

"Make no small plans. They hold no magic for the souls of men." Schlesinger continued, "And another British Prime Minister, also of the 1930s, once said that 'the trouble with democracies is that they will not recognize the truth of a situation until they are right up against it.'" (Schlesinger was quoting Neville Chamberlain, who is most famous for his "policy of appeasement" toward Hitler.)

Other members of the Committee joined Schmitt in taking issue with every aspect of the energy plan: the stand-by gas tax; the impossibility of coal conversion given strict environmental standards and the exorbitant costs of capital formation; the emphasis on conservation rather than incentives for oil and natural gas production. Queried repeatedly on the Administration's failure to invest in fusion power, Schlesinger replied, "We're giving it \$600 million a year. We won't have it for 40 or 50 years. (Fusion researchers project a 1980s timetable — ed) At \$600 million a year, that's a substantial investment."

The same day, the Congressional Record was filled with anti-Carter attacks by U.S. Representatives. Illinois Reps. Derwinski (D) and Crane (R) both charged that the Administration's estimates of dwindling natural gas supplies are false, noting ERDA assessments of a 1,001 years' supply of natural gas waiting to be tapped. Rep. William Whitehurst (R-Va) inserted projections of a 500-year supply of oil prepared by the Superior Oil Company, while Rep. Olin Teague (D-Tex) described Carter's nuclear non-proliferation policy as a study in "how not to end nuclear proliferation."

Rep. Steve Syms (R-Id) compared the irrational fears which Carter has raised about the development of nuclear power to the benighted prejudices of the Middle Ages, when men maintained the world was flat even after Columbus proved it round by the discovery of America. If the nation follows Carter's course, Syms con-

tinued, the U.S. will plunge into a "Dark Ages" like that which overtook medieval Europe as a result of such superstitions. Failure to develop nuclear power will spell the end of civilization, he warned.

A Naked Imperial Presidency?

"Carter's Energy Program A Flop" the Los Angeles *Herald Examiner* concluded yesterday. Reaction to the plan "resembles an elaborate modern version of the minuet, with great courtly and formal gestures," the Op-Ed said, but "in reality the emperor is still stark, shivering naked." From the industrial heartland, a column in yesterday's *Chicago Tribune* commented, "It might be a good idea if Jimmy Carter read the *Federalist Papers*." Instead of conducting a "Nixon imperial presidency," Carter might learn that "you accomplish change in this country not by public opinion polls but by getting legislation through Congress." The newspaper added suggestively, "We are in for four more hard years. The American people don't deserve it."

CORRECTION

In the *Executive Intelligence Review* No. 18, of May 3, 1977, the Allegheny Electric Cooperative and the Pennsylvania Rural Electric Association were erroneously included among the sponsors of conference on Energy and Technological Development held in Pittsburgh, Pa. who declared the meeting an "extraordinary success." By the day of the conference, in fact, the only sponsors were the initiating organizations, the Fusion Energy Foundation and the Three Rivers Coalition for Science and Industry. The other two groups were not present at the event, which took place on April 28.

White House Worried By Fusion Foundation Lawsuit

The Carter Administration indicted itself before a court of law in Pittsburgh, Pa. May 4, during a hearing on a civil suit brought by the Fusion Energy Foundation against presidential energy advisor James Schlesinger and the FBI. The suit charges harassment and sabotage of an April 29 conference on Energy and Technological Development in Pittsburgh which the FEF cosponsored with several other organizations. Attempting to use the court to cover up its illegal activities against the FEF and its supporters, the government compounded its problems by refusing to agree to a consent order to prevent harassment against the organization.

Federal Judge William Knox was amazed at the U.S. Attorney's refusal to cooperate, since the consent order would include no statement or implication of FBI wrongdoing. "What has the Bureau got to worry about?" Knox asked.

The FEF is presently seeking an injunction against

White House-FBI harassment of upcoming energy conferences in New York and Chicago, as well as substantial monetary damages. On April 29 Judge Knox granted the FEF a temporary restraining order barring further FBI activities against the Pittsburgh conference.

"I'm not sure the government appreciates the full importance of this case," the judge told U.S. Attorney Barr at the May 4 hearing.

FBI Argues Its Rights

Barr argued that the FBI has every right to investigate the FEF given what he called its "personnel overlap" with the U.S. Labor Party and the National Caucus of Labor Committees — two groups already under Bureau investigation. The Labor Party was acting through the FEF, Barr maintained, to "harass" the FBI with this legal action. Judge Knox incredulously asked how Barr could maintain on the one hand that the FBI is an "inno-

cent victim fallen prey to harassment by the FEF and U.S. Labor Party, and on the other hand that those same two organizations were the target of FBI investigation.

After Judge Knox listened to a repetitive government cross-examination of FEF director Dr. Morris Levitt on the connections between the three organizations, he commented, "It seems that the FBI is so eager to investigate the FEF that it has taken advantage of courtroom proceedings to pursue its investigation. After a day of hearings dominated by government-initiated back-and-forth, Judge Knox had to delineate rules of evidence from the bench to allow FEF witnesses to present their case.

In several hours of testimony, Dr. Levitt established the scientific credibility of the FEF, discussing its publications, conferences, and tours by energy experts. Levitt then described the contents of the FBI's 1976 operation against the FEF's first major conference and its supporters. The documents released through the Freedom of Information Act, Dr. Levitt said, showed that, for example, the FBI contacted a member of Commonwealth Edison in Chicago who later did not attend the conference after he had spoken to the FBI. The FBI also sabotaged for a full year the publication of the FEF-sponsored International Journal on Fusion Energy by disseminating slanders on the Foundation.

Next, Pittsburgh FEF coordinator Scott Brody testi-

fied about his personal knowledge of the "daisy chain"-like dropout rate of confirmed conference participants who cancelled their commitments immediately before the conference was to begin. Eleven out of 14 participants finally dropped out of the conference, and since that time, Mr. Brody said, he had been unable to communicate with these individuals.

Following the Levitt-Brody testimony, U.S. Attorney Barr moved to quash the FEF subpoena of Pittsburgh FBI agent Bill Martin, the local coordinator of the operation against the FEF acting on orders from Schlesinger and FBI headquarters in Washington.

Nevertheless it appears likely that Martin will be called to testify. Judge Knox informed Barr of the questions the FEF, and the court, will pose for Martin. They include Martin's personal knowledge of and activities around the FEF and the Pittsburgh conference, Martin's personal knowledge of other agents' activities around the Pittsburgh conference, and his personal knowledge of orders received from Washington on such activities.

After hearing the government's argument for dismissal, Judge Knox ruled further hearings and decisions on all motions for May 17. Until that time, the judge instructed, the government must "keep on its toes," implying that further FBI harassment of upcoming FEF events will do serious damages to the government's case.

Schlesinger Plan Disliked By Americans, Says Italian Pro-Gov't Paper

The following article by Ugo Gaudenzi appeared May 1 in the evening newspaper of the industrialists' Il Fiorino, which is widely regarded as expressing the views of the Andreotti government. The article refers to memorial resolutions for the development of nuclear fission power, but it is actually fusion which is meant, with the exception of Pennsylvania's resolution which calls for the development of the fast breeder and fusion.

The tug-of-war between the Carter Administration and the vast area of American public opinion continues to be strongly critical with respect to the Schlesinger energy policy. An opinion poll carried out by the *New York Times* and CBS-TV network has ascertained Carter's popularity has dropped eight points in the first 100 days of his Administration. When inaugurated the poll showed 72 percent favorable response; today it is at 64.

Besides this, yesterday at Pittsburgh a well-attended first conference on the energy alternative, promoted by the Fusion Energy Foundation, took place despite hard pressures to sabotage the event. Pittsburgh, the capital of Pennsylvania steel, therefore became the dynamo of opposition to the Carter program of containment of nuclear development.

Already on April 26 the Pennsylvania House of

Representatives, on the basis of a proposal by the Democratic Rep. Ivan Itkin, voted on a favorable resolution for the development of nuclear fission power. To date there are five states in the USA who have expressed their disapproval of the Schlesinger plan — which is already contested in Europe at the European Economic Community level by professionals — technicians and scientists of the nuclear sector. Among these, Pennsylvania and Illinois have requested the Congress to ratify an alternative energy policy which hypothesizes the development of energy through a system of nuclear fission — a method which was condemned by Carter on April 20.

The Pittsburgh conference, which was attended by independent American organizations, besides pointing to the development of the present systems of nuclear reactions as the only way to expansion of the energy capacity, denounced the counteroffensive launched in the past few days by the supporters of the Schlesinger plan in order to block technical and political criticisms of the government program.

In particular, James Schlesinger called for a series of "mini-seminars" organized by ecologist Barry Commoner and Weinstein, a member of his staff, linked to the American Jewish Committee and engaged directly by