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## PROFILE: Sen. Gary Hart

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# A trial run for the Atari Democrats

by Patricia Salisbury

Trailing the pack of contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination can be found Gary Hart, senior senator from Colorado. ABC-TV's most recent nationwide poll of Democrats shows Hart running a dismal sixth. The news from Iowa, the scene of the first party presidential preference caucuses (in February) has also been bad: Hart dropped to 3 percent support among Democrats in the Iowa poll in June, and lost Iowa campaign coordinator William Romjue, the man who ran Jimmy Carter's successful Iowa caucus campaign in 1980. Having counted on a surprise victory in Iowa, Hart's strategists have begun to issue denials that the candidate will withdraw from the race.

But to those who designed and sponsored his candidacy, figures associated with the Colorado-based Aspen Institute, the career of Gary W. Hart is not a major consideration. The purpose of the Hart campaign is to saturate the political environment with fascist "post-industrial" policies, to be implemented after Ronald Reagan is destroyed.

Measured by this standard, Hart's campaign should not be dismissed. Billed as the "ideas" candidate, the proponent of the politics of the future as opposed to the familiar failures, Hart is positioned to shape the debate on how to solve the economic crisis, and lend credibility to the most extreme versions of "Atari" de-industrialization. Americans must understand, Hart regularly cautions audiences, that never again will the United States enjoy the status of most powerful industrial economy in the world.

According to his book *A New Democracy* (New York, Quill, 1983):

During the last several decades, our economy has been undergoing dramatic structural change, a transformation as significant as the the Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century. It is shifting from primary reliance on heavy industry and basic manufacturing to a new concentration on advanced technology, communications and services.

The popularization of fascism in a populist guise is not a new role for Gary Hart. After collecting degrees from Yale Divinity School and Yale Law School, Hart became national campaign coordinator for the 1972 presidential bid of George McGovern. Although a vote-getting disaster, the McGovern campaign was crucial in destroying the traditional constituency base of the Democratic Party and replacing it with the "life-style" liberation movements which now dom-

inate it. Hart has maintained a longtime association with gay political consultant David Mixner, currently a partner in the Los Angeles based Mixner-Scott political consulting firm; Mixner is now a member of the Hart presidential campaign committee.

Hart used the McGovern campaign to build a national base in the homosexual movement, the women's movement, and what has come to be known as the nuclear freeze movement. The campaigns of Hart and presidential hopeful Alan Cranston (see *EIR*, May 31) together constitute a virtual traveling roadshow for the KGB-infested nuclear freeze movement.

### Disarming America

Hart has recently tried to develop a less radical image, going so far as having himself enrolled in the Naval Reserve at age 43. He has also joined the right wing Heritage Foundation in attacks on Pentagon cost overruns in the defense budget.

But in *A New Democracy* Hart celebrates the peace movement as the "citizens' movement" that revived the disarmament issue through the nuclear freeze, following the potential disaster for the environmentalist movement represented by the Reagan victory in 1980. Immediately following President Reagan's March 23 announcement of a new national military strategy based on defense against ballistic missiles, Hart issued a vehement denunciation of the Reagan policy as a "Star Wars" proposal. Since then, two congressional supporters of the Hart campaign were part of a 20-person delegation to the Soviet Union; spokesmen for the delegation returned to aver that the Soviets are sincere in their wish for peace, and to dismiss the notion that Moscow has any control over the U.S. peace movement.

*A New Democracy* calls for an intensified mobilization of the peace movement in 1983, identifying the danger of an arms race in space as a critical issue. Hart also proposes radical nuclear arms reduction and a drastic decrease in the defense budget. Hart led the Senate opposition to the funding of the MX missile this summer, arguing that it would require the development of ABM systems to defend against it.

Therefore it should come as no surprise that the dean of the Andropov faction in the Democratic Party, Averell Harriman, startled a group of reporters on national television by singling out Hart as his favorite among the presidential candidates—although, Harriman conceded, not the most likely

to win the nomination.

Hart's program for disarming the United States (which he pursues from his position on the Senate Armed Service Committee as well as through his presidential campaign) is dressed in the rhetoric of urging a review of outmoded notions of military strategy, using the real fallacies of current strategy to good advantage.

Hart argues that simple quantitative ideas of improving the U.S. military must give way to a new strategic doctrine which he terms "maneuver warfare." Hart's concept most closely resembles an adolescent video-game addict's notion of battle. Drawing heavily on former Air Force colonel John Boyd's theory of conflict as "observation-orientation-decision-action cycles," Hart offers the following in *A New Democracy*:

First the commander observes, not only with his eyes and ears but also with his radar, reconnaissance, and so forth. Then he orients—he forms a mental picture of this relationship to his opponent. On the basis of this picture he determines a course of action—he decides. Finally he acts. Then he begins observing again, to see the effect of his action.

The commander with the faster cycle will eventually win, because he is already doing something new and unexpected by the time the enemy gets to the action of his own cycle. The enemy's action comes too late to be effective. If one side is consistently faster the enemy will fall further and further behind until he either panics or becomes passive. At that point he has lost.

From this standpoint Hart argues that the military should emphasize simple weapons that can be developed quickly, capable of swift application in today's drug-wracked armed forces. Hart has led opposition to the development of the MX and the B-1, confusing the issues and obscuring the actual revisions needed in America's strategic policy. As already noted, Hart's position on the one technology which would revolutionize military strategy and technology—the development of anti-missile beam weapons—is vehement opposition.

In fact Hart's rhetoric is a fairly obvious justification for an emphasis on conventional warfare models appropriate to the genocidal plans of the Aspen Institute and Draper Foundation circles with which he is associated. Thus the peace-loving Mr. Hart has taken the floor of the Senate to object to the condemnation of Israel when it destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor, and to praise the British invasion of the Malvinas as exemplary warfighting.

### **Kitchen cabinet**

Hart's campaign is closely associated with the circles of the KGB-Democratic party interface that are working to destroy the military and economic power of the United States. Prominent on Hart's advisory committee are former U.S.

ambassador to Italy Richard N. Gardner and former Maryland Senator Joseph R. Tydings.

Richard Gardner has long been associated with the Aspen Institute, which godfathered the environmental movement in the United States. He was an architect of the 1960s shift of the U.S. State Department into the population control business; in 1963 he went before the United Nations to announce that henceforth the United States regarded population control as an essential part of foreign policy. As Jimmy Carter's ambassador to Italy, Gardner was connected with circles said to deploy drugs, terrorism, and political assassination. Before taking his post of ambassador to Italy, Gardner was board member of a securities firm called Ultrafin, identified as a subsidiary of the Inter-Alpha financial group set up in 1978 under the direction of individuals who founded the Malthusian Club of Rome, most notably Aurelio Peccei.

Joseph Tydings is board member of the Draper Fund's Population Crisis Committee (PCC), and has served as its honorary chairman. (The Fund's Gen. William Draper contributed the bestial notion of "park ranger for the human race" to the population control movement.) Tydings has acted as a leading channel into the U.S. Senate of Fund-initiated legislation, beginning in 1970 with the Family Planning Amendment to the Social Security Act. Richard Gardner also served on the PCC and in 1973 chaired the seminal Conference on Population and the Environment co-sponsored by the Aspen Institute and the Rensselaer Institute on Man and Science.

Another member of Hart's advisory board is pop economist Robert B. Reich, from whom Hart adopted a version of Mussolini-style tripartite corporatism packaged with misleading reference to the Japanese model of dirigist industrial development. Reich has written extended critiques of Keynesian economics and Reaganomics, offering as an alternative a version of the fascist Reconstruction Finance Corporation scheme of Felix Rohatyn. Reich would entirely eliminate basic heavy industry from the Northeast and Midwest, and transform those areas into giant "service economies."

This sex-change is dubbed the economics of the "Age of Information." While nodding to the need for heavy industry, Hart points to the "high flier" companies like Apple Computer, the now financially floundering Atari, and Control Data (notorious for development of the mind-destroying PLATO computer system now being introduced into the country's schools) as the drivers of the new economy. Hart demands that the executive branch channel resources more quickly into these areas of "economic growth." On the source of funding Hart is clear: loot from employee pension funds, both public and private. From the office of the President he proposes to initiate long-term agreements among management, labor, financial markets and government to foster these "post-industrial" sectors.

Among the small comforting thoughts to which Yuri Andropov turns on cold Kremlin nights must be the knowledge that the Aspen Institute's Gary Hart can exist as even a dark horse candidate for President of the United States.