

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