

brainwashing "seminar" to another. So far, Harvard University hosted the new Congressmen for a three-day session on "the legislative process" while the Brookings

Institution — whence comes Carter's CEA head Charles Schultze — will take them in hand beginning Jan. 6, for an intensive seminar on "economic policy."

Jule Sugarman: A Case Study of Carter's Transition Team

Dec. 16 (NSIPS) — The Carter "transition team," to which more than 100 individuals were named shortly after election day, has remained largely faceless for two months. Apart from a few key figures, little has been published in the national press about any "transition team" member.

One member is Jule Sugarman. Sugarman was Director of the Human Resources Administration of the City of New York from 1971-74, and Deputy Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia until his transition team appointment. While in New York, Sugarman presided over three years of cutting and eliminating social welfare budgets and agencies. He initiated specialized forced-labor programs for welfare recipients, began programs which have resulted in tens of thousands of methadone addicts working in "community self-help" projects in the absence of city services, and successfully diverted millions of dollars in service money into bonded debt-service on behalf of the city's creditors. In Atlanta under Mayor Maynard Jackson, Sugarman performed similar services.

Although he has specialized in slave-labor planning and administration, he has also been an administrator with the Bureau of Prisons, an executive in the Civil Service Commission and the Budget Bureau, Director of the federal Office of Child Development, and an official of the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Jule Sugarman is an "interchangeable part" in the "technocratic dictatorship" now being created for the Carter Administration under the supervision of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission cabinet. Sugarman is any kind of "functionally necessary expert" the Trilateral Commission would like him to be. He has no broader moral criterion to interfere with "efficiency and accountability," whatever the task. Jule Sugarman is Nazi technician.

In 1971, four years before Chase Manhattan's David Rockefeller, Lazard Freres' Felix Rohatyn et al. created the Municipal Assistance Corporation, New York's Big MAC, Jule Sugarman had taken over the new Human Resources Administration and set about centralizing the city's many social service agencies under its single roof. Big MAC's administration over the entire city government would have been impossible or ineffectual without what Sugarman first accomplished through HRA.

The HRA would run a "truly integrated, comprehensive, accountable program through a variety of social service agencies," Sugarman told the New York City Council in 1971, shortly after he took office.

Accountability, as he explained in his Andover speech in June of that year, meant "community self-help," to prepare for city budget cuts that were coming, "de-professionalization" of social services and elimination of Civil Service requirements, to prepare for the welfare recipients and others who would replace the trained case-worker without pay, and above all, "job creation" for the millions of "needy."

Sugarman is the first to admit that his innovations were not original. He has kept a detailed file on the programs created by technicians like himself for fascist governments. The file contains detailed information on Hitler's "arbeitsdienst," the Nazi Labor Service, as well as the National Youth Service of the Nazi government, and the similar programs of Mussolini, Sugarman told an interviewer in the spring of 1975. The file also contains the Brazilian and Chilean government's programs. Sugarman has drawn on all of them.

His first year in office was the year that the Rockefeller University staff under specialists Dole and Nyswander were first getting "methadone maintenance" projects off the ground in experimental programs in the devastated South Bronx section of New York. The programs were under HRA control, but they were administered by Ramon Velez, the poverty czar of the area. A city investigator put a report on Sugarman's desk showing that Velez had been unable to account for \$1,650,000 in funds. \$650,000 was withholding tax owed the federal government by Velez' Hunts Point Multi-Service Center, the Lincoln (methadone) Detoxification Center, and 100 other agencies the poverty-pimp controlled. One million Dollars was just "missing." Sugarman squelched the report and the investigation.

In March 1972, Sugarman testified before the House Education and Labor Committee in Washington, outlining a detailed program for national forced labor for all unemployed. The program was drawn out of his Nazi "arbeitsdienst" file, and was later to become the core of the current Humphrey-Hawkins bill. Sugarman proposed a "National Job Creation Commission," (the Nazi Labor Service) to be administered in line with a specific national economic plan regarding the numbers and types of jobs to be created each year. Welfare was to be eliminated, as were unemployment insurance benefits, and replaced by federal spending to subsidize private industry's creation of minimum wage jobs and public works projects.

In subsequent testimony before the Congressional Joint Economic Sub-Committee on Fiscal Affairs, Sugarman repeated this proposal, emphasizing that slave-labor was the only way to effectively eliminate

welfare and unemployment costs. "We might reduce welfare and fraud errors to near zero," he told the Congressmen, "but I suspect we could only do that if we were willing to allow children to go hungry and families to go homeless."

Two months later, David Rockefeller ordered \$1.62 million cut from the HRA budget, and Jule Sugarman began to denounce "welfare fraud" daily in compliance. He had surrounded himself with over 60 budget-cutting specialists in the two years he had been at the agency, and the \$1.62 million was cut without a hitch.

"He's a paradox," said a New York State legislator about Sugarman in June, 1972. "He has this strong quiet interest in social programs, but there's this intensity, this passion for accountability."

At a Dec. 1973 Conference of welfare specialists in New York, Sugarman was a featured speaker, and he prepared by dipping back into his Nazi file. Abolish welfare and unemployment insurance, standardize the level of benefits below poverty level and make everybody work for the "National Community" (Volksgemeinschaft) Sugarman told the conferees.

In testimony before Hubert Humphrey's Congressional Joint Economic Committee in 1975, he repeated the most elaborate version yet of his proposed application of Nazi Labor Service programs to America, this time adding "Forced Savings" ("Winterhilfe") to his "Arbeitsdienst" and "Volksgemeinschaft." Eliminate present unemployment benefits and welfare categories and combine all unemployed persons into one program which gives standardized benefits set at below poverty income (\$5,500). Index this income to the cost of living (the

Brazil file), Sugarman told Humphrey. The combined pool of employables available for a National Economic Plan would be enormous, he emphasized. Eighty to 90 per cent of all unemployed youth, 50 per cent of all mothers now receiving Aid for Dependent Children, 20 per cent of all disabled persons — a total of 60 to 70 per cent of those in the combined pool could be forced to work for nothing, he calculated.

Moreover, Sugarman went on, make these workers take a "leave of absence" from their jobs every ten years, to perform "voluntary labor" for the "National Community," thus "sharing out" the paid employment (Brazilian re-cycling). "The concept is what must be furthered now," Sugarman said privately. Once the plan is going, he later told an interviewer, workers could be made to labor for free every five years or less. He wants it extended to 70 per cent of all blue collar workers in the country.

Lastly, America needs "forced savings," Sugarman told Humphrey. Without six per cent of every worker's paycheck, and deposit it into a "government" and a "private" fund to guarantee that governments and private enterprises can meet their debt payments. In ten years, he estimated, the funds could accumulate \$333.5 billion, "a large capital resource which would be available to government or private investment needs" as determined by fascist national economic planning.

"Some people think I'm crazy," Sugarman told an interviewer last year. "But Hubert Humphrey likes my plan. They think I'm crazy, but Humphrey likes it."

Now Sugarman is helping to plan a new government.