

proceeding, must determine if it can make a definitive finding of safety with regard to the management of high-level radioactive wastes. If such a finding cannot be made, the issuance of new construction permits for nuclear power plants would be deferred until safe, long-term containment were assured;

*authorize the states to set stricter environmental, health and safety standards in the nuclear power area;

*require positive steps to upgrade reactor safety assurances, including, for example, more strict siting criteria and a directive to the Commission to address systematically the unresolved health and safety issues identified by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards and others on a definite schedule; and

*establish procedures to open up NRC decision-making and ventilate dissenting staff views on technical issues.

Schlesinger Another "Henry Kissinger," Says CEQ Aide

An aide to Council on Environmental Quality and "soft" energy advocate Gus Speth characterized Energy Secretary James Schlesinger in an interview below:

Q: Most of the environmentalists who I have talked to recently are very upset with Mr. Schlesinger. How does your office view him?

CEQ: We are upset. The President ran on a strong energy policy of a particular kind — particularly opposition to nuclear energy — and the events that have taken place with Schlesinger are in conflict. Schlesinger's nomination for the NRC (Hansen—ed.) even thought building the Clinch River breeder was a good idea...Schlesinger is the only guy I know who ever dominated policy like Henry Kissinger since Henry Kissinger.

Q: (After aide described their "leaked" memo to President Carter) Who leaked this memo?

CEQ: The rumor is that it was leaked by the ERDA-types in the DOE who hoped its publication would cause the whole thing to backfire.

White House Faction Leaks Internal Memos To Kill Thorne Nomination

Internal memoranda on DOE nominee Robert D. Thorne had been leaked to his office by a group of White House staffers intent on killing his nomination, an aide to Rep. James M. Jeffords (R-Vt.) said. Rep. Jeffords, who earlier this year cosponsored legislation with Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) aimed at shutting down the domestic nuclear energy industry, has become a congressional leader in the environmentalists' campaign to reject Thorne's nomination for Assistant Secretary for Advanced Energy Technologies. At Jeffords' request, the Government Accounting Office (GAO) last week completed an investigation into allegations that Thorne was involved in influence-peddling while he headed San Francisco's ERDA office. While clearing him of criminal charges, the GAO report concluded that many "unresolved questions" remain.

Some of the details are filled in by Rep. Jeffords' aide below:

Q: Why did Rep. Jeffords request the GAO to investigate Thorne?

Aide: We had been passed information from members of the White House staff which detailed Thorne's activities against the California nuclear energy referendum. These White House staffers are very upset with most of Schlesinger's appointments...They are upset enough with Schlesinger to pass us the documents.

Q: (The aide refused to name these White House staffers.) This sounds like something Stu Eizenstat would do.

Aide: No comment (chuckling).

Q: Why are these White House aides so opposed to Schlesinger?

Aide: First of all, they don't like him because they feel they can't trust him and he's pronuclear energy. Second of all, and the main reason, he's acting like he's President and actually wants to be President.

Business In Phony Deal With Carter

Two top-level business conferences last week, the Houston convention of the American Petroleum Institute and the New York City National Convention on Foreign Trade, were the scene for an epidemic of depression mentality among business leaders. Aware that the Carter Administration's stance will mean the breakdown of the U.S. economy, corporations are still sucking around for the best deal they can get with lunatics like Energy Secretary James R. Schlesinger and Treasury Secretary Micheal Blumenthal.

Especially ironic was the Nov. 14-15 trade convention in New York, which coincided with the release of statistics by the International Monetary Fund showing that the exports of industrial countries fell by a

staggering 10 percent between the second and third quarters of 1977 alone. In the middle of the worst trade collapse in thirty years, the chief executives of Bank of America, Texaco, and Exxon paraded Treasury Secretary Blumenthal before an audience of cynical and disgusted businessmen, applauding politely when Blumenthal paid lip-service to the productive potential of the American economy and the need for U.S. exports.

The Houston meeting of oilmen shaped up pretty much the same way, except that arch-Malthusian Schlesinger didn't bother to mollify his audience. The petroleum industry was "flourishing" under the Carter Administration's no-energy regime, and if oilmen didn't think so, they were "paranoid." Much of Schlesinger's

audience walked out in disgust during the address. But afterwards, oil company executives like John Swearingen of Indiana Standard told the newspapers that they would have to go for the best deal they could get from the Administration.

At its most extreme, this attitude takes the form of applause for the sudden change in the White House's attitude toward Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns, the great defender of the "America Last" variety of fiscal conservatism. Carter told a news conference that he and Burns had "no major differences," and the stock market rose sharply. Entranced, the Wall Street Journal proclaimed a shift in Administration policy in its Nov. 14 editorial.

Whether Arthur Burns is reappointed as Chairman of the Fed when his four-year term expires on Jan. 1 is of major concern to business — and to the U.S. economy — because the 73-year-old chairman drew the line at the Blumenthal manipulations to let the dollar collapse. White House verbal support for Burns, who has publicly attacked the Administration's attitude towards investment and capital formation in the U.S. economy could stick a pacifier in the mouth of "business confidence."

But the same day that the Wall Street Journal sounded the retreat, the White House endorsed a new version of the hated Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which proposes to deal with unemployment through forced work for the jobless, labor-intensive rather than capital-intensive production, and top-down control of the economy. These original elements of the bill were deleted from the new, "acceptable" draft that Carter endorsed. But the implications for Administration policy are no different.

Every Man For Himself

There are few illusions among business leaders about what is happening. Union Carbide's chairman William Sneath, told the assembly: "If businessmen knew the world would end in three years, we would plan accordingly...we would probably set up a task force to give us their best estimate of the quarter in which the end would come."

The National Council — over the truculent objections of a few members — is looking for the best deal it can get with the hangman. For example, a steel company executive said, "Of course we will go with protectionism. The world market for steel is finished."

— David Goldman

'Left-Wing' Dems Demand 'Jobs, Any Jobs'

A newly resurrected grouping of "left-wing" Democrats calling itself the "Democratic Agenda" met in Washington last week to launch a campaign for "full employment" modelled on Mussolini's "corporate socialism." The group declared that Jimmy Carter's widely touted "compromise to business" over the Humphrey-Hawkins employment bill represents "pandering to the business community and renegeing on a

campaign commitment to full employment. Headed by self-proclaimed socialist Michael Harrington of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (DSOC) and joined by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), trade union presidents Murray Finley (Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers), Doug Fraser (United Auto Workers), William Winpisinger (International Association of Machinists), and Jerry Wurf (AFSCME), the group originally billed the confab "America After Carter" later changing it to the more innocuous Full Employment title.

The Democratic Agenda outlines its plans to pressure both the President and Congress into supporting their demands for "jobs, any jobs." Among the many threats voiced at the conference was the group's intentions to initiate a replay of the 1968 Democratic Convention fiascos at both the 1978 and 1980 Democratic conventions, in addition, Harrington has "warned" President Carter and Congress of possible demonstrations and "accountability sessions" to ram its slave labor program into legislation.

Despite their high flying rhetoric and the actual fascist content of their program, the thousand or so conference attendees disagreed on a number of issues and are dismissed in most Washington circles as "too divided" to agree on anything.

Conference Calls For Decentralization, Corporate Socialism, And Wind Power

The following are excerpts from speeches given at the November 11-13 Democratic Agenda conference on "Full Employment."

Hazel Henderson, a Briton currently residing in the U.S., Environmentalist for Full Employment:

We must dispense with the standard underlying model of industrial economies...which posits that the private sector is the goose that lays the golden egg...We must recognize that we have reached the mature stage of an industrial society and dispense with the ideas we have hung on to for the last 200 years, ideas which attribute progress to the maximization of undifferentiated growth via automation and capital intensive investment. The larger crisis of a mature industrial society is not who owns the means of production, but the means of production themselves which if allowed to develop too far will exploit human beings and the environment... We need a richer mix of human investment and a leaner mix of capital and energy investments so as to transit from our excessively automated, capital intensive society which is over-centralized to a more decentralized, post-industrial society based on solar power, tidal, geothermal and wind power..

Nat Weinberg, United Auto Workers Special Projects Director:

Carter's support for Humphrey-Hawkins is only a response to the pressure which we have put on him. But the bill as it now stands is more symbolic than substance, a hollow promise...

The conference was originally called "American After Carter." Well, that may not be so far away. A one-term president is not only a possibility, but a real possibility...

We need an economic bill of rights modelled on FDR's

State of the Union Message of 1944... We must take the economic bill of rights to the 1978 Democratic Party Issues Convention. If we fail... we must confront the Democratic Party directly in front of the television cameras in 1980... If we win at the 1978 Issues Convention, then we press in 1980 for a convention mandate which says that no Democrat may be nominated for President unless he accepts the bill of rights. And we will demand that the Democratic caucuses in Congress strip a committee chairman of his chairmanship if he fails to vote for it.

Gar Alperowitz, *The Exploratory Project on Economic Alternatives which is sponsored by the Institute for Policy Studies*:

The system must be changed, and the name of the new system is socialism. Unfortunately, we may get cor-

porate socialism first. But we must recognize that the big boom of the post-war era is over, when there was capital to invest, when production was up. That is over... We must stop the relationship between high government and corporate officials which result in major boons to industry. The government tells us, "We must help industry, we must give them loans, and now Russell Long wants to give \$100 billion more away to the energy companies in his version of the energy tax bill. And next will come steel, and next..."

But we must... organize the new society in the womb of the old. We can do it by offering people stability where they live. Price stability organized by local pressures against utilities, job stability in one's own community, resource stability through the creation of decentralized energy resources such as solar... We must decentralize and democratize.

Kissinger, Hoping For A Comeback, Seeks To Wreck Geneva

"Kissinger's way is the only way. Geneva is a silly idea. Henry worked to keep us out," declared a leading Washington-based think-tanker close to Henry Kissinger in defense of the former Secretary of State's famous "step-by-step diplomacy." And this week, Kissinger and his supporters determined to prove this. In speeches and articles Kissinger and his associates declared that the U.S. must drop its concern for Geneva and return to Kissingerian diplomacy.

Kissinger personally wants to oversee this return to his brinkmanship game, and is openly lobbying for a post in the Administration, threatening to use his control over certain elements of the Republican Party to further undermine the Administration's foreign policy unless he is included as key policy advisor. Leading Republican figures close to the Republican National Committee, such as Senate Minority leader Howard Baker, are gladly acting as boosters for both Kissinger and his policies, hoping to gain both Kissinger's political support for their election campaigns, and financial and electoral aid from the "Israel Lobby" for their tough pro-Israel stance.

In a speech to the American Jewish Congress Nov. 13 in honor of former Israeli Premier Golda Meir, Kissinger warned President Carter against any "miscalculations" in his Middle East policy which could place Israel in danger. He stressed that U.S.-Israeli coordination was the most important element of Middle East diplomacy. Kissinger's tone was clearly that Israel had better be very cautious about its relations with the U.S. and Geneva.

Two days later, columnist Joseph Kraft, a long-time mouthpiece for Kissinger's Middle East policy, declared in print that Israel should forget trying to arrange an overall settlement at Geneva and sign a separate peace treaty with Egypt. If Kissinger can stall or disrupt the

White House's diplomacy, then his shuttle diplomacy will return with a vengeance, noted West Germany's *Die Welt* this week.

Capitol Hill sources report that Kissinger has been meeting extensively with numerous Congressmen and State Department staffers in his effort to sabotage a Geneva peace. "Kissinger is not coming back into prominence, he's been up front all along," revealed the Washington analyst cited above. "People go to see him as much as they go to the White House. And they often go to see Kissinger *before* they go to the White House when they come here from abroad."

Kissinger is openly touting himself as the only man to handle the Middle East diplomacy. In an article entitled "Kissinger on Kissinger," by *New York Times* columnist C.L. Sulzberger Nov. 12, Kissinger advocated the creation of an office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs to supplement the Secretary of State post.

Kissinger has also been using the nebbish Republicans allied to the Republican National Committee as boosters. The day following the Sulzberger article, Senate Minority leader Howard Baker of Tennessee on national television proposed that Carter appoint a prominent Republican to join the Administration's Middle East negotiations. Baker mentioned Kissinger, Nelson Rockefeller, and George Bush as candidates for the job. Sources close to Baker report that he has had a number of discussions with Kissinger who "is quite informed, active on the matter. He has been speaking and consulting with Senators on the Middle East."

With Kissinger so anxious to return to a prominent role in U.S. foreign policy, observers wonder about the appearance of two articles this week in the *Christian Science Monitor* noting that Kissinger's support will be vital to Senate passage of a SALT treaty. Henry Kissinger and former President Gerald Ford will be needed to rally