

and other disadvantages, Mr. Warren urged that I not forget these "little men and women of faith," that I do everything possible to invigorate and rejuvenate this popular support. Mr. Vance echoed the view of my predecessor who described the membership as "little old men in tennis shoes" and urged me to divest the UNA of such nuisances so that it could concentrate on significant work.

I was ready to account to the Select Committee for all my actions in Chile. Indeed I had the mistaken conviction that I could only render such a complete accounting to a Senate committee operating in the equivalent of a post-Watergate morality. That conviction came in part from my sense of gratitude to a murdered President I had cherished, to a President who had plucked me from well-deserved obscurity and enabled me to repay some of the enormous debt I felt to this country for the opportunities it had afforded me, to a man with whose ends in Chile and in Latin America — the strengthening of progressive democratic forces such as those represented by Eduardo Frei — I agreed wholeheartedly. Equally important to me then was that I not eliminate from the political scene of Chile a man such as Frei by providing a full report of his actions, or of his party's or of this friends, in the years 1963-1973 or even more recently.

No one is without his flaws, certainly not I and certainly not presidents who must make very complex and delicate decisions in order to preserve democracy. *I still believe that the kind of democracy that Frei*

represented in Chile was the kind of system that the overwhelming majority of Americans believe in — a rational, moderate, progress in an atmosphere, above all of political freedom where every individual counts, where justice for all is guaranteed equally — for a Mr. Geneen as well as the urban impoverished who may have to steal to survive, for a Mr. McCone as well as, say, any industrial spy, for a Mr. Vance as well as the taxpayer whose interests he again wishes to represent.

I have covered the four areas of public interest I listed at the outset.

If nothing else, I hope that my statement today will serve to sharpen Mr. Vance's awareness of and responsiveness to the rights of every American, that it will also encourage every American to defend his inalienable rights, to use his wondrous capacity to think and to act to hold off the frightening, encroaching power of those in Washington who occasionally put partisanship above all else, that I may arouse the interest of Americans, particularly the media, in history, that they will comprehend what George Kennan means when he speaks of the fatal American disease, "historical amnesia," that they will understand, as I hope Mr. Vance will, that no nation can survive as a democracy, let alone prosper, if its actions derive from lies, myths, self-delusion, and self-demeaning hypocrisy if its highest representatives and bureaucrats have to perpetuate these to survive.

Opposition to Trilateralism Builds in Congress

Behind the scenes in Congress, a move is afoot by conservative Republicans and Democratic legislators to turn a scheme originally scheduled to consolidate Congress behind the Carter Administration program of deindustrialization and low-paying make-work government jobs into a battering ram against Carter's Congressional allies themselves.

The scheme is the Stevenson Plan for reorganizing the Senate committee structure, originally intended to break up political power blocs hostile to the Carter program. These networks of associations and alliances, cutting across party lines, reflect business and industrial interests extremely queasy about their future under Carter's zero-growth economics programs.

Anti-Carter Congressmen are now attempting to use the Stevenson Plan to broaden the authority and power of committees responsible for the formulation of coherent economic and energy policy. Simultaneously they have moved to strip key Carter supporters — including Senators Javits (R-NY), McGovern (D-SD), Church (D-ID), Humphrey (D-Minn) and Kennedy (D-Mass) — of their most important committee assignments, in a number of cases by abolishing their committees altogether. For example, they propose that the Church Multinationals subcommittee, which has orchestrated the Lockheed and other recent scandals against political

and industrial opposition to Trilateralism here and abroad, be shut down completely. Also slated for elimination in their reorganization plan is Humphrey's Joint Economic Committee, which spawned the model Humphrey-Hawkins jobs bill.

In the House of Representatives a similar group of conservative Congressmen is strenuously resisting Carter plans for setting up an Energy Super-Committee, stacked with Ralph Nader "energy conservation" types, with jurisdiction over all energy policy and legislation.

Bringing the anti-Carter sentiment in Congress out onto the floor, the U.S. Labor Party has testified in ten hearings on the Carter Cabinet appointments and Congressional reorganization during the past two weeks. The only organized political force in the United States to mount a widespread public challenge to the incoming administration, the Labor Party has also put forward the necessary policy for U.S. industrial recovery through a crash program to achieve a fusion-based economy.

USLP Research and Development Director Morris Levitt led off the series of Senate confirmation hearings last week by defining the relevant criteria for confirmation or rejection of all Carter nominees. "In all cases," Levitt warned the Senate Commerce Committee Jan. 7, "there is a basic Constitutional issue to be addressed: is the nominee prepared to uphold the

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 groupings 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 or 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