

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

southern slaveowners' Confederacy. Using British lies about American history, the author attacks the American Revolution's commitment to national industrial and technological progress as a violation of "rights" that it says are derived from feudalism. The book violently assails the U.S. preference for human rights over *usury*.

The author of *Storm Over Rangelands*, Wayne Hage, is a resident of Nye County, Nevada, where county authorities have announced that U.S. laws have no local effect.

In the book's preface, Hage thanks "the intellectual leader of the privatization movement of the 1980s," Steven Hanke, for stimulating the start of the movement. Arnold confirms that Hanke is credited with coining the word "privatization," which is synonymous with the Wise Use initiative.

Hanke: British bankers' guru

Hanke has rare credentials as the guru of a "radical anti-government" movement. He is a consultant to British and allied bankers, with his business headquarters in Canada. He is a close collaborator of Margaret Thatcher's chief economic adviser, Sir Alan A. Walters, with whom he has coauthored several books. For a short time, Hanke served the George Bush faction of the Ronald Reagan administration as an expert on "privatization."

Hanke is an advocate of a bankers' dictatorship over the nations of the world, and of sweeping away laws that would interfere with the speculative plundering, gambling, and drug-pushing forms of finance. In this strategy, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations are to police each country to wipe out national sovereignty.

As one of the world's leading spokesmen for imposing "currency boards" over developing countries, the mode of bankers' dictatorship practiced by the British Empire over its colonies, Hanke has been much quoted recently demanding this solution for such nations as Mexico.

Hanke teaches about financial derivatives (super-speculative bets on which banks and governments now have \$30 trillion outstanding at risk) at Johns Hopkins University, and he writes columns for *Forbes* magazine defending derivatives speculation from the threat of regulation. He draws his inspiration from the late British-based Austrian fascist Friedrich von Hayek.

In the Confederate tradition

Hanke, and the other designers of the "Wise Use" movement, would destroy the United States faster than the Greens could do, by breaking up the government and the Union, without which there is no development of technology.

In *Storm Over Rangelands*, the defense of the American Union is portrayed as a contemptible trick by the free North to impose its "particular political persuasion." When the Civil War came, writes Hage, "Nevada found itself saddled with Union war objectives." Following in this Confederate

tradition, today's Nevadans are supposed to throw off this unwelcome bondage of American citizenship.

Storm Over Rangelands attacks Lincoln's Homestead Act as a trick, and attacks all U.S. infrastructure initiatives. There is the 1841 law that, according to the book, "donated 500,000 acres of public lands directly to nine western states and promised the same gift to all new states that might be admitted into the Union. . . . Proceeds [from sale of the lands to settlers] were to be ' . . . applied to objects of internal improvement, namely: roads, railways, bridges, canals, and improvements of water courses, and draining of swamps.' " Hage calls this law "anti-western sectionalism"!

The book attacks the nationalist Whig Party, which "saw government as an active instrument of progress and improvement. . . . Their rhetoric was anti-Western. . . ." Even President Thomas Jefferson is ridiculed, as a sellout of the no-government cause, because he signed "the Ohio Enabling Act of 1802 into law . . . [to] create the state of Ohio, committing [his] and all future administrations to contracting internal improvements within the states."

Rewriting American history

British atheist philosopher John Locke, who wrote the original feudal constitution of American slave colony South Carolina, is falsely portrayed as the father of American law. Hage's book applauds Locke's insistence that the *usurer's* concept of property rights—including slave "property"—takes precedence over human rights or national sovereignty, even when the Declaration of Independence rejects this notion.

U.S. President John Adams, a nationalist, is presented dishonestly as a supposed advocate of these concepts. Claiming that "during revolutionary times John Adams saw private property as the most important single foundation of human liberty," Hage rips from its context an Adams phrase, that property should be as sacred as the laws of God. Hage gives it the opposite meaning from Adams's actual writing, from which the reader is diverted by a false footnote citation.

In the actual Adams text (see *Works of John Adams* [Cambridge, Mass.: Little Brown, 1851, Vol. 6, p. 9 and preceding pages]) Adams condemns anarchical mob leaders and calls for a strong, central, national government as the only guardian of the people's liberties and property. Adams warns specifically about the dangerously flawed person who looks out for his own narrow self-interest and doesn't care a whit about the fate of the nation.

The low point of this British offensive against American nationality is the book's complaint that throughout U.S. history, Americans have stigmatized *speculators* as morally inferior to *settlers*, viewing them in the same way that they view the difference between Satan and Christ. This is supposedly a deliberate plot by the North to squelch the development of the West. According to the Hayek-Hanke-Hage doctrine, speculators are the same as ordinary settlers.