

Reich” have been the consistent threnody of Sir Alfred and collaborators, roughly since the conflicts in ex-Yugoslavia erupted in 1991-92. For example, the Byron Foundation’s leading collaborator in France, Gen. Pierre Gallois, wrote a number of phantasmagoric articles in the early 1990s, portraying German strategy in favor of Croatia and Bosnia, as part of a “Fourth Reich” master plan, to establish German hegemony across Europe.

It is not surprising that Sir Alfred would share Baroness Margaret Thatcher’s public utterances, that a unified Germany is a “Fourth Reich” threat to British geopolitical interests. Although Thatcher, unlike Sherman, has publicly presented herself as a supporter of the Bosnians against Serb aggression, her career as a whole owes a great deal to the bizarre Sherman.

In the early 1970s, he and the late Sir Keith Joseph (later Lord Joseph) created the Center for Policy Studies (CPS), the key think-tank that promoted the neo-liberal, free-market economics that would become known as “Thatcherism.” Sherman, although now bitter at Thatcher’s public stance on the Balkans, likes to boast that, without him, she would never have amounted to anything. Even discounting for Sir Alfred’s notoriously overblown ego, there is undoubtedly some truth to that contention.

It was the CPS, in turn, which spawned such U.S. neo-conservative think-tanks as the Washington-based Heritage Foundation. In the 1980s, Sherman was wont to gloat about his influence over crucial policy matters in the United States. He was deeply involved in rallying support for the Nicaraguan Contras, in their drug-money-backed war against the Sandinista government. In June 1983, when Henry Kissinger was brought onto the Presidential Commission on Central America, thereby gaining an entry into the Reagan administration, which had heretofore excluded him, Sherman boasted to *EIR*, “We tell Henry Kissinger what to do.”

Sir Alfred’s career itself is quite strange, and his current anti-American fixations seem to bring certain matters full circle. In the 1930s, he was a fanatical Communist devotee of the Spanish Republican cause in the Spanish Civil War, so militant in its defense, that he earned the nickname “Machine Gun Sherman.” At some point after that, under circumstances not known at present, he underwent a Damascus Road conversion, and became a true-believing anti-communist, free-marketeer, loud-mouth racist, and supporter of various arcane “conservative” causes. For such devotions, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.

In recent years, he has been Britain’s most outspoken defender of, and most publicized participant in activities sponsored by the disreputable Rev. Sun Myung Moon. He has participated in conferences of various Moon front groups, and has vociferously defended Moon’s right to visit Britain, a country from which he is officially banned.

According to information provided by a confidant of his, Sherman has also, at various points in recent decades, provided “services” to Israeli intelligence.

Confederate Fleming pushes breakup of U.S.

by Edward Spannaus

Chronicles magazine is a natural to be co-sponsor along with the Lord Byron Foundation of the Conference on “America’s Intervention in the Balkans” in Chicago on Feb. 28-March 2—a conference whose announcement calls the U.S. intervention to stop the genocide in Bosnia, a “new imperialism.” *Chronicles* and its editor Thomas Fleming are long-standing enemies of the United States, who are loyally carrying on the British-sponsored effort to break up the Union, in the tradition of the Hartford Convention of 1804 and the Civil War of 1861-65.

Fleming has come in for praise, not surprising, from the Hollinger Corp.’s Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the British-intelligence stringer who is operating in the United States under the guise of being the Washington correspondent for the *Sunday Telegraph* of London—and who promotes every variety of separatism and anti-government and anti-Clinton ferment he can find.

In the *Sunday Telegraph* almost exactly one year ago, Evans-Pritchard wrote: “*Chronicles* offers a home to forlorn causes that nobody else will touch. During the worst years of the violence in Bosnia, when everybody else was denouncing Belgrade and Pale for ethnic cleansing, Fleming was out there in the trenches interviewing the Serbs—or the Bosnian Christians, as he calls them—and he has since devoted hundreds of column inches to the Serb point of view.”

(Maybe Evans-Pritchard is just returning a favor. In the preface to his 1988 book, *The Politics of Human Nature*, Fleming honors Ambrose Evans-Pritchard’s father, the well-known British anthropologist, whose studies on the Nuer people in Sudan, says Fleming, were a seminal influence on him.)

The neo-Confederates

On July 19, 1992, *Insight* magazine, published by the Sun Myung Moon-run *Washington Times*, gave prominent coverage to a band of “neo-Confederates” whom it described as still fighting for “the principles of 1860.” It featured a color photo of Tom Fleming standing alongside a Confederate flag.

The article was entitled, “Still Fighting the Civil War,” and the summary at the top read: “For conservatives of the old right, the Civil War goes on—that is, the battle continues against federal enforcement of equality and for the expansion of states’ rights.”

The article was riddled with vitriolic attacks on Abraham Lincoln and the idea of equality. While not all “old-right” ad-

herents, or “paleo-conservatives,” are partisans of the South, *Insight* says, “all of them share the view that Lincoln’s belief in equality is incompatible with true conservatism.” For example, University of Dallas Prof. M.E. Bradford sees the Civil War, *Insight* wrote, “as the point where darkness began to descend on America’s experiment in limited government. Lincoln, Bradford believes, unleashed the ongoing growth of federal power that killed the old American republic.”

The article also commented favorably on the Ludwig von Mises Institute’s promotion of the Confederate Constitution of 1861, which was published in the Capitol Hill newspaper *Roll Call* (and also in Virginia’s *Richmond Times-Dispatch*). The president of the von Mises Institute, Llewellyn Rockwell, was quoted as saying: “I think there is a cultural war coming up. We’re in a race war right now.”

Fleming was quoted as expressing his “empathy” for groups such as northern Italy’s Lombard League, “which wants regional autonomy.” The article concluded with Fleming detailing that what he really likes about the South, are the same things he likes about the Middle Ages. The Middle Ages, he gushed, 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.”

Six months later, the February 1993 issue of *Chronicles* featured a piece entitled “A League of Our Own,” which focused on the Lombard League (since renamed the Northern League) and related separatist movements in Italy. 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,” this traitor wrote, “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.”

“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.”

Secessionists of the world unite

In March 1993, Fleming hosted a conference sponsored by the Rockford Institute on “The New American Politics Meets the New Europe: A Search for Shared Values and Goals,” in Chicago. The meeting brought together U.S. and European academics and activists committed to the devolu-

tion of federal authority. Among those attending were Alain de Benoist, a leader of France’s New Right; Donald Warren of Oakland University in Michigan; Carlo Ruzza, sociology professor at Britain’s the University of Surrey; and Paul Piccone, editor of the New Left journal *Telos*. 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.”

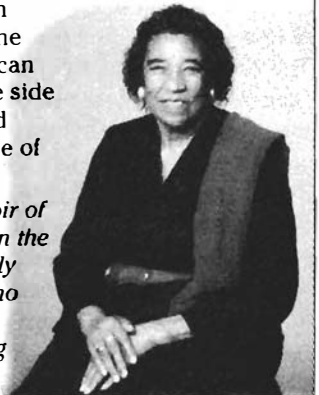
Directing his attention to the Northern League per se, Piccone commented that the League’s successes pointed to

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by Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson

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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 Economics 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 Pelerin Society founder Friedrich von Hayek.

The Southern League

In June 1994, Fleming and others did indeed form an organization devoted to the dissolution of the Union—the “Southern League” based in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The Southern League proclaims itself to be inspired by independence movements such as the Scottish National Party, the Parti Québécois, and Italy’s Northern League. (See *International Intelligence* for a report of the Northern League’s Feb. 15-16 congress.)

The Southern League, fully adopting British spelling, describes itself as “a Southern independence movement seeking to advance the social, economic, cultural and political independence of the Southern people by all honourable and peaceful means.” Its Internet home page also boasts: “The Southern League proudly displays the national colours of our Confederate forefathers to symbolise our desire to re-establish the South as a free and independent Confederacy of sovereign states.”

The League complains that, since the U.S. Civil War (which it terms “the War for Southern Independence”) the republican system of government established by the Founding Fathers has been steadily eroded, and that the principles of true federalism and states’ rights are no longer operative. The League is quick to qualify its position, declaring that it “does not advocate the overthrow of the United States government.” But, it adds that they do believe “in the Jeffersonian principle that free people may change their government if, over a long period of time, it becomes destructive of life, liberty, and property.” Consequently, they say, “we reject the central government’s continuing usurpation of state sovereignty and support the restoration of self-government to the Southern people. If this means secession and formation of a Southern nation, then so be it.”

Lest one think that the Southern League separatists are less than serious about this, they have also published a paper which purports to document that, if the U.S. South were its own nation, its Gross Domestic Product would rank it in the top five nations of the world. “We could enjoy low taxes, sound money, secure private property rights, and a free-mar-

ket economy,” the League asserts. “We could follow a foreign policy of armed neutrality, leave the UN, and oppose the New World Order. We could once again reward merit and abolish the Welfare State and Affirmative Action. We could severely limit immigration.”

The Southern League proposes different variants of how this would work:

- “A Southern nation composed of only the eleven States of the former Confederate States of America (i.e., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia), would have 74 million people, the thirteenth most populous in the world. It would have more people than France or Britain, and almost as many as the united Germany. In economic power, a Southern nation composed of the above eleven States would have the fourth largest gross domestic product (1990) figures, after the remainder of the United States, Japan, and Germany.”

- It argues that the “South” is best defined as the eleven Confederate States, plus Kentucky and Oklahoma.

- A Southern nation composed of ten of the historic Confederate states, all except Texas, “would have 56 million people (about the size of France, Italy, and the United Kingdom), and the sixth largest gross domestic product of the nations of the earth.”

- “Without Florida also, a State with many Northern migrants, a nine-State South would retain 43 million people and have a gross domestic product not much below that of the United Kingdom.”

- “Even the five States of the Deep South, (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina), alone have 22 million people, not far below that of Canada and four million more than Australia. Their gross domestic product is roughly in league with that of Canada, Brazil, and Spain.”

Lost tribes of Britain

As recently as Jan. 19, 1997, the Southern League was featured in the London *Sunday Telegraph*, which highlighted the League’s obsession with their “British” tribal origins. “Ethnic consciousness mingles easily with southern pride. . . . They belong to a long-lost British tribe of Confederates,” said the *Telegraph*. “They know the small towns and villages their ancestors came from in the British Isles and they care about that. They regard themselves as a people set apart by time and history. For them, the civil war never really ended.” And as to why they fit in so well with the Lord Byron Foundation, just listen to the Southern League’s Michael Hill, who, the *Telegraph* says, is among those “who think their British bloodline is the key to understanding all this”:

“The South has the largest concentration of Anglo-Celts in the world,” says Hill. “Our culture is clearly British, more so than any other part of America. We are a distinct nation. There will be a southern people long after the American empire.”