

# EIR Special Report

## Will Hart be the frontrunner by April?

by Warren J. Hamerman

By the time of the April 10 Pennsylvania primary, there will only be four major Democratic presidential candidates left: There will be two liberal "slots" available (most probably Hart and Mondale, but if one completely falters, any among the other certified liberals will fill the slot), Qaddafi's Jesse Jackson, and Henry Kissinger's opponent, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

In the early New England primaries, voters massively rejected the "package" shoved at them by Lane Kirkland's AFL-CIO apparatus and by Charlie "the Banker" Manatt's Democratic National Committee (DNC) and party officialdom. Kirkland and Manatt's "package" Walter Mondale was unable to generate any enthusiasm; all of his votes were bought. One seasoned Democratic Party organizer commented that usually a frontrunner comes through a state inviting people to jump on his bandwagon, whereas Mondale tried to barrel through New Hampshire like an express train at full throttle. The express moved too fast for anyone to get on board.

As a result, Gary Hart, by cleverly hiding his policies heretofore and introducing himself as "Mr. Not Mondale," is now the "frontrunner underdog" and may in fact become the "certified frontrunner" by April. Ronald Reagan is being advised to madly rush into the outstretched arms of Henry Kissinger in the opposite direction of his own anti-Trilateral Commission political base with visions of an election landslide in his head. Even the clever old Moscow asset George McGovern is fond of pointing out on the campaign trail that he, and not Richard Nixon, fared better after the 1972 election.

At the same time, with everything to lose, Lane Kirkland and Chuck Manatt are never to be ruled out for brutally enforcing a Mondale "rebound." Lane Kirkland forced the unwilling AFL-CIO to cast an unprecedented early endorsement of Mondale; the AFL-CIO contains 96 trade unions with 13.5 million members. The union membership is totally restless with Kirkland's "linking" the credibility of the union institution to a "sure loser" candidate. Therefore, many traditional union leaders made a few token gestures while secretly hoping that Glenn would do well.



*Gary Hart is a would-be heir to the synthetic Jimmy Carter's sudden burst onto the 1976 political scene, and to Carter's detestable policies.*

The early collapse of the John Glenn campaign, which functioned as a political "way station" for anti-Mondale Democrats, now means that the vast traditional constituencies of the FDR coalition—labor, farmers, minorities, and patriotic urban political machines—have been politically disenfranchised by Lane Kirkland and Chuck Manatt. These Democrats will find it as impossible to rally around Gary Hart as it was for them to back Jerry Brown four years ago.

### **Why Moscow loves U.S. elections**

From the standpoint of Moscow, as long as their "friend" Henry Kissinger is controlling U.S. foreign policy they can adapt to any U.S. President except Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Moscow talks of Hart and Mondale in the same sweet terms.

After Hart's victory in the Maine Democratic Party caucuses, Radio Moscow reported about Hart: "The Senator is known to be a resolute opponent to American military interference in Lebanon. He is an ardent advocate of the nuclear freeze." TASS added some free promotion the same day about Hart's policy to "reverse the insane nuclear arms race." Less than one month before, the Soviet daily *Izvestia* lauded Mondale on Feb. 12 in the same terms: "Observers attribute the former Vice-President's growth in popularity to his recent political pronouncements condemning the militarist course of the present American administration." The article went on to praise Mondale's strong position in favor of the nuclear freeze.

Immediately after Hart beat Mondale in a couple of contests, Mondale responded by charging that he and not Hart was more "pro-freeze." *Moscow's generals are laughing*

*uproariously as Mondale and Hart compete for their favor! The Swiss and other European "old money" oligarchs are chuckling out loud all the way to the U.S. central bank, and Henry Kissinger is increasingly running the show in Washington for the duration of the campaign.*

There is only one candidate in the Democratic presidential primary whom Moscow and the Eastern liberal establishment abhor—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. LaRouche, who as of early April will be facing the voters in primary elections coast to coast, and has been vilified in *Izvestia*, other Soviet journals, and the Libyan news service. He is currently under attack by Henry Kissinger's associates at NBC-TV. Moscow fears that a Democratic candidate who espouses patriotism and a revival of American System economics will upset their election-year strategic games.

### **An extremist in the White House?**

The Soviet praise of Hart is based upon their recognition that his policy commitment is to facilitate the "take-down" of American military and economic strength. Hart is the quintessence of the post-industrial society candidate. He represents the "maximum program" for a slightly modernized version of Bertrand Russell's one-world-government scheme. Hart was the first to oppose U.S. military actions in Lebanon; he opposes all U.S. troop deployments to Latin America and elsewhere. Basically, he opposes the use of U.S. military defense for any national security objectives from the standpoint of an "extremist" post-industrial foreign, domestic and economic policy.

In a 1983 article in *The Futurist*, the magazine of the

World Futures Society, Senator Hart wrote:

"We are shifting from a heavy industrial economy to one based increasingly on information, high technology, communications and services. The face of America's job market is changing accordingly. Already more workers are engaged in generating, processing, analyzing, and distributing information than are engaged in agriculture, mining and manufacturing combined. We must find a way to shift from the economy of the past to the economy of the future with as little pain and as much excitement as possible."

Gary Hart, the former campaign manager for George McGovern, is the end result of the destruction of the Democratic Party led by George McGovern in 1968. The activist elements who were McGovern's shocktroops then are now 15 years older. As the U.S. economy and institutions have been shattering in the face of crisis during these intervening years, these activists have nurtured themselves in the environmentalist and post-industrial campaigns. Through these movements a new cadre force has been synthesized for the Hart campaign, and he now enjoys a multitude of young campaign volunteers who relish the image of being an insurgent force "assaulting" industrial capitalism.

Therefore, Hart promotes himself as a leader of the "post-industrial movement" who is neither liberal nor conservative in traditional terms. Hart recently confessed to Hedrick Smith of the *New York Times*: "To understand this election you have to get out of the linear, left-right spectrum. This is not a left-right race. This is a future-past race." Hart represents the type of political "futurism" that the American people first experienced in the far-out 1980 presidential campaign of Jerry Brown and in the formal election of Tom Hayden to the California State Assembly. These developments occurred through an overall political chemistry that began in the McGovern takeover of the Democratic Party in 1968, and continued through the demoralizing disaster known as the Carter administration, all the while facilitated through the connections of the New Money liberal Aspen ski crowd and the resources of the Harriman Eastern Liberal Establishment.

While the Henry Kissingers and the apparatus of the families known as "The Establishment" play their games to restructure American political institutions, outside their salons a real political process is occurring.

American voters will massively reject any political commodity that smells of McGovernism, Kissingerism, or Carterism. This is historical political fact. Therefore, as the strategic crisis deepens with increasingly more bold Soviet challenges to the United States, and the cruel realities of the economic depression intensify, neither Hart, Mondale, nor any of the liberal Democrats are sellable in an honest election. The only other major presidential candidate still in the ring is Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. equally Henry Kissinger's and Paul Volcker's biggest enemy.

The early election primaries and caucuses proved the Democratic presidential nomination is, as they say, "up for grabs."

# Gary Hart: an all

by Warren J. Hamerman

Is Gary Hart something more than merely "not Mondale"? Why did Averell Harriman over a year ago on national television pronounce Gary Hart "the most attractive of the Democratic Party presidential candidates"? Why did the London *Economist*, the establishment journal for people with "old money" connections, promote the prospects of the Hart campaign well before the first Hart "upset" caucus and primary victories against Mondale?

Nearly 15 months ago, in early January of 1983, I attended a special breakfast with Gary Hart at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., where the clues to why this otherwise uncourageous and policy non-entity senator from Colorado was one of the "specially selected." The Washington breakfast was a careful "presentation" of Gary Hart by the Establishment in the political equivalent of a debutante's coming-out party. The occasion was Hart's return from a Jan. 6-9, 1983 retreat entitled "1983/2003, *Transitions in Industrial Democracies: Leadership in the Next Twenty Years*" in Sea Pines Plantation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

That retreat was attended by Hart and "the select" group of 35 young political leaders from the United States, Canada, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom who were anointed to become the heads of their governments in the next 20 years: a modernized version of Bertrand Russell's world federalist schemes. They were brought together by the international oligarchy at Sea Pines to establish their primary loyalties, not to their respective nation states, but to each other as a network of up-and-coming young politicians "selected" to create "new age institutions" under conditions of world crisis. The themes of the Sea Pines retreat were closely coordinated with Henry A. Kissinger's keynote address entitled "Threats to the Industrial Democracies" at the Quadrangular Conference of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in September 1982. Hart is also an advisory board member of CSIS, as well as the National Wildlife Foundation Senator of the Year.

## Supranational government

The purpose of the "Transitions in Industrial Democracies" retreat at Sea Pines was unveiled at the Washington breakfast by Gary Hart himself, one of the five co-chairmen of the event, along with the Canadian **Mark MacGuigan**