

missiles can be deployed on the territory of other countries — the United States' NATO allies first and foremost. This question is part of an overall problem of insuring that the agreement worked out completely excludes the possibility of strategic arms being handed over to third countries, or of the agreement's being circumvented through the agency of third countries. The sides must adopt unequivocal commitments on this score. If this does not happen, the viability of the agreement will likewise be reduced to nothing....

Another question constantly exaggerated by certain circles in the United States in connection with the new agreement is the question of monitoring its observance....

The present arguments about the supposed unreliability of monitoring are aimed at casting doubt on the system adopted by the sides for monitoring by means of each side's national technical facilities — a system which has reliably proved its worth. The implementation of existing accords in the strategic arms limitation sphere has proved conclusively that these monitoring facilities fully serve their purpose. This is entirely applicable to the new agreement as well....

Thus the fantasies about the "unreliability" of monitoring are designed for uninformed people and — and this is the main thing — are deliberately aimed at sowing doubts about the agreement as a whole.

It is necessary to dwell separately on the question of new types of strategic armaments and the modernization of existing systems. The opponents of an agreement have raised an outcry about these issues, attempting to make out that the American side is here putting forward far-

reaching "radical" proposals while the Soviet Union is not prepared to make such a decision. There is just one aim — to distort and defame the Soviet position....

The U.S. position on the issue of modernizing existing strategic armaments is based on the same aims. Once again some people would like to "retouch" the previously agreed clauses of the treaty in such a way as to limit arbitrarily certain Soviet weapons systems while leaving the United States with complete freedom regarding a whole series of components of strategic forces. The adoption of these proposals would mean in practice that the agreements would not only fail to limit the qualitative race in strategic armaments but, on the contrary, would impart great new impetus to it....

Nor must it be forgotten that the United States is creating more and more means of mass destruction, including the neutron weapon. The Soviet Union has submitted proposals on the general prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and also on the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons specifically. We will resolutely strive for the implementation of these proposals....

It is useful to mention all this again in connection with the situation which is taking shape in the United States at this time concerning the question of the conclusion of the new agreement. The American and world public must be clearly aware that those who are trying to wreck or delay the conclusion of the agreement are acting directly against the interests of strengthening peace and security and are setting the scene for a new spiral in the race for the most dangerous means of warfare which can only have one outcome — a sharp increase in the danger of a nuclear missile catastrophe.

## Carter Moves To Break Coal Strike Deadlock

President Carter moved this week to take charge of the chaotic coal strike negotiations before a deadlock caused major shutdowns of the U.S. industrial heartland.

Following the rejection last weekend of a tentative contract by the bargaining committee of the United Mineworkers union, the President ordered the coal operators and the UMW back to the bargaining table — in the White House and under the supervision of Labor Secretary Ray Marshall. Carter, despite what one source described as "intense behind-the-scenes pressure" by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger to use his powers under the Taft-Hartley act to "end" the strike, has reaffirmed several times during the week his belief that the dispute must be settled by "free collective bargaining."

It is widely recognized that invoking the Taft-Hartley bill will in no way alleviate the coal shortages in the Midwest, and will likely lead only to more violence.

### *The Chance for Solution*

The President's action opens up the way for a quick settlement of the strike and offers a chance to return

stability to the nation's coal fields — stability that was destroyed by a 15-year, British-inspired conspiracy that ran the once mighty UMW through a "left-wing union democracy" meatgrinder. (see *EIR* Vol IV, No. 52, Dec. 26, 1977).

Sources close to the White House report that the President's actions are being taken to avoid allowing the coal strike to destroy the U.S. economy; these sources indicate that Carter's circle of advisors is becoming increasingly aware that the prolonged coal strike is being used by anti-U.S., antidollar monetary interests to help trigger runs on the dollar on the international money markets. Any policy to restore strength to the dollar must include a quick ending of the coal strike.

The intervention, far from being the act of desperation that the East Coast press is portraying, has been calculated to achieve the maximum impact and have the maximum chance for success.

The President's action is part of a coordinated attack by industry-linked political forces, especially in the Midwest, against the efforts by Institute for Policy

Studies networks in and around the UMW to prolong the strike.

Ohio Governor James Rhodes, in a press conference blacked out by the East Coast press, called for the White House to mediate the dispute. Rhodes identified three factions in the UMW — a Miller leadership, a responsible opposition, and “anarchists.” It was the anarchists, Rhodes stated, who were responsible for the violence in the coal fields. He urged public support for the efforts of Miller and responsible UMW leaders to reach a compromise settlement.

One day later, Indiana Republican Senator Richard Lugar similarly called for “White House intervention into the negotiations” and identified “anarchists” in the union as responsible for the violence.

For the most part, reports in the East Coast press about Rhodes and other Midwest governors calling for Carter to use Taft-Hartley are outright lies; if they are not lies, they are, in the words of one aide to a Midwest governor, “the result of leading questions...words put into people’s mouths and then taken out of context.”

The President’s willingness to throw the office of the President behind reaching an equitable settlement is now the crucial force that could lead to a contract. This is indicated by reports from the United Mineworkers leaders that, contrary to press reports, they feel that the intervention of the President, his willingness to mobilize public sentiment, are their major bargaining chips in reaching a fair agreement.

Sources report that responsible leaders in the UMW, the BCOA, the White House and various state governors’ offices now share the perception that these “anarchists” — actually the networks set up by the international terrorism controllers at the Washington, D.C.-based IPS — must be removed from the coal fields. If this is translated into an explicit commitment, it defines the basis for a viable contract settlement.

#### *Walking Through a Minefield*

While the momentum now exists to clean up the mess in the UMW and the coal fields, Schlesinger and his allies

### What’s At Stake?

Unless the vital political motion to end the strike is accompanied by a nationally coordinated effort to deal with electricity demands, very serious cutbacks will be early next week. Utilities in Indiana announced today that by Friday they will hit the 35-day supply level and on Monday will institute mandatory curtailments of 35 percent to industry, 15 percent to residential users, and 50 percent to commercial establishments, schools, and public buildings. Southern Ohio utilities, as well as Ohio Edison, will reach a similar situation in five to six days.

What has been successful so far in preventing large-scale cutbacks in power has been careful planning by utilities and the “wheeling” of power in to the eight-state ECAR (East Central Area Reliability Council) region from surrounding region grids. Power from New York and other New England plants that are oil-burning has been imported, in addition to input from Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Though almost 10 gigawatts of power has been imported at times to the ECAR grid in this manner, transmission capabilities and the absolute limit to the amount of surplus existing insurrounding grids has brought import capability up to almost 100 percent of potential. The only other possibility — of marginal but potentially important significance — is the movement of coal itself.

This would not “solve” the coal shortage problems, but could provide a critical margin of a few days before largescale cutbacks would have to go into effect. Local utilities could possibly postpone curtailments if they had the amount of coal already mined but sitting idle, if they were assured that both the UMW and BCOA were bargaining with

the kind of good faith that could produce a contract settlement within a couple of weeks.

The most important policy to pursue at this critical time is to move the coal that is there and minimize the shutdowns of industry and prevent residential curtailments which directly affect the population’s health and safety.

Rather than keeping a cool head and working within the already established and well-functioning ECAR and regional system, Michigan Governor Milliken’s office informed the other members of the ECAR system that it will not wheel any more power into Ohio, but will save their coal reserves for themselves. The assumption being made here is that heavy layoffs in the auto industry in the state can be avoided if coal supplies are hoarded.

It is surely Schlesinger’s hysteria-mongering which is pushing state officials into a “we-take-care-of-our-own-first” attitude. Anyone who falls for this is being led to slaughter: for instance, four days after Chrysler parts plants close in Ohio because they have no more coal, all of Chrysler’s operations, 80 percent of which are in Michigan, will likewise shut down.

ECAR officials have also been notified by officials in the office of the governor of Wisconsin that they will not allocate power outside the state. Rumors are that West Virginia will do the same.

This “We’ll be the last to go” perspective clearly makes *no* sense if one is trying to mitigate the overall effects of the strike, since no geographically defined state is economically independent. The only serious way to avoid unnecessarily widespread industrial shutdowns and other curtailments is to regionally and nationally cooperate for the sharing of existing unused coal supplies and put enough pressure on the UMW, BCOA, and federal authorities to clean out IPS and negotiate a fair contract settlement.

are throwing as many roadblocks as they can in the way of a settlement.

Firstly, the IPS networks at this moment remain in place with neither the union nor the government moving directly against them. Spokesmen for the IPS-directed Miners Right to Strike Committee have stated that they will block the adoption of any contract negotiated by UMW President Arnold Miller. They are presently organizing a "Recall Miller" movement, which responsible UMW leaders report would destroy the delicate negotiations in the White House. In addition, spinoff organizations of the MRTSC, such as the so-called National United Workers Organization, are openly calling for acts of terrorist violence to defend the strike from "a sellout to the bosses..."

#### *Saboteur: Schlesinger*

It is becoming a widely accepted fact among honest Midwest officials that James Schlesinger "and his DOE are a bunch of saboteurs," in the coal crisis.

Despite the fact that last week Schlesinger was ordered by President Carter to prepare a coal allocation plan to help ease the shortages, his DOE has still failed to do so. His excuses, such as the unavailability of boxcars, the lack of supplies, have been exposed by other officials as a pack of lies — in some cases contradicted by members of his own Department.

DOE officials had only last week said that the movement of coal supplies might mitigate the short-term

effects of a strike and could be potentially significant in preventing major shutdowns in the context of a settlement within two to three weeks. Now these same officials, under orders from Schlesinger, report that they will only move coal across state lines after Taft-Hartley is invoked.

Such a policy, while trying to stampede nervous utilities and companies behind Taft-Hartley and thereby against the President's initiative, would also guarantee the reality of several Schlesinger public predictions this week to the effect that "major layoffs are now inevitable..."

Schlesinger's latest ploy, as revealed in Congressional testimony by DOE officials, is to lobby against the allocation of coal, allegedly because it will produce violence. Coal was moved this week in Indiana and no violence occurred. Sources close to the UMW have indicated that they have absolutely no desire to stop movement of coal, as long as negotiations are taking place. It is only the IPS networks who will commit violence — and then, only if there is no effort made to deal with them.

While Carter has quite obviously attempted to limit the power of Schlesinger in the current crisis, he remains in office as Energy Secretary. If the strike can be prolonged into a national disaster, through his own efforts or the concomitant efforts of the IPS networks, Schlesinger would begin to wield more and more emergency "crisis management power." He therefore represents a second major threat to a settlement.

## No-Nuke Act a Blow To U.S., World Energy Development

Despite an intense last-minute effort on the part of a number of Senators, led by James McClure of Idaho, to weaken by amendment the most blatantly destructive sections of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, the bill, with minor technical amendments, passed the Senate last Tuesday by a margin of 88 to 3.

In the words of one opponent, the final version of the

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legislation (commonly referred to as the Percy-Glenn bill) does little more than leave a "slight crack in the door" whereby a President who is wholeheartedly committed to international development of nuclear energy technologies could possibly avert what will otherwise be certain major sabotage of United States nuclear export capability.

Properly understood, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978 is a major act of economic warfare against the most advanced high-technology export sectors of the U.S. economy, passed by its own Congress against its own industrial economy.

#### *The Reliability Issue*

The fact that Congress has passed the bill, with the enthusiastic support of the President, is proof enough for foreign observers that they cannot rely on the monstrously complex and negative criteria set out in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act to gamble the resources of their own national long-range nuclear energy development plans. The very existence of the bill is proof that indeed the U.S. will not be a "reliable supplier" of such nuclear technology.

The official line purveyed by the bill's sponsors is that the bill will actually increase reliability by setting forth explicit policy for nuclear technology transfers to other countries. But as Senator McClure told the Senate in November, "The procedures and criteria of the bill, at a minimum, would render the United States a wholly unreliable supplier of nuclear fuels and equipment, with resulting lack of predictability driving potential trading partners to other supplier nations." Westinghouse and General Electric submitted testimony that underscored McClure's assessment, stating bluntly that passage of the essential portions of the bill will mean that the U.S. will fail to win a single new nuclear export contract except under extraordinary circumstances, meaning loss to high-skilled American workers of anywhere from