

The press of that time was not at all ambiguous in its characterization of Schlesinger's reign. *Science* magazine states in January 1972:

"Clearly Mr. Schlesinger's interests lean less in the direction of research and the production..., and more in the direction of management technique, environmental affairs and weaponry."

And *Business Week* in March 1972:

But in the six months since James R. Schlesinger became AEC chairman, the controversial commission has changed decisively from an unabashed promoter of nuclear energy to an ombudsman weighing environmental problems...

More recently, the *New York Times*, Dec. 24, 1976:

As AEC chairman for nearly two years, Mr. Schlesinger shook up a once vibrant organization that had fallen under the domination of industry and scientists.

Then, as now, there was a mixture of guffaws, horror, and incredulity among the scientific and industrial community in thinking that such a personality was in charge

of the nation's most advanced research institution.

The secondary effect of Schlesinger's AEC reorganization, which was described as the most drastic shakeup since the commission's founding in 1946, was the purge of Manhattan project veterans who were still active in research there. "The present chairman...is not strongly allied with science. He will severely question cost factors. You couldn't do that with Seaborg (the previous AEC chairman — ed.). Research was by definition good." said one AEC insider at the time. Schlesinger's contempt for such qualified scientists has often been displayed, notoriously as in his abrupt attack on Jerome Wiesner of MIT in his Rand corporation paper, "Pieties, Arms Policy and the Scientist-Politician." In the paper Schlesinger expresses rage at Wiesner's defense of the concept that general advancements in science can alleviate threatened shortages of material necessary for human consumption.

Schlesinger's stated opposition to these principles alone puts him in opposition to those who identify with the principles of the U.S. Constitution. Add to this the irresponsible behavior demonstrated by Schlesinger in his many short-lived governmental positions, and there should be no illusions about James Schlesinger's personality or the policies he intends to implement.

## Carter: Voluntary Energy Controls Are Not Enough

*On July 29, Jimmy Carter met with editors and publishers representing newspapers around the country, and attacked the American people "for not paying attention" to the need for energy conservation. Carter also boasted of inaugurating slave labor "public service" jobs faster than Franklin Roosevelt. Following are pertinent quotes from Carter's question-and-answer session with the media.*

**Question:** Is there anything you can say to us about the state of voluntary compliance with your energy use requests? My question is based on a story last week that gasoline usage in Michigan, for example, was in excess of 455 million gallons, which was by 7.3 million gallons the highest in the State's history since those records have been kept. Is the public not paying attention?

**The President:** The public is not paying attention, that is correct. And this has resulted in an enormous increase in the waste of fuel and also an increase in imports which certainly unbalance our trade relationships with foreign countries.

I just spent some time right before lunch going over the reasons for it. There may be some indication that stockpiling is taking place in anticipation of the wellhead tax being imposed. And because of the uncertainty of future price increases by the OPEC nations. But that is a relatively minor factor, although it is a factor.

I hope that the Congress will act expeditiously and not

weaken the energy legislation, one of its primary purposes being to impose strict conservation measures. But I would say at this point the public has not responded well; that the absence of visibility to the impending oil shortage removes the incentive for the public to be concerned. And I am afraid that a series of crises are going to be a prerequisite to a sincere desire on the part of the American people to quit wasting so much fuel.

We have seen this now on two or three occasions already, as a precursor. One obviously was the natural gas shortage last winter, and another was the embargo in 1973; the rapid escalation in prices and now the very severe trade imbalance. I think these are just predictions of what is to come.

I am concerned that the public has not responded well, and I think voluntary compliance is probably not adequate at all. We will take what the Congress does this year and continue to build on it in subsequent years.

I am determined to have a complete and comprehensive energy package on the books before I go out of office. What we don't get this year, we will get in subsequent years.

**Question:** Mr. President, you have been accused, possibly unfairly, of not doing enough for the inner cities of this country. In view of the fact that many of the problems of the inner cities can be traced to the fact that crime and high taxes are chasing industry and jobs out of the cities, what exactly can the Federal Government do

except put all these people on welfare forever?

*The President:* We obviously did not cause the problem. It is an inherited problem that has been built up along the years. I think in the past there has been too much of an emphasis on major Federal programs when billions of dollars have been spent on helping people that didn't need the help very badly.

I am from the Sunbelt states. I think there has been too much of a channeling of federal moneys into the Sunbelt areas. I think between the downtown ghetto areas on crime control, housing development and so forth, the funds have quite often been channeled off into the suburbs because of more highly educated people, better organized people, more able to speak loudly and who understood the complexities of Federal programs.

We are trying to change that and focus the attention of the Government on the urban deteriorating neighborhoods.

Another thing we are trying to do is concentrate on the rehabilitation of homes. I have seen this happen in Baltimore. I have seen it happen in Savannah and other places around the country, where a small effort on the part of a chamber of commerce or the local officials, banks, working with the Federal Government, that instead of seeing a neighborhood deteriorate, the existing structures can be rebuilt or renovated to make very attractive homes near the core area for executive and professional work without abandoning the central cities and moving out into the suburbs.

We are trying to do that, too, with our general HUD programs.

And on crime, I think the major cause of crime in those downtown areas is unemployment, and we are trying to

focus on this question. We have got now about 1.1 million jobs allotted during the summertime for young people, much more than ever has been before.

We are putting into realization at this moment 20,000 public service jobs per week, even a greater rate than Franklin Roosevelt put people in the CCC camps when he had the Army to do it and when the Nation was devastated by depression.

We are now approving a thousand public works projects every week with at least 10 percent of that allocation money being guaranteed to minority business people. And in addition to that, we have taken the CETA jobs, the comprehensive training and education jobs, and have multiplied them by more than a hundred percent, more than two hundred percent.

We hope to increase those by 400,000 jobs between now and a year from now. None of these programs have yet been felt. Last week was the first week we ever were able to get a public works project approved.

This week the Congress has completed passing additional legislation on youth employment above and beyond what I have just described to you. And I think by the time we feel the beneficial effect of all these programs, we will be able to observe some improvements.

Obviously we have a long way to go in law enforcement. I think to a substantial degree the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds have been wasted in years gone by. We are trying to bring a more narrow focusing on them to prevent crime and to get out of the waste of buying very expensive and very fancy machines, and so forth, and actually concentrate in the areas where the crime rate is highest....