

II. The British royals plot to balkanize the United States

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Fewer than two weeks after the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City, the *Washington Post* published a commentary linking the incident to the eventual disintegration of the United States. Written prior to the bombing by William Lind, currently affiliated with the Conservative Revolution-linked Free Congress Foundation in Washington and formerly a close associate of Newt Gingrich in the congressional Military Reform Caucus, the piece foretold of the “inevitable” dissolution of the United States, complete with a second, and far more bloody, Civil War, caused by a process of polarization triggered by the growing powers of the federal government and its liberal policies.

An editors’ note preceding the article, which was run under the headline “Understanding Oklahoma,” claimed that it reflected the extreme anti-government views held by members of the militia movement and other “military groups scattered around the country, some of whom advocate armed resistance to the federal government and all it represents.”

The decision by the *Post*’s editors to run an article predicting the dissolution of the United States, as an analysis of the political implications of the Oklahoma bombing, provides further evidence that the incident wasn’t the random handiwork of some homegrown survivalist lunatics, but, rather, was the opening salvo in a war to dismember the United States, directed from the highest levels of the British oligarchy.

While Lind described his article as a “futuristic fantasy,” the brutal fact is that the continued existence of the United States as a nation-state today stands in grave danger. Under the guiding hand of the British oligarchy, which has never abandoned its desire to undo the American Revolution and bring its former colonies back under its boot, various anarchic forces have been unleashed to shatter the central institutions of U.S. government and society. Unless the British are exposed and forced to back down, Oklahoma City will be just the beginning of the breakdown of the “last, best hope of mankind.”

Prince Philip orders breakup of the U.S.

The British goal of balkanizing the United States into a morass of small, economically backward, and politically impotent states, continuously embroiled in squabbles with each other, was publicly expressed by the British monarchy’s

Royal Consort Prince Philip during a visit to Washington, D.C. in May 1990, where he attended an international conference on religion and ecology cosponsored by the North American Congress on Religion and Ecology (NACRE) and the World Wildlife Fund. The WWF is a branch of the World Wide Fund for Nature, the leading international oligarchical environmentalist organization which, at the time, was headed by Prince Philip. Its global war on population and industrial growth, and national sovereignty, was documented in an Oct. 28, 1994 *EIR Special Report*, “The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor.”

At a press conference at the National Press Club on May 18, 1990, Prince Philip issued a virtual declaration of war against the United States as a sovereign nation-state.

The United States should be divided up into “bioregions,” the prince asserted, and ecologically-oriented religious groups should lead the way. “The idea,” he explained, “is that religious communities in a given bio-region, such as the Mississippi River system, might combine together to plan programs of environmental action based upon a common ecological situation.”

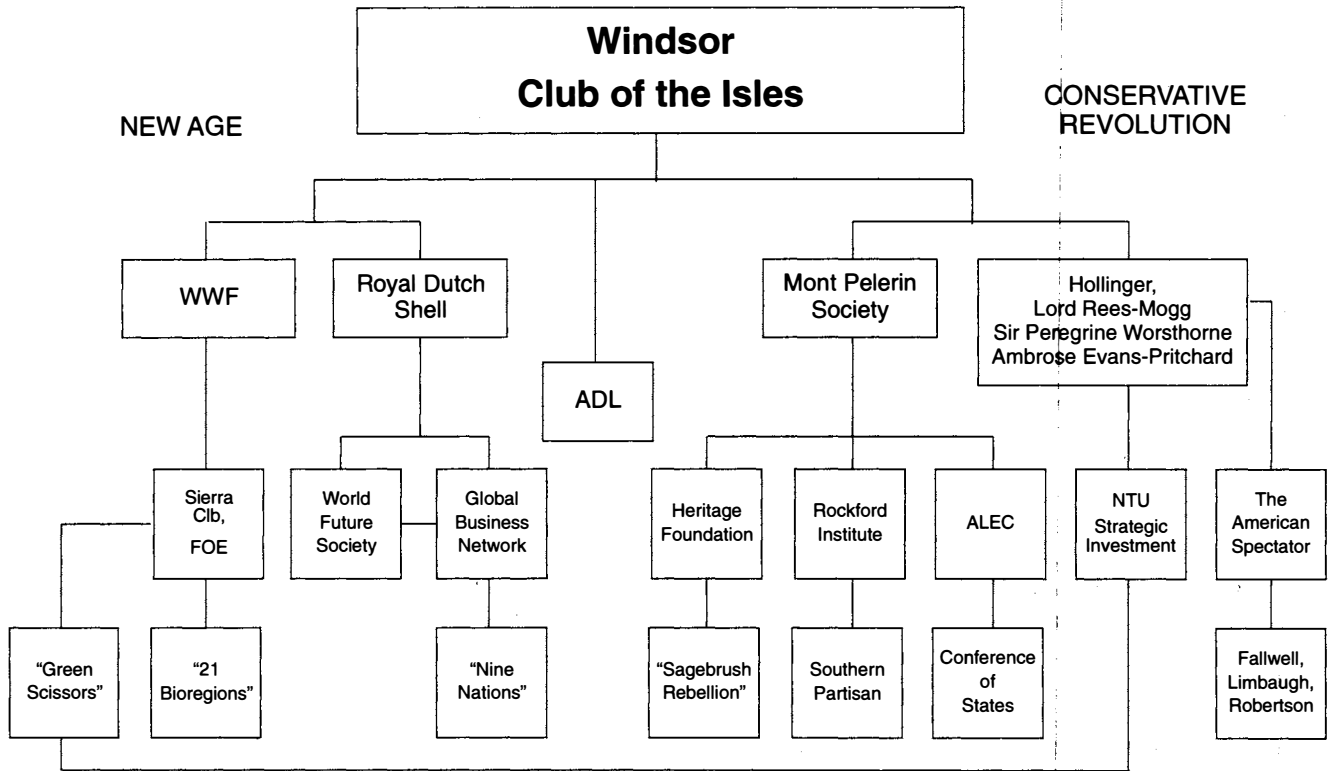
The Duke of Edinburgh then assaulted the Judeo-Christian underpinnings of the United States and other western countries. Praising the concept of “local” religions, Philip blasted “what might be termed the ‘revealed’ religions” for having attempted “to draw people away from what they have seen as the pagan worship of natural phenomena. It is now apparent,” he went on, “that the ecological pragmatism of the so-called pagan religions, such as that of the American Indians, the Polynesians and the Australian Aborigines, was a great deal more realistic in terms of conservation ethics than the more intellectual monotheistic philosophies of the revealed religions.”

Philip followed up this diatribe the next day, with a vituperative attack on what the oligarchy despises most about the United States: its foundational commitment to economic growth, predicated on advances in science and technology and the development of the creative powers of its citizens. Addressing an audience at the Washington Cathedral, which had played host to the religion and ecology conference, Philip said:

“Over hundreds of thousands of years, human societies had to learn to live within the limits of the natural resources

FIGURE 1

Windsors' Fifth Column in America



at their disposal. What we call 'primitive' societies are living under those restraints to the present day; until, that is, the children of the growth societies move in to exploit their resources for immediate gain and to promise them the fruits of their growth philosophy. . . .

"It is as if we were in the grip of an adolescent culture [which] seems to have rejected all the hard-learned lessons of previous generations. Faith, mythology, symbolism, taboos and simple first-hand experience are treated as old-fashioned and irrelevant. Instant gratification of the material and physical desires is the justification for economic growth and yet more growth.

"The trouble is that the industrial and then the scientific revolutions have not only changed the material environment, they have also changed human perceptions. Knowledge and power and the staggering success of applied science and technology appear to have influenced western culture to believe that humanity has complete control of the planet.

"Economic development and growth are the gods today and the cornucopia of benefits has blinded people to the rules that have governed life on earth since the very beginning. . . .

"So long as people perceive constantly rising material standards of living and increasing population as the criteria of successful existence, so long as they ignore the inevitable consequences of their self-indulgence, science and technolo-

gy will be exploited to pander to this selfish philosophy."

The center cannot hold

In the five years since Philip's remarks, operations designed to tear the United States apart have proliferated wildly.

While a number of key U.S. environmental organizations, such as the Sierra Club, have indeed responded to Philip's admonition by putting the creation of bioregions at the top of their organizing agenda, many other, seemingly disparate, options for bringing about the dissolution of the United States have been put into high gear by forces operating under British control.

Not the least of these is the Conservative Revolution of Newt Gingrich, et al., who are campaigning to place such severe limitations on the powers of the federal government that it would, practically speaking, cease to exist. Some elements of the Conservative Revolution, such as Llewelyn Rockwell of the Ludwig von Mises Institute in Auburn, Alabama, have gone so far as to call for outright secession, explicitly using the British-backed Confederacy as a model.

Meanwhile, proponents of political "chaos theory," such as the University of Toronto's Thomas Homer-Dixon, confidently predict that nation-states, including the United States, will soon begin to disintegrate under the pressure of

ethnic and religious rivalries, excessive immigration, and alleged overpopulation and resource depletion, while other political and economic theorists plug the notion of a borderless world in which economic regions, transcending existing political borders, will supersede the nation-state.

Although these scenarios differ in their particulars, and may seem, on the surface, to be antithetical, they have two crucial elements in common: They all seek the dissolution of the United States, and they all have a common parentage, the British monarchy, which has carefully tailored various balkanization stratagems to appeal to different segments of the U.S. population. Thus, transnational bioregions are sold to the radical ecology gaggle, and states' rights to self-styled populists and conservatives—with both converging on Britain's goal of dismantling the United States.

It would be a dangerous mistake to view these scenarios as purely hypothetical. In addition to the Oklahoma City bombing, one need only look at the growth of various secessionist movements within the country over the past few years to realize that the British oligarchy is deadly serious about balkanizing the United States.

For example, movements advocating outright secession from the Union exist in Hawaii and Alaska, while in Sacramento, a proposed ballot referendum that would have divided California into three separate states was approved by a State Assembly committee in 1993, although it subsequently failed in the State Senate. Its chief sponsor, former Assemblyman Stan Statham, has set up a "Three Californias" foundation to pursue the idea further. In New York, a proposal to separate the state into two independent entities is gathering force, while in the Midwest, 19 counties in western Kansas are fighting to withdraw from the state in a battle over school taxes.

The British have devised a number of options for balkanizing the United States, some of which are reviewed below:

Out of one, many: the Washington Post's 'Nine Nations'

In 1981, *Washington Post* reporter Joel Garreau published a widely publicized book which treated the United States as already in the throes of disintegration. Garreau has since gone on to become the chief spokesman for the Royal Dutch Shell-sponsored Global Business Network, a San Francisco-based Fortune 500 environmental organization.

Entitled *The Nine Nations of North America*, Garreau's work claimed that the United States not only did not, but *could not*, function as a unified nation-state. It was far too diverse, economically, ideologically, ethnically, etc., to do so.

Garreau argued that the United States, Canada, and Mexico actually consisted of nine different nations (see **Figure 2**), among them, Ecotopia, including northern California, Oregon, and Washington, along with far western Canada and

Alaska; MexAmerica, encompassing the rest of California, parts of Arizona and Texas, and a large chunk of Mexico; the Empty Quarter, stretching across west-central Canada, down through the western states (which is where the militia movement has recently taken root); Dixie; New England, etc.

The precise details of the map of the new "nine nations" are of less significance than Garreau's principal theme, which was that the United States was a political fiction which was becoming increasingly impossible to sustain. Not only was the country undergoing an inevitable process of political fragmentation, according to Garreau's script, but the resulting "nine nations" were doomed to a future history of constant infighting.

"Forget the pious wisdom you've been handed about North America," Garreau urged at the outset of the book. "Forget about the borders dividing the United States, Canada, and Mexico, those pale barriers so thoroughly porous to money, immigrants, and ideas. . . . Consider, instead, the way North America really works. It is Nine Nations. Each has its capital and its distinctive web of power and influence. A few are allies, but many are adversaries. . . . These nations look different, feel different, and sound different from each other, and few of their boundaries match the political lines drawn on current maps."

The body of Garreau's book consisted of profiles of each of the nine nations (e.g., New England is impoverished but civilized), with the aim of demonstrating that sectional differences among them were so great, that they could never function effectively as one country. "Each of these Nine Nations has a different future," wrote Garreau. For example, "The two Pacific nations that divide California . . . are openly antagonistic. They're as antithetical as sunshine and rain. . . . San Francisco and Los Angeles are not just two cities. They represent two value structures. Indeed, they are capitals of two different nations—Los Angeles the capital of MexAmerica, and San Francisco that of Ecotopia. So viewed, Sacramento becomes less the capital of anything terribly important than it is merely a border town between hostile forces."

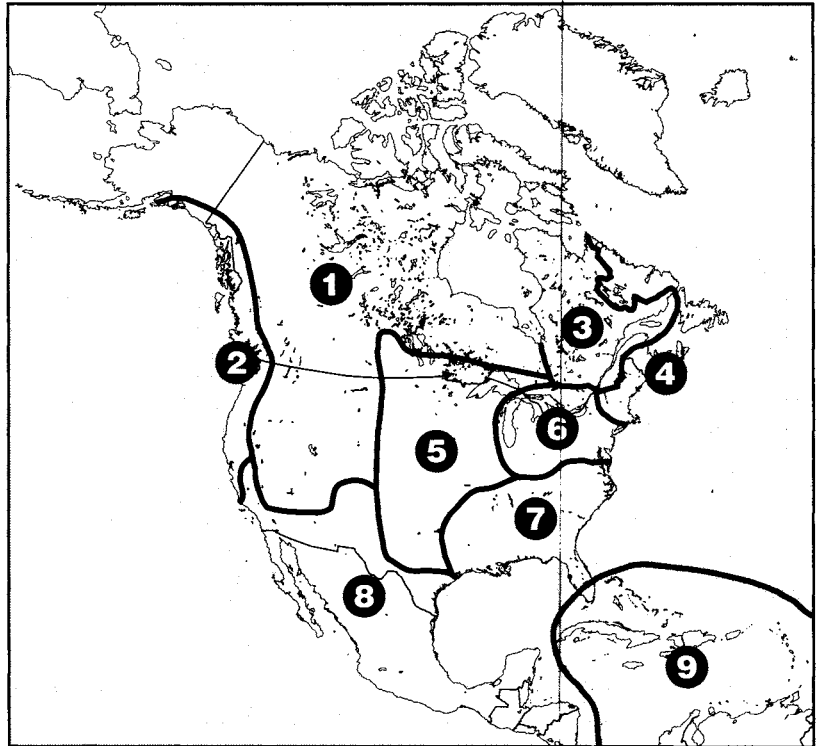
"The more self-assured each of these Nine Nations becomes," Garreau asserted, "the less willing it is to be dictated to by outsiders who show no interest in sharing—or even understanding—local values. *This hinders a search for continentwide answers to political questions.* As resources and opportunities are dispersed, each nation, at least theoretically, becomes increasingly capable of solving its own problems at its own level. . . . Increased sophistication may lead to the decline of marginal continental differences. (The classic southern drawl is on the wane, for example.) But it emphasizes the real, enduring, and basic economic and social differences of each region, manifested in attitudes toward everything from nuclear power to unions to abortion" (emphasis added).

Given that "common sense" would dictate that the *Wash-*

FIGURE 2

'Nine nations' of North America

- 1 Empty Quarter
- 2 Ecotopia
- 3 Quebec
- 4 New England
- 5 Bread Basket
- 6 Foundries
- 7 Dixie
- 8 Mexamerica
- 9 The Islands



ington Post (Garreau's employer, and the editor of which, Ben Bradlee, backed Garreau's project to the hilt) has little in common with the Gingrich gaggle, it is particularly enlightening to see that what Garreau had to say about the federal government almost 15 years ago, differs little from the violent bias of today's Conservative Revolutionists. In the Preface to *Nine Nations*, Garreau cited an unidentified University of Texas professor, who believed that North America should "fly apart."

"I'll pass on what he likes about the Nine Nations," Garreau wrote. "He thinks it shows that if Washington, D.C. were to slide into the Potomac tomorrow under the weight of its many burdens and crises, the result would be okay. The future would not be chaos; it would be a shift. North America would not suddenly look around to discover a strange and alien world. It would see a collection of healthy, powerful constituent parts that we've known all our lives—like Dixie. He sees Nine Nations as a resilient response of a tough people reaffirming their self-reliance. It's not that social contracts are dissolving; it's just that the new ones are being born.

"What he's saying, essentially, is that our values are separable from our regimes. We can preserve what is important to us, no matter what violence is done to the federal system, and the sooner we recognize that, the more confident of our future we'll be."

If that sounds familiar, it should; it could have been written by Phil Gramm, Newt Gingrich, or any one of their lunatic allies.

Breaking up the 'monster state'

Garreau's *Nine Nations* was deemed to be out of the mainstream of political thought when it first appeared. But within little more than a decade, books purveying the theme that the United States is breaking up, had begun to flood the bookstores.

One of the most important of these broadsides against the continued existence of the United States came from the pen of George Kennan, the former State Department Soviet hand who had long inhabited the higher reaches of the Anglophile faction of the U.S. policymaking establishment.

Kennan's memoirs, *Around the Cragged Hill*, published shortly after Bill Clinton's election as President, heaped venom on nearly every aspect of the United States, from its "addiction" to automobiles, to the decline of the "servant class." But what Kennan hated most about his country was its size.

"We are," he wrote, "if territory and population be looked at together, one of the great countries of the world—a monster country, one might say, along with such others as China, India, the recent Soviet Union, and Brazil. And there is a real question as to whether 'bigness' in a body politic is not an evil in itself, quite aside from the policies pursued in its name. . . . Excessive size in a country results unavoidably in a diminished sensitivity of its laws and regulations to the particular needs, traditional, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and the like, of individual localities and communities. The tendency, in great countries, is to take recourse to sweeping



Prince Philip at the National Press Club in Washington on May 18, 1990 preached that the United States should be carved up into "bioregions" where "religious communities . . . might combine together to plan programs of environmental action."

solutions, applying across the board to all elements of the population. . . . Particularly is this true in the United States" (emphasis added).

Kennan went on: "There is a further quality of greatness of size in a country that deserves mention here. One might define it as the hubris of inordinate size. It is a certain lack of modesty in the national self-image of the great state—a feeling that the nation's role in the world must be equivalent to its physical size, with the consequent relative tendency to overweening pretensions and ambitions."

Quoting, approvingly, his former boss, Washington diplomat Bill Bullitt's comment that mankind is a "skin disease of the Earth," Kennan asserted that the United States is not only too big and too powerful, it has too many people, as well. "There is an optimal balance, dependent on the manner of man's life, between the density of human population and the tolerances of nature. This balance, in the case of the United States, would seem to me to have been surpassed when the American population reached, at a very maximum, 200 million people, and perhaps a good deal less."

Kennan's "solution" to the problem posed by the "monster" United States was to shatter it into 12 constituent republics, onto which would devolve most of the functions and powers currently held by the federal government.

"It is under the influence of these views about the disadvantages of 'bigness' that I have often diverted myself, and puzzled my friends, by wondering how it would be if our country, while retaining certain of the rudiments of a federal government, were to be decentralized into something like a

dozen constituent republics, absorbing not only the powers of the existing states but a considerable part of those of the present federal establishment," Kennan wrote. "I could conceive of something like nine of these republics—let us say, New England; the Middle Atlantic states; the Middle West; the Northwest (from Wisconsin to the Northwest, and down the Pacific coast to central California); the Southwest (including southern California and Hawaii); Texas (by itself); the Old South; Florida (perhaps including Puerto Rico); and Alaska; plus three great self-governing urban regions, those of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles—a total of twelve constituent entities. To these entities I would accord a larger part of the present federal powers that one might suspect—large enough, in fact, to make most people gasp."

Kennan admitted that such an arrangement would indeed result in "many new complexities and not a few inefficiencies." But, in a truly bizarre note, he claimed that this would be all to the good. "[A] case might be made, I think, for the thesis that *nothing is more greatly to be feared, in the realm of governmental theory, than the effort to create governmental systems that are logical, uncomplicated, efficient, and vast in scope. That is not the way people themselves are constructed; and a governmental system that strived too hard for these apparent advantages would be bound to do violence to people's deepest needs*" (emphasis added).

Kennan also acknowledged that his proposal was designed to accelerate the centrifugal tendencies already at work. "If sectional differences have indeed been weakened by these forces [of modernism]," he wrote, "they might be reinvigorated, stimulated, and encouraged by the sort of decentralization I have suggested."

Echoing Prince Philip's May 1990 attack on economic growth, Kennan demanded an end to economic development in the United States, urging that it become a "static society."

"I react skeptically . . . to the ideal of economic growth that preoccupies so intensively almost all thoughts on economic problems in the United States. . . . Why growth? The assumption that without constant growth a national economy could not be what it was supposed to be—could not, that is, serve the purposes of society that it was meant to serve—seems to me to be without substantiation. . . . Would there not be something diseased, something cancerous, something open-ended and unstable, about an economy that had to be constantly growing to be seen as adequate to national needs?"

"Of course, to the extent that population grows, the economy has to grow with it, since there will obviously be more mouths to feed, more bodies to clothe, more shelters to be provided. But I can think of no place in the Western world or in other regions where population *ought* to be growing. If the preservation of this planet as a suitable habitat for civilization is the overriding imperative of our time, and if population growth is itself the greatest threat we face to the intactness of that habitat, then why should we wish to see further growth of this nature?"

“And what, after all, is wrong with a physically static society?”

To govern what was left of federal institutions, Kennan proposed setting up an unelected Council of State. “The federal government requires . . . the presence at its side of a permanent, non-political advisory body—one that permits the tapping of the greatest sources of wisdom and experience that the private citizenry of the country can provide. It also seems evident that the meeting of this need would require an institutional innovation of a wholly unusual nature, quite devoid of precedent in the national experience.”

Kennan explained that the Council of State would be a “permanent body” whose members would be “persons of high distinction.” Its “task would be confined to telling the country, including the politicians what ought to be done in the long-term interests of American society.”

Kennan’s book was a big hit in Britain, where it was praised to the skies by the London *Financial Times*, among other media outlets.

Global government and the region state: an end to nations

Variants on Kennan’s theme abound: Just one example is Yale professor (and British subject) Paul Kennedy’s latest opus. Published in 1993, *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century* declared that nation-states are rapidly becoming “anachronistic.” Global changes, such as the growth of international finance, multinational corporations, international terrorism, and narcotics networks, et al., “call into question the usefulness of the nation-state itself. The key autonomous actor in political and international affairs for the past few centuries appears not just to be losing its control and integrity, but to be the *wrong sort* of unit to handle the newer circumstances. For some problems, it is too large to operate effectively; for others, it is too small. In consequence, there are pressures for a ‘relocation of authority’ both upward and downward, creating structures that might respond better to today’s and tomorrow’s forces for change” (emphasis in original).

Kennedy predicted that such supranational organizations as the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, along with emerging regional institutions, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, would increasingly become the repositories of this “upward” “relocation of authority,” while the “downward” trend would be represented by such phenomena as individual American states, “often frustrated by the lack of interest shown by the federal government,” opening their own trade missions in foreign countries.

This development, Kennedy acknowledged, “carries with it the risk of national disintegration.”

The Spring 1993 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the journal of the Anglophile New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), carried two articles that expanded on this particular aspect of *Preparing*.

“California’s Foreign Policy,” authored by James Goldsborough of the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, termed California the world’s “eighth-largest nation,” and asserted that the state is “so big, and its problems so immense, that it needs its own foreign policy.” The decline in federal largesse, especially the draconian reductions in defense spending, left California no choice but to act “like an independent nation,” especially in the area of foreign policy and international trade.

The accompanying article, “The Rise of the Region State,” by Kenichi Ohmae, chairman of the offices of McKinsey & Co. in Japan, carried the theme. Beginning with the declaration that “the nation state has become an unnatural, even dysfunctional unit for organizing human activity and managing economic endeavor in a borderless world,” the article insisted that “region states” are the wave of the future. According to Ohmae, these region states may develop within existing nations, such as northern Italy or Catalonia, or may transcend existing political borders, as with San Diego and Tijuana, or Hongkong and southern China.

Ohmae declared flat out that the United States, “in economic terms has never been a single nation.” Instead, he claimed, in an echo of Garreau’s *Nine Nations*, “it is a collection of region states: northern and southern California, the ‘power corridor’ along the East Coast between Boston and Washington, the Northeast, the Midwest, the Sun Belt, and so on.”

Ohmae maintained that national governments should give free rein to region states in the realm of economic affairs, including trade and investment, while retaining control only over “foreign policy, security and defense,” and monetary policies.

Foreign Affairs’ publication of the Ohmae and Goldsborough articles reflects an intense involvement by the CFR in promoting the notion that the nation-state is obsolete. In 1991, the CFR conducted a project on “A Changing World Order,” under the chairmanship of Elliot Richardson, and with the participation of Henry Kissinger, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), and current U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, which explored “alternatives” to the nation-state. Out of the project came a book by Gidon Gotlieb, *Nation Against State*, which contended that the nation-state as a political form is incapable of addressing such crises as in former Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland, etc.

The Gotlieb book was dedicated to the Arthur Ross Foundation of New York City, a family fund that has always done the British Crown’s bidding in America. Investment banker and philanthropist Arthur Ross is a longstanding business partner and close personal friend of Hollinger Corp.’s Conrad Black; Ross was the gatekeeper for Sir Jimmy Goldsmith’s move into the American corporate world; and, according to eyewitness accounts, Ross served for years as a key British intelligence figure in New York, receiving daily hand-written instructions from British economic warfare and propaganda

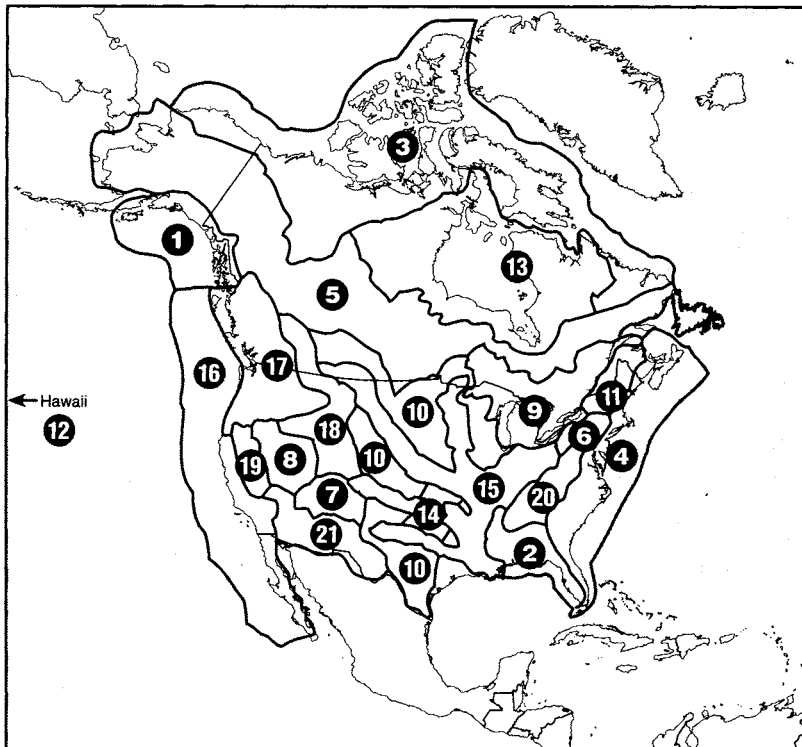


FIGURE 3

Prince Philip's 21 ecoregions

1. Alaska Rainforest
2. American Southeast
3. Arctic
4. Atlantic Coast
5. Boreal Forest
6. Central Appalachia
7. Colorado Plateau
8. Great Basin/High Desert
9. Great Lakes
10. Great North American Prairie
11. Great Northern Forest
12. Hawaii
13. Hudson Bay/James Bay Watershed
14. Interior Highlands
15. Mississippi Basin
16. Pacific Coast
17. Pacific Northwest
18. Rocky Mountains
19. Sierra Nevada
20. Southern Appalachian Highlands
21. Southwest Deserts

czar Lord Beaverbrook, that were delivered by British consular officers.

Bio-perversity: another bust-up scenario

Prince Philip's beloved bioregions have become a "hot" item among American eco-nuts since his 1990 declaration at the Washington NACRE conference. Just last year, the Sierra Club, one of the largest and most politically influential environmental organizations in the United States, launched a massive project designed to carve up Canada and the United States into 21 ecoregions (another name for bioregions).

The Sierra Club's Critical Ecoregions Program was described at length in the March/April 1994 issue of the organization's magazine, *Sierra*. An introduction, headlined "Beyond the Boundaries," stated bluntly that the concept of "ecoregions" is incompatible with the nation-state. "Environmental problems are best addressed in the context of broad geographic areas defined by natural features rather than by political boundaries and borders," it asserted. The 21 ecoregions defined by the club's program "won't correspond to the common divisions—towns, counties, states, provinces—comprehensible to bureaucrats and politicians."

The introduction further declared that the Sierra Club "has wholeheartedly embraced ecoregionalism as a context for our work during the coming decades, and has devoted significant energy to recasting the maps of the United States and Canada in this new light. . . . We are moving beyond political boundaries, back to our ecological roots."

The Sierra Club has established task forces for each of the 21 ecoregions (these include the Sierra Nevada, Alaska Rainforest, the Atlantic Coast, etc.; see Figure 3), which are busily working up various initiatives to concretely define each ecoregion. Each task force has adopted an action agenda, which generally includes implementing laws or regulations that would set aside for "conservation purposes" huge tracts of land or water in its respective ecoregion.

For example, the agenda for the Pacific Coast ecoregion, which extends from Baja California up through British Columbia, calls for establishing "new wilderness areas in places such as Northern California's King Range and new marine sanctuaries at Santa Monica Bay and in Washington's San Juan Islands," while also banning oil and gas leasing along the entire Pacific Coast.

The agenda for the Colorado Plateau area demands shifting the region's economy "away from resource exploitation [i.e., mining] to sustainable development;" enacting new legislation to "protect 5 million roadless acres in Utah" and pressing for "BLM [Bureau of Land Management] wilderness areas in Colorado and New Mexico;" as well as reforming the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services Program "to prevent the wholesale slaughter of livestock predators"—in other words, give free rein to coyotes and wolves to destroy cattle and sheep herds.

As these examples show, the real objective of the Sierra Club's Critical Ecoregions Program is to slam the brakes on economic development in huge chunks of the United

States—as per Prince Philip’s diatribe against growth—while at the same time furthering the British plot to balkanize the country.

The new Confederacy

Advocates of balkanizing the United States are not confined to the environmentalist fringe. An equally perfervid commitment to breaking up the nation can be found among the extreme anti-big-government crowd represented by Gingrich, Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), and their fellow Conservative Revolutionists. It should be pointed out here that, despite superficial appearances, the radical environmentalists have much in common with the radical right-wingers—witness Gingrich’s support for the Endangered Species Act, for example. Also, early this year, the National Taxpayers Union, an organization founded and directed by James Dale Davidson, business partner of Lord William Rees-Mogg, stunned many traditional conservatives by sponsoring a joint press conference with the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth to release a study, “Green Scissors,” which called for the shutdown of every dirigist, high-technology program still run by the feder-

al government. A few months later, the Heritage Foundation, the chief Washington, D.C. outpost for the Club of the Isles’ Mont Pelerin Society, released its own blueprint for the take-down of the federal government, which was nearly identical to a simultaneously released study by the International Resource Institute, a leading ecologist think-tank.

One of the clearest cases in point of the “green and brown alliance” to bust up the United States, is the Rockford Institute. Located in Illinois, Rockford has functioned as one of the major bases for the Mont Pelerin Society’s operations in the United States—as well as for the notion that the United States can no longer exist in its present form.

The February 1993 issue of *Chronicles*, a monthly magazine published under Rockford’s banner, trumpeted this conclusion via a feature article by its editor, Thomas Fleming. Fleming has subsequently earned high praise from Ambrose Evans-Pritchard of the *Sunday Telegraph*, who has emerged as one of the British oligarchy’s main propaganda mouthpieces deployed against President Clinton (see article, p. 8).

Entitled “A League of Our Own,” the article focused on the Lega Lombarda (Lombard League) and related political

Neo-Confederates urge violence, secessionism

On Dec. 10, 1994, speaking at the annual convention of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), Gun Owners of America President Larry Pratt delivered a blood-curdling call for a secessionist insurrection against the U.S. government.

Pratt, who is a close ally of the London *Sunday Telegraph*’s leading Clinton-hater, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, urged the gathering of mostly Republican state legislators to form private paramilitary groups, “without the permission of the central government.” Pratt made the preposterous claim that such militias could defeat the U.S. Army: “You have to remember that the biggest complaint that the British had was that the colonial militias had more modern weapons than they did, and that is why they lost engagements. . . . And if you look at recent history, regular forces have been defeated by militias, like in Afghanistan, and in Somalia.”

As early as 1985, Pratt’s group, then called the Gun Owners Foundation, had sponsored a symposium on “The Militia in 20th-Century America,” advocating the formation of private armed citizens groups.

Pratt’s strong words at the ALEC session were seconded by Mont Pelerin Society ideologue Walter Wil-

liams, an economics professor at George Mason University and the alter-ego of talk-radio host Rush Limbaugh (Williams is frequently the stand-in for Limbaugh on the radio). Williams told the ALEC audience: “We should first, peaceably petition the Congress, but if that does not work, we must be prepared to secede. . . . Whenever I say that, people argue, ‘but, the last effort ended in bloody failure.’ And I reply: ‘Well, that was the second attempt—who knows what will happen on the third try?’ ”

ALEC was the perfect forum for these anti-constitutional ideas; it has been the driving force behind the Conference of the States, a rump Constitutional Convention that would have the states usurp the power to override any action by the federal government. The group advocates “devolution” of the federal government (see article, p. 72).

ALEC was founded in 1973, simultaneous with the Heritage Foundation. It is the grassroots arm of the Conservative Revolution against the American System. Its principal source of funding is British-American tobacco, whisky, and gambling casino interests, and Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company. In recent years, ALEC has also been bankrolled by Corrections Corp. of America, the nation’s leading private prisons company. In fact, when Pratt delivered his call for armed insurrection against the U.S. Army, former Attorney General William Barr was seated next to him at the podium. Barr has been traveling around the South advocating the privatization of prisons.

—Leo F. Scanlon

movements in Italy, whose main goal was to dismember Italy into several independent regions.

Praising the League, Fleming called for the establishment of a similar political movement in the United States. "There are only two alternatives for this continental empire *that has never been a real nation*: either we find the means to decentralize decision-making and restore authority to the old institutions of family and town and country (and even state), or else we lapse into a multifaceted civil war of blacks against Hispanics against whites against blacks against Jews" (emphasis added).

"The revolution," Fleming continued, "cannot be made overnight, and the first step would be the creation of a movement devoted to the long-range goals of political devolution, privatization (ours is not a free enterprise system), protection of the national interest in matters of immigration, trade, and foreign policy, and the reassertion of our old cultural identities as a European . . . and Christian nation. . . ."

"If there is no movement or party willing to embrace a Leghist [Lombard League] program," Fleming concluded, "then one needs to be formed, and if that is impossible, my advice is to stockpile ammunition and invest in bullet-proof doors and shutters."

Fleming's advocacy of a political party dedicated to the dissolution of the Union was nothing new. Previously, he had been a founder of the *Southern Partisan*, a magazine openly committed to the values of the ante-bellum South and the Confederacy.

In an August 1992 memorial to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, Fleming declared: "The [Civil] War was lost, but not the cause for which the war was fought. So long as any American cherishes some spark of liberty and some attachment to his native soil, so long as Southerners remember who they are and what their people did, the principles of 1860 will be kept alive."

Fleming was quoted in the *Washington Times's Insight* magazine dated July 19, 1992, stating that what he likes best about the South is its resemblance to the Middle Ages. The Middle Ages were "gritty and dirty with people fighting for what they believed in on a day-to-day level. The thing I love about medieval politics was that it was people in the street rioting day-to-day."

In the same location, Fleming praised the Italian Mafia, claiming that it "represents a more civilized form of existence than America does."

Fleming is not content simply to write in favor of the disintegration of the United States. In March 1993, he hosted a Rockford-sponsored conference, "The New American Politics Meets the New Europe: A Search for Shared Values and Goals," in Chicago, underwritten by the Earhart Foundation, which brought together U.S. and European academics and activists committed to the devolution of federal authority. Among those attending were Alain de Benoist, leader of France's New Right; Donald Warren of Oakland University

in Michigan; Carlo Ruzza, professor of sociology at the University of Surrey in Great Britain; and Paul Piccone, editor of the New Left journal *Telos*.

Piccone's presence was of particular interest—and further underscores that no matter what their superficial political profile, the bioregionalists, New Left local control advocates, right-wing anti-big government layers, et al. are working toward the same British-dictated objective of balkanizing the United States.

Notorious for his ties to Italian terrorism in the 1960s and 1970s, Piccone published an article in the Winter 1991-92 issue of *Telos* which, like Fleming's *Chronicles* piece, lauded the Lombard League as the political model for the post-nation-state era.

"The rise and growth of a plethora of autonomist movements in search of concrete alternatives to the central state constitute one of the main new political realities at the dawn of the 21st Century," Piccone asserted. "Almost every nation-state today . . . is confronted with major internal crises of national unity. Even in the U.S., which still bears the scars of a bloody Civil War fought precisely on this issue, Alaska's governor has been talking openly about 'secession,' Northern California has called for a referendum concerning autonomy for the rest of the state, and the boroughs of Staten Island and Queens are threatening to break away from the rest of an increasingly unmanageable New York City—and there is even talk of creating transnational macro-regions such as Cascadia, including a significant chunk of the U.S. Northwest regions and Canada's British Columbia."

Directing his attention to the Lombard League per se, Piccone commented that its decision to broaden its appeal by becoming the Lega Nord (Northern League), rather than remaining a local Lombardy entity, showed that its "post-modern populist organizational strategy has succeeded in providing a concrete alternative to the ruling political class."

Furthermore, the League's successes pointed to the gradual destruction of the Europe of the nations, and its replacement by a Europe of the regions, which would be a "federation *across and beyond*—rather than *on the basis of*—national lines. . . . If and when it will be time to think seriously about this 'Europe of the regions,' " Piccone stated, "Italy's Northern League may well provide the model" (emphasis in original).

This "Europe of the regions" concept was the cornerstone of the post-World War II rebirth of the Conservative Revolution. Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, the wartime ally of Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, formed the Pan European Union to peddle this modern form of feudalism even before the guns of World War II fell silent; and Coudenhove-Kalergi's efforts were heartily endorsed by Mont Pelier Society founder Friedrich von Hayek.

The Rockford Institute is just one of many bastions of the Conservative Revolution which openly advocates "states' rights" or other "conservative" methods of dismembering the

United States. Llewellyn Rockwell, president of the Ludwig von Mises Institute and a member of the Rockford Institute's Main Street Committee, openly espouses the revival of the Confederacy. In the June 1992 issue of *The Free Market*, the von Mises Institute's newsletter, Rockwell penned a column entitled "Secede?" in which he made the case for secession.

"When a famous conservative told me ten years ago that 'the U.S. is too big,' and only 'breaking it up into 35 different countries' would preserve a free and decent society, I was shocked. Today, leaving aside the exact number of successor states, I wonder if he wasn't right."

Charging that the U.S. "central government gets more tyrannical and expensive by the day," Rockwell answered his rhetorical question, "Is it time to think about bidding it adieu?" in the affirmative: "As long as the states are held under the federal thumb," he argued, "they will never be able to experiment with free markets. . . . Is secession the only

hope for restoring freedom of all sorts? Perhaps, if we are not content indefinitely to be a 'tractable people.' "

The same issue of *The Free Market* contained a front-page article praising the Confederate Constitution.

The Hoover Institution—part of the same Stanford University complex linked to Garreau's Global Business Network—can also be counted among the secessionist or proto-secessionist conspirators. For example, one of its senior fellows, Angelo Codevilla, a former high-placed aide to several Republican senators in Washington, has been enthusiastically promoting Italy's Northern League, and, like Fleming, prescribing a similar "solution" for America's political ills. Codevilla penned a commentary in the Aug. 10, 1993 *Wall Street Journal* praising the League for being a "responsible and sophisticated" "anti-government group," which embodies "the average citizen's growing disgust with big government."

Thatcher operatives push breakup of the U.S.A.

The Council on Self-Determination and Federalism, a British-inspired group which advises Virginia's Gov. George Allen (R), is promoting the destruction of the federal government and the breakup of the Union, using concepts last advanced by the most radical slaveowner-secessionists at the outbreak of the American Civil War. Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is personally represented on the Council.

The Council was created in November 1994. Its format and much of its rhetoric were devised by the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), a pro-secessionist lobbying group financed to a large extent by the Bronfman's Seagrams company and other liquor companies, gambling interests, and the prison-privatization/convict-labor lobby.

William Barr is a key spokesman and policymaker of ALEC. Barr worked for George Bush at the Central Intelligence Agency, and President Bush later appointed Barr U.S. Attorney General.

Barr was head of Governor Allen's commission to abolish parole in Virginia; Barr proposed to make prison inmates virtual slaves under private corporate control. His schemes are now being implemented in Virginia and other southern states.

Barr's law partner at the Shaw, Pittman, Potts and Trowbridge law firm in Washington, D.C., Charles Cooper, is co-chairman of the Council on Self-Determination and Federalism. Barr's former law partner at the law firm

and former chief spokesman at the Department of Justice, Paul McNulty, is another member of the Council, while serving as counsel to the crime subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

David Bovenizer, a Virginia publicist for Patrick Buchanan and William F. Buckley, chairs the communication committee of the Council. In an interview, Bovenizer told *EIR* that in U.S. strategic thinking, Abraham Lincoln is "the problem." Bovenizer said the forced abolition of slavery was something that could not be done legally. He asserted that the United States is "impossible" as a nation; only the states are real societies, and that the outlook of the Council is no different from that of the secessionists of 1860.

Other members of the Council say they aim for states to have the power to nullify federal laws. This was a right claimed by radicals for the state of South Carolina, which almost led to civil war in 1832.

Following the 1994 inauguration of Margaret Thatcher as chancellor of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, the Council was kicked off at a nationwide Republican governors' conference in November at Williamsburg. That conference issued the "Williamsburg Resolves" statement for states' rights against the federal U.S. structure. Thatcher met privately with Governor Allen, and addressed a joint session of the Virginia legislature on anti-federal government themes, while lawmakers waved British flags.

Alexandra Warfield Davis, Thatcher's personal representative in the United States, was appointed to the Council at its founding. She coordinates Lady Thatcher's American activities from the Thatcher Foundation office in Washington, D.C.—Anton Chaitkin

In a subsequent interview with a journalist, Codevilla warned that the United States would dissolve as a nation as a result of populist anti-big-government sentiments, if action were not taken quickly to drastically reduce the size of the central government. "The development of such phenomena as the Lega implies the dissolution of the nation state, not just of centralized government," Codevilla asserted. "I would love to see Italy, Germany, the U.S. remain as countries. But unless there is an orderly process of strictly reducing the powers of government, the anti-statist revolt will lead to political disintegration.

"I see the same process of disintegration that's going on in Europe, happening in the U.S.," he continued. "We are very likely to see something like the Lega arise here—not necessarily the same exact form, but sharing the same essence—the rejection of government. People will soon start to realize that the Constitution no longer has any force, that the Supreme Court has become the tool of the state, rather than the defender of the Constitution. How things will turn out depends on [how] the anti-government sentiments of the population are shaped. I believe that the measures we should take include reducing the powers of the Supreme Court, radically cutting taxes, eliminating racial quotas, privatizing the schools via vouchers, introducing a flat tax, and taking the 10th Amendment seriously. All these would have the effect of drastically reducing the powers of the central government."

Codevilla also endorsed the proposed California referendum that would have divided the state in three: "As far as I'm concerned, the more states the merrier. The smaller the government, the closer it is to the people."

The 'Lebanonization' recipe

Another British-authored scenario for the dismemberment of the United States is the "Lebanonization" option, in which the country disintegrates under the pressures of exploding non-white, non-western immigration.

That is the theme of *Alien Nation*, a new book by former British subject Peter Brimelow. Brimelow's "Lebanonization" thesis is predicated on the view, not only racist but simply untrue, that the United States "melting pot" cannot, under any circumstances, absorb the wave of mostly Third World immigrants which has come into the United States as a result of the 1965 rewrite of American immigration laws, because, unlike previous waves of immigrants, they share nothing in common with the cultural, racial, and social traditions of their adopted country.

Hailed by the leaders of the Conservative Revolution, as well as by the the major anti-immigration organizations, such as the outright nativist Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), Brimelow's *Alien Nation* gleefully forecasts that the United States will fracture unless it tries to recapture its traditional British WASP cultural and demographic profile by terminating the hordes of Third World immigrants pouring over its borders, legally and illegally.

The United States is in the grip of an "ethnic revolution,"

Brimelow asserts, the consequences of which could be the "snuffing out of the American nation—like a candle in a gale." The explosion of Third World immigration and the growth of minority enclaves is driving white Americans from whole states and regions, and creating "communities as different from one another as any in the civilized world. They will verge on being separate nations."

Brimelow predicts that the very existence of these different communities will call into question the need for the U.S. government, by raising the "classic problem of federalism: Why should any one of them submit in a larger political unit to the majority when it shares nothing with that majority? Particularly if the community is being visibly taxed for others' benefit.

"All large political units will have difficulty containing these contradictions," he adds. "This will begin locally (State Island trying to leave New York City), proceed to the state level (the northern counties trying to leave California) . . . and eventually could appear nationally (the Pacific Northwest going off with an independent British Columbia and Alberta?)."

It is important to note here that, Brimelow's contentions notwithstanding, America has indeed functioned as a melting pot, and quite successfully for the most part. Therefore, for the "Lebanonization" scenario envisioned by *Alien Nation* to become "live," would require the deliberate stirring up of ethnic and racial tensions. That, of course, is something at which the British are past masters; and the massive publicity accorded Brimelow's book signals that the British are preparing to trigger Lebanon-style ethnic strife within the United States. In fact, *Alien Nation's* racial fear-mongering is itself designed to help ignite the ethnic and cultural polarization the book predicts.

That is reinforced by Brimelow's pedigree: In addition to the fact that he was a British, then Canadian, subject before emigrating to the United States, Brimelow actively participates in the international networks behind both the Conservative Revolution, as well as the British-directed attacks on President Clinton.

A rabid free trader who favors across-the-board privatization and virtual elimination of government involvement in the economic and social life of its citizens, Brimelow is part of the Mont Pelerin Society apparatus in North America, enjoying strong backing from the Vancouver-based Fraser Institute, an offshoot of the Mont Pelerin's Atlas Foundation.

Conrad Black: Brimelow's primary backer

Brimelow's primary backer, however, is the leading publicist for the international oligarchy's Club of the Isles: Conrad Black, chief of the Hollinger Corp. *EIR* has documented that Black is one of the masterminds of the vicious slander campaign against President Clinton which the British have mounted to destroy his administration.

Not only is Black cited in all of Brimelow's books and articles as an avid supporter. Black has been identified as a

leading financial angel for the English-only movement, which was founded in the United States and Canada to fuel religious, ethnic, and racial tensions. Through the Canada-based Northern Foundation, which lists Brimelow as its honorary chairman, the British-born "economist" maintains close working ties to a North America-wide string of anti-immigrant racist groups. *Alien Nation* follows up on a theme Brimelow developed in his 1986 book, *The Patriot Game*, which called for the integration of Canada and the United States under an "English only" loose confederation.

At the same time that he serves as the scion of a string of rabidly racist and secessionist causes, Conrad Black also enjoys the status of charter membership in Prince Philip's 1001 Nature Trust, the funding and policy-shaping arm of the WWF. If anyone personifies the convergence of the ecological-New Age with the Conservative Revolution, it is Conrad Black.

Black's frontman Brimelow, who is referred to as "the redneck in the nice suit," is a fully integrated figure in the British financial establishment. A transplant to Canada who now lives in New York City, Brimelow graduated from the University of Sussex (an offshoot of the London Tavistock Institute) and received an MBA from Stanford University; he worked for a prominent Canadian securities brokerage house and has been an editor at the *Financial Post* (a joint venture of Hollinger and the *Financial Times*), *Macleans* magazine, *Barrons*, *Fortune*, and *Forbes*, where he is currently a senior editor under Mont Pelerin affiliated Malcolm Forbes, Jr.

Not surprisingly, Brimelow's U.S. networks include the Hoover Institution as well as the Rockford Institute; Brimelow has attended several of the latter's functions, and wrote an article for the June 1993 "Bosnia, U.S.A." cover story of Rockford's *Chronicles* which previewed *Alien Nation*. Another contributor to the cover story was Garrett Hardin, the infamous "lifeboat ethics" advocate and a board member of FAIR. His article called on Americans to become "rational" about immigration by disowning the "appalling advice of Emma Lazarus" in her poem ("Give us your tired, your poor, your huddled masses . . .") inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty.

Brimelow has ties to various nativist, anti-immigrant groups, both in Canada and the United States, among them, "U.S. English." One of that organization's leading officials, Dr. John Tanton, was embroiled in controversy in 1989 when a memo he wrote in 1986, predicting that apartheid would become inevitable in California by 2030 if non-white immigration continued, was leaked to the press. A past president of Zero Population Growth, Tanton was one of the founders of FAIR (with which Brimelow is also affiliated). In the 1980s, FAIR received \$370,000 from the pro-eugenics Pioneer Fund, which has financed research purporting to prove a positive link between race and criminality, and race and intelligence (i.e., blacks are crooks and stupid to boot).

Since the publication of *Alien Nation*, Brimelow has won praise from the *Sunday Telegraph's* chief Clinton-basher,

'Resist, revolt, and rebuild'

Llewellyn Rockwell, president of the Von Mises Institute in Auburn, Alabama, is one of the leading Mont Pelerin Society ideologues and operatives in the United States today. Ludwig von Mises, a founder of the Austrian School of Economics in the early twentieth century, was a mentor and lifelong collaborator of Mont Pelerin founder Friedrich von Hayek.

In the May 1995 issue of the *Rothbard-Rockwell Report*, published well after the Oklahoma City bombing, Rockwell wrote a signed article entitled "Resist, Revolt, and Rebuild." It began with the following Jacobin-like, provocative call to arms: "The essence of government is coercion. It is also, as Washington, D.C. has shown us, arbitrary and capricious confiscation of property without due process, the shooting of innocent political dissidents, and the mass burning of civilians.

"If we want to regain our liberty, we have to do much more than limit the government we have. We must alter it fundamentally, with severe institutional, demographic, and geographic limits on its ability to coerce."

Rockwell continued: "Gingrich and Clinton are co-managers of the world's biggest government running the world's most elaborate central plan, and we need to think about real change to reduce it to rubble."

Rockwell echoed Karl Marx in positing a kind of post-industrial, class warfare: "There is always a conflict of interest between the rulers and ruled, because the rulers are not productive. They live off the productivity of others. Whether through taxes, inflation, borrowing, or the spoils of war, the rulers are moochers. The state and groups connected to it live at others' expense, while those unconnected to the state are productive but see the fruits of their labors confiscated. That's why the growth of the state creates a conflict of interest in society, which only grows worse once it begins."

Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, and, more recently, from GOP Presidential candidate Pat Buchanan, another admirer of the Confederacy.

Pure chaos

Closely linked to Brimelow's Lebanonization prescription, is the increasingly influential "chaos" school of political science, whose leading practitioner, Thomas F. Homer-Dix-

on, operates out of the University of Toronto.

The chaos theory garnered wide currency when the *Atlantic Monthly* devoted its February 1994 cover story to it under the title, "The Coming Anarchy." Written by Robert Kaplan, the story detailed a world falling inexorably into chaos: "Nations break up under the tidal flow of refugees from environmental and social disaster. As borders crumble, another type of boundary is erected—a wall of disease. Wars are fought over scarce resources, especially water, and war itself becomes continuous with crime, as armed bands of stateless marauders clash with the private security forces of the elites."

Although devoted primarily to the devolving situation in the Third World, the article warned that the United States would also be adversely affected by these trends. Garreau's *The Nine Nations of North America* "is more relevant now than when it was published, in 1981," Kaplan commented in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"Indeed, it is not clear that the United States will survive the next century in exactly its present form," he wrote. "Because America is a multi-ethnic society, the nation-state has always been more fragile here than it is in more homogeneous societies like Germany and Japan. . . . 'Patriotism' will become increasingly regional as people in Alberta and Montana discover that they have far more in common with each other than they do with Ottawa or Washington, and Spanish-speakers in the Southwest discover a greater commonality with Mexico City."

Under the rubric of "Environmental Scarcities, State Capacity and Civil Violence," the "chaos theory" has become the focus of an ambitious project run jointly by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Peace and Conflict Studies Program at the University of Toronto. The project, directed by Homer-Dixon, has received financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts.

It would be wrong to presume that the United States is—as the Brimelows, Garreaus, and Prince Philips of the world propagandize—on the verge of bustup, chaos, and devolution. However, their written words serve as a testimonial to their commitment to hasten the day when the British Crown's 220-year dream of recolonize the United States becomes a reality.

In the short-term, this drive to throw the United States into racial, ethnic, religious, and regional chaos is very real. The Oklahoma City bombing can only be understood in the context of these secessionist rumblings from the Club of the Isles and the House of Windsor. So long as the British stir up such propaganda with the aim of instigating violent gang warfare against the federal government and the U.S. Constitution—whether it be in the form of radical ecologists or would-be Conservative Revolutionists-in-patriots'—clothing—the security of the United States will be jeopardized, the danger of new incidents of international terrorism on U.S. soil will continue, and the threat level against President Clinton will remain grave.

The Wise Use Movement

How populists are turned into traitors

by Anton Chaitkin

Operatives of British intelligence and international banking are meddling dangerously in the United States through the so-called Wise Use movement. They are promoting a confrontation pitting ranchers and others, especially in Nye County, Nevada, in a legal battle and potential manipulated violence against the U.S. government. These same British overlords who *run the environmentalists* are playing upon real grievances of citizens of the western United States long victimized by environmentalist antigrowth tyranny.

The "wise use" concept stems from the deceptive initiatives of the Anglophile U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt and his chief forester, Gifford Pinchot, to bring programs designed by the British Empire in India, into the United States disguised as a "conservative" alternative to environmentalist paganism.

Roosevelt and Pinchot claimed to sponsor the "wise use," or conservation, of resources rather than their total lockup, as the radicals wanted. Roosevelt then shut down settlement, froze western land, overturned Abraham Lincoln's program of government-subsidized railroad building, and ended Lincoln's government grants for homes, farms, colleges, factories, and mines.

Working in close cooperation with Britain's King Edward VII, Roosevelt used his newly formed Federal Bureau of Investigation to arrest prodevelopment westerners, including congressmen.

The Rangelands storm

Ron Arnold, who heads the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise in Washington state, has now revived the Roosevelt-Pinchot "wise use" theme. It has the effect of steering Americans away from the fight for a policy of technological progress and into the trap of fighting against the authority of the U.S. government.

A book published in 1989 by Arnold's Free Enterprise Press, *Storm Over Rangelands: Private Rights in Federal Lands*, circulates among credulous people as the "bible" of this movement. It well illustrates this dirty British intelligence game. In the name of protecting private property from too much government, the book sets up the very concept of the United States of America as the enemy of the Americans! It attacks the federal Union, taking the standpoint of the