Van Ness, Peter, et al. “Lessons of Fukushima: Nine Reasons Why.” *Learning from Fukushima: Nuclear Power in East Asia*, edited by PETER VAN NESS and MEL GURTOV, ANU Press, 2017, pp. 349–60. *JSTOR*, http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1ws7wjm.20. Accessed 9 Jun. 2022.

This paper argues why nuclear power is a bad choice for any country which does not have nuclear weapons based on the author and specialists from different countries’ research. It is an expository article that employs research methods such as literature review and process tracing. This paper discussed the shortcoming of nuclear power plants from different aspects, like the costs of building a power plant, the professionalism of operators, waste disposal problems, and most importantly, the liability in the event of accidents. To make his research serious, the author breaks down the problems when accidents happened into two sectors: the procedures under crisis circumstances and the liability after the accident. The responsibility of the administrator who takes charge of the power plant is easy to be neglected in most discussions. To emphasize this point, the author takes the example of the Price-Anderson Nuclear Industries Indemnity Act, which was first passed in 1957 and worked effectively in the case of the Three Mile Island accident in 1979, to argue that it is necessary to provide compensation to claimants in the event of a nuclear accident. Also, the author mentions the relationship between nuclear power generation and nuclear weapons with the example of Japan in the 1960s, indicating the happening of Fukushima disaster has a direct link with the fact that Japan has been labelled as a de facto nuclear state for a long time.

Lyman, Edwin. “Nuclear Power Sustainability.” *“Advanced” Isn’t Always Better: Assessing the Safety, Security, and Environmental Impacts of Non-Light-Water Nuclear Reactors*, Union of Concerned Scientists, 2021, pp. 32–42. *JSTOR*, [http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep32883.8. Accessed 7 Jun. 2022](http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep32883.8.%20Accessed%207%20Jun.%202022).

This paper discusses two goals that are essential to the sustainability of nuclear power and the issues of uranium utilization and waste reduction. The author emphasizes that the increase in uranium efficiency and the reduction of the waste disposal burden are necessary to reach the goal of sustainability using nuclear power. In this paper, he argues that reaching a theoretically achievable, sustainable nuclear power system will require practice and experiments. To support his ideas about waste reduction, the author refers to the United States, describing how the US government treated nuclear waste during the 2000s and discussing what level of waste reduction is really possible. In this paper, the discussion about waste generation, reduction possibilities and reduction methods make a clear logical link about how we should deal with a group of complex problems in running nuclear power plants. Lyman concludes that existing and proposed power plants are not currently able to achieve both sustainability and efficiency in reducing waste. The author refers to the study by Electric Power Research Institute and Electricity de France in 2009 and the report by the National Academy of Sciences in 1996 to support his ideas.