



## CONTENTS

### **INTRODUCTION . . . . . 1** (By the Editors)

Various aspects of the energy crisis explored in this book are examined with particular attention to current energy circumstances and future energy prospects.

### **THE ENERGY GAP . . . . . 7** (Introductory section from *Exploring Energy Choices, A Preliminary Report of the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project*)

The dimensions of crisis are described with analyses of domestic and commercial energy consumption rates. The facts and figures of U.S. energy use in transportation are explored. Oil realities of the 1970s and the reasons for the gap between supply and demand are covered.

### **THE U.S. ENERGY PROBLEM . . . . . 13** (Prepared for the Research Applied to National Needs [RANN] Program of the National Science Foundation)

#### **Volume I**

All aspects and modes of energy are studied and detailed cost analyses presented to aid energy decisions. Energy projections to the year 2040 are undertaken. Conclusion: "The nation needs to make cost-effective use of one of its most precious resources: innovative brainpower."

### **U.S. ENERGY STATUS AND OUTLOOK . . . . . 41** (Prepared for the Research Applied to National Needs [RANN] Program of the National Science Foundation)

U.S. energy consumption and supply are portrayed with particular attention to the impact of a rise in the cost of electricity: what it means in the future for the percentage of the GNP devoted to electrical energy to reach approximately 7.5% by the year 2040. Present and future energy forecast tables with source references.

### **PROJECT INDEPENDENCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY . . . . . 67** (Executive Summary Prepared by the Federal Energy Administration)

In this overview of the U.S. energy problem, assessment is given through 1985 in terms of current practices and policies. Energy options are discussed and compared with regard to supply, conservation, and management. Evaluation of alternate energy contributions through 1985. Attention to U.S. energy vulnerabilities. Reference tables document positions and predictions.

### **PROJECT INDEPENDENCE: An Historical Perspective . . . . . 109** (Final Task Force report prepared by the Federal Energy Administration)

Historical background information in conjunction with the U.S. energy independence goal. Historical perspectives both internationally and nationally regarding all significant energy sources, current and prospective. Focus on understanding governmental and public policies that created the energy situation of the 1970s. The historical reasons we are where we are.

### **HISTORY OF FEDERAL ENERGY ORGANIZATION . . . . . 149** (Analysis for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate)

A profile of energy use and development since the mid-nineteenth century to the present, with an account of growth from simplicity and limited needs to complexity and insatiable needs. Background on the U.S. government's involvement in energy developments and decisions. Detailed historical survey of governmental energy policies.

### **THE ENERGY OUTLOOK: Ways To Go . . . . . 165** (By Ronald K. Jurgen and Gordon D. Friedlander, from *IEEE Spectrum*, 11(3): March, 1974)

A hardheaded look at energy realities with emphasis on conservation and inspiration to achieve energy balance, efficiency, and expansion. The case is made for a Federal Department of Energy.

### **A RATIONAL ENERGY POLICY . . . . . 171** (Report by Coleman Raphael, President, Atlantic Research Corporation)

The energy crisis is not new. Ten factors are discussed as reasons for increasing public attention to a continuing problem of power shortages. Causes of crisis and energy alternatives are frankly analyzed. Seventeen conclusions are offered as bases for a rational energy policy in the U.S.

### **UNITED STATES ENERGY THROUGH THE YEAR 2000 . . . . . 187** (By Walter G. Dupree, Jr. and James A. West, Forecast from the U.S. Department of the Interior)

Energy forecasts are made to the end of the century. Useful tables are provided on various aspects of consumption in terms of energy types, areas of application, and economic impact. Energy options are reviewed on the basis of forecasts for the last quarter of the century.

### **THE ECONOMICS OF ENERGY: Alternative Strategies for Conserving a Dwindling Regional Resource . . . . . 225** (Tri-State Planning Commission: Connecticut, New Jersey, New York)

This regional emphasis on electrical and oil consumption, with use increasing faster than supply, examines conservation necessities and programs. Though regional in scope, the facts and strategies are clearly applicable to other regions. The pragmatic specifics of conservation are outlined.

### **WORLD ENERGY AND WORLD ECONOMY . . . . . 233** (Prepared for the Research Applied to National Needs [RANN] Program of the National Science Foundation) The U.S. Energy Problem, Volume II

International energy consumption and energy economics are covered on a country by country basis in a series of tables (per capita energy consumption, electrical energy as a percentage of Gross National Product, and related tables, based on 1968 worldwide figures).

**EPA'S POSITION ON THE ENERGY CRISIS . . . . 245**  
(Report by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

The EPA defends itself against accusations of helping cause the energy crisis. Here is a review of energy use data and the relationships between environmental issues and energy issues. How EPA regulations have affected energy problems and what the EPA is doing to reduce problems are covered. How energy facts of life may change U.S. lifestyles is discussed with attention to transportation, land use, and residential possibilities.

**IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE ENERGY CRISIS . . . . 249**  
(By T.W. Bendixen and G.L. Huffman for the Environmental Protection Agency)

Discussion of the effect on energy use and availability because of environmental considerations. The point is made that any energy use or restrictions attributable to environmental requirements have been relatively insignificant, with "the public's continually escalating demand for energy" probably the central reason for an energy crisis. Energy consumption tables and general background information lead to the conclusion that there is an energy cost for environmental quality, but that "it is relatively small" and is "well worth the price."

**ENERGY RESOURCES IN THE WORLD, U.S. AND CANADA: Coal, Oil, Natural Gas, Uranium, Fusion Energy, Hydrogen Energy; Energy Consumption and Projections for Future Requirements; Energy Problems; Specific Recommendations . . . . . 257**  
(By R.W. Sullivan, *et al.*, *A Brief Overview of the Energy Requirements of the Department of Defense*)

The thesis is presented that there is no overall shortage of energy through the end of the century, though significant trends in distribution, implementation, and types of energy must occur to make this prediction true. short-range (1970-1985) and long-range (1990 and beyond) prospects are examined for individual energy resources.

**ENERGY STATISTICS: A Supplement to the Summary of National Transportation Studies . . . . . 281**  
(Prepared for the U.S. Department of Transportation)

Statistics from numerous sources describe transport, production, processing, and consumption of energy. Section one includes figures on pipeline companies, tankers, and U.S. total crude oil transport by method. Section two covers oil and natural gas availability, while section three analyzes the energy demands of transportation. Seventy-four pages of tables range from pipeline mileage to energy reserves to consumption statistics.

**RESIDENTIAL ENERGY PERSPECTIVES . . . . 365**  
(Prepared for the Research Applied to National Needs [RANN] Program of the National Science Foundation)

The U.S. Energy Problem, Volume II

The vital importance of residential energy consumption in any energy program is assumed and the critical problem of waste is analyzed. Reducing waste and recovering energy are investigated on the basis of energy flow, incoming and outgoing. Diverse tables cover residential energy usage in terms of quantity, cost, individual appliances, as well as consumption patterns and trends. The mathematics of home energy use analysis are included.

**ENERGY RELATED MINERALS SUPPLY-DEMAND ANALYSIS: Aluminum, Chromium, Coal (Anthracite), Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Molybdenum, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids, Nickel, Petroleum (Crude), Platinum-Group Metals, Tin, Tungsten, Uranium, Vanadium, Zinc . . . . . 391**  
(Commodity Data Summaries-1974, Appendix 1 to Mining and Minerals Policy, Bureau of Mines)

Key minerals are analyzed in terms of U.S. production and use with salient statistics over a five-year period. Import sources, tariff considerations, depletion allowances, events, trends, and issues are included, as well as government programs. World production and reserve figures are provided. Succinct but comprehensive profiles of each mineral make up this fact-filled report.

**STATUS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES: Mining, Minerals, Metals, Mineral Reclamation . . . . . 421**  
(Charts and Graphs from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior)

How minerals serve the U.S. economy is graphically portrayed with diagrams and schematics. A breakdown of mineral values in the U.S. economy; U.S. steel, aluminum, and refined petroleum related to world production; U.S. imports/exports; major energy sources and consumption of energy by source; supplies and uses of petroleum, natural gas, coal, uranium (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>), iron, nonferrous metals, old scrap, plastics, major fertilizers, and major nonmetallic construction materials.

**THE RANN ENERGY PROGRAM . . . . . 439**  
(Energy reports for the Research Applied to National Needs [RANN] Symposium of the National Science Foundation)

These are authoritative background papers on energy systems, conservation, and various types of alternate energies receiving research emphasis. Current progress and future possibilities explored.

**SELECTED INFORMATION RESOURCES ON ENERGY . . . . . 483**  
(From the National Referral Center, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress)

Whom to contact and where (names, addresses, telephones) for specific information on all phases and aspects of energy. Both government and private sources are included.

**ENERGY CRISIS—AN OVERVIEW . . . . . 489**  
(Reading list on energy from The Library of Congress)

Texts, bibliographies, conference proceedings, government publications, journal classifications for energy subjects, representative journal articles, energy index guides for Government Reports, selected technical reports, motion pictures, and a list of additional sources. A helpful guide.

**ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES: A Bibliography . . . . . 495**  
(By Anatole Scaun, Science Reference Librarian, City College, The City University of New York, prepared for the Department of Geography, Columbia University, New York)

This bibliography, one of the most comprehensive available, is divided into nine categories, and is the outgrowth of studies on world energy at Columbia University. In his preface, the Chairman of Geography at Columbia writes, "We hope that this bibliography will provide some useful guidelines to the fundamental quest for solutions to the worldwide energy problems."

