

nal elements. The same thing will happen with drug legalization, he warned.

"I have a plan," he said. "Let those wealthy people who want to legalize drugs try it out on their own families, in their own wealthy neighborhoods. Let them do it in their rich schools. . . . That will end the push for drug legalization." Pushing for drug legalization, said Constantine, "sends the wrong message . . . that we can't do anything about it [the drug problem] and it causes people to give up too early in the fight."

Constantine was speaking in Loudoun County, an area whose political establishment has been corrupted by the power of the wealthy oligarchy that resides in its "Hunt Country." These families, which include such names as Mellons, du Ponts, and Harrimans, through their foundations, have funded the drug-decriminalization movement. It is well known among locals that this decadent oligarchy is itself intimately involved in both the local and international drug trade, including its money-laundering aspects. Loudoun County Sheriff John Isom, a stooge of these families, was regarded as so untrustworthy by DEA officials, that his department was routinely kept in the dark about investigations. Isom was thrown out of office in the recent elections, and his successor, Sheriff-elect Steve Simpson, shared the dais with Constantine.

Squeezing London

The day before Constantine spoke, the London *Sunday Times* reported that Britain "is becoming the money-laundering capital of the world," and that the Clinton administration is determined to crack down on various British drug-money havens.

"Clinton wants Britain to take urgent action to stop the transfer of the cash by introducing tough measures which would make it easier for the money to be seized," the paper reported. "He also wants the banking secrecy laws of the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands to be changed. Washington regards both British dependent territories in the Caribbean as safe havens for criminals' cash."

Clinton's administration "has grown increasingly frustrated by the feeble international response to the huge growth in organized crime and money laundering. After months of secret talks with its allies, America decided to go it alone; among actions ordered by Clinton are negotiations to close about 50 money-laundering centers around the world. If these negotiations are unsuccessful, the centers will be denied access to American financial markets," the paper said.

"At the top of this list, are the Cayman and Turks and Caicos Islands, which are tax havens and have amassed great wealth by receiving cash from both legal and illegal sources, which can then hide behind tight bank secrecy laws."

Sources close to the DEA report that such actions are "just the beginning," and the crackdown will also involve New York and other London-allied banking centers.

Bush boosts British plan to break up U.S.

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The former Socialist President of France, François Mitterrand, predicted the break-up of the United States and other countries at a conference organized by Mitterrand's close ally, former U.S. President George Bush, in Colorado in October. Bush uttered not a peep of protest at Mitterrand's inflammatory comments. While shocking, Bush's negligence was hardly surprising, given that he is a rabid supporter of the Gingrichite Conservative Revolution, whose purpose is to destroy the central governing institutions of the United States.

Mitterrand warned that the world "must create the rule of minority law" that would give much greater independence to various ethnic communities within States, or "we shall see a tremendous scattering or breaking away" of existing nations. "No one will be immune" from this process, asserted Mitterrand, who, although he suffers from terminal cancer and rarely travels, told journalists that he decided to attend the Colorado Springs forum "out of friendship for George Bush." In Europe, "we will witness many other separations" similar to the split-up of Czechoslovakia, he stated. In the United States, "the need for decentralization . . . will prevail over the existence of a federal state, and it will be the same in Brazil. . . . In Canada, you have a few problems along the same lines."

The same holds true for such countries as Belgium, Spain, and many others, he said. "So there is no end—there is no way out. Will we have politicians, legislators, capable of conceiving the organization of this huge world with a few major coordinating centers obeying international laws set by the international community, and, at the same time, we make minority rules enabling each to live according to his or her yearning? That is a problem for the 21st century."

Thatcher rages

Mitterrand's espousal of a policy that can be traced directly to the reigning British monarchy (which, through Prince Philip, has publicly called for the break-up of the United States into "bioregions"), came during a forum on "A World Transformed," sponsored by the George Bush Library Foundation Association and the Forum for International Policy.

Held on Oct. 8-9 in Colorado Springs, the conference featured five former heads of state who held power during the collapse of the Soviet Union. In addition to Mitterrand and Bush, participants included Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail

Gorbachov, and former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Mitterrand was not the only one of the five deposed leaders to vent his spleen on a world which rejected him. Thatcher took the occasion provided by her good pal (some would say patsy) Bush to let loose an incendiary attack on Germany, reviving and surpassing the "Fourth Reich" fear-mongering which her government had openly encouraged during the period when the two Germanies were cementing their reunification.

Admitting that, as prime minister, she had discussed her virulent opposition to German reunification with both Mitterrand and Gorbachov (then heads of France and the U.S.S.R., respectively), both of whom agreed with her, she told the forum that the reason she fought against reunification so bitterly, was because "to unify Germany would make her the dominant nation in the European community."

"They [the Germans] are powerful. They are efficient, and they are dominant," Thatcher said.

Thatcher proceeded to smear the entire German people with the kind of ethnic stereotyping which Hitler used to justify his destruction of the Jews. "There is something in the character of the German people which led to things which should never have happened. . . . Why is it that this remarkable people let Hitler do the things that he did? Germany only became one country, as President Mitterrand said, in 1870, and then it started battles then, as France has reason to remember. Here is something in that which I still fear.

"Every nation has its character," Thatcher raved. "Her national character is to dominate. I see it many, many times. It is her character. She tends to dominate. . . . President Mitterrand and I know . . . Germany will use her power . . . to say, look, I put in more money than anyone else; I must have my way on things which I want. I have heard this several times. . . . You have not anchored Germany to Europe. You have anchored Europe to a newly dominant, large Germany. That's why I call it a German Europe."

While Bush, who posed as a friend of German reunification during his Presidency, let Thatcher rant on without objecting, Mitterrand, who steered France into alignment with Britain on the most crucial issues, went a step further, telling his audience that "Mrs. Thatcher deserves applause."

Weeping and gnashing of teeth

The bulk of the forum was devoted to a discussion of the whys and wherefores of the collapse of the Soviet State, which produced several interesting revelations. These included Mitterrand's acknowledgment that he was so opposed to the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative proposal that, when the French opposition became a majority in 1986 and "placed the SDI at the forefront of its program," he told Jacques Chirac, who became prime minister at the time, that if Chirac insisted on implementing the SDI he would be terminated. "I said, well, Mr. Prime Minister, if



Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher let loose a furious tirade against Germany.

you want to remain prime minister over 24 hours, don't mention this [SDI]. And he never mentioned it again."

Bush, who along with Thatcher, told the forum how impressed he was with Gorbachov and his perestroika and glasnost policies, expressed extreme annoyance at how his kowtowing to Gorbachov on the issue of independence for the Baltics caused him political problems at home.

"The question of the Baltics was extraordinarily difficult for us," Bush whined. "I found Mr. [President of Lithuania Vytautas] Landsbergis to be a very difficult man. I found I was probably more insulted by one Estonian-American who came to [National Security Adviser] Brent Scowcroft's office, and she called me Neville Chamberlain because I refused to call for the—go to the barricades and call for immediate independence of the Baltic States. . . . I was accused of coddling Mr. Gorbachov, staying too close to him, not being willing to stand up for freedom."

For his part, Gorbachov lashed out at Russian President Boris Yeltsin, calling for his replacement by a new President in the next Russian elections, which have been scheduled for June 1996. "Our task is to create a new political coalition and to have a new President and to have new policies that stimulate the continuation of democratic reform in Russia."

Gorbachov bitterly attacked Yeltsin for his own political demise. "President Yeltsin was probably too ambitious. His view of himself was very high. . . . He did not think that he could defeat Gorbachov in the democratic process, in an election, and he acted behind my back."