

Just as critical will be any move by Brown or Owen, should he accept the appointment, to reorganize the Defense Intelligence or National Security agencies, which represent bulwarks of institutional strength for prodevelopment, R and D oriented conservatives throughout the country. Reorganization of these agencies and the Net Assessment branch would give nearly complete control over America's intelligence capabilities to the Anglophile cabal of Schlesinger, Brown, Mondale, and embattled CIA head Stansfield Turner.

Owen, a Trilateral Commission member and co-author of Brookings's "Setting National Priorities," has reportedly delayed final acceptance of the undersecretary position "pending assurances that he would have firm jurisdiction over the Pentagon agencies that deal with policy and planning," says the *Times*.

It is precisely such a waiting period that Brown has

desired all along. After having seen the elimination of the B-1, naval shipbuilding, and many other programs in the past year, the military services have been offered the prospect of planning their own demise and writing the epitaph for American military intelligence and R and D. Besides the Rand study on "Resources Management," they are participating in two other studies, "National Military Command and Control" and "Headquarters and Management." As much as they hope to win concessions by giving up their institutional strength, the old-line military will find that all final decisions will be reviewed by the OMB's Szanton.

Harold Brown's crocodile tears over a torn-up "deal" with the chiefs will be no consolation.

—Robert Gallagher

U.S. Labor Party Announces 1978 Congressional Slate And A Strategy For Victory

Last week, the U.S. Labor Party announced its first slate of six candidates for congressional offices up for election in November 1978. Executive Intelligence Review in New York City at the party's national headquarters obtained this interview with a spokesman:

Q: The U.S. Labor Party announced a slate of congressional candidates last week. Who are they and who are they running against?

A: We announced a slate of six candidates who are challenging six incumbent members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. What characterizes each and every one of these incumbent members of Congress is that they have time and again lobbied and legislated against the American System and for the British Fabian programs of slave labor, low-energy dense technologies, and fascist institutional reorganization.

For instance, the Labor Party's Illinois State Chairman, Gerry Rose, has announced against Illinois's Republican Senator Charles Percy who is at this moment sponsoring the Senate's "Nonproliferation of Nuclear Energy" bill. That bill is designed to halt nuclear energy development here in the U.S. and deny advanced nuclear technologies to the European nations and the developing nations of the Third World.

Massachusetts State Labor Party Chairman Lawrence Sherman will run against Rep. Tip O'Neill, the Democratic Speaker of the House who rammed Energy Secretary Schlesinger's energy legislation through the House last year with little more than a whimper from the bill's opponents.

New York State Labor Party member Michael Billington will take on Rep. Richard Ottinger. Ottinger and 101 fellow Democrats banded together last fall to oppose the Energy Development Corporation which Senator Russell Long was proposing as part of the

Senate's energy package. The EDC would have channeled government monies into all phases of energy research and development.

Maryland Labor Party member Deborah Hannania has declared against Rep. Parren Mitchell who has endorsed every proposed slave labor legislation ever introduced in the House under the pretext that slavery, like CETA make-work jobs, is good for the black community.

Wisconsin State Labor Party Chairman Paul Greenberg will campaign against Rep. Henry Reuss, who is best known for his authorship and sponsorship of the fascist national banking reorganization bill known as FINE.

The last announced candidate is Michigan State Chairman Kenneth Dalto who will run against Rep. John Dingle. Dingle is owned and operated by the UAW and he pushed Schlesinger's energy bill through very abrupt hearings in the House Commerce Committee last year.

This slate of six is just the first round. The Labor Party is looking at the more than 70 federal, state and local offices up for election this year.

Q: How does the Labor Party determine what offices it will run candidates for?

A: The Labor Party's electoral campaign will be the opening salvo of an all-out offensive against the post-Watergate Fabian infiltration of the U.S. government. That is clear in the case of the six incumbents the Labor Party had already announced against.

In the first nationwide election after the Watergate coup, there was a 25 percent shift in the political makeup of the House alone — from Republicans or old-line Democrats to "liberal" Democrats. That same phenomenon occurred during Senate and the governorship races of that and subsequent years.

What the nation is facing is a local and national government that is bent on legislating against the U.S. Constitution, and U.S. industry and agriculture. To add insult to injury against the U.S. population, many of these legislators won their offices through outright fraudulent voting practices.

Q: What is the Labor Party's 1978 electoral strategy?

A: The Labor Party is now looking at those electoral races where the party, because it shares the American population's commitment to the nation's progress, to advanced technology, and to fostering well-paying productive jobs, has a good chance of winning the election. For instance, we are considering running a candidate against Democratic Rep. Clarence Long in Maryland who is outspoken in his opposition to rechartering the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. — the federal institution which the USLP has suggested be expanded to provide needed credits for world industry and agriculture. A similar possibility exists with the congressional seat being vacated by Rep. John Dent in Pennsylvania, and with zero-growth Democratic Rep. Patricia Schroeder's bid for reelection in Colorado.

The Labor Party is also looking at key races for governor: Dukakis in Massachusetts, Carey in New York, Shapp's successor in Pennsylvania, Brown in California, and Thompson in Illinois. Carey and Dukakis are notorious for their avid support of the Energy corporation of the Northeast (ENCONO), Felix Rohatyn's regional energy boondoggle plan that would in fact not develop any energy at all. Gov. Brown likewise is the nation's most outspoken proponent of Maoist "low-energy life styles."

In every campaign, the U.S. Labor Party will shape the climate nationally for this Congress to carry out its business of furthering the nation's interest in industry, agriculture and trade, of fostering a foreign policy for peace coupled with broad international agreements on capital goods investment in the Third World and Middle Eastern countries, and of legislating a national energy program that will guarantee full utilization of existing fossil fuel resources while commercial nuclear fission and fusion power generating plants are brought on line.

For those incumbent Fabians heading for electoral defeat in November, constituency pressure for progress should sufficiently intimidate them from pursuing their pro-British policies during this congressional session.

Q: What about joint action with other parties?

A: That is really a two-fold question. On the one hand, in cases like California where the signature requirements for ballot status are overly stringent, the Labor Party will seek united front support from Republicans, Democratic machine politicians, and trade unionists who not only tend to converge with the Labor Party on issues of program, but also consider Labor Party ballot qualification to be a constitutional right. That same united front effort was and will continue to be used in the national fight to repeal same-day voter registration.

On the other hand, there are, in cities like Chicago, potential appropriate non-Labor candidates who might pursue a vigorous campaign against a Fabian's at-

tempted coup against constitutional government. In these cases, the Labor Party will review whether there is substantial policy agreement on the part of the candidate to allow the Labor Party's endorsement of his campaign.

Q: The Republican Party also has an electoral strategy. Could you comment on that?

A: The Republican strategy stands in stark contrast to the Labor Party's. It's a no-win decision to run Republicans wherever there are no strong Democratic opponents. Where the Republican Party decided to oppose a Democratic candidate, that Democrat will not be of the post-Watergate Fabian stripe. The Republican National Committee under William "let's give the party a new image" Brock, intends to "play it safe" with ambiguous, if not issueless campaigns for the November 1978 elections.

That "play it safe" strategy will net the Republican Party a resounding defeat by an American population that is looking for representatives who share their commitment to a future of national growth. This point of view is already being put forward by a wing of the GOP whose spokesman is John Connally.

The Labor Party's strategy for victory is to forge a labor-industry alliance that will kick the Fabian spokesmen out of office and set this country on a course toward the greatest industrial boom in its history. The basis for an alliance between the Labor Party, Republicans, Democrats, industrialists, and trade unionists has already been delineated by the Labor Party and agreed to privately, and in some cases publically, by spokesmen for labor, industry, and the black community.

Q: How would such an alliance shape national policy?

A: It is appropriate to consider the alliances forged in both Portugal and Italy between industry-oriented wings of the Communist parties and the conservative government and industry factions in those two countries.

In Portugal, conservative government officials and members of the Social Democratic Party joined with Alvaro Cunhal's PCP in their opposition to the stringent demands being placed on the Portuguese economy by the International Monetary Fund and adhered to by the Mario Soares government. Their agreement on what, in reality, is an economic program for Portugal — the development of the nation's potentially rich agriculture and the enhancement of its industry — forced Prime Minister Soares to resign on Dec. 8 and is now shaping the policies around which a new government will be formed.

In Italy, Prime Minister Andreotti's wing of the Christian Democracy is acting with the Berlinguer and Longo wing of the Italian Communist Party to keep economic development in the forefront of the Italian government policy. The Andreotti government has proceeded apace on deals with other nations, including the U.S., for loans specifically earmarked to Italy's nuclear energy program. Berlinguer's PCI — representing Italy's working class — has thrown its weight behind such a policy in opposition to the British agents who have not only infiltrated the highest levels of the PCI, but the government itself.

The success of this alliance can, in a negative sense, be measured by the hysteria being expressed by the British, Henry Kissinger, and the like who have issued slanders against the PCI, threatened the Andreotti government with extinction, and have thrown its entire terrorist capability against the Italian population.

In a more limited sense, that same process of alliance building is taking place in the U.S. where the recent weeks have seen the NAACP urge the government to adopt a real jobs program based on the development of new energy sources and the technologies tied to them, and the Building Trades union in Hartford, Conn. demand the cancellation of an application for funds from the

Department of Labor's Youth Jobs Program. That process is largely the work of the U.S. Labor Party which has dissolved the alleged distinction between America's right-wing and left-wing into an actual distinction between proponents of the American system of progress and proponents of the fascist British system.

Unlike the Republican Party, which has the stupid audacity to invite Jesse Jackson to a scheduled meeting of its National Committee, the Labor Party intends to clean the Fabians out of Congress. Only then can the United States take a major role in the task of rebuilding the world's industry and agriculture.