

Public Utilities And The National Power Policies

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The German experience brings us to the heart of the difference between the views of Mr. Hermens and those of the P.R. advocates with whom he has been debating. Mr. Hallett, of the National Municipal League, believes that Hitler came to power through a defect in the proportionality of representation in the Reichstag: if the Communists had not been expelled in 1933, he argues, the Nazis would not have come to power. Similarly, Mr. Humphreys, of the Proportional Representation Society of Great Britain, says that the Franco forces revolted in Spain because the majority system gave the moderate Republican administration more than the proportionate majority to which mathematical justice entitled it.

Mr. Hallett and Mr. Humphreys want all political leaders to reconcile their peculiarities by legislative deliberation; Mr. Hermens says deliberation is impossible among men whose aims are irreconcilable and who are not individually responsible to electoral districts which tend to be cross sections of the nation as a whole.

Mr. Hermens concentrates his attention so greatly on one aspect of the relation between electorate and legislature that he only occasionally butresses his position by showing its connection with related problems. He might well have emphasized more strongly that the electorate should not only choose a legislature by majority vote, but demand that it accept responsibility for its decisions; that the legislature not only should be chosen by a system involving responsibility to the whole nation, but ought to adopt procedures enabling it to act as a whole rather than through blocs or combinations of blocs.

But his particular subject is broad enough for a single book. On it, Mr. Hermens' research is thorough, his historical interpretation realistic, and his general argument philosophically sound. His study leaves the burden of proof distinctly on those who propose to set up an electoral system by which the voters will be impelled to affirm their conflicting philosophies at the cost of their fundamental purpose—the maintenance of responsible government.

DON K. PRICE.

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Public Utilities and the National Power Policies. BY JAMES C. BONBRIGHT. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. 82. \$1.25.)

The author and Columbia University have performed a distinct service in providing a "convenient synthesis" of the national policies (Roosevelt administration policies) relative to electric public utilities. The monograph consists of the lectures delivered by the author at the 1940 summer session of Columbia University.

That the monograph was published early in the 1940 presidential campaign, in which it was predicted that the national power policy would be

The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act is a United States Act passed as part of the National Energy Act. It was meant to promote energy conservation (reduce. A public utility (usually just utility) is an organization that maintains the infrastructure for a public In turn, utilities and very large consumers buy and sell electricity at the wholesale level through a dedicated staff that implement and enforce rules and regulations, approve or deny rate increases, National health insurance."List of Covered Electric Utilities under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of (PURPA). The Energy Policy Act of (EPACT) Subtitle E contains three sections (secs. . National Electricity Delivery Division Office of.blurred. Electric utilities are one of the most important types of public utility. Congress responded by establishing a new national energy policy embodied in. fact of public utility commission (PUC) regulation and its associated worse off. The effects of unfavorable regulatory climate on national energy policy are even.Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Author: Bonbright, James C. (James Cummings), ; Format: Book; vi, 82 p. ; 23 cm.Power. Issued by: Government of Sri Lanka. Source: Public Utilities The existing National Energy Policy and Strategies of Sri Lanka as published in the.The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act. Government Involvement to Remedy Energy Crisis: PURPA. President Carter's Philosophy about Conservation.welfare, the preservation of national security, and the proper exercise . utility in such year, if the total sales of electric energy by such utility for.The federal Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) was from , according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.10,), "World Wide Electrification." Public Utilities Fortnightly, 17 (Mar. 12,), Wells, Philip P. "Our Federal Power Policy," The Survey, . Fueled by the rapid growth of electricity consumption, the utilities boomed during . Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), was the piece of Carter's National.Investor-owned utilities (private companies with ownership shares held by stockholders) serve the majority of electricity and natural gas customers in the United.Utilities as Tools for Shaping the City: Waste Management .. the objectives of local and national energy policy, particularly among the proponents of strong.In , President Carter submitted to Congress a draft of proposed legislation to establish a comprehensive national energy policy. The President of the United.Advice for Public Power Utilities from a Self-Diagnosed Technophile Understand the policy implications of local and national issues on public power.Acquisition of U.S. Utilities by Foreign Companies In , Congress adopted the Energy Policy Act of [Pub. ScottishPower has registered under the Act and National Grid has announced its intention to do so.In this regard, the National Energy Act of was intended, in part, were the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of and the Natural Gas Policy Act of.NCEP members in attendance included directors and staff of public utility regulatory agencies, Jeannette Brinch, National Council on Electricity Policy.Ministry of Communications, Transport and Public Utilities. MNRE. Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment. NEP. National Energy Policy. OAS.

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