in the 1970s on Forrest, just as the Historical Society featured him in its museum displays. In 1979, when a bust of Forrest was unveiled in the state capital, four Klansmen in full regalia were in attendance. In 1981, Democratic Governor John Y. Brown provided his airplane, to fly Agrarian Robert Penn Warren to Nashville for the 50th anniversary celebration of I'll Take My Stand. Warren, known as a liberal supporter of the Civil Rights movement, had, the previous year, published an appreciation of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, on the occasion of the posthumous restitution of the arch-traitor's citizenship by environmentalist Democratic President Jimmy Carter. There is no record of any protest of these events by the Democratic Congressman and later Senator from the jurisdiction, Albert W. Gore, Jr. In fact, Gore has made a point of emphasizing not only the environmentalist, anti-technology fanaticism which he shares with the Agrarians, but his roots in the ante-bellum South.

So, we have two Confederate factions competing to wreck the American Republic, and Wall Street proposes that the conflict be resolved by uniting the two in the new Bush Administration. Therefore, our future depends on LaRouche and those who join him in defense of the General Welfare.

Democratic Leadership Council

Triangulation Versus The 'General Welfare'

by Scott Thompson

Immediately following the landslide defeat of Jimmy Carter in 1980, the *grande dame* of the Anglo-American salon circuit, Pamela Churchill Harriman, began the Southern Strategy's next step for reduction of the Democratic Party into what Sen. Edward Kennedy would denounce 15 years later, as "a second Republican Party." She began to gather under her very influential skirts a collection of up-and-coming Southern Democratic politicians, with the idea of bankrolling them to take over and transform the party. The first incarnation of Harriman's work was "Democrats for the '80s," which often gathered at Harriman's Northern Virginia "Hunt Country" estate.

The group was headed by a former Jimmy Carter staffer, Al From. In 1985, Harriman's money and From's efforts changed the "Democrats for the '80s" into the Democratic Leadership Council. In various policy declarations, the DLC

announced that its mission was to get rid of the traditional FDR-era Democratic Party orientation toward minorities, trade unionists, farmers, and small entrepreneurs, and to turn the Democratic Party "upscale."

The DLC and its think-tank, the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI), explicitly adopted the mantra of "Third Way," entering into competition with the GOP for the hearts and minds of upper-middle-class strata. They claimed the Democrats could forget the 70-80% of the population who had looked to the Democratic Party since the time of Franklin Roosevelt, for representation and protection, as the GOP increasingly assailed their welfare. These people, said the DLC leaders, if they continued voting at all, would automatically vote Democrat, no matter what the party did.

The DLC/PPI symbolized the Democratic Party's own enthusiastic adoption of the very same "Southern Strategy" that turned the party of Abraham Lincoln into the party of states' rights, segregation, and racism in all of its other manifestations.

The 'Third Way'

On its website, the "New Democrats" of the DLC describe their "Third Way" in the following psycho-babble terms: "The Third Way is a global movement dedicated to modernizing progressive politics for the Information Age. Equally rejecting the stale doctrines of the left and right, Third Way politics seeks a new balance of economic dynamism . . . a new social compact based on individual rights and responsibilities and a new model for governing that equips citizens and communities to solve their own problems."

What this means in practice, is that the DLC has followed the "triangulation" policies of former Clinton adviser "Dirty Dick" Morris and Al Gore, Jr. (the latter a DLC member), to rip up the Constitution's General Welfare clause, through such means as "welfare to work" and "fiscal responsibility" and the "balanced budget." On July 1, 1993, From and PPI head Will Marshall wrote: "Dick Morris, the President's latest political adviser, calls this strategy 'triangulation,' that means running to a third point—against both Republican and Democratic orthodoxy. Since Democrats, almost by definition, run against Republican orthodoxy, what makes triangulation different is that it resists Democratic orthodoxy as well."

Former Clinton Administration Secretary of Labor Robert Reich gave an apt description of the DLC's policy, when he denounced Al Gore's economic policies as worse than those of Herbert Hoover and Calvin Coolidge—the two Republican Presidents who helped trigger the Great Depression with their "balanced budget" and shareholder values policies.

DLC President Al From got started in politics as President Jimmy Carter's deputy adviser on inflation, during the

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second half of the Carter Administration. At that time, ostensibly to combat inflation, the Carter Administration promoted the usurious 20%-plus prime interest rate of then-Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, which shut down basic industry in the United States, or caused it to move abroad in search of cheap labor.

The current chairman of the DLC is Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), who on Sept. 3, 1998, was the first leading Democrat to turn against President Bill Clinton, when impeachment charges were brought against him. Clearly, by "running against the base of the Democratic Party," Gore and Lieberman could not put together a sufficient electoral coalition, as any actual Democratic Party leadership would have done, to defeat the manifestly incompetent Republican, President-elect George Bush.

The New Democrats have lent themselves to gutting the physical economy of the United States, which has an infrastructure defict of nearly \$10 trillion, so that instead of highly skilled, productive jobs, millions of Americans have come to consider themselves lucky if they can sell McDonald's burgers or sweep the floors of the "e-commerce" dot.bombs.

While abandoning minorities, New Democrats also denounce the trade unions. In the July 2000 issue of the DLC's *Blueprint* magazine, From declared: "Unions are often thought of as anachronisms. They had a role to play in the old economy, but not in the new. . . ." He continued that unions must be "drawing on the rich legacy of craft unions . . . like the guilds from which unions first arose."

For the New Democrats, FDR's "Forgotten Man" is simply that: forgotten.

Confederate Constitution Says: Live Like a Beast

In 1992, from the leading daily newspaper in the old capital of the Confederacy, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, readers were treated to an op-ed column titled "The Southern Solution." Written by the president of the Ludwig von Mises Institute, the column made the following proposal: "Bring the U.S. Constitution up to Confederate standards." Particular features of the Confederate Constitution which the author praised were:

- the elimination of the "general welfare" clause, which he called an open door for government intervention;
 - the prohibition of protective tariffs;
- the prohibition of government-financed internal improvements;
- the line-item veto and other provisions dealing with revenue and appropriations.

"In this modern era, we can't be straitjacketed by an outmoded constitution," concluded the author. "Let's bring it up to date with the improvements Southerners made 131 years ago."

As explained elswewhere in this *Feature*, the Supreme Court under William Rehnquist has been doing just that—following the Confederacy's Constitution—for a number of years, to the detriment of justice, and the strength of the U.S. republic.

The Two Constitutions

At first glance, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.) appears very similar to the Constitution of the United States of America. For reasons of expediency, the framers of the C.S.A. Constitution took the text of the U.S. Constitution as the template from which they cut out their own. Thus, the differences are illuminating—not only as to the nature of the Confederacy, but also as to the nature of the republic they were fighting against. The C.S.A. framers took the U.S. Constitution and gutted it of its best and noblest features.

One need go no further than the Preamble to know exactly what the issues were between the U.S.A. and the C.S.A. Simply compare the two:

U.S.A.—"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

C.S.A.—"We the people of the Confederate States, each state acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America."

Here is the essence of the battles that wracked American politics and law in the early Nineteenth Century. Was the Union a compact among sovereign states, or was it formed by the people, acting in their sovereign capacity? Was the purpose to form "a more perfect Union," which strived for perfection, and which was intended to supersede the problems which had plagued the Union under the Articles of Confederation before 1787—or was the purpose simply to enter a social contract to form a Federal government?

In 1994, Newt Gingrich and the so-called Conservative Revolution, took the majority in the U.S. Congress and Senate, fully using the "Southern Strategy" of being anti-black, anti-poor, and opposed to the General Welfare of the population. Some recent authors have called Gingrich's right-wing cult treatise, the "Contract with America," the C.S.A. Constitution of its time. Both documents demean human life; both are treasonous.

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