

then, the DGB leadership and various trade unions feared the demonstration would balloon into an antiunion meeting. In order to prevent that, as one learns from the inside, they decided it was "better to put themselves at the head of the movement," with the goal of channeling the mass demonstration and not allowing the issues of environmental protection and other moderating arguments from being left totally behind in the discussion on energy and growth."

Die Welt, Hamburg daily, "Shift in Fission Construction," by Heinz Heck, Nov. 11:

Only four weeks ago, one could not be sure that a moratorium (on nuclear power plant construction—ed.) would not go through...Until yesterday, the DGB was on a full moratorium line. (DGB chairman) Vetter had written in the Trade Union Monthly that the DGB would not consider the disposal problem solved even if the government security reactor commission said it is solved...if the DGB changed it is only because of Dortmund...Dortmund made it clear how far the DGB was from its own base.

Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt daily, Lead Editorial, "Jumping on the Band Wagon," Nov. 12:

The chairman of a factory council in an energy company could not hold back his joy. "We have made it quite clear to them," he said, "that it is high time for them to jump on the wagon if they didn't want to totally miss it." By "them," he didn't mean the employers, but the DGB executive committee and the ...power-filled princes of the trade unions like Loderer and Kluncker. The union

leadership just made the jump. Not a few of them, however, should be clear about certain things, i.e. that in times of relatively high unemployment power constellations can easily emerge in which the weight can rapidly shift from the factory councils to big business. It was obviously not a pleasant discussion about the future which got the DGB to shift energy policy and go for the Dortmund demonstration, a demonstration of 40,000 from the energy companies and power companies who are afraid about their jobs and don't want to hear anything else but good news about the future of nuclear power development. It is not a good sign indeed when one is not only forced under pressure from members of affected areas to switch from a policy that was well-formulated only months ago...but forced to do so at that at a meeting that itself was forced against the will of the union leadership, and only tolerated against their will, because it was feared it could become an antiunion meeting. ...and then the fact that the predominant share of the costs for the trips and food, if the demonstrators paid at all, come from business, is tough enough to take on top of everything else.

Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich daily, Nov. 12:

...It was a totally unjustified retreat...energy is so insecure, so dangerous...it was a total capitulation of the coalition parties (the ruling Social Democrats and Free Democrats—ed.) just to get out of a tough situation. A grand coalition of the electricity and power companies and factory councils, in concerted action, have forced the parties into total capitulation...under the threat of sliding back into the Middle Ages without nuclear energy.

Lack Of Evidence Doesn't Deter Press 'Probe' Of Teamsters

Press attacks on the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have escalated over the past few weeks. Articles dealing with alleged Teamster "corruption," "mob connections" and continuing leaks that IBT President Frank Fitzsimmons is about to retire, have clearly been timed to intersect and bolster a new spurt of activity among so-called Teamster dissidents, in Prod and the Teamster for a Democratic Union, with the hopes of isolating and containing the leadership of the union.

With nothing but spurious charges and innuendo to go with, the press smear job on the IBT has looked like this:

During the week of November 6, the Kansas City Star ran a six part series page one exposé on alleged Teamster "mob" connections. On Wednesday, Nov. 9, the Star "Special Investigative Team," including reporters J.J. Maloney, Mike McGraw, and Richard Johnson, asserted that the Teamsters, with their "mob" associates, have "infiltrated" Las Vegas, Nevada. The following are some brief excerpts from that 2,500-word article:

....Welcome to Las Vegas, the city that labor built and organized crime helps run.

For decades this city has tried to erase a lingering stigma tracing back to the days in 1940 when Bugsy

Siegel, formerly of Murder, Inc., began to build the lavish Flamingo Hotel and Casino.

A full-time staff of state investigators and auditors connected with the Nevada Gaming Control Board has achieved a national reputation for honesty and integrity in its ceaseless effort to combat the infiltration of organized crime into the state gambling industry, which rakes in considerably more than \$1 billion a year.

Now, with massive federal investigations going on, it would appear those efforts have been to no avail, and it would also appear that Nevada's image may be in for a severe drubbing. A few details:

The State Department of Labor has placed a moratorium on loans from the Teamsters Central States, Southeast and Southwest pension funds to Nevada gaming interests. To date the pension funds have pumped more than \$260 million into Nevada, often in the form of low-interest, highly controversial loans.

This installment of the series pays special attention to the business of one Morris Shenker, a lawyer based in St. Louis, whom the Star alleges is a key target of the federal investigations into Las Vegas. On Shenker's connections to the teamsters:

Shenker has been the defender of St. Louis underworld

figures in a way no other lawyer has. And as an attorney for James Hoffa, he was able to gain unfettered access to hundreds of millions of dollars in the Teamsters Central State pension fund.

Press leaks aside, there has been no indication whatsoever that IBT President Frank Fitzsimmons is planning to resign from his position. According to an article appearing last week in the Cleveland Plaindealer Fitzsimmons has indicated that he is absolutely committed to remaining in office for his elected term. Indicating his contempt for both the media and the "dissident" grouplets which have been instrumental in trying to force his resignation, Fitz told the Plaindealer,

"(the dissidents) are like the Naderites; get five of them in a parking lot, and the media will be filming them."

The following is from an article, "Fitzsimmons May Resign," appearing in the Nov. 2-8 issue of In These Times, under the byline of Dan Marschall.

Frank Fitzsimmons, ...may resign soon, In These Times has learned. His position will likely be filled by Joseph Trerotola, union vice-president who serves as chairman of the Eastern Conference...Fitzsimmons has been a highly controversial and much investigated figure...his downfall is apparently the result of federal investigations, political ineptness, and pressure from the rank and file...

'Full Employment,' Urban Policy Are Cover For Genocide

The Carter Administration's endorsement this week of a reworked version of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act marks the beginning phases of implementation of an employment-urban policy that will lead eventually to the relocation and murder of more than 20 million Americans in slave-labor camps.

SPECIAL REPORT

It is intended that the treasonous Vice President Walter Mondale be installed in the White House to preside over the policy's final phases. As a Senator, Mondale submitted legislation for a national labor relocation act, and members of his personal staff are reported to be working on a revised version of this plan, known in 1974 as the National Employment Relocation Act (NERA).

The policy is being thrashed out by a group of advisors including: on employment questions, Eli Ginzberg, regarded as the manpower guru of the Carter Administration and a self-professed admirer of Hitler's manpower policies; on "urban policy," urban planner Paul Porter, *New York Times* editorial board member Roger Starr, the man who has proposed to "shrink" New York and every other major urban center, and a gaggle of experts from the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) and other thinktanks. Playing a major coordinating role in the formulation of such policies is Lazard Freres general partner Felix G. Rohatyn, the modern-day version of Hitler's finance minister, Hjalmar Schacht, who has spent the last two years deurbanizing New York City as the chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation.

Such experts plug into the staffs of various cabinet members, such as HUD Secretary Patricia Harris, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, and Treasury Secretary Werner Blumenthal, who are effectively presided over by Vice President Mondale. The staffs of several key

senators and congressmen, including Senators Hubert Humphrey, Jacob Javits, and George McGovern, as well as Representative Henry Reuss, are currently involved in working out the various proposals for "enabling" and funding legislation to carry out this policy.

As the interviews and excerpts from documents and speeches below indicate, there is some disagreement as to the exact details of such a policy. This disagreement should not be looked at as between two contending policies, but between "variations" of the same slave labor policy.

The starting premise for the formulation of this employment-urban policy is, in the words of Paul Porter and an aide to Rep. Reuss, that "the era of an urban-based industrial society has come to an end ... we have entered the post industrial era...." It is the same rubbish — the end of technologically oriented industrial growth — which is used to justify the Malthusian energy proposals of James Schlesinger and the Carter Administration.

These Malthusians argue that it is impossible for the economy to create skilled or semi-skilled employment at a sufficient rate to employ those presently unemployed. They therefore recommend the creation of low-wage, low-skilled jobs through public funds. If it is impossible to create sufficient low-wage jobs in the urban centers, they propose to relocate the unemployables "to jobs elsewhere" — i.e., to slave labor camps or low-wage, low-skill light assembly plants elsewhere. As a correlative, such planners advocate the lowering of wage and benefit scales presently paid to unionized workers; the building trades and municipal unions are key targets.

We summarize the major features of that program:

1. *Slave labor jobs creation:* massive expansion of CETA-type, low-wage public service, public works employment programs; tax breaks to the private sector to create labor intensive, low-skill, low-wage employment; as a correlative, the elimination or drastic reduction of transfer payments programs — unemployment benefits, welfare, etc. — and the quick transformation of those programs into "work for welfare"