

the disastrous Carter budget and the inadequate Ford-proposed budget. Neither budget, and certainly no "in-between" one, would permit the fusion power to be realized — as numerous experts have testified before the relevant congressional committees.

Most House Science and Technology subcommittee members are privately committed to at least full restoration of the nuclear energy budget cuts. While Rep. Flowers and others are publicly pushing compromise plans amounting to only one-third to one-half restoration, an aide to the subcommittee explained. Such compromise follow intensive Administration harrasment particularly aimed at the Flowers subcommittee.

After wining and dining subcommittee members at the White House last week, Carter's "energy czar" James Schlesinger began calling up every Democrat on the subcommittee demanding that support for the nuclear energy cuts, a subcommittee source revealed. Schlesinger then followed this hard line with a sop telling each member not to worry since "come April 20 (when Carter's energy policy will be announced) the Administration's position will finally be clarified" with a "pro-nuclear program." Simultaneously, Carter sent each subcommittee member a "Dear Colleague" letter reiterating this.

The Carter Administration has also deployed personnel from the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to Congress claiming that

ERDA had earlier "put fat" into its budget recommendation which President Ford had accepted. (ERDA has become increasingly anti-nuclear energy since the forced ouster a few weeks ago of ERDA Advanced Systems division head Dr. Robert Hirsch, a strong proponent of nuclear power.) Already Rep. Gary Myers (R-Pa), a Science and Technology Committee member who during hearings had supported nuclear power development as a necessary complement of a U.S. peace policy towards Third World countries, has backed down to propose about a 50 percent restoration in contrast to his previous commitment to full restoration. Myers is currently citing "fat in the budget."

Finally, the Ford Foundation is about to release a Carter-commissioned study, concocted by the MITRE Corporation (best known for its nuclear terrorism scenarios) with help from Trilateral Commission member and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, which will "tear apart" the fast breeder reactor, which is an essential component of the transition to a fusion economy.

In contrast, a statement delivered to the U.S. Senate by Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-NM) established the necessity for not only restoring the cuts but vastly expanding the nuclear energy, particularly fusion research and development budget. The developing world must "enter the 20th century, the technological and material 20th century," he stated (see complete text attached).

Senator Schmitt: Technology Transfer Powerful U.S. Weapon For Peace

Senator Harrison Schmitt (R-NM) made the following remarks Feb. 21 in the U.S. Senate, as reported March 10, 1977 in the Congressional Record under the heading, "The U.S. Defense Posture."

Mr. President, on two previous occasions during this session of the Senate, I have dealt with questions relating to our defensive balance in the world with respect to our national security picture. In addition, we have had considerable debate during the last few days concerning the nomination of Mr. Paul C. Warnke, which related to our defensive balance and in what respects we might undertake to improve that or change it over the next few years.

Mr. President, I would like to speak today about some opportunities this nation has for change over the long term, and the need for some of the defensive weapons systems we have talked about so long...

I think the vote on Mr. Warnke has clearly shown that a significant number of Senators and a large number of Americans are beginning to articulate and understand

this paradox. I hope Mr. Warnke and the President, in their discussions on the SALT talks, will take note of the vote which occurred yesterday in opposition to Mr. Warnke's nomination, but more so in opposition to the kinds of policies he has represented for so long.

Today let me discuss opportunities for change, for a removal in the long term of the balance of terror under which we live.

The source of the opportunity which is before us lies in the aspirations of peoples of the developing world to enter the 20th century, the technological and material 20th century. The technological revolution in which we live today and in which we participate as a nation and as a people provides unique, historically unique, opportunities for the peoples of the developing world to enter the 20th century.

One of the reasons this has become so paramount in their minds is the demonstration of what is possible, which has come from this Nation's activities in space and, in particular, our activities in the vicinity of the moon.

The question is often asked of me and others, "If the United States can go to the Moon and work there and return men safely to Earth, why can't we at least participate in the 20th century?"

That is an excellent question. In that question there lies a unique opportunity for the United States to help these people by using our nonmilitary strengths far more than our military strengths.

I believe we can build real and lasting friendships with the peoples of the developing world if we take positive and sincere steps to reduce the gap which exists between their standard of living and our own, reducing the gap not by reducing our standard of living but by assisting them in raising theirs.

This gap in standards of living is the primary source of conflict which causes the major national security problems we have in this world. The gap in standards of living feeds the appeal of totalitarian governments whether they be of the right or of the left.

The U.S. opportunity to reduce this gap comes from the fact that we are leading the technological revolution and we are the only Nation with the technology based in the essential areas which are required by these countries if they are indeed to participate in the 20th century.

In the areas of agriculture, health maintenance, resource development, and education I do not think there is any doubt within the developing world, or within the rest of the world, that this Nation truly leads the technological revolution.

If we make progress in these areas throughout the world, then we can see a great opportunity for the reduction of the birth rate, for the increase in the standards of living, and can prepare the ground to further plant the seeds of freedom in other nations of the world. We can also prepare the ground for a real community of nations somewhere in our children's future.

In agriculture, the primary goal for these nations must be that they learn to feed themselves. The green revolution in this country which comes with the development of new equipment, new crops, and new ways of growing crops, offers a great potential for all the major developing nations of the world. A similar potential is offered by the implementation of simple technologies, which this country understands so well. Even though we have not yet begun to use many of these simple technologies ourselves, economically they are of even greater benefit in major portions of the developing world. I think here of solar technologies, for example, which can pump water, which can dry crops, and which can generally help to heat and cool the homes of individuals.

One of the major new developments of technology which can assist agricultural development and many other areas of development in these countries is that of space satellites, of satellite surveillance, where now we have the opportunities to monitor crop growth, to predict and manage the growth of those crops from the planting through the monitoring of the health of the crops and into the period of production.

Also using satellite technology, we can monitor the weather and prepare to protect crops against adverse weather, to take advantage of longer term periods of good weather or to prepare for long-term periods of bad weather.

In the area of health maintenance, there are many new ways in which the developing world can improve their standards, and with improvement in health standards comes increased productivity and increased satisfaction with life. In diets, in preventive health care, in education, and in many other areas, this country could well lead a health revolution among these people.

Resource development must be emphasized because it is only through the development of national resources initially that a new nation, a developing nation, can establish the foundation of a future stable economy. In the formative stages of their growth, it will be their principal source of capital. Once again satellite systems offer a great opportunity to these people. Their interest in the results of the Landsat photography is a clear indication that they also recognize this.

Finally, the most important technological area we must emphasize as we approach our new relations with the developing world is in education. Education is a basic requirement for a people to become free or, in fact, to remain free. Understanding how to better their lives through agriculture, through health, through technology, through birth control, through whatever means are appropriate to the traditional culture, traditions and needs of the country, must come through education.

Also through education must come the development of internal communications, particularly with respect to language. Without communication there can be very little progress.

Through experiments conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with States in this Union and also with countries such as India and Brazil, we have seen a satellite-based education system developed. The experiments are extremely encouraging that through geosynchronous satellites we can very rapidly provide educational tools to the peoples of the developing worlds and to the peoples of rural areas in this country.

There are many examples of this great potential of satellites and new technology already before us. Among the most promising and most encouraging is the communication satellite system which is under the international management of Intelsat, with this country's participation being known as Comsat. In the history of this communications program, among the 93 nations which participate there has only been one nation which defaulted on that payment. That defaulting nation happened to be Lebanon, and it was during the period of the crisis occurring in that unfortunate country.

This is also a great example in the world, weatherwise, in which many, many nations throughout this world are cooperating with great utility to all concerned.

How would we implement a new era of foreign policy, a new era of assistance to these countries? It cannot be through the transfer of dollars; it has to be through the transfer of know-how. I think that that can come primarily through the implementation of service contracts — service contracts between a host country and business or, in some cases, maybe, through a particularly technologically oriented Government entity. With these service contracts, we can transfer knowledge, but I think it is most important that that transfer be done under a time limit for the particular technology area re-

quired. It must be done with a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract so that efficiency is paramount.

It also must be done by an education clause by which, at the end of the time allotted, the people of the host country are ready to assume the service that had been contracted for.

Finally, we must look for imaginative ways to finance such contracts. International institutions are more than willing to assist in these kinds of projects, according to my information. There will be internal funds provided through resource development and through the commitment of futures in resources by the host country.

And finally, if it is absolutely necessary, where U.S. aid

is required, then we are looking at a system by which that aid goes primarily into U.S. institutions and U.S. business. There is a great opportunity here, Mr. President, to traverse a very great time of peril, to help people who want help and who believe that only we can help. They saw us go to the Moon and they are asking legitimately, if we can do that, why cannot we, of the developing world, participate in the 20th century?

Time and time again, as I have traveled through these countries, as an astronaut, as a representative of this country, I have heard the expression, "Don't send us money; it only goes into the pockets of our leaders. Send us knowledge. That goes into our minds."

House Majority Leader Urges Vigorous Expansion Of Energy Production

The following is excerpted from the text of remarks by Congressman Jim Wright, Democrat from Texas, and the Majority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, to a conference sponsored by the National Environmental Development Association in Washington, D.C. March 16.

The three subjects of your conference — energy, the economy and the environment — collectively account for about 95 percent of our congressional concerns....

Those who focus upon only one of the problems, as though it alone mattered, are foolish....

And those who believe we cannot make simultaneous progress toward all three of the goals — a healthy economy, energy sufficiency and a sound environment — are defeatists.

The nation has, unfortunately, some of both....

...if the philosophy of the "trade-off" becomes a substitute for real action or an excuse for not undertaking essential tasks, leading us to settle for half-way solutions, it is self-defeating and contrary to the spirit that built this nation.

It is not necessary, unless all wisdom has departed us, to conclude that a sound ecology can come only at the expense of a stagnant economy, or that conservation is incompatible with commerce.

Let us put the three problems in the perspective of their relative urgency.

The Economy

The economic problem is both severe and immediate. The nation cannot afford to institutionalize an unemployment rate of seven-and-a-half to eight percent!

We are entering our third year of intolerable unemployment. We have suffered a higher level of joblessness, over a longer period, than at any time since before World War II.

More than 20 percent of our productive capacity lies idle. Nearly 20 percent of our building tradesmen are out of work. Unemployment among young Americans exceeds 20 percent and reaches 36 percent among young black Americans.

There is no such thing as standing still. The problem is soluble only in a *growing* economy. It takes about *two million new and additional jobs* each year to absorb those newly coming onto the job market....

An economic growth rate of about five percent a year is absolutely essential, given the simple facts of life. The goal of zero population growth is one we should, by all means, be pursuing. But a goal of "zero economic growth" as espoused by some, would be utter, irredeemable folly. It could be seriously advanced only by someone deficient in the study of economics or insensitive to human suffering.

I have mentioned the economic problem first because it is the one which can yield most quickly to national action.

There is, after all, much work needing to be done — work from which all of us can benefit — to which the energies of the unemployed can be intelligently applied.

Happily much of that work lies in the fields of energy and environmental improvement. Putting jobless construction tradesmen and unemployed youth to work building wastewater treatment plants....harnessing our unruly rivers....planting winter cover crops in the dust bowl....building parks and playgrounds in urban areas....improving conservation practices in our national forests....working on public transportation projects....perhaps driving mini-buses to provide effective car-pooling for industrial workers....and insulating buildings of all sorts throughout the country....is illustrative of the ways in which all three primary goals can be intelligently pursued by simultaneous action.