

Forcing Change



The Conspiracy of an Idea

By Carl Teichrib (www.forcingchange.org)

On occasion I've been called a "conspiracy theorist." One gentleman who attended a lecture of mine even called me a "grand conspiracy theorist." After explaining himself I realized this was meant as a compliment, without the negative connotations frequently attached to such a highly-charged statement.

So the question must be raised: Are conspiracies real? The simple answer is "of course!" Anytime a group exists there is potential for two or more within the group who, after collaborating "beyond earshot," jointly work to change the goal, structure, or influence of that group in a way that circumvents the knowledge and intent of the others. Every day "conspiracies" occur in the workplace, in the school staff room, in corporate boardrooms, church committees, and even among groups of friends.



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Carl Teichrib, Editor.

Conspiracies also exist in the legal system. Any time two or more individuals agree in the committing of a crime, including future intent to break the law, they run the risk of being criminally charged under conspiracy rulings. Such charges can also be laid in a *civil suit*.

How about the world of espionage and intelligence operations? Even a cursory reading reveals that conspiracy is central to this ancient profession. The complexities can be mind-bending, and have rightly been described as labyrinthine - a maze-like environment of interlocking interests, personnel, and power brokers.

Socialist “revolution” too is rooted in conspiracy, as international Communism viewed it as a positive (advancing the Revolution) and a negative (that which threatens the Revolution).

But what about the “new world order” and world government? Yes, conspiracies exist to further this theme. Consider this example:

- In the year 2000 I attended a working group on the establishment of a UN-based world parliament while I was at the United Nations Millennium Forum. During this session it was evident that world government advocates clearly agreed on the need for a “People’s Assembly,” and were vigorously working to see something like this birthed. The average citizen on the street, people who would be directly impacted, had no idea such a program was being seriously considered. In a sense this was a conspiracy, or at least the “conspiracy of an idea.” What I found fascinating was that the central *idea* was irrevocable, yet the mechanism to “get there” couldn’t be agreed upon. Instead, organizations and individuals contested each step of the way. Some groups had come to the table with previously agreed-upon positions, others countered and fortified different opinions. It was evident that no one was opposed to the “conspiracy of an idea,” rather, I was witnessing a type of *competition* - complete with private agendas and major egos. Consequently, the idea didn’t blossom as expected. However, today the concept is gaining steam once again.

And here’s the point: Sometimes we are so caught up with the individuals and specific groups, the contempo-

Let Us Conspire

Conspiracies are especially evident in the Old Testament accounts of Kings and Judges. But there’s a particular Psalm that deals with a global conspiracy: Psalm 2.

Why do the nations rage, and the people plot a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD and against His Anointed, *saying*,

“Let us break Their bonds in pieces and cast away Their cords from us.”

He who sits in the heavens shall laugh; The Lord shall hold them in derision. Then He shall speak to them in His wrath, and distress them in His deep displeasure: “Yet I have set My King on My holy hill of Zion.”

“I will declare the decree: The LORD has said to Me, ‘You *are* My Son, Today I have begotten You. Ask of Me, and I will give *You* the nations *for* Your inheritance, and the ends of the earth *for* Your possession. You shall break them with a rod of iron; You shall dash them to pieces like a potter’s vessel.’”

Now therefore, be wise, O kings; Be instructed, you judges of the earth. Serve the LORD with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, and you perish *in* the way, when His wrath is kindled but a little.

Blessed *are* all those who put their trust in Him.

rary players in the drama, that we fail to see the depth behind the “conspiracy of an idea.” Knowing who the actors are is part of understanding the process - this “open conspiracy,” as it was labeled by H.G. Wells. More important though, is grasping the idea and the extent of its influence.

This edition of *Forcing Change* seeks to bridge these aspects: It exposes the players in the “business” of world government, while plumbing the depths of the idea through the chronology of time.

To any student of world affairs, history buffs, or laymen interested in understanding our changing global system, this should be a fascinating read. However, it can become tedious due to the sheer volume of information. That said, I would encourage you to use this issue of *Forcing Change* as a reference work. *FC*

A Chronological History: The New World Order

By Dennis L. Cuddy, Ph.D.

Note: I have included extra information points in this timeline. These items are found in red, and are meant to add further evidence to Dr. Cuddy’s well-constructed chronology - Carl Teichrib.

In the mainline media, those who adhere to the position that there is some kind of “conspiracy” pushing us towards a world government are virulently ridiculed. The standard attack maintains that the so-called “New World Order” is the product of turn-of-the-century, right-wing, bigoted, anti-semitic racists acting in the tradition of the long-debunked *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, now promulgated by some Militias and other right-wing hate groups.

The historical record does not support that position to any large degree but it has become the mantra of the socialist left and their cronies, the media. The term “New World Order” has been used thousands of times in this century by proponents in high places of federalized world government. Some of those involved in this collaboration to achieve world order have been Jewish. The preponderance are not, so it most definitely is not a “Jewish agenda.”

About the Author:

Dennis Cuddy received a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He has taught at the university level, has been a political and economic risk analyst for an international consulting firm, and has been a Senior Associate with the U.S. Department of Education.

Cuddy has also testified before members of Congress on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice. He has authored or edited twenty books and booklets, and has written hundreds of articles appearing in newspapers around the nation, including *The Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times* and *USA Today*. He has been a guest on numerous radio talk shows in various parts of the country, such as ABC Radio in New York City, and he has also been a guest on the national television programs *USA Today* and CBS's *Nightwatch*.

For years, leaders in education, industry, the media, banking, etc., have promoted those with the same Weltanschauung (world view) as theirs. Of course, someone might say that just because individuals promote their friends doesn't constitute a conspiracy. That's true in the usual sense. However, it does represent an "open conspiracy," as described by noted Fabian Socialist H.G. Wells in *The Open Conspiracy: Blue Prints for a World Revolution* (1928).

In 1913, prior to the passage of the Federal Reserve Act President Wilson's *The New Freedom* was published, in which he revealed:

"Since I entered politics, I have chiefly had men's views confided to me privately. Some of the biggest men in the U. S., in the field of commerce and manufacturing, are afraid of somebody, are afraid of something. They know that there is a power somewhere so organized, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it."

On November 21, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt wrote a letter to Col. Edward Mandell House, President Woodrow Wilson's close advisor:

"The real truth of the matter is, as you and I know, that a financial element in the larger centers has owned the Government every since the days of Andrew Jackson..."

That there is such a thing as a cabal of power brokers who control government behind the scenes has been detailed several times in this century by credible sources. Professor Carroll Quigley was Bill Clinton's mentor at Georgetown University. President Clinton has publicly paid homage to the influence Professor Quigley had on his life. In Quigley's magnum opus *Tragedy and Hope* (1966), he states:

"There does exist and has existed for a generation, an international... network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups and frequently does so. I know of the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960s, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies...but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known."

Even talk show host Rush Limbaugh, an outspoken critic of anyone claiming a push for global government, said on his February 7, 1995 program:

"You see, if you amount to anything in Washington these days, it is because you have been plucked or handpicked from an Ivy League school - Harvard, Yale, Kennedy School of Government - you've shown an aptitude to be a good Ivy League type, and so you're plucked so-to-speak, and you are assigned success. You are assigned a cer-

tain role in government somewhere, and then your success is monitored and tracked, and you go where the pluckers and the handpickers can put you."

On May 4, 1993, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) president Leslie Gelb said on *The Charlie Rose Show* that:

"...you [Charlie Rose] had me on [before] to talk about the New World Order! I talk about it all the time. It's one world now. The Council [CFR] can find, nurture, and begin to put people in the kinds of jobs this country needs. And that's going to be one of the major enterprises of the Council under me."

Previous CFR chairman, John J. McCloy (1953-70), actually said they have been doing this since the 1940s (and before).

The thrust towards global government can be well-documented but at the end of the twentieth century it does not look like a traditional conspiracy in the usual sense of a secret cabal of evil men meeting clandestinely behind closed doors. Rather, it is a "networking" of like-minded individuals in high places to achieve a common goal, as described in Marilyn Ferguson's 1980 insider classic, *The Aquarian Conspiracy*.

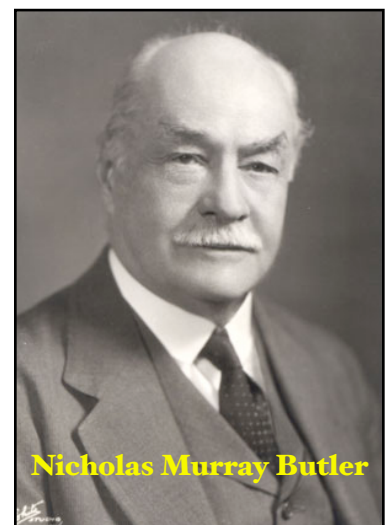
Perhaps the best way to relate this would be a brief history of the New World Order, not in our words but in the words of those who have been striving to make it real.

1910 -- Columbia University president Nicholas Murray Butler convinces steel-tycoon Andrew Carnegie to establish the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The goal of this foundation is to promote internationalism and help create a public mindset that accepts a new global order. Elihu Root becomes the first president, followed by Butler who holds the position from 1925 to 1945. Alger Hiss, later to be fingered as a Communist asset, takes the chair after Butler.

1912 -- Colonel Edward M. House, a close advisor of President Woodrow Wilson, publishes *Phillip Dru: Administrator* in which he promotes "socialism as dreamed of by Karl Marx."

1912 -- The World Peace Foundation, with Nicholas Butler as an advisor, published the pamphlet, *International Good-Will as a Substitute for Armies and Navies*. This short text called for "the organization of the world in relations of peace and good-will!" The text explained, "It is no longer a dream, it is a beginning." This new organization for the world will include an "International Court of Arbitral Justice," "an International Congress," "a Code of International Laws," "The Establishment of an International Police," and an "international Protectorate."

The World Peace Foundation, which was founded in 1910 (with strong connections to Andrew Carnegie), still exists today. Over the years the WPF has been an advocate for world government.



Nicholas Murray Butler

1913 -- The Federal Reserve (neither federal nor a reserve) is created. It was planned at a secret meeting in 1910 on Jekyll Island, Georgia by a group of bankers and politicians, including Col. House. This transferred the power to create money from the American government to a private group of bankers. It is probably the largest generator of debt in the world.



The Jekyll Island Club Hotel still stands today. This resort and National Historic Landmark is located off Georgia's south-eastern coast. It's a beautiful setting.

October 18, 1914 -- The New York *Times* published an interview with Columbia University president, Nicholas Murray Butler. President Butler openly calls for a federated United States of Europe, and admits that the “international organization of the world already has progressed much farther than is ordinarily understood.” Explaining this “international organization,” Butler tells *Times* readers,

“...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.”

1915 -- Speaking to the Union League of Philadelphia, Nicholas Butler called for a “new world order” based on an international outlook as a result of World War I.

“The old world order changed when this war-storm broke. The old international order passed away as suddenly, as unexpectedly, and as completely as if it had been wiped out by a gigantic flood, by a great tempest, or by a volcanic eruption. The old world order died with the setting of that day's sun and a new world order is being born while I speak.”

1915 -- Massachusetts' House and Senate adopt H.R. 1226, affirming the “political unity of all mankind,” “the supremacy of world sovereignty... [and] loyal obedience to that sovereignty... the organization of the world government.”

May 30, 1919 -- Prominent British and American personalities establish the Royal Institute of International Affairs in England and the Institute of International Affairs in the U.S. at a meeting arranged by Col. House and attended by various Fabian socialists, including noted economist John Maynard Keynes. Two years later, Col. House reorganizes the Institute of International Affairs into the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

December 15, 1922 -- The CFR endorses World Government in its magazine *Foreign Affairs*. Author Philip Kerr, states:

"Obviously there is going to be no peace or prosperity for mankind as long as [the earth] remains divided into 50 or 60 independent states until some kind of international system is created...The real problem today is that of the world government."

1928 -- *The Open Conspiracy: Blue Prints for a World Revolution* by H.G. Wells is published. A former Fabian Socialist, Wells writes:

"...[The] Open Conspiracy must weaken, efface, incorporate and supersede existing governments... The Open Conspiracy is the natural inheritor of socialist and communist enthusiasms; it may be in control of Moscow before it is in control of New York... The character of the Open Conspiracy will now be plainly displayed... It will be a world religion."

1928 -- From the Communist International Sixth World Congress: "The ultimate aim of the Communist International is to replace world capitalist economy by a world system of Communism."

1931 -- Students at the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow are taught:

"One day we shall start to spread the most theatrical peace movement the world has ever seen. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent... will fall into the trap offered by the possibility of making new friends. Our day will come in 30 years or so... The bourgeoisie must be lulled into a false sense of security."

1932 -- New books are published urging World Order: One is *Toward Soviet America* by William Z. Foster. Head of the Communist Party USA, Foster indicates that a National Department of Education would be one of the means used to develop a new socialist society in the U.S. Another is *The New World Order* by F.S. Marvin, describing the League of Nations as the first attempt at a New World Order. Marvin says, "nationality must rank below the claims of mankind as a whole." And the book, *Dare the School Build a New Social Order?* is published. Educator author George Counts asserts that: "...the teachers should deliberately reach for power and then make the most of their conquest." This should be done in order to:

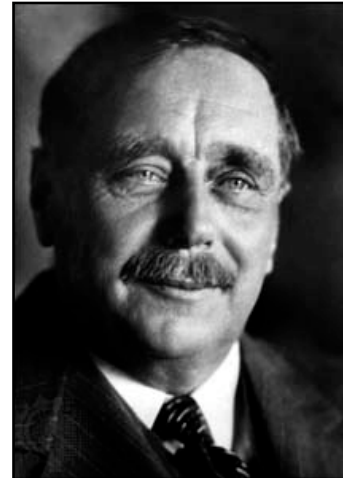
"...influence the social attitudes, ideals and behavior of the coming generation... The growth of science and technology has carried us into a new age where ignorance must be replaced by knowledge, competition by cooperation, trust in Providence by careful planning and private capitalism by some form of social economy."

1933 -- The first *Humanist Manifesto* is published. Co-author John Dewey, the noted philosopher and educator, calls for a synthesizing of all religions and "a socialized and cooperative economic order."

Co-signer C.F. Potter said in 1930:

"Education is thus a most powerful ally of humanism, and every American public school is a school of humanism. What can the theistic Sunday schools, meeting for an hour once a week, teaching only a fraction of the children, do to stem the tide of a five-day program of humanistic teaching?"

1933 -- *The Shape of Things to Come* by H.G. Wells is published. Wells predicts a second world war around 1940, originating from a German-Polish dispute. After 1945 there would be an increasing lack of public safety in "criminally infected" areas. The plan for the "Modern World-State" would succeed on its third attempt (about 1980), and come out of something that occurred in Basra, Iraq. The book also states; "Although world government had been plainly coming for some years, although it had been endlessly feared and murmured against, it found no opposition prepared anywhere."



H.G. Wells

1934 -- *The Externalization of the Hierarchy* by Alice A. Bailey is published. Bailey is an occultist, whose works are channeled from a spirit guide, the Tibetan Master [demon spirit] Djwahl Kuhl. Bailey uses the phrase "points of light" in connection with a "New Group of World Servers" and claims that 1934 marks the beginning of...

"...the organizing of the men and women... group work of a new order... [with] progress defined by service... the world of the Brotherhood... the Forces of Light... [and] out of the spoliation of all existing culture and civilization, the new world order must be built."

The book is published by Lucis Trust, incorporated originally in New York as Lucifer Publishing Company. Lucis Trust is a United Nations NGO and has been a major player at recent U.N. summits. Later Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, Robert Mueller, would credit the creation of his World Core Curriculum for education to the underlying teachings of Djwahl Kuhl, via Alice Bailey's writings on the subject.

1932 -- *Plan for Peace* by American Birth Control League founder Margaret Sanger (1921) is published. She calls for coercive sterilization, mandatory segregation, and rehabilitative concentration camps for all "dysgenic stocks" including Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Catholics.

October 28, 1939 -- In an address by John Foster Dulles, later U.S. Secretary of State, he proposes that America lead the transition to a new order of less independent, semi-sovereign states bound together by a league or federal union.

1939 -- *New World Order* by H. G. Wells proposes a collectivist one-world state or "new world order" comprised of "socialist democracies." He advocates "universal conscription for service" and declares that "nationalist individualism... is the world's disease." He continues:

"The manifest necessity for some collective world control to eliminate warfare and the less generally admitted necessity for a collective control of the economic and biological life of mankind, are aspects of one and the same process."

He proposes that this be accomplished through "universal law" and propaganda (or education)."

1940 -- *The New World Order* is published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and contains a select list of references on regional and world federation, together with some special plans for world order after the war.

December 12, 1940 -- In *The Congressional Record* an article entitled *A New World Order* John G. Alexander calls for a world federation.

1941 -- The Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, established by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and chaired by John Foster Dulles, publishes the booklet, *A Just and Durable Peace* - a collection of documents from churches and religious bodies who support world organization.

"We recognize... that the ultimate solution of such [world] problems as these calls for an organized world government to which certain functions of national sovereignty shall be delegated, and which shall function in the area of common interest between states... We would, therefore, urge that Christian people in all lands study this aspect of the problem of peace and make every possible effort to bring about a world political organization."

1942 -- The leftist Institute of Pacific Relations publishes *Post War Worlds* by P.E. Corbett:

"World government is the ultimate aim... It must be recognized that the law of nations takes precedence over national law... The process will have to be assisted by the deletion of the nationalistic material employed in educational textbooks and its replacement by material explaining the benefits of wiser association."

1942 -- The Brookings Institute publishes *Peace Plans and American Choices* by Arthur C. Millspaugh. The book provides a series of scenarios for "World Order," including America-alone as a world peace enforcer, a British-American Alliance, a Union of Democracies, a global arrangement of regional power blocs, and a stronger world association. Pros and cons are provided throughout the book.

"When all 'blueprint' schemes are eliminated, the United Nations remain as a practical going concern, a real international organization forged out of hard necessities... Here we have already a real association of nations, a sound basis from which the ultimate world order will evolve."

1943 -- Ely Culbertson, best known for his card game expertise and the father of contract bridge, was a strong supporter of world government. His 1943 book, *Total Peace*, provided a detailed call for a world organization armed with a world military and tasked to enforce global peace. *Total Peace* also contained a pull-out poster that showed the structure of world government as arranged through eleven regional/continental blocs.

June 28, 1945 -- President Truman endorses world government in a speech: "It will be just as easy for nations to get along in a republic of the world as it is for us to get along in a republic of the United States."

October 24, 1945 -- The United Nations Charter becomes effective. Also on October 24, Senator Glen Taylor (D-Idaho) introduces Senate Resolution 183 calling upon the U.S. Senate to go on record as favoring creation of a world republic, including an international police force.



1946 -- Alger Hiss is elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Hiss holds this office until 1949. Early in 1950, he is convicted of perjury and sentenced to prison after a sensational trial and Congressional hearing in which Whittaker Chambers, a former senior editor of *Time*, testifies that Hiss was a member of his Communist Party cell.

1946 -- *The Teacher and World Government* by former editor of the *NEA Journal* (National Education Association) Joy Elmer Morgan is published. He says:

"In the struggle to establish an adequate world government, the teacher... can do much to prepare the hearts and minds of children for global understanding and co-operation... At the very heart of all the agencies which will assure the coming of world government must stand the school, the teacher, and the organized profession."

1947 -- The American Education Fellowship, formerly the Progressive Education Association, organized by John Dewey, calls for the: "...establishment of a genuine world order, an order in which national sovereignty is subordinate to world authority..."

October, 1947 -- NEA Associate Secretary William Carr writes in the *NEA Journal* that teachers should: "...teach about the various proposals that have been made for the strengthening of the United Nations and the establishment of a world citizenship and world government."

1947 -- Speaking at Albert Hall, London, England, Winston Churchill tells his audience,

"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 indisputable step towards the realisation of that ideal."

1948 -- *Walden II* by behavioral psychologist B.F. Skinner proposes "a perfect society or new and more perfect order" in which children are reared by the State, rather than by their parents and are trained from birth to demonstrate only desirable behavior and characteristics. Skinner's ideas would be widely implemented by educators in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s as Values Clarification and Outcome Based Education.

July, 1948 -- Britain's Sir Harold Butler, writing in the CFR's *Foreign Affairs*, sees "a New World Order" taking shape:

"How far can the life of nations, which for centuries have thought of themselves as distinct and unique, be merged with the life of other nations? How far are they prepared to sacrifice a part of their sovereignty without which there can be no effective economic or political union?... Out of the prevailing confusion a new world is taking shape... which may point the way toward the new order... That will be the beginning of a real United Nations, no longer crippled by a split personality, but held together by a common faith."

1948 -- UNESCO president and Fabian Socialist, Sir Julian Huxley, calls for a radical eugenic policy in *UNESCO: Its Purpose and Its Philosophy*. He states:

"Thus, even though it is quite true that any radical eugenic policy of controlled human breeding will be for many years politically and psychologically impossible, it will be important for UNESCO to see that the eugenic problem is examined with the greatest care and that the public mind is informed of the issues at stake that much that is now unthinkable may at least become thinkable."

1948 -- The Association for Education in World Government was created. Later the group would change its name to the Institute for International Government (1952), then in 1954 it became the Institute for International Order. The goal was the promotion of world government as a solution to world problems.

1948 -- The preliminary draft of a World Constitution is published by U.S. educators advocating regional federation on the way toward world federation or government with England incorporated into a

European federation. The Constitution provides for a "World Council" along with a "Chamber of Guardians" to enforce world law. Also included is a "Preamble" calling upon nations to surrender their arms to the world government, and includes the right of this "Federal Republic of the World" to seize private property for federal use.

1948 -- *The Memoirs of Cordell Hull* is published. Hull was the longest running US Secretary of State and best known as the Father of the United Nations. His memoirs relate,

“...exactly four months after Hitler invaded Poland, I made clear my belief that, when the war ended, the United States must take full share in the responsibilities of a new world order - ‘a stable and enduring world order under law.’ This goal obviously meant a world organization.”

February 9, 1950 -- The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee introduces Senate Concurrent Resolution 66 which begins: "Whereas, in order to achieve universal peace and justice, the present Charter of the United Nations should be changed to provide a true world government constitution."

The resolution was first introduced in the Senate on September 13, 1949 by Senator Glen Taylor (D-Idaho). Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wisconsin) called it "a consummation devoutly to be wished for" and said, "I understand your proposition is either change the United Nations, or change or create, by a separate convention, a world order." Senator Taylor later stated: "We would have to sacrifice considerable sovereignty to the world organization to enable them to levy taxes in their own right to support themselves."

1950 -- Bertrand Russell's *Unpopular Essays* is published. Writing in support of world order, Russell postulated: "I think we should admit that a world government will have to be imposed by force."

1950 -- Global financier and member of the CFR, James P. Warburg, publishes *Faith, Purpose and Power*.

“The important thing is to get on with the job of transforming the United Nations Charter into some form of World Constitution acceptable to the majority of mankind as a foundation upon which to build.”

1951 -- Pope Pius XII meets with members of the World Movement for World Federal Government in the Vatican. Pius XII tells them,

“Your movement, Gentlemen, has the task of creating an effective political organization of the world. There is nothing more in keeping with the traditional doctrines of the Church... There, Gentlemen, is a vast field of work, study and action. You have understood this and looked it squarely in the face; you have the courage to give yourself to this cause. We congratulate you. We would express to you Our wishes for your entire success and with all Our heart We will pray to God to grant you His wisdom and help in the performance of your task.”

April 12, 1952 -- John Foster Dulles, later to become Secretary of State, says in a speech to the American Bar Association in Louisville, Kentucky, that "treaty laws can override the Constitution." He says

treaties can take power away from Congress and give them to the President. They can take powers from the States and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body and they can cut across the rights given to the people by their constitutional Bill of Rights. A Senate amendment, proposed by GOP Senator John Bricker, would have provided that no treaty could supersede the Constitution, but it fails to pass by one vote.

1954 -- Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands establishes the Bilderbergers, a gathering of international politicians and bankers who meet secretly on an annual basis.

1958 -- *World Peace through World Law* is published, where authors Grenville Clark and Louis Sohn advocate using the U.N. as a governing body for the world, world disarmament, a world police force and legislature.

1959 -- The Council on Foreign Relations calls for a New International Order. *Study Number 7*, issued on November 25, advocated: "...new international order [which] must be responsive to world aspirations for peace, for social and economic change... an international order... including states labeling themselves as 'socialist' [communist]."

1959 -- The World Constitution and Parliament Association is founded which later develops a *Diagram of World Government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth*.

1959 -- *The Mid-Century Challenge to U.S. Foreign Policy* is published, sponsored by the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund. It explains that the U.S: "...cannot escape, and indeed should welcome... the task which history has imposed on us. This is the task of helping to shape a new world order in all its dimensions - spiritual, economic, political, social."

September 9, 1960 -- President Eisenhower signs Senate Joint Resolution 170, promoting the concept of a federal Atlantic Union. Pollster and Atlantic Union Committee treasurer, Elmo Roper, later delivers an address titled, *The Goal Is Government of All the World*, in which he states:

"For it becomes clear that the first step toward World Government cannot be completed until we have advanced on the four fronts: the economic, the military, the political and the social."

1961 -- The U.S. State Department issues a plan to disarm all nations and arm the United Nations. State Department Document Number 7277 is entitled *Freedom From War: The U.S. Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World*. It details a three-stage plan to disarm all nations and arm the U.N. with the final stage in which "no state would have the military power to challenge the progressively strengthened U.N. Peace Force."

1961 -- The Fund for Education Concerning World Peace through World Law was created under the sponsorship of the Institute for International Order. This new body operated independently of the IIO, and in 1963 the name was changed to the World Law Fund, and promoted the work of Grenville Clark and Louis Sohn, *World Peace Through World Law*.

1962 -- New Calls for World Federalism. In a study titled, *A World Effectively Controlled by the United Nations*, CFR member Lincoln Bloomfield states: "...if the communist dynamic was greatly abated, the West might lose whatever incentive it has for world government."

The Future of Federalism by author Nelson Rockefeller is published. The one-time Governor of New York claims that current events compellingly demand a "new world order," as the old order is crumbling, and there is "a new and free order struggling to be born." Rockefeller says there is:

"...a fever of nationalism... [but] the nation-state is becoming less and less competent to perform its international political tasks... These are some of the reasons pressing us to lead vigorously toward the true building of a new world order...[with] voluntary service... and our dedicated faith in the brotherhood of all mankind... Sooner perhaps than we may realize... there will evolve the bases for a federal structure of the free world."

1963 -- J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee speaks at a symposium sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, a left-wing project of the Ford Foundation: "The case for government by elites is irrefutable... government by the people is possible but highly improbable."

1964 -- *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, Handbook II* is published. Author Benjamin Bloom states: "...a large part of what we call 'good teaching' is the teacher's ability to attain affective objectives through challenging the students' fixed beliefs."

His Outcome-Based Education (OBE) method of teaching would first be tried as Mastery Learning in Chicago schools. After five years, Chicago students' test scores had plummeted causing outrage among parents. OBE would leave a trail of wreckage wherever it would be tried and under whatever name it would be used. At the same time, it would become crucial to globalists for overhauling the education system to promote attitude changes among school students.

1964 -- *Visions of Order* by Richard Weaver is published. He describes: "progressive educators as a 'revolutionary cabal' engaged in 'a systematic attempt to undermine society's traditions and beliefs'."

1966 -- The World Law Fund publishes the massive 4-volume series titled *The Strategy of World Order*. Volume 1 - *Toward a Theory of War Prevention*; Volume 2 - *International Law*; Volume 3 - *The United Nations*; Volume 4 - *Disarmament and Economic Development*. These books, which act as repositories for various texts on world order, promoted an international police force, world government, and global social planning. From a contribution by Hans J. Morgenthau,

"...total disarmament and world government go hand in hand; they compliment each other. In a totally disarmed world the problem of an international police force ceases to exist and reappears in the form - new in its dimensions and old in its substance - of the police of a world government."

1967 -- Richard Nixon calls for New World Order. In *Asia after Vietnam*, in the October issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Nixon writes of nations' dispositions to evolve regional approaches to development needs and to the evolution of a "new world order."

1968 -- Joy Elmer Morgan, former editor of the *NEA Journal* publishes *The American Citizens Handbook* in which he says:

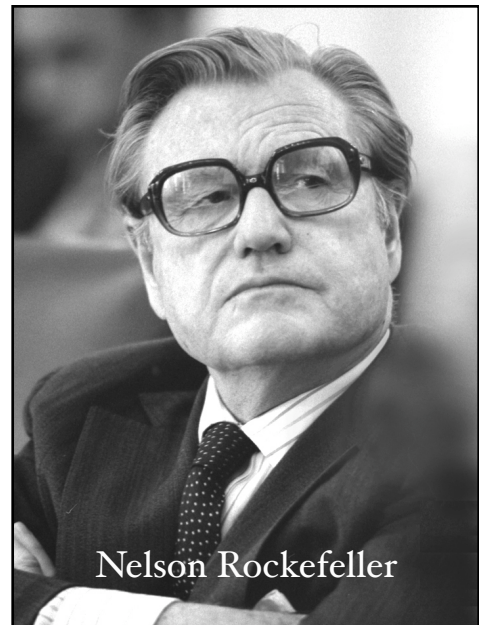
"...the coming of the United Nations and the urgent necessity that it evolve into a more comprehensive form of world government places upon the citizens of the United States an increased obligation to make the most of their citizenship which now widens into active world citizenship."

July 26, 1968 -- Nelson Rockefeller pledges support of the New World Order. In an Associated Press report, Rockefeller pledges that, "as President, he would work toward international creation of a new world order."

1968 -- The World Law Fund births the World Order Models Project, which produces a series of Occasional Papers and books promoting world government. These items became particularly influential within academia.

1970 -- Education and the mass media promote world order. In *Thinking About A New World Order for the Decade 1990*, author Ian Baldwin, Jr. asserts that:

"...the World Law Fund has begun a worldwide research and educational program that will introduce a new, emerging discipline - world order - into educational curricula throughout the world... and to concentrate some of its energies on bringing basic world order concepts into the mass media again on a worldwide level."



1972 -- President Nixon visits China. In his toast to Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, former CFR member and now President, Richard Nixon, expresses "the hope that each of us has to build a new world order."

May 18, 1972 -- In speaking of the coming of world government, Roy M. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, declares that: "within two decades the institutional framework for a world economic community will be in place... [and] aspects of individual sovereignty will be given over to a supernational authority."

1972 -- The World Law Fund merged with its creator, the Institute for International Order, and became the Institute for World Order. The World Order Models Project came under the IWO umbrella. Over the years this interlocking set of organizations received ongoing funding through large foundations, including the Carnegie and Rockefeller groups. In 1982 the IWO became known as the World Policy Institute, and still exists under that name as a leading think-tank on issues of global governance (and still receives money from major foundations).

Countless university professors and students have been influenced by these institutions and their projects, which stem back to the Association for Education in World Government in 1948. Likewise, a multitude of foreign policy personnel have fed from this "world order" trough.

1973 -- The Trilateral Commission is established. Banker David Rockefeller organizes this new private body and chooses Zbigniew Brzezinski, later National Security Advisor to President Carter, as the Commission's first director and invites Jimmy Carter to become a founding member.

1973 -- *Humanist Manifesto II* is published:

"The next century can be and should be the humanistic century... we stand at the dawn of a new age... a secular society on a planetary scale... As non-theists we begin with humans not God, nature not deity... we deplore the division of humankind on nationalistic grounds... Thus we look to the development of a system of world law and a world order based upon transnational federal government... The true revolution is occurring."



September, 1973 -- German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, makes the following statement before the UN General Assembly; "...unfortunately the United Nations has not - at least not yet - crystallized into the nucleus of a world government."

April, 1974 -- Former U. S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Trilateralist and CFR member Richard Gardner's article *The Hard Road to World Order* is published in the CFR's *Foreign Affairs* where he states that:

"...the 'house of world order' will have to be built from the bottom up rather than from the top down... but an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned frontal assault."

1974 -- The World Conference of Religion for Peace, hosted in Louvain, Belgium is held. Douglas Roche presents a report entitled *We Can Achieve a New World Order*. That same year the U.N. calls for wealth redistribution: In a report entitled *New International Economic Order*, the U.N. General Assembly outlines a plan to redistribute the wealth from the rich to the poor nations.

1975 -- A study titled, *A New World Order*, is published by the Center of International Studies, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Studies, Princeton University.

1975 -- In Congress, 32 Senators and 92 Representatives sign *A Declaration of Interdependence*, written by historian Henry Steele Commager. The Declaration states that: "...we must join with others to bring forth a new world order... Narrow notions of national sovereignty must not be permitted to curtail that obligation." Congresswoman Marjorie Holt refuses to sign the Declaration saying:

"It calls for the surrender of our national sovereignty to international organizations. It declares that our economy should be regulated by international authorities. It proposes that we enter a 'new world order' that would redistribute the wealth created by the American people."

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1975 -- Retired Navy Admiral Chester Ward, former Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy and former CFR member, writes in a critique that the goal of the CFR is the "submergence of U. S. sovereignty and national independence into an all powerful one-world government..."

1975 -- *Kissinger on the Couch* is published. Authors Phyllis Schlafly and former CFR member Chester Ward state:

"Once the ruling members of the CFR have decided that the U.S. government should espouse a particular policy, the very substantial research facilities of the CFR are put to work to develop arguments, intellectual and emotional, to support the new policy and to confound, discredit, intellectually and politically, any opposition..."

1976 -- *RIO: Reshaping the International Order* is published by the globalist Club of Rome, calling for a new international order, including an economic redistribution of wealth.

1977 -- *The Third Try at World Order* is published. Author Harlan Cleveland of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies calls for: "changing Americans' attitudes and institutions" for "complete disarmament (except for international soldiers)" and "for individual entitlement to food, health and education."

1977 -- *Imperial Brain Trust* by Laurence Shoup and William Minter is published. The book takes a critical look at the Council on Foreign Relations with chapters such as: *Shaping a New World Order: The Council's Blueprint for Global Hegemony, 1939-1944* and *Toward the 1980's: The Council's Plans for a New World Order*.

1977 -- *The Trilateral Connection* appears in the July edition of *Atlantic Monthly*. Written by Jeremiah Novak, it says: "For the third time in this century, a group of American schools, businessmen, and government officials is planning to fashion a New World Order..."

1977 -- Leading educator Mortimer Adler publishes *Philosopher at Large* in which he says: "...if local civil government is necessary for local civil peace, then world civil government is necessary for world peace."

1979 -- Barry Goldwater, retiring Republican Senator from Arizona, publishes his autobiography *With No Apologies*. He writes:

"In my view The Trilateral Commission represents a skillful, coordinated effort to seize control and consolidate the four centers of power - political, monetary, intellectual, and ecclesiastical. All this is to be done in the interest of creating a more peaceful, more productive world community. What the Trilateralists truly intend is the creation of a worldwide economic power superior to the political governments of the nation-states involved. They believe the abundant materialism they propose to create will overwhelm existing differences. As managers and creators of the system they will rule the future."

1984 -- *The Power to Lead* is published. Author James McGregor Burns admits:

"The framers of the U.S. constitution have simply been too shrewd for us. They have outwitted us. They designed separate institutions that cannot be unified by mechanical linkages, frail bridges, tinkering. If we are to 'turn the Founders upside down' - we must directly confront the constitutional structure they erected."

1985 -- Norman Cousins, the honorary chairman of Planetary Citizens for the World We Chose, is quoted in *Human Events*: "World government is coming, in fact, it is inevitable. No arguments for or against it can change that fact."

Cousins was also president of the World Federalist Association, an affiliate of the World Association for World Federation (WAWF), headquartered in Amsterdam. WAWF is a leading force for world federal government and is accredited by the U.N. as a Non-Governmental Organization.



Norman Cousins

1987 -- *The Secret Constitution and the Need for Constitutional Change* is sponsored in part by the Rockefeller Foundation. Some thoughts of author Arthur S. Miller are:

"...a pervasive system of thought control exists in the United States... the citizenry is indoctrinated by employment of the mass media and the system of public education... people are told what to think about... the old order is crumbling... Nationalism should be seen as a dangerous social disease... A new vision is required to plan and manage the future, a global vision that will transcend national boundaries and eliminate the poison of nationalistic solutions... a new Constitution is necessary."

1988 -- Former Under-secretary of State and CFR member George Ball in a January 24 interview in the *New York Times* says:

"The Cold War should no longer be the kind of obsessive concern that it is. Neither side is going to attack the other deliberately... If we could internationalize by using the U.N. in conjunction with the Soviet Union, because we now no longer have to fear, in most cases, a Soviet veto, then we could begin to transform the shape of the world and might get the U.N. back to doing something useful... Sooner or later we are going to have to face restructuring our institutions so that they are not confined merely to the nation-states. Start first on a regional and ultimately you could move to a world basis."

December 7, 1988 -- In an address to the U.N., Mikhail Gorbachev calls for mutual consensus: "World progress is only possible through a search for universal human consensus as we move forward to a new world order."

May 12, 1989 --President Bush invites the Soviets to join World Order. Speaking to the graduating class at Texas A&M University, Mr. Bush states that the United States is ready to welcome the Soviet Union "back into the world order."

1989 -- Carl Bernstein's (Woodward and Bernstein of Watergate fame) book *Loyalties: A Son's Memoir* is published. His father and mother had been members of the Communist party. Bernstein's father tells his son about the book:

"You're going to prove [Sen. Joseph] McCarthy was right, because all he was saying is that the system was loaded with Communists. And he was right... I'm worried about the kind of book you're going to write and about cleaning up McCarthy. The problem is that everybody said he was a liar; you're saying he was right... I agree that the Party was a force in the country."

1990 -- The World Federalist Association faults the American press. Writing in their Summer/Fall newsletter, Deputy Director Eric Cox describes world events over the past year or two and declares:

"It's sad but true that the slow-witted American press has not grasped the significance of most of these developments. But most federalists know what is happening... And they are not frightened by the old bug-a-boo of sovereignty."

1990 -- Over 3000 delegates took part in the World Environment Energy and Economic Conference in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada - a precursor to the 1992 UN Earth Summit. This 1990 event, hosted by UNESCO, the Manitoba government, and the International Council of Associations for Science Education, had for its theme: "Sustainable Development Strategies and the New World Order." Published in its final report was a presentation titled "Towards a Global Green Constitution," which called for a planetary system of rigid environmental controls that "some would equate to a police state."

"Enforcement agencies would need the power to act without being invited by the offending nation. Therefore, there needs to be an agency that is acceptable to all nation

states on the planet. We can probably accept the fact that there will always be one or more nations that will not go along but there must be effective sanctions in place. If sanctions do not work, then physical occupation and the installation of a World Trusteeship would be imposed upon the offending nations."

September 11, 1990 -- President Bush calls the Gulf War an opportunity for the New World Order. In an address to Congress entitled *Toward a New World Order*, Mr. Bush says:

"The crisis in the Persian Gulf offers a rare opportunity to move toward an historic period of cooperation. Out of these troubled times... a new world order can emerge in which the nations of the world, east and west, north and south, can prosper and live in harmony... Today the new world is struggling to be born."



September 25, 1990 -- In an address to the U.N., Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze describes Iraq's invasion of Kuwait as "an act of terrorism [that] has been perpetrated against the emerging New World Order." On December 31, Gorbachev declares that the New World Order would be ushered in by the Gulf Crisis.

October 1, 1990 -- In a U.N. address, President Bush speaks of the:

"...collective strength of the world community expressed by the U.N... an historic movement towards a new world order... a new partnership of nations... a time when humankind came into its own...to bring about a revolution of the spirit and the mind and begin a journey into a... new age."

1991 -- Author Linda MacRae-Campbell publishes *How to Start a Revolution at Your School* in *In Context*. She promotes the use of "change agents" as "self-acknowledged revolutionaries" and "co-conspirators."

1991 -- President Bush praises the New World Order in a State of Union Message:

"What is at stake is more than one small country, it is a big idea - a new world order... to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind... based on shared principles and the rule of law... The illumination of a thousand points of light... The winds of change are with us now."

February 6, 1991 -- President Bush tells the Economic Club of New York: "My vision of a new world order foresees a United Nations with a revitalized peacekeeping function."

June, 1991 -- The Council on Foreign Relations co-sponsors an assembly, *Rethinking America's Security: Beyond Cold War to New World Order*, which is attended by 65 prestigious members of government, labor, academia, the media, military, and the professions from nine countries. Later, several of the conference participants joined some 100 other world leaders for another closed door meeting of the Bilderberg Society in Baden Baden, Germany. The Bilderbergers also exert considerable clout in determining the foreign policies of their respective governments.

July, 1991 -- The Southeastern World Affairs Institute discusses the New World Order. In a program, topics include, *Legal Structures for a New World Order* and *The United Nations: From its Conception to a New World Order*. Participants include a former director of the U.N.'s General Legal Division, and a former Secretary General of International Planned Parenthood.

Late July, 1991 -- On a Cable News Network program, CFR member and former CIA director Stansfield Turner (Rhodes scholar), when asked about Iraq, responded:

"We have a much bigger objective. We've got to look at the long run here. This is an example - the situation between the United Nations and Iraq - where the United Nations is deliberately intruding into the sovereignty of a sovereign nation... Now this is a marvelous precedent (to be used in) all countries of the world..."

October 29, 1991 -- David Funderburk, former U. S. Ambassador to Romania, tells a North Carolina audience: "George Bush has been surrounding himself with people who believe in one-world government. They believe that the Soviet system and the American system are converging."

The vehicle to bring this about, said Funderburk, is the United Nations, "the majority of whose 166 member states are socialist, atheist, and anti-American." Funderburk served as ambassador in Bucharest from 1981 to 1985, when he resigned in frustration over U.S. support of the oppressive regime of the late Rumanian dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu.

1991 -- *Journey to a Governed World* is published. It's author, Lucile Green is a long-time World Federalist and early signer of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. She writes,

"A new consciousness is also emerging from a growing awareness in the West of the wisdom of the Eastern world-view. Buddhism, Hinduism, Taoism and Shinto, while they differ in many respects, portray the world as a multi-dimensional, organically interrelated eco-system of which man is one of many inter-dependent parts. Perhaps

we can learn through them to see the world whole, as it really is, and together - West and East - begin to build the foundations of a new world order.

The most urgent item on the planetary agenda is to set the limits of freedom and order in supra-national, global affairs. A constitution for the world is needed which combines the achievements of both hemispheres: that is, constitutional limitations and a bill of rights from the West and a spacious world-view from the East."

October 30, 1991 -- President Gorbachev at the Middle East Peace Talks in Madrid states:

"We are beginning to see practical support. And this is a very significant sign of the movement towards a new era, a new age... We see both in our country and elsewhere... ghosts of the old thinking... When we rid ourselves of their presence, we will be better able to move toward a new world order... relying on the relevant mechanisms of the United Nations."

Elsewhere, in Alexandria, Virginia, Elena Lenskaya, Counsellor to the Minister of Education of Russia, delivers the keynote address for a program titled, *Education for a New World Order*.

1992 -- *The Twilight of Sovereignty* by CFR member (and former Citicorp Chairman) Walter Wriston is published, in which he claims: "A truly global economy will require... compromises of national sovereignty... There is no escaping the system."

1992 -- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) Earth Summit takes place in Rio de Janeiro this year, headed by Conference Secretary-General Maurice Strong. The main products of this summit are the *Biodiversity Treaty* and *Agenda 21*, which the U.S. hesitates to sign because of opposition at home due to the threat to sovereignty and economics. The summit says the first world's wealth must be transferred to the third world.

July 20, 1992 -- *Time* magazine publishes *The Birth of the Global Nation* by Strobe Talbott, Rhodes Scholar, roommate of Bill Clinton at Oxford University, CFR Director, and Trilateralist, in which he writes:

"All countries are basically social arrangements... No matter how permanent or even sacred they may seem at any one time, in fact they are all artificial and temporary... Perhaps national sovereignty wasn't such a great idea after all... But it has taken the events in our own wondrous and terrible century to clinch the case for world government."

As an editor of *Time*, Talbott defended Clinton during his presidential campaign. He was appointed by President Clinton as the number two person at the State Department behind Secretary of State Warren Christopher, former Trilateralist and former CFR Vice-Chairman and Director. Talbott was confirmed by about two-thirds of the U.S. Senate despite his statement about the unimportance of national sovereignty.

September 29, 1992 -- At a town hall meeting in Los Angeles, Trilateralist and former CFR president Winston Lord delivers a speech titled *Changing Our Ways: America and the New World*, in which he remarks:

"To a certain extent, we are going to have to yield some of our sovereignty, which will be controversial at home... [Under] the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)... some Americans are going to be hurt as low-wage jobs are taken away."

Lord became an Assistant Secretary of State in the Clinton administration.

Winter, 1992-93 -- The CFR's *Foreign Affairs* publishes *Empowering the United Nations* by U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali, who asserts:

"It is undeniable that the centuries-old doctrine of absolute and exclusive sovereignty no longer stands... Underlying the rights of the individual and the rights of peoples is a dimension of universal sovereignty that resides in all humanity... It is a sense that increasingly finds expression in the gradual expansion of international law... In this setting the significance of the United Nations should be evident and accepted."

1993 -- Strobe Talbott receives the Norman Cousins Global Governance Award for his 1992 *Time* article, *The Birth of the Global Nation* and in appreciation for what he has done "for the cause of global governance." President Clinton writes a letter of congratulation which states:

"Norman Cousins worked for world peace and world government... Strobe Talbott's lifetime achievements as a voice for global harmony have earned him this recognition... He will be a worthy recipient of the Norman Cousins Global Governance Award. Best wishes... for future success."

Not only does President Clinton use the specific term, "world government," but he also expressly wishes the WFA "future success" in pursuing world federal government. Talbott proudly accepts the award, but says the WFA should have given it to the other nominee, Mikhail Gorbachev.

July 18, 1993 -- CFR member and Trilateralist Henry Kissinger writes in the *Los Angeles Times* concerning NAFTA: "What Congress will have before it is not a conventional trade agreement but the architecture of a new international system... a first step toward a new world order."

August 23, 1993 -- Christopher Hitchens, Socialist friend of Bill Clinton when he was at Oxford University, says in a C-Span interview: "...it is, of course the case that there is a ruling class in this country, and that it has allies internationally."

October 30, 1993 -- *Washington Post* ombudsman Richard Harwood does an op-ed piece about the role of the CFR's media members:

"Their membership is an acknowledgment of their ascension into the American ruling class [where] they do not merely analyze and interpret foreign policy for the United States; they help make it."

January/February, 1994 -- The CFR's *Foreign Affairs* prints an opening article by CFR Senior Fellow Michael Clough in which he writes that the "Wise Men" (e.g. Paul Nitze, Dean Acheson, George Kennan, and John J. McCloy) have:

"...assiduously guarded it [American foreign policy] for the past 50 years... They ascended to power during World War II... This was as it should be. National security and the national interest, they argued must transcend the special interests and passions of the people who make up America... How was this small band of Atlantic-minded internationalists able to triumph?... Eastern internationalists were able to shape and staff the burgeoning foreign policy institutions... As long as the Cold War endured and nuclear Armageddon seemed only a missile away, the public was willing to tolerate such an undemocratic foreign policy making system."

1995 -- The *State of the World Forum* took place in the fall of this year, sponsored by the Gorbachev Foundation located at the Presidio in San Francisco. Foundation President Jim Garrison chairs the meeting of who's-who from around the world including Margaret Thatcher, Maurice Strong, George Bush, Mikhail Gorbachev and others. Conversation centers around the oneness of mankind and the coming global government. However, the term "global governance" is now used in place of "new world order," since the latter has become a political liability, being a lightning rod for opponents of global government.

1995 -- The Government of Canada releases its report, *Towards A Rapid Reaction Capability For The United Nations*. This document makes the case for an empowered UN, equipping it with funding through a world tax and granting it the ability to arm itself with a global military and police force. The Danish government releases a similar report.

1996 -- The United Nations 420-page report *Our Global Neighborhood* is published. It outlines a plan for "global governance," calling for an international Conference on Global Governance in 1998 for the purpose of submitting to the world the necessary treaties and agreements for ratification by the year 2000.

1996 -- *State of the World Forum II* will take place again this fall in San Francisco. This time, many of the sessions are closed to the press.

NOTE: It is here that Dr. Dennis Cuddy ends his chronology. The following points up to the Year 2000 are added by myself - Carl Teichrib. Further, these entries will be in black/blue as opposed to red in the previous body of the text. Finally, there are many events that could be added - both up to and after the Year 2000 - but space and time disallows these additions.

1997 -- Former UN official, Robert Mueller, is the keynote speaker at the Global Citizenship 2000 Youth Congress in Vancouver, BC, Canada. Here he tells students and participants,

"I am asking now that either the United Nations would be tremendously strengthened, or create a United States of the world.. Or let us take the European Union now, as a model which is better than the United Nations, for a United World. Or let us take all the World Federalists together to create a World Federation. Or let us create regional units, the European Union, an American Union, which I've been pushing

too - and this is how you got the trade agreement between the US and Canada. And then we'll take the five continents and the five continents, if they're united, will create a World Union."

1998 -- EarthAction International publishes the background information for its document, Call For A Safer World. Through the paper they advocate a United Nations rapid reaction force under the control of the UN Secretary General, the formation of an International Criminal Court, global disarmament, a planetary environmental council, the creation of a UN People's Assembly, and a global funding for the UN through world taxation.

1998 -- Canadian Member of Parliament, Lorne Nystrom, introduced the idea of a global tax in the Canadian Parliament.

"One of the consequences would be the establishment of a global village which would have a common good amongst all nations of the world. There would be a strengthening of international organizations. The United Nations would become a meaningful world government..."

1998 -- 120 nations adopted the Rome Statute, which set the legal basis for the International Criminal Court (this statute entered force in 2002). What many don't know is that the birth of the ICC was viewed as a victory for world government, especially from the World Federalist community, which had worked hard behind the scenes in lobbying for its creation. In fact, Bill Pace - a top official with the World Federalist Movement - had been traveling the world on a quiet campaign, visiting heads-of-state in developing countries (especially the Caribbean), and had secured a coalition of nations who would by-pass the diplomatic roadblocks put in place by first-world countries.

1999 -- Walter Conkrite is awarded the World Federalist Association, Norman Cousins Global Governance Award for his promotion of world government. Hilary Clinton sends a congratulatory video.

1999 -- Initiated and supported by World Federalists, the Hague Appeal for Peace was launched as a high-level conference. Part of the Appeal platform is a global peace education program focussing on global governance themes.

2000 -- The United Nations Millennium Forum convenes, bringing to the UN headquarters a wide swath of delegates from civil society; non-governmental organizations. These groups are, for the most part, sympathetic to global governance, and the credential process to attend the Forum is hosted in large part through the World Federalist Association. Indeed, unknown to many, the UNMF is stacked to support World Federalist proposals. Over the course of the week, the UNMF working group on strengthening the United Nations discussed world taxation themes, and the creation of a UN People's Assembly and International Criminal Court.

2000 -- The United Nations Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders brought together hundreds of religious officials, who dedicated themselves to peace issues, global citizenship, and international cooperation. This event was the brainchild of Ted Turner, who created the United Nations Foundation, and Maurice Strong, a long-time internationalist who was involved in the Commission on Global Governance.

2000 -- The International Monetary Fund convened a one-day conference to discuss the creation of a single global currency. The star attraction for this event was Robert Mundell, Professor of Economics at Columbia University and an influential figure behind the creation of the Euro currency.

2000 -- The United Nations Millennium Summit was the largest gathering of heads-of-state for that year, focussing the eyes of the world on New York City. At the same time, Gorbachev's State of the World Forum was also taking place in the same city, and the two events became revolving doors for diplomats and world leaders. Both events were viewed as milestones in promoting international cooperation and global governance, with an underlying theme of advancing the "new world order." *FC*

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