

energy department legislation to go through, then the Administration will be in a position to completely reverse the will of Congress.

Sen. Durkin (D-N.H.), a usually staunch proponent of Carter Administration policy, told reporters after the vote "This may be the finest bill we've ever passed or it may be the worst, but 75 percent of the Senators don't know." Durkin cast one of the 10 dissenting votes in protest to what he termed the "silver streak" passage of the measure.

Senate debate, lasting only six hours, included the body's affirmation of the Government Operations Committee recommendation to limit the department Secretary's powers to regulate oil prices and the nuclear energy industry by creating a three-man advisory board to be appointed by the President. The Senate also moved to change the terminology in one section of the bill, replacing what one Senate office termed "Humphrey-Hawkins language" which would require "national economic planning" with less stridently corporatist phrases. Nonetheless, the intent of the bill — to create a consolidated body to facilitate the militarization of the nation's economy through control of its natural resources — remains intact. Under the Senate version of the bill, the President will still biannually update a national "energy

plan" with 5 and 10 year "goals" for energy conservation and production.

The real issue to be discussed — the Administration's premise of a need for energy conservation — has been, so far, avoided in Congress except for Representative Mike McCormack (D-Wash) who has opened fire on the entire Carter package. In his statement before the International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee, McCormack asserted that the implementation of Carter's program would lead the U.S. into the worst depression the world had seen, and he used graphs and charts to demonstrate the positive relationship between the nation's Gross National Product, its energy production and energy usage. "The choice is a total economic collapse or full-scale energy production which would bring stability..." McCormack said, "What we're debating is a full-scale program for development. If we fail to do this we'll be facing a world-wide depression and the worst collapse of production the world has ever seen."

Congressional Snipes

Other Congressmen limited themselves to sniping at parts of the Carter plan, particularly at hearings held by the House Ways and Means Committee this week. The hearings, which focused on the Administration's energy

New Efforts To Oust General Brown

A new effort to oust General George Brown from his positions as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is underway by circles linked to the Carter Administration. The renewed push to force the dismissal of one of the staunchest military opponents of the Schlesinger-Brzezinski scenario for limited nuclear war in the Middle East, was launched May 11 by Rep. Ed Koch and Rep. Richard Ottinger. The two New York Democrats sent a letter to President Carter asking him to dismiss Brown because of his supposed "anti-Semitic" and "anti-democratic" views. The letter was signed by 18 Congressmen.

An aide to Koch told a reporter this week that "new revelations," i.e., "scandals," concerning Brown were expected to emerge within two weeks. While reluctant to disclose the details of these "revelations," the aide claimed that "many people" had offered information about the General to Koch since the letter to Carter was publicized by the Communist Party USA's newspaper, *The Daily World*. The aide also vowed that Koch and his cohorts "will continue to raise the issue from the floor."

Tim Wheeler *The Daily World* columnist who has given big play to previous attempts to discredit the General, spelled out the likely sequence of events leading to Brown's removal. Together with the "revelations" predicted by Koch's office, Wheeler said that the reassessment of U.S. military

posture just initiated by Defense Secretary Harold Brown (for the purpose of setting the stage for a U.S. first strike against the USSR) could easily create a situation where Brown could be dumped. "General Brown agrees with the dangerous Rumsfeld policy (President Ford's Secretary of Defense). If Harold Brown is serious about moving away from this, there will be a tremendous fight between him and the General. In this situation, Carter could easily fire Brown."

"We need a climate of opinion in this country which will force Carter to dump Brown," Wheeler cries. "I've been in touch with SANE and other groups, urging them to mobilize against him and I'll be getting in touch with B'nai B'rith and the NAACP to do the same."

A foreign policy aide to Rep. Ottinger was even more sweeping: "Harold Brown will have to dump not only George Brown, but the entire Joint Chiefs if he intends to get in a new policy."

General Brown has been a major obstacle to Rockefeller circles incitements in the Mideast over the past two years. Brown has also strongly emphasized that the only way the U.S. can guarantee the strength of its military forces is by strengthening the nation's basic scientific Research and Development program. On both counts, Brown's remaining as Joint Chiefs' chairman poses an intolerable obstacle to Carter Administration policies.