

development and is in no way 'above' the real economy, but subordinate to it." He reported on Abraham Lincoln's collaborator, Henry Carey's labor theory of value: "the wealth of a nation embodied in its productive capacities, connected to an interpretation of the Constitution as a document identifying an idea of progress as seminal to the development of the nation's political institutions."

Darrel Lankford, a nuclear programs analyst with Consumers Power, provided massive evidence against the unscientific, yet tolerated, restrictions presently hampering development of nuclear energy.

In the case of his own company, Consumers Power was in the process of building a nuclear reactor in Palisades, Michigan, when they were "slapped" with a legal action to force the building of two cooling towers, on the basis of an environmentalist complaint.

The towers were built at a cost of \$25 million, based on the estimate that the company would spend more money fighting delays, of possibly years, through the courts.

Representative of the intense discussion prompted by the second panel were remarks made by Max Dean. Dean was the attorney of record in the U.S. Labor Party's amicus curiae brief in the Midland (Michigan) Consumers Power Case which aided the recent Supreme Court decision that Congress—and not the environmentalists hammering at the lower courts—is supported by the U.S. Constitution in pursuing nuclear energy.

"Article One of the Constitution enumerates the power of the legislature concerning commerce... Schlesinger intends to have Congress divest itself by statute of this constitutionally mandated authority, specifically to stall and prevent the development of nuclear power."

He urged public opposition and defeat of Schlesinger's state's rights licensing bill, reminding the conference that Schlesinger, as Secretary of Defense, called for arming the forward troops of NATO with nuclear

weapons. "This policy was designed precisely to prevent the events announced this morning concerning the (West German-Soviet) trade deal."

Dean introduced the amicus brief as a humanist conception based on the philosophy of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). "In a nutshell, there are laws which are independent of man which are discoverable by man and controllable by him. There's no contradiction between man and his environment. Man is a part of his environment and masters it for purposes of his own development. The method of the brief was to elevate the matter of constitutional principles—this natural law concept embodied as a question of energy development—and it poses the assertion that conservation is unconstitutional and antihuman."

Panel III: Advanced Energy Technologies

Speakers: Dr. Morris Levitt, Dr. Michael Monsler, John Gilbertson

The evening panel discussed plasma physics, inertial confinement, and the actual operation of a fusion reactor, and examined how some of the physics problems of current fusion research—including the "nonlinear" behavior of fusion plasmas—are leading toward a fundamental transformation of our conception of the universe. Dr. Michael Monsler from Lawrence Livermore described the work on fusion at the Laboratory and answered the many questions on how nuclear energy operates and why fusion is the optimum development of the technology.

Dr. Levitt and John Gilbertson reviewed the political battle for science. The issue is the need for a scientific cadre committed to solving the most important fundamental questions which confront human development, they claimed. What is needed is political support to rescue U.S. research from "cost-benefit" slashes in basic science.

—Barbara Roberts

The UAW's Sewer Politics

FOIA Documents Show 'Get The Labor Party' Policy

FBI documents, released to the U.S. Labor Party under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), have disclosed an extraordinary pattern of illegal and unethical activity by certain key officials of the United Auto Workers.

THE COURT'S

The method of financial and political warfare waged against the Labor Party, as displayed in the FBI material, should cast light on a number of other, similar UAW operations. Several situations carry the stamp of the kind of private intelligence network activity documented in the FOIA papers: for example, the UAW initiatives, in cooperation with union-buster Joe Rauh,

Jr. and the Washington, D.C.-based Institute for Policy Studies, within the United Mine Workers against its traditionalist leadership; the UAW's fervent collaboration with environmentalists to eliminate nuclear power; and now UAW involvement with the "corporate responsibility" projects targeting Ford Motor Company and General Motors.

In 1974, the UAW filed a \$35 million trademark infringement suit against *New Solidarity*, the newspaper of the U.S. Labor Party and the National Caucus of Labor Committees. The UAW's legal strategy from that point on is revealed, not in the court papers, but rather in the files of the FBI and the Department of Justice, which indicate the following:

° A memo from a private informant written in late 1974 and provided to the FBI by Stephen Schlossberg, the UAW general counsel, in July, 1975 advises, under the

heading "How to Defeat the Labor Committee" that the UAW's lawsuit was intended to bankrupt the Labor Party.

° On June 27, 1975 Schlossberg met with U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi to inform him that "the U.S. Labor Party is composed of a number of dangerous people" who are "foreign-funded" and "Communist-inspired." Schlossberg then claimed that the Labor Party "may do something drastic such as assassinate Vice President Rockefeller or Leonard Woodcock." Schlossberg's allegations were transmitted to regional FBI offices.

° On July 1, 1975 Schlossberg wrote to John Dunlop, then Secretary of Labor, reiterating the charges he had made to Attorney General Levi and complaining that his earlier efforts to seek prosecution of the Labor Party for "failing to register as a labor organization" had gotten "hung up on legal technicalities." Schlossberg then demanded that Dunlop "vigorously investigate" the Labor Party.

° A memo dated September 4, 1975 from Charles Baker, head of the UAW front organization Institute for American Democracy, under the heading "countervailing operation," suggested that the Federal Election Commission might be the appropriate place to begin an investigation to pin down and interdict the Labor Party's finances. Baker circulated this memo to Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO, Stephen Schlossberg of the UAW, and a handful of other trade union officials. The Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, Thomas Harris, was formerly the AFL-CIO general counsel who worked with Baker and the AFL-CIO headquarters office in deploying assaults and other harassment against Labor Party organizers and members in the plants.

° The Federal Election Commission subsequently launched a major investigation of the U.S. Labor Party, attempting to subpoena all its financial records, and refusing to release over \$110,000 in presidential campaign matching funds to the Labor Party's 1976 presidential candidate,

° The UAW claims to have recruited former FBI informer and Labor Party infiltrator Gregory Rose in September 1976 as a star witness for their lawsuit. In fact, Rose had been a member of the legal staff preparing the Labor Party's responses to the UAW, and had stolen certain of the Labor Party attorney's legal papers concerning the case, which he furnished to the UAW. Rose's "information," other than the purloined

documents, could only be useful to continue the UAW and Schlossberg's effort to erect a structure of lies and distortions as a further "countervailing" effort. Rose's career as an FBI informant had ended by October 1975 with the following assessment from FBI officials: "Information from this source regarding alleged NCLC espionage operations have been found to be a melange of wishful thinking, creative daydreaming, and unfounded chest thumping..."

The use of Rose and his information and stolen documents led directly to the court-ordered disqualification of the UAW's attorneys in the case — Stephen Schlossberg and the New York firm of Cowan, Liebowitz, and Latman.

° The UAW then hired the major New York law firm of Patterson, Webb, Belknap, and Tyler to represent Schlossberg and the Cowan firm in a review of the disqualification order. The firm has somewhat "special" qualifications for their involvement in this matter. That is, the "Tyler" of the firm is Judge Harold Tyler, Deputy Attorney General of the U.S. during the time that Schlossberg was feeding allegations to the Justice Department and FBI.

In fact, Judge Tyler admits that he may have personally authorized investigations of NCLC members. The Patterson firm's representation in the case began only five days after the time in which Judge Tyler would have been disqualified by a statute preventing former government officials from appearing in matters which were under their official supervision. However, the Patterson firm's involvement in the case is still barred by the Bar Association's code of ethics.

° Finally, Schlossberg hired Joseph Rauh, Jr. to represent him in disciplinary proceedings before the Washington, D.C. Bar Association, stemming from Schlossberg's efforts to force Justice Department Federal Election Commission and Labor Department investigations of the Labor Party as well as his use of informant Rose and the stolen USLP legal documents.

Rauh's involvement, along with Thomas Harris, Jacob Clayman, and the UAW leadership, "closes the circle" of British-allied networks in the labor movement who are engaged in behind-the-scenes political and financial warfare against the Labor Party. They are employing exactly the same tactics and methods against their other "factional" opponents—pro-development, pro-nuclear labor and industrial forces.