

more likely that 3,000 gigawatts will be needed by as early as 1990.

The immediate capacity also exists to begin assembly line mass production of light water reactors, including floating light water nuclear plants. For this, the U.S. should explore coordination with Soviet Atommash mass production facilities. The U.S. should bring the Clinch River Breeder project to full funding and start plans for commercialization; complete spent fuel reprocessing facilities and begin new construction; begin planning an Apollo Project style fusion effort, with immediate doubling of the fusion budget; accept Japanese and Soviet offers of collaboration on fusion development.

(b) Simultaneously, Congress must articulate a longer-term nuclear energy development program with the following targets:

Early 1980s: phase in commercial breeder reactors; begin fusion-fission hybrid breeder development; complete buildup of fusion program infrastructure.

Later 1980s: increase breeder reactor production; complete fusion-fission hybrid development for commercialization; bring on line first generation fusion reactors.

Early 1990s: phase out light water reactor production; bring fusion-fission hybrids on line; expand development of second generation fusion plants.

Mid 1990s: Phase in significant usage of energy from first-generation fusion plants; introduce commercial power from second generation plants.

Early 21st century: full transition to a fusion energy based economy.

### **5. Repeal all restriction on U.S. high-technology exports, to allow full U.S. participation in global economic development.**

Congress must repeal the following restrictive measures:

• Stevenson Amendment to the Export Import Bank Act of 1945, as revised 1974: the bill places a \$300 million ceiling on credits and lending to the Soviet Union and a \$40 million ceiling on credit for the purchase of anything involving fossil fuel energy resources.

• Byrd Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974: places the same ceiling on credits and lending to the Soviet Union.

• Jackson-Vanik Amendment to Trade Act of 1974: forbids most favored nation status to all East Bloc and "Communist"

countries due to lack of free emigration for "minorities." The Amendment prohibits all credit and funding from U.S. government institution to non-MFN nations unless the President makes a special request to Congress which stipulates how such lending will promote the requirements of the Amending.

• Johnson Debt Default Act of 1948 (part of the Export-Import Bank Act): prohibits credits or loans to any government which has defaulted upon or not renegotiated the terms of U.S. government or government-backed bonds; requires a Presidential review of particular situations and submission to Congress for exemption from this Act.

• Section (2)(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act sponsored by Sen. Frank Church, this amendment places harsh restrictions on all high technology and energy exports, with particularly harsh provisions applicable to the Soviet Union.

• International Security Assistance Act: restricts sales of military or military-related technologies to, especially, "communist countries." Most important is how decisions on "gray" areas are determined, that is, "of potential military application" of items such as chemicals, computers, etc.

• U.S.-British Joint Declassification Agreement on International Fusion Research: established in 1958, this agreement makes the British privy to all U.S. developments in the field of fusion energy development, and, more importantly, allows the British government effective veto power over all areas of U.S.-Soviet cooperation in fusion research, by giving Britain the power to determine what material is or is not "classified." Anything labeled "classified" — however far-fetched the basis for classification — thereby cannot be shared with the Soviets.

• Percy-Glenn Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978: places procedural checkpoints on all U.S. exports of nuclear and nuclear-related technology, including the threat of congressional cutoff of contracted nuclear fuel supplies, measures which infringe on national sovereignty, and measures which violate existing treaties. Net effect has been to make the U.S. an "unreliable supplier" of nuclear technology, chilling U.S. sales abroad.

• Threatened legislation proposed by the Council on Environmental Quality which would make all U.S.-funded projects abroad subject to United States environmental regulations — whether the host country wants them or not.

At the same time, Congress must enact U.S. Labor Party-proposed legislation to vastly expand the operations of the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The bill would continue the Bank's focus on high-technology U.S. exports, while "scaling up" Bank operations to the level of \$200 billion in lending, and providing new incentives for exporters to finance sales with the bank.

## **Labor And Business Join Forces To Defend Nuclear Power**

*The Seabrook debacle sparks a national mobilization effort*

In the wake of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's decision to halt construction on the Seabrook, N.H. nuclear plant, officials from organized labor, industry, and government have inaugurated what their own spokesmen have called "a national mobilization to defend nuclear power and the Seabrook nuclear facility." This campaign for nuclear power as essential to continued U.S. economic growth was begun early in July by Building Trades President Robert Georgine, who sharing a podium with New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim

Thomson said that nuclear power was vital to the future of both the U.S. and the Third World.

Gov. Thomson quickly expanded the fight by helping to convene a special emergency energy conference in Concord, New Hampshire July 8 which drew together government, labor, and business representatives. Thomson told attendees at that meeting that the issue is not whether the Seabrook facility is built or whether "we can win battles here in New England . . . The issue is whether this nation is committed to nuclear

power . . . Seabrook is a symbol of that national commitment and it must go forward."

Thomson's words were echoed by Georgine on July 11 at an extraordinary meeting of the Nuclear Power Assembly in Washington, D.C. At the task-oriented meeting the labor leader said that his union's support for the breeder was "not based on a jobs basis . . . we got into this fight because it concerns the future of our country and it is now hanging in the balance."

Georgine specifically singled out Energy Secretary James Schlesinger for leading the attack on the breeder. "Tremendous pressure has come down from the Carter Administration and particularly James Schlesinger (on the breeder question)," said Georgine. "I have been leaned on very heavily to back away from this fight. But we won't. Too much is at stake . . . ."

#### *Our Future is at Stake*

Rep. James Roe (D-NJ) backed up Georgine's assessment of the strategic importance of the breeder fight with his comments at the July 11 Washington meeting. "The future of western civilization depends on the energy question," he said. "The way to create jobs is to make our energy cheap . . . the solution for both questions is nuclear energy . . . without it inflation will soar and the dollar will collapse . . . ."

Roe demonstrated his understanding of the current factional alignment in the trade union movement by specifically attacking the leadership of the United Auto Workers union and the United Mineworkers for fighting against nuclear power. He read from a letter supporting the so-called Flowers Amendment on the breeder, which would effectively kill the project, and said, "If the UAW and UMW are allowed to prevail . . . the ball game is over for this country . . . ."

John Brown, an international organizer for the Operating Engineers, expanded on Rep. Roe's remarks. Speaking from the floor, he identified the Flowers Amendment as a piece of treachery which would study the Clinch River breeder to death. "We should call it the 'Crippler Amendment' so that no one would be confused about its intent," Brown said.

Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-La), an acknowledged political spokesman for oil and gas interests in the Southeast who also spoke at the Nuclear Power Assembly gathering, told the assembled leaders, "Nuclear energy is the major energy question the country faces today . . . it is even more important than the oil question." Johnston, who spoke with the certainty that the American people support nuclear energy development, demanded a "first-class national debate on whether the U.S. should be pursuing the nuclear option."

Citing official antinuclear policy statements from the environmentalist-controlled White House Council on Environmental Quality and related material from the Mitre Corporation, the Senator charged the antinuclear lobby with feeding the public misinformation — with government sanction.

#### *"Seabrook is a Symbol"*

Governor Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire, facing the total disruption of his administration's plans

for state and regional industrial and economic development in the wake of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's ruling against Seabrook, has announced that he will use the fight for the completion of the facility as "a symbol" of the nationwide necessity for nuclear energy development. "We who believe in the production of energy and a prosperous America must be sure that the work continues," he told a crowd of workers who attended the July 8 Concord meeting. "We want to see an abundant supply of energy which we can get from nuclear power because through such energy we will create good jobs . . . . What I am talking about is not only your immediate job, but a long-range proposition which we are working from to guarantee jobs for a long time to come . . . ."

Thomson urged America to return to the policies exemplified by President Dwight D. Eisenhower's 1953 Atoms for Peace proposal and read at length from Eisenhower's speech to the United Nations introducing the proposal.

Thomson also outlined some specific tactical initiatives. He has asked both Public Service Power Co. of New Hampshire and the labor unions involved in constructing Seabrook to file multimillion dollar damage suits against the federal government and the NRC, which the state would then join as an intervenor. If that fails, the state will file a \$500 million suit on its own.

The governor has also asked for specific congressional legislation that would allow for the construction of the Seabrook plant. In a closed-door session with the New Hampshire congressional delegation, he reportedly submitted this in the form of a rider that will be attached to an upcoming bill.

Thomson demanded a massive letter-writing campaign to the White House and the Environmental Protection Agency to show "national support for Seabrook and nuclear power." He has also called for the immediate removal of former "Nader raider" Peter Bradford from the NRC for his "biased antinuclear stand."

#### *Weaknesses*

As Thomson's references to the Atoms for Peace proposal of the Eisenhower Administration imply, an American policy commitment to nuclear power must be international in character. It has to be integrated into the Bonn summit Grand Design global development policy. A cornerstone of that policy has been Japan's push for international collaboration to develop nuclear, especially fusion, power. But Thomson and other responsible leaders in the "battle of Seabrook" are only dimly aware of what is taking place in Europe — and fail to understand how it can vastly strengthen their fight if they were to link up with it.

There are also signs of dangerous confusion concerning the role of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger. Several speakers at the Concord meeting expressed the hope that the Seabrook snarl-up would force congressional action on Schlesinger's nuclear licensing bill, failing to see that legislation as creating even greater problems for the nuclear industry. Several particularly stupid Building Trades leaders thought that their mobilization would help "their friend Jim Schlesinger" get nuclear power rolling.