$E=MC^2$

Mr. M. A. Alvarado II's letter "The Radar Detector" in the May 80 issue requires further comment. If the wavefront simply arrives at the detector earlier or later, depending on the closing velocity of the source, what keeps changing the wavelength after the wavefront arrives?

If scientists are in hot debate about the

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possibility of electromagnetic energy moving at a speed greater than light why don't they ask about electric and magnetic fields separately? After all it is very easy to divert a magnetic field alternately between a longer and a shorter magnetic path. Then if $E=mc^2$ and c varies we can get energy by changing c instead of m with fission or fusion. Since c is a squared term, that method would be far more efficient than fission or fusion and there would be no detrimental radiation.

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