

Legislation. While Carter's advisors have dropped attempts to push the bill in this session of Congress such sections of the labor movement, alerted to the dangers of the fascist bill by the USLP, are taking no chances. Union-supported legislation is now circulating through the Indiana state House to preclude enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins slave labor legislation.

What has Democrats — both Carter's people and those politicians who count on the working class vote — terrified is their realization that the disenfranchised labor vote is being picked up by the Labor Party's Lyndon LaRouche. In five cities this week, GOP candidates called Labor Party offices to ensure that USLP candidates would participate in local candidates' nights. These Republicans now see the Labor Party as their only hope of wrecking Democratic, Carter-linked opponents.

With no actual labor support for their candidate, Carter advisors attempted to simulate some "organizational" labor solidarity. Carter was instructed to appear before a specially summoned meeting of the AFL-CIO's Executive Board in Washington. There, he would be anointed by the senile 84 year old AFL-CIO President George Meany, with full media coverage, receive the enthusiastic support from the rest of the board members. The planned show was a big flop — even by the estimation of Atlanticist commentators such as the Times' James Reston.

Carter was overshadowed by the senile Meany. The AFL-CIO President, whose physicians have advised him to avoid public places for fear of germ contamination, delivered a blustery attack on the Ford Administration. But George Meany was no ball of fire when it came to talking about labor's saviour, Jimmy Carter. The best endorsement he could muster was that Carter would be better than the Republicans — but for Meany "anybody would be better than the Republicans."

Carter then proceeded to put his audience to sleep. In a rambling speech that was punctuated by silent pausing in anticipation of non-existent applause, Carter sermonized that his programs would make for a happier country and a "more prosperous economy." Those labor leaders who managed to stay awake were not impressed. Carter's backers kept up their attempt to "campaign by mirrors." Several East Coast papers ran stories the next day with headlines, "Big Labor Solidly Behind Carter."

Meanwhile, the candidate's campaign strategists have leaked that their plan is for Carter to carry the South on his own strength and for "big labor to deliver the vote in the industrial states." As several sources have commented, prospects for such developments are extremely slim.

The Sinking Ship

While Carter was going through the motions with old men of the AFL-CIO his alleged support in the South showed signs of significant deterioration. The whole South with a few minor exceptions was regarded by Carter strategists as "in the bag." This week, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, a spokesman for oil and shipping interests in the Texas Gulf, refused to join a steering committee for the Carter campaign. Texas Gov. Briscoe told reporters at a Southern Governors conference that Carter would have a great deal of trouble capturing Texas. "It will be a tough campaign.... a lot needs to be done."

Carter-Mondale On The Stump

The following are summaries of statements made by Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale at various appearances this week:

(Mondale press conference) — Exults over the President's choice of issues for the campaign — jobs, accelerated home ownership, health and aid to education. If these are the issues, he tells reporters, "the election is over and we have won."

(Mondale speech before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco)—Mondale said that Ford, under election pressure, might try to clinch a last minute agreement on SALT that will "not properly protect our security interests." If elected, he and Carter intend to gain control "over the introduction of new, destabilizing and needless technological development." Under the Nixon-Ford Administration (the Rockefeller controlled) Arms Control and Disarmament Agency had been emasculated and called for its revitalization. He proposed a program of arms standardization for NATO saying this would persuade other suppliers to "dampen arms promotion." The U.S. needs a defense posture capable of doing "whatever is necessary to assume American security and safety."

(Aug. 30 — at a Plains, Ga. press conference) — Carter attacked Ford for not investigating the Medicaid scandals: "There are going to be a lot of other revelations in the future coming out of Congress or from the campaign to provide a true picture of what we are suffering from....When the Senate was investigating the management of Medicaid where was the President, where were his officials in the executive branch who are supposed to administer the program — timid, fearful, afraid to lead, afraid to manage." Said he wanted the first debate to focus on "competence of the present government, leadership qualities of our President," the second debate to be on 'domestic programs, unemployment, inflation, housing, transportation, environmental quality and energy.' The third debate should be unstructured on defense and foreign policy. Attacked Ford for not discussing the issues he (Carter) thinks are important — "government reorganization, tax welfare, urban problems and basic human rights."

(Sept. 1 Mondale before the American Jewish Committee) — Attacked Ford for being "apathetic on terrorism," saying that the issue is only brought before the UN General Assembly "whose decisions are not binding." Called for UN Security Council action and sanctions against Libya.

(Sept. 1 Carter at AFL-CIO Executive Board in Washington) — Wandered freely from prepared speech. When he finished prepared text began another. Praised the country and the "common sense and high moral character" of its people and said people had been "deeply wounded" by revelations of wrongdoing. Prepared speech called for cutting unemployment and inflation, increasing productivity, tougher enforcement of antitrust laws and protection of the consumer. "I'm going to do all I can to stay away from the establishments," said Carter saying he wanted to campaign "near factory gates" to leave the "active impression" that his interests "are those of the working family."

(Sept. 3 Carter at Plains, Ga. Press Conf.) — "The overwhelming concern is about the management of our nation's affairs as relates to inflation, which is very high," and unemployment, which he said had risen again "contrary to the predictions of President Ford." When asked what he would do differently from Ford's "lack of leadership" he replied, "Well, in the first place, to lay out specific goals to achieve control of inflation, which is the most difficult to understand and I think to deal with. There will be no new programs implemented under my administration unless we can be sure that the cost of those programs is compatible with my goal of having a balanced budget before the end of that term. And this will require delay of the implementation of costly programs, if they are proposed, the quick phasing out of those that have already served their useful purpose, the phasing (in) of programs to make the present programs work before new programs that are costly are implemented, and tough zero based management of the budget." Said there was a need "to have a strict control over spending."

When asked if balancing the budget would have priority over social programs, he replied, "Those promises will be kept, but it is a matter of initial phasing and timing... As I said earlier, we'll carry out the promises I've made as aggressively and quickly as possible but it doesn't help to give people a little more payment

for Social Security or welfare or veterans benefits and then rob them with inflation.... If it requires a delay for instance in implementing welfare reform or health care in order to accomplish the goal I have set of a balanced budget, then those delays would be there." Promised a "comprehensive national health insurance" with "a very careful, very conservative" approach.

"Carter And Labor"

Sept. 4 (NSIPS) — What follows are excerpts from a column entitled "Carter and Labor" by James Reston which appeared in the Sept. 1 New York Times:

It hasn't been easy, but Jimmy Carter and George Meany have finally agreed on a strategy for winning the Presidential election of 1976: Mr. Carter will hold the South, and Mr. Meany will use the power of the labor unions of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. to deliver the electoral votes of most of the big industrial states from Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Even before Labor Day, Mr. Carter flew into Washington to pay his respects to George Meany and address the General Board of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. in the ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel. It was almost, but not quite, a complete success.

In human terms, it was a fascinating spectacle, dominated by Mr. Meany, now 82, very pale and ill, but still full of fight and ironic humor. His doctors, worried about the possibility of contamination in public places, urged him to skip the Carter reception, but he led the charge against Ford and for Carter, and called for unity against the Republicans...

There was much more of this, and Mr. Carter added to it by condemning the "timid" leadership of the Ford Administration, and the lack of trust between the White House and the Congress, and between the American people and their government.

And yet, there was something missing between Mr. Carter and the labor union leaders at the Shoreham Hotel. They sat there, halfway between the familiar Mr. Meany and the unfamiliar Mr. Carter, polite but vaguely puzzled about the Democratic Presidential nominee...

Somehow, Mr. Carter held his audience by his obvious sincerity, and the kind of vague yearning for a better world, but he wandered and repeated and almost lost them in the end...

And mainly Messrs. Carter and Meany were together on "the economic issue" — prices, unemployment, housing, and interest rates. Mr. Carter did emphasize the "work ethic" — jobs rather than welfare, and efficient reorganized government rather than the same old bureaucracy...

But at the same time, he insisted that it was going to be a "very hard campaign"; that the people didn't like to vote against a President; and that it was important for labor and everybody else to get the people registered and get out the vote....

Mr. Carter was cheered in the end but not all that much. They liked his policy but didn't quite understand his style or manner. Mr. Meany supported him all the way, and as usual was as plain as a punch in the nose, but Mr. Carter was very subtle, and his audience didn't quite know, even though they were sympathetic to him, how to figure him out....

Nuclear Fusion: The Ultimate Fuel?

Aug. 31 (NSIPS) — The following is the text of the lead editorial which appeared in the Aug. 31 St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Emphasis in the original.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the continuing debate on nuclear energy is that virtually nothing has been said or

written on what probably will become the "wonder fuel" of the late 20th and 21st centuries.

This is nuclear fusion. Enough experiments in nuclear fusion have now been performed in this country to indicate that scientists will succeed in building nuclear fusion reactors that will generate incredible amounts of energy and supply the nation with nearly all of its electric power in the 21st century.

In the nuclear fusion energy process, nuclei of light elements will be fused under intense heat while they are confined in what is called a "magnetic bottle." Scientists now believe they may achieve fusion reactions at temperatures of 100 million degrees centigrade.

Plans call for the fusion of two isotopes of hydrogen — deuterium and tritium — to form helium nuclei and neutrons. It is theorized that when this occurs, tremendous amounts of energy will be released because the "the total mass of fusion products is less than the total mass of the reactants."

Initially, the enormous amounts of heat generated from this fusion will be converted to electrical power by thermal electric generating systems.

Nuclear fusion is said by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration to have a number of advantages over other fuels. These include:

—The almost limitless supply of the fuels required for the fusion reactors. Deuterium comes from the oceans. Tritium comes from lithium, which also is in plentiful supply.

—The low cost of these reactor fuels.

—The much greater safety of the process.

—An energy yield that far exceeds the energy needed to make the fusion reaction take place.

Fusion power plants, according to ERDA, "will be inherently safe in that nuclear excursions are not possible."

"Since no fossil fuels are used, there will be no release of chemical combustion products because they will not be produced. Similarly, there will be no fission products formed to present a handling and disposal problem."

"Radioactivity will be produced by neutrons interacting with the reactor structure, but careful materials selection is expected to minimize the handling and ultimate disposal of activated materials."

Nuclear fusion is expected to be from 10 to 100 times cleaner than nuclear fission, according to Maurice J. Katz, special assistant to the assistant administrator for Solar, Geothermal and Advanced Energy Systems in ERDA.

Katz said that nuclear fusion is one of three very promising long-term fuels that are under aggressive research and development by ERDA and "the current plan is to develop demonstration fusion reactors before the year 2000." The other two energy sources under development are solar power and nuclear fission breeder reactors.

In testifying before Congress' Joint Committee on Atomic Energy earlier this year, Dr. Robert L. Hirsch, acting assistant administrator for Solar, Geothermal and Advanced Energy Systems of ERDA, reported that "major technical progress was made this past year" in reaching the goal of nuclear fusion.

Citing a number of successful results, Hirsch said they "have given fusion physicists and engineers worldwide confidence that the problem of fusion power is yielding to their efforts."

Hirsch, who formerly directed ERDA's Magnetic Confinement Fusion Program, said these successes indicated to him the need to replan the nation's nuclear fusion program. He was in process of doing this when he was transferred to his present assignment.

Under a "maximum effective effort," Hirsch said "an operating (fusion) demonstration plant in the late 1980's would

be the program goal." But under present ERDA plans, an operating demonstration fusion reactor won't be developed before the late 1990's.

In view of the indications that nuclear fusion is on the horizon and its tremendous potential, it would seem not only wise but urgent that President Ford and Congress consider a "maximum

effective effort" to develop nuclear fusion power.

What greater incentive could there be than the promise of this virtually limitless and low-cost super fuel? It could — if present forecasts are correct — provide not only the United States but the world with the means to raise the standard of life to incredible heights.

NEW SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE



Special U.S. Labor Party Campaign Report

Institute's McCarthy Campaign Runs Interference For Carter

National Fraud Machine Exposed

Sept. 5 (NSIPS) — Investigations by the U.S. Labor Party into the campaign operations of so-called third party candidate Eugene McCarthy have established that the national McCarthy for President Campaign is run jointly with the presidential drives of the Justice Department-controlled Socialist Workers Party and Communist Party USA left countergangs out of Marcus Raskin's Institute for Policy Studies. With little campaign machinery or support outside the Institute's Washington, D.C. headquarters, these electoral countergangs have resorted to forgery, spurious court battles and day-at-a-time drafts of lumpens at or near minimum wages to gather the independent nominating signatures required by most states for ballot status.

In Washington, D.C., where the Labor Party this week submitted independently corroborated evidence to the Board of Elections that the McCarthy campaign had forged dozens of its petition signatures, McCarthyite lawyers plan to use Institute publications libeling the USLP, and a bid for summary ballot status on the basis of McCarthy's "national recognition" to defend the candidate. The Labor Party has successfully challenged the CPUSA's petitions in Michigan for extraordinary irregularities, including forgers, and, although met with a Board of Elections coverup, submitted affidavits from individuals in New Jersey stating that their names had been forged on the nominating petitions of both the SWP and the CPUSA in that state.

These groupings are not, as McCarthy's disruptive challenge of the Federal Election Commission ruling permitting televised debated between Jimmy Carter and President Ford claims, several of the "90 or more" legitimate third parties in the USA. They are no more than Institute wrecking operations for Jimmy Carter against Ford and the country's third major party, the USLP

The Labor Party's LaRouche-Evans slate has been certified on the ballot in 14 states, and will complete petition and convention requirements for certification in 24 states by Sept. 26. The LaRouche for President, Wayne Evans for Vice President ticket will appear before voters in states comprising 57 per cent of the electoral college in November. To date, over 300,000 registered voters have signed USLP nominating petitions, by far the largest number of signatures to be legally collected and submitted to boards of election for review in the history of the U.S.

McCarthy's Election Wreckers

Preliminary USLP investigation indicates that although McCarthy announced his campaign two years ago, the so-called independent McCarthy never legally prepared to gain national ballot status with constitutional challenges to the many state election laws restricting independent campaigns. Instead, McCarthy disregarded ballot access laws in many states, began petitioning for thousands of required nominating signatures as late as days before the filing deadline, and then screamed "unconstitutional" and challenged state laws when he was refused ballot status. This has happened in at least Maryland, Alabama, Indiana, California and five other states.

Because of the lack of any support for his campaign, McCarthy has been reduced to advertising for petitioners and hiring temporary agency help at anywhere from \$2.50 per hour in Missouri to \$4.00 per hour in Illinois. In Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut, and Virginia, McCarthy's "hired help" petitioned only a few days before the deadline to file petitions, yet he filed thousands and thousands of signatures in those states.

A convention of 1,000 supporters is required for ballot status in Oregon. McCarthy's first try at gathering 1,000 supporters in one room was a dismal failure. His second attempt failed as well, until McCarthy workers were deployed into neighborhood bars to drag people into the convention hall. McCarthy was awarded ballot status in Oregon despite the tremendous opposition of many of the state's registered voters.

McCarthy's national headquarters in Washington, D.C. claims that their man will win ballot status in 45 states on the basis of such antics. McCarthy was booted off the Maryland ballot for insufficient signatures last month, and Labor Party calculations show that he will achieve spots in barely 20 states, barring widespread petition fraud. Since the conditions for fraud against the Labor Party will be set with the presence of bogus McCarthy on the ballot, the USLP has prepared a list of states where prima facie grounds exist to throw McCarthy off the ballot if he attempts to file.

Forgery in Washington, D.C.

The case of the McCarthy campaign in Washington, D.C. where the candidate is expected to be barred from the ballot in a Sept. 7 hearing on forgery charges before the city's Board of Elections, is typical of the widespread fraud riddling McCarthy's national operation. According to the McCarthy