

Global Governance 2025

THE GOOD, THE BAD and THE VERY UGLY. *By Michael Coffman, Ph.D.*

Most Americans have never heard of global governance. Yet, Google lists over 5.5 million articles about this subject on the Internet. It is openly discussed in the media of other nations, but nary a word is written or spoken in American mainstream media. In September 2010, a major U.S./European intelligence analysis of global governance was quietly released to President Obama and senior policy-makers. You should know what it says. Your sovereignty and freedoms are at stake.

Chances are that you have never heard of global governance unless you have read some of the articles about the subject in *RANGE* magazine over the past several years. Yet, our federal bureaucrats and many politicians know all about it. They are using environmental crises like global warming to justify its implementation. A fall 2010 report, "Global Governance 2025: At A Critical Juncture," written by the U.S. National Intelligence Council (NIC) and the European Union's Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) is both shocking and comforting. The good news is that the report defines the growing obstacles to its implementation. The bad news is that our government and powerful national and international nongovernmental organizations are doing all they can to overcome those obstacles.

According to its website, the NIC is a center of strategic thinking within the U.S. gov-

ernment, reporting to the director of National Intelligence. It provides the president and senior policy-makers with analyses of foreign policy issues that have been reviewed and coordinated throughout the Intelligence community. Over the years, the NIC has written several reports like this one. The bottom line is the U.S. government is very aware of global governance and is actively seeking to implement it. Yet, senior government officials and members of Congress continue to claim ignorance while the mainstream media label anyone concerned about it as a conspiracy nut.

The United Nations defines global governance—or world governance—as the political interaction of international actors aimed at solving problems that affect more than one state or region. Its purpose is to establish the power of enforcement. It is allegedly in response to the acceleration of interdependencies on a global scale, both between human societies and between humankind and the biosphere. World governance designates regulations intended for the global scale. This is the entire purpose of the U.N. Agenda 21 and most of the U.N. international treaties discussed in previous issues of *RANGE*.

Certainly, we now live in a global time with global problems that need to be solved. In the past, ethnic conflicts, infectious diseases, and terrorism crossed national borders. Those could be handled on a case-by-case basis. Globalists quickly tell us that a new generation of global challenges is now upon us. Climate change, energy security, food and water scarcity, international migration flows, and new technologies are increasingly taking center stage. We are told these issues are real and must be addressed. So why should we be concerned?

The answer is found in the history of the

drive to global governance. The first red flag of its potential danger is the understanding that global governance is a relatively new term. It was originally called "world government." That title invoked revulsion and paranoia in the world population, so a more benign term had to be developed. Global governance was eventually coined by the United Nations in a series of documents culminating in its 1995 Commission on Global Governance report, "Our Global Neighborhood." (See Henry Lamb's book, "The Rise of Global Governance," for a step-by-step progression of the agenda.)

The United Nations and other globalists insist that global governance is not world government, even though it's exactly the same as any government. It exercises control over the actions of members, citizens or inhabitants of communities, and sets policy direction and limitations for nation-states. A rose by any other name. . . .

The second red flag belongs to documents that clearly show emerging governance is not accountable to the people the bureaucrats govern. United Nations and other global-governance documents clearly show that representatives at the international level are selected by state (i.e. national) governments and not by the people. Consequently, they are only distantly accountable to the people they govern. The various proposals are structured after the European Union (E.U.), in which the Parliament is made up of state-appointed individuals. The only exception to this is Ireland. Irish citizens vote on every E.U. representative and every major E.U. proposal. It is no coincidence that one of the conditions of the E.U. bailout of Ireland's economic meltdown is the loss of direct elections of representatives to the E.U. and on major E.U. proposals.

The third red flag is the list of alleged environmental catastrophes used to justify the need for global governance. These include climate change (formerly called global warming), energy security, food and water scarcity, and destruction of biodiversity, to name a few. For example, the NIC/EUISS' Global Governance 2025 report asserts that "Climate change has trespassed the boundaries



The NIC report was issued to President Obama in September 2010. If there was ever any doubt about the reality of the drive to global governance, this eliminates it.



The U.S.-Great Britain banking cartel (known as the Anglo American Cartel) has been dominating the effort to create global governance for decades. The Russian Federation, China and some Islamic states have been attempting to overcome this effort and come out as top dog. Global Governance 2025 identifies three newly emerging economic powerhouses—Brazil, India and Japan—which are further slowing the momentum to fully implement global governance.

of environmental politics to become the subject of the global political, economic, and security debate and a new focus of multilateral cooperation cutting across these and other domains.” The solution? Global governance.

The environmental/social horror stories in newspapers or on the evening news are enough to give anyone nightmares. Yet, several RANGE articles over the past few years have clearly shown that every one of these horror stories are red herrings, designed to frighten the uninformed into believing we have to have global governance or surely we will destroy the earth and us along with it.

While there is always an element of truth in these horror stories, every one of them can be managed without creating a world government. For instance, there is no empirical scientific evidence of man-caused global warming. There is overwhelming empirical scientific evidence that earth’s temperature change is natural. There is also irrefutable scientific evidence that increased atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) can dramatically increase human food production and improve ecosystem health. It turns out that cap-and-trade legislation and treaties actually make the human and environmental condition worse! Plants are actually starving for

CO₂. Historical levels of atmospheric CO₂ was up to 10 times what it is now.

International climate treaties and national legislation have never been about saving

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IPCC LEAD AUTHOR DR. OTTMAR EDENHOFER, NOV. 13, 2010

the environment. In a candid conversation on Nov. 13, 2010, International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) lead author Dr. Ottmar Edenhofer stated: “We redistribute de facto the world’s wealth by climate policy. . . . One has to free oneself from the illusion that international

climate policy is environmental policy. This has almost nothing to do with environmental policy anymore.”

Americans are catching on to the lie. Their belief that man is causing global warming is plummeting (down from nearly 60 percent of the American people in 2006 to about 34 percent in 2010). Disbelief removes a big justification of the need for global governance in the eyes of the average American. The same phenomenon is occurring in Europe and other nations as well, albeit more slowly. Europe can also no longer afford the huge green subsidies for wind and solar alternative energies. The alternative-energy industry in Europe is collapsing. To counter this growing reality, the global mainstream media has greatly escalated the horror stories it publishes in a blatant attempt to frighten us into passing legislation and ratifying treaties. Fortunately, the shriller the media becomes, the less the people seem to believe it.

Tragically, the fallacies of other horror stories like food safety have not been as well exposed. The Food Safety and Modernization Act (S510) was passed by the Senate on Nov. 30, 2010. Fortunately, after it passed it was determined to have a clause which was unconstitutional and had to be rewritten.



However, there was not time to fix it using normal procedures so Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV), with only three senators on the floor during the waning hours of December 19, passed by unanimous consent a motion to delete all language in another bill, HR2751, and replace it with the corrected language of S510. The three senators then passed the revised law and sent it to the House where it was immediately passed, then signed by the president.

Certainly no one wants outbreaks of E. coli or other diseases that threaten our food supply. Yet, analyses show that all the outbreaks in the United States could have been prevented by the enforcement of existing laws, or with only minor modifications to existing law. Instead, S510 will provide a mammoth expansion of federal power and bureaucracy over food production—one of the clear goals of global governance. Chalk up a major victory for global governance.

The Multipolar Hindrance

Declining belief in environmental holocausts is not the only thing hindering the advancement of global governance. The fall of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s left the United States as the only military and economic superpower in the world. The U.S. banking and financial system was also joined at the hip with that of England, leading many analysts to call this economic superpower the Anglo-American Cartel. To illustrate the point, Americans were finally told on Dec. 3, 2010, that the Federal Reserve (Fed) loaned as much as a trillion dollars to the Bank of England in order to keep it solvent in the financial collapse of 2008. The loans have apparently been repaid, but the Fed did this in secret without the knowledge of the American people.

The Fed didn't have to inform American citizens because it is a private entity and not accountable to the American people. Nonetheless, because of the way the Fed is structured, the American taxpayer would have been left holding the bag if England had defaulted. In global governance the people become mere lackeys to feed the government.

Since the U.S. and British governments were committed to implementing global governance, many believed the path was clear to quickly achieve that goal. That optimism was short-lived. The idea of world government led by the Anglo-American financial axis did not sit well with several other power players in the world, including socialist Europe, Rus-

sia, China and the Islamic nations. Every move made by China and Russia (since 2000) has been to thwart this effort. To be sure, they want world government, but they want to be the kingpins.

This author was told by a senior Chinese delegate at a U.N. climate conference in the 1990s that China would allow the United States to hang itself economically with insane treaties like the Kyoto Protocol and other suicidal economic actions. When that happens, China will be in a position to take the top-dog position. History has proven the accuracy of this threat.

One of the biggest obstacles to global governance controlled by the Anglo-American axis is laid out in stark language in the Global Governance 2025 report:

"The shift to a multipolar world is complicating the prospects for effective global governance over the next 10 years. The expanding economic clout of emerging powers increases their political influence well beyond their borders. Power is not only shifting from established powers to rising countries and, to some extent, the developing world, but also toward nonstate actors. Diverse perspectives and suspicions about global governance, which is seen as a Western concept, will add to the difficulties of effectively mastering the growing number of challenges."

As is now obvious to everyone, the report states that *"China, with the biggest economy, will be the main factor in changing the world."* The report also states, *"In addition to the shift to a multipolar world, power is also shifting toward nonstate actors, be they agents or spoilers of cooperation."* On the other side of the ledger, nongovernmental organizations (environmental/socialist organizations and unions) have been *"equally, if not more effective, than states at reframing issues and mobilizing publics—a trend we expect to continue."* Billions of our tax dollars have gone to funding these nongovernmental organizations. However, the report continues, *"hostile nonstate actors such as criminal or terrorist networks...can pose serious security threats and compound systemic risks."*

The Global Governance 2025 report provides five scenarios of what might happen in the next 15 years. Scenario I states: *"In this scenario, seen as the most likely one over the next several years, no one crisis will be so over-*

whelming as to threaten the international system even though collective management advances slowly."

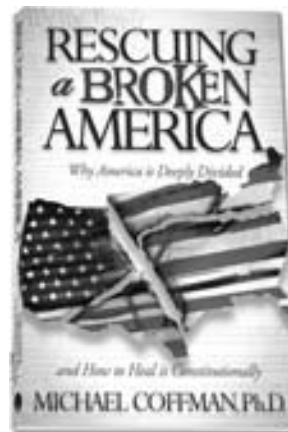
While this scenario may warm the hearts of those who love freedom and the free market, it is tempered by Scenario III:

"Under this scenario, severe threats to the international system—possibly a looming environmental disaster or a conflict that risks spreading—prompt greater cooperation on solving global problems. Significant reform of the international system becomes possible. Although less likely than the first two scenarios in the immediate future, such a scenario might prove the best outcome over the longer term, building a resilient international system that would step up the level of overall cooperation on an array of problems."

This, of course, is the exact scenario the United States and other globalist-inspired nations are attempting to accomplish. They are using pseudoscience-supported, environmental doom-and-gloom prophecies to justify the need for international treaties that lead to global governance. It should send chills down the spine of every American that our government is actively advancing this agenda, spending billions of tax or borrowed money in the process.

Of course, if the United States continues to borrow trillions of dollars a year, the dollar will collapse, economic catastrophe will result, and global governance will sweep in to save the day. Some analysts are warning that

it is already too late. Others believe it is not too late if Americans wake up and fight to return to our constitutional constraints on government. An educated electorate can begin the process of taking America back in the 2012 election. It will not be without pain, but it must be done. ■



Dr. Coffman's newly published book, "Rescuing a Broken America: Why America is Deeply Divided and How to Heal it Constitutionally," provides an easy-to-read explanation of this problem and how to solve it. See RescuingAmericaBook.com. Dr. Coffman is president of Environmental Perspectives Inc. in Bangor, Maine, (epi-us.com) and a regular contributor to RANGE. He has a Ph.D. in ecosystem analysis and climate influence and is well qualified in these geopolitical issues after years of study.