

citizenry attempts to interpret the real consequences of such decisions overall, it is impelled to explain the consequences in terms of the deliberately deceptive rationalization which the news media solemnly regurgitated as "fact."

It is by understanding that such is, alas, the presently prevailing state of affairs in the world that a member of Congress inquiring into the domain of intelligence policy can grasp what is most essential. The intelligence operative, if he or she is competent, is operating in the domain of backstage reality, as the eyes and ears, and occasionally also the arm, of national policymaking.

Once that is understood, the member of Congress will overcome susceptibility to the paranoid chatter about "moles" emanating from the likes of Robert Moss.

I don't like David Aaron myself. I would never let that dislike impel me to circulate the sort of dangerous, false, defamatory fairy tales against him which I have found circulating around the Congress recently. If I go after David Aaron's political scalp, it will be for what he is, not what he is not.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us resolve that we shall tolerate no longer the practice of British intelligence playing games with our national security policies in such a manner.

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INTERVIEW

How fusion bill became U.S. law

Dr. Morris Levitt, Executive Director of the Fusion Energy Foundation in New York, granted the following interview to EIR on Oct. 8, one day after President Carter signed Cong. Mike McCormack's fusion energy bill into law. The legislation, the Magnetic Fusion Engineering Act of 1980, commits the United States to building a prototype magnetic confinement fusion reactor by the year 2000.

EIR: Dr. Levitt, your organization has been given a great deal of the credit for making passage of this bill possible. What made success possible?

Dr. Levitt: There were two closely intertwined lines of development, political and scientific, that went into the McCormack bill—political and scientific developments spurring each other on, so to speak.

Politically, the combination of Carter administration economic and energy policies was creating a strategic situation in which an open field was being given to the Soviet Union for both world industrial dominance and dominance in the field of nuclear technology, in particular. For example, the Soviets were generally known to be pursuing advanced lines of research that could lead to major weapons breakthroughs. Meanwhile, there was increasingly open discussion, which we helped provoke, about the scandalous state of the U.S. military. And through the Wirszup report [a study of Soviet education by Chicago Prof. Isaak Wirszup—ed.] which we publicized widely, it became generally known that levels of scientific education in the Soviet Union had rapidly risen in the same period that the U.S. was winding down the NASA space program; and U.S. education in the sciences, in engineering and mathematics had accordingly fallen to woefully inadequate levels.

Among capable political figures, senior research people, and scientific personnel associated with the national laboratories, a strategic focal point was needed to mobilize the forces to reverse this situation.

Fusion energy became that focus. Fusion is strategic militarily. It is strategic as far as energy is concerned. Recent research in the field had been highly successful. The program was well managed. The program involved the national laboratories and major universities. And it

involves a growing role for a significant part of the American industrial sector.

Scientifically, a number of milestones were achieved by the U.S. fusion program, despite less than desirable funding levels, that justified a full-scale engineering effort at this time. These breakthroughs demonstrated a scientific mastery of the basic features of plasma behavior required to scale up to reactor levels.

These successes were all reviewed and validated by three prestigious panels in succession. The panels represented an interface between the indicated scientific and industrial layers.

First the Foster panel. Dr. John Foster, [former head of research and engineering in the Defense Department, now vice-president for energy systems at TRW], favorably reviewed both magnetic and inertial fusion programs for the Department of Energy. Then, Dr. Robert Hirsch, the former head of the DOE fusion program, put together an ad hoc panel in cooperation with Congressman McCormack's energy subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee. Finally, the DOE's Fusion Advisory Panel, headed by Sol Buchsbaum, the vice-president of Bell Labs, was decisive in recommending an upgrading of the magnetic fusion effort.

These reports gave us added leverage, and gave Congressman McCormack the specific leverage he needed.

EIR: What exactly is the Fusion Energy Foundation and what will it do now that the bill has become law?

Dr. Levitt: Actually, although the Fusion Energy Foundation was not founded until the fall of 1974, our people have been carrying out in-depth education on the issue of fusion energy since the late 1960s. Even at that time, associates of economist Lyndon LaRouche were saying that fusion was the energy source required if world industrial development were to be successfully pursued, and economic chaos were to be averted.

From the outset the Fusion Energy Foundation called for an "Apollo-style" crash program to develop a fusion reactor during the 1990s. With that perspective, we could develop economic programs to fully exploit existing resources in the interim.

At the beginning, the foundation was just a small staff with a contact network of scientists in the fusion community. Since then we've grown to become the largest scientific organization in the country aside from some of the professional associations. So, we were able to deliver thousands of postcards and telegrams to Congress and the President around the McCormack bill.

EIR: What happens now?

Dr. Levitt: The McCormack bill specifies that the fusion program be funded an additional 25 percent in each of the next two years. The first job now is to make sure every year that the specific program laid out in the bill

gets funded at the level required to meet the timetable.

Second, America has to be reindustrialized, and the way to do it is to gear up the U.S. economy around the massive domestic use and export of nuclear power. We have to combine our advanced aerospace and electronic capabilities with technological renovation of our basic industries. Without reindustrialization in this way, we will not have the adequate industrial and engineering base for the transition to a fusion economy. We have to make that understood at all policymaking levels, and among the general population.

You can begin to see that, now that the bill is passed, our work isn't over, it has just begun. We must launch a broad-based research effort which explores every possible dimension of plasma physics theory and experimentation. We have to produce tens of thousands of scientists trained in the most advanced areas of mathematical physics, firmly grounded in the methods of Riemannian analysis which have proven uniquely applicable to the behavior of energy-dense plasmas. Otherwise, we will not produce the minds to give us breakthroughs in plasma physics and basic science as by-products of the fusion program. Without the scientific cadre, we will not be able to perfect fusion technically or economically.

What this implies is a broad educational renaissance in our schools. This must be based on reviving and expanding the highest classical tradition in literature, music, and science and putting an end to the chaos, crime, and adulterated curricula that prevail in American educational institutions at present. Otherwise, we will not have a population in 20 years capable of producing, assimilating, and operating in terms of the industrial and scientific requirements of a fusion economy.

A fusion economy requires a variety of new industries and a very significant technological development of existing industries. The Fusion Energy Foundation has developed as an organization of specialists not only in plasma physics, and in scientific education, but in the industrial planning that a fusion economy implies. Our LaRouche-Riemann economic modeling tool has already proven itself uniquely accurate in forecasting economic developments under conditions in which the key parameter is technological change. We expect to employ that model in a key planning capability relating to the transition to a fusion economy.

This gives you an idea of what the implications of the passage of the McCormack bill are for industry, for education, and for science. It presents a tremendous challenge, and a tremendous opportunity for this nation. When one considers that fusion energy, to be realized in our lifetimes, means meeting all of the world's energy needs for quite literally millions of years, in every form, electricity, heat, hydrogen, then you realize that we are inaugurating a renaissance in human affairs on a truly enormous scale. Our job is to see that it happens.