Constitutional principles and institutions directed toward industrial progress through technological advances, or is the nominee a de facto or representative of the anti-Constitutional tendencies associated with the zero growth and deindustrialization policies of such institutions and personalities as the Trilateral Commission, the Brookings Institution, and groupins around Ralph Nader?" In testimony reported nationally two days later on CBS-TV Levitt clearly established that Carter Transportation Secretary designate Brock Adams line up squarely behind the later policies and institutions.

The impact of USLP-FEF appearances on the Hill was visible this week at Senate Armed Services Committee hearings when the dean of Senate conservatives, Arizona Republican Barry Goldwater, demanded of Carter Secretary of Defense designate Harold Brown: "Mr. Brown, do you know what the Trilateral Commission is? And are you a member of the Council of Foreign Relations and other related organizations? And are other members of the Carter Cabinet on the Trilateral Commission?"

The same day, in testimony before the Senate Rules Committee, Senator Harrison Schmitt, a former astronaut turned Republican freshman from New Mexico, proposed to augment the power and purview of the Senate Commerce Committee whose members are by and large defenders of industrial progress.

Schmitt challenged the Senate to establish an overall Committee on Science, Transportation, and Commerce, which would consolidate all Congressional Research and Development oversight authority in one place, where its immediate implications and applications in the field of commerce and industry could be realized. "Science and technology are the unquestioned mainstay of the modern United States," Schmitt said, "in national security, industry, health, agriculture, balance of trade, and space, among many other areas."

The following day, commenting on the Stevenson Plan, a USLP representative told the Rules Committee, "Any reorganization of the Senate must be reflective of the world outlook which has characterized this nation since 1776 — the commitment to accelerating rates of industrial, agricultural and scientific development and the form of political democracy which is consonant with that."

Both the public outcry against Carter and Co. and the behind-the-scenes fight to contain the Carterites in Congress has provoked cries of protest from the targets. Senator George McGovern threatened to resign if the Stevenson Plan went through; Rep. Richard Bolling, the architect of many a House Reorganization on behalf of pro-Carter forces, accused his opponents of staging a "back door coup." His colleague in the House, Florida Democrat Richard Stone, tried to induce the Senate Rules Committee to put off any Committee reorganization for six months, until Carter had a chance to reorganize the Executive Branch. "The Senate should then reorganize along the same lines," he told the committee this week.

Whether of not trilateralism can be kept contained and on the defensive after the official installation of the Carter crew in the White House next week now depends on how quickly the Labor Party and its allies can galvanize the enormous anti-Carter sentiment in Congress and the country at large into an broad-based organized public opposition, and the reciprocal effects such action will have an opposition to Carter abroad.

Schmitt: Science, Technology Are the 'Mainstay' of the U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C. Jan. 11 (NSIPS) — Senator Schmitt (R-NM) speaking on behalf of conservative pro-growth forces delivered the following testimony to the Senate Rules Committee on the Stevenson Plan for reorganization of Senate Committee structure. Excerpts of his testimony outline his demand that Congress create a basic research committee to further the application of science.

...Science and technology are the unquestioned mainstay of the modern United States in the areas of national security, industry, health, agriculture, balance of trade, and space research, among many others. The intent of the Select Committee clearly was to place general oversight and legislative jurisdiction for science and technology in the new committee on commerce, science, and transportation.

Unfortunately, I find that legislative jurisdiction for major areas of research has been assigned to several other committees; for example, agricultural research would come under the Agriculture and Small Business Committee; biomedical research under the Energy and Natural Resources Committee; environmental and weather research under Environment and Public Works; military research under the Armed Services Committee; and jurisdiction over ocean research would remain fragmented, falling under three separate committees. I strongly suggest that the Committee reconsider this split jurisdiction over basic research in science and technology and see that if at least some of them should be recombined under a very strong subcommittee of Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

In particular, I recommend that legislative responsibility for biomedical, earth resources, oceanic and meteorological research and very basic research in general, be included under the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. I also recommend the committee be particularly diligent in its overall responsibilities to insure that synergism is occurring between all areas of science and technology.

...For many years I have been involved in science and technology, in an extremely wide range of fields with scientists and engineers who are presently conducting fundamental research that forms the foundation upon which we move into the future. My experiences have led me to conclude that if overall jurisdiction for basic scientific and technological research is not combined under one committee deliberating national policy, we will run the risk of missing the synergistic effect that comes from

one science interacting with another.

To illustrate the magnitude of this risk, I wish to point out the great potential transfer of technology developed in our space program to the energy field: What we have learned and developed in aerospace and R and D can be applied to satisfying our nation's future needs for energy self-sufficiency and independence. In addition, many of the greatest advances in modern biomedical research have come about as a consequence of this synergism, because physicists, chemists, and others have taken their art and their knowledge into the field of biomedicine and have contributed to a medical revolution in our country...

Mr. Chairman, I have one final comment to make about this matter. Realizing that the proposed committee reorganization represents a snapshot of the needs of the U.S. Senate in the mid 1970s and will require further modifications, I would submit to you that one area of potentially great national involvement seems to have been under-emphasized by the Select Committee. I am referring to space exploration and the use of space, science, and technology for the benefit of mankind.

At the present time, this great country of ours is embarked on developing a space transportation system which if successful will be the first major step toward opening the space environment for use and service to mankind, including use by commercial enterprises and for national security purposes. Even though the present outlays allocated for the exploration and the utilization of space are less than 1 per cent of the total annual budget for the federal government, it, nevertheless, represents one of our principal investments in the long-term future of this country and mankind.

I believe that within ten years some of us will be meeting before the Committee on Rules of the U.S. Senate to discuss a proposal that a new committee be formed with legislative jurisdiction of the Commerce, Science and Transportation of Space....

Mr. Chairman, we have seen, in the last two decades, the beginning of a revolution in man's thinking and attitudes toward the environment surrounding his earth. That change is reflected in many ways most obviously in his analysis and prediction of weather, in his use of satellite communications, and in his intellectual view of the planet earth, of his view of the moon as a sister planet to the earth, of the other planets of the solar system in which we now live, of the sun from which we draw our sustaining energy for life and human activity, and of the cosmos itself wherein may lie the great intellectual revolutions in science and philosophy for succeeding generations.

I can speak with certainty from my recent political campaign and experiences as an astronaut, that the next generation of leaders in this country, those young people in the high schools and colleges of America are looking toward a future that will involve many of them in the science, commerce and the transportation of space.

Mr. Carter's Coca-Cola Connection

EXCLUSIVE

A preliminary investigation by this news service has uncovered evidence which strongly suggests that the Coca-Cola Co. functions first and foremost as an arm of the Rockefeller family's private intelligence apparatus, and only secondarily as purveyors of a soft-drink beverage. Specifically, Coca-Cola utilizes its vast, worldwide bottling and distribution network as a vehicle for various CIA-type covert operations ranging from bribery of politicians and government officials up through the fostering of terrorism, destabilization operations, and coups d'état. Chief among Coca-Cola's subversive activities is its probable involvement in a major international drug-running network spanning several continents, including North America.

It is vitally necessary to publish a preliminary report of these findings because of the intimate connections between the Coca-Cola Co. and President-elect Jimmy Carter. As several leading newspapers, including the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal, have anxiously noted recently, not only is Coca-Cola's president Charles Duncan slated to be Carter's Number Two man at the State Department, but two other top Carter appointees — Attorney General-designate Griffin Bell and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary-designate Joseph Califano — have served as legal representatives for Coca-Cola. Furthermore, authoritative sources have predicted that psychiatrist Peter Bourne, one of Carter's closest friends, will be named to a top post in the new Administration, probably in the department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Agency for International Development (AID)-trained Bourne's career as a brainwasher, controller of terrorist groups such as the Maoist Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and leading proponent of heroin "decriminalization" could never have gotten off the ground had it not been for the largesse of Coca-Cola's Atlanta-based foundations.

The most important connection between Carter and Coca-Cola, however, lies with J. Paul Austin, the company's chairman of the board. Austin, who has received scant coverage in the national press despite widespread speculation that Carter had seriously considered him for secretary of state or treasury, could accurately be characterized as Carter's *eminence grise* Austin is the man who lifted Carter out of the obscurity of small-time Georgia politics and assisted him in becoming governor in 1970. Austin introduced Carter to his friend, David Rockefeller in the early 1970s and is now helping install Carter — illegally — in the White House.

Austin is no more an ordinary business executive than