

National News

Allen tied to anti-AWACS lobby

Richard Allen, the President's national security adviser charged with managing passage of the President's proposed Saudi AWACS sale through Congress, and Allen's key aide for Mideast affairs, Douglas Feith, are members of the Zionist extremist organization, the Center for International Security (CIS). Both are presently on leave from positions on the group's board of advisers.

At a Sept. 28 CIS symposium on Capitol Hill, called for the purpose of lobbying against the AWACS sale, another board member of the organization, retired Air Force Gen. George Keegan called the proposed sale part of an "Arab consensus" to invade Israel and cut it in half. Keegan also claimed that Saudi pilots lacked the intelligence necessary to learn to fly F-15 airplanes included in the AWACS sale package.

National Security Council spokesmen have admitted to *EIR* that Allen and Feith are CIS members, a fact previously denied by the NSC, but claim that because the pair are on temporary leave from the racist group's board, they have no connection to its activities.

Melcher says his fight will continue

Senator John Melcher has pledged to continue his fight to secure passage of his bill to force lowering of interest rates and to assure affordable credit for industry and agriculture.

In a press release issued Sept. 29, the Montana Democrat said, "We're going to keep bringing this issue before the Senate until we get the message through to the administration that the tight-money, high interest-rate policy of the Federal Reserve Board is costing the nation jobs and dragging down the possibility of economic recovery."

On the tabling of his anti-Volcker amendment, S.J. Res. 104, he said, "While we did not win this round, my proposal, sponsored by a dozen of us in the Senate and 40 in the House, is still pending as a joint resolution for direct action to bring down high interest rates. This is just the start of a fight for survival of a decent U.S. economy, and a fight we have to win."

Volcker attacks Labor Unions

Not counting the large number of state and municipal employee contracts coming up for negotiation, nearly 2 million unionized workers in basic industry will meet management at the bargaining tables in the next twelve months.

In a speech to the National Press Club late last month, Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker said that not only will he maintain the high interest rates, but he will "bring wage increases under control." Next year, he said, "will be a crucial period in this respect. Unlike this year, it is a major bargaining year for pattern-setting industries, beginning with refinery workers and truckers and running through auto in the fall."

This is the first time Volcker has specified the industrial unions whose wages he is determined to crunch. The 60,000-member Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers contract comes up Jan. 7, the pact covering 300,000 over-the-road drivers in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters comes up for negotiation March 31, and the 600,000-man United Auto Workers contract expires in September. In addition, the rail unions have been in negotiations since last April; negotiators do not expect any settlement at least until after the results of the Teamster bargaining are known.

Every one of the major unions coming up for contract negotiations, including rubber, meatpacking, and airlines, has already been forced to grant wage freezes, givebacks and other concessions

for significant portions of their memberships.

Givebacks have been heaviest in industries immediately producing for the consumer-goods sector. Meatpacking has been dotted with concessions since the Monford Company of Colorado closed its Greeley plant rather than give its striking unionized employees a raise. Armour Company has followed suit, and the press has made a cause célèbre of the 17 percent wage cut voted for by workers at Schluderberg-Kurdle hog packers in Baltimore, where Teamsters agreed to a cut from \$7.35 to \$6.10 an hour plus a loss of 75 cents an hour in fringe benefits after they were threatened with a plant closing.

Next year, assuming only 10 percent inflation, \$6.10 an hour will be worth \$5.50, and the following year \$4.95, if the company does not ask for further reductions.

Heritage free zones termed depopulation plan

Legislation proposed by New York State Sen. Joseph Galiber, a Bronx Democrat, would pave the way for concentration work camps in urban ghettos, charged National Democratic Policy Committee representative Leif Johnson, an *EIR* economic specialist, in hearings on the Galiber bill held in New York City Sept. 24.

The bill would broaden the concept of enterprise zones from light manufacturing districts where minority workers are employed at below the minimum wage, with no labor or safety standards, into a combined industrial and residential area where the workforce is drawn predominantly from the immediately surrounding buildings.

Johnson told Senator Galiber that the fundamental policy of the "E-Zones" is to prevent family formation. "People don't raise families in work camps," Johnson asserted, "You will remember that the Warsaw Ghetto was established as a work camp to produce Luftwaffe,

uniforms, ammunition, and gun mountings. Its victims were slated for extermination in 1942 only after a change in Nazi policy." Senator Galiber, a black, represents a largely minority population in the impoverished South Bronx, site of the first proposed E-Zone.

Stuart Butler, the British specialist on enterprise zones who works for the U.S.-based Heritage Foundation, testified in support of the plan at Galiber's hearings, along with Peter Ferrara, author of a widely circulated plan to eliminate Social Security.

The sponsors of the E-Zone plans, expecting that congressional passage of the Kemp-Garcia enterprise zone bill may not come for another year, have focused their efforts on state legislation.

'Right to die' to be voted on in capital

On Oct. 13, Washington, D.C. will legally compel city physicians to commit euthanasia against comatose and terminally ill patients. A bill, given preliminary approval in the City Council on Sept. 29, will not only permit certain patients to refuse treatment, but prosecute doctors who refuse to "pull the plug."

The bill, if passed, would give adults the "right" to declare in advance that they would rather be allowed to die than kept alive in a comatose or terminally ill condition. Doctors who abide by their Hippocratic Oath rather than the "death with dignity" bill will be subject to fines of up to \$5,000 and revocation of their medical licenses.

The bill's sponsor, Council-woman Polly Shackleton, drafted and promoted the legislation under direction of Sidney Rosoff, president of the Society for the Right to Die. This Society is successor to the Euthanasia Society of America, which was unable to successfully promote such ideas at the time of founding in the 1930s.

In modern times, euthanasia, the murder of "useless eaters," has been a widespread practice only in Nazi Ger-

many. Naturally, reintroduction of the crimes outlawed at Nuremberg is generally supported by the "zero-population-growth" movement, whose sources of funding and ideas overlap heavily with those of the "right-to-die" movement and other parts of the genocide lobby.

Today's Euthanasia Society claims the proposed Washington, D.C. legislation goes beyond similar laws already existing in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Washington State.

The City Council has come under fire from the Archbishop of Washington, the Most Reverend James A. Hickey, who warned in a Sept. 8 letter to Shackleton that her bill "could contribute to a declining respect for human life, especially the life of the feeble, sick and handicapped."

Michigan coalition to act against interest rates

A Michigan-based coalition of trade unionists, business, and political associations announced at a Sept. 29 press conference in Lansing, the state capital, that they will rally against the high interest-rate policies of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker on Oct. 9, in Washington D.C.

The coalition includes representatives of the Building Trades, Laborers International Union, auto dealers, savings and loan bank associations, the American Agriculture Movement, the National Farm Organization, and the National Farm Union. The group intends to fill the 6,000-seat Lansing Civic Center.

A spokesman for the coalition at the press conference said the group's planned event will have three demands: the resignation of Paul Volcker; an immediate lowering of the usurious interest rates; and a conference between Congress and the executive branch on the interest rate question. Pressure will be focused on Michigan's congressional delegation.

Briefly

● **THOMAS P. PUCCIO'S** nomination as U.S. attorney for Washington, D.C. has been withdrawn, according to presidential aides. The move to appoint Puccio, who from his position as Federal Prosecutor Eastern District New York led the Abscam entrapment conviction of Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), had come under intense fire from many political factions, partly because of his declining credibility.

● **HENRY REUSS** has made the following recommendation to President Reagan for filling the upcoming vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board: "Bankers and monetarists are already well represented in this government. Why not find for the . . . governorship some compassionate human being who cares about farmers and small businesses, and housing, and productive capital investment; someone who will work, day in and day out, to produce a climate of lower interest rates, stonger economic growth, and lower inflation?" Reuss advocates credit controls which would compound the Fed's economic squeeze.

● **ROBERT BYRD** hosted a rural retreat where 41 out of 42 Democratic senators were scheduled to hear defense expert James R. Schlesinger, pollster Lou Harris, and economic pundit Lester Thurow, author of *The Zero-Sum Society*. The purpose of the retreat, held in Byrd's home state at the Canaan Valley State Park, near Elkins, West Virginia, was according to Byrd, to get together "away from the day-to-day interruption of Capitol Building activities."

● **DAVID STOCKMAN**, at a White House press conference Sept. 25, attempted to clear up the confusion surrounding the so-called social safety net. The OMB director characterized it as "a term of art whose contents are defined for each case as it comes up."