
Part II: Democratic Party

Voters offered two flavors of fascism

by Susan Kokinda

In 1984, investigators for *EIR* heard a prediction from George Pillsbury, a member of the international grain cartel-linked Pillsbury family, that the Democratic Party would split into a leftist "green" component and a right-wing component. Pillsbury had been busy funding the "green" side of the equation.

In last week's issue, we reported on the demands for austerity and sacrifice which characterize the "right-wing" shift of new Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Kirk, and on his efforts to reduce the influence of the "special interest" groups in the Party. We now examine the "left-wing" version of those same austerity policies, and how those special interest groups allegedly spurned by Kirk—the feminists, the gays, the environmentalists, the peaceniks—are coalescing around a "new populism."

Whether these populists will be brought to the point of splitting from the Democratic Party is a decision which has yet to be made by the international financiers who ultimately control both them and their erstwhile right-wing competitors.

The new populism

"Building Democratic Populism" was the theme of the annual summer retreat held by the Midwest Academy in Chicago, during July. The Academy has long been a training ground for left-wing activists and it provided a forum for a variety of attacks on the current leadership of the Democratic Party.

Libyan-backed Rev. Jesse Jackson blasted the "mainline politicians" who "are making another radical shift to the right . . . seeking the new center or the new patriotism." United Auto Workers President Owen Bieber called the new party leadership "gutless wonders, . . . the mainstream Democrats are abandoning us in droves" because they think they can "win in 1986 by dumping their so-called special-interest baggage."

The response of the left wing, or "grassroots," as it prefers to call itself, is to bring together the various state and local citizen activist groups into a national "populist caucus."

Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower described such a movement as one which should speak to the "anti-establishment malcontents who don't like the big boys in business, in banking, the government or the press. They're

radical in their belief that equality of opportunity requires real decentralization of power."

Hightower was one of the figures in the Democratic Party identified by George Pillsbury in 1984, along with Jesse Jackson and Mario Cuomo, as the kind of person to spearhead a "green" movement in the United States. The movement would be modeled on the Green Party of West Germany, the Soviet-backed gang of "back-to-nature" radicals whose ideology is essentially that of the left, Strasser, wing of the Nazi Party.

This new populism is, essentially, an American version of "green" politics—anti-defense, anti-growth, and anti-industry. A major focus of the various citizen activists' groups, in places such as Massachusetts and Illinois, has been to cripple utility companies and ensure that they cannot carry out capital expansion or provide electricity for a growing industrial economy.

Although this populist movement purports to be anti-Wall Street, this is quickly seen to be a fraud. Not one of the national leaders involved, for example, has joined in the call,

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put forward by the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), to support and defend Peruvian President Alan García in his stand against the International Monetary Fund, the Trilateral Commission, and the drug mafia. The NDPC is the political action committee of "LaRouche Democrats."

Indeed, the populists are merely the radical, left cover for the international bankers' policy of destroying industrial capitalism. And they fit quite neatly in with the "right-wing" version which accomplishes the same ends through free enterprise, high-tech "post-industrialism," and austerity.

During September, some of the ringleaders of the populist movement will surface a new organization called the "New Populist Forum," which will function as a national coordinating mechanism for various local and state-level operations. Senators Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), and Paul Simon (D-Ill.) are playing a major role, as are a number of Democratic members of the House of Representatives. Harkin and Gore have distinguished themselves as two of the best friends that the Soviet Union has in the U.S. Senate, when it comes to attacking the Strategic Defense Initiative, in particular, and defense in general.