

population on the one hand and testing for the right psychological warfare "handles" to launch a nationwide "Youth Service" labor draft that would be credible as an institutional "alternative."

While the desperation and thoroughgoing lumpenization of ghetto youth, for instance, had early proven to be fertile ground for their recruitment to numerous "job-training" slave labor and self-policing "chain gang" programs, it remained a major Secretariat goal to formulate a Labor Service plan — without the "stigma of a poor, black, dropout," as Secretariat operative Donald Eberley put it in a recent interview — which could successfully capture the relatively less lumpenized strata of the working class.

The National Service Secretariat is especially proud of its Program for Local Service (PLS) "pilot project" — "the nearest we have come to conducting an experimental Universal Youth Service program," they chirp. Government-funded and conducted during 1973, this program organized 700 young people in the overwhelmingly working-class and unionized south Seattle area into full-time work for both private and public "community agencies" at below minimum wage — and have gotten away with it so far. (South Seattle was similarly targeted, precisely because of its high concentration of union workers, for the creation of synthetic self-help "Unemployed Leagues" during the 1930s, in an attempt to counter the Communist Party-led Unemployed Councils' fight against new Deal public works programs.)

#### The Ohio Test Case

The latest attempt to establish a solid foot-in-the-door for the National Youth Service forced labor draft was the Carter

machine's Ohio "test case" Conservation Corps bill, derailed in early June by a Labor Party-led coalition of Teamsters and state legislators. The Ohio CCC bill, sponsored by Carter confere Ohio State Senator Arthur Wilkowski after private consultation with the Wall Street Presidential candidate himself, mandated the erection of a system of slave-labor camps for the resettlement of unemployed workers to perform labor-intensive mining and other "resource reclamation" work under military discipline at \$100 per month. Ohio, with the nation's most intensive concentration of basic industry, its most highly skilled workforce, and a nest of Nazi planners in the State University system, has been the special focus of a massive deindustrialization campaign at the same time that welfare benefits and unemployment compensation payments have been arbitrarily terminated for hundreds of thousands of workers.

The Ohio CCC scheme was, moreover, designed as part of the nationwide Young Adult Conservation Corps program that was railroaded through Congress under the cover of a press blackout in May. The YACC slave program was heralded by National Service Secretariat chieftain Eberley himself as "filling in the environmental component" of the Carter-Mondale National Youth Service slave plan.

Both the Ohio "test case" and the YACC bill explicitly dictate "labor-intensive" slave work for their youthful conscripts as the only basis for "getting a return" on the cost of administering the program. "These kids will be using picks and shovels for things you'd ordinarily used cranes and bulldozers for," the YACC bill's co-draftsman in Fabian Rep. Meeds' (D-Wash) office told investigators, adding that Carter advisor Bernard Anderson's Wharton School had supplied the "cost-accounting" for the program.

## Carter's First Week In Office?

*As the entire string of 20th century "experiments" in "manpower planning" demonstrate — from Mussolini's Italy and the New Deal to the Nazis' Labor Service — the military is integral to the administration and enforcement of a fascist forced-work policy. Thus it is no accident that the U.S. Army's "scenario" for a contemporary "Domestic Service Corps," outlined in a 1973 issue of Military Review, reads like the script for Jimmy Carter's first week in office.*

*As Lt. Colonel Carl M. Putnam, a graduate of the Air Force Command and Staff College and a veteran of two tours of duty with the U.S. Military Assistance Command and the 1st Air Cavalry Division in Vietnam, describes it:*

Let us imagine that the urban crisis in the United States continues to worsen.... The unemployment rate slowly climbs through 10.8 per cent, and urban crime is on the upswing. The discouragement of the unemployed has developed into hopelessness. This has increased the danger of insurgency in the cities....

The Secretary of Defense recommended to the President that an ad hoc committee be formed to study the possibility of establishing a program similar to the CCC to help the country out of its dilemma.... The Administration recommended that the Congress enact a bill to establish a two-part Domestic Service Corps.... One part of the Corps would be called the Urban Service Group and the other would be named the Environmental Service Group....

Every youth at the beginning of the senior year of high school or on his 17th birthday, if he is a high-school dropout, is required to register for domestic service.... HEW is responsible for the induction, orientation and preparation of the new trainee.... Aptitude testing and interviews are conducted to determine which of the available vocations would best suit the trainee....

The Urban Service Group, the larger of the two, is under the control of HUD. The trainee lives in a DSC camp located on a military post near the urban area where he is assigned to work. HUD projects run the spectrum from cleaning up the ghetto to construction work on newly designed public living areas.... The environmental trainee also lives in a DSC camp on a military post near his work area....

The youth involved in the DSC would learn to live and work together as a group. They should be physically fit, and many would learn defense-related skills. Leading the DSC trainees would be active-duty officers who are trained and ready to react to any situation. Both factors would greatly reduce mobilization time....

Another important gain would be the increased size of the officer corps for peacetime military operations. For the CCC, an additional 9,000 officers were needed, and that program was not set up to accommodate the entire youth population of the country....

Other advantages would include a strengthened enlisted Reserve Corps, a semi-mobilized school system, a larger, better manned supply system....