

and in-person pollsters, did not reach a similar conclusion long before Election Day, regardless of incompetence in polling methods. We can only state that no major polling service reported the possibility of a Reagan landslide.

On July 18, the *EIR*, drawing on interviews with national and regional Democrats, reported: "If the 1980 presidential election were held today with Jimmy Carter heading the Democratic ticket and with Ronald Reagan the GOP standard-bearer, the Democratic Party would receive its worst trouncing in more than two generations." The trend line remained constant throughout the entire campaign. Nonetheless, the polls showed "Carter gaining, Reagan strength eroding."

EIR's Nov. 4 issue identified a handful of key states and key urban areas that would determine the outcome of the election. Should the rigged polls' effect on the population in holding down a Reagan vote, coupled with principally black and labor vote-fraud capabilities, roll up large pluralities for Carter, the President might squeak by; if not, there would be a rout.

Throughout the week before the election, *EIR* received reports of Carter-Mondale efforts to mobilize its vote-fraud capability in such places as Philadelphia, Chicago, Newark, Detroit, and in the Mexican-American areas of south Texas. Money was being tossed around to buy votes, while reluctant Carter supporters were being threatened by campaign officials with reprisals should they fail to deliver votes. Other information revealed that such efforts would not be enough.

By Election Day, key field operatives of the Carter-Mondale campaign recognized that an unstoppable Reagan landslide was under way, and this contributed to aborting much of the big vote-fraud capability. This is not to say that significant vote fraud did not take place during the day in several places, such as Chicago, where Carter people were reportedly buying votes for a \$2 apiece in the black wards. What it cut down on is the normal last-minute "ring up the votes"—which includes voting phantom registrations. It was these operations that gave Jimmy Carter his margins in places like Ohio in 1976. But in 1980, with Reagan running far ahead everywhere, there was no percentage in pulling out the stops and risking possible arrest by GOP anti-vote-fraud squads. As one Democrat put it, "A lot of people just pocketed the money and sat on their hands. With Carter being thrown out, they had little to fear."

The final insult to the American people occurred during the Nov. 4 election coverage. All their armies of "exit pollsters" who interrogated voters as they left the booths turned in reports of the developing anti-Carter vote. As the election night programs droned on, the report of the landslide was held back. "It looks bad for the President," said CBS's Walter Cronkite, over and over again. At three o'clock, sources report, CBS had briefed its staff that Carter had lost.

The Senate

GOP takeover

by Susan Kokinda

The sweep that delivered Ronald Reagan to the White House also gave the Republican Party control of the U.S. Senate for the first time since 1954. Led by George McGovern himself, no less than nine incumbent Democrats went down to defeat on Election Day, including *five* committee chairmen. Coupled with the unexpected pickup of three other open, but formerly Democratic seats, and the self-transformation of Virginia's Harry Byrd from Independent to Republican, the Republicans now command a 54 to 46 majority.

As they received each report of another liberal Democratic defeat, even the Republican Senate staffers partying at the Reagan victory celebration in the Washington Hilton were stunned at the magnitude of the Senate upset. They had not reckoned with the depth of nationwide disgust at the policies of depression, environmentalism, and destruction of American industrial and military capabilities, which came to be associated with the likes of Jimmy Carter, George McGovern, Frank Church, Birch Bayh, and John Culver.

But while the American population was delivering a clear mandate against a U.S. Senate run by Foreign Relations Committee chairman Church, Intelligence chairman Bayh, and now-deposed chairmen such as Banking's William Proxmire and Judiciary's Edward Kennedy, it was also delivering a mandate against the libertarian flip side of those policies. The next two years of the Republican-controlled Senate promise to yield an unending battle between the policies of the progrowth, American conservative majority and the depression and confrontation policies of Milton Friedman and Henry Kissinger—typical of the GOP faction that would wish to continue Carter's policies.

Democratic debacle

In the final tally, the GOP picked up 12 seats, as follows:

- *Democratic incumbents:* Leading his minions into defeat was George McGovern, targeted by the conservative political action committees and written off early in the game. Also successfully singled out by the PACs were Church, Culver, Bayh, John Durkin, Gaylord Nelson, and Patrick Leahy. The only liberal who survived from the conservative hit list was Gary Hart of Colorado. But other non-McGovernite Democrats went down with the ship as well.

President pro tem and powerful Appropriations Committee chairman Warren Magnuson, fighting charges that he was too old for the job, was swept away in the landslide. So, too, was Agriculture Committee chairman Herman Talmadge, who had scrambled through two hard-fought primaries in the wake of an "ethics" investigation, and then succumbed to a narrow defeat. One other moderate Democrat was dragged down on Carter's coattails—North Carolina's Bob Morgan, a strong defender of small and regional banking interests in the U.S.

- *Open seats (formerly Democratic)*: Republicans swept the three seats which had been left open by earlier primary defeats of the Democratic incumbents—Senators Dick Stone (Fla.), Don Stewart (Ala.), and Mike Gravel (Ark.). All three incumbents were beaten by Democrats more liberal than themselves in the primaries. Each primary victor then went down to defeat to the Republican on Election Day.

- *Open Seats (formerly Republican)*: The seats of retiring Oklahoma and Pennsylvania Republican senators and New York's Jake Javits, defeated in his primary, were projected to go Democratic by most analysts. All three went Republican.

The Republican Senate

The first Republican Senate since the Eisenhower administration will find Tennessee's Howard Baker as its new Majority Leader and Alaska's Ted Stevens as its Majority Whip. While conservative Republicans now outnumber moderate and liberal Republicans, and while Howard Baker has never been a favorite of theirs, there is little chance of an attempt to dump Baker materializing. Equally certain is that Baker won't try to buck the conservative Senate base.

The new committee chairmen will define the tenor of the Senate. And it is here that the progrowth, nationalist tendencies of the Reagan mandate will continually clash with the antilabor and pro-austerity tendencies which exist more often than not within the same conservative senator.

Idaho's Jim McClure, heading the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee is about the only thing that offsets the devastating defeat suffered by the Congress and the nation of Mike McCormack, pronuclear spokesman and author of the historic fusion bill. McClure is easily the Senate's most ardent spokesman for nuclear energy and nuclear exports, commenting often that environmentalist, zero-growth policies are one of the greatest threats to world peace.

McClure led the fight for nuclear exports to India, despite the neanderthal "anti-Soviet/anti-India" position adopted by his own party.

The new Senate Banking Committee chairman, Jake Garn of Utah is already sending the word out that his

goal is to expand the Export-Import Bank to at least double the current administration request. Garn staffer Paul Freedenburg said in an interview with *EIR* on Nov. 5 that "the minimum we would find acceptable for Ex-Im total direct loan authorization for fiscal year 1981 would be \$8 billion, twice the Carter administration request." Freedenburg stressed the need to lower interest rates on export loans, and to expand nuclear exports and exports to the Third World. (See National News.) On the other hand, Garn has actively promoted the creation of an Office of Strategic Trade to, in essence, conduct trade war against the Soviet Union.

In a television interview on Nov. 5, the new Senate Judiciary Committee chairman, Strom Thurmond, noted that there is a big difference between himself and former chairman Ted Kennedy—probably the understatement of the new decade. Thurmond cited fighting drugs and rebuilding American law enforcement as two key areas of committee activity. On the negative side, Thurmond and his allies may use the committee to push a budget-balancing amendment to the Constitution.

Orrin Hatch of Utah could ideologically step into the shoes of any of the above and fulfill the same mandate. And on the other hand, any of the above would be equally as antilabor as Chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee as Orrin Hatch may be. While Hatch is honestly committed to the "progrowth economics" often articulated by Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), he is opposed to many of the laws and infrastructural safeguards which are necessary to protect the organized labor movement.

Profiles of other committee chairmen are as follows:

- *Foreign Relations*: A flurry of rumors surfaced the day after the election that conservative Jesse Helms (N.C.) might challenge liberal Charles Percy for the committee chairmanship. But it appears that Helms will opt out of the fight, preferring the Agriculture Committee chairmanship.

- *Agriculture*: Helms chairing Agriculture could begin to reverse some of the pro-environmentalist, and proconsumer legislative thrusts which have crippled American agriculture. But Republican control will not ensure support for 100 percent parity without a vigorous fight against the "free market" ideologues in the party.

- *Appropriations*: One of the most powerful positions in the Senate goes to moderate-liberal Mark Hatfield (Ore.), who may try to hold the line against some of the more rabid budget-cutters.

- *Budget*: On the other hand, Pete Dominici (N.M.), the new Budget chairman, personifies those budget-cutting tendencies.

John Tower heading Armed Services, Bob Dole of Kansas at Finance and Arizona's Barry Goldwater at Intelligence will reflect, for better or worse, the overall direction of the Reagan administration.



Photo: Philip Ulanovsky/NSIPS

The Senate committee switch

Committee	Probable GOP chairman	Present Democratic chairman
Appropriations	Mark Hatfield (Ore.)	Warren Magnusen (Wash.)*
Agriculture	Jesse Helms (N.C.)	Herman Talmadge (Ga.)*
Armed Services	John Tower (Tex.)	John Stennis (Miss.)
Banking	Jake Garn (Utah)	William Proxmire (Wis.)
Commerce	Bob Packwood (Ore.)	Howard Cannon (Nev.)
Energy	James McClure (Idaho)	Henry Jackson (Wash.)
Finance	Robert Dole (Kans.)	Russell Long (La.)
Foreign Relations	Charles Percy (Ill.)	Frank Church (Idaho)*
Governmental Affairs	William Roth (Del.)	Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.)**
Judiciary	Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Edward Kennedy (Mass.)
Labor	Orrin Hatch (Utah)	Harrison Williams (N.J.)
Intelligence	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)	Birch Bayh (Ind.)*
Small Business	Lowell Weicker (Conn.)	Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)*

*Defeated

**Retired