

National News

Harriman Tories plan strategy

At a recent private dinner party given by Pamela Churchill Harriman, the assembled Democrats discussed how to capitalize on what they are confident will be the self-destruction of President Reagan and with him the Republican Party. For what was billed as a "strategy" meeting, the guest list included Sens. Alan Cranston of California and Russell Long of Louisiana, along with former Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert Strauss, who is rumored to be having an extramarital affair with Pamela Harriman, the mother of Winston Churchill III. Pamela Harriman runs the political action committee Democrats for the '80s, which remains an arm of influence for her husband Averell Harriman, even though he is 90.

One East Coast Democrat in attendance was so outraged at the lack of any adequate program in the discussion that he is considering issuing a White Paper charging that the party is politically bankrupt. Averell Harriman has been telling anyone who will listen that Bob Strauss would make a fine presidential candidate in 1984.

Democrat hails Confederate constitution

Lloyd Cutler, counselor to former President Jimmy Carter and a longtime Democratic Party honcho, is openly advocating that the U.S. Constitution be changed to incorporate key elements of the Confederate constitution, the document adopted by the British-backed Southern secessionists.

Cutler, who wrote a notorious article for the September 1980 issue of the Council on Foreign Relations journal *Foreign Affairs*, urging that the U.S. adopt a parliamentary form of government, and was a founding member of

Ted Kennedy's "Project '87" constitution-changing scheme—told a Brookings Institution conference May 26 that the Confederate Constitution contained several elements that should be included in the U.S. Constitution, among them a six-year-term for the President; permitting Cabinet members to speak on the floor of Congress (a variant on the British parliamentary system); giving the president a line-item veto on the budget; and prohibiting Congress from raising spending levels over those approved by the President without a two-thirds vote of both houses.

In an interview May 27, Cutler stressed that "it's essential to change the Constitution so as to get control over the federal budget,"—that is, to take it out of the hands of constituency-oriented politicians—and that the Confederate constitution, "minus its regrettable position on slavery," could serve as a model for accomplishing this.

NDPC's vote: a political analysis

When the National Democratic Policy Committee-endorsed candidate for Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Steven Douglas, won 20 percent of the vote in Pennsylvania's May primary, his vote was concentrated in the Democratic strongholds of the state: Philadelphia, the Bethlehem-Allentown steel cities, and Delaware and Chester counties.

This vote in particular reflects the tremendous impact on the electorate of an election-eve telecast of a half-hour address by Douglas and by NDPC Advisory Committee Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche endorsing Douglas and presenting one of the vital strategic issues of the campaign: the takeover of the United States by Tories within the Democratic Party.

In Philadelphia itself, Douglas won 34.6 percent and took 18 out of 66 wards. The voter composition of the wards Douglas won—evenly divided between white and black blue-collar workers, with significant Hispanic communities in sev-

eral of the wards—demonstrates that voting for Douglas was on the basis of issues, not "racial interests" lines.

In the western part of the state, Douglas got significant returns—in the range of 20 percent—in those counties where NDPC campaign committees had been built. (Vote fraud on the part of the liberal Republican machine of incumbent Richard Thornburgh is suspected there.) Douglas's campaign, although hampered by lack of media coverage and funding, was the biggest grassroots campaign run in the state in decades.

NDPC: space a 'great enterprise'

Before the HUD and independent agencies subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee May 24, National Democratic Policy Committee spokesman Susan Kokinda presented the proposal of NDPC Advisory Board Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche that the United States embark on the conquest of space as a "great enterprise" essential to rebuilt the nation both economically and morally, in her testimony on the NASA budget.

Kokinda told subcommittee chairman Jake Garn (R-Utah) and a group of university and private-sector scientists engaged in space research that, "If we look at what drugs, rock music, and Pac man [video games] have done to the current generation of our youth, it is eminently clear that nothing less than such a great enterprise as conquering space will restore a sense of mission to our nation. . . ."

Earlier, scientists' testimony detailed the effect of the current budget cuts on space research. Prof. James Elliott, speaking in behalf of the Planetary Science Division of the American Astronomical Society, pointed out that "no new planetary missions are currently being planned. Planetary exploration is heading for a drought after the Galileo encounter in 1990. . . . The budget cuts proposed by the administration amount

to an abrupt change in our national policy . . . toward the dismantling of our facilities."

Professor Eugene Parker, representing the Space Science Working Group of university-based space scientists, warned that "after the middle of 1983, it will not be possible to reestablish an effective American space science program."

Kokinda's testimony cited the analysis of the performance of the U.S. economy over the past two decades done with the LaRouche-Riemann economic model (see *EIR*, March 23) that established that real productivity and economic growth were a function of infrastructural investment and the Apollo effort, not balancing the U.S. budget.

Mondale disturbed at Carter endorsement

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale was the featured speaker at a Stockholm Chamber of Commerce seminar on the future of U.S. economic development on May 23-24. Mondale met with Swedish Prime Minister Falldin and former Prime Minister and Socialist International leader Olof Palme, and was accurately presented by the Swedish press as a possible presidential contender for 1984.

At a press conference sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Mondale attempted to portray himself as a promoter of economic growth; but his social-democratic background (he admitted to "knowing Olof for a long time") was conspicuous. His economic proposals were enforcing current tax laws and cutting defense expenditures, with a nominal attack on high interest rates aimed at the Reagan administration. When Stockholm *EIR* bureau chief Clifford Gaddy asked Mondale if as President he would fire Fed Chairman Volcker, Mondale termed himself unable to deal with the "very peculiar system" of the Fed.

Mondale supported the Haig stance on the Malvinas crisis: "The Argentine government is a police state. They are guilty of severe human rights

violations"—an almost word-for-word repetition of former President Jimmy Carter's position.

However, when his own candidacy for the presidency was brought up, Mondale was far less comfortable with his past associations. One reporter mentioned that Carter, when in Stockholm two weeks prior to Mondale's visit, had stated that he would endorse Mondale as soon as he announced his candidacy. Mondale winced visibly and muttered, "He didn't say that, did he?" When several Swedish newsmen answered in chorus, "Oh, yes, he did," Mondale was heard to comment, "He didn't clear that with me."

Nancy Kissinger loses round one

An attempt by Nancy Kissinger's attorneys to force the court to throw out assault charges against Mrs. Kissinger without a trial or the presentation of evidence fell flat May 21 in New Jersey Superior Court. The assault charges were filed by Ellen Kaplan of the Fusion Energy Foundation, who says Mrs. Kissinger grabbed her by the throat in a Newark, New Jersey airport Feb. 7, when she asked Henry Kissinger whether it was true that he slept with young boys at New York's Carlyle Hotel.

The Kissingers attempted to invoke a virtually untested statute which allows the chief judge to term a crime so insignificant and dominated by extenuating circumstances that it should not be presented for hearing or trial. The Essex County prosecutor's office, which had shown little interest in the case until the Kissinger's attempted to use this statute, came into court strongly opposing the defense motion. The prosecutor charged that if the Kissinger motion was granted, it would undermine prosecutorial discretion and an orderly system of criminal justice in Essex County.

A subsequent offer by Miss Kaplan to settle out of court was rejected unilaterally by the Kissingers.

Briefly

● **EDWARD A. McDONALD**, named May 21 as Abscam Prosecutor Thomas Puccio's successor, says he "intends to pursue the same types of cases we've pursued in the last five years." McDonald has been on the staff of Puccio's Brooklyn-based Organized Crime Task Force since 1977.

● **HENRY REUSS (D.-Wisc.)**, Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, admitted in a May 23 speech to the annual dinner of the Federal Reserve Bank Governors that "as you know, I am not a Governor of the Federal Reserve. I'd be the first to admit that the mere mention of that possibility could cost the nation 100 points on the Dow Jones."

● **THE AFL-CIO Executive Council**, at its spring meeting in Washington, endorsed a freeze on nuclear weapons deployment and identified itself with the synthetic "peace movement." On economic matters, the Federation rewarmed its pathetic call for credit controls as the remedy for the Federal Reserve's interest-rate strangulation, which is leading to the elimination of union jobs in unprecedented numbers.

● **A NASA engineer** has designed a mapping camera that can photograph the Earth from an altitude of 160 miles and produce pictures that identify houses and buildings. According to Bernard H. Mollberg, the camera's inventor, who lobbied for 10 years to get the \$5 million needed to develop and build the 900-pound device, the camera will make its first flight into space within two years. The lens will resolve photos down to about 48 feet, compared to 270 feet in photos made by Landsat satellites, currently the main source of data about the Earth's resources.