabilizing or destabilizing factor in the economies of oil-consuming nations?
- What are the costs to the domestic economy of trying to reduce U. S. dependence on foreign oil during a period of severe inflation and recession? Do the costs outweigh the foreign policy benefits?
- Would development of high-cost domestic energy sources require protection from foreign imports in the form of quotas, tariffs or subsidies to industry? Will U. S. consumers have to pay higher-than-necessary prices for oil produced domestically?

B. Energy and the environment

Focus of Discussion

Energy use poses an inevitable energy-environment conflict. Consider these major environmental issues: air pollution, demand for water, nuclear power risks and land use.

- Do you think we shall have to lower standards of environmental protection to meet our energy needs? If forced to

choose, would you favor lowering standards or decreasing energy consumption?

- What kinds of environmental problems are posed by the development of oil shale and coal in the West? Offshore oil and gas on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts? Nuclear power?
- What environmental risks do we as a society feel we can live with?
- How can we agree on the point up to which we are willing to trade environmental quality for additional or lower-cost energy?
- Where should nuclear power plants be sited?
- Is it equitable to "export" our pollution to other countries (i.e. import oil already refined to avoid building domestic refineries)? Is it fair for one region of the United States to block development of local energy sources while relying on others to fill its energy needs?
- What energy sources, growth policies and environmental protection strategies are likely to be most effective in avoiding unacceptable risks?
- To what extent should today's population husband its natural resources in the interests of tomorrow, which has no say in the decisions?

C. The price of energy

Focus of Discussion

- Patterns of energy consumption among different income groups and the effect of higher prices on consumers—small and large, rich, middle income and poor.
- Utility rate structure, including the pros and cons of peak load pricing.
- Does society have an obligation to protect those who have been hurt by shortages and price increases? to what extent? if yes, by what mechanism?

D. Adequate supply—the role of industry and government

Focus of Discussion

- How do we strike a balance between the roles of market forces and of government in assuring an adequate supply of energy? In encouraging energy conservation?
- Should energy industry tax benefits be eliminated or modified, or are they essential to increase output?
- What about price controls on natural gas? Have they in effect produced a shortage, by stimulating demand while reducing the incentive to look for new supplies?
- What should be the thrust of the research and development program of the federal government?
- Examine government policies on the sale and lease of publicly owned energy resources—coal, oil and gas lands, etc.—and whether they are appropriate today.

E. Future energy supply—how long will solutions take?

Focus of Discussion

Examine briefly the outlook for expanding energy supplies and developing new sources in the short term (next two to four years), medium term (through 1985) and long term.

III. Energy Alternatives

To our minds the most fundamental choice is a sense of direction about growth in energy consumption.

Exploring Energy Choices

Focus of Discussion

Energy alternatives described in the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project's (EPP) *A Time To Choose* and *Project Independence Blueprint* (PIB). Visual aids could be effectively used in this section.

1. In *Continuation of Past Energy Growth Rate* (PIB's Base Case and EPP's Historical Growth Scenario), what actions and policies are required if energy consumption continues to grow as rapidly as in the last decade? Is this a feasible or desirable choice? Where would the energy supplies come from to fuel this alternative?
2. In *Energy Conservation Approach* (EPP's Technical Fix Scenario and PIB's Conserving and Managing Demand Strategy), what is the projected energy growth rate per year for these alternatives? What kinds of flexibility does this approach offer in terms of energy supply? Can energy growth be reduced while economic activity continues to grow at historical rates?
3. How does the Committee for Economic Development's (CED) program compare to the EPP/PIB (annual energy growth rate, role of energy conservation, oil import levels etc.)? Compare the conclusions and recommendations of the EPP study and the CED study.

IV. National Energy Policy—What Is Your View?

The United States faces an extensive adjustment to living under circumstances in which energy is expensive and some forms are in short supply. The manner in which government, industry, academia, and the public cope with this adjustment will determine much of the shape of future society.

Energy: Use, Conservation and Supply,

American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1974

Focus of Discussion

This section should bring out individual views on the substance of a national energy policy.

- What are our short-term energy problems? balance of payments? high demand based on cheap prices? vulnerability to politically motivated oil cutoffs? impact of quadrupled price of oil on our domestic economy?
- If energy conservation is part of the solution—where? by whom? and how?
- What are our long-term energy problems: depletion of finite resources, especially oil and natural gas? environmental degradation? others?
- What are the long-term solutions? Developing additional sources of energy, including new sources? reducing energy consumption further by developing energy-saving technologies? making a basic change in our attitudes and lifestyles?

Planning a conference or workshop on energy conservation

If your organization or sponsoring group decides to hold a conference on energy conservation, how do you proceed? The League of Women Voters Education Fund publication

How to Plan an Environmental Conference provides detailed information on how to initiate, plan and hold a conference. Many of these suggestions and sample formats are applicable to any workshop or general community program. This handbook (Publication No. 695) is available free on request from the League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Brief Checklist for Conference Committee

- ✓ Plan your program carefully to fit the available time. Allow ample opportunity for questions.
- ✓ Choose a convenient location for your conference.
- ✓ Invite speakers well in advance. When issuing your invitation, outline the purpose, include content of an agenda and specify allotted speaking time.
- ✓ Advance publicity is essential for a good turnout. Arrange for articles on energy conservation as well as announcements of your conference in your local papers, radio and TV stations and your organization(s)' bulletins.
- ✓ Displays and publications on energy conservation will add to the effectiveness of your conference.

A. Day-long Conference on Energy Conservation

Title: The Why and How of Energy Conservation for Citizens

Content:

The charge: why energy conservation is necessary

The possibilities for energy conservation by individuals, corporations, communities, governments

- in space heating and cooling
- in industrial and commercial management
- in transportation
- in construction
- in recycling (reuse, reduction of waste at source, incineration)
- in agriculture

The steps that can be taken by individuals, communities, governments, industry. A panel discussion (The above program can be adapted to your organization's particular interests and available time. If your committee has decided to hold a two-hour program on energy conservation, you will probably want to concentrate on one aspect of energy conservation.)

B. Suggested Format for a Two-hour Program

Title: Why Energy Conservation is Important and Necessary

Content:

Energy Conservation in our Homes and Offices

A panel discussion, including some of the following:

- architect, builder or engineer
- gas or electric utility representative
- city/county building inspector
- individual citizen
- banker or savings & loan association executive

Question Period

Opportunities for citizen action — reaching out in the community

This *community guide* has emphasized the importance of choosing a national energy policy direction and the importance of energy conservation in balancing our energy budget. In forming policy and saving energy the informed citizen is essential, particularly in these times of skepticism and conflicting information. Once you are familiar with the subject, keep current by reading your newspaper and periodicals and by following closely what is happening both in Congress and in the Administration. Make your voice heard by writing your representatives and senators, speaking before your local city or county council and communicating with your state leaders. Make appointments for interviews with your congressmen and legislators, when they are home, to explain your interests and viewpoint.

When your organization has reached some conclusions after its study, develop a plan to inform and interest others. The ways are countless. Here is a sampling.

Use your libraries. Ask your librarian to set up a display of current books and materials on energy and energy conservation. Better still, present your local library with a selection of books, periodicals and pamphlets which you have found particularly good.

Get energy conservation and energy education into the classroom. Possibilities:

The Bolton Institute, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006, has designed a program to interest elementary and secondary school students in energy-saving activities at home and in the community. This energy education program was tested in a number of schools in the six New England states. Contact the Bolton Institute if you are interested in developing a similar project in your state or community.

The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation has produced two filmstrips and a teacher's guide on "The Energy Crisis: What We Can Do," Grade level: elementary through secondary. Filmstrip and record \$18.50; Stock No. 246-25692. Filmstrip and cassette \$20.50; Stock No. 246-25694. Postage and handling included. Order from AAHPER, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

The National Science Teacher's Association has developed comprehensive curriculum materials on energy, environment and energy conservation which will be published in three volumes in June 1975. Grade level: K-12. The Federal Energy Administration plans to distribute this material to key school administrators and teachers throughout the United States.

The National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, is a source of information on energy curriculum guides.

Work with the media. Try to interest your newspaper in doing a weekly column on energy-saving tips or in publishing your state energy profile or in doing a story on a local industry that has undertaken a program of energy conservation. Perhaps your radio or TV station would arrange a panel discussion on the national energy problem or on a specific energy problem of interest to your locality or state.

Enlist local industries in your energy conservation program. Find out what they are doing. Many already have instituted effective energy saving programs. Let them know that people understand how important a role industry has in conserving energy. Arrange a tour of a plant or your electric power company.

A joint business/government program aimed at conserving energy at the local level with which you might cooperate was launched in the fall of 1974 by the Home Improvement Time (HIT) organization with the support of the Federal Energy Administration. HIT is made up of representatives of seven trade associations, electric and gas utilities and national manufacturers. HIT's promotion for a fall 1975 conservation program is now underway, with FEA contacting governors and mayors while HIT is informing local newspapers, utilities and businessmen. For additional information and materials, contact James A. Stewart, Sr., Program Administrator, HIT — Energy Management Is a Family Affair, P.O. Box 102, Carnegie, Pennsylvania 15706.

Speak before the city council or county board and urge them to adopt an energy saving program. For examples of what other cities, counties and states have done and to obtain publications designed for city and county or state use, write to the following organizations. All have energy projects.

Council of State Governments	(606) 252-2291
Iron Works Pike	Lexington, Kentucky 40505
The National Association of Counties	(202) 785-9577
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.	Washington, D. C. 20006
National Governors' Conference	(202) 785-8840
1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W.	Washington, D. C. 20036
The National League of Cities	
and U. S. Conference of Mayors	(202) 293-7800
1620 Eye Street, N.W.	Washington, D. C. 20036

Work with other organizations, such as environmental and consumer groups, labor unions and the chamber of commerce, who share your interest in energy and energy conservation. Get together with them to organize a public meeting or a community workshop, persuade the newspaper to publish regularly a question and answer column on energy or an editorial on a hot energy issue. Contact the local chapter of the American Association for University Women, whose program topic for 1975-77 is "Economic Facts of Life: Living With Less." Or you may want to get in touch with two citizen energy action groups recently formed. They are:

Citizens Action Committee, P.O. Box 19188, Washington, D. C. 20036, (202) 456-6466. Chairpersons have been named in the 40 largest U. S. cities to mobilize community support of energy conservation projects.

Citizens for a Strong Energy Program, 1 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10004. A group of over 100 prominent civic, business leaders representing a broad spectrum of American society organized to support a tough, comprehensive energy program.

Outline for a State Profile of Energy

- 1) What kind of energy does _____ use?
(indicate percentage of total energy use)
Oil
Natural Gas
Coal
Hydro power
Nuclear
- 2) Where does _____ energy come from?
- 3) How does _____ use its energy?
(indicate percentages)
Industrial
Commercial
Transportation
Residential
- 4) What kind of energy does _____ supply to other areas?
- 5) What kind of energy organization structure does _____ have?

Arrange a Conference On a State Energy Issue

The League of Women Voters of Illinois organized this program in March 1975.

Coal and the Illinois environment

9:30-10:00 a.m. Registration

A film on coal production in Southern Illinois will be shown and coal displays will be available for viewing.

10:00-10:30 a.m. "Illinois Coal: Quantity and Quality." Dr. M. E. Hopkins, Geologist and Head, Coal Section, Illinois State Geological Survey, Urbana

10:30-11:00 a.m. "Coal and the Illinois Economy." Joseph Pisciotte, director, Department of Business and Economic Development, State of Illinois

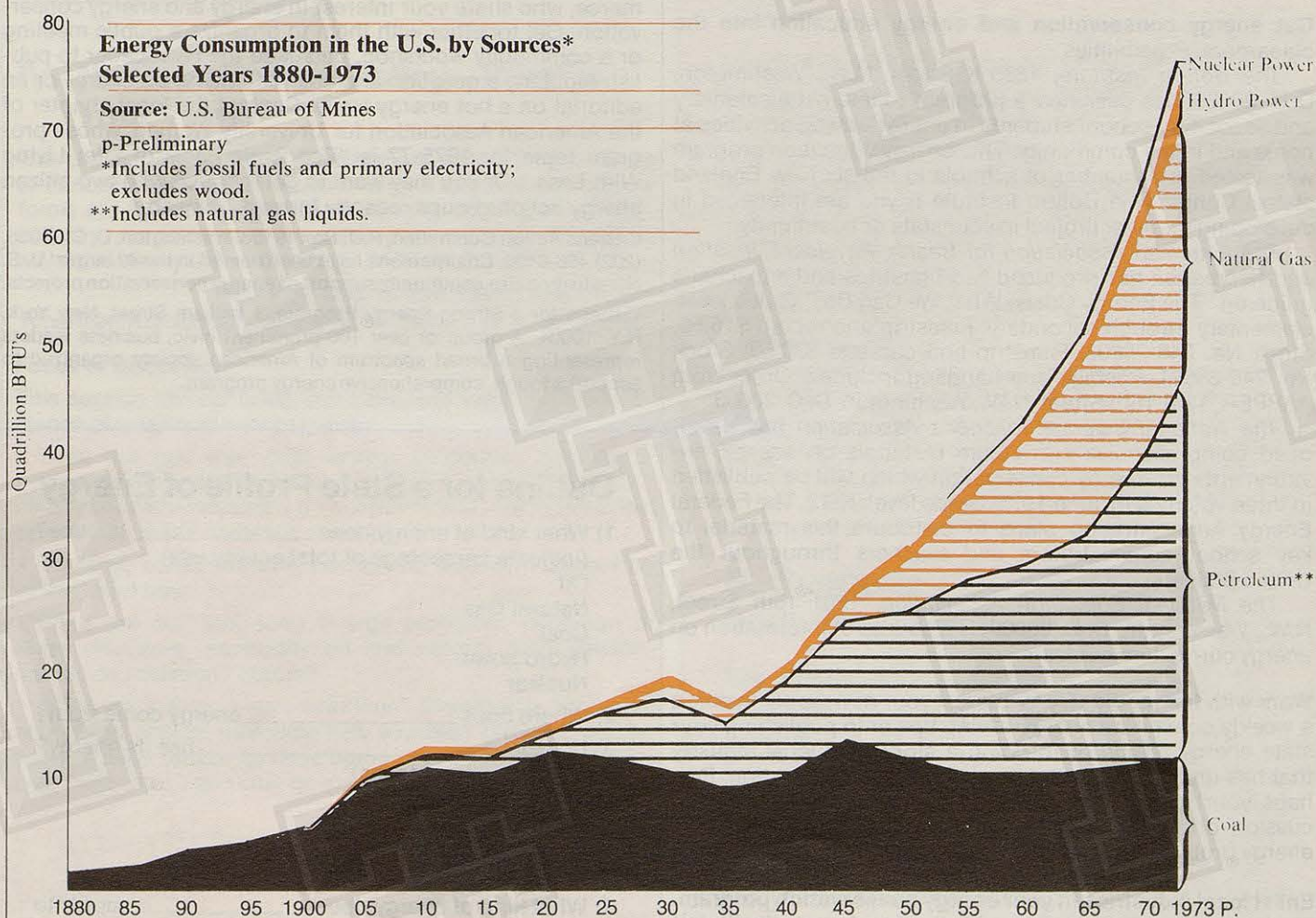
11:00-11:45 a.m. "Restoration of Strip-Mined Lands—Can It Be Done?" Dr. James A. Nowlan, assistant professor, Knox College and public affairs consultant

12:00-12:45 p.m. Lunch

12:45- 1:30 p.m. "Federal Regulation of Coal." Louise C. Dunlap, Coordinator, COALition Against Strip Mining, Environmental Policy Center, Washington, D. C.

1:45- 3:15 p.m. "Alternative Technologies for the Use of Illinois Coals." A Panel Discussion

Coal Gasification—Jack R. Lofstrom
Institute of Gas Technology; SO₂ Stack Emission Control—John Hoglund, Staff Engineer, Division of Air and Hazardous Materials, EPA, Region V; Fluidized Bed Combustion—Dr. John Gabor, Chemical Engineer, Argonne National Laboratory



Sources and resources

Books and reports

Abelson, Philip H., ed. *Energy: Use, Conservation and Supply*. American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005. 1974. \$4.95 (paper).

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1150 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, has published the following reports under its National Energy Project:

U. S. Energy Policy: A Primer. National Energy Study 1. 1974. \$3.00 (paper).

Natural Gas Regulation. National Energy Study 2. 1974. \$3.00 (paper).

Energy Self-Sufficiency: An Economic Evaluation. National Energy Study 3. 1974. \$3.00 (paper).

The Energy Crisis. 1974. \$2.00 (paper).

Dialogue on World Oil: Proceedings of a Conference on World Oil. 1974. \$3.00 (paper).

Clark, Wilson. *Energy for Survival—The Alternative to Extinction*. 1974. \$12.50. Anchor Press/Doubleday, New York, N.Y.

Committee for Economic Development. *Achieving Energy Independence*. 1974. \$2.00 (paper). Order from CED, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Connery, Robert H. and Gilmour, Robert S. *The National Energy Problem*. 1974. Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, 2852 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025.

Diamond, Robert A., ed. *Energy Crisis in America*. 1973. \$4.50 (paper). Congressional Quarterly. Also, *Continuing Energy Crisis in America*, January 1975. \$4.95 (paper). Order from Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project. *A Time to Choose: America's Energy Future*. 1974. \$4.95 (paper). Ballinger Publishing Company, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project. *Exploring Energy Choices*. 1974. \$.75 (paper). Order from Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 1919, New York, N.Y. 10001.

Freeman, S. David. *Energy: The New Era*. 1974. \$2.45 (paper). Vintage Books, Random House.

Fritsch, Albert J. *The Contrasmers: A Citizen's Guide to Resource Conservation*. 1974. \$7.95 (cloth). Praeger Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Goodwin, Irwin, ed. *Energy and the Environment: A Collision of Crises*. 1974. \$14.95. Publishing Sciences Group, Inc., 411 Massachusetts Ave., Acton, Massachusetts 01720.

Hammond, Allen L., Metz, William and Maugh, Thomas H. II. *Energy and the Future*. 1973. \$4.95 (paper). American Association for the Advancement of Science.

National Academy of Sciences. *Mineral Resources and the Environment*. 1975. \$4.95 (paper). Order from Printing and Publishing Office, NAS, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20418.

Rocks, Lawrence and Runyon, Richard P. *The Energy Crisis*. 1972. \$5.95. Crown Publishers, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Schmalz, Anton B., ed. *Energy: Today's Choices, Tomorrow's Opportunities*. 1974. \$6.00 (paper). World Future Society, 4916 St. Elmo Ave. (Bethesda), Washington, D. C. 20014.

Schurr, Sam H., ed. *Energy, Economic Growth and Environment*. 1972. \$10.00. Johns Hopkins University Press.

Udall, Stewart, Conconi, Charles and Osterhout, David. *The Energy Balloon*. 1974. \$7.95 (cloth). McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Rehabilitation Potential of Western Coal Lands, by the National Academy of Sciences/National Academy of Engineering. 1974. \$8.50 (cloth); \$2.95 (paper).

Oil Spills and the Marine Environment, by Donald F. Boesch, Carl H. Hershner and Jerome Milgram. 1974. \$7.00 (cloth); \$2.50 (paper).

Energy Prices, 1960-1973, by Foster Associates. 1974. \$13.50 (cloth); \$2.95 (paper).

Energy Taxes and Subsidies, Gerard M. Brannon. 1974. \$8.50 (cloth); \$2.95 (paper).

Financing the Energy Industry, by Jerome E. Hass, Edward J. Mitchell and Bernell K. Stone. 1974. \$8.50 (cloth); \$2.95 (paper).

Potential Fuel Effectiveness in Industry, by Elias P. Gyftopoulos, Lazaros J. Lazaridis and Thomas F. Widmer. 1974. \$7.00 (cloth); \$2.50 (paper).

Perspective on Power, by Edward Berlin, Charles J. Cicchetti and William J. Gillen. 1974. \$8.50 (cloth); \$2.95 (paper).

Energy Consumption in Manufacturing, by the Conference Board. 1974. \$20.00 (cloth); \$9.95 (paper).

Energy and U. S. Foreign Policy, by Joseph A. Yager and Eleanor B. Steinberg et. al. of the Brookings Institution. 1975. \$15.00 (cloth); and \$6.95 (paper).

Energy Policy: Industry Perspectives, by John Gray. 1975. \$8.50 (cloth); \$2.95 (paper).

Studies in Electric Utilities Regulation, ed. by Charles J. Cicchetti and John Jurewitz. 1975. \$14.00 (cloth).

Studies in Energy Tax Policy, ed. by Gerard M. Brannon. 1975. \$15.00 (cloth).

Competition in the U. S. Energy Industry, by Thomas Duchesneau. 1975. \$17.50 (cloth); \$8.50 (paper).

New Energy Technologies for Buildings, by Richard Schoen, Alan Hirshberg, and Jerome Weingart. 1975.

Energy Research and Development, by J. Herbert Holloman et. al. and Michel Grenon. 1975.

The Energy Conservation Papers, ed. by Robert H. Williams. 1975.

The American Energy Consumer, by Dorothy K. Newman and Dawn Day Wachtel. 1975.

Energy and Agriculture in the Third World, by Arjun Makhijani in collaboration with Alan Poole. 1975.

Periodicals

Culhane, Charles. "Energy Related Job Losses Pose New Kind of Challenge." *National Journal Reports*. February 16, 1974.

"The Economic Consequences of the Energy Crisis." *Foreign Affairs*. April 1974.

"Energy." *Science*. April 19, 1974. Entire issue.

"Energy Alternatives." *Environmental Action*. February 2, 1974. \$10.00 for one-year subscription. Order from Environmental Action, Inc., Suite 731, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

"Energy and Lifestyle." *Science*. November 15, 1974.

"The Energy Crisis." *Today's Education*. January/February 1974.

"Energy Conservation and Economic Growth: Are They Incompatible?" *Conference Board Record*. February 1975. Order reprints (\$1.00) from Conference Board, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

"The Energy Disease." *Harper's*. February 1975.

"Energy for America's Third Century." *Mosaic*. Spring 1974. Entire issue. Published by National Science Foundation. One year subscription is \$4.50. Order from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

"Energy Policy in the U. S." *Scientific American*. January 1974.

"Finding a New Approach to Energetics—Fast." *Saturday Review/World*. December 14, 1974.

Johnson, William A. "Solving the Energy Problem: An Analysis of the Issues." *Conference Board Record*. April 1974.

"President Ford's Hard Choices on Energy." *Fortune*. January 1975.

"The Rasmussen Report." *Environmental Action*. October 12, 1974.

"Short-Circuiting the Cheap Power Fantasy." *Natural History*. October 1974.

Special reports of the

Ford Foundation energy policy project

Write to the Ballinger Publishing Company, 17 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 for all books in this series.

Nuclear Theft: Risks and Safeguards, by Mason Willrich and Theodore B. Taylor. 1974. \$13.50 (cloth); \$4.95 (paper).

"Solar and Geothermal Energy: New Competition for the Atoms." *Science*. November 29, 1974.

"A Teacher's Guide to the Energy Crisis." *Today's Education*. January/February 1975.

"Utilities: Weak Point in the Energy Future." *Business Week*. January 20, 1975.

Materials from corporations, organizations and unions

"AFL-CIO Executive Council Statements on Energy"; also "AFL-CIO Energy Policy Committee Background Report on The Energy Emergency," February 1975. Available from AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005. Free.

The Battelle Energy Program publishes "Energy Perspectives" each month. Available from Battelle Memorial Institute, 505 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201. Free.

Dupont publishes a quarterly magazine, *Context*. Available from Public Affairs Dept. D-8111, E. E. DuPont de Nemours & Company, 10007 Market St., Wilmington, Del. 19898. The issue No. 2/1974 Vol. 3 is entirely on energy. Free.

Exxon publishes a quarterly magazine *Exxon USA*. Available from Public Affairs Dept., Exxon Co. U.S.A., P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Texas 77001. Issue for First Quarter, 1974 has several energy articles. Free.

International Union, United Auto Workers. "A National Energy Program." February 1974. Order from Publications Department, International Union, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48214. Free.

The League of Women Voters Education Fund, 1730 M St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. *Energy 1-17*. Fact sheets issued periodically. Available for 15¢ per copy, 25/\$1.00. Kit of 17—\$1.00.

Mobil Oil Corporation, 150 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017 has published a pamphlet on National Energy Policy. Free.

The National Petroleum Council, an Industrial Advisory Council to the Department of the Interior, has published a number of energy reports. Write NPC, 1625 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006 for a list.

Shell Oil Company, Public Affairs, Room 1535, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Texas 77001 has issued a series of reports on energy topics. It also publishes *Ecolibrium*, a quarterly magazine. Free.

Government publications

Materials listed in this section can be ordered by writing to: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality. *Citizen Action Guide to Energy Conservation*. 1973. 62 pp. \$1.75 (paper). Stock No. 4000-00300.

Federal Energy Administration. *Project Independence: A Summary*. 1974. 65 pp. plus 50 pp. of appendices. \$2.00 (paper). Stock No. 4118-00028. Complete report—800 pp. \$8.35. Stock No. 4118-00029.

U. S. Congress. House Committee on Science and Astronautics. *Conservation and Efficient Use of Energy*. 1974. House Report No. 93-1634. \$2.50 (paper).

U. S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *A Reappraisal of U. S. Energy Policy*. 1974. Stock No. 5270-02243. \$.60 (paper).

Researched and written by Isabelle Weber for the Energy Task Force, Gwen C. Murphree, Chairman

Films, slide shows, audiotapes

Energy: A Dialogue. 1973. \$49.95. AAAS member price, prepaid: \$39.95. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dept. EM, 515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005. A series of six audiocassettes (12 half-hour segments) that explore various facets of the energy problem, ranging from energy economics to the prospects for fusion power.

Energy Conservation—in the Home, the Office, the Marketplace and on the Road. A four-part 50-minute slide show produced by Federal Energy Administration. Available on loan from Community Affairs, Office of Communications and Public Affairs, FEA, Old Post Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20461.

Energy—Critical Choices Ahead. A 16mm. color film available on loan free of charge in 27-minute edition (includes energy flow charts through year 2000) and 18-minute general edition (technical charts not included). Contact Office of Energy Programs, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230. Telephone: (202) 967-3040.

Energy-Saving Homes—For Profit and Comfort. This 30-minute slide show with taped narration was prepared by the U. S. League of Savings Associations. Contact your neighborhood savings and loan which can borrow a copy at no cost. Available directly from the U. S. League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601 for \$20.00 rental fee. Can be shown with standard 35 mm. projector with cassette tape recorder.

Fuel for Food. A 15-minute slide show or filmstrip which explains farmers' critical fuel needs. Set of slides and cassette can be purchased for \$25.00 from Photography Division, Office of Communication, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. Filmstrip available for \$11.50 from Photo Lab Inc., 3825 Georgia Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20011.

Saving Energy at Home. A 13-minute 16mm. color film which cleverly pinpoints major sources of energy waste around the house and gives tips on how to cut down on home energy consumption. Rental (1-3 days) \$17; Weekly rental—\$30. Purchase—\$180.00. Ramsgate Films, 704 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, CA 90401. (213) 394-8819.

When the Circuit Breaks. A new FEA 28-minute color film which explains the national energy problem, the need to develop domestic energy sources and investigates geothermal, solar and nuclear fusion as future energy sources. Prints may be borrowed free from Modern Talking Picture Service Inc., 2000 L Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Energy games and quizzes

Energy Quotient Index. 1975. A short energy conservation test published by Honeywell. Order from Inquiries (G2118), Honeywell Inc., Honeywell Plaza, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408. Free.

The Household Energy Game. 1974. A 20-page booklet designed to give you an idea of how much energy your household uses and how you can modify your energy budget to conserve energy and save money in the process. Order from The University of Wisconsin, Sea Grant College Program, 1800 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706. 10¢.

The Lifestyle Index tells how individuals can calculate their personal energy expenditures and compare them with the energy and materials consumed by the average citizen in other countries. Published in 1974, it can be ordered for \$1.50 (prepaid) from the Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1779 Church Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (A shorter version is published in Fritsch's *The Consumers*—see Sources and Resources.)

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