

Hearings scheduled on embargo of exports to U.S.S.R.

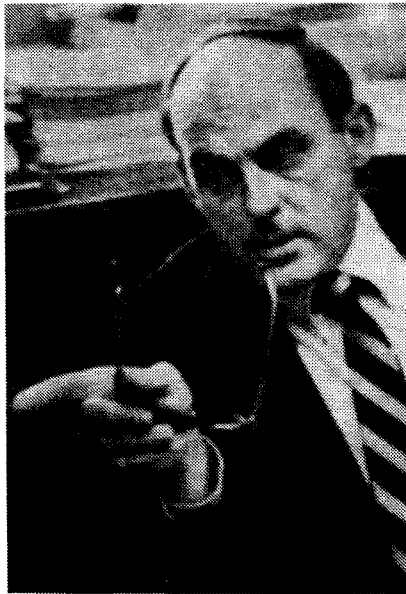
Senator Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.), the chairman of the Subcommittee of International Finance of the Senate Banking Committee, will hold hearings on the President's decision to embargo U.S. food and technology exports to the Soviet Union on Jan. 22-23.

Authority to control exports for foreign policy objectives is provided by the Export Administration Act of 1979. Stevenson played a crucial role in enacting certain provisions of the bill which make it more difficult for such policy advisors as National Security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski to use exports as a foreign policy tool. Stevenson in the hearings on these proposals expressed grave concern that the U.S. would be "shooting itself in the foot by cutting back exports, thereby hurting the U.S. economy while not substantially affecting the Soviet Union or other targeted countries."

The act requires that before imposing export controls, the President: 1) seeks to achieve the objectives of such controls by alternate means, 2) consider the likely effects of controls on U.S. exports, on the international reputation of the U.S. as a supplier of goods and technology, and on U.S. communities, 3) consider the ability of the U.S. to enforce the imposed controls effectively, 4) consider the availability of comparable goods and technology from other nations, and 5) consult

with the Congress and with affected U.S. industries.

The act expressed the intent of Congress that export controls not be imposed on goods and technology used primarily to meet basic human needs and provides a 30-day period in which Congress may veto controls imposed on exports of agricultural commodities.



Senator Adlai Stevenson

Omnibus fusion bill on agenda in House

Capitol Hill sources report that Rep. Mike McCormack (D-Wash.) will be introducing a NASA-style fusion development bill during this session of Congress that specifically addresses the successive decreases of the fusion budget under the Carter administration.

The NASA program, when unveiled by President Kennedy, had specific mission orientation: that America must put a man on the moon by the end of the decade. Budgetary questions were simply treated as a matter of what was necessary to achieve that goal. McCormack's bill will declare that the goal of the United States will be a commercial fusion reactor by 1995. If Congress passes such legislation, the President would not be able to cut the budget if it interfered with that mandate.

McCormack's 1995 target date was arrived at after extensive analysis and hearings by a blue ribbon panel which the Congressman established under the authorization of his subcommittee, the Energy Research and Production Subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee. The panel was headed by Dr. Robert Hirsch, former head of the Department of Energy's Fusion office and included a number of leading scientists and industry executives. The panel determined that the only thing preventing the construction and operation of a working reactor by 1995 was inadequate financing to achieve the goal.

McCormack will hold a background press briefing on Jan. 18 with his blue ribbon panel and with other leading fusion scientists in order to begin the press campaign necessary to build public support for his bill.

Such support will be crucial in light of recent government moves. The Carter administration has an-

nounced its intention to slow funding for the Shiva Nova laser program at the Lawrence Livermore laboratory, a top military research and development fusion project, because it is too expensive. While individual Congressmen have expressed their intention to fight one or the other of these cutbacks, that strategy will fail as it has in the past unless they develop with McCormack a larger battle plan for high technology development.

Senate subcommittee to target narcotics financing

Following a year-long reorganization which has resulted in a new professional staff and a clean-up of the investigations left over from Henry Jackson's chairmanship, the Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations now chaired by Senator Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) is equipped to launch the most comprehensive investigation yet of the dirty money machine behind international narcotics trafficking.

Preliminary subcommittee hearings in December began to identify the magnitude of the "narco-dollar" problem, citing a figure of \$54 billion in illegal money flows, into the U.S. and locating some of the bottlenecks in the investigation and prosecution of that flow. Nunn has indicated that he will introduce a preliminary package of legislation amending provisions of the Tax Reform Act so that the Internal Revenue Service can effectively investigate, and loosen

the provisions of *posse comitatus*, the doctrine which prevents the U.S. military from involving itself in domestic law enforcement to the point that radar trackings of incoming drug flights cannot even be passed on to civilian officials.

How far Nunn goes will depend on the ability and willingness of his new staff to follow the investigative method and leads of the bestselling book *Dope, Inc.* and go for the financial kingpins at the top. The new staff includes two prosecuting attorneys formerly connected to the U.S. Attorney's offices, three former FBI agents, a former Drug Enforcement Agency investigator and a former Florida police officer with experience in narcotics enforcement. While some of the staff, including chief counsel Marty Steinberg, have a background in labor racketeering investigation, and may focus on headline-grabbing labor cases, other staff members have expressed willingness to unravel the financial underpinnings of the international narcotics cartel in well-targeted hearings.

Hearings could commence again in late February or early March

Administration proposed youth jobs program

In a major bid for the minority vote, the Carter administration announced Jan. 10 that it will send to Congress on Jan. 28 a budget that includes major funding for a youth jobs program, adding by 1982 \$2

billion a year to the existing youth employment programs for low-wage jobs and tracking of the nation's youth.

Specifically, the administration proposes that for youth aged 18 to 21 three existing part-time jobs programs and training plans will be consolidated. For youth between 14 to 18, the government would provide aid to local school districts to develop back-to-school programs. Officials estimated that the program would involve 1 million more youth on top of the 2 million now participating in existing work and training programs.

The Labor and Health Resources Committee's Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty and Migratory Labor will hold hearings on youth employment programs, beginning in February. In addition to the administration's proposals, the committee has two other programs on line. One is a bill introduced by Senator Kennedy (D-Mass) on May 14 that calls for dramatically increasing the CETA-sponsored youth jobs. Employers would be funded on the basis of the number of youth they employed in these low-wage jobs.

The other bill that will be considered by the subcommittee was introduced Nov. 19 by Senator Metzenbaum (D-Ohio). The bills calls for \$1 billion a year to fund major "projects" in energy conservation programs and low-yield alternate energy schemes that will employ youth between 18-24 years old. A special commission will be established to oversee the project.