

Carter Camp Forced on Defensive by Capitol Hill Backlash

CONGRESS REPORT

Washington, D.C., Dec. 18 (NSIPS) — Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill admitted to the Worcester, Mass. Chamber of Commerce early this week: "I tell you, Jimmy Carter will not charge into Congress with a 100 day program and try to ram it through," adding despondently, "The election was too close for that."

While O'Neill's remarks were intended in part to allay widespread fears that Carter and his Trilateral Commission advisors intended to do just that, they were far more just a blunt statement of the fact that Carter's initial scenario for his first months in office has had to be scotched. O'Neill should now why. As an ardent Carter supporter and one who was designated to play a pivotal role in corraling Congressional support for Carter's Brookings Institution-authored program as the newly-elected House Speaker, O'Neill has been having an increasingly difficult time trying to sell Carter, his Cabinet, and his policies to his colleagues on Capitol Hill, Republicans and Democrats both. Fearful of precipitating an open political revolt in Congress which could quickly tumble Carter's whole house of cards, O'Neill and his cronies have been forced to shift to a soft-sell approach, without, however, reneging on their commitment to implement a full war-and-fascism program.

But even this tactic won't necessary work, since the anti-Carter sentiment permeating Congress is now threatening to turn into a programmatic battle between the hard-core Carterites and those forces from both parties committed to a basic policy of industrial and agriculture development. Responding to the Carterite Northeast-Midwest Economic Advancement Coalition's 19th century "energy development" schemes and other zero-growth projects, Congressmen from the South and West are loudly protesting that what all sections of the country need are high-technology oriented development programs, especially in the area of nuclear energy. Within the past few days, a Republican Congressman from the Northeast and a leading Republican Senator from the Southwest have set up meetings with representatives from the U.S. Labor Party and the Fusion Energy Foundation to discuss drafting legislation establishing a crash fusion power program, while numerous other members of Congress are pledging to support such legislation if introduced. These developments highlight the tremendous pro-fusion sentiment existing in Congress, which, until now, has remained passive in the face of the Ralph Nader-Common Cause campaign against nuclear energy. As an aide to the Senate Finance Committee exclaimed after first pessimistically denying the possibilities for getting a serious fusion effort off the ground, "I once suggested to an Italian government official that if the Europeans, the Soviets, and the U.S. were to pool resources for a crash program, then we could easily conquer the problems involved."

U.S. Labor Party proposals for establishing a U.S.

development bank modelled after Alexander Hamilton's first Bank of the United States are also being warmly received and studied on the Hill, with Congressional traditionalists immediately recognizing that the proposed bank embodies the essential pro-development perspective for which the American Revolution and Civil War were fought. With this week's Soviet initiative toward forming a new international monetary system, these layers in Congress, and the constituents they represent, are forced to consider, as an immediate necessity, how the U.S. is going to participate in these new monetary and trading arrangements.

This sharp juxtaposition of Carter's program of mass destruction to an eminently realizable strategy for expanding world trade and production is also spurring on Congressional involvement in the fight to keep Carter out of the White House. Taking up the cudgels against the phony President-elect, Rep. Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio) travelled to Wisconsin early this week to petition a meeting of the conservative Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress to support, politically and financially, the Citizens Committee for a Fair Election which is leading the nationwide battle to overturn Carter's fraudulent election. Sources report that layers allied to the Free Congress group are now considering forming an organization for the specific purpose of challenging Carter's election.

The Carter camp has reacted to these developments. *The New York Times* and *Washington Post* launched a drive this week to defame Rep. Jim Wright (D-Tex) who was elected House Majority Leader last week by anti-Carter forces in Congress. Along with Common Cause, the Eastern press is accusing Wright of accepting perfectly legal campaign contributions!

Wright has made it clear that he will not acquiesce in the Carter camp's chief weapon against Congressional opposition: the so-called scandal surrounding the South Korean Lobby on the Hill.

Appearing on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" last Sunday, Wright declared that the much-aligned House Ethics Committee was perfectly capable of carrying on its own investigation into the scandal, and promised that such an investigation "won't be a whitewash, but it won't be a witchhunt, either." The Carter forces responded by deploying Sens. Ted Kennedy and Republican Charles Mathias (Md.) to appeal to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to begin an inquiry into the activities of the Korean CIA as well as the Chilean and Iranian secret services in the U.S.

With many of the Southern-Southwestern and urban-based Democrats in Congress in rebellion, the Carter crew is frantically trying to turn the incoming freshmen Congressmen into their legislative allies. To this end, the freshmen — many of whom are coming to Congress through the same fraudulent operation which is sending Carter to the White House — are tramping from one

brainwashing "seminar" to another. So far, Harvard University hosted the new Congressmen for a three-day session on "the legislative process" while the Brookings

Institution — whence comes Carter's CEA head Charles Schultze — will take them in hand beginning Jan. 6, for an intensive seminar on "economic policy."

Jule Sugarman: A Case Study of Carter's Transition Team

Dec. 16 (NSIPS) — The Carter "transition team," to which more than 100 individuals were named shortly after election day, has remained largely faceless for two months. Apart from a few key figures, little has been published in the national press about any "transition team" member.

One member is Jule Sugarman. Sugarman was Director of the Human Resources Administration of the City of New York from 1971-74, and Deputy Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia until his transition team appointment. While in New York, Sugarman presided over three years of cutting and eliminating social welfare budgets and agencies. He initiated specialized forced-labor programs for welfare recipients, began programs which have resulted in tens of thousands of methadone addicts working in "community self-help" projects in the absence of city services, and successfully diverted millions of dollars in service money into bonded debt-service on behalf of the city's creditors. In Atlanta under Mayor Maynard Jackson, Sugarman performed similar services.

Although he has specialized in slave-labor planning and administration, he has also been an administrator with the Bureau of Prisons, an executive in the Civil Service Commission and the Budget Bureau, Director of the federal Office of Child Development, and an official of the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Jule Sugarman is an "interchangeable part" in the "technocratic dictatorship" now being created for the Carter Administration under the supervision of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission cabinet. Sugarman is any kind of "functionally necessary expert" the Trilateral Commission would like him to be. He has no broader moral criterion to interfere with "efficiency and accountability," whatever the task. Jule Sugarman is Nazi technician.

In 1971, four years before Chase Manhattan's David Rockefeller, Lazard Freres' Felix Rohatyn et al. created the Municipal Assistance Corporation, New York's Big MAC, Jule Sugarman had taken over the new Human Resources Administration and set about centralizing the city's many social service agencies under its single roof. Big MAC's administration over the entire city government would have been impossible or ineffectual without what Sugarman first accomplished through HRA.

The HRA would run a "truly integrated, comprehensive, accountable program through a variety of social service agencies," Sugarman told the New York City Council in 1971, shortly after he took office.

Accountability, as he explained in his Andover speech in June of that year, meant "community self-help," to prepare for city budget cuts that were coming, "de-professionalization" of social services and elimination of Civil Service requirements, to prepare for the welfare recipients and others who would replace the trained case-worker without pay, and above all, "job creation" for the millions of "needy."

Sugarman is the first to admit that his innovations were not original. He has kept a detailed file on the programs created by technicians like himself for fascist governments. The file contains detailed information on Hitler's "arbeitsdienst," the Nazi Labor Service, as well as the National Youth Service of the Nazi government, and the similar programs of Mussolini, Sugarman told an interviewer in the spring of 1975. The file also contains the Brazilian and Chilean government's programs. Sugarman has drawn on all of them.

His first year in office was the year that the Rockefeller University staff under specialists Dole and Nyswander were first getting "methadone maintenance" projects off the ground in experimental programs in the devastated South Bronx section of New York. The programs were under HRA control, but they were administered by Ramon Velez, the poverty czar of the area. A city investigator put a report on Sugarman's desk showing that Velez had been unable to account for \$1,650,000 in funds. \$650,000 was withholding tax owed the federal government by Velez' Hunts Point Multi-Service Center, the Lincoln (methadone) Detoxification Center, and 100 other agencies the poverty-pimp controlled. One million Dollars was just "missing." Sugarman squelched the report and the investigation.

In March 1972, Sugarman testified before the House Education and Labor Committee in Washington, outlining a detailed program for national forced labor for all unemployed. The program was drawn out of his Nazi "arbeitsdienst" file, and was later to become the core of the current Humphrey-Hawkins bill. Sugarman proposed a "National Job Creation Commission," (the Nazi Labor Service) to be administered in line with a specific national economic plan regarding the numbers and types of jobs to be created each year. Welfare was to be eliminated, as were unemployment insurance benefits, and replaced by federal spending to subsidize private industry's creation of minimum wage jobs and public works projects.

In subsequent testimony before the Congressional Joint Economic Sub-Committee on Fiscal Affairs, Sugarman repeated this proposal, emphasizing that slave-labor was the only way to effectively eliminate