

a proportionately greater share of the land defense of the Continent itself" since the United States would have to withdraw a significant number of its troops in Europe.

Hart's proposal markedly resembles Henry Kissinger's controversial March 5 *Time* magazine essay, in which he called for a "decoupling" of Europe from the United States under the guise of "reshaping" NATO. Kissinger's proposals are now being put into legislative form by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), one of Hart's close colleagues on the Military Reform Caucus.

This is hardly the only area where Hart and Kissinger find themselves in close agreement. Hart is a big booster of the so-called "build-down" proposal (under which old missile systems would be replaced by smaller-scale, one-warhead missiles) which Henry Kissinger and his epigones on the Scowcroft Commission managed to foist on Reagan last fall.

That Hart and Kissinger share the same approach on crucial national security questions is understandable, given CSIS's role in setting up the Colorado Senator's military reform group. In 1981, CSIS formed a Congressional Outreach program which, under the leadership of Sam Nunn and Rep. Richard Cheney (R-Wyo.), and with the participation of Gary Hart, began a wide-ranging exploration of national defense and strategic matters. Henry Kissinger keynoted the group's first meeting, immediately after which Nunn, Hart, and Cheney set up the Military Reform Caucus. Other Reform Caucus members were involved in the CSIS program, including Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), a top Harriman Democrat, nuclear-freeze supporter, member of the genocidal Club of Rome, and one of the last Americans to be granted an audience with Yuri Andropov.

Hart sits on CSIS's advisory board together with KGB asset Armand Hammer and William Rogers of Kissinger Associates.

CSIS spokesmen Dr. Michael Feeney reported that the Washington, D.C.-based think tank "has worked very closely with the reform caucus." In fact, Bill Lind, Hart's key military aide and a co-author with him of a Feb. 14, 1982 *New York Times Magazine* piece called "What's Wrong With The Military?" has, according to Feeney, "spent a lot of time over here." Feeney also disclosed that the caucus's key point man on the CSIS staff is Barry Blechman, who was most recently found strenuously advocating the proposal for a "nuclear-free zone" in Europe, shortly before it was revealed that the proposal was written by KGB super-spy Arne Treholt (see *EIR*, Feb. 14, 1984).

A shared determination to sabotage President Reagan's new strategic doctrine of March 23, 1983 has put Hart and the Military Reform Caucus in bed with the "ultraconservative" Heritage Foundation, backers of Gen. Daniel Graham's "High Frontier." In March 1983, Hart spoke to the Senate on the need for "A Military Reform Defense Budget for Fiscal Year 1984," and praised the Heritage Foundation's Agenda 1983, which complained about the Pentagon's "overemphasis on long-shot technology."

## Hart's economics: 'fascism with a human face'

by Graham Lowry

In the area of economic policy, Gary Hart's self-styled "new ideas for the 1980s" are Aquarian versions of Mussolini's program. The proposal Hart outlines in his *A New Democracy* first emerged in the mid-1970s under the label "fascism with a human face."

Hart writes of the need to reverse "porkbarrel" politics, to "weigh competing claims on the federal treasury . . . and to allocate scarce resources." Hart demands "worker retraining" for the post-industrial "Age of Information" and proposes the creation of "a small council capable of providing long-range vision into the industrial future." This is the language, and these are the plans, of the Harrimanites who propose to eliminate 2 billion people from the earth by the turn of the century.

In the fall of 1982, Hart cosponsored a bill that would remove all policy-initiating authority for "public improvements" from the hands of Congress and assign it to an independent commission to be chaired by a non-elected "budget expert" from the private sector. The bill, dubbed the Rebuilding of America Act, was filed by Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), a pet of the Averell Harriman who was a public supporter of Hitler and Mussolini into the 1930s.

Hart hailed the bill as a testament that "we cannot continue the failed 'porkbarrel' politics of the past. Rather, we must spend our limited resources on those projects that will provide the greatest benefit to the public." As Hart's public support for the proposals of the Carter administration's *Global 2000 Report* confirms, this is a plan for enforced scarcity. Among the planners Hart pays tribute to in *A New Democracy* is Jay Forrester, co-author of the Club of Rome fraud *Limits to Growth*.

Dictated by the New York investment bankers and Federal Reserve Board officials who have worked for years to crush the U.S. economy, the solution proposed for America's rotting infrastructure amounts to a strategic bombing run on its remains. Funding for facilities to be "saved" would be placed under state or regional authorities similar to the financial dictatorship established over New York City by Lazard Frères banker Felix Rohatyn's "Big MAC" Municipal Assistance Corporation.

## Creating austerity dictatorships

The infrastructure legislation Hart supports exemplifies the approach. The independent commission it would establish would determine the priorities and financing mechanisms for public works “over the next 10 and 20 years.” Ending the powers of Congress to foster internal improvements for the development of the nation, the commission would issue recommendations that “shall be deemed to be approved by Congress and shall be the policy of the federal government” unless the House and Senate pass a “resolution of disapproval” within 120 days.

No new infrastructure is envisioned in the Moynihan-Hart legislation. The bill specifies that priorities be assigned to “needed maintenance, repair, rehabilitation or replacement of public improvements in each region . . . taking into account the least-cost life-cycle costs.” In true Keynesian fashion, rather than infrastructural development boosting the entire economy, public works projects are to be scheduled during downturns in the economy, “in order to reduce the cost of such work.” The commission is also instructed to consider excise taxes and user fees.

## ‘Retraining and relocating’

Hart’s package for enforcing the final transformation of America into a “small is beautiful” society stresses a corporatist business-labor-government “partnership.” For *A New Democracy*, Hart borrowed heavily from a 1981 publication of the Council of State Planning Agencies, “America in Ruins; Beyond the Public Works Pork Barrel,” by Pat Choate and Susan Walter. Choate was also the author of a late-1982 report by the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, proposing that up to 15 million remaining industrial workers be forced to finance their own “retraining and relocation.”

Hart endorses Choate’s swindle by name in his book, praising the so-called Individual Training Account—mandatory wage deductions to be held in escrow until the worker’s job or industry disappears—and notes that “it would reduce pressure on unemployment insurance funds,” for which workers with an ITA would be ineligible.

Projecting the new jobs his Aquarian policies would supposedly generate by 1990, Hart cites as the second largest category 700,000 “geriatric social workers.” Hart also proposes looting employee pension funds, both public and private, which he notes eagerly in his book is “our largest pool of capital.”

The planning group for the policies on display from the Harrimanite candidates is the Industrial Policy Task Force of the Center for National Policy, a stable of former Carter administration officials and advisers co-chaired by Felix Rohatyn; Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO and champion of the Federal Reserve; and former Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro, specialist in liquidating corporate productive capacities. Also on the task force are holdovers from the 1975 Initiative Committee for National Economic Planning (IC-

NEP), including Club of Rome member Glenn Watts, president of the Communications Workers of America.

At its founding press conference, ICNEP spokesmen distributed literature on “The Coming Corporatism” which frankly stated, “Let us not mince words. Corporatism is fascism with a human face.” ICNEP’s proposed regional austerity dictatorships would be run by the business-labor-government planning and financial control boards now pushed by Rohatyn and Hart.

The same week that Moynihan and Hart introduced their “Rebuilding America” legislation, Moynihan called for a Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) to manage what he referred to as the “creative destruction” of the nation’s “less efficient companies,” extending funds to enable them “to shut down gradually without the economic disruption of a sudden closure.” In *A New Democracy*, Hart talks of the need for financing mechanisms to make basic industries productive once again, and to secure labor “acceptance” of new technologies. The actual thrust of these policies is better summarized by their leading architect, Felix Rohatyn.

Writing in the *New York Times* magazine of Dec. 5, 1982, Rohatyn stated, “In the industrial field, the RFC’s investments would be limited to those basic industries such as automobiles and steel that could be made competitive. The RFC would provide funds only if there were concessions on the part of labor, management, suppliers, and bankers sufficient to make the company competitive with the best foreign producers.” In his book, Hart proposes that any industrial assistance be “tied to modernization and growth agreements . . . on making the industry more competitive.”

“Similarly, in the public infrastructure field the RFC’s capital would be available only if local support—such as tax changes, union productivity and wage concessions, fare and user fees—assured the viability of the projects.”

## ‘Any of them would do it’

Hart’s home state of Colorado is the center for integrating studies in more than 20 states of how to triage infrastructure. Commissioned by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the studies were conducted last year under the National Advisory Board on Infrastructure (NABI), chaired by the austerity-mongering former chairman of the JEC, Henry Reuss. Colorado’s Gov. Richard Lamm, a strong supporter of Gary Hart, was a board member. Funding came from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Ford Foundation, and the Cummins Engine Foundation, which previously funded ICNEP’s “fascism with a human face.”

Interviewed last year, the study director, Prof. Marshall Kaplan of the University of Colorado at Denver, declared, “You need a national overview to set priorities. What it boils down to is learning to manage scarcity in the ‘80s and ‘90s.” As Ted Van Dyke, executive director of the Center for National Policy, predicted a year ago concerning this agenda, “any of the Democratic candidates would implement them.”