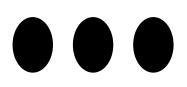
Written by <u>William F. Jasper</u> on December 16, 2008



Rooting for World Government

The *Financial Times* (FT) is notable not only for the distinctive salmon-colored paper on which it is printed, but for who reads it. It is the main competitor of the *Wall Street Journal* for the position of top "must read" daily economic newspaper for global business, financial, and political elites.

"I have never believed that there is a secret United Nations plot to take over the US," says Rachman in his opening sentence. "I have never seen black helicopters hovering in the sky above Montana," he continues. "But, for the first time in my life, I think the formation of some sort of world government is plausible."



For decades the Rachman-types in the media have ridiculed as raving paranoiacs all who have attempted to expose and oppose the schemes of globalists to establish a world government piecemeal, brick by brick, institution by institution. Now he admits world government is closer than we think.

But don't worry, he consoles; it's certain to be much more benign than the dystopian nightmare forecast by the "lunatic fringe." According to Rachman, the coming world government will probably look much like the European Union gone global:

A "world government" would involve much more than co-operation between nations. It would be an entity with state-like characteristics, backed by a body of laws. The European Union has already set up a continental government for 27 countries, which could be a model. The EU has a supreme court, a currency, thousands of pages of law, a large civil service and the ability to deploy military force.

Further, world government is, in Rachman's eyes, not only plausible, but *desirable* — even *necessary*. For, as he notes, "it is increasingly clear that the most difficult issues facing national governments are international in nature: there is global warming, a global financial crisis, and a "global war on terror."

Rachman is especially high on "a recent report from the Managing Global Insecurity project, whose small US advisory group includes John Podesta, the man heading Mr Obama's transition team and Strobe Talbott, the president of the Brookings Institution."

This is the same Strobe Talbott who was Bill Clinton's Russia adviser and deputy secretary of state. Before that he was Bill Clinton's roommate, first at Oxford and later in Moscow when the duo went to Russia in 1969.

Talbott's journalism career began there in Moscow, <u>under the tutelage of Soviet "journalist" Vitali</u> <u>Yevgenyevich Lui, who was better known in the West as "Victor Louis</u>," the nom de plume under which his articles appeared in publications such as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. Victor Louis was one of the KGB's most important assets for planting disinformation stories in the western media,

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through his own stories as well as through the "scoops" he provided to western journalists.

Louis and his KGB overlords picked the young Talbott as the journalist (actually then just an intern for *Time* magazine) to whom they would leak Khrushchev's KGB-massaged "memoirs." It was this boost from Louis that launched Talbott's career.

Talbott and Louis would remain close, and Talbott would continue to follow Louis' KGB lead when reporting on the Soviet Union and U.S. foreign policy *vis-a-vis* the Soviet Union. In a 1992 essay for *Time* magazine, entitled "The Birth of the Global Nation," Talbott wrote glowingly of the vision he saw materializing, in which "nationhood as we know it will be obsolete; all states will recognize a single, global authority. A phrase briefly fashionable in the mid-20th-century — 'citizen of the world' — will have assumed real meaning."

World government is a theme Talbott has continued to expound (and expand) upon, most recently in his 2008 book, *The Great Experiment: The Story of Ancient Empires, Modern States, and the Quest for a Global Nation*. Talbott's influence through Brookings and Managing Global Insecurity (MGI) will undoubtedly be significant in the new Obama administration. MGI's own website <u>tells us</u>:

The goal of MGI is to provide recommendations and generate political momentum for the next American president, the United Nations, and key international partners to launch a strategic effort to revitalize the multilateral security system in 2009. The MGI Project will build international support for global institutions and partnerships that can foster international peace and security — and the prosperity they enable — for the next 50 years.

Rachman approvingly notes that a recent MGI report "argues for the creation of a UN high commissioner for counter-terrorist activity, a legally binding climate-change agreement negotiated under the auspices of the UN and the creation of a 50,000-strong UN peacekeeping force. Once countries had pledged troops to this reserve army, the UN would have first call upon them."

(AP Images)



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