

Energy Dept., Schlesinger Confirmation

Breeze Past Wilted Whigs

Conservative Republican and Democratic Congressmen again displayed their penchant for limp opposition to the Carter Administration's war and energy deindustrialization policy this week by joining with the liberal-Fabian congressional minority on Aug. 2 to pass the cornerstone of the Administration's program — the centralization of every critical energy-related policy matter under a new Department of Energy to be headed by White House "energy czar" James Schlesinger.

The Whigs, pleading that "any reasonable individual" would believe that the energy reorganization did not represent the "content" of Carter's fascist program, closed their eyes to the strategic implications of Schlesinger heading a streamlined energy agency. Schlesinger, "the robot from Rand," is now empowered to use the new agency to "smash OPEC." — and to destroy the industrial economies of Europe. This is the road to Soviet-U.S. thermonuclear confrontation. This is the policy that Schlesinger has pursued as "energy czar," seen notably in his and Brzezinski's formation of a special National Security Council committee last spring to stop the Saudi Arabian nationalization of ARAMCO and reshape contingency plans for U.S. occupation of Saudi oil fields during a provoked Middle East war.

Without a centralized agency to "discipline" the previously far-flung energy agencies, Carter's program for domestic crisis-management and deindustrialization could not stick. Public opposition to the Administration program from the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, various Interior Department subdivisions, has become a fact of life in Washington ever since Carter's treasonous energy policy was revealed in April. There can be no doubt that under the new agency all energy-intensive, pro-progress policies and options will go the route designated by Schlesinger for the report of the presidential commission on the breeder headed by ERDA's acting administrator Robert Fri: the wastebasket. The formulators of such programs will be summarily dismissed.

The actions of the Administration's allies on the Senate Energy Committee confirm this point. Immediately after the overwhelming vote passing the Energy Department legislation (76 to 14 in the Senate; 353 to 57 in the House), the committee announced that it had already scheduled confirmation hearings for Schlesinger as Secretary of Energy and that the hearings would be held immediately, the following day, thereby making it impossible for opponents of the impeachable "czar" to testify. The committee convened its mock hearings Wednesday even though Carter had not then designated Schlesinger as the appointee! After receiving Carter's official desig-

nation Thursday morning, the committee reconvened to rubber stamp the appointment and send it on to the Senate floor.

Such blatant abrogation of the intent of the Constitution on executive appointments is only possible if the conservative-Whig opposition is rolling over and playing dead. At this writing, Carter's congressional "gaut-leiter," House Speaker Tip O'Neill, is presently orchestrating mock votes on the entire energy package in the House.

The final reorganization bill released by a House-Senate conference and passed on Tuesday awards the new Secretary sweeping powers in all energy-related matters, including power to insinuate authority on critical international and national security areas that touch on energy-related domains — as Schlesinger himself has already done as "energy czar." With Cabinet rank, Schlesinger's informal membership on the National Security Council will be made official.

The new agency will assume the powers of ERDA, several Interior Department divisions, the Federal Energy Agency (already headed by Schlesinger's former aide John O'Leary), the Federal Power Commission, and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development. These include: control over *the rate of energy production* on public lands; distribution and marketing of electric power previously handled by the four regional power administrations; authority to set oil pipeline and coal slurry rates; administration of the naval petroleum and shale oil reserves; industrial conservation programs; authority to set building conservation standards; coal development and energy data programs. Critically, in assuming control of ERDA, Schlesinger will have authority over the conduct of all government-funded research programs in nuclear fusion, and the breeder reactor, thereby enabling him to sabotage this essential research and development.

Schlesinger's "Aura of Power" Brainwashing

Various reasons will be given in history books for the summer 1977 collapse of conservative opposition to Carter's energy thrust. Chief among them will be the Whigs' determination to be "reasonable," to balk at consolidating a powerful labor-industrial alliance against the Administration's fascist economics. Alongside this, we must certainly note their susceptibility to Schlesinger's call for an American "aura of power." Rep. Charles Wilson (D-Cal) once cited Schlesinger's brainwashed mental state as evidence against taking his counsel. But it is Mr. Wilson and his associates who have been "brainwashed."

While director of strategic studies at the Rand Corporation, Schlesinger authored a number of articles on "political science" which themselves would constitute the basis for denying him any position in government. These papers clarify for the ignorant the methodology behind Schlesinger's nine treasonous years in government. We quote from "Systems Analysis and the Political Process," published in the *Journal of Law and Economics*, November 1967:

Politics, so far as mobilizing support is concerned, represents the art of calculated cheating — or more precisely how to cheat without being *really* caught. Slogans and catch-phrases, even when unbacked by commitment of resources, remain effective instruments of political gain. One needs a steady flow of attention-grabbing cues, and it is of lesser importance whether the indicated castles in Spain even materialize. In political decision, the appearance of effort, however inadequate, may be overwhelmingly more remunerative than the costly (and thereby unpleasant implementation of complete programs.

With such turgid reasoning, Schlesinger calls for "input-oriented" as opposed to "output oriented" programs. In plain language, "output oriented programs" profess to achieve exactly what they are designed to achieve, e.g., U.S. Labor Party's Fusion Energy Research and Development Act of 1977. Under so-called "input-oriented" programs, Schlesinger would shut down basic industry under the guise of applying conservation to find more energy for industry. The method? Lying — "calculated cheating."

Congressmen have been taken for a ride since the rigged energy crisis last winter on Schlesinger's "catch-phrases" and "slogans." Without massive production, his "energy independence" means rationing and shut-downs for industry.

It was for precisely such "cheating" on defense issues that President Ford dismissed the "czar" in November 1975. Ford fired Schlesinger for organizing for a policy of "counterforce" or nuclear first strike, while he pretended to adhere to Ford's policy of "peace through strength." At a July 1, 1975, press conference, Schlesinger, confronted by a reporter's artful question, admitted that first strike was exactly what he meant. Speaking in the same vein at lectures in Princeton, N.J. and Washington, D.C. on November 29 and 30, 1976, Schlesinger intoned:

International relations are not run by good will, but power. And America must regain the aura of power it has lost since Vietnam, and the will to use its power...the ability to strike terror. ...If we still had the aura of power we had in the 1950s and early 1960s, the Third World and the West European countries would not be giving us the problems they are now.

There is nothing new about nuclear war, he argued:

Every war since World War II has actually been a nuclear war, since as in Korea, nuclear weapon use was actively considered. In Korea, it may have been

a mistake not to use a bomb, but our stockpile then was too small..."

When challenged by an NSIPS reporter at Princeton, he replied:

Yes, the Soviets say that if there is war, it will automatically become general, but they don't mean it. What they say in peace and what they do in war are different. In reality they won't attack us if there is a limited use of nuclear weapons.

In domestic energy affairs, this sort of tough-sounding talk may cow a weak-kneed congressman; in foreign policy, it is utter madness.

In foreign affairs, as Energy Secretary Schlesinger will be committed to trying to force the Soviet Union, Western Europe and the developing nations, especially the OPEC countries, to back down in the face of monetarist looting of the world economy. As a monetarist, with his Harvard Ph.D. in "economics," Schlesinger is a warmonger and will use the "calculated cheating" of the automobile hotrodder racing towards an oncoming car in a "chicken game," to desperately try and break the will of a Warsaw Pact whose vital interests he threatens. This may work with Sen. Robert Griffin, but certainly not with Soviet generals. Belying his obstinance last November that the European break with the dollar was "impossible" Schlesinger lied:

When they yell about being dominated by us, then the Europeans are happy.

This hysterical monetarist outlook is what enables Schlesinger to be a hotrodder at Defense and an "ecology freak" as energy czar. As head of the Atomic Energy Administration (the agency that preceded ERDA) from 1971 to 73 he was the person most responsible for implementing the destruction of that agency and turning its vital scientific research in atomic energy away from nuclear applications. As his first act in the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) office, he called in the Arthur D. Little Company, a "private" Wall Street think-tank in Boston, to completely survey and reorganize the AEC.

Schlesinger's main public concerns during his AEC tenure were that (1) the AEC was too narrowly restricted to nuclear-only applications and should "broaden the range of its instrumentalities in the energy field," and that (2) the AEC was not complying with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

Nine days after assuming the AEC chairmanship, Schlesinger reversed the long-standing AEC policy of fighting the environmental impact challenge filed by Laurance Rockefeller's Natural Resources Defense Council against the Calvert Cliffs nuclear power plant in Maryland. The AEC's pull-out from the case not only held up the Calvert Cliffs facility for two years at enormous cost, but handed the environmental groups a landmark legal precedent which they have used to tie up dozens of nuclear power plants which are either proposed or already under construction.

The press of that time was not at all ambiguous in its characterization of Schlesinger's reign. *Science* magazine states in January 1972:

"Clearly Mr. Schlesinger's interests lean less in the direction of research and the production..., and more in the direction of management technique, environmental affairs and weaponry."

And *Business Week* in March 1972:

But in the six months since James R. Schlesinger became AEC chairman, the controversial commission has changed decisively from an unabashed promoter of nuclear energy to an ombudsman weighing environmental problems...

More recently, the *New York Times*, Dec. 24, 1976:

As AEC chairman for nearly two years, Mr. Schlesinger shook up a once vibrant organization that had fallen under the domination of industry and scientists.

Then, as now, there was a mixture of guffaws, horror, and incredulity among the scientific and industrial community in thinking that such a personality was in charge

of the nation's most advanced research institution.

The secondary effect of Schlesinger's AEC reorganization, which was described as the most drastic shakeup since the commission's founding in 1946, was the purge of Manhattan project veterans who were still active in research there. "The present chairman...is not strongly allied with science. He will severely question cost factors. You couldn't do that with Seaborg (the previous AEC chairman — ed.). Research was by definition good." said one AEC insider at the time. Schlesinger's contempt for such qualified scientists has often been displayed, notoriously as in his abrupt attack on Jerome Wiesner of MIT in his Rand corporation paper, "Pieties, Arms Policy and the Scientist-Politician." In the paper Schlesinger expresses rage at Wiesner's defense of the concept that general advancements in science can alleviate threatened shortages of material necessary for human consumption.

Schlesinger's stated opposition to these principles alone puts him in opposition to those who identify with the principles of the U.S. Constitution. Add to this the irresponsible behavior demonstrated by Schlesinger in his many short-lived governmental positions, and there should be no illusions about James Schlesinger's personality or the policies he intends to implement.

Carter: Voluntary Energy Controls Are Not Enough

On July 29, Jimmy Carter met with editors and publishers representing newspapers around the country, and attacked the American people "for not paying attention" to the need for energy conservation. Carter also boasted of inaugurating slave labor "public service" jobs faster than Franklin Roosevelt. Following are pertinent quotes from Carter's question-and-answer session with the media.

Question: Is there anything you can say to us about the state of voluntary compliance with your energy use requests? My question is based on a story last week that gasoline usage in Michigan, for example, was in excess of 455 million gallons, which was by 7.3 million gallons the highest in the State's history since those records have been kept. Is the public not paying attention?

The President: The public is not paying attention, that is correct. And this has resulted in an enormous increase in the waste of fuel and also an increase in imports which certainly unbalance our trade relationships with foreign countries.

I just spent some time right before lunch going over the reasons for it. There may be some indication that stockpiling is taking place in anticipation of the wellhead tax being imposed. And because of the uncertainty of future price increases by the OPEC nations. But that is a relatively minor factor, although it is a factor.

I hope that the Congress will act expeditiously and not

weaken the energy legislation, one of its primary purposes being to impose strict conservation measures. But I would say at this point the public has not responded well; that the absence of visibility to the impending oil shortage removes the incentive for the public to be concerned. And I am afraid that a series of crises are going to be a prerequisite to a sincere desire on the part of the American people to quit wasting so much fuel.

We have seen this now on two or three occasions already, as a precursor. One obviously was the natural gas shortage last winter, and another was the embargo in 1973; the rapid escalation in prices and now the very severe trade imbalance. I think these are just predictions of what is to come.

I am concerned that the public has not responded well, and I think voluntary compliance is probably not adequate at all. We will take what the Congress does this year and continue to build on it in subsequent years.

I am determined to have a complete and comprehensive energy package on the books before I go out of office. What we don't get this year, we will get in subsequent years.

Question: Mr. President, you have been accused, possibly unfairly, of not doing enough for the inner cities of this country. In view of the fact that many of the problems of the inner cities can be traced to the fact that crime and high taxes are chasing industry and jobs out of the cities, what exactly can the Federal Government do