

the lines of exposing to public view the deficiencies and the hazards of subscribing no-energy policies which are thinly disguised no-growth no-progress policies.

... We were encouraged with the NAACP statement, for example, on nuclear power. Recognizing the debate, and the problems the debate centers around, their conclusion was that nuclear problems can be solved through the dedicated efforts of government, the scientific community, and industry working cooperatively.

I have stated many times, and to many groups, that generation field that has not only been solved, but solved again and again. Except one. We haven't gotten the message through to the opponents!

...Gentlemen, I suggest that you bring your forces to bear in that battle for a better tomorrow, bring your

sake get somebody to listen to you!

If you remain silent our Soviet friend Sakharov, and our English friend, Mr. Dinning, might one day have to wonder why in the world we surrendered so quietly, and to so few.

Hooks: We Don't Want Handouts

Margaret Bush Wilson and Benjamin Hooks condemned the media for their near boycott of a press conference held by the two civil rights leaders Feb. 7 in Chicago. "We can mobilize the troops," Wilson said, but "a blackout is being used to keep the word from spreading."

The question asked by the lone CBS Radio reporter present and answer by both Hooks and Wilson appear below.

CBS: What is the controversy that has developed over the energy report you released this past weekend?"

Hooks: Bleeding hearts want to keep the NAACP tied to government handouts and WPA jobs ... and now have generated monumental silence on the NAACP energy policy...Energy shortages will result in all the major industries shutting down...When Blacks start talking about energy, liberals begin to freak out... the liberal press has made a conscious effort to black out the NAACP... They have contempt for what we stand for... The press has pursued a form of overt racism — if we supported deregulation, we would have said that...we can spell deregulation. The liberals will support us as long as we walk in step with them... they'll pat us on the head... You don't see the media attacking Jewish groups who supported a similar energy policy."

Mrs. Wilson: I am shocked at the 'hysterical overkill' used by the media to try to stop our organizing drive by individual attacks as a cover for avoiding the real energy issues...

Asked if he was considering resigning, Hooks replied:

You could say that I've thought about dying but I'm not dead yet...I've got the full support of the board...

Hooks also announced a new educational program to be launched in Chicago on Feb. 12 called Afro-American Cultural Technological and Scientific Olympics, commemorating both the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and the anniversary of their founding. This will enter the leading black scholars in high schools and colleges in

competition for excellence in learning. Hooks stated on education: "I am very proud that in the USA there are 1 million black students in college — double the number of the entire white student enrollment in England. We need to develop brain power ... We need to turn every church basement into the 'sandlot of the mind' for our youth. We need to develop black peer pressure to model themselves on the outstanding student, not the stompers and hooligans, that are so often supported by the media.

here is no nuclear problem

The Press Has Confused the Issue

Margaret Bush Wilson attacked reporters and environmentalists responsible for distortions of the NAACP's energy policy in remarks she made before the Black Writers Association.

I find it interesting that Vernon Jarrett from *Chicago Tribune* described the NAACP's energy report as "controversial." It isn't, although it has generated a great deal of hysterical reaction.

Certain columnists have implied or clearly stated that the subject of energy is not involved with civil rights. I disagree with this approach. I find this fallacious and slightly dangerous.

...Nowhere in the (NAACP energy policy) document is there a reference to deregulation. I think certain columnists of national syndication are trying to create confusion by attacking us for something we haven't said. I think it is actually an attempt to confuse the public and redirect the real issue.

Reuss: 'Every City Needs A Rohatyn'

In a speech at De Paul University Feb. 6, Congressman Henry Reuss, the head of the House Banking Committee, criticized the Carter Administration for its lack of social economic policies. In his speech, excerpted below, Reuss outlined a program of hyperinflationary public works to cure the U.S. economy's ills.

The cities and the poor who live in them have been thrown on the back burner... We need a massive attack on structural unemployment as the core of our economic policy... Closed factories should be reopened to manufacture solar energy equipment. Unemployed blacks should be put to work at local conservation projects, like the old Civilian Conservation Corp... (The black unemployed) could also renovate old buildings into daycare centers.... These are the types of labor-intensive, job-creating projects we should begin....

We need a czar for a "jobs now" kind of program in each of the 30 major cities, someone like Felix Rohatyn (the Lazard Freres financier who headed New York's Big MAC—ed.)...The jobs czar would tally up the structurally unemployed and put them back to work...

(Federal Reserve chairman-nominee) William Miller has demonstrated his interest in such an attack on

structural unemployment.... I hope we will be entering a new era of openness at the Fed.

There is a cloud on the horizon, and that is this policy of Federal Reserve intervention into the international markets to support the dollar... This is ill-conceived, and cannot do anything but hurt us in the end.

While I am not happy about the decline of the dollar, I do think it helps make our exports more competitive and I favor keeping the Fed away from intervention.

I also think it would be a drastic mistake to link the dollar to anything else, such as the deutschemark. This would be a threat to our monetary independence, we would be turning it over to the West German Bundesbank (the West German central bank — ed.).

At the close of his speech Reuss gave a brief interview:

Q: Congressman, are you aware that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has rejected public-works employment with the announcement of an energy program supporting the development of nuclear energy?

A: No I was not; I haven't read their policy (statement) ...Well, if the NAACP's policy is what you say it is, then I am sure God will forgive them.

Q: What do you propose?

A: I think relocation programs could be effective, but not as the only policy, only as an overall attack on structural unemployment. But I have to be very careful about the language I use, because I don't want to sound like Hitler.

Senate Recesses, No Energy Bill In Sight

ENERGY

Senator Henry Jackson's offer of a compromise on the natural gas bill in order to have the Senate rapidly pass an energy bill was of no avail. His efforts failed this week and the Senate adjourned Feb. 10 for a 10-day recess with little headway having been made on the energy bill.

Jackson's compromises would have allowed the price of gas to rise a specified amount yearly until it reached \$2.77 per thousand cubic feet in 1983, when prices would no longer be regulated. This proposal was rejected by the

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Republican members of the Senate compromise committee, six of whom united to draft their own counterproposal which would have put the gas price at \$3.27 by 1983. Jackson, whose strategy had been to split Republicans, was furious, but was forced to reject this since he couldn't give so much ground. Privately, he admitted that it was clear from the beginning that the Republican proposal would not be acceptable to the Democrats.

On Feb. 8 Jackson met with President Carter to tell him he had failed to get a compromise on the gas part of the energy bill, but stoutly declared, "I haven't given up." The next day Jackson met with several of his opponents in hopes of swaying them. "I wouldn't term it 'picking them off,' " he said of his effort to woo them individually.

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U.S. Senate Passes Percy Nuclear Nonproliferation Bill

By a vote of 88 to 3 the U.S. Senate last Tuesday passed the Percy-Glenn Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, S. 897. The bill will place stronger controls on U.S. nuclear exports, supposedly to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Commenting on the bill, Senator James McClure (R.-Idaho) told NSIPS that in his estimation, if the bill had not been rushed in last week by the Carter Administration for a hurried vote in the aftermath of the press scare over the crash remnants of the Soviet Cosmos-954 satellite, opponents of the Percy bill could have substantially weakened provisions which they and nuclear industry say will severely damage U.S. nuclear export prospects. A vigorous fight to propose or amend the negative features of the bill was waged by

Senator McClure and several other pronuclear energy legislators as well as by the U.S. Labor Party and the Fusion Energy Foundation.

A State Department source opposed to the Percy legislation mandate for shackling nuclear exports under a maze of additional governmental checks, said that it will be "difficult to live with this bill". A number of foreign nations considering purchase of U.S. nuclear technology are stalling, waiting to see what happens to the bill. Iran, which has been discussing possible purchase of eight additional Westinghouse reactors, has to date refused to sign a final agreement because of apprehension over the implications of the Percy legislation on Iranian domestic sovereignty.

Percy's office in an interview last week claimed that passage of S.897, which must now be reconciled with a House-passed version and sent to the White House for the expected approval, would actually aid U.S. nuclear exports, but the nuclear industry and others disagree.