

Carter to organize the public in favor of the conservation program which has been proposed by the White House.

"Electrical energy generated by atoms is for the U.S. and for the world one of the major energy resources and above all if one takes into account the oil problem and the necessity to preserve to the utmost the currently existing supplies," affirmed a Sunday morning editorial in the Hearst-chain paper of Los Angeles and Seattle. William R. Hearst concluded, "Then why do we abandon an experimental road?"

Tough anti-Carter criticisms for his program have even come from William Simon who spoke of the Schlesinger plan as a catastrophe for the American people. This statement was made last week the day before the first public attack on the electoral reform project being put forward by Jimmy Carter. The attack came from ex-president Gerald Ford.

On April 27 the *Detroit News* violently lashed out at Ralph Nader and the Washington Administration, denouncing the coercive methods proposed by the President to limit energy consumption: "Germans, Japanese, Russians, everyone is proceeding rapidly in the development of nuclear capacity to make up for the lack of oil resources."

With the success of the Pittsburgh conference by the promoters of a system of nuclear fission, there is a harsh battle shaping up between the American government and the broad opposition to halting of energy projects. Democratic, Republican, USLP, scientific foundations, industrialists and parts of American public opinion already openly condemn the energy policy of President Carter. The Schlesinger plan is therefore the first real roadblock for the new American president.

The construction of nuclear plants is in fact an imperative obligation for the general increase of energy consumption necessary for the economies of the major industrialized countries, in particular for those countries lacking in raw materials and petroleum resources of their own — such as Italy, Germany, France and Japan. The development of thermonuclear fission power is crucial above all to prepare the way to the development of fusion power, the famous *JET* (Joint European Torus) project carried out by the EEC which represents at the same time the major potential for energy resources as well as the cleanest energy without environmental risks. And this is what the seven big countries of the West will speak about at London on May 10-11.

## Mexican Daily Calls For Fusion 'Manhattan Project'

*The April 20 edition of The News, Mexico City's English-language daily, alerted the U.S. business community in that city to the rational alternative to Jimmy Carter's recently announced energy program. Excerpts from The News calling for the crash development of controlled thermonuclear fusion power follow:*

President Carter's controversial energy conservation program now faces the big test. He told the American people that the U.S. is confronting "a crisis as serious as war."

Will they buy that? Future generations everywhere will need the oil that's left in the ground — for some 70,000 different petrochemical products — and to lubricate every wheel that turns, this latter likely ad infinitum . . .

But to meet the crisis as though it were war? In that case, recalling World War II, another 'Manhattan Project' to crash-develop alternative fuel sources might be more viable than a carrot-stick taxation cure. Yet nothing of that magnitude appeared in Carter's program. A Manhattan Project for a breakthrough to nuclear fusion of seawater's hydrogen might end any need for sacrificing life style. The use of the laser in this process was tested at Los Alamos, N.M. on March 30, 1976. Near simultaneous reports from Moscow and Los Angeles told of successful separation of combustible hydrogen from H<sub>2</sub>O to cheaply heat a home or fuel a car. A "Muscovich" model has been test run. From Bonn (Nov. 12, 1976) Volkswagen was reported readying a model that would burn coal-derived methanol — three times cheaper than gasoline.