

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**

too close encounter at breakfast

(Liberal Party, minister of justice and attorney general), the West German **Ulrich Steger** (Social Democratic parliamentarian), the Italian **Gianni de Michelis** (left-wing Socialist minister for State Holdings), and the Briton **Christopher Patten** (Tory member of Parliament for Bath).

The Jan. 9, 1983 statement of the five co-chairman was distributed by Hart at breakfast:

We have come to Sea Pines not as representatives of our governments, but by individual choice, as elected representatives of the citizens of our respective countries. We represent the normal range of political backgrounds, but these are not normal times.

Our societies are in transition, but they are also in crisis. We face a period of economic stagnation and social frustration. We have come of age at a time when the balance of power means the balance of nuclear terror.

If we are to successfully overcome the problems we face, our solutions must transcend a narrow ideological base. We cannot look merely to the right or to the left, but forward:

- We must reject protectionist tendencies which are not only unworkable but contrary to our national as well as international interests.
- We must stimulate new economic growth on an international scale as the best means of restoring domestic and economic tranquility in our countries.
- We must do everything in our power to change the international atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between the superpowers, in order to achieve real progress in arms control.
- We must develop new mechanisms of cooperation and communication—and perhaps new international institutions—in order to deal with the new problems we face. We leave Sea Pines with a spirit of hope and determination that the dialogue we have begun is but a first step.

At the National Press Club breakfast Hart described the Sea Pines Retreat as a “coming together” of young politicians in their 30s and 40s who spanned the spectrum from left to

right. “We all found that all of our industrial democracies faced the same set of principal problems. The post-World War II solutions are working with less and less efficiency.”

Hart reported that the participants agreed on two principal categories of problems: “Widening and deepening economic recession worldwide *and* divisiveness, fear, and anxiety produced by an unlimited arms race.” The group, he said, assembled to “emphasize generational bonds and de-emphasize ideology.” The policy outlook of the group was that economic problems would have to be solved *over and above* particular nations. They also called for supranational pressures on the superpowers, particularly the United States, for arms control. The group as a whole committed itself to reorganizing the collapsed institutions of the post-war period if necessary—the International Monetary Fund, GATT, and so forth.

Hart called for “a more experimental approach to international problems,” while decrying the meaningless generalities of current institution leaders. Asked to describe the specific new monetary institutions he would like to see, he called for an economic summit to “build a new exchange-rate system” and for “modernizing GATT.” He called for “labor, management, and capital” to develop specific post-industrial strategies as he endorsed the corporatist approach of Lazard Frères’ Felix Rohatyn by name.

The New Age

These “post-industrial society” policies are Hart’s consistent creed. His book, *A New Democracy*, states: “During the last several decades, our economy has been undergoing dramatic structural change, a transformation as significant as the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century. It is shifting from primary reliance on heavy industry and basic manufacturing to a new concentration on advanced technology, communications and services.”

At the Press Club breakfast, Hart was also asked about the Atlantic Alliance; he reported that there was discussion at Sea Pines on the need to transform the “relative roles that each of the nations should play” in NATO defense. Asked by NBC about a State Department program of Henry Kissinger’s for special parliamentary diplomatic training, Hart answered that he would absolutely want to revive it.

The "advising" institutions to the Sea Pines retreat included the notorious **Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies**, the **Kettering Foundation** and **ENI**. The formal presentations were given by **Peter Jenkins** (policy editor of *The Guardian* of London); **Robert Hormats** (former U.S. assistant secretary of state for Economic and Business Affairs); **Naohiro Amaya** (Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry) and **Dr. Walter Stutzle** (former director for Policy and Planning, West German Ministry of Defense.) Who were the participants at the "Transitions" retreat?

Canada: **Mark MacGuigan**; **Yvon Pinard** (Liberal Party, President Privy Council); **Robert Rae** (New Democratic Party, member, Ontario Parliament); **Michael Wilson** (Progressive Conservative Party, member, House of Commons).

Federal Republic of Germany: **Dr. Peter Corterier** (Social Democratic Party, member, Bundestag); **Dr. Ulrich Steger**; **Karsten Voigt** (Social Democratic Party, member, Bundestag); **Werner Zweitz** (Free Democratic Party, member, Bundestag).

Italy: **Adolfo Battaglia** (Republican Party, member, Chamber of Deputies); **Andrea Borri** (Christian Democratic Party, member, Chamber of Deputies); **Gianni de Michelis**.

Japan: **Motoo Shiina** (Liberal Democratic Party, member, Diet).

Spain: **Marcelino Aguirre Oreja** (Union of the Democratic Center, former foreign minister).

Sweden: **Par Granstedt** (Center Party, member, Riksdag); **Ake Gustavsson** (Social Democratic Party, member, Riksdag); **Dr. Lars Tobisson** (Conservative Moderate Coalition Party, member, Riksdag).

United Kingdom: **Kenneth Harry Clarke** (Conservative Party, minister for health); **Denzil Davies** (Labor Party left wing, member of Parliament); **Christopher Patten** (Conservative Party, member of Parliament); **David Martin Steel** (Liberal Party leader).

United States: **Sen. Gary W. Hart** (D-Colo.); **Sen. Christopher Dodd** (D-Conn.); **Rep. Geraldine Ferraro** (D-N.Y.); **Richard Hatcher** (Democrat, Mayor of Gary, Indiana.); **Rep. James A. Leach** (R-Iowa); **Rep. Thomas Petri** (R-Wisc.); **Toby Roth** (R-Wisc.).

World Futurist

Gary Hart has a manner of letting his hair down in public when he is convinced that he is among the "select." For instance, on July 20, 1982 he addressed the **World Futures Society** General Assembly in Washington, D.C. The World Futures Society is the umbrella organization for the self-described Aquarian Conspiracy, various radical and cult movements committed to destroying industrial society and the institutions of Western Civilization as embodied in the *flioque* principle that each individual participates in God's continual creation in the universe. Hordes of Hart volunteers today were deployed out of radical youth umbrella institutions like the World Futures Society to "create the New Age."

Therefore, it is most useful to scrutinize Hart during the period when he was first passionately extolling the post-industrial society belief structure at the summer, 1982 World Futures Society event:

"It's not very often I have the opportunity to speak to a group of revolutionaries. And that is what you are, in the truest sense of the word. This conference is dedicated to a goal all of us should share: the knowledge and mastery of change.

"You in this room understand better than most the tremendous changes that are sweeping this country. You know that its products and technologies magnify the power of the human brain as surely as the Industrial Revolution magnified our physical capacities.

"There is no question we are entering a new era, one with



How a frontrunner is manufactured

The Rasputins and media specialists who are adept at overnight propulsion of political nonentities into public prominence are working day and night on the case of Gary Hart. Pollster Patrick Caddell and psychiatrist Peter Bourne, who created the commodity known as Jimmy Carter in their laboratory, are now performing plastic surgery on the Hart campaign. What is the script?

It is a presidential election year. A Republican sits in the White House. On the Democratic Party side, entries in the race for the nomination are mainly party warhorses well known to a bored electorate. Suddenly, a new face is catapulted into national political prominence by an unexpected victory in one of the primaries. The media seizes upon the newcomer and thrusts him into the public eye. His youthful vitality, new ideas, and anti-Establishment pose are enthu-

unlimited potential. But our future depends on embracing not only the new technologies and the opportunities they provide, but the responsibilities they bring as well. . . .”

In the speech Hart went on to call for a “radical restructuring of work, as current work skills are devalued and new ones created at an ever-increasing rate.” Hart dedicated himself to leading this “restructuring” with the minimum pain and maximum excitement. His projections? An inevitable job loss of between 5 and 7 million manufacturing jobs—a job loss 20 times higher than the auto industry was then experiencing. Therefore, he called for radical adjustments and “transformations” of the work force into futuristic industries and away from the basics of industrial and agricultural production—the fundamentals of the American System of economics.

In the final analysis, how dangerous is Gary Hart? Can he win an election? Shortly after Hart’s New Hampshire victory, columnist Joseph Kraft wrote that in the final analysis 1984 will be 1972 all over again for the Democrats—when George McGovern, campaign-managed by Gary Hart, was demolished in the general election—except under special circumstances. Kraft wrote: “It will take a severe national setback—a disaster abroad or a sudden plunge in the economy—to breathe new life into the Democratic campaign.”

It was precisely those circumstances for which the Sea Pines “Transitions in Industrial Democracies” network were prepared. Perhaps the early playing of the “Hart Card” by the Eastern Liberal Establishment and European oligarchy is the best reading available on their commitment to go beyond the brink in risking the institutions of the West.

siastically extolled to the voters by the *Washington Post* and *New York Times*. He is now poised to win the nomination, and from there, to run a campaign against his Republican opponent, in which he will contrast his freshness to the fuddy-duddy incumbent.

If this sounds familiar, it should. Hart is employing the same strategy which Jimmy Carter used in his bid for the White House. But the similarities between Carter and Hart do not end there:

- **Shapers:** Masterminding Hart’s campaign on a day-to-day basis is Patrick Caddell, the man who did the same for Carter. The Cambridge, Massachusetts-based political consultant signed on with Hart early this year and revitalized his flagging campaign by advising the candidate to use the same “anti-Establishment” “outsider” rhetoric which he had originally created for Carter.

Another Carter insider now playing a prominent role in the Colorado senator’s effort is Peter Bourne. A close ally of Caddell and a practicing psychiatrist, Bourne had maintained intimate relations with the Carter family since the late 1960s. He early encouraged Carter’s presidential bid and, according to his father, Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, saw the entire Carter gambit as “a marvelous scientific experiment in how you elect a President.” Bourne, who was dismissed in 1978 for illegally dispensing drugs to a White House subordinate, maintains multiple links to such KGB fronts as the Institute for Policy Studies and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Before joining the Carter administration as Drug Policy Adviser, he had been a national leader of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, the “pot lobby” which has pushed for legalization of all mind-altering “recreational” drugs. Bourne again turned up in the public eye last fall, when *EIR* discovered that he and another Carter holdover, Robert Pastor (presently a foreign policy adviser to the Mon-

dale campaign) had been advising the Soviet and Libyan-backed group that mounted the Oct. 12 Grenada coup.

Bourne, his wife Mary King, and his friend Sam Brown (both of whom served in the Carter administration) are key fundraisers for the Hart campaign.

- **Policies:** Like Carter, Hart maintains that his strong suit is “new ideas.” But Hart’s ideas are just a repackaged “information society” version of the neo-Malthusian policies that Carter pushed: limited resources, economic sacrifice, population control, “renewable” energy sources. In fact, one of Hart’s chief economics advisers, U.S. Club of Rome member Robert Hamrin, served as a “panel professional” to Carter’s Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties. That commission urged, as Hart does now, that the “sunset” industries—basic industries like steel, which are essential to national security, be scrapped so that more resources could be put into the “sunrise” industries, i.e., computers, information processing, and so forth.

- **Controllers:** Hart’s campaign shaped by the same insiders who ran Carter’s. Averell Harriman personally tapped Jimmy Carter for the Democratic Presidency in the early 1970s, and together with Henry Kissinger’s piggybank, banker David Rockefeller, put Carter on the Trilateral Commission to “get an education.” Averell Harriman told a national TV audience last year that Hart was his favorite candidate; many of Hart’s advisers are drawn from the Kissinger stable.

- **Personality profile:** Hart belonged to a fundamentalist sect, the Nazarenes, and attended Bethany College and Yale Divinity School, where he came under the influence of networks committed to destroying the Judeo-Christian ethic in favor of a return to pagan religion. Jimmy Carter’s much-touted “born-again” religion had much more in common with paganism than with Christianity.