

Forcing Change



Riding the Wave of World Change

By Carl Teichrib (www.forcingchange.org)

So much "global change" is occurring, with such intensity, that it's impossible to keep up. We are riding a tsunami of transformation - a long wave with roots that start deep, then build into something unstoppable. Where, when, and how the wave comes to shore is still up for debate. But the many tremors that have loosened its energy, some historical and other contemporary, are undeniable. Just turn on the news. But what is missing from mainstream news is equally important; Maybe more.

This edition of *Forcing Change* will look at some of the events of the past few months, including stories that briefly flashed on the information radar screen. We will also tackle the larger topic of European unification, as Europe has been a focal point for the eyes of the world. However, the article on Europe will not be a review of its current problems, rather, it's a timeline meant to demonstrate an important continuum. For without seeing the bigger picture you will find yourself lost in a maze of news stories and conflicting reports.



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Carl Teichrib, Editor.

In this article we will examine four different yet interlocking developments;

1. The Vatican's recent endorsement of a world political authority.
2. World interfaith activities.
3. Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at Lafayette College.
4. Your "right" to a social democratic world government.

A World Political Authority for the Global Financial Crisis

The Vatican's Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace released a document, October 24, 2011, titled *Towards Reforming the International Financial and Monetary System in the Context of a Global Public Authority*. [Note: Quotes taken from the Pontifical document are found throughout this article, and are not listed as per endnote due to the repetitious nature.]

This latest offering from the Vatican claims that, "every individual and every community shares in and is responsible for promoting the common good." This nebulous phrase leads to a further reflection; the document asks "whether the human family has adequate means at its dis-

posal to achieve the global common good."

Such a statement begs some questions; who determines the common good, how is it met, and what institution provides guidance and ensures compliance? Would this not be the domain of a world government?

Resting on the past recommendations of Pope John XXIII and Benedict XVI, a "world political authority" is exactly what is needed, according to the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace.

"The establishment of a world political Authority should be preceded by a preliminary phase of consultation from which a legitimated institution will emerge that is in a position to be an effective guide," explained the document.

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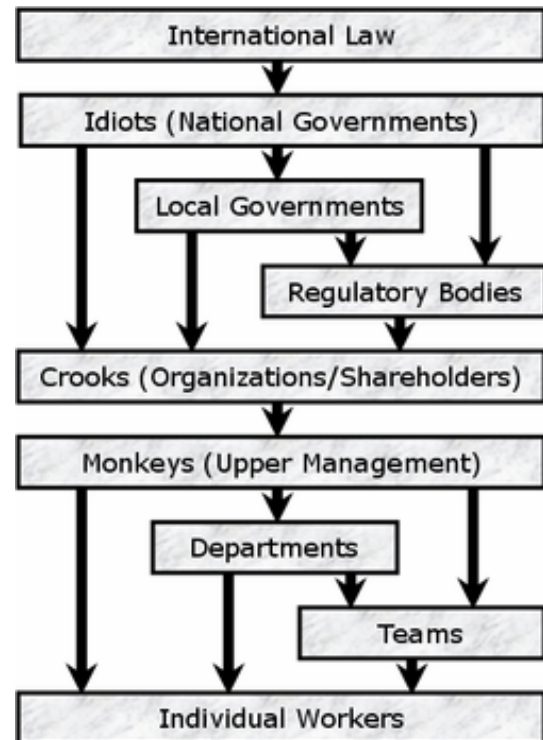
Then once operational, this “supranational institution” would work in a way “consistent with the pre-eminent value of human dignity” within a globalized society.

“In a world on its way to rapid globalization, the reference to a world Authority becomes the only horizon compatible with the new realities of our time and the needs of humankind.”

It was explained that, in order to keep this “world authority” from become a dangerous bureaucracy, the principle of *subsidiarity* would “govern the relationship” between the global authority, and regional and national entities. Civil society, also known as non-governmental organizations or *pressure groups*, already a powerful force in global affairs, would be one of the links in this world-wide system of subsidiarity.

For those unfamiliar with the idea of subsidiarity, it can be boiled down to this: Where issues can be dealt with at the local, state/provincial, or national levels, let them be handled in these domains. Conversely, where issues are global and cannot be adequately addressed at lower levels, then a world authority is needed. Subsidiarity also allows for grassroots decision making and self-direction, but it’s within the context of a broader perspective - it seeks to synthesize “the interests of the individual with those of the community.”¹

Subsidiarity sounds nice as a safeguard. But it’s illusory. Autonomy exists in a system of subsidiarity, so long as it works toward the prescribed common good. And who sets that standard? As already noted, according to the Pontifical Council, a “world political Authority” is needed to order the common good. Essentially, subsidiarity ensures a pyramidal hierarchy of power.



Jurgen Appelo, a Dutch writer and lecturer on management practices, recognizes the structure of subsidiarity. The above diagram provided by Mr. Appelo pulls this power management concept together. Jurgen notes; “We are dealing with a **hierarchy of authorities**, each one with a different scope, and each one monitoring the lower authorities.”² [bold in original]. He then comments on the diagram, reminding us that “the actual arrangement of idiots, crooks & monkeys may vary...”

Subsidiarity isn’t necessarily wrong, as Jurgen himself demonstrates in his study of management practices. There are benefits to it as an organizational model; the idea that each level of management operates within a defined role as it relates to a prescribed goal. However, to claim as the Pontifical Council does, that subsidiarity will be a safeguard against the “world political Authority” becoming a bloated, centralized bureaucracy, is laughable. Instead, subsidiarity gives us the structural skeleton upon which multiple levels of bloated bureaucracies can hang. Keep in mind

that the United Nations and the European Union are designed around the principle of subsidiarity.³

Nevertheless, as the Pontifical Council wrote regarding “the creation of a public Authority with universal jurisdiction...”

“It would seem logical for the reform process to proceed with the United Nations as its reference because of the worldwide scope of its responsibilities, its ability to bring together the nations of the world, and the diversity of its tasks and those of its specialized Agencies.”

The UN, according to the Vatican, is the starting point for a “world political Authority.” Furthermore, the Council detailed the need for global economic restructuring. Specific attention should be paid to the reform of the international monetary system and, in particular, the commitment to create some form of global monetary manager.

“In fact, one can see an emerging requirement for a body that will carry out the functions of a kind of ‘central world bank’...”

The Pontifical document then suggests that the financial process needs to include the strengthening of regional banks, “such as the European Central Bank” [ECB]. But this cannot happen in a vacuum. It would require a political commitment to “guarantee the unity and consistency of the common decisions.”

In other words, European nations need to give up more than their monetary independence under the Euro and ECB. They also need to relinquish their fiscal policies, which are essentially political in nature, to a unifying authority. [NOTE: I contend that this is the rootstock of the Euro crisis - the last real contest between European nationalism and the establishment of a European

superstate via the ECB].

From a “world political authority” – i.e., world government – to a new international monetary system – a “central world bank,” to the implication of regional banking dominance, the proposals emanating from this prestigious Vatican body are ominous in their nature. It reminds one of those famous words from the historian and Catholic, Lord Acton, “Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”⁴

World Interfaith Developments

Significant interfaith events took place this fall. Here are two of special note.

Assisi 25th Anniversary

On October 27, 2011, nearly 300 spiritual leaders gathered in Assisi, Italy, by invitation of Pope Benedict XVI. This event marked the 25th anniversary of Pope John Paul II’s historic Assisi interfaith meeting, and true to form, Benedict’s gathering pulled together a cross-section of religions. This included 60 Roman Catholics, 60 Orthodox and Protestant leaders, 65 Muslims, 65 Buddhists, 8 Judaic leaders, 7 Hindus, 6 followers of Shinto, 5 Sikh representatives, 4 “non-believers,” 3 Confucists, 3 Taoists, 1 Jain, one from the Baha’i faith, and a single follower of Zoroastrianism.⁵

The theme that emanated was the need for world religions “to come together to wage peace.” To this end a pledge was pronounced,

“We commit ourselves to educating people to mutually respect and honor each other in order to help bring about peaceful and fraternal co-existence between people of dif-

ferent ethnic groups, cultures and religions.”⁶

This pledge was concluded by Pope Benedict who added, “In the name of God, may every religion bring upon the earth justice and peace, forgiveness and life, love!” One Sikh delegate described it as “an important landmark in interreligious harmony in which we re-committed ourselves to peace and justice...”⁷

Saudi Interfaith Center

An agreement was signed on October 13, 2011, by the Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal, Spanish Foreign Minister Trinidad Jimenez, and Austria’s Vice Chancellor Michael Spindelegger. The purpose: to create and house a new international organization, to be located in Vienna, and dedicated to uniting the world’s religions around cultural understanding. This institution, the brainchild of King Abdullah and Prince Saud al-Faisal, will be chiefly funded through the Saudi government.⁸ Two representatives of the Vatican’s Pontifical Council for Interreligious Dialogue attended the signing ceremony, Cardinal Jean-Louis Taura and Archbishop Pier Luigi Celata.⁹

When complete, the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue will house a body of 12 representatives from major faiths; Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Judaism. A further consultation group comprised of 100 representatives of differing faiths will support the work of the twelve.¹⁰

This development hasn’t come without controversy. *The Vienna Review* noted that big dollars are attached to this endeavor, and suggests the Saudi government is influence peddling its Wahhabi brand of Islam. It also noted that the signing ceremony happened on Sukkot, the Feast of Tab-

ernacles, “leaving almost no Jewish guests present.”¹¹

Gorbachev’s New World Order

Mikhail Gorbachev was in Lafayette College (Easton, PA) on October 19, touting the need for a new internationalism.

Speaking to a crowd of 3600 in the Allan P. Kirby Field House, Gorbachev openly linked himself with Pope John Paul II while calling for “a system of global governance.”

“Pope John Paul II, whom I regarded as my friend – we were very close – once said, ‘We need a new world order, one that is more stable, more humane, and more just.’ He said it best; no one has been able to improve on that characterization of a new world order. But we still are facing the problem of building such a world order. We have crises: we are facing problems of the environment, of backwardness and poverty, of food shortages. All of these problems are because we do not have a system of global governance. We are living in a global world. The political prerequisites for a global world do exist, they have been created. But we were not ready and we still have to learn to live in a global world. This is the No. 1 problem, and a lot depends on how countries like the United States will act, how Europe will behave, how Russia will behave.”¹²



In a Lafayette College follow-up story, aptly titled “Mikhail Gorbachev Says Uprisings Signal an Emerging New World Order,” his global vision was connected to the Occupy Wall Street movement - primarily in the sense that “America needs its own perestroika.”¹³

Interestingly, the former Soviet leader framed much of his lecture in an historical Cold War context, reminiscing about Ronald Reagan and their first Summit. He also talked about Soviet perestroika, glasnost, and the results of the 19th Party Conference. Speaking about this All-Union Conference, Gorbachev told the crowd that freedom was its chief goal.

“We proclaimed the movement toward freedom of speech and freedom of religion and freedom of political choice - all freedoms. People must be free... We also decided that, in effect, we would change the entire system and build a system for a free country, a system of political democracy...”¹⁴

The majority of Lafayette College students were probably not yet born at the time of this groundbreaking meeting, as the 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place from June 28 to July 1, 1988. Nevertheless, Gorbachev’s talk of global governance, the quest for freedom, and the need for world change must have been like candy to their ears: *Perestroika* (“restructuring”), *glasnost* (“openness”), and *a new world order* - “global governance.” Now it’s America’s turn to participate.

Having a grasp of the 19th CPSU Conference is helpful in understanding what this “new world order” is about. This, however, requires some examination of the preparatory texts, speeches, and resolutions that comprised the 19th Conference. Yes, *market choice* was explored - probably the largest factor in the Conference - and “freedom”

was discussed, but in a rather closed sense. In preparing for this Conference, the Soviet leader put “freedom” into perspective during a May 11, 1988 speech.

“We need new approaches, new methods, new discoveries in asserting perestroika. Let us recall Lenin’s words: Do not try to resolve new problems by old methods... Hence we must conduct the quest for new methods...”

...Therefore I repeat that we should grasp Lenin’s concept of socialist society in order to apply it creatively, taking into account our present conditions...

...with the economic, intellectual and cultural potential accumulated over seven decades of our history, we should implement a contemporary model of society ensuring for all its members civilized living standards and multiform opportunities to meet spiritual and cultural needs, the freedom of choice and expression of opinions. But all of this should be implemented in the framework of our socialist choice, in the framework of our socialist democracy and morals. This society will inevitably be more multi-layer, but it will remain socialist and it will not forgo the principles of social justice, comradeship and internationalism in the slightest. Why do I mention this? Generally speaking, our entire society is for socialism...”¹⁵

More socialism, more democracy, more Leninism, more internationalism; more change.

As another Soviet leader explained during the run up to the 19th Conference, “**Yes, the drawing together of nations is a long dialectical process...**”¹⁶

[For more on the 19th Party, see p.8]

The Right To A Democratic World Government

A series of resolutions were passed during the Eighteenth Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council this past September. One text, Agenda Item 3, *Promotion of a Democratic and Equitable International Order*, gave recognition to the United Nations as the chief organ for world management.

In the preamble to this resolution, the Human Rights Council stressed that,

“[the] responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social issues, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally, and that in this regard the central role must be played by the United Nations, as the most universal and representative organization in the world.”

Acknowledging global economic stress, natural disasters, and a host of social challenges, the text set forth a call for a democratic new world order;

“*Resolved* to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order... *affirms* that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order...”

The document then affirms a host of socialistic platforms; “an international economic order based on equity,” “international solidarity,” and the nationalizing of natural resources under the guise of “the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and wealth.”



To those ends, the UN Human Rights Council agreed to establish a three-year working group of international experts. Their job will be to identify “possible obstacles,” “best practices... [toward] a democratic and equitable international order at the local, national, regional and international levels,” to work with national governments in developing “concrete proposals enhancing subregional, regional and international cooperation,” and raise awareness of the right to “a democratic and equitable international order.”

There you have it. You have the right to a democratic, socialistic system of world management. And a group of unelected “international experts” will tell us how to achieve this goal. **FC**

Endnotes:

¹ Robert John Arujo, "International Law Clients: The Wisdom of Natural Law," *Fordham Urban Law Journal*, August, 2001.

² Jurgen Appelo, "Why Should I Follow Your Rules? The Subsidiarity Principle," www.Noop.nl (January 04, 2009).

³ See "Sowing the Seeds of Global Government," *Forcing Change*, Volume 3, Issue 8, for documentation on the United Nations and European Union regarding subsidiarity.

⁴ Lord Acton, *Essays on Freedom and Power* (Meridian Books, 1962), p.335.

⁵ See Dr. Tarunjit Singh Butalia, "25th Assisi World Day of Prayer for Peace: Joys, Blessings and Hopes," *Huffington Post*, Online edition, Religions section, October 31, 2011.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Nicola Menzie, "Saudi King Abdullah's Interfaith Center in Italy to Unify the World's Religions?" *The Christian Post*, online edition, October 17, 2011.

⁹ See, "Speech of Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Michael Spindelegger in the King Abdullah Center," The Austrian Foreign Ministry website; <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/foreign-ministry/news/speeches-and-interviews/2011/speech-of-vice-chancellor-and-foreign-minister-michael-spindelegger-in-the-king-abdullah-center.html>.

¹⁰ See footnote 5.

¹¹ M.T.M. Childs, "Saudi Money with Strings Attached," *The Vienna Review*, online edition, October 27, 2011.

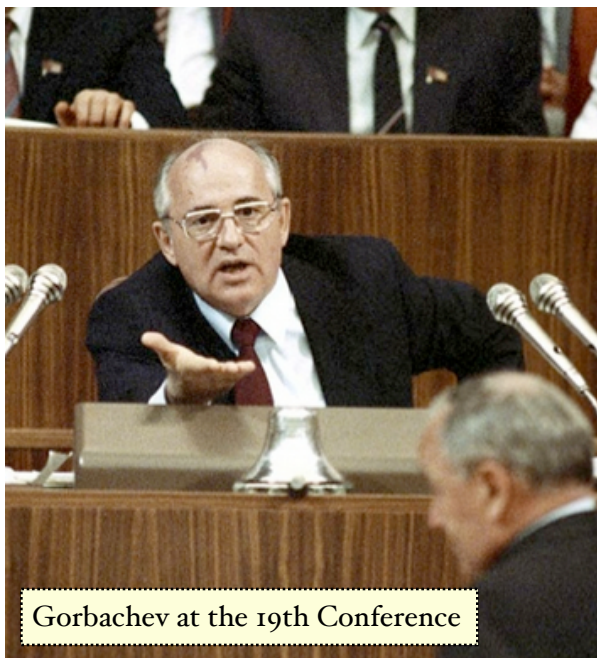
¹² Address by Mikhail Gorbachev: "Perspectives on Global Change," at Lafayette College, Easton, PA, October 19, 2011.

¹³ "Mikhail Gorbachev Says Uprising Signal an Emerging New World Order," Lafayette College press release/blog posting, October 28, 2011. [<http://sites.lafayette.edu/gorbachev-visit/2011/10/28/mikhail-gorbachev-says-uprisings-signal-an-emerging-new-world-order/#more-225>]

¹⁴ Address by Mikhail Gorbachev: "Perspectives on Global Change," October 19, 2011. Lafayette College.

¹⁵ Mikhail Gorbachev, JPRS Report, *Soviet Union: Political Affairs - Preparations for the 19th Party Conference*, 1988, pp.46-47.

¹⁶ G.V. Kolbin, JPRS Report, *Soviet Union: Political Affairs - Preparations for the 19th Party Conference*, 1988, p.35.



Gorbachev at the 19th Conference

Socialism, Perestroika, and Glasnost:

The 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU

Mikhail Gorbachev's "restructuring" and "openness" rested on far reaching goals. One year before the 1988 Conference, Gorbachev was talking of the need for "a new world economic order," expanded cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, and a "comprehensive system of security... [and] a system of universal law and order ensuring the primacy of international law in politics." He also suggested the establishment of a "world consultative council under the UN" made up of leading scientists, intellectuals, spiritual figures, the heads of international organizations, and key politicians. In short, he desired a system of world management, a dream Mr. Gorbachev has reiterated for years.

The following are quotes taken from his reports and speeches delivered at the 19th Conference, from the Embassy of the USSR publication, *Documents and Materials*.

"The country's spiritual life has become more diverse, more interesting, and richer. Many ideas of Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin previously treated one-sidedly, or totally hushed up, are being rethought. The creative nature of scientific and humane socialism is being revived in the struggle against dogmatism." (p.5)

"What we need is a genuine advancement of the social sciences on a Marxist-Leninist philosophy and methodological footing." (p.27)

"Perestroika in the USSR has become a factor of global significance. The cardinal changes in our own home have called for new approaches to international affairs as well." (p.30)

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EUROPEAN ORDER:

A TIMELINE TO THE EURO-SUPERSTATE

By Carl Teichrib (www.forcingchange.org)

The eyes of the world are watching as the Euro currency is struggling to stay afloat, and as European nations teeter on the brink of chaos and economic ruin. What will it take to bring the continent out of this mess? The latest scheme, the joint eurobond - "an all-for-one, one-for-all way of having different countries guarantee each others' debts" [1] - won't cut it in the long run. For the fact remains; 17 nations are bound by a monetary union through the euro, yet they are *fiscally diverse*. That is, while each of the Euro-system countries use a common currency, their fiscal houses lack unity - each have different spending priorities, tax structures, welfare programs, debt levels, and budgetary requirements. Hence, Germany and France find themselves tied to the economic problems of Italy and Greece through a shared monetary instrument. Yet they are fiscally and culturally separated. The breakup of the Euro and a return to national currencies seems imminent.

But there is another way of looking at this. In my estimation, what we are witnessing is a tug-of-war between the last vestiges of nationalism and independence versus the next phase of continental unification; the European SuperState. The road to stability in this context means more integration, more harmonization, more centralization. It means fiscal standardization through technical management, and the strengthening of the Euro-system along with a corresponding decline in national autonomy. Moreover, if Europe can manage its way out of this crisis through deeper amalgamation (and possible enlargement), then the rest of the world will look at this as a road map to global stability: A New International Economic Order through regional management. Don't be surprised if this eventually includes a new global trading currency based on energy and carbon - an idea to be heavily pursued during international conferences next year.

[NOTE: The December edition of *Forcing Change* will highlight some of these 2012 meetings.]

All of this said, it is important to see the bigger European picture, for this will help with perspective. That said, the rest of this article is a timeline demonstrating an historic panorama - one that frames the common desire of international elites, socialists, communists, fascists, bankers, capitalists, statesmen and politicians.

Although the timeline is incomplete, it should suffice in providing a window into continental unification.



Timeline to One Europe

1814: French philosopher and founding father of sociology, Henri de Saint-Simon, published an essay titled "The Reorganization of the European Community." He proposed a King of Europe be established, and that this monarchy would be hereditary. Likewise, a European Parliament would be formed: "Men of business, scientists, magistrates, and administrators are the only classes who should be summoned to form the House of Commons of the great parliament." He also proposed a "House of Peers" - similar to a senate - and that the peers be nominated by the King. Taxes, education across the continent, and a general code of ethics would fall under the administrative jurisdiction of the Parliament, among other duties.

"To colonize the world with the European race, superior to ever other human race; to make the world accessible and habitable like Europe - such is the sort of enterprise by which the European parliament should continually keep Europe active and healthy."

- Henri de Saint-Simon, *Social Organization, the Science of Man and Other Writings* (New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1964), p.49.

Saint-Simon sent a copy of his essay to the Parliaments of England and France, telling them that a European constitution should be drafted, and that the two should pursue this grand ideal; "...the union can change the state of Europe, because England and France together are stronger than the rest of Europe."

1849: While attending the Peace Conference in Paris, French poet Victor Hugo called for a United States of Europe.

1867: Initiated by Charles Lemonnier, a devotee of Saint-Simon, a group of French pacifists gathered in Geneva, Switzerland to form the Pacifist Congress. The aim was to determine the political prerequisites for a democratic United States of Europe, "in the name of the immortal principles of the French Revolution." That same year, the League of Peace and Freedom held their inaugural congress in Geneva. Here, Russian revolutionary Mikhail Bakunin called for an equalization of European nations, and the establishment of a United State of Europe.

- See the Friends of Peace Monuments website [<http://peace.maripo.com>]. For Bakunin, see his speech, "Federalism, Socialism, Anti-Theologism," at Marxists.org.

1870: In a pamphlet published by the Paris Commune, we read these words,

"On both banks of the disputed river, the German and the French, let us offer each other our hands. Let us forget the military crimes that the despots had us commit against each other. Let us proclaim the Freedom, Equality, and Fraternity of peoples."

Through our alliance, let us found the UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.” (caps in original)

1899: *The United States of Europe: On the Eve of the Parliament of Peace*, is published. The author was famous journalist and spiritual adventurer, William T. Stead, who had traveled Europe promoting Tsar Nicholas’ peace program for the coming Hague Peace Conference. Stead viewed a coming United States of Europe as a major step towards a Federation of the World.

1911: Two socialist members of the German Reichstag advocated a United States of Europe. Comrade Ledebour:

“We demand the economic and political union of the European states. I am firmly convinced that, while it is certain to come during the period of Socialism, it can also come to pass before that time, that we will live to see the UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.” (caps in original)

Comrade Kautsky:

“For a lasting duration of peace, which banishes the ghost of war forever, there is only one way to-day: the union of the states of European civilisation into a league with a common commercial policy, a league parliament, a league government and a league army – the formation of the United States of Europe. Were this to succeed, then a tremendous step would be achieved. Such a United States would possess such a superiority of forces that without any war they could compel all the other nations which do not voluntarily join them to liquidate their armies and give up their fleets.”

- Quoted by Rosa Luxemburg, “Peace Utopias,” as reprinted by Marxists.org.

1914: President of Columbia University, Nicholas Murray Butler, outlined the creation of a “United States of Europe.” At the same time he recognized this as part of a broader world program;

“...but the time will come when each nation will deposit in a world federation some portion of its sovereignty for the general good. When this happens it will be possible to establish an international executive and an international police, both devised for the especial purpose of enforcing the decisions of the international court.”

- Nicholas Murray Butler, *A World in Ferment: Interpretations of the War for a New World* (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1918), p.36.



Nicholas Murray Butler

1915: The League for World Peace published their paper, *The Allies Pledged to a United States of Europe*, containing official statements from national leaders, expert opinions, and suggested details for a European/International constitution. It was believed that an effective international order would emerge from the ashes of World War I.

1915: The slogan, "United States of Europe," was debated within communist revolutionary circles. V.I. Lenin entered the discussion by asserting that a United States of Europe built on capitalist grounds would be "either impossible or reactionary." Leon Trotsky viewed the unification of Europe along revolutionary socialist lines as a step toward world union,

"The United States of Europe – without monarchies, standing armies and secret diplomacy – is therefore the most important integral part of the proletarian peace program... The salvation of the Russian revolution lies in its propagation all over Europe... the founding of a stable regime of proletarian dictatorship would be conceivable only if it extended throughout Europe, and consequently in the form of a European Republican Federation. The state-unification of Europe, to be achieved neither by force of arms nor by industrial and diplomatic agreements, would in such a case become the unpostponable task of the triumphant revolutionary proletariat... The United States of Europe is the slogan of the revolutionary epoch into which we have entered." (italics in original).

- See V.I. Lenin, "On the Slogan for a United States of Europe," and Leon Trotsky, "The Program of Peace," as republished in Marxists.org.



1919: Italian Fascism made its appearance. It was initially conceived as part of a larger European revolutionary movement leading to a Confederation of European States.

1923: *Pan Europa* is published by Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi (picture on left), recommending the creation of a customs union. Coudenhove was an influential voice for European unification throughout his life.

1925: Germany is admitted into the League of Nations. Many statesmen of the day hoped that this would be a catalyst leading to Pan-Europe. On December 15, the Berkeley Daily Gazette carried a United Press story on Germany's entrance; "If Germany and France can become friends and admit Italy into their amicable councils, the beginning of pan-European evolution may reveal itself."

- J.W.T. Mason, "Statesman Envisages Ideal of Pan-Europe," *Berkeley Daily Gazette*, Dec. 15, 1925, p.15.

1926: The first Pan-Europa Congress was held in Vienna with 2000 people attending. This conference birthed a Pan-Europa movement of national organizations committed to European unification.

1927: Italian ex-Prime Minister Francesco Nitti wrote,

“What we must do is to restore political and economic freedom to a place of honour, and to prepare the way for the United States of Europe by vast tariff and economic unions. TRUE PEACE IS TO BE FOUND ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.” (caps in original).

- Francesco Nitti, *Bolshevism, Fascism and Democracy* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1927), p.220.

1929: In September, French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand gave a speech before the League of Nations, calling for the creation of a federated association of European states.

1930: The French government sent a special memorandum to European members of the League of Nations regarding the possibility of planning a European Federal Union. This memorandum suggested “a European Assembly, a European Council, a European Economic Committee, Financial Committee, Transit Committee... and a host of more specialized sub-committees.” Although all 26 governments who responded to the memorandum agreed in principle, they lacked any sense of cohesive methodology.

1930: French intellectual Bertrand de Jouvenel published *Towards the United States of Europe*. In 1931 he published *From European Economic Unity to the World Directed Economy*. For a time in the 1940s Jouvenel was aligned with a French pro-European group, Le Groupe Collaboration (Collaboration, a Grouping of Energies for European Unity). “The Group” believed that Germany could solve France’s problems through German-directed European leadership.

1930/31: The exact year when the New Europe Group formed is difficult to pin down. Founded in England by Dimitrije Mitrinovic (pictured on right), an enigmatic Serbian mystic with interests in Rosicrucianism, Gnosticism, and Eastern religions, the New Europe Group promoted European federalism through lectures, a publication, and the circulation of articles and letters by “D.M.” The New Europe Group was a breeding ground for socialistic ideas, a place to study Marxism, and a training ground for “a new kind of revolution - non-violent but radical.”

- For more on the New Europe Group and its leader, “D.M.,” see Watson Thomas, *Turning Into Tomorrow* (New York: Philosophical Library, 1966).



1933: Italian Fascist Benito Mussolini told the National Council of Corporations; "Europe may once again grasp the helm of world civilization if it can develop a modicum of political unity."

- As quoted by John Laughland, *Tainted Source: The Undemocratic Origins of the European Idea* (Little, Brown and Company, 1997), p.43.

1933-1945: The National Socialist German Workers' Party hold power in Germany. Although the Nazi regime suspends pan-European organizations, it nevertheless pursues its own European integration platform. A "new European order" was to be established.

1936: Federal Union formed as an organization to advance European and world union.

1939: Commenting on the new war with Germany, the editors of *The New International* placed the conflict within the context of continental regionalism, then world unification.



"The overthrow of imperialism, the victory of the masses in the triumph of socialism, and only this can stop the war and bring a just and lasting peace. Through a socialist peace, freedom, security, and economic coordination can guarantee the future. The Socialist United States of Europe, of the Americas, a free Asia and a free Africa, a world Federation of Socialist Republics: these mighty slogans now, with the war, lose all their abstractness. They and they alone are the goal, the *immediate goal, for mankind.*" (italics in original)

- "The Second World War," October 1939, as reprinted in Marxists.org.

1940: Nazi leader Hermann Goring, President of the German Reichstag and Commander of the Luftwaffe, submitted orders for "the large-scale economic unification of Europe," also known as the "Central European Economic Community." This was under the concept of *Großraumwirtschaft* - "large area economy." Historian John Laughland explains,

"It mentioned the establishment of fixed exchange rates between the currencies of other countries and the Reichsmark; the abolition of customs barriers in Europe and the creation of a 'customs-free marketing area'..."

- John Laughland, *Tainted Source: The Undemocratic Origins of the European Idea* (Little, Brown and Company, 1997), p.24.

1941: Circulated in one Communist paper,

"United in this common struggle German, French, Italian, Hungarian, Romanian workers will move towards the SOCIALIST UNITED STATES OF EUROPE, which will offer a fraternal hand to the USSR, so that together they can carry out the final

struggle for the freeing of all of humanity: the Socialist United States of the World. LONG LIVE THE RED ARMY! LONG LIVE THE SOVIET UNION! LONG LIVE THE SOCIALIST UNITED STATES OF EUROPE! LONG LIVE THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL!" (caps in original)

- Barta, "Long Live the Red Army of Workers and Peasants!" as reprinted in Marxists.org.

1942: A high-level conference is held in Berlin regarding the Nazi conception of a European Economic Community. Historian John Laughland gives us some details,

"The titles of the lectures delivered at this conference are eerily reminiscent of modern pro-European discourse: 'The Economic Face of the New Europe,' 'The Development Towards the European Economic Community,' 'European Agriculture,' 'The European Industrial Economy,' 'Employment in Europe,' 'European Transport Issues,' 'European Currency Matters,' 'European Trade and Economic Treaties'..."

- John Laughland, *Tainted Source: The Undemocratic Origins of the European Idea* (Little, Brown and Company, 1997), p.27.

Laughland relates that in 1942 the Nazi Foreign Ministry had created a "European Committee," and the following year it had drafted plans for a European confederation. Harmonized social programs and labour standards, a European customs union, and an eventual monetary union were proposed.

George F. Kennan, an American foreign affairs advisor and later Ambassador to the Soviet Union, described in his memoirs a particular point of realization during World War II.

"When stationed in Berlin during the war I had been struck with the fact that Hitler himself, albeit for the wrong reasons and in the wrong spirit, had actually accomplished much of the technical task of the unification of Europe. He had created central authorities in a whole series of areas: in transportation, in banking, in procurement and distribution of raw materials, in the control of various forms of nationalized property. Why, I asked myself, could this situation not be usefully exploited after an Allied victory? What was needed was an Allied decision not to smash this network of central controls when the war was ended but rather to take it over, to remove the Nazi officials who had made it work, to appoint others (and not necessarily all non-Germans) in their place, and then to supplement this physical unification with a new European federal authority."

Kennan explained that when he returned to the United States in 1942, he approached the US State Department with this idea; "but the effort was fruitless." After the war, however, Kennan found himself in a newly created State Department position, Director of Policy Planning. Here, Kennan and his staff influenced the development of the Marshall Plan, which by its nature went beyond reconstruction and began the steering process - from the American side - toward European harmonization.

- For the quote and his early frustration with the State Department, see George F. Kennan, *Memoirs, 1925-1950* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1967), p.417

1943: Italian Communist, Altiero Spinelli, organized the European Federalist Movement.

1944: Altiero Spinelli released a Manifesto calling for progressive and reactionary movements to recognize the need for a United Europe.

1946: At Hertenstein, Switzerland, the first conference of European Federalists took place, upon which the Hertenstein Programme was released. The first line of this document reads: "A European Community on federal lines is a necessary and essential contribution to any world union." The last line states: "By showing that it can solve the problems of its destiny in a federalist spirit, Europe will make its contribution to reconstruction and to the creation of a world community of peoples."



1946: Winston Churchill (left) told an audience at Zurich University; "Our constant aim must be to build and fortify the strength of the United Nations Organisation. Under and within that world concept we must re-create the European family in a regional structure called, it may be, the United States of Europe."

- *Churchill Speaks, 1897-1963: Collected Speeches in Peace and War* (New York: Barnes and Noble, 1998), p.893

1947: The first Congress of the Union of European Federalists took place in Montreux, Switzerland, from the 27th to 31st of August. Moreover, the founder of Pan-Europa, Coudenhove-Kalergi, established the first congress of the European Parliamentary Union.

1947: Winston Churchill put the European dream into a grander context,

"The creation of an authoritative, all-powerful world order is the ultimate aim towards which we must strive. Unless some effective World Super-Government can be set up and brought quickly into action, the prospects for peace and human progress are dark and doubtful.

But let there be no mistake upon the main issue. Without a United Europe there is no sure prospect of world government. It is the urgent and indispensable step towards the realisation of that ideal."

- *Churchill Speaks, 1897-1963: Collected Speeches in Peace and War* (New York: Barnes and Noble, 1998), p.913

1948: From May 7-11, Winston Churchill presided over the Congress of Europe, organized by the International Committee of the Movement for European Unity. Eight hundred delegates attended the event, which took place at The Hague. Major European leaders who attended

included Konrad Adenauer, Francois Mitterrand, and Altiero Spinelli. This landmark Congress called for a monetary, economic, and political Union of Europe. A few months later the President of the European Movement was Duncan Sandys, son-in-law to Winston Churchill.

1949: On May 5, the Council of Europe was created through the Treaty of London, signed by France, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, and England. That same year, Coudenhove-Kalergi's European Parliamentary Union set up its Council of Europe, which broadened the idea of a political union.

1950: The *European Convention of Human Rights* is established, which enshrines human rights and acts a springboard to the 1961 *European Social Charter*. 1950 also witnesses the Pleven Plan for a common European military.

1951: The European Coal and Steel Community is formed, placing energy and industrial interests under a common European authority. Creating the ECSC was the first major step in the continental integration process known as the European Community, and a Common Assembly was established through the ECSC system. The six original nations who comprised the ECSC were, Germany (West), Italy, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

1951: The *May Day Manifesto* of the Fourth International called for the urban proletariat of Western Europe to participate in the struggle against capitalism by "preparing itself for the capture of power and the establishment of the Socialist United States of Europe."

1952: The treaty to create a European Defence Community was signed but did not politically succeed. Its failure led to the development of the Western European Union in 1953.

1953: The Western European Union was formed, bringing Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany into a Western European security program and the NATO family.

1956: Founder of the British Union of Fascists, Oswald Mosley takes up the cause of European unification by publishing a magazine, *The European*. Then, two years later, he published a book, *Europe: Faith and Plan - A Way Out of the Coming Crisis and an Introduction to Thinking as a European*.

1957: The Treaty of Rome was signed, establishing the European Economic Community. The European Atomic Energy Community also was birthed. These two entities were separate from the European Coal and Steel Community, yet connected through the Common Assembly.

1958: The European Parliamentary Assembly replaces the Common Assembly, although it takes until 1979 before members of the parliament are directly elected.

1958: “We have long advocated, for instance, a United States of Europe and a United States of South America where intra-continental trade could flow freely.” - Editorial in the Fall issue of the *International Socialist Review* (this can be read at Marxists.org).

1962: *Marjolin Memorandum* was released - the first proposal by the European Commission for economic and monetary unification. 1962 also witnessed the beginning of the Common Agricultural Policy.

1964: With support from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Community was established. For a time the Committee of Governors regularly met in Basel, the home of the Bank for International Settlements. Moreover, the BIS provided secretariat services to the Committee into the 1970s.

1967: The various organs that emanated from the Treaty of Rome and the European Coal and Steel Community merged as the European Community.

1968: A trade union agreement is reached by West Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. This paves a concrete path toward deeper trade integration.

1972: The Young European Federalists (JEF - Jeunes Europeens Federalistes) was formed as a youth political organization. Today 30,000 young people are part of the JEF program, advocating for a federated European system - the heartbeat of the organization.



1973: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Community.

1973: The Bank for International Settlements provides the infrastructure for European exchange rate arrangements via the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF).

1974: The European Regional Development Fund is established, allowing funds to be transferred between nations for infrastructure projects.

1975: Starting in 1973 through a Soviet initiative, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) passed from Stage I (1973-1975), and into a new phase with the signing of the *Helsinki Final Act* in 1975. Viewed as the “real Magna Carta of detente,” the Final Act was signed by 35 nations in an historic move to improve relationships between the West and Communist bloc. This event set in motion a process that assured an open door for Soviet/Russian involvement in European community affairs, as envisioned in the unofficial slogan, *Common European Home*. The *Final Act* spoke of peaceful settlement of disputes, good faith under international law, and cooperation among States. What it did was create an interlocking

complex between Western and Communist Bloc security interests, and between the European Economic Community and the Soviet-based Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. West and East, including nations on both sides of the Atlantic, could come together around a wider European strategic space. German unification and greater integration within the European Community were foreshadowed by the *Final Act*.

1975: International Marxist, Ted Grant, urged the British Labour Party to oppose the referendum on a European Common Market as a capitalistic/big business venture. Rather, Grant asserted that European unification should be established along socialist lines, first in Britain, then in Europe and beyond. "A Socialist United States of Europe would be the first step to a Socialist World."

- Ted Grant, "Capitalist Common Market - No! For a Socialist United States of Europe," as reprinted in Marxists.org.

1981: Greece joins the European Community.

1984: Altiero Spinelli (see the listings for 1943-1944, and 1948), who had been elected as a member of the European Parliament in 1976, became President of the European Parliament's Institutional Commission, which he used as a launching pad to energize the European Union draft treaty process.

1986: Portugal and Spain enter the European Community.

1989: The Berlin Wall falls. This starts a chain of events leading to the breakup of the Soviet Union, and the eventual integration of many Eastern Bloc nations in the European Community.

1989: Under Jacques Delors' European Commission presidency, the Delors Committee released their report on Economic and Monetary Union to the European Council. This set the stage for the monetary unification provisions in the 1992 Maastricht Treaty and the basis for the European System of Central Banks. **NOTE:** A little known fact about the Delors Committee is that the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) acted as the Committee's facilitator.

One BIS working paper tells us,

"...it is worth noting that the political leaders entrusted the central bankers right from the beginning with a major role in the preparation of the Maastricht Treaty, stating when they decided to set up the Delors Committee, the membership of which was overwhelmingly of central banking extraction. Jacques Delors was not only a good chairman, but he also possessed the political wisdom to accept that the majority of the meetings, and practically all the preparatory work for the meetings, would take place at the BIS, with both rapporteurs being central bankers."

- Alexandre Lamfalussy, *Central Banks, Governments and the European Monetary Unification Process* (Bank for International Settlements, BIS Working Paper No.201, 2006), p.3.

1990: The Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe hosted a high-level meeting with participants from the Soviet Union and the United States of America, along with representatives from most European governments. The outcome was the *Charter of Paris for a New Europe*, a document meant to reshape the European cooperative landscape - including German unification in a "united, democratic Europe..." This picture, however, extended beyond the Continent as North America was recognized within the framework of a unified commitment: "...co-operation in all fields," common action, and "co-operation and solidarity." The *Charter of Paris* was envisioned as the emergence of a united, *global Europe*.

1992: The Maastricht Treaty was signed, pulling together historic integration processes and setting in motion the European Union, the European Central Bank, and the euro-system. New cooperation platforms included the Common Foreign and Security Policy and cooperation in the Fields of Justice and Home Affairs.

1993: The European Union single market is established, ensuring four freedoms: The free movement of people, goods, services, and capital.

1994: The European Monetary Institute is formed, replacing the European Monetary Cooperation Fund. As the EMCF demonstrated the first stage of monetary union - currency rate arrangements under BIS guidance, the EMI represented Stage II.

1994: Long-time United Nations official, Robert Muller, wrote the following, "I hope that more regional communities will be created, following the example of the European Union, so that the UN can be transformed soon into a true World Union."

- Robert Muller, *2000 Ideas for a Better World* (Fascicle One, idea #23).

1994: Speaking to a German audience, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said,

"A new unified Europe cannot be an exclusive club of the chosen... A united political, economic and spiritual architecture for our continent must not isolate countries or groups of countries, or separate them according to the criterion of friend or enemy, but it must integrate them into a unified organism."

- As quoted by - John Laughland, *Tainted Source: The Undemocratic Origins of the European Idea* (Little, Brown and Company, 1997), p.244.

1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union.

1995: Passport free travel began in seven European Union countries.

1995: The Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe is revamped and renamed the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Post-Cold War cooperation in democracy building, security measures, crisis management, post-conflict reconstruction, border monitoring, and human rights are part of its activities. Regional cooperation and the broadening of the Common European Home - "from Vancouver to Vladivostok" - remains an underlying, guiding principle. Today, the OSCE is the largest security organization in the world with 56 members and numerous international partnerships, including NATO, the United Nations, and the European Union.

1997: Enlargement negotiations started with ten central and eastern European nations.

1998: Stage III of Europe's monetary platform began with the creation of the European Central Bank as an independent and autonomous *international organization*.

Edward Luttwak, author of *Turbo Capitalism*, had this to say concerning its independence and power,

"No independence, however, can be as magnificently absolute as that of the European Central Bank itself: it is to receive no instructions from either member countries or any institution of the European Union... This is truly a sovereign power, given irrevocably to an institution headed by a central banker, selected and advised by other central bankers, who are themselves recruited and trained by their predecessors in their respective central banks. This non-elected European Central Bank will assume total and exclusive control over the monetary policy of all member countries... Itself free of any democratic interference, the Bank will be free to interfere at will in all that concerns money in all the member countries."

- Edward Luttwak, *Turbo Capitalism* (New York: Harper Collins, 1999), pp.200-201.



1999: The Euro currency is introduced as a commercial/ financial transaction accounting unit for 11 countries, with Greece joining in 2011.

2002: The European Central Bank released the Euro as a hard currency. Euro notes and coins replace national currencies. This act represents the separation of monetary sovereignty at the national level.

2004: Eight countries from the Eastern Bloc join the European Union. With this, the post-World War II continental rift is being mended. In all, 25 countries make up the European Union, and a treaty is signed establishing a European Constitution.

2005: The British Labour Party manifesto for 2005 linked England's interest with "an enlarged European Union." It also noted that since 1997 the Labour Party has become an important player in the EU system.

2007: Two more nations join the EU: Bulgaria and Romania. This year also marked the Treaty of Lisbon, amending previous treaties, changing voting requirements, and creating two offices: President of the European Council, and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

2008: Linking his proposal back to the *Helsinki Final Act*, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev recommended the creation of a new security force for Europe.

2010: The Spinelli Group, a 33-member "Shadow European Council," is formed within the European Parliament. The Spinelli Group - named after Altiero Spinelli - is dedicated to propelling the European Union to the next level: A federated European entity. Some members of the Shadow Council include,



- Mario Monti (current Prime Minister of Italy who, in November 2011, appointed a Technocratic steering committee to oversee Italy's financial crisis; Monti was a member of the European Commission and was in charge of the Single Market project)
- Jacques Delors (former President of the European Commission)
- Joschka Fischer (former co-chair of the Greens in the Bundestag and now employed by Madeleine Albright's organization)
- Pat Cox (former President of the European Parliament)
- Danuta Hubner (past member of the United Nations Commission for Europe and currently chairperson of the European Parliament Regional Affairs Committee)
- Sylvie Goulard (European Parliamentary Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs).

2011: Jose Barroso, President of the European Commission. was quoted in the September 14, online edition of the United Kingdom *Express*,

“What we need now is a new, unifying impulse, a new federalist movement – let’s not be afraid to use the word... The right way to stop the negative cycle and strengthen the euro is to deepen integration, mainly in the euro area. This is the way to go... This is a fight for what Europe represents to the world. This is a fight for European integration itself.”

Carl Teichrib is editor of *Forcing Change* (www.forcingchange.org)

Endnote source for the front part of the article:

1. Don Melvin, “Eurozone financial ministers seek quick solutions as debt crisis engulfs euro, threatens EU,” *Winnipeg Free Press* (online edition), November 28, 2011.

Socialism, Perestroika and Glasnost

Continued from page 8.

“The CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] regards itself as an inalienable part of the world communist movement, which is at present conducting a difficult quest of the way forward to a new stage in its historical development. And we will - on the basis of absolutely equal rights and respect - take an active part in this quest. There is a growing international potential in our new relations with numerous civic forces representing world science and culture, with political parties of a different ideological orientation, above all with Socialists, Social-Democrats, Labour Party members, and other Left circles and movements” (p.37)

“...the role played by the Young Communist League today is of immense importance... Today, as before, the main thing in its activity is to prepare the youth for becoming communists, for pursuing actively the policy of the Communist Party.” (p.71)

“But I wish to tell the delegates at this Conference and the people at large the main thing: the tasks of perestroika cannot be accomplished without the guiding activity of the Party, without giving effect to its political course. Without all this perestroika will be doomed politically, ideologically and organisationally.” (p.75)

“We must work firmly and steadily to revive the Leninist principles in guiding the Party’s affairs.” (p.85)

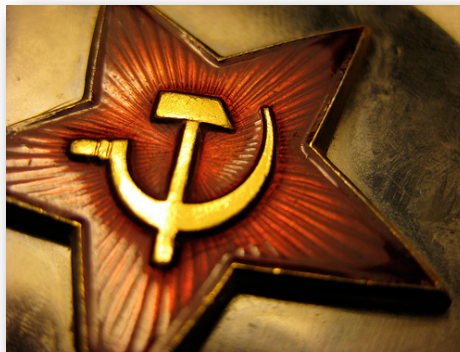
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"I want to say categorically, here at the Conference, that we shall continue to develop all truly socialist values, and firmly eliminate everything that distorts revolutionary theory and the image of socialism." (p.90)

"We see socialism as a system of the true equality of all nations and nationalities... in which internationalism and the fraternity of nations rule supreme." (p.92)

"We are convinced in the vitality of the Marxist-Leninist teaching which as scientifically substantiated the possibility of building a society of social justice and a civilization of free and equal people.... Our aims are more democracy, more socialism..." (p.93)

"Every Communist must become a fighter for perestroika, for the revolutionary renewal of society. Let that be the chief mandate of our Conference." (p.108)



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