

They each plan to implement a plan of government spending to create jobs. They are all saying the same thing. But none of them are as big a threat to the future of this Client Nation as is Gov. William J. "Billy Blyth" Clinton. He is the master networker who will pull together coalitions to accomplish any end. He is brilliant as a public speaker. He has a flawless ability to avoid answering a question while making you believe he has done so.

E-11/13
B-11/3

The master-stroke of this 1992 election however, ~~has~~ ^{was} ~~really been~~ its visual veils--the complete and obvious absence of strident leaders from the far left's special interest groups. The strategy has apparently been, "Keep your mouth shut and stay out of sight until November 4th and I'll give you anything you want."

Absence of doctrine in the souls of the electorate has resulted in a large body of our population buying into the human good schemes of the beguiling and duplicitous governor from Arkansas.

We don't know if the subterfuge will result in his election to the presidency but I think it interesting to note what a Bill Clinton administration might look like whether or not he gets elected. It will be a bazaar for proponents of human good made possible by plundering the middle class ignoramuses who will have elected him.

If elected, the Clinton administration will ~~last~~ ^{IN ALL LIKELIHOOD} last 8 years at which point the Democratic machine will be so well-healed, Albert Gore or someone of his ilk will be a certain successor.

I believe he and Congress will manipulate the economy into a period of false prosperity while they silently legislate away our freedoms. Invasions of privacy and seizures of property will be the undercurrent of such legislation. They will use these Draconian laws to expediently broaden their power and control within our government. From this power base they will be able to more freely coordinate their agenda for a New World Order.

These and several other very thought provoking ideas are the subject of an article by:

Norquist, Grover. "The Coming Clinton Dynasty."
The American Spectator, November 1992, 24-27:

(See Doc: C:\WP\JBG\90SP-J4.63 for continuation of study at p. 1241.)

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interregnum

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 2nd ed., s.v. "interregnum":

The time during which a throne is vacant between two successive reigns. Any period during which the functions of government of any kind of control are suspended. Hence, a break, lapse, or pause in a continuous series.

Oxford English Dictionary, s.v. "interregnum";

Temporary authority or rule exercised during a vacancy of the throne or a suspension of the usual government. The interval between the close of a king's reign and the accession of his successor. Any period during which the state is left without a ruler or with a merely provisional government.

Oxford English Dictionary, s.v. "interrex":

One who holds the supreme authority in a state during an interregnum. In ancient Rome, an interrex was appointed to hold office between the death of a king and the election of his successor. The title was continued under the Republic to denote officers appointed to hold the comitia when the consulate happened to be vacant.

In this article, Norquist refers to the presidency of Jimmy Carter as a four-year interregnum between the Nixon/Ford and Reagan/Bush administrations. He warns against those who assume that Clinton will only be another interrex between long-running Republican administrations but rather will begin a dynasty of his own.

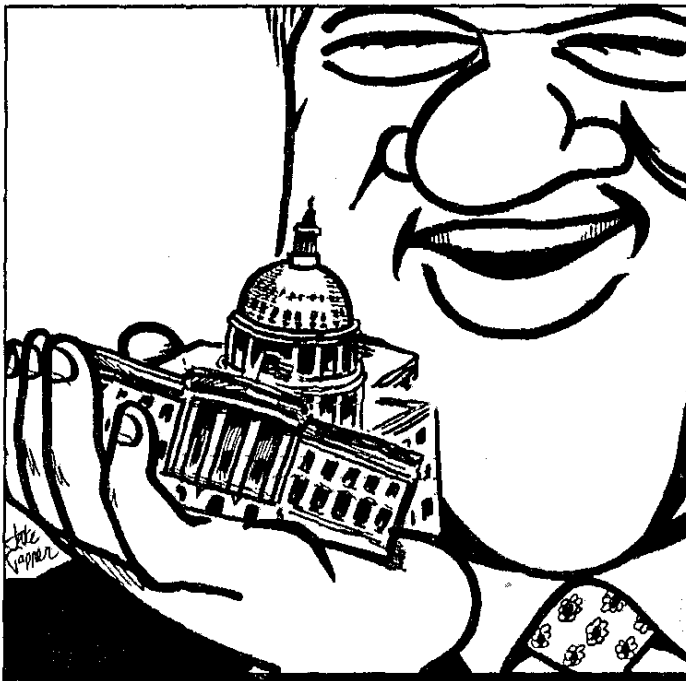


The Coming Clinton Dynasty

*Conservatives who think the Clinton Administration will be a short *interregnum* are making a disastrous mistake. For since Watergate, Democrats have learned to deal behind the scenes to ensure their re-election—with or without popular support.*

by Grover Norquist

Certain well-intentioned Americans are saying that the nation, the Republican party, and the long-term prospects for a free society would be improved if Governor Bill Clinton were to defeat George Bush on November 3. The argument runs as follows: Bill Clinton will raise taxes,



overregulate, inflate the currency, cripple the economy, and champion his party's left-wing cultural values; while the Republicans unite in opposition, rediscover their Reaganite souls, and elect a truly principled President in 1996. This new conservative—Reagan II—would sweep away the follies of the interregnum and finish the Reagan revolution. Nineteen ninety-two is to be a reprise of 1976. Bill Clinton is to play the role of Jimmy Carter. George Bush is to be thrown overboard, as was Gerald Ford, to lighten the load and prepare the party for true victory.

It would be tempting to view a Clinton administration as a rerun of the Carter years, when Republicans sacrificed the presidential veto and four years of judicial nominations in return for the chance to go into full, bold opposition. And with the Soviet threat removed, we have less to fear from a four-year period of left-wing weakness in the White House. But however seductive the idea of punishing George Bush for his apostasy, any vision of conservatism as the ultimate winner (in a two-steps-forward, one-step-back Leninist march) is a flawed one.

History chastens us. The 1976 election of Democrat Carter was the only time since Grover Cleveland's 1892 victory that a party has regained the presidency for a four-year term and then lost it. Furthermore, a better analogy than 1976 is the 1974 Watergate-driven election of seventy-five freshman Democrats to the House of Representatives. Like Clinton, this liberal band of congressmen did not command the support of a working majority of American voters—and, like

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Clinton, they were smart enough to know it. Again like Clinton, they were certain enough of the righteousness of their cause that they were willing to change the rules to ensure their continuation in power.

The Watergate babies and their left-wing allies in the Democratic caucuses have firmly controlled the House for eighteen years. How has that been possible in the face of the Carter failures, Abscam, the twin Reagan landslides, a Bush victory, Jim Wright's corruption, check bouncing, and polling data that continue to rate Congress below all other public institutions? Simple. They changed the rules. They stacked the deck. They cheated. And so will a Clinton administration.

The Watergate babies went to work fast to dig a moat around their incumbency and pull up the drawbridge. First, they surrounded themselves with political bodyguards—staffers, researchers, and, legal or not, campaign aides. The number of staffers in the House jumped from 5,280 in 1972 to 6,939 in 1976 to 7,920 in 1986. (Growth subsequently leveled off only under Gramm-Rudman, and we won't see the likes of that again.) They also showered themselves with larger budgets. The Legislative Branch Appropriation, Congress's funding legislation, jumped 18.6 percent in 1975 and 20.6 percent in 1976—an astounding 44 percent increase before the Class of '74's first bid for re-election.

Democratic members of Congress in formerly Republican districts found that voters learned to appreciate and understand them better when the amount of franked (taxpayer-funded) mail for Congress increased from 321 million pieces in 1974 to 401 million in 1976, 430 million in 1978, and—when the heavy artillery was brought out against the Reagan insurgency—511 million in 1980.

Rules were changed in other ways. Almost every Democrat in the House received his own subcommittee chairmanship, the better to extort campaign contributions from industries under his jurisdiction. Other powers were seized from the executive—including recision and impoundment. And by micro-managing contracts and grant-making, congressmen took for themselves unprecedented billions in campaign funds and vote-producing pork barrel projects. Small wonder that by the end of the 1980s it was easier to lose an election in Mexico or be voted off the Politburo than to lose a re-election bid to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Unfocused voter rage has finally toppled record numbers of sitting congressmen through retirement or defeats in primaries. The term-limits movement will be on the ballot in fifteen states in the wake of recent successes in Oklahoma, Colorado, and California. Even so, the countdown to the cleanup of the Augean stables in those fifteen states won't begin until November 3, 1992, with a fuse that is six, some-

times eight years long. Besides, two-thirds of the nation—those states without ballot initiatives—will continue indefinitely without term limits.

Thus, an unrepresentative group of congressmen may well continue in office for an additional ten years, regardless of voter discontent and promises to "throw the bums out." If Clinton and Gore learn from their House brethren and mimic their rites of self-protection, they won't need to order any change-of-address kits for 1997.

We have seen how tenaciously congressmen cling to power; how time-consuming it is to pick off the Jim Wrights and Tony Coelho's one by one; how long in coming is the tidal wave of term limits. But why should we fear that President Clinton could cement his hold on the presidency? You cannot gerrymander a nation, after all. And if a President can isolate himself from the voters, why didn't Jimmy Carter protect himself?

Well, Bill Clinton knows two things that Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale, and Michael Dukakis never grasped: First, that the Democratic coalition is self-contradictory, shrinking, and moribund, unless it receives massive infusions of taxpayer dollars. He does not believe, as Mondale did, that the union boss/black leader-

ship/liberal intellectual/white ethnic coalition still exists in a form or size to win majorities at the federal level.

Second, Clinton knows that the American electorate is uncomfortable with who and what he is. Dukakis actually thought that vetoing legislation requiring children to say the Pledge of Allegiance every morning would elicit support—it always did in Cambridge and Newton. Bill Clinton, while sharing Dukakis's cramped view of the world and America's place in it, knows perfectly well America rejects that world-view.

Beginning on January 21, 1993, Bill Clinton will have forty-five months to change the rules before facing the voters again. Jimmy Carter's ghost will stand before him as he uses his powers to create, empower, and drag to the polls a new coalition; and to disenfranchise, discourage, and even imprison his opponents.

Even if a President cannot gerrymander his district, he can expand it. Clinton has promised to grant statehood to the District of Columbia and, in the process, give himself two liberal Democrat senators, most likely Jesse Jackson and Marion Barry. If the going gets tough in getting cloture or winning confirmation of Hillary's friends to the Supreme Court, he might wish to add two senators from Puerto Rico. And why not two more from the Virgin Islands?

The entire judiciary can be expanded overnight in the name of fighting the war on drugs or cleaning up all that white-collar crime from the "decade of greed." Within months, twelve years' worth of Reagan and Bush appointees would find themselves surrounded by former grantees of Hillary Clinton's New World Foundation. And

They changed the rules. They stacked the deck. They cheated. And so will a Clinton administration.

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for all Clinton's rhetorical nods to moderation, he has publicly promised the Court to the left.

Changes in labor law would return clout to the AFL-CIO and hundreds of millions of dollars to Democrat campaign coffers. It is estimated that in the 1988 election cycle alone, labor unions gave Democrats some \$388 million dollars in "soft money"—roughly what the entire Republican party has raised and spent in the last four years. A Clinton presidency would rescue organized labor from certain crack-up. In 1988, the Supreme Court ruled in *Beck v. Communications Workers of America* [CWA] that labor unions can take, in compulsory dues, only that amount of money used for the negotiation and maintenance of the individual members' contracts. In the CWA case, only 21 percent of dues were legitimately spent. Nationwide, dues average \$500 per member per year for the 17 million union members. Total dues come to \$8.5 billion. Of that, fully 79 percent of the money could be demanded back by union members under *Beck*. If the Bush Administration continued for a second term, its efforts to enforce *Beck* would cost labor unions \$5.8 billion if every member exercised his rights. Assuming only 10 percent of union members demanded their money back—it would cost organized labor \$580 million dollars each year.

But because the Supreme Court's ruling in *Beck* was based on the Wagner Act as written, it can be voided by simple congressional action and the President's signature. The certain hemorrhaging of monies away from organized labor would be stanched in a little noticed and less understood law passed in the first month of a Clinton administration. Labor law would move toward forcing more and more workers into dues-paying relationships with union bosses, who would most obligingly kick back a goodly portion of those dues to the re-election efforts of Mr. Clinton and his congressional cohorts. A few hundred million dollars in additional union soft money would overcome a great deal of citizen opposition. Remember, each presidential candidate can officially spend only \$88 million. "Soft money" expenditures for voter registration, get-out-the-vote efforts, and voter "education" have no limit and few effective public reporting requirements.

By changing labor laws to force more workers into compulsory unionism and to allow all union dues to be legally channeled into politics, Bill Clinton can organize a 1996 war chest that could outspend the Republican campaign by a factor of ten—or more.

Other changes could transform government workers into a pro-administration party. With Clinton's support, Congress could quickly repeal the Hatch Act, which limits the political activities of federal employees. Democrats have fought yearly to "reform" this legislation, initially passed—and still needed—to protect government workers from demands for political campaign contributions and other forms of support from their superiors. How would you like it if your local IRS agent came to visit you (after work, of course) to solicit a small contribution for the Clinton re-election campaign? Meanwhile, the factory down the road

might be asked to contribute to the Clinton campaign by an off-duty EPA agent who, during office hours, can decide whether the firm faces thousands of dollars in fines.

Of course, the infrastructure must be rebuilt, and how better to accomplish this than to share tens of billions of dollars with the corrupt big-city machines that conveniently also serve the Democrats' get-out-the-vote effort in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Detroit.

And did conservatives hope that alumni might begin to discipline the sillier excesses of "political correctness" on campuses? Well, well. Federal funds can quickly more than replace any market discipline.

And while conservatives have built impressive think tanks like the Heritage Foundation and the Cato Institute, with respective budgets of \$19 million and \$4 million a year, a Clinton White House could create dozens of think tanks to serve its ends merely by doubling the size of the Legal Services Corporation and removing the feeble rules against the LSC's direct participation in politics. Imagine five, ten, fifteen foundations engaged by the left and funded by the taxpayers. And more, if needed.

A Clinton White House would enact legislation, long advocated in the Congress, to allow people—not necessarily citizens—to register to vote while renewing driver's licenses. But why stop there? Why not allow registration at welfare offices and at prison induction centers? Indeed, why not demand that welfare recipients become responsible citizens—starting with the demand that they "work" for their handout by registering and voting. This is already approximated in some cities. In 1988 I spoke before a group of Washington, D.C., students who were in a special summer program hosted by the city's past and future mayor, Marion Barry. All were paid to attend these "leadership" seminars. Before my talk, every student was informed that his paycheck was being withheld, pending a report from his precinct captain that he had indeed registered to vote. Your tax dollars at work. Clinton can take this nationwide.

But the wondrous and varied powers of the federal government that flow to a President and Congress working in concert are not limited to building their political coalition; funding their activists; creating new, powerful, and permanent institutions; and logging in new voters. The powers of the State can be brought to bear on one's enemies.

It is not just cranky libertarians who see the IRS, the Federal Elections Commission (FEC), and other regulatory agencies as capable of having a serious dampening effect on political discourse. Even during the Reagan and Bush presidencies, conservative groups found themselves disproportionately singled out for "routine" investigations. Those who irritated the permanent government publicly—like Pat Robertson and Ollie North—received a great deal of attention: virtually every organization that worked with or promoted North or Robertson found itself harassed by the IRS. (To those who feel such concerns overstate the case, I will simply point out that even groups exonerated by such

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"investigations" will not speak on the record for fear of inviting retribution.) Many effective conservative groups throughout the nation are small enough that a simple unthreatening request to "look things over" by the FEC or IRS would serve the purpose of intimidation. And we must not forget the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which during the Reagan years pulled in their regulatory claws and gave individuals and companies some breathing room. Countless laws remain on the books, and Bill Clinton's appointees would be free to reawaken the Orwellian potential of each of these alphabet-soup agencies.

And the Justice Department itself would be filled with junior league Lawrence Walshes, each eager to put a Reaganite's scalp on the wall—or at least bankrupt his family with plausible, if false, charges. Look for five, ten, dozens of spectacles such as the persecution of Ollie North and now Caspar Weinberger.

Do you recall how Speaker of the House Tom Foley worked over those individuals and companies that contributed to the term-limits initiative in Washington state? Imagine similar threatening phone calls to potential donors to conservative or anti-statist causes coming from the White House. How brave can we expect the relatively small band of corporate and individual supporters of established conservative organizations to be—never mind the backers of the small or more aggressive groups that spearhead change?

Bill Clinton watched Jimmy Carter put forward the liberal agenda and get swept from the White House in 1980. He will not allow that to happen to him. He will use the power and finances of the state to build an impregnable fortress, following the model of the congressional barons of 1974. And he will cheerfully use the government to kneecap his critics and rivals.

Those who have watched a minority ideological cabal control the House of Representatives for nearly two decades should abandon their pipe dream of a brief Clinton interregnum.

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- 5- When the majority of a population thinks evil, it demands evil from its government and consequently elects evil leaders.
- 6- Individually the people of our Client Nation have been conquered by evil and that defeat is reflected in the quality and character of those who run for public office.
- 7- Our body politic is corrupt. It knowingly elects corrupt leaders no matter what their stripe. Proof the national fabric rots!
- 8- One of the buzz phrases of the current political rhetoric is that disenchanted Republicans will in the end "come home" to George Bush. What needs to happen if meaningful recovery is going to occur is for believers to "come home" to Jesus Christ and Bible doctrine.
- E-11/3*
B-11/5 9- This is going to become increasingly more difficult to do. Those employed by the government in years to come will not be able to stand fast for doctrine without grave consequences; Christian businessmen in order to stay in business will be challenged to capitulate to strong-arm tactics of bureaucrats; believers in the labor force will be intimidated to support certain candidates against their will out of fear of losing their jobs; the clergy will be tempted to tone-down their criticisms of government so as not to invite investigations from the IRS or some agency commissioned to insure "political correctness."
- 10- Our government, symbolized in our studies by the hydra-headed Scylla, grows more and more voracious with each passing administration while her policies of human good and evil, characterized by the vortex of Charybdis, swirl with ever-increasing velocity.
- 11- Yet the believer is provided with a navigational manual which enables him to steer his way through the treacherous waters of national discipline.
- 12- That manual is the Bible and the instructions are found in ~~the~~ ¹⁷⁵ countless doctrines. ~~found therein.~~
- 13- Remember, God never gives us a command to stop a certain procedure without also providing an alternative.
- 14- Therefore, we are to stop being conquered by evil but we are told we can do it by means of "the good."