

A RESOLUTION

On the Implementation of an Orderly Debt Moratorium

Submitted To:

**U.S. Conference of Mayors
National League of Cities**

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United States Labor Party

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New Solidarity International Press Service

WHEREAS:

Municipalities in the United States are now operating under emergency conditions comparable to natural disaster or time of war,

And industrial production is now declining at an annual rate exceeding 40 per cent, exceeding the worst periods of the Depression of the 1930s and that the immediate impact of this on the tax and related revenues of municipalities is to force shutdowns of services essential to human life causing such emergencies such as the health emergency already existing in New York City and Detroit and many smaller cities,

And that there will be no Federal aid forthcoming from the Federal budget currently out of control and that there will be no access to debt markets as there has been none for a year.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS AND THE LEAGUE OF CITIES THAT:

1) As an emergency measure, the suspension of payments of interest and principal on municipal debt for a period of eighteen months, freeing approximately 20 billion for essential services nationwide during 1975. This measure, which gives a lower priority to payments to the non-productive economic sector than to payments for health, education, fire and related services, stands on the fundamental legal premise that government has the right to temporarily impair contracts in time of extreme need.

2) Special taxes to be placed on the income and turnover of the non-productive sector, i.e., banks, life insurance companies, mortgage income, stock and commodity markets, in the amount required to raise the standard of municipal services to minimum 1972 levels.

This measure anticipates that the monetary contractions which would ordinarily result from the combination of bankruptcy and debt moratoria would be offset by other federal programs which will provide credit and grants for expansion of agricultural and priority industrial programs. Such emergency legislation — for which there is ample historical precedent — overrides all other laws, in this case constitutional prohibitions against the levy of direct taxation, impairment of the obligation of contracts, taking of private property for public use without due process and just compensation, and state and local laws which could force cities which suspend debt-service payments into receivership.

MOTIVATION TO THE RESOLUTION

The health of our cities and states has always depended upon the expanding revenue base of a full-employment expanding economy with rising real wages. Presently the accelerating collapse of real production in the U.S. has only begun to cut into city and state tax revenues. Within months the unwinding of production will decimate their income. Under these circumstances, debt-service payments can continue to be met only through massive layoffs of public employees and drastic cutbacks in education, health care, housing, sanitation, and other vital services. The inevitable cost of these cutbacks must be the destruction of the productivity of the population, epidemics, and general barbarism.

This downward spiral can be reversed only through the program of debt moratoria and taxation of speculative income in conjunction with support for the U.S. Labor Party's Emergency Agricultural Production Act (EAPA). Nationwide, states and municipalities are being strangled under interest and principal payments on 200 billion in debt. In New York City, the most extreme situation in the country, an estimated 16.2 per cent of the fiscal 1975 budget is going to debt service. If the city were to declare a debt moratorium, its operating deficit would turn into a surplus overnight. Over 1.5 billion would be diverted from the Rockefeller-controlled commercial banks, the major holders of the city's obligations, into essential services.

The cancellation of state and municipal debt nationwide will immediately free over 20 billion for maintenance and restoration of education, health, housing, and all other services on which the expansion of the U.S. economy depends. The expansion of real production in agriculture and industry specified in EAPA in turn will generate the revenues out of which cities and states can make further investments in necessary services, investments which will further enhance the social productivity of the population.

The steady deterioration of municipal finances over the past decade has been due to the massive accumu-

lation of parasitic debt throughout the capitalist credit system. The general rate of inflation has continually pushed up the operating costs of cities, at the same time that mushrooming debt-service payments have drained an increasing proportion of city budgets from productive use. Over the past decade it has been normal practice for cities to attempt to balance their budgets by cutting expenditures on vital services, while paying back the principal several times over on tax-exempt, long-term bonded debt held primarily by banks and life insurance companies.

The 400 per cent increase in the price of oil during 1973-74 — the Rockefeller-directed oil hoax — had the effect of accelerating inflation, plunging corporations and government at all levels into financial crisis. It at the same time undermined the borrowing power of the public sector, as panicky investors fled the medium and long-term credit markets, upon which city and state credit is based, in favor of such short-term, highly liquid, high-yielding investments as commodity speculation and bank deposits. Commercial banks which have traditionally held more than 50 per cent of the country's tax-exempt debt, have themselves been reducing their holdings of the bonds. Thus in fiscal 1975 many cities have been forced to put off borrowing to avoid record interest rates or humbled like New York, which had to pay a record 9.5 per cent tax-exempt yield on notes sold in December 1974, thus further increasing the parasitic debt hanging over its citizens.

The greatest threat to city revenues is yet to come. The 3.6 per cent and 3.8 per cent drops in industrial output in December and January respectively are slight compared to what must follow. The drop off in all orders in December by 9 per cent — and in primary metals by 19 per cent — must eventuate in a more precipitous decline in industrial production in February. The aggravation of annual rate of decline of industrial output of close to 45 per cent will have a catastrophic effect on cities and states, which depend for nearly half of their revenues on personal income and sales taxes.

The rapid effect of collapsing production on municipal revenues and services is evidenced in the city of Detroit, where especially high unemployment stemming from the collapse of the auto industry is making a serious dent in city tax revenues. The city has responded by cutting back on vital health services, including a one-month layoff of 35 public health nurses during the critical immunization period for childhood diseases. The result is the threat of an epidemic of measles, polio, and other diseases. The cutbacks in health care in Detroit and in municipalities across the country exacerbate the decline in living standards brought about by growing unemployment, as families are forced to cut back on food and medical costs.

The USLP's 'Hundred Days' Legislative Package

Introduction

This legislation packet is an organizing tool workers can use to apply pressure on local and state politicians and a concerted push on Capitol Hill. We include all legislation which the U.S. Labor Party has drafted and presented to Congress for enactment thus far. As the political vacuum in which bourgeois politicians are floundering expands, it will be increasingly necessary for us to develop legislation to reorganize all aspects of the economy — as the only program which can run the U.S. The material here will require further refinement and specification — because Labor Party legislation must become law if we are to maintain and expand the agricultural-industrial capacity of the U.S. and the world.

The Labor Party is giving program and political leadership

not only to the working class but to bourgeois politicians scrambling to maintain themselves before their constituencies. We have the power in this country to mobilize Congress to vote up urgent legislation — like the Emergency Agricultural Production Act, without which agriculture will collapse; without which no bourgeois politician can command an iota of worker-farmer support.

Nelson Rockefeller, the nation's Chief Saboteur of agricultural and industrial production, must be impeached. The Articles of Impeachment we have drawn up against him must get out across the country; workers must mount a relentless campaign to impeach, try, and remove this criminal from office now!

The Emergency Agricultural Production Act

To provide farmers with adequate credit, fertilizer, tractors and implements to ensure that this spring's plantings proceed without disruption; and to increase food production and to restart collapsed industrial production through the reconversion of the presently idled portions of the auto industry to tractor production.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED that this Act may be cited as the Emergency Agricultural Production Act of 1975.

Findings and Declaration of Purpose

The Congress hereby finds that —

(1) in view of the current unstable international economic environment and of the concomitant threat to 100 million lives due to starvation over the next year if spring planting is sabotaged, it is necessary to mobilize the productive capacities of the United States — capacities which are currently standing idle.

The immediate threat confronting the world is a failure of the 1975 spring planting in the United States due to the following financial and material disruptions:

(a) a shortage of necessary farm credit prompted by the total disarray in the United States banking sector caused by international monetary instability,

(b) a shortage of adequate and modern tractors and agricultural implements due to insufficient utilization of existing industrial capacities and of existing skilled and unskilled labor,

(3) a drastic reduction in fertilizer output due to insufficient utilization of industrial capacities and to financial constrictions caused by the current high price of oil.

(2) In order to maintain the economic well-being of the American population and in order to prevent an ecological catastrophe in various underdeveloped portions of the world due to starvation, the United States Congress makes it its policy to ensure the full utilization of immediately necessary agricultural and industrial capacities by taking the following steps:

(a) provide sufficient credit to ensure the planting of the spring crop,

(b) declare a debt moratorium on the payments of all farm debt in the United States for the period of one year,

(c) provide adequate fertilizer production by establishing a Government Fertilizer Industry,

(d) provide adequate production of tractors and agricultural implements by utilizing existing capacity and converting the presently idled portions of the auto industry to tractor production.

Title I: Material Basis for Agricultural Expansion

Reconversion of the Auto Industry

Sec. 101 The Departments of Agriculture and Commerce are hereby authorized to direct the automobile industry to convert all available essential capacity to the production of tractors, trucks and other equipment essential for agricultural production of at least two million units per year.

Creation of a Government Fertilizer Industry

Sec. 102 A Government Fertilizer Industry is hereby established in the Department of Agriculture with the immediate task of increasing fertilizer capacity in the United States by 50 million tons within the next two years. The Government Fertilizer Industry is authorized to purchase all necessary capital equipment and materials and to employ whatever labor is required to achieve this goal. Immediate attention is to be directed to those portions of existing chemical plants which can be refitted for fertilizer production without disrupting other industrial production.

Expansion of Existing Capacities

Sec. 103(a) The Departments of Agriculture and Commerce are hereby authorized to direct the fertilizer industry to expand production to full capacity, and to order the Federal Power Commission to allocate all natural gas necessary for this purpose.

(b) The Departments of Agriculture and Commerce are hereby authorized to order the tractor industry to utilize all of its available capacity to increase production, including the full utilization of plant facilities which are openly operating on a single shift (one third capacity) basis.

Creation of an Emergency Agricultural Expansion Administration

Sec. 104 An interdepartmental Emergency Agricultural Expansion Administration is hereby established to function jointly under the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and to direct the implementation of the steps outlined in Title I, Sections 101-103.

Title II: Financial Basis for Agricultural Expansion

Emergency Credit Allocation

Sec. 201 (a) To ensure the continued flow of necessary farm credit, the Farm Credit Administration is hereby authorized to provide the farmers with \$55 billion in loans for the purchase of seed, fertilizer, fuel and for the necessary maintenance of equipment and payment in farm wages. These loans are to be made at an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum. The Farm Credit Administration will administer the emergency credits.

(b) \$25 million will be allocated for the spring 1975 planting. To meet current expenses for the entire year, an added \$30 billion will be necessary; thereby forcing a commitment to provide for \$55 billion total cost over the entire year. Total cost figures for the year are given due to the total disarray and current incompetence of the U.S. banking sector.

Debt Moratorium

Sec. 202 To ensure that no diversion of essential funds for production of debt service occurs, Congress declares a moratorium on the payment of all farm debt in the United States, effective immediately, for the period of one year. At expiration of that time, an assessment is to be made of the farm debt situation and of the necessary compensation needed to creditors.

Agricultural Equipment Credit Fund

Sec. 203 An Agricultural Equipment Credit Fund is hereby established in the Farm Credit Administration and funded at the preliminary level of \$7 billion with additional quarterly appropriations of \$10 billion each. Its purpose is to issue credit to manufacturers for the purchase of materials and the payment of wages necessary for the manufacture of tractors and to cover the cost of conversion. It will also issue credit to all purchasers of such equipment either domestic or foreign, specifically including the USSR and other states of the COMECON group. Interest on all such credit is to be fixed at 2 per cent per annum.

Financing of Credits

Sec. 204(a) The financing of such credits is not to come from taxation on workers or another diminution of working class incomes.

(b) The necessary funding for the \$55 billion emergency credit allocation referred to in Sec. 201 shall come from the following sources:

1. a tax of 1 per cent on the total loans and investments of large commercial banks which will yield \$40 billion per annum;
2. a tax of 0.6 per cent on the total assets of life insurance companies which will yield \$15 billion;
3. a tax of 1 per cent on the turnover of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange which will yield \$2 billion per annum;

(c) The necessary funding for the \$47 billion Agricultural Equipment Credit Fund referred to in Sec. 203 shall come from funds reapportioned from the Department of Defense appropriations.

Title III: Criminal Justice Provisions to Protect Food Supplies

Sec. 301(a) To ensure that all existing and future supplies of food and farm produce, which either directly or indirectly affect human food consumption, are duly protected against willful destruction or destruction by criminal neglect, the Congress hereby declares it to be a criminal violation of Federal Law for any individual, group, organization, or any combination of individuals to allow the spoilage, slaughter, or any other form of destruction of said food supplies.

(b) To ensure that this law governing the safety of food supplies is duly upheld, the Congress hereby orders the Attorney General of the United States to take all necessary measures, and delegate all necessary law enforcement responsibilities, to ensure both compliance with this law and full prosecution of all violations.

Sec. 302 To ensure the safety of food supplies and to ensure the fair and equitable enforcement of this law, the Congress hereby declares that: in such cases where the spoilage or other wasteful destruction of food supplies is seen to be imminent, and where such spoilage or other destruction of said supplies is threatened but carries no criminal intent, the Farm Credit Administration is hereby ordered to make all necessary credits immediately available to whosoever is deemed liable, under this Act, for the safety of said food supplies, so as to protect those endangered supplies.

Sec. 303 Pursuant to the above cited provisions, the Congress declares that in such cases where a company, corporation, individual or any business combination whatsoever is found to be in violation, the chief executive officer, president, board of trustees, and other governing officers of said company, corporation, or other business combination shall be held fully and legally responsible for said violation(s), and subject to full criminal prosecution.

Sec. 304 The Congress hereby declares that, in light of the most serious threat to human life posed by the destruction of valuable food supplies, persons found in violation of this law shall be sentenced to a period of not less than 15 years imprisonment, and not more than life imprisonment, and subject to fines of not less than \$1 million for each said violation.

Emergency Transportation Act of 1975

Whereas the maintenance of the national transportation infrastructure is of vital importance to the livelihood of every U.S. citizen;

Whereas said infrastructure was built through massive land and cash grant from the U.S. government;

Whereas poor organization and massive debt service payments to banks have limited substantially the development of needed transport capacity;

And, whereas the current world economic situation threatens to collapse key sectors of the national transport network,

Be it enacted by the House of Representatives and Senate of the Congress of the United States under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution:

Article I: Nationalization

Section 1 That all payment of debt service, rent, debt payments, and payments in any other form from railroads involved in interstate commerce to banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions be suspended for one-and-one-half years, pending reevaluation at that time;

Section 2 That a newly reorganized Department of Transportation acting as the transport operating agency for the U.S. Government have first lien against revenues of all U.S. railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce for allocation to operating costs and capital improvements of the transport system under its jurisdiction;

Section 3 That any transport carrier engaging in interstate and foreign commerce that does not or cannot maintain necessary transport carrying capacity under the Emergency Transport Act of 1975 be put into receivership by the Government under the operational jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation;

Article II: Reorganization

Section 1 That the Department of Transportation be reorganized to administer the policy outlined in this bill;

Section 2 That the Interstate Commerce Commission be disbanded;

Section 3 That the newly created Department of Transportation have the binding jurisdiction over all state and local transport carriers in the U.S., and that all existing contradictory federal legislation be overruled;

Article III: Policy

That the newly reorganized Department of Transportation administer the following policies:

Section 1 The organization of an efficient intermodal transport network involving railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, air carriers, and pipelines;

Section 2 The upgrading of maintenance of the existing transport network through payment of long-deferred payments;

Section 3 The investment in improved technologies for the rational organization, coordination, and standardization of transport flow;

Section 4 The Department of Transportation guarantees that no worker in the transport industry under its jurisdiction loses his or her job or be re-employed to a new position without his or her consent and that each worker in said industries receive a minimum salary that provides the equivalent standard living of \$18,000 in Feb. 14, 1975 U.S. Dollars for a family of four;

Section 6 The recognition and entering into contract with organized labor;

Section 7 The coordination and encouragement of research and development projects aimed at the use of new technologies to improve service, increase capacity, and decrease social cost;

Article IV: Emergency Funds

Section 1 That Congress fund the immediate reorganization and maintenance of the National Transportation infrastructure with a \$3 billion grant from the Department of Defense.

The Fusion Energy and Technology Act

With the passing of this Bill the Congress of the United States commits itself to the development of nuclear fusion power and the future survival of the human race: To establish a national crash program for research and development of controlled thermonuclear fusion technology and energy production.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ASSEMBLED) IN CONGRESS, that this Act may be cited as the Federal Fusion Energy and Technology Research and Development Act of 1975.

Sec. 1 The Congress hereby finds that —

(a) The immediate development of controlled fusion is of priority concern to the Nation and World.

(b) The major reason for the Nation's past failure to develop controlled fusion has been the lack of an aggressive research and development strategy designed to bring the necessary resources to bear on the problem.

(c) The neglect of potential controlled fusion resources has led to deficiencies in the Nation's array of available material resources.

(d) The Nation's energy and resource requirements can be met if a national commitment is made now to dedicate the necessary financial resources, to enlist our scientific and technological capabilities, and to accord the proper priority to developing controlled fusion to serve national needs, conserve vital resources, and protect the environment.

(e) The urgency of the Nation's and World's resource problem requires a commitment similar to those undertaken in the crash development Manhattan and Apollo projects; it requires that the Nation undertake a long-range, top-priority, research and development program in cooperation with all interested nations of the world.

(f) In order to guarantee the integrity of such a crash development fusion program, Congress will initiate an immediate public inquiry into the possibility that criminal neglect and sabotage are responsible for the failure of the nation to have previously developed controlled fusion. The Congressional investigation will run concurrently with the implementation of the crash development fusion program.

General Policy

Sec. 2 The Congress hereby declares as policy:

(a) A National Department for Development of Controlled Fusion will be immediately established to carry out a national crash program of basic and applied research and development, including demonstrations of practical applications, with respect to all applications of controlled fusion.

(b) The Department for Development of Controlled Fusion (DDCF) will be directly responsible to Congress as a whole and will provide monthly public reports on progress of the crash program.

(c) The DDCF shall promptly make all records available for public inspection and copying at reasonable rates.

Sec. 3 The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible, the Department for Development of Controlled Fusion authorized by this ACT shall design and execute its activities according to the following principles:

(a) All patent and proprietary rights which bear upon controlled fusion or its development or applications will be held in abeyance.

(b) The DDCF will cooperate with all other national and international efforts directed toward development of controlled fusion.

Sec. 4 The Congress further authorizes the Department for Development of Controlled Fusion to:

(a) Review the current status of all research efforts into controlled fusion and furnish a full report to the Congress and the Nation within two months after the enactment of this bill.

(b) Form a committee of the Nation's leading scientists and engineers to review current and projected fusion research efforts and develop a detailed crash program beyond that program outlined herein. This review will be reported to Congress within 6 months of the enactment of this bill.

(c) Obtain under the authority of the Congress all classified scientific information and other materials which relate to the development of controlled fusion (particularly laser and electrical beam fusion) and make this information available to the public.

(d) Implement on an expanded crash basis the Atomic Energy Commission's Subpanel 11 Fusion Crash Program.

(e) Initiate a massive educational aid and development program to supply the necessary physicists, engineers, and scientists for fusion research.

(f) Make provisions to build a materials testing linear theta-pinch reactor within the next 6 months.

(g) Take possession of all existing governmental facilities (and in particular those of the Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense) which could contribute to fusion research.

(h) Report all of its activities to the Congress and the Nation on a monthly basis.

(i) Set up a national communications and translation network to transmit scientific data and reports as rapidly as possible.

(j) Establish several national centers which would function in the same capacity as the Los Alamos laboratory acted for the Manhattan Project. These "Nerve centers" of several thousand scientists, engineers and technicians would command and coordinate the rapid development of the necessary industrial base for producing fusion technologies.

The Department for Development of Controlled Fusion

Sec. 5 The Congress hereby declares that —

(a) The Department for Development of Controlled Fusion will replace the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and function under the same legislative authorization as the AEC until Congress completes its investigation of fusion sabotage. The President will temporarily appoint with the consent of Congress an eleven-man committee to take possession of the AEC and implement this bill. Their term will end within 6 months.

(b) All facilities currently engaged in the United States in research on fast breeder nuclear fission reactor research shall be transferred to fusion research under the control of the DDCF.

Appropriate Authorization

Sec. 6 The Congress hereby authorizes the following appropriations for the crash development of nuclear controlled fusion —

(a) In the fiscal year of 1974, \$5 billion will be appropriated to the Department for Development of Controlled Fusion.

(b) In the fiscal year of 1975, \$20 billion will be appropriated to the Department for Development of Controlled Fusion.

The Emergency Famine Relief Act

In view of the catastrophic starvation which now faces more than 90 million people in many countries who are in peril of immediate death, and in view of the already massive loss of life which threatens immediately the well-being and existence of every human being in the world, the following emergency measures to relieve famine and expand food production are hereby enacted by the Congress of the United States.

I. Congress will immediately take action for Emergency Famine Relief. An Emergency Relief Administration is hereby empowered to use existing provision of PL480 to immediately purchase 10 million tons of grain suitable for human consumption from the reserves of trading companies and farmers. Existing government reserves must also be used for famine relief.

The Emergency Relief Administration is to organize and fund the dispatch of this aid to the famine-stricken areas of Bangladesh, India, the Sahel, East Africa and Central America. Such aid is to be dispatched as rapidly as is physically possible. It is to be dispatched without regard to the financial conditions of the recipient governments, political agreements, or previously existing arrangements.

II. Congress will empower the Emergency Relief Administration to consult with other governments with the aim of arranging further aid to famine-stricken areas.

III. Congress will ensure that the special purchases of the Emergency Relief Administration are made at the market price from farmers and at the fixed price of \$2.00 per bushel from major grain-trading companies.

IV. Congress will exact penalties against hoarding. Any official of any grain trading or food-processing corporations who either refuses to sell grain at the set price or who conceals the amount of grain in their possession, or who buys grain beyond immediate needs with the intent to force prices upwards, are guilty of the crime of hoarding and speculation. They are directly responsible for the loss of life resulting from these illegal actions.

The United States Justice Department is hereby empowered to set up appropriate thorough inspection and investigation services, in cooperation with the Emergency Relief Administration to enforce this law. Those found guilty of hoarding or speculation are to be sentenced to death or imprisoned for life.

Resolution For the Reconstruction of Indochina

Resolution for the Reconstruction of Indochina

Resolution

on the intent of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States to insure the full implementation of the obligations of the United States Governments under the Vietnam Peace Accords of 1973.

Whereas representatives of the Government of the United States have clearly indicated their unwillingness to implement fully and carry out their obligations under the Vietnam Peace Accords of 1973, the Congress of the United States **RESOLVES** its intentions to insure the complete and unconditional fulfillment of these obligations. Further, the Congress affirms the responsibility of the Government of the United States and all its representatives to cease all support, material and financial, no matter what the declared intent of said support, to those parties to the Vietnam Peace Accords who consistently have demonstrated their unwillingness to abide by these Accords. It is the desire of the Congress and the people of the United States to ensure that the tragedy of the Indochina conflict shall not be prolonged and that a lasting peace be established.

The Congress of the United States wishes to express its emphatic concern for the implementation of certain special obligations under sections of the Vietnam Peace Accords and pledges to enact legislation in order to fulfill those obligations.

Article I

Resolved that:

The Congress will enact legislation and appropriate funds to provide for the post-war reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the whole of Indochina in fulfillment of the obligations of the Government of the United States under Chapter VIII, Article 21 of the Vietnam Peace Accords.

All funds authorized, all funds remaining from past appropriations, and any additional funding requested for military and economic assistance to the Governments of the Khmer Republic and the Republic of Vietnam under the Federal Budget for fiscal year 1974-75 shall **IMMEDIATELY** be placed in a Fund for Indochina Reconstruction under the **SOLE** authority of the Congress of the United States. Further, the Congress declares its intent to deny all such aid requested in the Federal Budget for fiscal year 1975-76 and intends to authorize and fully appropriate funding equivalent to

or in excess of the amounts requested to the Fund for Indochina Reconstruction. The method and use of such funds shall be firmly stipulated in an Indochina Reconstruction Act to be enacted as soon as possible following the passage of this Resolution.

In this regard, the Congress sets certain guidelines and principles for the Indochina Reconstruction Act: The Congress guarantees immediate funding for the reconstruction and restoration of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Laos. Such funding will be unconditionally offered in a form and under arrangements in accordance with the desires, policies, and programs of those Governments; with the sole exception that such funds shall not be used for military purposes. Arrangements for the delivery and use of such aid and any technical assistance required will be made through negotiations between representatives of the Government of the United States of America and the respective Governments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Laos.

The Congress of the United States expresses its desire to provide aid for the following specific purposes:

The fertilizer, tractors, insecticide, and other agricultural implements necessary to restore and increase agricultural production in these countries; The bulldozers and other heavy construction equipment necessary to restore the transportation system, urban areas, and farming land which were subject to devastation as a result of aerial and naval bombardment by the United States Armed Forces; The machinery, and building materials to rebuild residential housing, educational facilities, medical facilities, and administrative facilities destroyed or damaged by such bombing.

Funds for the reconstruction of Cambodia and South Vietnam shall be authorized in the manner prescribed above. Appropriations of such funds for South Vietnam will be contingent on the full implementation of the Vietnam Peace Accords and on a government of National Reconciliation and Concord constituted in accordance with said Accords. The same conditions shall apply upon the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia.

Further, the Congress will delineate a specific portion of the Funds for Indochina Reconstruction under the Indochina Reconstruction Act for the purpose of the regional development of the Mekong River Basin under a program for development agreed to and administered by the legitimate Governments of the Indochina region.

Emergency Natural Gas Production Act

INTRODUCTION

Rockefeller's second Great Energy Hoax, this time a phony natural gas shortage, has been launched. U.S. pipeline companies are threatening natural gas curtailments of as much as 45-55 per cent to industries in Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, and elsewhere. Already cutbacks have seriously disrupted essential fertilizer production, potential sabotage of the 1975 spring planting.

The U.S. Labor Party is countering Rockefeller's latest energy offensive with its own Emergency Natural Gas Production Act of 1975 (below), aimed at immediately increasing natural gas production by 20 per cent. This act and related materials will be the focus of emergency public hearings called for by the Labor Party.

The necessity for Congressional passage of the Act is underlined by the already severe effects of the engineered natural gas shortage. The hoax is providing a convenient cover for further layoffs in the critical auto, steel, electrical, and tractor industries. The announced Feb. 13 closing of the Farmer's Chemical fertilizer plant in North Carolina as a result of the hoax is estimated to mean the loss of 100,000 bushels of corn for every day the plant is shut.

Yet as the gas industry itself admits, there is no shortage of natural gas reserves in the ground, **immediately** available for production. The Rockefeller oil cartel has deliberately restricted production in order to quadruple prices and make the cartel's obsolete "synthetic fuels" schemes more competitive. Only a program of enforced production increases backed by the threat of nationalization, as laid out in the USLP Act, can halt Rockefeller's sabotage.

BILL:

Whereas the present natural gas shortage is forcing the shutdown of industry on a large scale throughout the country, threatening tens of thousands of persons with the loss of their jobs; and whereas natural gas curtailments pose an immediate threat to essential fertilizer production and have already resulted in production cutbacks at 14 nitrogen

fertilizer plants; and whereas the shortage of fertilizer could drastically cut U.S. agricultural production at a time when mass starvation is occurring in many parts of the world; and whereas natural gas curtailments also imperil crop drying, food processing, greenhouse production and other agricultural processes, the following emergency measures to expand gas production are hereby enacted by Congress:

Section 1. Congress hereby directs that —

(a) Within 14 days from the passage of this Act, each of the 13 largest natural gas producers must increase their production by 20 per cent.

(b) Within one year from the passage of this Act, each of the 13 largest natural gas producers must increase their production by an additional 20 per cent over their respective production levels in 1974.

(c) The maximum well-head price which can be charged by gas producers is hereby set at 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, regardless of whether the purchaser is an interstate or intrastate pipeline.

Section 2. Sabotage of Energy Supplies. Congress hereby empowers the Justice Department to administer the following penalties for non-compliance —

(a) Any company which fails to meet the required production levels, as set forward in Section 1 above, is subject to immediate nationalization without compensation of its gas holdings, gas-producing land, production facilities and pipelines.

(b) Any gas producer, pipeline or distributor which curtails or denies supplies to any purchaser is subject to immediate nationalization of its facilities without compensation.

(c) Any gas producer, pipeline or distributor which curtails or denies supplies to any fertilizer production facility is hereby subject to immediate nationalization without compensation.

In view of the grave threat to human life posed by any disruption of agricultural production, those persons in executive positions of any company responsible for curtailments to a fertilizer producer will be sentenced to not less than 15 years imprisonment, and not more than life imprisonment and subject to fines of not less than \$1 million.

Bill For The Impeachment of Nelson A. Rockefeller

Article 1. Conspiracy to subvert and destroy the Constitutional independence of the United States Congress.

a. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President of the United States, did publicly attack and cast aspersions on the Congress of the United States for functioning in accordance with the Constitution as a representative democratic body. He did so during his speech to a fundraising dinner meeting of the Republican Party in Milburn, New Jersey, on January 29, 1975.

b. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, did publicly and privately, through his own actions and through the actions of his agents and those acting in concert with him, attempt and conspire to intimidate, terrorize and psychologically manipulate members of the United States Congress, in order to cause Congress to take certain actions desired by Nelson Rockefeller which were otherwise against the will and desires of these members of Congress and the general public of the United States. He did so, in part, during his speech of January 29, 1975, cited in Article 1(a). He also did so, in part, through public statements of Henry Kissinger, United States Secretary of State, who was acting as an agent of and in concert with Nelson Rockefeller. He also did so, in part, through public statements of Hugh Scott, United States Senator from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who was acting as an agent of and in concert with Nelson Rockefeller. He also did so, in part, through public statements of Hubert Humphrey, United States Senator from the State of Minnesota, who was acting as an agent of and in concert with Nelson Rockefeller.

c. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, became an active member of the seditious Commission on the Organization of Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy (referred to hereafter as the "Murphy Commission"). He did secretly conspire with other members of the Murphy Commission to destroy the political and juridical independence of the United States Congress, thereby to violate the Constitutional provisions for the independent and separate powers of Congress.

With the intent to force Congress to acquiesce in these aims, Nelson Rockefeller and other Murphy Commission members severally possess and are utilizing data pertinent to the psychological manipulation of members of Congress; to wit, data obtained by way of personal interviews and written questionnaires granted and furnished to Murphy Commission employees by members of Congress who were unaware of the use to which such material would be put.

d. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President of the United States, in order to further the destruction of the independence of Congress as set forth in Articles 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) above, did countenance and encourage, in public and in covert fashion, political operations designed to modify the Congress and its leadership and to place the Congress under the control of Nelson Rockefeller and his family and their agents, employees and those conspiring with them. This was accomplished in part through the issuance of certain propaganda materials to most members of Congress on January 13, 1975, by employees of a private organization known as Common Cause, which organization was founded by and has been directed by an employee of Nelson Rockefeller's immediate family and whose activities have been in large part directly and secretly funded by members of Nelson Rockefeller's immediate family.

These cited propaganda materials were intended to sway the opinions of members of Congress immediately prior to the taking of votes within the Congress with regard to the chairmanship of Congressional committees, which leadership positions are crucial to possession of practical control over the actions of the Congress.

Wherefore Nelson Rockefeller, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

Article 2. Treason and Conspiracy to subvert the sovereignty of the United States Government, and to place the United States under the control of an unlawful supranational dictatorship.

a. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, did join and actively conspire with other members of the Murphy Commission to end the independence and sovereignty of the United States, and to subject the United States to the domination of supranational agencies under the political and, ultimately, juridical control of Nelson Rockefeller and members of his immediate family. In the words of the Murphy Commission, this will involve "the ceding of national sovereignty to international entities which alone will be able to make and monitor the necessary decisions concerning world allocation and control of populations, food, non-renewable resources, oceans and the like." Nelson Rockefeller and other Murphy Commission members did conspire to force Congressional acquiescence in these illegal plans because, in the Commission's own words, "Congressional difficulties in accepting such sacrifices will be severe."

b. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, and for many years before holding that office, did advocate and organize for the relinquishing by the United States of its sovereignty, and the replacement of the United States Constitution by a charter which would be the instrument of juridical control over several nations, which control would not reside in popular democratic or republican institutions of the several countries.

In furtherance of this aim, Representative Paul Findley of the State of Illinois plans to introduce in Congress a Resolution on Creating An Atlantic Union Delegation. This resolution would commence the legislative process of the destruction of United States sovereignty. Representative Findley's spokesmen have stated, "It would be 1789 all over again" (referring to the ratification of the first Constitution of the United States) and in the same statement supporting the Resolution, declared that Nelson Rockefeller has supported this relinquishing of United States sovereignty for 30 years.

c. Nelson Rockefeller, after achieving nomination to the Vice Presidency, and on the day in which he testified to the Rules Committee of the United States Senate as to his fitness to hold the office of Vice President, did countenance the establishment, on November 18, 1974, of the International Energy Agency. This Agency was established at the instigation of personal representatives and agents of Nelson Rockefeller, including United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; and this Agency's creation was ratified in Paris, France by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a supranational body under the effective political control of Nelson Rockefeller and members of his immediate family. The International Energy Agency, participation in which was never authorized by the Congress of the United States, arrogates to itself the power to make "emergency" and other decisions with regard to allocation, stockpiling and distribution of petroleum products, decisions which are to be binding on the subject populations of member nations.

d. Nelson Rockefeller, after achieving partial confirmation of his nomination to the Vice Presidency by a favorable vote of the Senate, did meet and conspire with members of the Trilateral Commission, in Washington, D.C. on December 11, 1974. The Trilateral Commission, a supranational agency founded by and under the personal control of David Rockefeller, a member of Nelson Rockefeller's immediate family, did meet on that occasion to consolidate plans for the elimination of democratic liberties in the United States and the imposition of a supranational dictatorship, referred to by the Commission as "The Renovated International System," which could successfully implement policies resulting in extreme austerity and popular hardships on the continents of Europe and North America and in the nation of Japan. Nelson Rockefeller did plan, together with other members of his immediate family, that said Trilateral Commission would illegally become the supreme power in the United States of America, subsuming or eliminating the entirety of the present Government of the United States.

Wherefore Nelson Rockefeller, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

Article 3. Conspiracy against the peace, Conspiracy to impose illegal wars, and Conspiracy to create international tensions.

a. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, did plan and conspire with others to perpetrate political activities and official measures whose results would constitute a deliberate and calculated violation of United States laws prohibiting the introduction of United States forces into armed conflict in Indochina without the express consent of Congress. He did publicly threaten the Congress that grave political consequences would fall upon its members should Congress refuse to authorize specific measures of increased military assistance to the regimes of Lon Nol of Cambodia and Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, assistance which would of necessity require illegal armed support by United States forces for its delivery in Indochina. He did this, in part, during his speech of January 29, 1975, cited in article 1(a) above.

b. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, did plan and conspire with others to perpetrate political activities and official measures in contravention of the laws of the United States, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, in contradiction to other recognized founding documents and policies of the United States, of international law and of human society in general. He did meet on the evening of January 12, 1975, with Secretary of State Kissinger and with representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom, in Washington, D.C., and there did unlawfully commit the United States of America, and with others, did unlawfully commit the United Kingdom, to national policies of extreme austerity to be imposed upon the populations of the two nations, and to international policies of deliberate exacerbation of tensions, threats of war and the harming of normal, friendly and peaceful relations between the United States and its allies and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its allies.

c. Nelson Rockefeller, after achieving nomination to the office of Vice President, and while his nomination was under consideration by the Congress, did meet in private and in secrecy, with privately selected representatives of the management of press agencies, on October 3, 1974, in San Francisco, California. He did there attack the hitherto national policy of the United States of seeking normal, friendly and peaceful relations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and attempted to bring that policy into disrepute. He did conspire with representatives of press agencies present at that meeting to perpetrate, jointly with them and under the leadership of himself and his agents, from that time forward, a new national policy of the creation of international tensions, the substitution of Cold War and war threats in place of the pursuit of detente, and the creation of a national and international political and social environment conducive to the successful militarization of the United States economy desired by Nelson Rockefeller.

d. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, through his own actions and through the actions of his agents and those acting in concert with him, did attempt and conspire to bring about a state of international tension and threats of war in and around the Middle East. He did publicly advocate, and did attempt to legitimize, the aggressive introduction of United States military forces into the Middle East in violation of international law, resulting in the increased likelihood of war and of actions by the governments of various nations prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States and of other nations.

Wherefore Nelson Rockefeller, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

Article 4. Murder, Conspiracy to commit murder, sabotage of production, Conspiracy to hinder production of vital materials and to harm the productive apparatus, Conspiracy to seize power to commit unlawful acts.

a. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, and after achieving nomination to that office but before the nomination was confirmed, and before achieving nomination to that office, through his own actions and through the actions of his agents and those acting in concert with him and with members of his immediate family, did conspire to commit murder and did commit murder on a scale unprecedented in human history.

Pursuant to the policy of reduction of the human population by several hundreds of millions, a policy publicly advocated and organized for by employees and spokesmen and agents of Nelson Rockefeller and his immediate family and of institutions private, semi-public and public, under the immediate practical control of Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family, Nelson Rockefeller did commit murder and did conspire to commit murder through the following agencies:

- Fertilizer manufacturing corporations, wholly or substantially owned by petroleum-producing corporations or by financial institutions which are in turn under the immediate practical control of Nelson Rockefeller and other members of Nelson Rockefeller's immediate family, such that the Rockefeller family exercised direct practical control over such fertilizer manufacturing corporations;

- Petroleum-producing corporations, under the immediate practical control of Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family;

- Individual private financial institutions, under the direct practical control of Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family;

- Grain-trading corporations under the practical control of these same financial institutions, which supply them with substantially all operating funds;

- International consortia of financial institutions and supranational agencies such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, whose policy decisions are and historically have been framed in accordance with the directions of, the advice of, ties to, relations with and pressures exerted by Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family and their employees and agents who form an international network wielding unprecedented power in governments, cartels and private businesses throughout the world.

Through these agents Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family did drastically raise the prices of petroleum and fertilizer, did restrict the production thereof, and did restrict the issuance of credit previously available for agricultural production. As a direct consequence of these actions, nations in several areas of the world, particularly in underdeveloped regions, suffered severe economic dislocations and catastrophic losses in crop production while being deprived of the financial means to import replacement food supplies. At the same time production by farmers in the advanced sector nations was sabotaged by the above-cited actions, thereby restricting the food supplies potentially available for assistance to the underdeveloped sector.

These actions and their immediate consequences were entirely responsible for the destruction of at least 10 million human beings on the Indian subcontinent during the fall and winter of 1974, of at least several millions in Northern Africa and elsewhere, and of thousands of others in the advanced sector, including the United States.

The unsteady Fang: guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The deaths of these millions of individuals, none of whom were ever charged with any offense or provocation against those who made the calculated decision to sabotage their food supply, constitute more than 10 million individual counts of premeditated murder and other counts of conspiracy to murder, committed by Nelson Rockefeller and by other members of his immediate family, notably David Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller III, and by their employees and agents who have direct though lesser responsibility for the above actions by virtue of occupying lower positions in the chain of command of the Rockefeller family.

b. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, while in full possession of information relating to the enormous scale of deaths and suffering caused by himself and by other cited responsible parties, did conspire with others to continue in force the policies of deliberate restriction of and sabotage of food and other production, with the aim of decimating the population of the world, a form of genocide contravening the laws of the United States and international law, repugnant to the moral principles of humanity, and potentially destructive to the continued existence of the human race.

c. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, and before holding that office, acting in concert with other members of his immediate family, did design a criminal policy for the deliberate collapse of major sectors of the productive apparatus in the national and international economy, and for the subsequent restructuring of the national and international economy.

In implementing the initial phases of this policy, Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family, acting on their own behalf and through their agents and employees, exercising direct control over the governments of several foreign states, did cause the production and international trade of petroleum to be severely restricted, and the international price of petroleum products to be raised by approximately 400 per cent.

The enormous sums thus extorted from the normal flows of international finance and trade were formed as a pool of liquid capital, concentrating under the control of the conspirators a large proportion of the outstanding monetary and credit claims to rights over the world's productive apparatus and the supply of commodities and resources.

It was the intention of Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family to utilize this pool of extorted capital, together with the exertion of direct control and influence over institutions of government, business and supranational agencies, to compel:

- The sharp reduction of industrial and agricultural production;

- The suspension of employment, relocation and re-employment at lower wage rates of United States and foreign workers; and

- The degradation and confinement of the labor force and industrial apparatus to only those technologically backward activities which would contribute a direct net gain to the overall financial and political interests of the conspirators.

As a direct result of actions to implement this policy, taken by Nelson Rockefeller, his immediate family and financial and political agents and institutions under his and their direct practical control, there has occurred a chaotic disruption of employment, production, finance and trade in the United States and international economy, causing death or the threat of death, hardship and insecurity to the population of the United States and to the human race as a whole.

Wherefore Nelson Rockefeller, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE 5. Conspiracy to seize governmental power to commit unlawful acts, Conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government and to suppress democratic institutions, Terrorism.

a. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, and during the period of his attempt to attain to that or other high office, through his own actions and those of his agents and employees and those who acted in concert with him and with other members of his immediate family, in public and in covert actions, did subvert and unlawfully shape public and private institutions to the ends of:

- Removing duly elected officials, including former President Richard M. Nixon and former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, from their high public office, through the deliberate and deceitful use of manufactured public scandal, manipulated news accounts, perjury and coverup;

- Effectively changing the powers of the President and Vice President and changing the powers and the personnel of other high offices of the United States Government, such that Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family and their agents and employees would achieve a dictatorship over the United States, constituting an insurrection against and a suppression of the democratic form of government provided for by the United States Constitution.

b. Nelson Rockefeller, while holding the office of Vice President, and for more than twenty years before holding that office, did countenance, organize, design, and cause to be implemented acts of terrorism including bombing, assassination, kidnapping and hijacking of aircraft.

Nelson Rockefeller, through his positions in government including Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, National Security Advisor on Psychological Warfare to President Dwight Eisenhower, member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, National Security Advisor to President Richard Nixon, Undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Governor of New York State, and through the employees and agents of financial, research and other institutions under the direct practical control of himself and his immediate family, did develop effective control over the creation of policies and strategies of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and intelligence agencies of foreign states including the United Kingdom.

In concert with employees of the government of the United Kingdom, notably Brigadier General Frank Kitson; with the Tavistock Institute of London, and with the Rand Corporation of the United States; Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family did devise and have since implemented within the United States and internationally a certain criminal strategy of psychological warfare employed against the populations of the United States and foreign nations.

The device central to this strategy, known to the intelligence community as the "countergang," and modeled on the practice of British counterinsurgency operations in Africa and Asia, is to train, create and maintain certain terrorist and other political groups entirely under the control and direction of the national intelligence agency, with the intention of creating conditions of terror such that public opinion could be manipulated and the unlawful power of Nelson Rockefeller and his faction could be consolidated.

Under this criminal strategy, Nelson Rockefeller, working through a complex of intelligence operatives, corrections officials, practitioners of coercive and criminal methods in medicine and psychology, and officials of public and private institutions in several nations, created, directed, sustained and bears responsibility for the actions of the "Weathermen," the "Symbionese Liberation Army," the "Black Liberation Army," the "Provisional wing" of the Irish Republican Army, the "Baader-Meinhoff" group, and numerous other criminal organizations.

The bombings and other violent acts perpetrated by these groups resulted in thousands of cases of death, loss of limb, destruction of property and disruption of public order which constitute thousands of individual counts of murder and other high crimes committed by Nelson Rockefeller.

c. The policies and actions of Nelson Rockefeller, as outlined in Articles 3. and 4. of this bill of impeachment are wholly consistent with policies and actions historically undertaken by Nelson Rockefeller and by other members of his immediate family, including his and their rendering financial, political and other forms of crucial support to the government and agencies of the Nazi Third Reich, before, during and after the time that the United States was officially at war with that regime. For these crimes, Nelson Rockefeller was personally investigated and corporations under the direct control of Nelson Rockefeller and other members of his immediate family were several times investigated by agencies of the United States Government, but neither he nor they have been brought to justice up to the present time.

Wherefore Nelson Rockefeller, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

Hold

United States Labor Party

Robert Gibbons for Mayor

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99 Bedford Street
Boston, Mass. 02104
April 2, 1975

Mr. Healey, City Clerk
City of Cambridge
City Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Healey:

In accordance with our discussion with you and Mayor Walter Sullivan at City Council meeting March 31, we hereby respectfully request placement on the Docket of City Council at its next meeting, April 7.

We wish to briefly present the application of the orderly process of debt moratoria to the current fiscal situation of the City of Cambridge and also to develop how this solution to many of the City's problems directly relates to Labor Party legislation to restart production which is now before the U.S. Congress.

If possible, we would like to have two places on the Docket of April 7; a technical expert from the National Caucus of Labor Committees and a representative of the U.S. Labor Party.

Sincerely yours,



Robert Gibbons

U.S. Labor Party

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OFFICE OF CITY CLERK
APR 3 10 21 AM '75
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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Comm. from Robert Gibbons requesting a hearing on April 7, 1975 re: the current fiscal situation and pending legislation before the United States Congress.

APR 3 10 51 AM '75
SECRET

In City Council,
April 7, 1975

Hearing held April 7, 1975
at the request of
the Petitioner
ROBERT GIBBONS
appeared for the
Harris Party and
outlined their legislative
program.