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September 2, 2013

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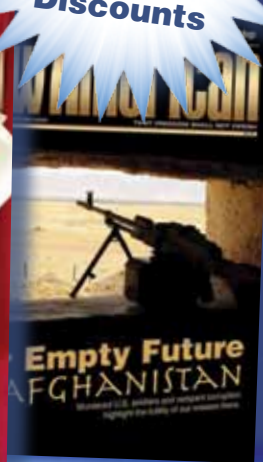
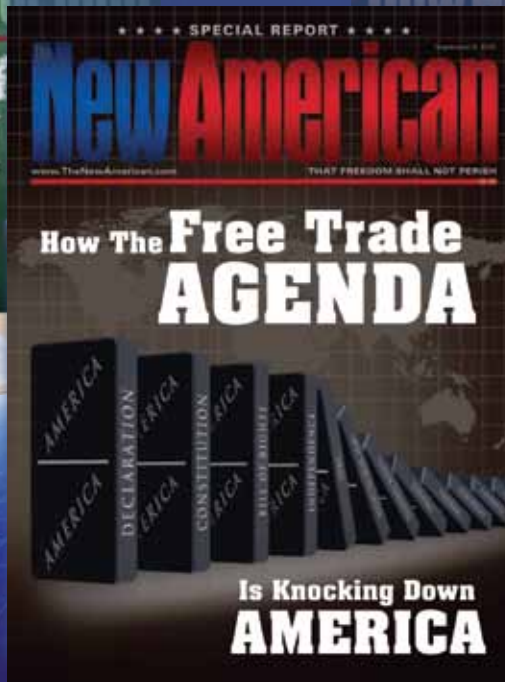
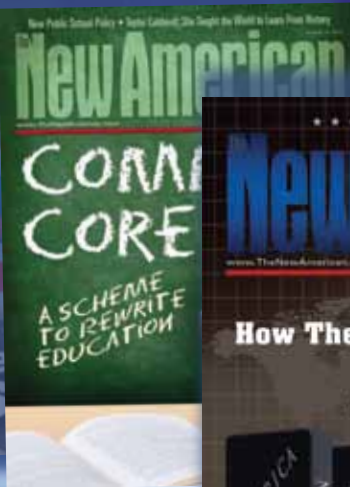
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Saving the American Dream

America was once almost universally regarded as a land of opportunity, where almost anything was possible. And for good reason! In other lands, the heavy hand of government and a controlled economy stifled upward mobility and kept the people impoverished — except for a relative few who possessed most of the nation's wealth and also pulled the political strings. But here in America, the government was restrained by the chains of the Constitution, and the people prospered.

This contrast between the collectivist old world and America helps explain why many wanted to come here from distant lands — and why even today many still want to come here.

In America almost anyone, no matter how poor, could pull himself up by the bootstraps into the middle class — and in some cases beyond — if he were willing to work hard enough. Home ownership — a major component of what we call the American dream — was achievable. So was starting a business. In fact, so many succeeded in converting their American dreams into American realities that our country quickly developed a burgeoning middle class, dwarfing the small or virtually nonexistent middle classes in other countries.

But for many of us, pursuing the American Dream seems more elusive than in the past. Even during a period of “recovery,” the economy is not too good, and many are out of work. In fact, many well-paying jobs that helped give America its reputation as a land of opportunity have been moved out of the country.

Why? Part of the reason for the “giant sucking sound” of jobs exiting America was the creation of NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement (see page 22). Yet when NAFTA was proposed, its promoters promised that it would create jobs and prosperity. Similarly, promoters of the free trade agenda today promise that entering into other multi-national arrangements — such as hobbling all of North America with the EU — will also create jobs and prosperity.

Nonsense! In this special report, we show not only that the free trade agenda will not solve our nation's economic woes, but that it is a dangerous and deceptive bait and switch. In a nutshell: The free trade agenda is not about creating

genuine free trade (which would mean almost no government involvement), and it is not confined to the issue of trade; it is instead about transferring economic and political power to regional arrangements as stepping-stones to global governance under the guise of free trade.

This agenda is farthest advanced in Europe, where the architects of European order proposed a Common Market. But by design, this supposed free trade zone has since morphed into the EU, a government of Europe (see page 16).

If we continue down the road of the free trade agenda, the promised jobs will not materialize any more than they did with NAFTA. But as bad as the economic consequences may be, they will pale in comparison to the political consequences. If the United States were to be submerged in a supranational government, the Constitution would become a dead letter, and America would be ruled by multinational bureaucracies and elites.

On the other hand, if we preserve our national independence, we will still possess the means under our Constitution to solve our own problems. One problem, most Americans agree, is that the federal government has grown too big — far exceeding its constitutional mandate. Transferring power to supranational tribunals is going in the opposite direction of where we need to go.

The American Dream was more achievable when government was much more limited than today. We should be optimistic about making this great dream as bright as ever — if we preserve our Constitution and country.

Because of what is at stake, we encourage you to read the articles that follow and to become involved.

— GARY BENOIT

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and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Although the Articles of Confederation provided legitimacy for the new nation during the War for Independence, it took the Constitutional Convention of 1787 to provide a government that would adequately secure our rights. And it has for over 220 years.

Among other things, the above passage from the Declaration of Independence established our nation as unique in asserting that our rights come from God and that governments are instituted to secure these rights. Although we all remember the Declaration as listing our rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we don't as easily remember that it says that these three rights are only "among" our other God-given rights. Many of these other rights were spelled out in the Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the new Constitution that were proposed by Congress on March 4, 1789, and ratified by the states as of December 15, 1791.

Many of our rights are at the heart of the big news stories of the present day. For example, our right "to keep and bear arms" (Amendment II) is being threatened by the UN Arms Trade Treaty, gun control bills in Congress, and Obama administration initiatives in response to the Newtown school shooting and the Zimmerman verdict. Furthermore, our right "to be secure in [our] persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures" (Amendment IV) is being infringed by massive government surveillance of our personal phone calls, e-mails, and other online activities. And in a last example, our right not to be "deprived of ... property, without due process of law" (Amendment V) is being violated by the implementation of the UN's Agenda 21 by local, county, and state planning bodies.

So you're probably thinking, yes, I know about our rights and how they are secured by our government, but what's this got to do with the free trade agenda?

Fake Free Trade

In brief, the connection is that the rights that we prize as Americans are secured by the

New free trade agreements with Pacific Rim nations and the European Union would lead to the end of our independent, constitutional republic that has secured our rights since 1787.

by Larry Greenley

It was not so very long ago when a 33-year-old attorney spent much of his time during two seasonably hot weeks in his second-floor apartment in an Eastern city drafting an important document on a portable writing desk of his own design. Finally, a clean copy of his draft was submitted to an assembly of delegates, of which he was a member.

Next, he spent an excruciating two and a half days while this assembly, sitting as a

committee of the whole, edited every line of his draft. Finally, on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress approved what we now know as "The Declaration of Independence" by Thomas Jefferson.

Our most precious heritage as Americans is contained in the Declaration:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty

The NAFTA agreement included NAFTA tribunals that are superior to the U.S. Supreme Court in cases involving North American trade, and NAFTA has provided a platform for initial steps in the political integration of the United States with Mexico and Canada.

independent republic that was established by the Constitution in 1787 that we know as the United States of America. However, contrary to the meaning conjured up in our minds by the innocent-sounding term “free trade agreement,” such agreements generally create partnerships that affect many other areas beyond trade, set up supranational tribunals and governing bodies, and, in general, greatly diminish the independence of the parties to the agreement. To the extent that our nation loses its independence, to that same extent it loses its ability to secure our rights.

In this special issue of *THE NEW AMERICAN* we are not arguing against “free trade” policies that have led to lower tariffs and lower export subsidies over the past couple centuries. However, we are taking issue with what we are referring to as the “free trade agenda” that has emerged in re-

cent decades and that has led to numerous so-called free trade agreements since the 1990s and the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995.

The hundreds of free trade agreements between two or more nations since the 1990s are considered “regional trade agreements” by the WTO, and all of them are duly registered with the

WTO as agreements under its jurisdiction. However, even the WTO does not claim to be consistently a proponent of free trade. For example, in the “Who We Are” page on its website (www.wto.org), the WTO states:

But the WTO is not just about opening markets, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers.... Trade relations often involve conflicting interests. Agreements, including those painstakingly negotiated in the WTO system, often need interpreting. The most harmonious way to settle these differences is through some neutral procedure based on an agreed legal foundation. That is the purpose behind the dispute settlement process written into the WTO agreements.

In short, the WTO considers itself to be a supranational last resort for settling trade disputes between nations.

Our congressmen were warned about the significance of placing the United States under the jurisdiction of the WTO by none other than Newt Gingrich during his testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in June 1994:

I am just saying that we need to be honest about the fact that we are transferring from the United States at a practical level significant authority to a new organization. This is a transformational moment....

I agree ... this is very close to Maastricht [the European Union treaty by which the EU member nations surrendered considerable sovereignty], and twenty years from now we will look back on this as a very important defining moment. This is not just another trade agreement. This is adopting something which twice, once in the 1940s and once in the 1950s, the U.S. Congress rejected. I am not even saying we should reject it; I, in fact, lean toward it. But I think we have to be very careful, because it is a very big transfer of power.

Later that year, prospective Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich helped bring about a lame-duck session of Congress following the 1994 November elections. It was during that session when America’s entry into the WTO was approved by the House and Senate. Gingrich voted “yea.”

In contrast to our current situation where our nation has made “a very big transfer of power” to the WTO regarding trade matters, Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution states: “The Congress shall have Power ... to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations.”

That is to say, our Constitution gives Congress the exclusive power of regulating our nation’s trade with foreign nations. This is an essential component of our national independence. Eventually, we need to restore our Constitution and national independence by withdrawing from the WTO and all of its regional trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), and so on.



Newt Gingrich admitted to his fellow congressmen in 1994 that placing the United States under the jurisdiction of the WTO would be “a transformational moment” and would involve “a very big transfer of power.”

Furthermore, in 1974, Congress surrendered to the executive branch a great deal of its exclusive power of regulating foreign trade by granting the president fast-track negotiating authority (see page 30). This fast-track authority remained in effect until 1994. It was restored in 2002 under the name Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), but expired again in 2007. Fast-track authority severely compromises the role of Congress in regulating foreign trade by transferring the initiative for negotiating “free trade” agreements to the executive branch, and then when a completed trade agreement is ready for congressional approval, it only permits Congress an up-or-down vote on the agreement with no amendments or filibusters permitted.

Although the Obama administration does not currently have TPA, it formally requested this authority earlier this year. Since TPA is so useful for expediting trade agreements through Congress, you can expect TPA legislation to be introduced and voted on in Congress prior to any votes on approving new free trade agreements.

By approving our nation’s membership in the WTO and approving the numerous “free trade” agreements that have followed, Congress has seriously undermined our national independence by unilaterally surrendering its constitutional power to regulate foreign trade to supranational tribunals and organizations.

Our nation has already experienced incremental losses of independence through its participation in the North American Free Trade Agreement. Not only has the economic integration stemming from the NAFTA agreement included NAFTA tribunals that are superior to the U.S. Supreme Court in cases involving North American trade, but furthermore, NAFTA has provided a platform for initial steps in the political integration of the United States with Mexico and Canada, which is commonly referred to as building the North American Union (NAU; see page 25).

Present Path

To the extent that new multilateral trade pacts are capable of putting our nation on a path leading to the end of our national independence and changing our form of government, these new trade pacts could end our government’s ability to secure



European Parliament, Brussels: The 28 EU member states are under the virtually complete control of the European Parliament, the European Commission, the European Central Bank, and the Court of Justice of the European Union.

our God-given rights. In other words, the life of freedom that we have enjoyed as Americans, with our rights secured by our independent, constitutional republic, is at risk from the free trade agenda of the Obama administration.

The Obama administration is currently negotiating two mammoth free trade deals: the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP; see page 33) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP; see page 38). The TPP involves a free trade agreement between the United States and 11 Pacific Rim nations, including Japan; a vote on congressional approval is expected as early as late 2013. The TTIP involves a free trade agreement between the United States and the European Union (EU); a vote by Congress could occur by 2015.

To understand the very real danger of losing our national independence and therefore our rights, it is instructive to compare our situation now with that of Europe in the 1950s. Read the article beginning on page 16 of this issue, “The EU: Regionalization Trumps Sovereignty” to learn how the sovereign nations of Europe in 1951 have been transformed into the European Union of 2013. As this article points out, the EU began in 1951 with what seemed to be a very limited degree of cooperation among six European nations regarding their coal and steel industries, the European Coal and

Steel Community (ECSC). By 1957, European insiders had parlayed the ECSC into the European Economic Community (EEC, or Common Market). Now fast forward to the present day. The EU now comprises 28 formerly independent European nations. These 28 member states are virtually completely under the control of the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Central Bank, and the Court of Justice of the European Union. And, as the article points out, the European Union is on a course to further strengthen its control over its 28 member states.

Six years ago the United States signed a “trans-Atlantic economic integration plan” with the EU. Then this year on February 12, President Obama mentioned in his State of the Union address that his administration intended to complete negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership and to launch talks on a comprehensive Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union. Sure enough, on July 8 representatives from the United States and EU met in Washington, D.C., for one week to begin negotiations on the TTIP with the goal of economic integration of the United States and EU. This is the same EU that aggressively politically integrated its 28 member states into a new EU superstate after it had economically integrated them.

Although the United States is still considered the most powerful nation in the world, do we seriously expect that we won't end up being politically integrated with the EU if we proceed with the TTIP? We should especially expect this outcome when we realize that it is our establishment elites who have funded and guided the formation of the EU ever since World War II. Now they are positioned to finish off the job and create a powerful new regional government bloc from the present-day United States and EU. If they are allowed to complete this step, then the next step would be integrating the U.S.-EU bloc with other regional government blocs as a next step toward an eventual world government under the United Nations (see page 12).

Jeffrey J. Schott, senior fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics, has already alluded to this next step of further integration of the existing and proposed new trade blocs in an interview, "Why Transatlantic Trade Winds Are Blowing," posted on the Council on Foreign Relations website on February 25, 2013:

There will be a great effort and incentive [to take these super-regional arrangements, such as TPP and TTIP, and the precedents that they are setting and] to say, "Let's try to seek some convergence on these broad rule-making initiatives, by bringing the agreements together in Geneva [WTO headquarters] and trying to multilateralize regionalism." We may be reaching a time when we can begin to operationalize the concept of multilateralizing regionalism.

Schott is saying that we are reaching a time when the internationalist elites can move from the stage of multilateral negotiation of trade agreements between nations to the next stage of multilateral negotiation of super-sized trade agreements between trade blocs.

The UN-appointed Commission on Global Governance had already anticipated this next stage in its 1995 report, *Our Global Neighborhood*, where it stated:

The UN must gear itself for a time when regionalism becomes more ascendant worldwide and assist the



United Nations General Assembly: We absolutely could not trust a UN world government to secure our God-given rights. According to the UN, a person's rights are "granted him by the constitution or by law" and can be revoked by the same.

process in advance of that time. Regional co-operation and integration should be seen as an important and integral part of a balanced system of global governance.

Thus, this UN report is saying that the time is fast approaching when regional economic and political blocs could be stitched together into a "balanced system of global governance" under the United Nations, in other words a UN world government.

The bottom line is that we absolutely could not trust a UN world government to secure our God-given rights. According to the UN's *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), Article 8, a person's rights are "granted him by the constitution or by law." Implicit in that statement is the important fact that a government that grants rights — through a constitution or through some law — is a government that can cancel them. Furthermore, Article 29 says:

In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law.... These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

So, the UN spells out that our rights are subject to limitations as are determined by

law and that our rights can never be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN.

What a far cry from our American heritage of freedom in the Declaration:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Our American heritage is one of our God-given rights, secured by an independent, constitutional republic. We must not surrender to a deceptive free trade agenda that would destroy the national independence of the government that has secured our rights for over 220 years.

Armed with this understanding, please read the rest of this issue to learn the details of this threat so that you can better convince others that Congress must not approve either the Trans-Pacific Partnership or the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership agreements, if we intend to remain free and independent.

Be sure to read "The Last Word" on page 44 for specific actions to take. ■

In Their Own Words



"It is just because we are really attacking the principle of local sovereignty that we keep on protesting our loyalty to it so loudly.... I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of our world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands."

— Arnold J. Toynbee, British historian for the Royal Institute of International Affairs and a leading intellectual light of the European unification effort, in his essay, "The Trend of International Affairs Since the War," in the RIIA journal *International Affairs*, November 1931



"The UN must gear itself for a time when regionalism becomes more ascendant worldwide and assist the process in advance of that time. Regional co-operation and integration should be seen as an important and integral part of a balanced system of global governance."

— The UN-appointed Commission on Global Governance's 1995 report, *Our Global Neighborhood*

"We cannot leap into world government in one quick step.... Genuine globalization — is progressive regionalization, because thereby we move toward larger, more stable, more co-operative units."

— Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security advisor and a founder of the Trilateral Commission, in an address to world leaders at Mikhail Gorbachev's 1995 State of the World Forum



"Fiscal union, banking union and political union; all three need to move forward together.... Europe's economic interdependence — so strikingly highlighted by the financial crisis — calls for increased political integration."

— José Manuel Barroso, European Commission president, speech on July 5, 2013



"The Treaty of Lisbon is the same as the rejected [EU] constitution. Only the format has been changed to avoid referendums."

— Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president and the president of the EU Constitutional Convention, in an open letter to several European newspapers in 2007



"I am just saying that we need to be honest about the fact that we are transferring from the United States at a practical level significant authority to a new organization.... I, in fact, lean toward it. But ... it is a very big transfer of power."

— Newt Gingrich, in House testimony in June 1994, regarding U.S. entry into the World Trade Organization. (He later voted for, and successfully led congressional efforts for, U.S. membership in the WTO.)

"My vision is one of political union because Europe needs to forge its own unique path. We need to become incrementally closer and closer, in all policy areas. Over a long process, we will transfer more powers to the [European] Commission, which will then handle what falls within the European remit like a government of Europe."

— Angela Merkel, German chancellor, in a January 25, 2012 interview with *The Guardian*

Global Merger Piece by Piece

Globalists, socialists, and communists promote regional blocs that destroy national sovereignty. Ultimate goal: merge regions into world government.



AP Images

Subverting sovereignty: Eurasia Group President Ian Bremmer (above) applauded the “real subversion of sovereignty by the EU” on a video program sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

by William F. Jasper

On February 12, 2013, the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) hosted a speaker program entitled *The G-20: Prospects and Challenges for Global Governance*. The program, which was video-recorded and is available for viewing on the CFR website (www.cfr.org), featured a lineup of top-drawer talent from the CFR brain trust. It also yielded a number of revealing statements by the panel participants. But an admission by Eurasia Group President Ian Bremmer is especially noteworthy, in that it once again publicly confirms what critics of the European Union have been saying for decades, but which CFR globalists such as

Bremmer have usually denied. Bremmer admitted — with apparent approval — that “there’s real subversion of sovereignty by the EU.”

The sponsoring organization and the participants in the above-noted event are significant and worth mentioning, as they have been providing key political and intellectual leadership for the ongoing phenomenon of regionalization.

The CFR panel included:

- Nicolas Berggruen, chairman of the Berggruen Institute on Governance and coauthor of *Intelligent Governance for the 21st Century: A Middle Way Between West and East*;
- Ian Bremmer, president, Eurasia Group;

- Stewart M. Patrick, senior fellow and director of the International Institutions and Global Governance Program at the CFR; and

- Anne-Marie Slaughter, Bert G. Kerstetter Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University, and recently the director of Policy Planning for the Obama State Department under Hillary Clinton.

Professor Slaughter, who served as the presider of the CFR panel discussion, has taught at the University of Chicago and Harvard University, and is a former president of the American Society of International Law. She has also authored some of the most blatant appeals — for the CFR journal *Foreign Affairs* and other establishment periodicals — in favor of subverting national sovereignty with regional schemes of “transnational governance.”

But we digress; let us return to the Bremmer subversion quote referred to above. His outburst came amidst the venting of frustration by the panelists over what they see as the “ineffectiveness” of the G20 process. Professor Slaughter and Berggruen, particularly, argued that the G20 needed to be given actual powers that would enable it to do more to effect global governance. According to the CFR panelists, national sovereignty and national interests get in the way of this desired goal. Thus, Bremmer commented: “The EU is much more significant. There’s real subversion of sovereignty by the EU that works.”

We have been pointing out in these pages for many years that the designers of the European Union intended from the very start of the EU — which began in the 1950s as the six-member European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) — that it would gradually develop into a supranational regional government, eventually subverting the sovereignty of, and usurping legislative, executive, and judicial powers of, its member states. This plan of intentional subversion has been documented from many sources, including the personal correspondence, diaries, and memoirs of many of the EU architects, as well as official papers, many of which had been hidden under a cloak of secrecy for decades.

We also have pointed out that it was key CFR members in the Truman and Eisen-

hower administrations who provided the indispensable aid — political, diplomatic, and economic — in post-World War II Europe that guaranteed the Eurofederalists would be ascendant. Utilizing Marshall Plan funds and America's new power on the war-ravaged continent, the CFR globalists running the U.S. State and Treasury departments — Dean Acheson, John Foster Dulles, Christian Herter, David Bruce, John J. McCloy, C. Douglas Dillon, George Ball, et al. — raised to power those who championed an amalgamated, “integrated” Europe, and cast down those who clung to “outmoded” notions of national sovereignty and independence.

One of the most astute observers and chroniclers of this subversive process over the course of five decades was the late Hilaire du Berrier, publisher of the authoritative, Monaco-based *HduB Reports*. Du Berrier was also a longtime contributing editor to *THE NEW AMERICAN* (and to its predecessors, *American Opinion* and *The Review of the News*), “The CFR,” wrote du Berrier in the January 1973 issue of *HduB Reports*, “saw the Common Market from the first as a regional government to

which more and more nations would be added until the world government which [the] UN had failed to bring about would be realized. At a favorable point in the Common Market's development America would be brought in. But the American public had to be softened first and leaders groomed for the change-over.”

Stealth and Deception

The American and European co-conspirators in this subversive restructuring of the continent did not, of course, openly admit to the people of Europe how revolutionary their plans were and how radical and extensive the integration process would be. To the contrary, the leaders of the Eurofication movement repeatedly assured concerned citizens and skeptical political opponents that they had nothing to fear; the Common Market would never morph into an actual government that would in any way override national and local authority.

One of the most infamous false assurances in this regard was promulgated by British prime minister and Conservative Party leader Edward Heath, when he led Britain into the European Economic

Community (as the EU was then known) in 1973. “There are some in this country who fear that in going into Europe we shall in some way sacrifice independence and sovereignty,” Heath stated in a prime ministerial TV broadcast in January 1973. “These fears, I need hardly say, are completely unjustified.”

Official British papers released decades later confirmed what many people already knew: that Heath had lied, that he knew full well he was taking Britain into a sovereignty-destroying arrangement, and that he colluded with Labor Party leaders to deliver the combined votes needed to cinch this national suicide. Heath was following the lead of the CFR's sister organization in England, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA, also known as Chatham House). One of the RIIA's most famous members, and a key player in promoting the EU, was Arnold J. Toynbee, who stated in an address to his colleagues:

I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out



Fatal beginning: Foreign ministers of the six participating nations signed the Treaty of Paris (also known as the Schuman Plan) on April 18, 1951, creating the European Coal and Steel Community, which was later transformed into the European Union. Shown from left to right, following the signing: Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, Joseph Bech of Luxembourg, Joseph Meurice of Belgium, Count Carlo Sforza of Italy, Robert Schuman of France (who proposed the plan) Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, and Dirk Stikker and Jan van den Brink of the Netherlands.

of the clutches of the local national states of our world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands.

Heath was not alone; many other European politicians followed Toynbee's advice of "denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands." The Peterson Institute for International Economics, one of the CFR's most important adjunct think tanks, approvingly refers to this ongoing deception in the EU process as "integration by stealth."

Gradually, the new rulers of Europe have dropped hints and made statements validating the worst fears expressed by critics and opponents of the EU. In July 1988, former European Commission President Jacques Delors shocked many with the prediction that within 10 years 80 percent of economic legislation, and perhaps also fiscal and social legislation, would come not from national parliaments, but from the European Parliament, the European Commission, and other EU institutions. Various studies using differing methods of calculation have produced widely disparate estimates of the extent to which EU laws and regulations are influencing and overriding national legislation. A study in 2010 by the British House of Commons reported:

In the UK data suggest that from 1997 to 2009 6.8% of primary legislation (Statutes) and 14.1% of secondary legislation (Statutory Instruments) had a role in implementing EU obligations, although the degree of involvement varied from passing reference to explicit implementation. Estimates of the proportion of national laws based on EU laws in other EU

Arnold J. Toynbee stated in an address to his colleagues: "I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of our world."



AP Images

Step by step: "We cannot leap into world government in one quick step," Zbigniew Brzezinski told a Gorbachev Foundation audience, but through gradual, step-by-step "regionalization."

Member States vary widely, ranging from around 6% to 84%.

In the past few years since the 2008 financial crisis, the power of the Eurocrats in Brussels has dramatically increased. It may not yet have attained the sway that Delors predicted, but the trajectory is still in that direction.

The EU integration process is referred to as "deepening and widening": The "deepening" refers to the steady usurpation of more and more powers by the EU's supranational institutions over more and more of the domestic functions of national and local governments; the "widening" refers to the adding of new member nation states.

One-worlders readily acknowledge that regional governance, as exemplified by the European Union's subversive process and steady growth, is the path that will most successfully lead to eventual world government.

The UN-appointed Commission on Global Governance, for instance, declares in its seminal 1995 report, *Our Global Neighborhood*:

The UN must gear itself for a time when region-

alism becomes more ascendant worldwide and assist the process in advance of that time. Regional cooperation and integration should be seen as an important and integral part of a balanced system of global governance.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security advisor, a longtime CFR member, and a founder of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, told world leaders at Mikhail Gorbachev's 1995 State of the World Forum:

We cannot leap into world government in one quick step. [It] requires a process of gradually expanding the range of democratic cooperation as well as the range of personal and national security, a widening, step by step, stone by stone, [of] existing relatively narrow zones of stability in the world of security and cooperation. In brief, the precondition for eventual globalization — genuine globalization — is progressive regionalization, because thereby we move toward larger, more stable, more cooperative units.

In a July 13, 2000 interview with the Italian newspaper *La Stampa*, Italian

Prime Minister Giuliano Amato made some startlingly candid remarks about the deception utilized by the EU. Amato would shortly after this interview go on to become the vice-president of the EU Constitutional Convention, where, along with Giscard d'Estaing, he employed the very same deceptive practices he had described. Here are excerpts of his *La Stampa* interview:

One must act “as if” in Europe: as if one wanted only very few things, in order to obtain a great deal. As if nations were to remain sovereign, in order to convince them to surrender their sovereignty. The Commission in Brussels, for example, must act as if it were a technical organism, in order to operate like a government ... and so on, camouflaging and toning down. The sovereignty lost at national level does not pass to any new subject. It is entrusted to a faceless entity: NATO, the UN and eventually the EU. The Union is the vanguard of this changing world: it indicates a future of Princes without sovereignty. The new entity is faceless and those who are in command can neither be pinned down nor elected.... That is the way Europe was made too: by creating communitarian organisms without giving the organisms presided over by national governments the impression that they were being subjected to a higher power....

I don't think it is a good idea to replace this slow and effective method — which keeps national States free from anxiety while they are being stripped of power — with great institutional leaps. Therefore I prefer to go slowly, to crumble pieces of sovereignty up little by little, avoiding brusque transitions from national to [EU] federal power.

Comrades in Collectivism

Supporters of the EU's regional approach to governance scoff at critics who see a totalitarian design emerging from the shadows in Brussels. However, the constant centralizing of power and steady erosion of the remaining vestiges of national sovereignty point toward more, not

less, despotic rule. It should be of more than passing interest then to note that the EU program fits well within the model of regional unification outlined by top communist leaders such as Stalin, Lenin, and Trotsky.

Stalin's 1936 official program of the Communist International declared:

This world dictatorship can be established only when the victory of socialism has been achieved in certain countries or groups of countries, when the newly established proletarian republics enter into a federative union with the already existing proletarian republics ... [and] when these federations of republics have finally grown into a World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics uniting the whole of mankind under the hegemony of the international proletariat organized as a state.

V.I. Lenin's *Thesis on the National and Colonial Questions*, which was adopted by the Second Comintern Congress, 28 July 1920, declared: “Federation is a transitional form towards the complete union ... of all nations”

“The Soviet United States of Europe,” said Leon Trotsky, in *The Bulletin of the Opposition*, 1930, “is the only correct slogan pointing the way out from European disunity, a disunity which threatens not only Germany but the whole of Europe with complete structural and cultural decline.”

Less well known than the above-mentioned communist leaders, but perhaps more influential in helping to put their plans into practice, was Alexander Kojeve: philosopher, intellectual gadfly, and confidant to European presidents and prime ministers. Kojeve, it turns out, was also a longtime KGB mole, serving the Soviet Union. Keith Patchen at the *National Observer*, who has dug out a tremendous amount of detail on Kojeve's activities, has noted that as early as the 1950s Kojeve “wrote to [political philosopher] Leo Strauss that a world socialist state might be realized through the gradual expansion of the European integration across the globe.”

Kojeve, Stalin, Lenin, and Trotsky would heartily approve of the EU-style regionalism that has been spreading across the globe under the guise of free trade agreements. ■



Lie boldly: British Prime Minister Edward Heath told British voters that fears of loss of sovereignty and independence to Brussels were “completely unjustified.” His papers released 30 years later show he knew his assurance was a lie.

The EU:

Regionalization Trumps Sovereignty



AP Images

Former Maoist revolutionary and current European Commission President José Manuel Barroso has started openly declaring that “political union” through a European federation ruled from Brussels is inevitable.

With backing from U.S. one-worlders, the nations of Europe are being forced into a federation ruled by autocrats in Brussels – whether Europeans want it or not.

by Alex Newman

It all began as a simple “Coal and Steel Community” between six European nations after World War II. The scheme was supposed to help prevent further war, or at least that is what its proponents claimed. In the decades since 1952, however, the first real supranational body has morphed into an emerging super-state that will eventually obliterate national sovereignty, and inevitably individual liberty, if left unchecked.

Today, 28 of Europe’s formerly sovereign national governments are rushing full speed toward the imposition of a federal regime — an unaccountable transnational entity seeking to regulate and control virtually everything. There is already a flag and an anthem. The plan is so far along

that the European Union’s top leadership and national political leaders across the continent openly boast that the so-called member states will inevitably be bound together under a federal system run from Brussels. The timeline: as early as 2014.

EU Chiefs Seek Federal Government

Reiterating previous statements made over the years, former Maoist revolutionary and current European Commission President José Manuel Barroso declared in early May that a federal Europe would be a “reality within a few years.” Whether the formerly sovereign member states use the controversial single euro currency or not, Barroso announced, all of the 28 EU governments will be ensnared in the project. According to Barroso and his cohorts, it is all inevitable at this point.

Last year, during his “state of the union” speech, Barroso was explicit in outlining where all of this was going. “We will need to move toward a federation of nation states. This is our political horizon,” he declared, adding that “unavoidable” changes to European treaties had to be made. “This is what must guide our work in the years to come.”

While acknowledging more recently that today, at least, the idea of a federal regime ruling over Europe may seem like “political science fiction” to many, the commission chief echoed his previous predictions that a “federation” was all but inescapable — and coming soon. In the announcement, the former communist said plans for the federalization of the continent would be unveiled by next spring, prior to the 2014 elections for the so-called European Parliament.

The process is already well under way, Barroso explained, pointing to the emerging Eurozone “fiscal union” that he claimed would lead to “intensified political union” between all of the formerly independent nations. “This is about the economic and monetary union but for the EU as a whole,” the EC chief said in a speech.

“The Commission will, therefore, set out its views and explicit ideas for treaty change in order for them to be debated before the European elections,” Barroso continued. “We want to put all the elements on the table, in a clear and consistent way, even if some of them may sound like political science fiction today. They will be reality in a few years’ time.” What purpose the supposed “debate” will serve if the outcome is already pre-determined was not made clear.

According to Barroso and other anti-sovereignty extremists plotting to foist an all-powerful regime on Europe, the Eurozone’s adoption of a federal system in fiscal and economic matters will eventually require complementary political structures. So-called political union, the argument goes, would ultimately ensnare every member state, regardless of whether or not it uses the euro, because that is the end result of “economic integration.”

“Further economic integration would transcend the limits of the intergovernmental method of running the EU and the Eurozone in particular,” Barroso explained in some of the most explicit comments about

the scheme yet. “We must remember that the present configuration of the euro area is only temporary, since all member states but two [the U.K. and Denmark, which have opt-outs] are destined to become full members of the Economic and Monetary Union [EMU] under the Treaties.”

Speaking during the opening speech at the “Conference on the Blueprint for a Deep and Genuine EMU,” Barroso spent some time with the obligatory nod to “democracy” and “accountability.” However, despite claiming to care about what people think and harping on the need to have a “debate,” the commission chief all but demanded that European nations give up all power and authority to Brussels as soon as possible.

“Fiscal union, banking union and political union; all three need to move forward together,” Barroso demanded, adding that the people essentially would have to be brought along as well. “Europe’s economic interdependence — so strikingly highlighted by the financial crisis — calls for increased political integration. We will not get away with half-hearted solutions anymore, and half-integrated institutions will no longer do.”

“Member State” Leaders Agree

EU chiefs are not the only ones pushing for the abolition of sovereignty via economic, monetary, and political union. Indeed, some of the most fervent advocates of the plot are actually national political leaders — politicians who would seemingly have the most to lose as authority continues flowing away from Europe’s capitals and toward Brussels. At this rate, the EU is on the fast track to collecting more power than even the U.S. federal government has amassed, yet most of Europe’s national leaders are celebrating it.

In October of last year, for example, supposedly “conservative” German Chancellor Angela Merkel — currently under fire after a new book exposed her previous work as a propagandist for the communist regime ruling East Germany — announced a push to give Brussels veto power over national governments’ budgets. “We have made good progress on strengthening fiscal discipline with the fiscal pact but we are of the opinion, and I speak for the whole German government on this, that we could go a step further by

giving Europe real rights of intervention in national budgets,” she told the Bundestag lower house.

Merkel’s plan, supported by more than a few European leaders, was announced shortly after Barroso declared last year that Europe needed to move toward a full-blown “federation.” Socialist French President François Hollande, meanwhile, also claimed there was “no choice” but to “march toward a unified Europe.” According to Hollande, at least, the destruction of national sovereignty is “destiny.” Among the bloc’s political establishment, the sentiment is widespread.

The EU Today

Already, according to differing methods of calculation in the various EU member states, from six percent to 84 percent of the “laws” governing Europe come from unelected bureaucrats in Brussels, according to estimates cited by political leaders. In 2011, the EU’s budget was more than \$150 billion. Between 2007 and 2013, Brussels spent well over \$1 trillion, with expenditures increasing each year. While the economic crisis has temporarily put the brakes on ballooning spending, analysts expect the behemoth to continue growing as soon as eurocrats believe people will tolerate it.

Right now, most of the funds flowing to the EU come from taxpayers via the EU-mandated value added tax (VAT) and import duties collected by “member states.” The EU, however, is seeking ways to start

directly confiscating wealth from citizens, too — everything from a “carbon tax” to a “financial-transaction tax” has been pushed, and it appears as though Brussels will not rest until its bureaucrats are able to seize money straight from citizens without pesky national-government middlemen.

So where does all that money go? Tens of billions are spent every year on international wealth redistribution to meet EU “convergence objectives.” Essentially, taxes are confiscated from people in richer countries to provide “investments” in poorer ones, such as Romania and Bulgaria. More than \$50 billion, meanwhile, goes to agricultural subsidies every year through the “Common Agricultural Policy,” which purchases loyalty from farmers but causes countless market distortions. (As an example, we could cite the “butter mountain” of unwanted butter caused by EU subsidies to dairy farmers.)

In 2011, the latest year for which data is available from the European Commission, the EU spent almost \$70 billion on what it calls “sustainable growth.” That includes spending on everything from “social policy agenda” and economic intervention to spending on “convergence objectives.”

Other expenditures include \$10 billion on “administration”; huge sums on pro-EU propaganda; grants to agencies, national and local governments, and universities; and subsidies to “non-governmental organizations” (NGOs) and “media” outlets that serve as attack dogs against EU critics. As for “security,” Europe also has a



The European Union's top leadership and national political leaders across the continent openly boast that the so-called "member states" will inevitably be bound together under a federal system run from Brussels. The timeline: as early as 2014.

fledgling law-enforcement agency known as Europol and a 60,000-strong military "rapid reaction force" dubbed Eurocorps.

In terms of raw EU power exercised over formerly sovereign governments and peoples, two recent examples illustrate the situation well.

Last spring, the EU came under fire from across the political spectrum when the European Commission began pushing "reforms" to "food-safety laws" that would regulate all "plant reproductive material" within the bloc. In essence, under the original scheme, analysts said every seed variety on the continent — from those raised by home gardeners to seed stocks used by farmers — would have been declared illegal unless it was "certified" and "registered" by the EU.

More recently, after two years of failed "discussions" between London and Brussels over U.K. restrictions on welfare to immigrants, the EU announced that it was hauling British authorities to the Luxembourg-based European Court of Justice (which purported to allow bans on criticism of the EU in 2001) to enforce its decrees. U.K. taxpayers must pay welfare to immigrants, Brussels claims. Virtually all analysts — even among the fiercest critics of "integration" — expect the EU to prevail in its own "court."

How It Happened

For decades, the European "project" was sold as just a "common market" aimed at increasing trade and prosperity. Everyone who suggested that something bigger might be in the pipeline was immediately attacked as a "conspiracy theorist," fear-monger, or worse. In recent years, perhaps convinced that there is no turning back at this point, EU officials and even national leaders have been far more brazen about the agenda to smash national sovereignty.

Not everybody was surprised by recent developments, though. THE NEW AMERICAN magazine and its predecessor publications have been warning for decades that the so-called European Project was eventually aimed at abolishing national sovereignty on the continent — ideas that were long blasted as mere "conspiracy theories"

by the very same forces that were quietly working to build a federal Europe.

In 1989, three years before the EU was officially born, TNA's William Jasper wrote a detailed exposé entitled "United States of Europe." That remarkably prescient article highlighted the signs — long ignored or downplayed by the establishment media on both sides of the Atlantic — of what was to come. Today, in mid-2013, after many decades of scheming, the "dream" of a Europe unified under a single authority is virtually a reality.

The current EU super-state, long sought by prominent internationalists at the Council on Foreign Relations and its affiliates, took its first major leap forward in 1952 with the birth of the European Coal and Steel Community. A powerful supranational entity, the ECSC helped lay the foundations for what was to come. In 1957, the six members of the "community" signed the Treaty of Rome, creating the European Economic Community — a scheme to use economic integration as a step on the road to eventual political union.

Over the next three decades, other

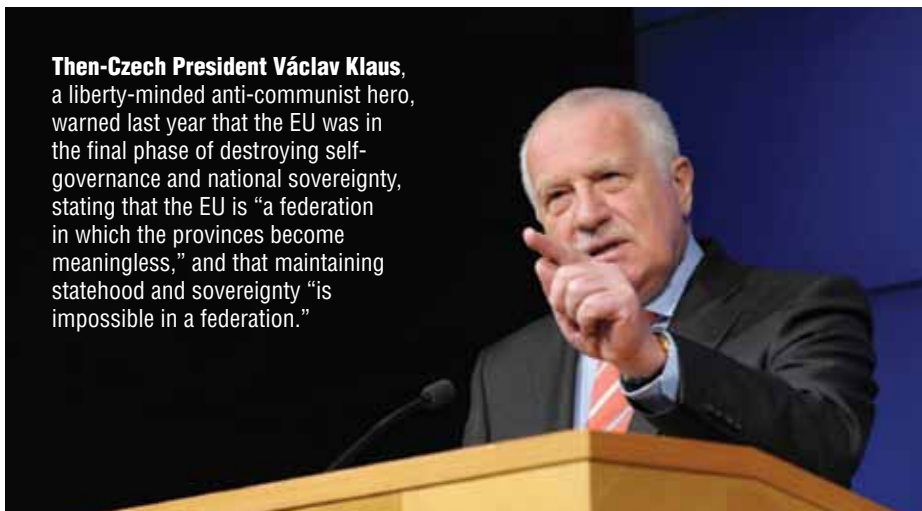
national governments were gradually brought on board with lofty promises of peace, security, and prosperity. Then, in 1992, the Maastricht Treaty was signed by the 12 EEC member states, creating the European Union and building the groundwork for the single euro currency and the European Central Bank (ECB). A decade later, euro coins and bills went into circulation in a dozen countries, leaving complete control over monetary policy in the hands of the ECB.

In 2004, as Jasper's 1989 article foresaw, former communist countries began to join the EU, too — Poland, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and more. By 2007, Romania and Bulgaria had joined as well. Today, there are 28 member states, and the EU is still seeking to expand the number of countries under its yoke.

By 2004, when "former" communist nations were joining en masse, the real agenda started coming out in the open when the then-25 member governments signed the European Constitution. All but seven eventually ratified the deeply controversial document, which aimed to replace all of the treaties with a single document empowering the EU while making it far easier for the super-state to impose its wishes on the peoples of Europe.

In 2005, however, French and Dutch voters overwhelming rejected the scheme. That should have been the end of it. Of course, it was not. As has become typical with the EU, the wishes of citizens proved to be no match for proponents of ever-closer "union." In 2007, as this writer

Then-Czech President Václav Klaus, a liberty-minded anti-communist hero, warned last year that the EU was in the final phase of destroying self-governance and national sovereignty, stating that the EU is "a federation in which the provinces become meaningless," and that maintaining statehood and sovereignty "is impossible in a federation."



AP Images



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Then-Portuguese Prime Minister José Sócrates, a self-styled socialist, speaks before signing the Lisbon Treaty, a re-packaged version of the EU Constitution that was rejected by voters.

reported for *THE NEW AMERICAN* in 2009, the establishment unveiled its new strategy — an approach that would not require approval from most of the peoples of Europe.

Lisbon Treaty = Constitution

Enter the Lisbon Treaty, a repackaged version of the constitution, giving the “new and improved” EU virtually unlimited powers in every field of life. “The Treaty of Lisbon is the same as the rejected constitution,” boasted Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, the former French president and the president of the Constitutional Convention, in an open letter to several European newspapers in 2007. “Only the format has been changed to avoid referendums.” Everybody knew voters would never accept it.

While purporting to grant citizens “rights” to healthcare, “a high level of consumer protection,” welfare, “gender equality,” “education,” and security, the “Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union” all but obliterates traditional notions of individual, property, and parental rights. Allegiance to the United Nations Charter and “sustainable development” is explicit.

“The Lisbon Treaty is an attempt to construct a highly centralized European Federation artificially, from the top down, out of Europe’s many nations, peoples and States, without their free consent and knowledge,” writes Professor Anthony Coughlan in an analysis of the document for the *Brussels Journal*, entitled “These Boots Are Gonna Walk All Over You.”

“The peoples of Europe do not want this kind of highly centralized Federal European Union whose most striking feature is that it is run virtually entirely by committees of politicians, bureaucrats and judges, none of whom are directly elected by the people.”

Only Ireland held a referendum on the repackaged constitution. Unsurprisingly, with polls showing that Europeans did not favor surrendering more power to the EU but instead wanted strict limits, the Irish voted no. Within 16 months, following a brazen pro-EU campaign waged with a combination of propaganda and scare-mongering amid a brutal economic crisis, Ireland was forced to hold another vote. This time, the globalists succeeded. Just one man was left in the way: Czech President Václav Klaus. Eventually, he was forced to sign, too.

Lisbon, which analysts estimate retained more than 95 percent of the failed constitution, went into effect in December 2009. Now, as Barroso made clear, the EU wants even more: more power, more money, more government, and more Europe. Whether or not the people want it — they don’t, as recent polls made perfectly clear — matters little.

U.S. Role, Bilderberg, CFR, Atlantic Community

While Europeans have been spoon-fed propaganda about the “integration” process for decades, with countless citizens naively believing that the EU would help “counter-balance American influence,”

the reality is that the U.S. government has been supporting the development of the union from the start. Major American tax-exempt foundations helped fund the effort, too.

Also key were establishment fronts such as the Council on Foreign Relations and the Bilderberg conference, as Jasper’s 1989 article documented extensively. More recently, former EU “Commissioner for Industry” and Bilderberg chair Étienne Davignon admitted in a March 2009 interview with the *EU Observer* that Bilderberg helped to create the single euro currency. All along, the real goal was to bring the world closer toward centralized rule.

The U.S. government, long dominated by CFR types, was important as well. After World War II, the Marshall Plan, for example, played a major role in foisting today’s regime on the peoples of Europe. Back in a 1947 speech, then-U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall (CFR) strongly suggested that European economic cooperation was a precondition for desperately needed American aid after World War II.

The Committee of European Economic Cooperation, chaired by then-British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, officially responded with a major report that was ultimately transmitted approvingly by the State Department to President Harry Truman. Signed by government representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and more, the committee outlined efforts to create a customs union that could eventually lead to even further cooperation. U.S. officials were pleased.

Members of Congress, especially Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.), tried to get language in the statement of purpose for the original Marshall Plan bill of 1948 explicitly declaring that it was the policy of the United States to encourage the economic unification and the political federation of Europe. In the end, language calling for the development of economic cooperation was included instead.

The next year, the “political federation” amendment was pursued again, with the result being the addition of the sentence: “It is further declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage the unification of Europe.” By 1951,



"I find little evidence of any strong interest among Europeans for any immediate move toward greater political unity with the United States," he explained. "They fear the overwhelming weight of U.S. power and influence in our common councils.... *We believe that so long as Europe remains merely a continent of medium- and small-sized states there are*

"A number of subsequent events have demonstrated the advantages of pursuing the policy which they outlined, that of seeking intensified cooperation in NATO while supporting a stronger and more unified Europe," Macomber explained. "Recent actions by the European Economic Community to consolidate and advance economic integration have brought into sight the completion of a single economic system at the center of Europe."

French President François Hollande, meanwhile, also claimed there was “no choice” but to “march toward a unified Europe.” According to Hollande, at least, the destruction of national sovereignty is “destiny.”

Before that, Federal Reserve boss Ben Bernanke was demanding closer European integration, too, calling for the creation of a central regime with power over taxing and spending. "If Europe had a single fiscal authority, that would put them in a much closer situation relative to the United States," Bernanke said during an August 2012 "town hall" meeting in Washington. "That would probably address many of the concerns, many of the problems that they had."

Eventually, more than a few pro-EU expansionists hope to add Islamic Turkey, a small piece of which is on the European continent. After that, there are prominent voices calling for the union to expand into Africa, the Middle East, and even Russia. In 2007, for example, then-U.K. Foreign Secretary David Miliband proposed a

20

“version of the European Free Trade Association that could gradually bring the countries of the Maghreb, the Middle East and Eastern Europe in line with the single market, not as an alternative to membership, but potentially as a step towards it.”

In the upper echelons of power within the EU and Russia, there are also efforts under way to bring the Russian government into the fold amid the march toward “global governance.” During a meeting late last year between Russian and EU leaders, Bilderberg-selected European “President” Herman Van Rompuy said: “By working together, the EU and Russia can make a decisive contribution to global governance and regional conflict resolution, to global economic governance in the G8 and G20, and to a broad range of international and regional issues.” Russian heavyweights have also started publicly calling for “integration” — including political — between the EU and Russia.

Of course, the EU is not the only transnational entity at work usurping national sovereignty on the continent. Founded in 1949, another prominent and increasingly influential body, known as the Council of Europe, has ensnared almost 50 national governments and 800 million people — virtually every country in Europe. The Strasbourg-based entity already has its own “court,” dubbed the “European Court of Human Rights,” that imposes its controversial social-engineering schemes on member states while doing little to uphold genuine human rights. Among the members: Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Moldova, and more.

Where It Is Going

With the brutal economic crisis wreaking havoc across Europe, anti-sovereignty extremists have seized the opportunity to accelerate the “integration” process with promises of “financial stability.” Some of the most stunning developments include the erection of a so-called “banking union”; the creation of a perpetual bailout mechanism with virtually unlimited ability to extract wealth from Europeans, dubbed a “financial dictatorship” by critics; the replacement of elected national leaders in countries such as Italy and Greece by EU-establishment stooges; and more. What former Soviet dictator Mikhail Gorbachev approvingly described as “the new European Soviet” during a 2000 visit to Britain appears to be coming into view, according to analysts.

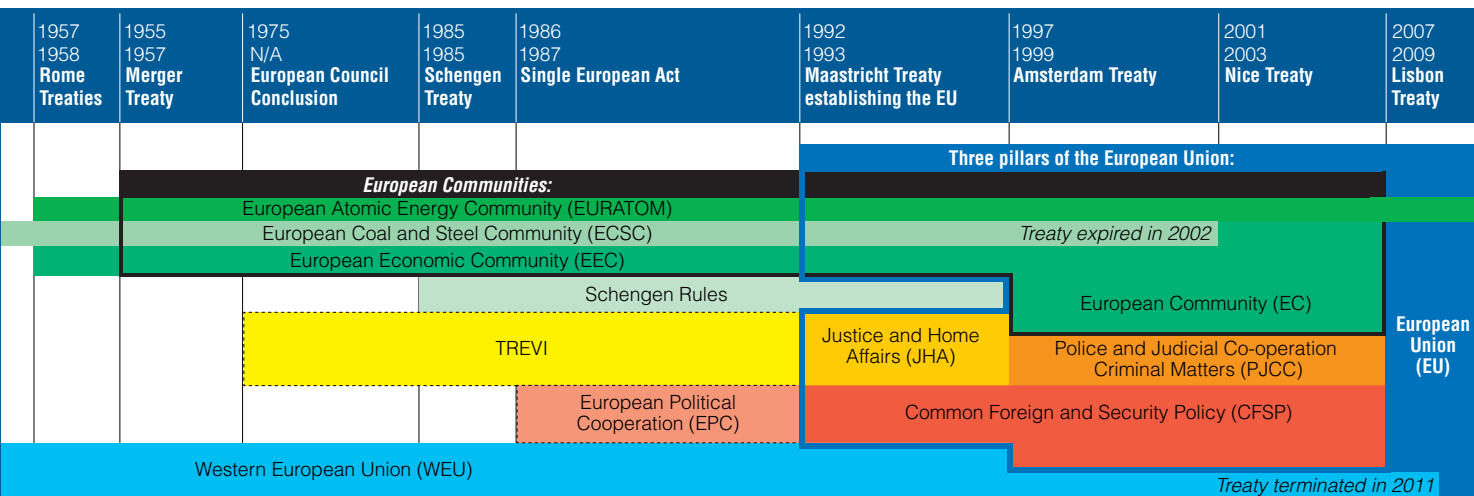
Even prominent officials are openly discussing the future of Europe as a bloc where unaccountable Brussels makes the decisions. “The Euro currency is stable again. But the crisis has not gone away completely, of course, and we have to continue to follow these new rules if we want to ensure that it does not return,” announced European Commission Vice-President for Inter-institutional Affairs and Administration Maroš Šefčovic in a speech to Lithuanian lawmakers, adding that eurocrats will now be approving member states’ budgets. “Pooling sovereignty in this way would have been unthinkable a few years ago, and yet now it is likely to be the model for future development of the economic and monetary union.”

Not everybody in the EU sees the

“new model” as a viable scheme, however. Firebrand U.K. Independence Party (UKIP) chief Nigel Farage, a member of the rubber-stamp European Parliament, regularly attacks the EU as an illegitimate regime filled with “former” communists and criminals. In his view, the so-called “European Project” is destined for inevitable failure, and possibly violence if EU leaders do not cease and desist in their efforts to abolish national sovereignty and self-government.

“Like Communism, this has all gone badly wrong, and the EU *Titanic* has now hit the iceberg,” MEP Farage said in an impassioned plea before Parliament last year. “It is a European Union of economic failure, of mass unemployment, of low growth; but worst of all, it’s an EU with the economic prison of the euro.... This now poses huge dangers to the continent. We face the prospect of mass civil unrest, possibly even revolution in some countries that have been driven to total and utter desperation.”

Whether the EU will descend into violence and more severe chaos remains to be seen. What is clear, however, is that the forces seeking to build global government view European integration as a key stepping stone on the path to world order — and they are not likely to abandon their grandiose dream without a fight. The planet is quietly being divided up into regional blocs ruled by an unelected and unaccountable cabal, and with the destruction of national sovereignty in Europe almost complete, the only serious force left that can stop the scheme appears to be the American people. ■



Trade Promises ... and T

01

EXPORTS AND PROSPERITY

Promise: Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) will boost exports and prosperity.

This has been one of the most repeated broken promises of the FTA promoters, with NAFTA being the prime example. Two of the big-name experts most often cited by NAFTA supporters are Gary Hufbauer and Jeffrey Schott of the Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE). In their influential 1993 PIIE paper, “NAFTA: An Assessment,” they predicted that “with NAFTA, U.S. exports to Mexico will continue to outstrip Mexican exports to the United States, leading to a U.S. trade surplus with Mexico of about \$7 (billion) to \$9 billion annually by 1995.” They further predicted that the U.S. trade surplus with Mexico would rise to \$12 billion annually between 2000 and 2010.



Reality: NAFTA turned an annual trade surplus with Mexico into an ever-growing deficit.

In 1993, the year before NAFTA went into effect, the United States had a \$1.66 billion trade surplus with Mexico; by 1995, the first year after NAFTA had entered into force, that changed to a \$15.8 billion deficit. The deficits have escalated ever since, soaring to \$24.5 billion in 2000, \$49.8 billion in 2005, and \$74.7 billion in 2007. From 2010 on, the deficits have been running in the \$60+ billion range annually.

In 1993, the year before NAFTA, we imported around 225,000 cars and trucks from Mexico. By 2005, our imports of Mexican-made vehicles had tripled to 700,000 vehicles annually, and in 2012 Mexico's export of vehicles to the United States surpassed 1.4 million.

Chrysler, Ford, and GM transferred major production facilities (and jobs) from the United States to Mexico.

In 1993, our annual trade deficit with Canada was \$10.7 billion; by 1995 it had ballooned to \$17.1 billion, and by 2005 to \$78.4 billion.

02

JOBS

Promise: NAFTA will create thousands of new, good-paying jobs.

PIIE's Gary Hufbauer and Jeffrey Schott claimed in “NAFTA: An Assessment,” that NAFTA would create 170,000 net new jobs in the United States.



Reality: NAFTA has killed/exported hundreds of thousands of American jobs.

NAFTA proponents have been unable to identify any significant new jobs created here. Hufbauer admitted in a *Wall Street Journal* interview in 1995: “The best figure for the jobs effect of NAFTA is approximately zero.... The lesson for me is to stay away from job forecasting.”

The federal government's program known as Trade Adjustment Assistance had by 2010 certified over 720,000 workers as having lost their jobs due to NAFTA.

Trade Reality

03

SOVEREIGNTY

Promise: When NAFTA was being proposed, its advocates ridiculed concerns that the agreement would threaten U.S. sovereignty — in the same way that TPP and TTIP proponents dismiss the same concern today.

Reality: NAFTA tribunals have already overridden U.S. laws and U.S. court rulings, and prominent NAFTA backers have admitted that opponents' fears on this issue are justified.



Pro-NAFTA author William Orme, Jr. made this revealing admission in the *Washington Post*:

Didn't Europe also start out with a limited free trade area? And, given the Brussels precedent, wouldn't this mean ceding some measure of sovereignty to unelected bureaucrats?...

NAFTA's defenders said no. They argued that the agreement is designed to dismantle trade barriers, not build a new regulatory bureaucracy. NAFTA, declared one congressional backer, "is a trade agreement, not an act of economic union."

Yet the critics were essentially right. NAFTA lays the foundation for a continental common market, as many of its architects privately acknowledge. Part of this foundation, inevitably, is bureaucratic: The agreement creates a variety of continental institutions — ranging from trade dispute panels to labor and environmental commissions — that are, in aggregate, an embryonic NAFTA government.

Professor Robert A. Pastor (in photo above), one of the leading architects for expanding NAFTA into a continent-wide version of the European Union, wrote in *Foreign Affairs*, the journal of the Council on Foreign Relations: "NAFTA was merely the first draft of an economic constitution for North America."

NAFTA supporter Andrew Reding of the World Policy Institute has written:

With economic integration will come political integration.... One of the purposes of NAFTA and other international trade agreements is to set the principles by which such decisions are to be made, including the critical question of how to 'harmonize' differing labor, consumer, environmental, and other standards. By whatever name, this is an incipient form of international government.

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To what avail the plow or sail or land or life if freedom fail?

North American Union: From NAFTA to the NAU

NAFTA was a major step toward an EU-style North American Union; but grassroots pushback has caused elitists to shift strategy to Pacific Rim and European partnerships.



Is this map indicative of the mindset of North American elites, who for years have been promoting convergence among the police, intelligence-gathering, and security services in the United States, Canada, and Mexico?

Homeland insecurity: Senators Patrick Leahy and Dianne Feinstein of the Senate Intelligence Committee with a map designating all of North America as the “Homeland,” for the purposes of terrorism counterintelligence.

by Charles Scaliger

On January 2, 1988, leaders of the United States and Canada met to sign the first major agreement in decades designed to comprehensively lower trade barriers between the two countries. Since the 1850s, American and Canadian politicians had striven to lower or eliminate trade barriers between the two countries, with uneven success; the first such agreement, the Elgin-Marcy Treaty of 1854, was torpedoed by the United States only 12 years later in retaliation for British support of the Confederacy during the Civil War, and successive efforts over the years at eliminating various protectionist policies inevitably fell prey to cries of protectionism or favoritism on one side or the other.

But 1988's Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

would be different, leaders in both countries assured their respective citizenries. This time around, trade barriers would be lowered across the board, and protective tariffs and other barriers become a thing of the past. Moreover, Americans and Canadians received glib assurances that the agreement would in nowise jeopardize the sovereignty or independence of either country.

In one respect, American and Canadian leaders were telling their constituents the truth: This trade agreement was different. The FTA — unlike its various abortive predecessors over the previous 130 years — was intended to be but the first step in a process of economic and political integration that would indeed, over the long run, abolish the independence not only of the United States and Canada, but the rest of North America as well.

Despite its significance, the FTA was passed with little fanfare in the United States, where President Reagan presented it to Congress under a “fast-track” procedure that limited debate and disallowed amendments.

As it stood, the FTA was a fairly typical trade accord, but it did not come about in a vacuum. Unnoticed by most lawmakers at the time of its passage was another initiative, under way since 1986, to create a trilateral trade agreement involving not only Canada and the United States, but also Mexico. This agreement, which was to become the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) only a few years later, was the real prize; the FTA was supposed to lay the groundwork for, and be superseded by, NAFTA, and was only negotiated because those favoring a more comprehensive trade agreement knew that a Canada-U.S. accord would be much easier to achieve.

NAFTA, which came into force in 1994, was billed as a sort of expanded FTA, but in reality, it was nothing of the sort. Rather, NAFTA was North America's first foray into transnational government camouflaged as a “free trade agreement,” of the sort that the Europeans had been building on the other side of the Atlantic since the 1950s.

By the 1990s, it was very clear to any careful observer what was afoot in Europe. All rhetoric aside, what had begun in 1951 as an international commission regulating the trade of coal and steel, and had soon morphed into the European Economic Community (informally termed the “Common Market”), was well on its way to becoming a bona fide continent-wide government. The Maastricht Treaty of 1992, which created both the European Union and a continent-wide currency, the euro, established once and for all the real agenda of Europe's “free trade” movement: the creation of a super-state to govern the formerly independent nations of Europe.

Having had so much success in building a regional government in Europe using free trade as a pretext, the globalists, who have always had international — and eventually global — government as their overarching goal, decided to recycle the formula in the New World.

Continent-wide Government

With the creation of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the process of creating continent-wide government began anew, but this time on the other side of the Atlantic. Having had so much success in building a regional government in Europe using free trade as a pretext, the globalists, who have always had international — and eventually global — government as their overarching goal, decided to recycle the formula in the New World.

NAFTA was sold to Congress and the American public as a “free trade agreement.” But instead of creating conditions for free trade (borders transparent to the flow of goods, services, and people), NAFTA set up a complex bureaucracy tasked with managing and controlling North American trade and with adjudicating trade disputes. In other words, NAFTA was not a “free trade” but rather a “managed trade” agreement, in complete conformity with the creed of socialists of every hue that the free market cannot be trusted, and that all mercantile activity must be closely monitored and managed by allegedly benevolent bureaucrats who can determine, better than market forces, how much of a given good to produce, at what price, and up to what standards.

Moreover, NAFTA, by imposing such a managed trade regime across international boundaries, was not merely an “accord” but also a first layer of regional international government where none had existed before. Of course, treaties have always involved concessions of absolute sovereignty in order to be binding; what makes NAFTA different from traditional international treaties (and similar to the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Trade Organization) is that it created international review panels (such as those contemplated

by NAFTA’s Chapter 19) for enforcement of its provisions — organs whose decisions are understood to supersede any legislation or ruling by local, state, or even federal legislatures or courts. And NAFTA’s over 900 pages of verbiage are a compendium of new rules and regulations to which all laws and regulations — local, state, and national — in all three partici-

pating countries are required to conform.

And more is on the way — much more. No sooner was the ink dry on the NAFTA agreement, than North American foreign policy elites such as Robert Pastor, professor of International Relations at American University and longtime foreign affairs insider, began advocating a more integrated North America than NAFTA can furnish. In 2001, in *Toward a North American Community: Lessons From the Old World for the New*, the first in a series of books promoting greater North American integration, Pastor lamented the inadequacies of the then-six year old NAFTA agreement:

What’s wrong with NAFTA is not what it did, but what it omitted. The

agreement did not envisage any unified approach to extract NAFTA’s promise, nor did it contemplate any common response to new threats.... In the absence of a compelling vision to define a modern regional entity, and lacking institutions to translate that vision into policies, the old patterns of behavior among the three governments remained.

In a 2004 article for *Foreign Affairs* entitled “North America’s Second Decade,” Pastor (a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, CFR) admitted that NAFTA is “merely the first draft of an economic constitution for North America,” while decrying the monumental setback to continental integration entailed by the 9/11 attacks. Following 9/11, the United States virtually sealed its borders and returned to its traditional unilateralism, Pastor lamented, whereas in a more enlightened future, “security fears would serve as a catalyst for deeper integration.” Acknowledging the obstacle of Mexico’s underdevelopment relative to her two northern neighbors, Pastor advocated the establishment of a “North American Investment Fund” to funnel hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars from Canada and the United States to Mexico. Stiff cul-



Opening up the borders: President Ronald Reagan signs legislation authorizing the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Canada and the United States in September 1988. While purporting to eliminate tariffs in the name of “free trade,” the FTA actually was intended to lay the foundation for the more ambitious NAFTA trade agreement.

AP Images

Free Trade Agenda Timeline for the United States

1974	1988	1993	1994	2001	2002	2004
Congress approves fast-track negotiating authority for the president.	Congress approves the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement.	Congress approves the North American Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.	Talks begin at the Summit of the Americas about establishment of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).	The FTAA attracts public notice at the 2001 Quebec City Summit of the Americas.	President George W. Bush announces his intention to complete an FTAA agreement by 2005 and get congressional approval the same year.	The John Birch Society launches a STOP the FTAA campaign.
2005			2009	2011	2013	
<p>A November FTAA meeting fails to produce an FTAA agreement and the FTAA movement fizzles out.</p> <p>President George W. Bush and the leaders of Canada and Mexico announce the formation of the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP), a trilateral cooperative effort to transform NAFTA into the North American Union (NAU).</p> <p>The Council on Foreign Relations publishes <i>Building a North American Community</i>, a blueprint for transforming NAFTA into the NAU.</p> <p>The John Birch Society launches a STOP the NAU campaign.</p>			The SPP/NAU initiative was abandoned; however, some of its activities continue under the North American Leaders' Summit.	Robert Pastor publishes <i>The North American Idea: A Vision of a Continental Future</i> , in which he specifically names "the John Birch Society" as among the leading groups that "have been the most vocal, active and intense on North American issues, and they were effective in inhibiting the Bush administration and deterring the Obama administration from any grand initiatives."	<p>President Obama announces negotiations on two mega free trade pacts, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which would leapfrog the NAU and eventually politically integrate the United States with leading Pacific Rim nations and the European Union, respectively.</p> <p>The John Birch Society launches a STOP the Free Trade Agenda campaign to stop the TPP and the TTIP.</p>	

tural resistance in all three countries to submersion in a North American Community would be overcome by the establishment of "Centers for North American Studies" to "help people in all three countries to understand the problems and the potential of an integrated North America — and to think of themselves as North Americans."

From such policy recommendations as these emerged, in 2005, "Building a North American Community," a policy statement promulgated by the Council on Foreign Relations, in consultation with the Canadian Council of Chief Executives and the Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (Mexican Council of International Affairs). The statement — of which Pastor was one of the authors — laid out a program for establishing a sort of EU-Lite to take the place of NAFTA. Among its recommendations: a common security perimeter around the borders of North America, harmonization of visa requirements, sharing of data on the exit and entry of foreign nationals, enhanced law-enforcement cooperation, the adoption of a common external tariff, the development of a North American Border Pass with biometric identifiers, and the aforementioned North American Investment Fund and Centers for North American Studies.

Aware of potential red flags among their readership, the document's authors were

careful to distance themselves from the European Union; the "new North American community," they wrote, "will not be modeled on the European Union or the European Commission, nor will it aim at the creation of any sort of vast supranational bureaucracy."

Denials and Duplicity

Pastor was quick to point out to detractors, as he wrote in a letter to WorldNetDaily in 2007, that what he is proposing is a "North American Community," *not* a "North American Union." In strict semantic terms, he's right, but his terminology is deliberately misleading. After all, what began as the European Community (EC) eventually became the European Union. As Pastor admitted in 2001, the European path toward integration ought to be a model for North America; a continent-wide "community" would then inevitably become — as it was in Europe — a precursor to union under full-blown regional government.

As it is, the yet-to-be realized North American Community would extend its competency far beyond trade — as intended. It would require harmonization of policing, immigration laws, and — more ominously — the creation of biometric ID cards. Meanwhile, propaganda organs disguised as centers for North American research would prepare public opinion

for further integration down the road, which would doubtless include a single currency and central bank and, ultimately — as has been done in Europe — a continental legislature.

Now, with the perceived threat of economic immolation receding, talk of a continent-wide community has resumed. The indefatigable Pastor published another book, *The North American Idea: A Vision of a Continental Future*, in 2011, which reiterated the proposals of the previous decade, but dressed up to appeal to post-Great Recession sensibilities. And no part of the Council on Foreign Relations' 2005 program has been retracted; only last March, Pastor penned a policy initiative for the CFR (Policy Innovation Memorandum no. 29) entitled "Short-cut to U.S. Economic Competitiveness: A Seamless North American Market," in which he calls for, among other things, negotiating a common external tariff; building public support for a "shared vision" via various information initiatives, such as a "Buy North America" push to replace "Buy America"-type slogans in the United States; forging a "continental plan for transportation and infrastructure" (NAFTA Superhighway, anyone?); and creating a "single North American regulatory group on regulatory issues with a comprehensive strategy." This last is par-

ticularly vague and open-ended; does Pastor truly propose to give an international group competency to overhaul the vast web of American commercial regulations (like the UCC) to bring it into compliance with a regional trade accord? Well, yes. In Pastor's words:

A merged working group should aim for across-the-board regulatory convergence. This means that pharmaceuticals should be subject to uniform high standards and would not need to be retested in each country, that food imports should be tested just once by North American inspectors, and that regulations on the size, weight, and fuel efficiency of trucks should be the same in all three countries.

Parts of the Plan

But what about more highly publicized, sensational-sounding steps toward North American integration? It is sometimes suggested that plans are afoot for a single North American currency, patterned after

the euro, to be styled the "amero." In point of fact, the "amero" was first proposed by Herbert Grubel, a Canadian economist, in 1999. Robert Pastor endorsed the idea in *Toward a North American Community*, opining that an amero would be a benefit to all three countries "in the long run." As long as the U.S. dollar remains the world's reserve currency, prospects for a North American currency seem remote, but an amero might become an appealing prospect in the event of a dollar crisis.

The "NAFTA Superhighway" has received a good deal of attention in Washington and, if Pastor's proposal for a "continental plan for transportation and infrastructure" is any indication, the North American globalist crowd is contemplating ways to make roads and other infrastructure amenable to continental integration. But Texas Governor Rick Perry's "Trans-Texas Corridor" — the original source of concern — has been officially shelved due to public backlash, although it continues surreptitiously under other project names.

As for the North American Union itself, the organization was mentioned by name by former Mexican president Vicente Fox, who wrote, in an online forum discussing his book *Revolution of Hope*, "Why can't we be not only partners in the long term, but a North American Union?" In 2001, Fox told a PBS documentary on world trade that he expected "convergence of our two economies [i.e., those of the United States and Mexico], convergence on the basic and fundamental variables of the economy, convergence on rates of interest, convergence on income of people, convergence on salaries." He hoped that a future generation of North American leaders would "erase that border, open up that border for [the] free flow of products, merchandises, [and] capital as well as people."

Beyond these candid statements of President Fox, few if any would-be supporters of a North American Union have gone on record promoting such an organization by name. A few, such as Pastor, have been careful to draw semantic distinctions be-

Africa and South America Pursue Integration

by Alex Newman

North American integration is not the only example of regional economic and political merger taking place based on the EU model. In fact, every region and virtually every country in the world is now involved in some type of sovereignty-killing transnational plot, as the global establishment drives humanity toward so-called global governance. The usual suspects — the CFR and company, for example — have their fingerprints all over the schemes, along with foreign powers, including Russia, China, and more.

One of the more advanced blocs, which developed seemingly out of nowhere and promptly took off, is the African Union. Born in 2002 out of the "Organization of African Unity," the AU now includes 54 member states — every country on the continent except Morocco.

Its objectives include promoting "sustainable development," the political "integration" of Africa, "harmonization" of policies, and more. A united military force is currently in the works to deal with "rebellions" and conflicts, and AU troops have already been deployed in various conflicts. Like the EU, the AU also has its own Parliament and Court of Justice. The African Central Bank (ACB), meanwhile, is working

toward issuing the "Single African Currency."

Another bloc that has developed rapidly is the Union of South American Nations (UNASUL in Spanish, UNASUR in Portuguese). One of many transnational regimes emerging in the Western Hemisphere, the socialist-dominated South American Union — modeled on the European Union — is fast becoming one of the premier "integration" schemes in Latin America. Officially born just over two years ago, the union promptly selected self-styled socialist leaders. It also announced plans to integrate law enforcement, infrastructure, defense, currency, and more. A South American Parliament is already in the works and the "South American Defense Council" aims to promote "military cooperation." A single currency is also being discussed.

Of course, there are plenty of other regional integration schemes around the world currently chipping away at national sovereignty. Each one is in its own phase of development, but the pattern is clear. By gradually expanding the powers of each unaccountable regional regime while increasing cooperation between the different blocs under UN guidance, proponents of global government now have a clear path to victory. Whether they will succeed, however, depends largely on the American people's willingness to submit or resist. ■

tween “union” and “community,” but, as the Europeans can attest, weasel words mean far less than intent. And of that there can be no mistake: North America’s elites covet regional government no less than do their European counterparts. After all, elites on both sides of the Atlantic ardently support that embryonic global government, the United Nations.

As a general principle, those who believe government is the best solution to every problem (and most political leaders and policy analysts do) always want more and more government — including, wherever possible, regional and global government. The same fetish for regulatory control exhibited by so-called “liberals” in the domestic arena is no less ardent in the international sphere.

The European Union was brought about on a continent that had seen two world wars in less than a half century, and was partitioned by the Cold War for another four and a half decades. North America has seen no comparable international conflict since the first half of the 19th century. Trade among the United States, Canada, and Mexico is



Former Mexican President Vicente Fox (left) is shown with former President George W. Bush, a few days before 9/11. Fox is one of the few power brokers who has actually called openly for a “North American Union.”

brisk. The threat of external terrorism provides some pretext, but nothing on the scale that Nazism or World War II did for Europe. In short, nothing less than an epochal socioeconomic meltdown is likely to furnish the political camouflage for dissolving the borders between the United States and her

northern and southern neighbors. In the meantime, expect the Robert Pastors of the world to continue laying the groundwork for eventual North American economic and political union, while simultaneously pushing Transatlantic and Trans-Pacific mergers via the TTIP and TPP ■



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FAST-TRACK:

Enabler of the “Free Trade” Agenda

Fast-track (aka Trade Promotion Authority – TPA) is a direct attack on our constitutional checks and balances and has been key to approval of all our free trade agreements.



AP Images

The hand that feeds? Archer Daniels Midland, as one of the largest agribusinesses in the world, lobbies to ensure that trade agreements are made in its favor. American agribusinesses have been allowed to dump excess grain in poor countries, such as Mexico, devastating farmers there.

by Jack Kenny

There is likely no historical record of a population drowning in alphabet soup, but nations in the 21st century appear to be working on it. Just as in baseball where you “can’t tell the players without a scorecard,” you might need a glossary to follow negotiations of free trade agreements.

By now, perhaps, most Americans know that NAFTA stands for the North American Free Trade Agreement, a trade pact purportedly passed to reduce and eliminate trade barriers among the United States, Canada, and Mexico enacted in 1993. Then came another round of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and GATT begat the World Trade Organization (WTO), the international authority that rules on allegations of violations of trade agreements.

NAFTA begat CAFTA, or the Central American Free Trade Agreement. Also in the works is a General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). If you weren’t following trade agreements closely, you might have missed the TRIP (Trade-Related Intellectual Property) and TRIMS (Trade-Related Investments) accords. Then there is the TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) and the TTIP, which is the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership for increasing commercial ties between the United States and the nations of the European Union. The United States and EU have already established an HLWGJG, or High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth, to find ways to increase cross-Atlantic trade and investment.

Giving the President Trade Power

But perhaps the most important initials for the United States, and for Congress in par-

ticular, are TPA. A campaign is under way for Congress to renew Trade Promotion Authority that requires “fast-track” approval or rejection of any trade agreement negotiated by the executive branch. In fast-track legislation, debate on an agreement is limited, and Congress may vote the pact up or down, but may not adopt or even offer amendments to the agreement.

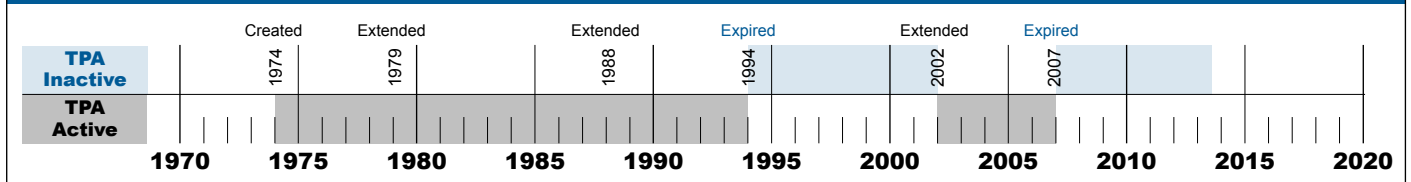
The reason for this is obvious. Negotiating all of the provisions of a trade agreement is a long, drawn-out process, requiring concessions on all sides. None of the participants wants to see hard-won concessions in negotiations subject to alteration or repeal by amendments in Congress that would likely require a reopening of negotiations. Trading partners may be reluctant to negotiate an agreement without the assurance of a straight “up or down” vote when the package is presented to the people’s representatives in Congress.

Opponents argue, however, that the authority is an unconstitutional usurpation of the legislative powers of Congress. The Constitution, after all, stipulates, in the very first sentence of the very first article: “All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.” (Article I, Section 1)

It says nothing about suspension or abdication of that power. Further, the Constitution assigns to Congress the power “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations.” (Article I, Section 8)

There is in constitutional law a principal known as “the nondelegation doctrine,” which, the Supreme Court has held, limits the ability of Congress to delegate its legislative authority to what is required by “common sense and the necessities of the government co-ordination.” (*J.W. Hampton Jr. & Co. v. United States*, 1928) The doctrine was upheld in the court’s 1998 decision in *Clinton et al. v. City of New York*, when the justices, in a 6-3 decision, rejected as unconstitutional the Line-item Veto Act of 1996. By authorizing the president to veto portions of tax and spending bills, the court ruled, the law violated both the non-delegation doctrine and the “presentment” clauses of the Constitution (Article I, Section 7), according to which Congress presents legislation to the president, who may sign (or let become law without his signature) or veto the entire bill. Though not dealing with Trade Pro-

Fast Track: Trade Promotion Authority (TPA)



motion Authority, the logic of the court's decision suggests TPA has it backward: Congress may approve and/or amend a proposed trade agreement and the president may, with his signature or veto, vote it "up or down" (subject to congressional override by a two-thirds vote in each house in the case of a veto).

Using Congress' Creation

Congress nonetheless created the fast-track authority in the Trade Act of 1974, with the authority due to expire in 1980. It was extended for eight years, however, by a 1979 act of Congress and renewed again in 1988 through 1993. It was later extended a number of times by congressional actions, including a 3:30 a.m. House approval of the Trade Act of 2002 on June 27 of that year. It expired on July 1, 2007, albeit with fast-track authority continued for any trade agreements negotiated before that date, including agreements negotiated with Panama, Colombia, and South Korea.

The Obama administration indicated early this year that renewal of the authority would be a requirement for the successful conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations, involving 11 nations.

The proposed trans-Atlantic agreement with the European Union would be even bigger, creating what has been described as the world's largest free trade zone.

"If Obama could negotiate and implement just these two agreements," wrote Paul Sracic in *The Atlantic*, "he would almost without question be the most successful trade president in U.S. history." But gaining renewal of fast-track, or Trade Promotion Authority, for passage of those agreements will not be easy, as there will be resistance in Congress to trading the legislative power of a sovereign nation for the promise of future prosperity. As with trade agreements in general, opposition to fast-track cuts across partisan and ideological lines. Democrat Max Baucus of Montana is a leading proponent of renewal in the Senate, where fellow Democrat Sherrod Brown of Ohio, concerned over the loss of manufacturing jobs in the nation's "rust belt," is opposed to giving the president that authority without stricter enforcement of existing trade rules, increased spending on job training for displaced workers, and action against China over currency manipulation. In the House, a coalition of progressive Democrats, representing the concerns of

organized labor, and Tea Party Republicans reluctant to cede Congress' constitutional authority to the president, may succeed in blocking passage.

Trade agreements affect the economic future of some 300 million Americans. Limiting congressional debate will surely limit the public's and even the representatives' and senators' knowledge of aspects of trade agreements that typically cover thousands of pages. In a June 13, 2013 letter to U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman, Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.) expressed her concern over what she described as "a lack of transparency" in the negotiations for the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

"I have heard the argument that transparency would undermine the administration's policy to complete the trade agreement because public opposition would be significant," the senator wrote. "This argument is exactly backwards. If transparency would lead to widespread opposition to a trade agreement, then that trade agreement should not be the policy of the United States."

As Alexander Hamilton is said to have put it more succinctly, "Here, sir, the people rule." And the people rule through their elected representatives, as Hamilton noted when showing the House of Representatives chamber in what was then the new Capitol building to a visitor from England. (Whether the autocratic Hamilton approved of the people's rule is another question.) By abandoning the right to a full debate and to amend trade agreements, Congress would be surrendering to the executive branch not only its own but, by extension, the people's power under the Constitution of the United States.

If President Obama wants to establish a free trade legacy, wrote Sracic, he must face the reality that "the toughest trade negotiators he will face are not in Tokyo or Brussels, but on Capitol Hill."

As the Founders intended and the Constitution requires. ■



Not so sweet: Government trade protection of the U.S. sugar industry raises prices on foods made with sugar, causing anger at protectionism. But under trade agreements, decisions to protect industries, even those necessary for national security, will be transferred to international entities.

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Regional Scheme for the Pacific Rim

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) would start an EU-type bloc for the entire Asia Pacific region — but the details are being kept secret from Congress and the American people.



Access denied: Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) was denied access to TPP documents until he threatened to push transparency legislation, but privileged corporate and NGO “stakeholders” are given full access.

AP Images

by William F. Jasper

With little fanfare or public notice, the Obama administration has pushed full speed ahead over the past year with negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a so-called free trade agreement loaded with potential for enormous political and economic harm for Americans. The TPP, which currently involves 12 nations — Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States, and Vietnam (Japan is negotiating for membership and is likely to join soon) — is really intended as an interim arrangement, on the road to an expanded Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) that would include all 21 nations of the grouping known as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). That includes China and Russia.

The architects and promoters of the TPP and FTAAP frequently point with admiration to the “integration” process of the European Union (EU) as the model

they would like to see implemented for the Asia-Pacific rim nations. As with the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP, which we discuss on page 38), the Trans-Pacific Partnership has been designed to follow the EU example of relentless widening and deepening, constantly eroding national sovereignty, while building “transnational governance” that is not restrained by the checks and balances of national constitutions.

Secrecy vs. Transparency

If there is one word that is used more often than “reform” by governments, politicians, and international organizations — and abused even more frequently and egregiously — it is “transparency.” As with the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO), the White House and the U.S. Trade Representative’s (USTR) office regularly proclaim their commitment to transparency while doing everything possible to hide their actions from their constituents. The USTR’s “Fact Sheet: Transparency and the Trans-Pacific Partnership” is intended to give the

impression that the Obama administration is forthrightly providing the American people with all the up-to-date information they need to accurately evaluate the agreements that are being made in their name, and that would, if accepted by Congress, devastatingly impact their lives, their liberty, and their future.

The USTR “Fact Sheet” cites as evidence of its transparency efforts the number of consultations it has held with its selected trade advisory committees and privileged “Civil Society stakeholders.” It states, for instance:

Over the course of the TPP negotiations, USTR has conducted more than 147 meetings with the trade advisory committees. Since June 11, 2010, USTR has posted 110 TPP documents to a website for cleared trade advisors to review and provide comments.

This transparency boast actually exposes a dangerous feature of the TPP process: The TPP documents are not available to the average American citizen, only to “cleared trade advisors.” And who are the “cleared trade advisors”? According to the USTR, these are “representatives from industry, agriculture, services, labor, state and local governments, and public interest groups.” But, apparently, that does not include elected representatives of the American people, since members of Congress have been forced to plead, and threaten in order to get a peep at the secret TPP texts.

For instance, Senator Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee’s subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness, requested copies of the TPP draft documents but was stonewalled by the USTR. When Senator Wyden threatened to propose a measure in the Senate that would force transparency on the process, the USTR agreed to grant the senator a peek at the documents, though his

Members of Congress have been forced to plead, cajole, and threaten in order to get a peep at the secret TPP texts.

staff was not permitted to see them. This type of secretive process has no legitimate place in our system of government, and it obviously puts Congress at a distinct disadvantage in the TPP process, since the real work of examining the detailed legal texts normally falls to congressional staff members who are often experts in particular areas of domestic and foreign policy.

Wyden spokeswoman Jennifer Hoelzer told the online Huffington Post that it was also “insulting” that members of Congress and their staff are denied access to documents that industry officials on the “cleared” trade advisory committees are given free access to. “I would point out how insulting it is for them to argue that members of Congress are to personally go over to USTR to view the trade documents,” Hoelzer said. But they are not allowed to make copies. However, Hoelzer pointed out, “An advisor at Halliburton or the MPAA [Motion Picture Association of America] is given a password that allows him or her to go on the USTR website and view the TPP agreement anytime he or she wants.”

The USTR has responded to mounting criticism over its “transparency deficit” with a PR campaign that has featured a succession of meetings and consultations with “stakeholders” that are substantively meaningless but give the appearance of democratic legitimacy. The USTR transparency fact sheet states:

USTR invited over 250 Civil Society stakeholders to a briefing held on June 19, 2012 and provided non-governmental organizations the opportunity to discuss specific issues with USTR negotiators.

Moreover, it says:

USTR will continue to engage with stakeholders to find ways to increase transparency in the TPP negotiations, while moving ahead toward an innovative, groundbreaking 21st-century

trade agreement that will support more jobs for working Americans here at home.

The Controlled Opposition

The Obama administration’s standard response to any question or objection is to replay the all-purpose, shop-worn mantra that it — and the Bush and Clinton administrations before it — monotonously, mindlessly intones: “More trade equals more jobs and more prosperity.... More trade equals more jobs and more prosperity.” End of discussion, end of debate.

And when pressed into a corner, the TPP advocates will “engage” and “brief” a pre-selected coterie of activist stakeholders who constitute the usual controlled opposition. According to the USTR, these stakeholders are “leaders from the AFL-CIO, Citizens Trade Campaign, Coalition for a Prosperous America, the Emergency Committee for American Trade, Friends of the Earth, Grocery Manufacturers Association, Maine Citizens Trade Policy Commission, Public Citizen, and the Sierra Club — among others.”

This is the same lineup of “Civil Society Organizations” (CSOs) that is providing faux grassroots participation for the TTIP planned economic and political merger of the United States with the EU [see page 38]. No surprise there; we have seen the same CSO/NGO players engaged in the same deceptive games during the battles over the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the many other trade-agreement fights. The purpose of these sham opposition groups is to foster the false perception of widespread public involvement in the TPP process and strong public consensus for the TPP objectives. Even when these “opposition” groups publicly object to truly objectionable features of these trade agreements, it is usually for the wrong reasons, and invariably they argue that the proposed new trade authority be given *more* powers and go beyond trade issues to deal with the environment, labor, financial services, etc. By establish-



C. Fred Bergsten, a key backer of TPP — and a leading light in the CFR and Trilateral Commission — says TPP is a steppingstone to a larger Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP).

ing themselves as the noisiest adversaries, and the only ones the establishment politicians and media deem credible, they successfully co-opt the opposition label and prevent any genuine opponents from rising to the fore. Then they can be counted on to fold, sell out, or walk out at the critical moment and leave the field wide open for passage of the agreement. Not surprisingly, virtually all of these ostensibly grassroots organizations are actually astro-turf groups funded by grants from government agencies, the big tax-exempt foundations, major corporations, and big labor unions.

The TPP proponents are only too happy to accommodate this fake *vox populi*; as with the TTIP, they are including virtually everything — including the kitchen sink — in the Trans-Pacific Partnership. The White House, the USTR, the State Department, and the private organizations promoting the TPP openly admit that this agreement is not simply a trade agreement, not simply about lowering tariffs. It encompasses — among other things — customs, telecommunications, investment services, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, intellectual property, regulatory coherence, development, non-conforming measures and cross-border trade in services, rules of origin, competition, agriculture, textiles, and environment. Each of these “deepening” areas is pregnant with incredible potential for havoc.

What Are They Hiding?

As just one example of the enormous dangers that are lurking in the hundreds (or thousands) of pages of still-secret texts, consider the leaked TPP draft text on intellectual property that would threaten Internet freedom — as well as American sovereignty — with new TPP surveillance requirements. As THE NEW AMERICAN reported last year, the leaked document would mandate that TPP member nations enact regulations that require Internet service providers (ISPs) to privately enforce copyright protection laws. “Current U.S. law,” noted THE NEW AMERICAN’s Joe Wolverton, “specifically the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), would be supplanted by TPP Article 16.3. This provision in the TPP draft document paves the way for a new copyright enforcement



Threat to Internet freedom: The TPP copyright enforcement scheme jeopardizes Internet access and free speech with mandates that would bankrupt most independent Internet service providers.

AP Images

scheme that extends far beyond the limits currently imposed by DMCA.”

The Electronic Frontier Foundation pointed out the TPP threat to Internet freedom:

Private ISP enforcement of copyright poses a serious threat to free speech on the Internet, because it makes offering open platforms for user-generated content economically untenable. For example, on an ad-supported site, the costs of reviewing each post will generally exceed the pennies of revenue one might get from ads. Even obvious fair uses could become too risky to host, leading to an Internet with only cautious and conservative content.

The net effect would be to squeeze out the smaller, independent ISPs, further cartelizing our communications and news media, and eventually wiping out the burgeoning alternative Internet-based news media.

Another TPP draft document leaked last year would require the United States to agree to exempt foreign corporations from our laws and regulations. Foreign businesses could challenge any of our federal, state, or local laws and regulations as

being unfair practices in restraint of trade. Who would adjudicate these types of cases? They would be decided by an international arbitration tribunal overseen by the secretary-general of the United Nations.

This is an all-out assault on national sovereignty, unconstitutionally transferring legislative powers from the U.S. Congress; state legislatures; and local, city, and county governments to unaccountable international bureaucrats, and judicial powers from our federal and state courts to black-robed TPP globalists. It would also confer huge advantages on foreign businesses and large multinationals, while concomitantly putting American businesses — especially small and medium-sized enterprises — at a competitive disadvantage. American businesses would remain shackled with the onerous regulatory burden of EPA, FDA, ADA, OSHA, etc., while their foreign competitors could operate here unimpeded by those same strictures.

How many more similar dangers (or worse) are hidden in the TPP texts? Based on what has already been leaked so far, should Congress not already be *demanding* total transparency, with full and immediate access to all of the TPP negotiation texts?

At the 12th round of TPP negotiations, held in Dallas, Texas, in May of 2012, stakeholder participants requested that the negotiation texts be made public so that stakeholders could formulate more informed evaluations, questions, and responses. How Barbara Weisel, assistant U.S. trade representative for Southeast Asia and the Pacific and the lead negotiator for the United States at TPP, replied to this reasonable request is chillingly instructive. According to the USTR's own website, "Weisel said that while the U.S. position is that constantly evolving TPP chapter texts cannot be released to the public, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative has been and remains committed to discussing in-depth with a wide range of stakeholders the formation of U.S. positions, the substance of negotiations as they take place, and how issues should be handled by negotiators as talks continue."

The "TPP chapter texts cannot be released to the public"! That's the Obama administration's "transparency"!

From TPP to FTAAP

We mentioned at the beginning of this article that the TPP is actually intended as a door opener to an even larger and more

ambitious Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP). That is not merely the conjecture of this writer; U.S. officials and the original architects of the TPP have stated this explicitly.

A very important source of statements in this regard is the pro-TPP book published in January of this year by the Peter G. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE), entitled *Understanding the Trans-Pacific Partnership*, coauthored by Jeffrey J. Schott, Barbara Kotschwar, and Julia Muir. The PIIE is one of the premier global think tanks and has played an especially important role in promoting the WTO, IMF, United Nations, and free trade agreements (FTAs), including NAFTA, CAFTA, TPP, and FTAAP. Schott, the primary author of the study, has been in the forefront of the establishment works designing and promoting FTAs. The PIIE study states (in Chapter 1):

Over time, the TPP is expected to evolve into a major integration arrangement covering most of the members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Again in Chapter 1, we find:

The TPP is regarded as an interim arrangement or stepping stone toward a broader, regionwide Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP), possibly within a decade, as envisaged by APEC leaders in Bogor [Indonesia] in November 1994 and reaffirmed more recently by them in their meeting in Honolulu in November 2011. TPP negotiators are not only thinking about new countries joining the ongoing talks but also planning and constructing the trade pact with a view toward future linkages with other APEC members, including and especially China.

Chapter 6 of the PIIE book is revealingly entitled "Moving from TPP to FTAAP." It declares:

The current TPP architects envision building an eventual FTAAP on the comprehensive foundations of the TPP accord, with other APEC countries joining the pact in coming years.

Perhaps the most important admissions in *Understanding the Trans-Pacific Partnership* are to be found in the book's preface



by PIIIE's director, C. Fred Bergsten. As much as anyone, Dr. Bergsten shepherded APEC and TPP into existence. "Twenty years ago," Bergsten writes in the preface, "I chaired the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) established by the leaders of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum to develop a long-term vision for economic integration of the region."

Bergsten then goes on to note that "the seeds of a Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) began to take serious root about a decade ago, with proposals from APEC's Business Advisory Council, and now have multiple green shoots — the biggest and sturdiest of which is the ongoing negotiation of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)."

Those familiar with Dr. Bergsten's background and connections recognize that these admissions are all the more important because he, Schott, and the other PIIIE authors are channeling the party line of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Trilateral Commission (TC), two of the most influential globalist organizations pushing for a New World Order that

envisions a global monetary authority and a world government under the United Nations. Bergsten is a longtime member and leading intellectual of both the CFR and TC. The PIIIE is named for and chaired by Peter G. Peterson, a longtime chairman of the CFR. The PIIIE board of directors and advisory board, as well as its roster of scholars and fellows, is a register of prominent CFR and TC members, including David Rockefeller, former chairman of the CFR and founder of the TC. Many of the PIIIE's leaders have held Cabinet positions in various administrations. Leading the Obama TPP/FTAAP effort are CFR/TC members Michael Froman (U.S. trade representative) and Robert Hormats (undersecretary of state).

During the George W. Bush administration, U.S. Trade Representative Susan Schwab (CFR) praised APEC at the organization's 2007 meeting in Cairns, Australia, and endorsed the FTAAP.

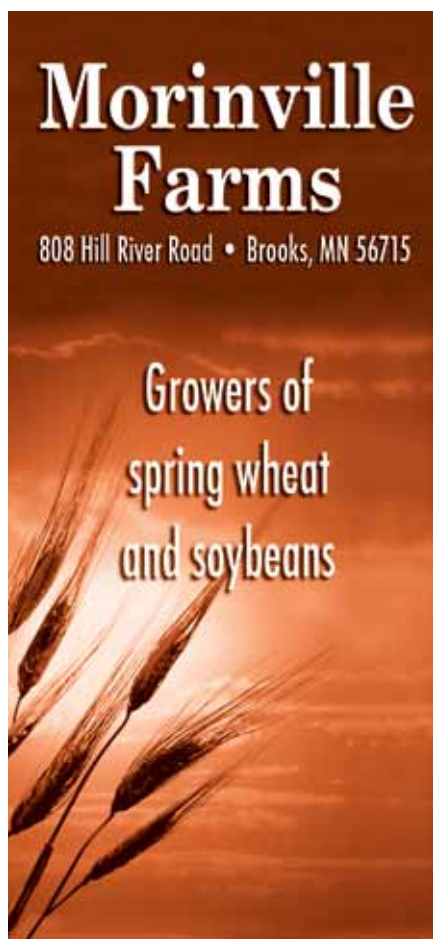
"FTAAP is a visionary proposal that APEC is well-suited to take on," said Amb. Schwab. "By more effectively knitting together the dynamic economies of the re-

gion, an FTAAP would some day yield enormous social and commercial benefits for the people of the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States."

The dangers of the TPP are becoming daily more obvious. The secrecy of the TPP negotiation process and the threats to national sovereignty that have already been exposed due to leaks of text drafts show it to be incompatible with our American constitutional system. The fact that its authors and promoters admit the TPP is just a "steppingstone" to an even more expansive and more dangerous FTAAP, should be sufficient to guarantee its defeat. However, defeating the TPP and FTAAP will require a coordinated, sustained effort by American patriots over the next few months to take this information to their fellow citizens. It will take — in the words of Samuel Adams — "an irate, tireless minority keen to set brush fires in people's minds." And then the heat and light from those brushfires must be directed at members of Congress so that they will honor their constitutional duty to stop the TPP. ■

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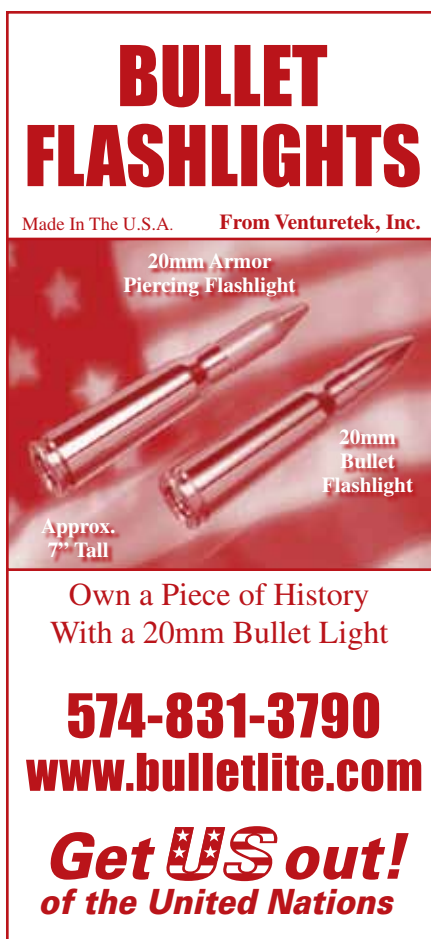
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EU/U.S. — Transatlantic Convergence

With empty promises of jobs and prosperity, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) proposes political and economic merger of Europe and the U.S.



U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry shares the stage with EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso while promoting TTIP in Brussels, Belgium, on April 22, 2013.

by William F. Jasper

Flying largely under the radar, the first round of negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) took off July 8 through 12 in Washington, D.C. Although most Americans have barely heard of TTIP — if they’ve heard of it at all — this plan for economic and political merger of the United States and the European Union will assume ever greater urgency over the next year as the negotiation process concludes and we move closer and closer to a vote in Congress.

The divisive national debate over NAFTA (the North American Free Trade Agreement) a decade ago provides a preview of the tumult to come. But, as with NAFTA, before any national “debate” is allowed to occur on TTIP, its advocates want to be sure they have already built up an unstoppable momentum. This strategy

succeeded with NAFTA, though barely; once the American public began to learn what was in the agreement, the Clinton White House and NAFTA proponents in Congress had to resort to all-out deception, bribery, and political arm-twisting and logrolling to push it through.

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership could face even stiffer opposition, once knowledge of it gets out. Thus, its proponents have been busy creating what will appear to be widespread consensus in favor of TTIP — by lining up (and buying up) support from Big Business, Big Labor, Big Banking, Big Green, and Big Media — before average Americans even learn that this transatlantic freight train is about to run over them.

The first public notice most of us got that the TTIP Express was headed our way was President Obama’s televised State of the Union address on February 12, 2013, in which he stated:

And tonight, I’m announcing that we will launch talks on a comprehensive Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union — because trade that is fair and free across the Atlantic supports millions of good-paying American jobs.

The following day, on February 13, President Obama followed through on this commitment, joining European Council President Herman Van Rompuy and European Commission President José Manuel Barroso to announce the initiation of TTIP negotiations.

On June 17, at the G8 Summit in Lough Erne, Ireland, President Obama joined British Prime Minister David Cameron and Messrs. Barroso and Van Rompuy to again pitch the jobs-and-prosperity promise in a press conference to boost the TTIP.

Van Rompuy gave a hint as to the deeper nature of the proposed EU-U.S. partnership.

“The positive ramifications will even go beyond the economy as such,” he said. “We are making our economies all over the world more interdependent.” For those familiar with globospeak, “interdependent” and “interdependence” are instantly recognized as favorite terms of one-world activists who abhor national independence and sovereignty. It is the basis of “The Project” — which is how EU insiders refer to their burgeoning superstate. Although it was originally sold to the public of the six original member nations merely as a coal and steel collective, the architects had planned from the beginning to keep “widening” (adding more member states) and “deepening” (usurping more and more national powers). The deepening process involves “integration” and “harmonization,” which means completely intertwining the economies, political structures, policies, laws and regulations, and bringing them all under the authority of the EU institutions.

Barroso provided another hint, stating

that the TTIP is “a powerful demonstration of our determination to shape an open and rules-based world.” Yes, but many observers would point out that if we are to go by the “rules-based” model imposed on the EU by Barroso and his confreres, we are talking about arbitrary international rules that will be fashioned by faceless, unaccountable international rule-makers, and enforced by international bureaucrats, regulators, and tribunals.

Václav Klaus, the Czech economist and president of the Czech Republic from 2003 to 2013, has repeatedly blasted the EU for fastening a new form of the Soviet system onto Europe. “Instead of dismantling socialism,” he said in a September 1, 2002 speech at Aix-en-Provence, France, “we have got ... more sophisticated, more hidden and more intensive methods of government intervention and regulation, the ever-increasing size and scope of the welfare state, multiculturalism and political correctness. This is not a great victory.” What was begun under the pretext of facilitating the free movement of goods and people, President Klaus noted, “has been — slowly but surely — convened into the formation of a supranational European state aiming at centralization of power in Brussels, at elimination of European nation states and at socializing Europe.”

Was President Klaus exaggerating? Not at all. Even former Soviet dictator Mikhail Gorbachev agrees, but, unlike Klaus, Gorbachev approves of the integration and socializing of Europe. In a speech in London in 2000, Gorbachev referred to the evolving EU as “the new European Soviet.”

An EU-U.S. “Rolling Collective”?

There is no question that the deepening integration of the European Union has brought about huge centralization of power in Brussels — and a corresponding diminution of the powers of national, state, and local governments over remits they once governed.

And there is little question that the European Parliament, the European Commission, the European Council, and other EU institutions are dominated by socialists, Greens, and other “progressives” — and have been from the start. The Socialist



AP Images

Wall Street insider Michael Froman, (Citigroup, CFR, Trilateral Commission) heads up the Obama TPP/TTIP effort as the U.S. trade representative.

Group was one of the first political party groupings to form in 1953 in the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which evolved into the European Economic Community (EEC), which evolved into the European Community (EC), which evolved into the European Union (EU). The Common Assembly evolved into the European Parliament. The Socialist Group, which has gone through multiple name changes, has been the largest bloc in the European Parliament throughout most of that history. It is currently the second largest; together with the Greens and collectivists in the other parties, they still represent the dominant ideology, regardless of the labels.

European Commission President Barroso is emblematic of the statist pedigree and mentality that is all too prevalent throughout the EU institutions. As a student leader, he was a militant Maoist, a radical in the mold of terrorist-cum-professor Bill Ayers (in words if not in deeds). As president of the EU Commission, he has continued the Soviet-style authoritarian and secretive rule of that institution, ignoring and defying the calls for transparency and representation that he claims to uphold and that the EU claims to revere.

This is a style of governance that fits

President Obama perfectly, since, as evidenced by his words and actions, he clearly adheres to a communitarian/socialist ideology and believes he is entitled to ignore Congress and legislate by executive order. (Not that he is completely unique in this; his predecessors George W. Bush and Bill Clinton — and others before them — also shared this autocratic tendency.) All this being open knowledge, how plausible is it that Barroso’s EU deputation and Obama’s U.S. contingent will together craft a TTIP that is anything other than a socialist-tilted program that mimics the autocratic EU?

We have already seen the official categories of issues that this “trade” agreement purports to deal with, and to say that it is exceedingly broad is to sin by understatement. This list alone (which we will go over, forthwith) betokens the type of transnational meddling and intrusion in national and local matters that have been the cause of so much concern throughout the EU about the “Brussels dictatorship.”

Neither the American public, nor our elected representatives in Congress, have had access to the secretive negotiation process or the negotiated texts. As with NAFTA and ObamaCare, we will be handed a hopelessly complex and incomprehensible hodgepodge of hundreds (or

thousands) of pages, with additional side agreements, amendments, understandings, clarifications, addendums, etc., and then we'll be subjected to a high-pressure campaign to pass this concoction so as not to jeopardize our opportunities to participate in the supposed bonanzas it offers. Remember Nancy Pelosi's infamous ObamaCare argument: "We have to pass it so we can find out what's in it." Expect more of the same when TTIP is finally unveiled.

Privileged "stakeholders" — representatives of business, labor, and environmental groups — have been given inside seats at the TTIP table. Despite all the talk of transparency, the proceedings have been completely opaque, with powerful insiders and special interest groups exercising immense influence over the outcomes, which is precisely the standard operating procedure that has exemplified the EU process.

What "Trade" Agreement?

Tariffs on trade between the United States and the EU now average a mere four percent, which is small compared to the double-digit tariffs that were applied into the 1940s. So, why is it now such a supposedly urgent necessity to put the TTIP on the fast track? The Obama administration and its TTIP allies tell us that it is not the tariffs but the differences in regulations, standards, and laws that are impeding EU-U.S. trade and the jobs and prosperity that an increase in transatlantic trade would bring.

Barroso stated that the TTIP is a "demonstration of our determination to shape an open and rules-based world." Yes, but if we are to go by the "rules-based" model imposed on the EU, we are talking about arbitrary international rules that will be fashioned by faceless, unaccountable international rule-makers.



AP Images

Oil ban ruckus: Brussels stirred a row in May 2013 with a ban on restaurants serving olive oil in cruets, a popular tradition throughout Europe. Public outcry caused the EU bureaucrats to back off.

Regulatory overload is widely recognized as a huge damper on the U.S. economy. A 2010 study for the federal Small Business Administration put the total annual compliance cost for all federal regulations at \$1.7 trillion. Obviously, as we have pointed out in numerous articles in *THE NEW AMERICAN*, true regulatory reform should be a top political and economic priority, and should entail the *elimination* of destructive and unconstitutional federal regulations, as well as the abolition of unconstitutional regulatory agencies. However, no one who is even barely sentient can think that the dictocrats in Brussels and Washington have any such solution in mind.

In case the reader may be unaware, the unaccountable, unelected Brussels eurocrats have repeatedly stirred outrage with ludicrous mandates and prosecutions on the most trivial and arcane of matters, such

as banning bent cucumbers (EU Regulation No 1677/88 specified that cucumbers must be "reasonably well shaped and practically straight" with a maximum height of the arc being "10 mm per 10 cm of the length of cucumber") and bent bananas; mandating the size of cigarette packages (down to the millimeter); defining marmalades and jams and how they may be packaged; banning olive oil cruets on restaurant tables; ordering children to be restricted to car seats until age 12; prosecuting U.K. street vendors and grocers (the "Metric Martyrs") for using traditional Imperial weights and measures instead of metric; regulating the width of tractor seats; and on and on.

These untold thousands of EU regulations on minutiae are complemented by Brussels' usurpation of authority over national fisheries, energy policy, taxation, and many other "big ticket" items — items such as freedom of speech. The EU's Monitoring Centre for Racism

and Xenophobia famously has defined opposition to the European single currency as "monetary xenophobia." An even more notorious attack on freedom of expression came from the European Court of Justice's (ECJ) Advocate General Dámaso Ruiz-Jarabo Colomer, who charged, in 2001, that British economist Bernard Connolly's critique of the euro and the EU's monetary integration was akin to "blasphemy," and therefore not protected speech. The ECJ ruled in the Connolly case that the European Commission could restrict dissent and punish individuals who "damaged the institution's image and reputation." The European Court of Human Rights has, among other outrages, overturned the British ban on homosexuals in the armed forces and ordered crucifixes removed from all public school classrooms in Italy.

With the above small sampling in mind, imagine the gleeful havoc that the minions of Barroso and Obama might wreak with a TTIP that includes EU-style intervention in virtually all areas of public and private life. Here is a list of the areas that

are being negotiated in the current round of TTIP talks, as listed by the U.S. trade representative's website:

Agricultural Market Access, Competition, Cross-Border Services, Customs and Trade Facilitation, Electronic Commerce and Telecommunications, Energy and Raw Materials, Environment Financial Services, Government Procurement, Intellectual Property Rights, Investment, Labor, ... Rules of Origin, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures, Sectoral Annexes/Regulatory Cooperation, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises, State-Owned Enterprises, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Textiles, Trade Remedies

Socialists and Corporatists Together

Although “we, the people” haven’t been allowed in on the TTIP “process,” nor have we been allowed to have a copy of the working draft of the TTIP, we can nevertheless surmise quite a bit about what to expect in the final product by studying the folks who are crafting this new transatlantic “relationship.” In addition

to government officials (led by the U.S. trade representative and the State, Treasury, and Commerce Departments for the United States), an assortment of corporate, industry, trade association, and NGO activist “stakeholders” have been assigned special rights at the negotiating table. These include the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, Public Citizen’s Global Trade Watch, AFL-CIO, Consumer Federation of America, Public Citizen’s Global Access to Medicines Program, and Center for Science in the Public Interest. These Left/Progressive activist groups are heavily funded by grants from governments, corporations, and the major tax-exempt foundations, such as Rockefeller, Ford, Soros, Gates, and Carnegie.

These left-tilting groups are supposedly balanced at the TTIP table by organizations that are usually described as “pro-market,” such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Manufacturing Association, American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers, Grocery Manufacturers Association, and the American Association of Exporters & Importers. However, as the history of the EU, NAFTA, and other so-called free trade agreements (FTAs) demonstrates, many of these so-

called pro-market groupings are actually more concerned about carving out special arrangements for themselves and initiating “public-private partnerships” (PPPs) that provide them with subsidies and tax benefits.

While many of the players in this supposedly diverse cast will hold clashing opinions on a multitude of issues, they tend to agree on the fundamental issue of EU-U.S. integration, and the follow-up step of global integration and global governance, which is merely a euphemism for global government. The one side wants to see a global regime that would enforce global environmental and social policy, while the other seeks the alleged benefits of a global regime that would make regulations uniform and easier for business to navigate. Both are willing to sacrifice national sovereignty and all that goes with it — the Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution, checks and balances, states’ rights — to obtain their goals.

The real powers behind the push for the TTIP are not the civil society stakeholders at the negotiation table; they are merely a façade, a sideshow. The real force for the TTIP comes from a coterie of think tanks and their associated multi-national banking and corporate cohorts, such as the Transatlantic Business Council, Business Coalition for Transatlantic Trade, Business Alliance for TTIP, Transatlantic Policy Network, Center for Transatlantic Relations, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Brookings Institution, Atlantic Council, Centre for Economic and Policy Research, and Peterson Institute for International Economics.

Above these high-powered academic and corporate lobbies is yet another brain trust and guiding hand that has been leading the movement for the EU since the founding days of the ECSC in the 1950s, while also leading the movement for global government for much of the past century: the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and its sister affiliates, most especially the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), and the CFR’s recent creation, the Council of Councils (CoC), which coordinates its affiliates in two dozen key countries.

The CFR’s importance in the creation of the EU, the EU’s progressive integration



Peter G. Peterson, chairman of the Peterson Institute (PIIE) and chairman emeritus of the CFR, leads the push by banking and corporate interests for global political and economic merger through sovereignty-destroying agreements disguised as trade pacts.

AP Images

and expansion, and the current campaign to bring the United States into this “widening and deepening” process, can hardly be exaggerated. In fact, as Alex Newman demonstrates in his article on page 16, the EU would not even exist without the machinations of CFR members, operating both in capacities as government officials and private individuals. The same holds true today with regard to the TTIP.

Heading up Team Obama’s official TTIP effort is U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman (CFR), who is described in his official USTR bio as “President Obama’s principal advisor, negotiator and spokesperson on international trade and investment issues.” Froman’s chief deputy at USTR is Miriam Sapiro (CFR). Leading the effort with Froman is Undersecretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment (and longtime Washington insider) Robert D. Hormats (CFR). Froman and Hormats have been busy for months lining up top-level support for TTIP in speeches before business, banking, and industry groups. They are both Wall Street insiders. Froman was a managing director at Citigroup, and also served as president and chief executive officer of CitiInsurance before joining the Obama administration. Hormats was vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International.

Both men were principals in massive corruption scandals (Froman in the bailout of Citigroup, Hormats in PetroChina’s takeover of Sudan’s oil).

The late Admiral Chester Ward was a longtime CFR member who became one of its most notable critics. According to Adm. Ward, the goal of the CFR’s leaders is the “submergence of U.S. sovereignty and national independence into an all-powerful one-world government.” James Perloff’s definitive book on the CFR, *The Shadows of Power: The Council on Foreign Relations and the American Decline*, together with numerous articles in this magazine over the years, has shown Admiral Ward’s evaluation of the organization to be spot-on.

The CFR leadership is currently engaged in further validating the Ward-Perloff thesis with its all-out push for TTIP. The CFR’s highly influential journal *Foreign Affairs* has been busy for years lobbying for TTIP support among public policy and business elites. One of its most recent offerings in this regard is a July 10 article, “Getting to Yes on Transatlantic Trade.”

The CFR hands in the TTIP lobby are everywhere. Serving as co-chairman of the Transatlantic Business Council is Stuart Eizenstat (CFR), President Jimmy Carter’s chief domestic policy advisor

and President Clinton’s ambassador to the EU. Chairman of the Atlantic Council’s International Advisory Board is Brent Scowcroft (CFR), former national security advisor to Presidents Gerald Ford (CFR) and George H.W. Bush (CFR). Frederick S. Kempe (CFR) is president and CEO of the Atlantic Council.

At the Center for Transatlantic Relations, Daniel Hamilton (CFR) serves as executive director. Over at Brookings, former Clinton advisor Strobe Talbott (CFR) is president and John L. Thornton (CFR) is chairman of the Board of Trustees. The chairman of the Board of the Peterson Institute is Peter G. Peterson (CFR director and former CFR chairman), and many of the institute’s scholars and directors are also CFR members. The president and CEO of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is Thomas J. Donohue (CFR). Bruce Stokes (CFR) is director of Global Economic Attitudes at the Pew Research Center and a transatlantic fellow for economics at the German Marshall Fund.

The list goes on and on, ad nauseam. Clearly, Americans are in for an escalating, non-stop propaganda deluge over the next year, with the objective being to build sufficient support and momentum to ram the TTIP through Congress in 2014 or 2015. ■



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Preserve Your Rights: **Stop the “Free Trade” Agenda**

If you haven’t already done so, please read this entire special report of *THE NEW AMERICAN* to learn more about what the deceptive free trade agenda is and how it threatens our national independence and personal rights.

You’ll learn from this issue that President Obama is currently negotiating two super-sized free trade agreements: the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP; see page 33) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP; see page 38). Congressional approval of these agreements would put our nation on a path toward economic and political integration with certain Pacific Rim nations and the European Union, respectively. A vote by Congress on approving the TPP is expected as early as late 2013 and a vote on the TTIP is expected in 2015.

There’s also the related issue of Trade Promotion Authority (TPA; see page 30), also known as fast-track negotiating authority. Since fast-track authority has played such a critical role in expediting all of our free trade agreements through Congress over the past 25 years or so, it is virtually certain that a bill to reinstitute TPA will be introduced and voted on by Congress before consideration of the TPP and TTIP agreements.

Our goal is to prevent Congress from approving TPA (vote likely in the fall of 2013), the TPP (vote likely as early as late 2013), and the TTIP (vote likely as early as 2015).

Your next step should be to learn how you can play a role in preventing Congress from approving TPA, TPP, and TTIP.

“Choose Freedom — STOP the Free Trade Agenda”

After you’ve read this special issue, the best way to learn more about the free trade agenda and how to stop it is to go the “Choose Freedom — STOP the Free Trade Agenda” action page on the John Birch Society website (JBS.org). This webpage provides a brief statement of what this action project is about, a brief video overview, and “Learn More,” “Tell Others,” and “Take Action” boxes with five links in each box for educational and action tools.

Educational Tools

Your initial set of educational tools are (1) this special report of *THE NEW AMERICAN* magazine; (2) two trifold pamphlets (“Not-so-free Trade” and “What’s the Real Price of Free Trade?”); and (3) two reprints (“Secretly Trading Away Our Independence” and “Trans-Pacific Partnership: Secret Surrender of Sovereignty”). Other tools will be added as time goes on.



Legislative Action Tools

Three legislative action tools are provided on the JBS.org website for sending e-mail messages to your representative and senators in Congress in opposition to (1) Trade Promotion Authority (aka fast-track authority); (2) the Trans-Pacific Partnership; and (3) the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership. You can access these legislative action tools by going to the “Choose Freedom — STOP the Free Trade Agenda” action page on JBS.org and looking under the heading “Take Action.” To contact your congressmen by phone or to visit one of their offices in person, go to

<https://www.votervoice.net/JBS/Address> for contact information.

Activating the Grassroots in Your Area

To maximize your effectiveness, you should work with and through a pre-existing constitutionalist group in your area, such as a Tea Party group, a chapter of The John Birch Society, a Campaign for Liberty group, a 9/12 Project group, etc. If you don’t have an active constitutionalist group in your area, work with other like-minded people to start one.

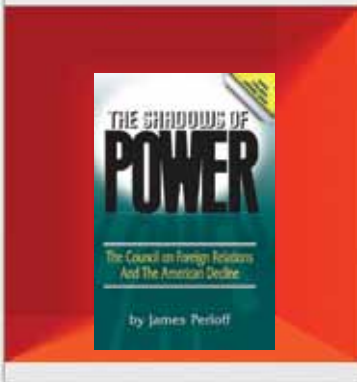
You should hold educational meetings to inform members of your group and other conservative groups in your community about the threat to our personal freedoms and national independence posed by the deceptive free trade agenda. Instruct them regarding how to contact their congressmen in opposition to (1) Trade Promotion Authority (TPA); (2) the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP); and (3) the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

Expand and intensify your education and action program until you are sure you have convinced your representative and senators to vote against TPA, TPP, and TTIP, or until you are sure that no amount of grassroots pressure will convince one or more of them to vote against the free trade agenda. If the latter case applies to your area, organize to make the free trade agenda an issue in the next election and work to get anti-free trade agenda candidates nominated and elected to Congress.

We Can and Must Win!

We Americans have a precious heritage of God-given rights secured by our independent constitutional republic. We must not allow the deceptive free trade agenda to destroy the lives of freedom, security, and prosperity that our families and ancestors have enjoyed for over 220 years. Please join with us to block approval of TPA, the TPP, and the TTIP! ■

Featured Products



What's the Real Price of Free Trade? — Pamphlet

Free trade agreements have been leading to job losses, underemployment, lower wages, and loss of American sovereignty. (2013, four-color tri-fold pamphlet, 1/\$0.20; 100-499/\$0.15ea; 500-999/\$0.13ea; 1,000+/\$0.10ea) PRPFT

Not-so-free Trade — Pamphlet

As Americans, we have an opportunity and obligation to preserve our national independence and our uniquely American personal freedoms by preventing congressional approval of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) free trade pacts. (2013, four-color tri-fold pamphlet, 1/\$0.20; 100-499/\$0.15ea; 500-999/\$0.13ea; 1,000+/\$0.10ea) PNSFT

Secretly Trading Away Our Independence — Reprint

President Obama is pushing two trade pacts leading to economic and political integration of the United States with the European Union and Pacific Rim nations. (2013, 8pp, 1/\$0.50; 25/\$10.00; 100/\$35.00; 1,000/\$300.00) RPSTAOI

The Shadows of Power

Author James Perloff exposes the subversive roots and global designs of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). Passed off as a think-tank, this group is the "power behind the throne," with hundreds of top government officials drawn from its ranks. (2011ed, 273pp, pb, \$10.95) BKSOP

The Real Face of the EU

This documentary covers the history and goals of the EU, as well as the disturbing, irrevocable implications the EU continental government holds. (2008, 36min) Sleeved DVD (1-3/\$1.50ea, 4-6/\$1.25ea, 7-9/\$1.00ea, 10-20/\$0.90ea, 21-50/\$0.80ea, 51+/\$0.75ea) DVDRFEU Cased DVD (1-3/\$3.95ea, 4-6/\$3.00ea, 7-9/\$2.50ea, 10-20/\$2.25ea, 21-50/\$2.00ea, 50+/\$1.75ea) DVDRFEUC DVD/mailer (1-50/\$0.50ea, 51+/\$0.25ea) DVDRFEUM

Trans-Pacific Partnership — Reprint

The drafting of the Trans-Pacific Partnership — another treaty deemed a "free trade agreement" — is being overseen by big corporations, not Congress, and the TPP would exempt foreign companies from U.S. laws and regulations, including environmental regulations. (2012, 8pp, 1/\$0.50; 25/\$10.00; 100/\$35.00; 1,000/\$300.00) RPTPP

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