

EIR Feature

Establishment plans for police state rule in 1989

by Nancy Spannaus

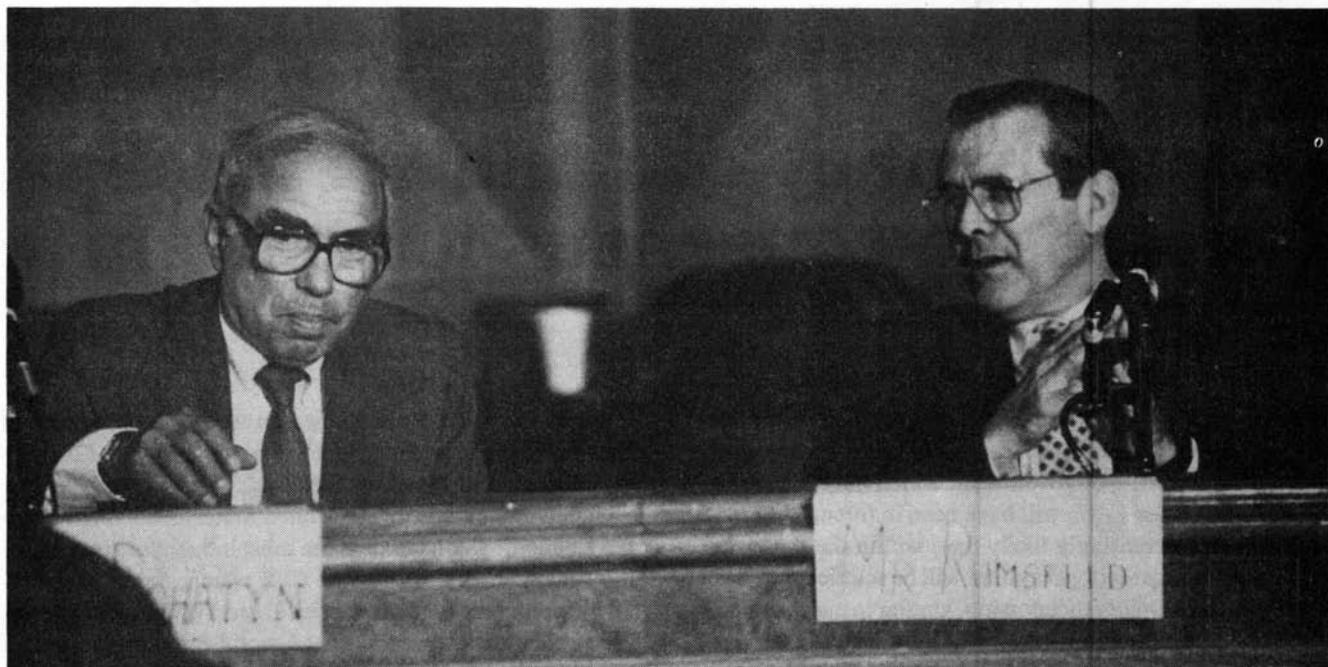
Approximately a year and a half ago, Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche wrote an autobiography which identified the crucial issue of the 1988 presidential campaign. Given that the world is about to enter the most tumultuous period of crisis since the 14th century, he said, the major question is not the choice of particular policies, but the requirement to change the policymaking method which has brought us to the edge of catastrophe.

That method can be fairly described as a dictatorship by the liberal Eastern Establishment. This dictatorship has determined, by consensus within its own ranks, the choice of presidential candidates and winners since the time of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The President is thus defined as a puppet, useful as a salesperson for the policies of the Establishment, but harshly discouraged from independent thinking. It may have seemed like a benign dictatorship, exercised primarily by the mind control of the media, but it is a dictatorship nonetheless.

Equally disastrous are the policy assumptions of the Establishment controllers. These have been primarily a commitment to a malthusian world order, which is ruled by the usurious international banks. To implement such an order, the Establishment is ready to hand most of the world over to the Soviet Union, to let millions of people die through austerity measures and the diseases which result from them, and to put into effect whatever police-state measures are necessary to contain the resistance to such policies.

Now, however, as LaRouche pointed out, this system has reached the end of the line. The implementation of International Monetary Fund economics, combined with appeasement of the Soviet Union, is about to result in full-blown crises that will threaten the existence of civilization itself. These range from AIDS to a financial blowout to the threat of nuclear war.

If the United States is to survive such a period of crisis, the entire policy apparatus has to be radically changed. The Olympian outlook of the Establishment, which subordinates all considerations to the maintenance of its members' personal and financial power, has to be replaced with the fundamental commitments to scientific progress and republican institutions which the United States was founded



The bipartisan consensus for austerity and an end to constitutional government. Shown here is the National Economic Council's first meeting, in Washington, D.C. on May 10, 1988, with Felix Rohatyn (left) and Donald Rumsfeld.

Stuart Lewis

upon. Concomitantly, the presidency must again be inhabited by a strong, principled leader, able to act resolutely to defend national interests, and perhaps national existence itself.

Throughout 1987 and the first half of 1988, there were occasional signals that at least sections of the Establishment were considering the necessity of such a shift. The strongest indications came after the crash of Oct. 19, 1987, when it looked as though the international monetary system might not make it through to the November 1988 elections. Reverberations from the Iran-Contra affair in the direction of George Bush, also created uncertainties over whether the Establishment would really go through with nominating this nonentity for President. There were also occasional exhibitions of nervousness about the Reagan administration's ability to deal with the Russian Empire—perhaps a dim glimmer of an indication that appeasement might lead to disaster for the West.

But, long before the presidential primary round ended in June, it had become glaringly clear that the Establishment had recommitted itself to the policies and *modus operandi* which have created the present international debacle. The choice of presidential candidates was to be two zeroes, individuals whose ability to put their audiences to sleep has already become a major subject for comic strip artists.

Let no one be lulled by such appearances, however. The policy packages which both Bush and Dukakis have been handed by their Establishment controllers are not just more of the same. In order to deal with the upcoming crises, the next administration is going to have to use brutal police-state measures. In their backroom negotiations with the committee

of Establishment figures who run politics in the United States, both Bush and Dukakis have declared themselves willing to do the job.

Many steps have been taken in the direction of implementing the police state already. Most dramatic has been the prosecution of the one presidential candidate who could challenge the system, Lyndon LaRouche. But behind the scenes, the thuggery has been widespread against opponents, weak and strong, of the impending regime of fascist austerity and appeasement of the Soviets. Indeed, the entire history of the Justice Department since the Carter administration has exemplified the political police function which the Establishment wished to put in place.

The Establishment has become increasingly bold. It has flaunted the fact that a depression is coming in 1989; it has demanded hideous austerity, saying that the United States will have to cut back to being a second-rate power. It has gone so far as to publish its treasonous program, and the methods by which it hopes to insulate it against popular revolt. It is this which you will read in the following pages.

Yet, even at this late date, the implementation of this disastrous program should not be taken for granted. Cataclysmic upheavals on the strategic and economic fronts are imminent, and could upset the insane policy consensus within the Establishment even before the election. Equally important would be the emergence of a mass movement of citizens committed to defeating these policies.

Such a mass movement is the only way to defeat rule by Establishment committee, a rule that is on the verge of overthrowing our Constitution, and destroying our republic.