

prevent its military use. The FRG will not reject sending technology to other nations, for otherwise this would mean a violation of Article 4 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which would mean the dissolution of the treaty..."

Kieler Nachrichten, April 22, by Washington correspondent Marlene Mathey "Carter is Hitting Up Against Tough Opposition":

There isn't the slightest chance that more than ten percent of Carter's program will be accepted by Congress... the opposition ranges far beyond Congress... people are laughing at the CIA study, recalling that the crude oil czars in Washington have been predicting for decades that the oil would dry up... Is Carter trying to produce an energy psychosis, and if so, then why?... Washington has recognized somewhat late in the last quarter of the twentieth century that a state's position of power depends more on its ability to mobilize energy and raw materials for itself than on always developing new missile systems. However, for some years, certain American publications have proposed that America occupy the Arab oil fields, and that this would get them out of the grip of the Soviets. Many observers in Washington precisely fear that the indication in the so-called CIA report which Carter made the basis of his energy conservation program — i.e., that the Soviets would need Middle East oil in a few years, — sprang from similar motivations.

Great Britain

The Financial Times, April 22:

Carter's proposals, it must be remembered, are only proposals. They will be widely unpopular and will be fought hard in Congress for that reason, let alone by the various business interests apt to be upset by them... For all that, the rest of the world has good reason for being grateful to him. The more his program is accepted and potential U.S. demand for imported oil brought down, the less daunting will be the prospect — for both supplies and price — facing other countries... The resumption of

Giscard Out On Limb For Carter

Following President Carter's April 18 televised speech representing the initial outlines of his energy program, French President Giscard's spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat issued a statement endorsing the program: "It is of great importance for the French economy and the European economy for the United States to examine the problems of their own energy consumption. The French government has in fact been in contact with Washington on this problem."

Last weekend, Giscard declared a "National Day of the Tree" and announced that "France must take the lead of the world ecology movement."

enriched uranium supplies may lead the way to an agreed solution of the nuclear reaction question, while the U.S. example may now lead the European Community to work out an energy program of its own.

The Times, April 22:

Few statements that President Carter is likely to make during his term of office will have the fundamental importance of the energy program which he unveiled on Wednesday night... President Carter's comprehensive and radical approach to the whole problem must be generally welcomed... The central weakness of the Carter program, however, seems to lie on the side of production... Combined with the lack of clarity about where the sources of capital are to be found for the development of the alternative energy sources, this appears to be the major gap in what purports to be a comprehensive policy. It is virtually certain that the policy as a whole will fall short of its objectives unless that gap is filled.

The Economist, April 23:

President Carter's energy plan is weaker than it looks, and certain to be made still weaker in Congress. But it is America's first attempt to tackle politically-created problems with political weapons, and is welcome as such... Mr. Carter on energy is, as in his relations with Russia, saying and trying to do the right thing in his own quite dangerous way. He is extending his practice of treating economic issues in moralizing terms, his habit of restling his politics on the puritan streak in America. He is saying "Thou shalt not guzzle" and adding that offenders against this moral rule will have to pay... nothing now, you understand, but five cents some time maybe... To any non-American Mr. Carter's energy policy is rather feeble than its eschatological sales patter has implied. To Americans it proposes a revolution in thinking, if not immediately in the motor cars that Americans drive... He is meeting the political problems of energy head-on with political weapons — publicity, congressional arm-twisting, the authority of the presidency... He is right to want, however hesitantly, to discourage demand, and needs to do far more to encourage supply.

Italy

Corriere della Sera, April 20, front-page article by Ferrante Pierantoni, professor at the University of Bologna, and expert on nuclear power plants (Pierantoni directs himself to the Carter policy banning nuclear reprocessing plants and banning uranium sales to Europe, ostensibly because of the danger of nuclear terrorism):

The USA... has thousands of persons who in one way or another have learned to construct atomic devices and who today work disseminated in the most disparate sectors... It is easy, not to say inevitable that they would be contacted by countries intent on a short cut to owning an atomic arsenal... To construct atomic devices... with plutonium produced in electrical power plants... presents enormous difficulties, due to the high radioactivity. Working with highly enriched uranium, the difficulties