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Political Fevers And Swamps Go Together And Can Fail

In real time, it is next to impossible to determine when a frantic political fever has peaked. And it is appropriate to describe such a fever as a mania to change everything in an otherwise successfully functioning political economy. The push is by a very determined few demanding to change everyone else's life. It seems that some individuals have anxieties that can only be relieved by forcing someone they don't know to do something they would not do voluntarily. Lately, the fever includes highly promoted fears. This time about imagined threats of adverse weather and yet another global influenza. And fear has long been used as a ploy by the politically ambitious.

In real time, it is difficult to determine when such a fever would reach a climax. And end. Of course, as we have seen "the few" seem never to find relief, but "the many" can, through benign popular uprisings.

Traditionally, constitutions have been designed to prevent ambitious cliques from gaining control—without limitation. The other part of the dislocating equation has been the powers of the bureaucracy. Obtained by promoting contrived fears that only "smart" government can fix.

In so many words, the governing classes have become dangerously ungovernable.

The point to be made is that the most practical way to analyze today's political fever-rage is to understand that previous examples have been methodical.

Inspiring slogans have been used.

In Ancient Rome, the "Genius of the Emperor" was the tout behind that inordinate bureaucratic intrusion upon ordinary life. Taxation became confiscatory and the state imposed the "usual" with chronic currency depreciation. An always irresistible example of abusing ordinary citizens. And the irony is that you pay the bullies as they tell you what to do.

Rome became both a welfare and military dictatorship. The City of almost a million had about half on welfare. Which burden impaired the economy and the troubles have been described as the century of "Military Anarchy". Reform began early in the Fourth Century.

And the record has been that on each authoritarian experiment, the governing classes granted themselves the privilege of state murder. The ultimate in state services.

Each experiment has been driven by ambition and on the next example the bureaucracy corrupted the Catholic Church into a venal and murderous police state.

Eventually it became too much prompting benign popular uprisings, which added up to a great reformation. Historians have called it the Protestant Reformation, that in dealing mainly with religion overlooked that ordinary folk were motivated to reform all bureaucratic intrusion.

That great authoritarian experiment began in the early 1500s, which by the early 1600s had become intolerable. One government concept was the “Divine right of kings”, which seems to inspire academics and Democrats these days.

Reform is best followed in England when Archbishop Laud presided over the notorious Star Chamber. Those heretical to that form of political correctness had their faces branded.

It took a costly Civil War (1642-1651) and the fabulous “Glorious Revolution” of 1688 to finally reform absolutist government.

The result was liberalism that defended individual freedom and limited government, which ideals prevailed until the early 1900s. And one of the semantic corruptions is that now “liberal” means the opposite. And Latter-Day Liberals will use any excuse to reduce freedom in promoting unlimited government. Ironically, while considering the word still has the cachet of superiority.

In 1900, even if one was familiar with the two earlier examples, it would have been impossible to anticipate another political horror show.

However, the two big ones had much in common. It took about 125 years of war and domestic disruption to eventually collapse the economy. Which hard times prompted benign uprisings.

America is in a recession with high unemployment. Which is refuting the notion that bureaucrats spending trillions of dollars of taxpayers’ money can prevent “bad things” from happening. Inspiring another commonsense uprising.

The last successful one brought down the Berlin Wall and many Communist governments. And the subject was reviewed in “American Spring”, published on July 2, 2016. This concluded that the popular uprising would be successful in that election.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/jaht5si3rbc9upb/160702%20American%20Spring.pdf?dl=0>

And currently, the forefront issue is correcting the blatant rigging of the 2020 election. As the polls closed Trump had a strong majority. Yes, the outrage to the sanctity of the vote needs correcting, but it is part of something more profound.

It is the ancient struggle between authoritarian government and those who prefer freedom. What’s more, this is being accompanied by a rage to end “government by the people”. And replace it with one-world-government, promoted by Bolsheviks in nice suits or white lab coats.

Proponents of tyranny are, indeed, denizens of the swamp and are in a fever of hyperactivity. Can you imagine sending those with COVID to old folk’s homes? Or attempting to set the temperature of the nearest planet?

And the big issue is not just Democrats and Republicans against Trump, the struggle is between disastrous mob rule and a successful Constitutional Republic.

Quite simply, control freaks at full fury, from which two previous examples burned out.

Authoritarianism has been the message for more than a hundred years and history suggests it is overextending. Perhaps the former East Germany provides the mechanism. Imposing authority is a

24/7 job, but in late 1989, functionaries lost the will to hammer society. At the same time the hitherto complacent public threw off submission.

No tanks, machine guns nor bloodshed, allowing reform.

American swamp critters are in a raging fever and in becoming exhausted will fail. Ordinary folk in wishing for an ordinary life are only just waking up.

The history of popular uprisings shutting down authoritarian furies combined with America's Constitution suggests the rule of law will again overwhelm the ambition of arbitrary power.

