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 17 Jun. 2022.

Based on research from different countries, this paper conveys the authors’ opinion that it is not a wise choice for a country without nuclear weapons to have nuclear power plants. This paper discusses the shortcomings of nuclear power plants from different aspects, like the cost of building a power plant, the professionalism of operators, waste disposal problems, and most importantly, liability in the event of accidents. The author treats this problem very seriously, breaking down the types of accidents into two sectors: the procedures under crisis circumstances and the liability after the accident. Most discussions ignore the responsibility of the administrator who takes charge of the power plant. 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, arguing 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 Fukushima disaster has a direct link with Japan’s long-time status as a “de facto nuclear state” (p.355). This chapter is an argumentative article that employs research methods such as literature review and process tracing.

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.](http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep32883.8.%20Accessed%207%20Jun.%202022) Accessed 7 Jun. 2022.

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, Lyman argues that reaching a theoretically achievable, sustainable nuclear power system will require practice and experimentation. 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, using a literature review and process tracing to support this expository article.