

Gingrich and Carter are still bonding

Among the materials released by the Federal Election Commission in its ongoing probe of GOPAC, are tape recordings of meetings of GOPAC's Charter Members. At the April 24-25, 1994 meeting, Newt Gingrich told his followers that his political partnership with former President Jimmy Carter, which began back in the early 1970s in Georgia, continues to this day.

"A little to my own surprise," Newt confessed, "we're now working with President Carter's Atlanta Project, looking at some very, very innovative replacement models for the welfare state, including a cable television program, which would basically be 'create your own job.' In which we would have groups like Mary Kay Cosmetic and Amway and others, with people who are of the right ethnic backgrounds explaining how they are earning a living by actually creating their own income. . . ."

"The Carter people are now excited enough—many of you have heard me talk about 'Earning by Learning'—where we go into public housing with volunteers, and pay poor children to read in the summertime. We now have money that President Carter is raising to pay for 'Earning by Learning' in Atlanta. That's a total change in their whole approach to how they're dealing with the problems, and we're a long way from complete, but it's the kind of bipartisanship which leads to total confusion at the *Atlanta Constitution*. And it's bipartisanship on our terms, with our values, doing projects we believe in."

innocuous-sounding phrase opened a door wide enough for a herd of elephants to pass through.

Into the Congress

On April 28, 1975, the Ad Hoc Committee drafted a letter to Congress proposing a number of ways that the House could implement the new rules. Toffler was the engineer of the Ad Hoc Committee, but it contained a number of heavy-hitters from the Tavistock environment. Among the 55 signatories on the letter were: Elise Boulding; Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute; Amitai Etzioni of the Center for Policy Research; feminist Betty Friedan; R. Buckminster Fuller; Willis Harman of the Stanford Research Institute (SRI); Hazel Henderson of the Princeton Center for Alternative Futures; anthropologist Dame Margaret Mead; former Environmental Protection Agency chief William Ruckelshaus; and

Alvin Toffler. An obscure assistant professor from West Georgia State College, Newt Gingrich, was also a signator.

In September 1975, Culver, along with Reps. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.) and John Heinz (R-Pa.), sponsored a day-long seminar on Capitol Hill titled "Outsmarting Crisis: Futures Thinking in Congress," attended by 400 congressmen and staffers. The speakers were Alvin Toffler and Hazel Henderson. In February 1976, Culver and Rose sponsored a dinner for select congressmen and senators, with Toffler and another Ad Hoc futurist, Ted Gordon, of the Futures Group, to discuss how Congress could be transformed into an "instrument for the paradigm shift." Two months later, the Ad Hoc Committee's efforts resulted in the founding of the Congressional Clearinghouse for the Future, another important foot-in-the-door for the Tavistock futurists. The Clearinghouse financed a newsletter, *What's Next*, which was disseminated to every congressional office. It created a resource bank of prominent futurists who could be called upon as paid consultants and expert witnesses for Congress.

Most important, it sponsored a series of sensitivity sessions, dubbed "Dialogue on America's Future," in which members of Congress, in small dinner sessions, were indoctrinated by such leading "change agents" as Toffler; anthropologist Margaret Mead; E.F. Schumacher, author of *Small is Beautiful*; lunatic Herman Kahn, the Hudson Institute's limited nuclear war planner; Jay Forrester, co-author of the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* Malthusian blueprint; New Age priestess Barbara Marx Hubbard; Willis Harman; and Kenneth and Elise Boulding.

At the Library of Congress, a Futures Research Group of the Congressional Research Service was established as a permanent outpost for the Tavistock futurists. Another outpost was at the Office of Technology Assessment, an important congressional research arm that became a center for some of the most rabid anti-science kooks and hoaxsters. OTA became a bulwark in the effort to sabotage President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which he based on strategic policy studies by Lyndon LaRouche.

By 1978, five hundred out of the 535 congressional offices were regularly receiving briefings and other inputs from the Ad Hoc Committee; and over 200 congressmen and senators had been put through "light rinse" T-group dinner sessions with the futurists.

In 1979, the year that Newt Gingrich joined the U.S. Congress, having defeated a local Georgia state senator for the seat vacated by the retirement of longtime Dixiecrat Jack Flynt, the Congressional Clearinghouse had 23 congressmen and four senators on board. It was a cause that Newt Gingrich was well prepared to join.

Newt and Jimmy's fabulous adventure

According to his own accounts, Newt Gingrich was drawn into the world of Tavistockian futurology in 1965, when a professor at Georgia Tech (he was attending Emory