

# How The Institute For Policy Studies Took Over The United Mine Workers

With the release of the Labor Party expose of Marcus Raskin's Institute for Policy Studies, trade union officials throughout the labor movement have requested from the USLP the real story behind the Institute's 1967-73 takeover of the United Mine Workers.

The story is of more than historical interest. As well-informed union officials now recognize, the UMW takeover was the model for Institute unionbusting operations today, most prominently against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Honest trade unionists have suspected some such dirty work was afoot, even if they remained somewhat unsure about the who and why of the operation.

Consider the obvious parallels between the Mineworkers case and the ongoing witchhunt against the Teamsters — the Institute's creation of a synthetic rank and file movement (Miners for Democracy, PROD), the charges of "bossism" and involvement with organized crime against the Boyle leadership of the UMW and the Fitzsimmons leadership of the Teamsters, the heavy involvement of the Justice and Labor Departments, and the highly suspicious murders of well-publicized unionists, Yablonski of the UMW and Hoffa of the Teamsters — any unionist aware of this pattern must also suspect that the current furor against the Teamsters is being played out according to a well-rehearsed script.

With the Labor Party's identification of the Institute for Policy Studies as the central developmental and coordinating institution for Atlanticist political and labor counter-insurgency in the U.S. the pieces of the puzzle fell rapidly into place. The Mineworkers takeover was accomplished by the same Institute networks who are today at work in the attempt to wreck the Teamsters: Joseph Rauh, Jr., the "liberal" Democratic attorney and experienced hand in coordinating unionbusting operations with the Labor and Justice Departments; Ralph Nader, Institute Associate Fellow and counterinsurgent "consumerist"; the Fabian fascist leadership of the United Auto Workers; Staughton Lynd, pacifist guru of the terrorist "New Left"; Katherine Graham, publisher of the Washington Post; and the stable of the Institute special project, the Fund for Investigative Journalism. Also involved in the Mine Workers' operation were such unlovely characters as Eric Trist, top psychiatrist at London's Tavistock Institute, which updated German Nazi brainwashing methods for Rockefeller; and ex-VISTA and SDS members led by IPS Associate Fellow Robb Burlage, who helped to create the Maoist countergangs and the Black Liberation Army terrorists.

The Mineworkers were chosen as the model for Institute unionbusting principally because of the requirements of the Rockefeller family's scenario for the creation of the \$100 billion "Project Independence" boondoggle. To proceed with large-scale labor-intensive strip-mining, coal gasification, and similar projects, the Rockefellers required a union which would cooperate with the slave-wage, local control Nazification program for Appalachia, whose infrastructure they had been building since the creation of the Office of Economic Opportunity in the 1960s.

Like the Teamsters union today, the United Mine Workers under the leadership of Tony Boyle, because of its relative commitment to such traditional union rights as seniority and

work rules, a tradition of militancy extended back to the early days of the CIO, and virtual freedom from Fabian penetration operations so evident in, for example, the decline of the UAW, represented a large stumbling block to the Rockefellers' plans.

Boyle, regardless of his other shortcomings as a trade union leader, would not go along with plans to crush his base or decentralize the national leadership to allow more "pliable" leaders a share of the power. Rockefeller therefore set out to crush the Boyle leadership, using its profiled weaknesses to design an attack and shock troops of the "left wing" of the Institute for Policy Studies networks and the Federal government to carry out a classic "inside-outside" job.

## The First Steps

In the beginning of 1967, Ralph Nader made a foray into West Virginia to build the Black Lung Association, ostensibly to fight silicosis and pneumonocosis — diseases of dust infestation in the lungs that can terminate in death. Counterinsurgent Nader was valued as a well-publicized specialist in profiling how old-line bureaucracies work and busting them up through "consumer-oriented reforms." By January, 1969, he had recruited a few doctors into an organization called the West Virginia Black Lung Association, and was releasing stories to the press.

In early February, 1969 "non-political" Nader released a letter to a gathering of miners which vehemently criticized UMW president Tony Boyle: "The record is overwhelmingly that Mr. Tony Boyle has neglected his responsibility to protect coal miners. The time has come for you to invite Mr. Boyle to West Virginia and have him exercise his rights of replying to these facts. You may conclude that he is no longer worthy of being your leader (and) that you need new leadership."

The press, led by Katherine Graham's Washington Post, gave prominent coverage to the black lung movement and mining disasters, ignoring all efforts the mineworkers union itself had made to combat these problems. For example, the Post covered the Farmington, West Virginia mine explosion of Nov. 20, 1968; which killed 78 miners, as if the UMW had touched it off!

With the health and safety issue established, the selection of a candidate to oppose Boyle became the next task.

## The UAW and Robb Burlage

In the early spring of 1969, Nader held a series of meetings and settled on Joseph "Jock" Yablonski, an older "radical miner" who had gone to Grant Park in Chicago during the Institute-created 1968 riots outside the Democratic Party convention. According to published accounts, Nader handed Yablonski an already written draft program for his political campaign and promised Yablonski staff personnel, money and major press coverage. Yablonski's son Steve, who attended these meetings, told reporters that Nader vowed to "get" Boyle: "There's never been a fight I wanted to win more."

As Ralph Nader admitted at this time, Yablonski was totally unknown and to build his campaign outside shock troops were necessary. The Fabian hierarchy of the UAW and the Institute's New Left terror brigades fulfilled this function.

The UAW ruling circles — Walter Reuther, Leonard Woodcock, and Irving Bluestone — were expert at using their cover of so-called progressive unionism to penetrate other unions. In 1968, the UAW launched the Alliance for Labor Action (ALA) as an alternative labor organization to the AFL-CIO. The UAW poured funds and top social democratic-Fabian personnel, such as Ed James, now on the Executive Committee of Michael Harrington's Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee and a top aide to Miller, into the mining region.

The Institute's foot soldiers, led by IPS Fellow Staughton Lynd and SDS "radical" Robb Burlage, joined UAW personnel and funds in organizing in small mining towns. Burlage, who also set up Lincoln Detox Black Liberation Army terrorists experiment in New York City in 1971, had been profiling the Appalachian region population since his days as an SDS leader in the early 1960s and published a tract promoting regional labor-intensive development for Appalachia in 1964 premised on a miners' takeover by "reform leadership." Burlage, along with his guru Lynd and IPS Associate James Ridgeway, former journalist for the IPS-connected New Republic and Ramparts magazines, formed several "radical collectives" to which New Left anarchists were recruited.

One Burlage-Lynd-Ridgeway collective, the People's Appalachian Research Collective (PARC), put out literature in support of the Nader-hatched Yablonski movement which was distributed in bulk quantities to miners. PARC's broader objectives were made clear with its call for instituting fascist community control, which appeared in its publication People's Appalachia: "It is the development of a city and town-oriented society which often destroys the strong family ties and feelings of community. One way to prevent the further erosion of these elements is to encourage the establishment of 'kin communities' made up of four or five families. A kin community could be family based with two or three generations living together." This fascist model was to be used to fragment the Appalachia working class, and regroup it around "folk ideology."

To buttress the radical flank, "liberal" forces were deployed by IPS to sell the synthetic Yablonski movement to the press, the skeptical labor movement and the public. Since IPS knew that Yablonski could never win an honest election, something as needed to make the planned vote fraud for Yablonski credible.

Joseph Rauh, Jr., handled the "liberal" end. Rauh had built his reputation as a Cold War liberal, a founder of the Americans for Democratic Action and as an anti-communist legal counsel for the UAW's Walter Reuther. He was also a specialist in rigging elections. Rauh, assigned a staff of VISTA and Peace Corps cannon fodder, cranked out press releases charging Boyle with blocking "union democracy," colluding with the coal company operators' misuse of pension and other benefit funds, and fed what he thought would be incriminating evidence to his contacts inside the LEAA wing of the Justice Department for public use against Boyle, just as such information is conduited against the Teamsters today.

By spring 1969, IPS command and control structure had its forces well placed and operating through the mining region prepared for the next phase of conspiratorial assault.

#### Yablonski As a Media Star

On May 29, 1969, IPS stooge Yablonski, virtually unknown in the coal fields among miners, announced for UMW president in elections to be held in November of that year. According to the account of Brit Hume, an executive board

member of the Institute's Fund for Investigative Journalism, on that morning, "a bemused group of newsmen gathered in the Pan-American room of Washington's Mayflower Hotel. They were to attend a press conference held by a man whose name they did not yet know. The night before, each of them had received a phone call from Ralph Nader, who gave them the time and place of the meeting." Confirming Nader's pull among the press, Hume reported that, "had someone other than Nader issued invitations to the sessions without naming the person involved, it is doubtful that a single reporter would have appeared."

Three months later, by early August, Yablonski's candidacy had barely met the requirement to get on the ballot of receiving nominations in 5 per cent of the UMW's 1050 locals. Lacking even miniscule grass roots miner support, except in a few isolated regions, the disillusioned and increasingly depressed Yablonski became resistant to continuing his campaign. IPS yellow journalist Brit Hume confirms this in his book *Death and the Mines*: "Ralph Nader had expected that Yablonski would set out from the day he announced his candidacy to carry his message to every coal town in the country. He envisioned an aggressive, barnstorming drive in which Yablonski would emphasize not only union issues but the broader issues that the candidate had spoken of in his May 29 statement. Instead, Yablonski seemed to be taking it easy. **Before he won nomination, he spent relatively little time in the coal fields, and now that his place on the ballot was assured, he seemed to be no more aggressive. For the first three weeks in August, he did virtually no campaigning.** The image of Jock Yablonski as the embodiment of a new politics in the labor movement was not being projected." Exasperated Hume reveals what a flop the IPS scenario had proved to be, "Reporters who visited the Miners for Yablonski office and talked to (Yablonski's son) Chip were impressed with how vague the campaign plans were... Yablonski seemed a reluctant warrior." With the elections only a few months away, and Yablonski seemingly certain to lose big, IPS and their command structure naturally drew the conclusion that Yablonski was expendable. Something big was needed to make the IPS mineworkers insurrection get off the ground.

#### IPS Takes Care Of Its Friends

Yablonski had campaigned in only a few areas, and did not draw campaign rallies of more than 250 miners. On Nov. 30, election day for the mineworkers, Yablonski's fraudulent campaign, even with vote-stealing engineered by Rauh was resoundingly smashed by Boyle. Yablonski got only a little more than a third of the vote.

On Dec. 31, 1969 Yablonski, his wife and his daughter were murdered in their home, in a killing that is covered with the earmarks of the type of assassination that is the specialty of the Rockefeller networks in Latin America countries.

Regardless of who actually committed the Yablonski murder for which Boyle and others linked to him were eventually convicted, the only beneficiaries of Yablonski's death were the IPS wrecking crew. The slaying created a "martyr" around which the IPS "miners insurgency" could at last be built. Out of the Yablonski election campaign staff, IPS hatched the Miners for Democracy (MFD). The Institute turned the synthetic MFD into the rallying point for false praise and publicity cranked out by the UAW, the various species of IPS-run Maoist sects, and the national media propagandists.

Assembled together in the MFD as the leading agents were Joe Ra' .., the union-busting ADA lawyer; Rick Banks, former head of Appalachia VISTA and the personal friend of

Jay Rockefeller IV; lawyers from CIA "consumer advocate" Ralph Naders "Raiders" outfit; and a brigade of "New Left" stringers from the Lynd-Burlage IPS Appalachian Collectives. IPS then selected Arnold Miller as the stand in for the martyred "Yablonski" as the stalking horse presidential candidate of the "whole" Miners for Democracy slate. Miller, a personal friend of Jay Rockefeller, had been a visiting lecturer at the Institute for Policy Studies since 1968.

#### **The Inside-Outside Job**

A classic inside-outside MO was then employed against the union. With the IPS-MFD ripping apart the miners from the inside, the anti-constitutional forces in the U.S. government, using their illegally usurped powers went to work against the UMW from the outside. This included the network of Rockefeller-directed conspirators in the FBI, the Justice Department, the Labor Department and the private intelligence agencies which possessed government "security clearance."

Agents in the Labor Department dispatched an order for new presidential elections because of "irregularities" in the first one, setting the stage for the new attack against the old-line Lewis miners machine.

IPS's purpose in the Yablonski murder shines forth clearly. IPS reporter Brit Hume, observed later: "like never before, Boyle was put under a state of siege. This strategy was tailored to Hume's profile of Boyle: "highstrung," paranoid" and "agitatable."

Joe Rauh and his pals in the criminal LEAA wing of the Justice Department, including lawyers Thomas Henderson and Charles Ruff went into a flurry of activity during the period January 1970 through December 1972. Rauh and company served indictments against Boyle on the following counts: illegal election practices in the 1969 mineworkers election, embezzlement and misuse of pension funds, breach of fiduciary duties as a trustee of the union's pension funds, and so forth.

The state of siege was heightened. FBI agents began swarming through the coal regions interviewing and terrorizing workers about the "Boyle charges." Senator Hrrison Williams, connected to the Cambridge Institute branch of IPS and currently leading Congressional investigations into "criminal violations" geared to wrecking the Teamsters, opened up Senate Labor Committee hearings on Boyle's "possible misuse of pension funds."

The controlled media, led by the Washington Post, splashed scandal stories about Boyle's misconduct across the coal fields and the country, trying him and finding him guilty before he ever set foot in court.

As the siege reached its peak during the rescheduled UMW presidential elections held in December 1972, Rauh and Rockefeller deployed scores of their agents from the Labor Department to supervise the balloting and count the votes. No one in the Boyle camp dared challenge the IPS-Labor Department vote fraud, which announced "democratic rank-and-filer" Miller the election's winner.

#### **Fruits of the IPS Victory**

Immediately following the Miller victory, IPS conducted a series of transactions to rip to shreds the old-line machine inside the miners union and to transform the UMW into a leading instrument for imposing Schachtian economics.

IPS deployed top-level agents into the UMW hierarchy to chop it up and then reorganize it along streamlined corporatist lines. For example, the new Board of Trustees in the revamped UMW health and welfare fund included Martin Danziger, former head of the Justice Department's Criminal

Division overseeing the LEAA, and Harry Huge, a lawyer from the top Washington law firm of Arnold and Porter, which produce among others Mitchell Rogovin, the IPS lawyer who is now publicly defending the CIA in court.

The UMW journal was turned over to an IPS scribbler from the notorious Columbia School of Journalism, Don Stillman. At the same time an army of agent-watchdogs were implanted into the UMW central Washington headquarters as "assistants" to Miller, including Rick Banks, the former head of Appalachia VISTA, Social Democrat-Fabian heavy Ed James, and former UAW Director of Education Bill Goode.

In the next step in social engineering, the UAW's Irving Bluestone took charge to shape the synthetic Arnold Miller UMW leadership into the UAW mold of fascist Fabian "social progressive unionism." Bluestone was established as a controller of the "fascism with a human face" transformation of the UMW. To re-educate the top levels of the UMW leadership Bluestone shipped them to the UAW's brainwashing center in Black Lakes, Michigan for weekend brainwashing seminars.

Eric Trist, the British Military Intelligence and Tavistock Institute master brainwasher, was strategically shifted into operations against the UMW. Trist, with his associate Brigadier John Rawling Rees, had built his reputation in the 1950s by directing the reduction of Britain's coal mining workforce by one third, as output was increased without the benefit of mechanization. According to documents in the Labor Party's possession, IPS forces in the UMW leadership, illegally and without the membership's approval, wrote checks totaling \$32,500 drawn against the UMW treasury to pay for Trist's Rushton Miners experiment in "democratization." At the Rushton Mines in Johnstown, Pa., Trist broke down work rules and pay scales as "self-motivating leaderless "groups" in the pits worked themselves to the bone to earn a co-determined share of the company's profits. The top-secret Rushton project was slated for scaling-up throughout the mining region in order to subject tens of thousands of miners to murderous speedup and working conditions.

By this time Jay Rockefeller, a graduate of the OEO poverty program in Appalachia, stationed in West Virginia as president of the state's Wesleyan College, had become a key controller over "rank and file" leader Arnold Miller, taking Miller to "collective bargaining" brainwashing sessions at West Virginia University's Labor Education Center.

Rockefeller control of the UMW gave his private "invisible government" additional capability to conduct wrecking operations against Constitutional government in the U.S. As one IPS-linked Miller aide put it, "now we can shut down the economy within 48 hours." The 1974 miners strike was planned as just such a destabilization operation in preparation for military rule, on the model of the CIA's 1973 fascist truckers strike in Chile which precipitated the fall of the Marxist government of Salvador Allende. The Labor Party's widespread exposure of this scenario was critical in aborting the operation.

During 1973-74, the Institute and the UAW re-oriented the Mine Workers program away from traditional "bread and butter" issues to support for Rockefeller's Project Independence strip mining and coal gasification boondoggles. In the fall of 1974, in a speech to the UMW Convention Miller himself defended the practicality of these utterly fantastic Project Independence pyramid-building schemes by

referring to IG Farben's "successful" coal gasification projects in wartime Nazi Germany.

Although continued Congressional opposition has prevented the passage of national Project Independence legislation, Rockefeller is still trying to sneak it through in pilot project form. Recently the Ohio Civilian Conservation Corps bill, HR 12, which would establish a network of slave labor youth camps where workers would "reclaim" land strip-mined to feed coal gasification projects, was prevented from passage only when the USLP mobilized nationally to block it, and Ohio Teamsters lobbied vigorously against the bill.

Recent developments indicate that a majority of the UMW's officials, sensing the disintegration of their union under the Institute's synthetic Miller leadership, are at the point of open revolt. Led by UMW Mike Trbovich, 15 officials of the UMW's 21-member International Executive Board have blasted Miller for hiring "outside radicals" (Institute operatives) onto the union staff whom they charge with "destroying the union." They have also charged Miller with misuse of union funds.

Like the Teamsters leadership, however, these UMW officials have yet to use their strongest weapon — to name publicly the main enemy which has brought them under attack, the Institute for Policy Studies.

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## What The Socialist Sector Is Really Saying

# Soviet Union, White Communists Clash At European CP Summit Conference

July 3 (NSIPS) — Speaking directly to Henry Kissinger's followers in the governments of Western Europe, Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev warned from the Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties in East Berlin June 29 that "the powderkeg into which Europe has been turned today" will be ignited if Kissinger's drive for fascist police-state regimentation of the continent continues. Brezhnev left no room for doubt that the Soviet leadership recognizes the threat of uncontrollable global thermonuclear war posed by current European developments, and sharply informed the European Atlanticists that "they cannot even imagine who else will perish with them in the fire — enemies, friends, allies, or just neighbors — close and distant ones."

As the conference ended after a Soviet call for peace and development was reiterated by each speaker from the Eastern European socialist countries, Kissinger moved boldly toward the final tripwire for direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. Over the past days, the U.S. Secretary of State has manipulated Rockefeller's socialist sector renegades, the agent-led White Communist Parties of Europe, and the stringers of the Atlanticist press in a series of destabilization operations against the Comecon nations — precisely the provocation which the Soviets have repeatedly warned is intolerable and which constitutes the trigger for swift retaliatory military action by Moscow.

Brezhnev's Berlin address underlined the Soviets' political and psychological military preparation for such a contingency. "The very idea of using nuclear weapons in the territory of Europe seems monstrous to the Soviet people," said the General Secretary. "The house of Europe has become extremely small and can easily catch fire. There is no fire brigade capable of extinguishing the fire if it really breaks out...Europe has entered a basically new epoch, which differs radically from everything it had before. To fail

to understand this would be for the Europeans to head for a catastrophe."

The main themes of Brezhnev's speech were forcefully reiterated by Yugoslav President Josef Broz Tito, whom the western press has recently tarred as a White Communist. Tito's vehement denunciation of "imperialist policies of denomination," and his call for a new world economic order was based on "class principles" and support for the developing sector, however, clearly differentiate Tito from NATO-run party leaders in Italy, France, and elsewhere.

Other conference speeches by Comecon sector leaders affirmed the alliance of Eastern European socialist states with the Soviet Union and their commitment to "proletarian internationalism" — a notion which the polycentrists refused to accept in the conference document. "The Communist Party of Bulgaria," said its leader Todor Zhivkov, "resolutely rejects and condemns anti-Sovietism in all of its forms and expressions, from whatever quarters it springs...Anti-Sovietism is tantamount to a crime against the nations of the world."

The fact, however that Brezhnev's speech and the final Conference document conceded autonomy in relations between parties — "the national roads to socialism" scheme manufactured by Anglo-American intelligence — has fueled Rockefeller's destabilization efforts. This "concession" by the Soviets — widely heralded throughout the western press as the "end of Soviet domination" — in fact is not a fundamental change in policy on the issues involved, particularly in regard to the socialist countries themselves. It amounts to the Soviets **writing off** of the Western parties as a useful anti-Atlanticist force. Finding themselves unable to deal effectively with an agent-ridden western "Communist" movement, the Soviets have cut their losses, and shifted their focus to questions of state-to-state rather than party relations.