

How Carter is Organizing Congress Into a Reichstag

Exclusive to NSIPS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 4 (NSIPS) — The men who stole the White House for Jimmy Carter are now preparing to carry out a parallel coup against the U.S. Congress aimed at ensuring that the basic legislative underpinnings of the Carter program for war and genocide are "passed" during the early days of the new regime.

According to the battle plan devised by the Carter forces, the coup will be implemented through a sweeping reorganization of the structure and operating methods of both houses of Congress along lines now being proposed by Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Committees, and Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.), chairman of the Commission on Administrative Review.

Under the terms of the Stevenson and Obey plans — which were drawn up under the direction of "outside experts" from the Trilateral Commission and related Wall Street think-tanks, and modelled on the by-now-notorious government "restructuring" proposals advanced last year by the Murphy Commission for the Reorganization of the Government — all Congressional policymaking will effectively be consolidated in the hands of a few hard-core Carterites. This will be accomplished by: collapsing the existing 31 Senate committees into 14 super-committees, plus a Select Committee on Intelligence, and making their functions entirely coherent with the Carter legislative program; knocking out all potential anti-Carter Congressional forces through a reshuffling of committee assignments and chairmanships; severely limiting the number of committees and subcommittees on which a Senator can serve; placing harsh restrictions on Congressmen's freedom of movement and constituency contact; revising House schedule to force Congressmen to spend nearly all their time in committee so that the Carter legislative package is processed as speedily as possible.

Reasons For The Coup

Because the Stevenson and Obey plans have deliberately been made to appear as innocuous, rational, and non-controversial as possible, it is necessary to look beneath the surface at their real effect to understand why such bankers' mouthpieces as the New York Times and Common Cause are loudly clamoring for their implementation.

Given the current political climate in the country, with broad layers of the population being drawn into the U.S. Labor Party-initiated campaign to overturn the fraudulent election of Jimmy Carter, it would be extremely difficult for the Carter forces to ram their policies through Congress as that body is presently constituted. Despite ceaseless efforts by the Rockefellers and allied banking interests over the past years to rid the Congress of all those who tend to represent the interests of productive U.S. industry and agriculture, Congress still numbers among its members a substantial bi-partisan bloc which could be mobilized by mass political pressure to block the Carter program. In the eyes of the Carter camp, there are still too many Congressmen who represent constituencies ("special interest groups" in Washington Post-Common Cause parlance) other than the New York banks and, even worse, too many of these Congressmen hold key committee chairmanships and other leadership positions to permit the rapid, unobstructed, rubber-stamping of the Carter program.

Notwithstanding their pretensions to being reform measures for making Congress more efficient and more responsive to the

country over the long-term, the Stevenson and Obey plans are geared solely to the immediate necessity of getting the Carter program through Congress within the shortest possible time. Once that is achieved, Congress's usefulness to Carter will be over.

The Stevenson Plan

The guts of the Stevenson plan is an all-out assault on the Senate committee structure and seniority system, the two most fundamental components of the Senate operation. Recognizing that legislation is essentially made or broken in committee and that a committee's composition and chairmanship determines the fate of the bills referred to it, the Stevenson plan proposes to remake the Senate committee structure so that Humphrey-Hawkins and related Carter legislation will zip right through.

Furthermore, the Stevenson plan provides for eliminating all possible pockets of resistance to the Carter program by wiping out those committees which have traditionally been oriented toward the needs of the country's industrial, technological and agricultural interests such as the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and the Senate Space Sciences Committee, and sharply reducing the power of the individual Senators who speak for them.

According to Kenneth Gray, chief staff director of Stevenson's Committee on Committees, — whose members include Senators Brock (R-Tenn.), Cranston (D-Cal.), Domenici (R-NM), Hansen (R-Wyo.), Moss (D-Utah), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Nelson (D-Wisc.), Bentsen (D-Tex.), Chiles (D-Fla.), Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Packwood (R-Ore.) and Helms (R-NC) — the plan's chief objective is to "speed up the legislative process." Gray, a former aide to Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) — an ardent supporter of the Murphy Commission — readily admitted in a recent interview that the Committee has worked closely with Carter's transition team and his issues man, Stu Eisenstat and, as a result, its recommendations are "entirely compatible with Carter's plans for overhauling the federal bureaucracy."

The key elements of the Stevenson plan are as follows:

* Seventeen of the existing 31 Senate committees will be abolished completely, including: Aeronautical and Space Sciences; District of Columbia; Interior and Insular Affairs; Post Office and Civil Service; Aging; Nutrition and Human Needs; Small Business; Public Works; Veterans' Affairs; Standards and Conduct; plus seven Joint Committees, including Atomic Energy, Economic and Defense Production. Depending on their importance to the Carter camp, the functions of these committees will either be buried in the 14 new super-committees or integrated with other key policy areas.

For example: The nonmilitary aspects of nuclear energy research and development, including fusion power, will be transferred from the defunct Joint Atomic Energy Committee to the new Energy and Natural Resources Committee which will most likely be chaired by Sen. Henry Jackson, a vicious opponent of fusion energy and avid booster of the "Project Independence" type regressive energy development schemes favored by Nelson Rockefeller and his puppet-president-elect. The \$100 billion Energy Independence Administration boondoggle proposed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller last year and successfully blocked by Congress will no doubt get an enthusiastic reception by the new Energy Committee.

On the other hand, reflecting the Carter forces' utter contempt for science and technology, these areas which were formerly handled by the separate Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Committee, will become one relatively-minor function of the new Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. As Stevenson Committee member Sen. Barry Goldwater pointed out when he refused to sign the Committee report, the Committee's failure to recommend the creation of a Committee on Science and Technology indicates that, though "the industrialized countries of the world recognize the relationship between R and D and their standard of living" and "the future of our country rests largely on developments in science, engineering, and technology.... Yet here in the Senate, we seem to be acting as though the Industrial Revolution had never occurred." Goldwater also took issue with the Committee's recommendation that science and technology R and D be put under one committee, while energy R and D be placed under another, since, "If we are to achieve energy self-sufficiency, many disciplines and technologies must be harnessed and work in unison...the separation of energy R and D from science, engineering and technology policy...creates a division where there should be unity."

Under the Stevenson plan, nuclear energy will be given priority only to the extent that it bolsters the "wunderwaffen" fantasies of the Carter camp's nuclear war proponents, as reflected in the fact that the military aspects of nuclear energy will be transferred from the Joint Atomic Energy Committee to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

* Under the guise of "developing integrated legislation and performing comprehensive oversight," in the words of the Stevenson report, the Stevenson plan will turn the Senate committee structure into an integrated machine for passing enabling legislation for the Carter forces' push for war and fascism. The report urges that those policy areas which are deemed most crucial by the Carter camp, including international economic policy, energy and human resources, which are now dispersed among nearly all of the present 31 committees each be consolidated under one of the new super-committees.

In addition to the proposed Energy Committee described above, two other Committees advocated by the report illustrate the point:

The Senate Banking Committee, already in the hands of Wall Street operative Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.), will be given jurisdiction over several key policy areas, including international economic policy and defense production, in addition to the important powers it presently holds over banking, housing and urban affairs policy. Among other things these new powers will enable the Committee to pass the global "Big MAC" schemes advocated by the Brookings Institution to enforce debt payments by Third World and Western European countries to the New York Banks which have been successfully stalled thus far by anti-Wall Street forces in the Congress. While the proposal for giving the Banking Committee the current functions of the Joint Defense Production Committee might at first seem inappropriate, it actually serves to underscore that the inseparable relationship between the Carter economic policy, with its fundamental commitment to collect the debt, and the Carterites commitment to launch a nuclear war in order to do so.

The new Human Resources Committee which the Stevenson plan urges be established would be a Congressional version of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under Nelson Rockefeller's guidance in 1954 for the purpose of initiating pilot projects in "fascism with a human face." According to the Stevenson report, the Human Resources Committee would have "comprehensive policy responsibility for education and training, health, aging and problems of the elderly, income maintenance, Native American affairs, and employment and unemployment." This would "assure a central focus in the

Senate for matters concerning labor and employment." In other words, the Human Resources Committee would become the central processor for the myriad of slave-labor programs for the elderly, welfare "cheats," unemployed youth, and laid-off adult workers which Carter's economic policy-makers at the Brookings Institution are cranking out. The new Committee will also handle the complementary brainwashing and outright genocide programs which the Carter camp is pushing, such as heroin-maintenance programs for drug addicts, behavior modification "education" programs, and "right-to-die" legislation.

* The Stevenson report proposes that Senators be permitted to join no more than two Senate Committees. The aim of this proposal is not to "reduce present wasteful demands on Senators' time," but to prevent any anti-Carter Senator from "interfering" in the key policy areas, such as international economic policy, energy, and employment programs. Since, as described above, these areas will be handed over to just three or four committees with a total membership of approximately 40-60 Senators, the purpose of the limited-membership rule is to prevent those anti-Carter Senators who may have had jurisdiction over one of these areas as a member of a disbanded committee from regaining a say in these matters by joining one of the new committees. Instead of having almost the entire Senate involved in these all-important policy areas to some degree as is presently the case, the Stevenson plan would permit only the most trusted Wall Street operatives to do so.

* The Stevenson plan proposes to abolish the present Senate rule which provides that 18 of the existing Senate committees can each name three committee members to serve on the Senate Appropriations Committee when it is voting funds for the government agencies under these committees' jurisdictions. The proposal, which has received accolades from the New York Times, is aimed at giving the Carter forces full budgetary control over all government bureaucracies so as to prevent expenditures on programs such as fusion R and D, while simultaneously blocking the development of any independent power bases within the federal bureaucracy which might challenge Carter by keeping all patronage and "pork barrels" in the hands of Carter supporters.

Not surprisingly, the Stevenson plan enjoys the enthusiastic support of Common Cause, the New York Times, and the Washington Post — all die-hard supporters of the Nuclear peanut. Common Cause is especially gleeful over the prospect of destroying the Joint Atomic Energy Committee ostensibly because it is the "captive of the nuclear energy industry" according to Common Cause director Fred Wertheimer, but actually because the Committee has provided the sole forum for proponents of fusion energy in the Congress.

Congress, Obey!

While Stevenson is personally vowing to paralyze all Senate activity when it convenes next month until it takes up his proposals, his House counterpart, Rep. David Obey, is taking advantage of the Congressional recess to push his restructuring proposals by holding a series of public hearings, whose featured witnesses include Common Cause's Wertheimer and David Broder of the Washington Post.

Obey's proposals, released last week, are the first phase of the work of his Commission on Administrative Review, which was established by a terrorized Congress in the wake of the Water-gating of Rep. Wayne Hays (D-Ohio) last spring, and whose "public" members are Lucy Wilson Benson of the Trilateral Commission and Common Cause and Robert W. Galvin, chairman of the Motorola Corp. and a prominent member of the American Security Council, an arm of the Rockefeller "right wing." According to Obey, his initial proposals are the "opening

volley of an all-out attack on the administrative structure of the House" leading to a restructuring of the House committee structure along the lines of the Stevenson plan by next year.

While not as sweeping as the Stevenson plan, the initial Obey proposals are all clearly geared to facilitate speedy passage of the Carter program by making Congressmen spend far more time in their committees working on the Carter program. To this end, Obey urges that: 1) the House floor schedule be restructured "to provide more time for committee business at the beginning of the session and more time for floor business later on as the House approaches the legislative deadlines imposed by the Congressional Budget Act"; 2) Committees be permitted to meet while the House is in session unless 10 members object. Under present House rules, a single member can prevent committees from meeting while the House is in session. The purpose of this proposal is to make it easier for pro-Carter Congressmen to force committee hearings and thus hasten processing of the Carter legislative package. 3) the House Leadership establish "a firm schedule of Washington and district work periods for the entire session." This proposal, expected to be the most controversial, is a direct attack on the fundamental principles of constituency-based politics, the mainstay of a bourgeois democracy, since it would place official restrictions on when a Congressman could return to his home district to hear the views of his constituents. As such, it is aimed

at keeping Congressmen isolated on Capitol Hill in an environment controlled by the Carter camp, far away from the pressures exerted by the electorate.

Battle Over Congressional Leadership

Buttressing the Stevenson-Obey "reorganization" campaign, other Carter cronies, including Senators Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Hubert Humphrey, are fighting to capture key Senatorial leadership posts now in the hands of conservative Democrats of Republicans, or vacant due to retirement or electoral defeat.

The most important Senate skirmish is between Humphrey and Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) over the post of Majority Leader. Although ill with cancer, Humphrey has decided to keep Byrd out of this powerful position for fear that it will provide a rallying point for conservative Democrats and Republicans to block the Carter program. Furthermore, since the Majority Leader plays a pivotal role in determining committee assignments, the conservative Byrd could well interfere with the best-laid plans of Stevenson and other Carter rodents.

Also being challenged by their Carterite colleagues are conservative chairman of committees that will continue to exist under the Stevenson proposal, including Sen. Russell Long (D-La.), chairman of the all-important Senate Finance Committee which would have to pass on much of Carter's economic legislation.

Schlesinger Threatens USSR With U.S. "Aura of Power"

Exclusive to NSIPS

Dec. 4 (NSIPS) — In a three-day lecture series in Princeton, N.J., former Secretary of Defense James Rodney Schlesinger laid out the basis of his military strategy — bluffing the Soviets and using the United States' "aura of power" to terrify European and Third World countries into obedience to American will.

The theme of Schlesinger's first lecture Nov. 29, was that the United States had to develop sufficient will to use military force to terrorize its allies and opponents. Schlesinger first attacked the American population as a whole for believing in a role for morality in international affairs, and emphasized that in the period since the end of the Vietnam war, the U.S. had lost its will to use power. He denied that the main role of armaments was to fight wars, a view he credited to the Brookings Institution. Instead, the primary role of armaments is psychological — to create "an aura of power." "At no time could the Roman Empire have defended all its borders from simultaneous attack, but the empire flourished because it had the aura of power, the ability to strike terror into the hearts of the enemy." It was this aura which the United States must reacquire, the willingness to use force. On this basis, Schlesinger said, the "internal stability" of Western Europe and the Third World would be guaranteed through fear of American arms. "If we still had the aura of power we had in the 1950s the Third World and Western Europe would not be giving us the problems they are now."

Schlesinger made clear exactly what policies he wanted to impose on the rest of the world with the U.S. "aura of power." He insisted that NATO be used to "coordinate European political decision" and dismissed any realignments of Europe away from the U.S. as impossible. "When they yell about their being dominated by the U.S. then the Europeans are happy," he proclaimed. He identified the basic problem which must be solved through this coordination as the "balance of payments questions" and North-South relations. There could be no question of any moves towards a new world economic order, Schlesinger stated flatly. "The new world economic order is nothing — its just a lot of rhetoric. It will never exist."

The prerequisites to reestablishing the desired aura of power,

Schlesinger emphasized, is a massive arms build up and the willingness to use nuclear weapons. In his third lecture Schlesinger again attacked the American people for lacking the "moral enthusiasm" necessary for war, or for a sustained armaments build up. He dismissed fears of nuclear warfare. "There is nothing new about nuclear war," he said, "every war since World War II has actually been a nuclear war since, as in Korea, nuclear weapon use was actively considered. In Korea it may have been a mistake not to use the bomb, but our stockpile then was too small."

Schlesinger analyzed the possibilities for the use of nuclear weapons in the present situation, and particularly pointed to the possible use of "tactical weapons" in wars in the Third World.

In reply to questions on the Soviet response to any U.S. initiated "limited nuclear wars," Schlesinger exposed the basic assumption of his belief that the U.S. can dictate policy to the world — **the incredible idea that the Soviet Union is too weak militarily and too unwilling to use its might to threaten the U.S.** When challenged by an NSIPS reporter as to how he could advocate tactical nuclear war when the Soviets have plainly warned that any war between the U.S. and the USSR would immediately lead to a general strategic nuclear attack on the United States, Schlesinger said flatly that the Soviets were bluffing: "Yes, the Soviets say that if there is war, it will automatically become general, but they don't mean it. What they say in peace and what they do in war are different. In reality they won't attack us even if there is a limited use of nuclear weapons."

Schlesinger was questioned further by NSIPS as to how he can assert the Soviets are bluffing when such items as the recent Boeing report to Congress have shown that in a general nuclear war, Soviet superiority will lead to 160 million U.S. casualties and fewer than 10 million Soviet deaths. Schlesinger replied by dismissing the hard facts of reality by more soothing fantasies. "No matter what any report says, the Soviets know we can blow them to smithereens so they won't dare go to all out nuclear war," he swaggered. "Any Soviet who has had the searing experience of the Nazis at their gates would not launch a preemptive strike."