

Global Watch Weekly Report

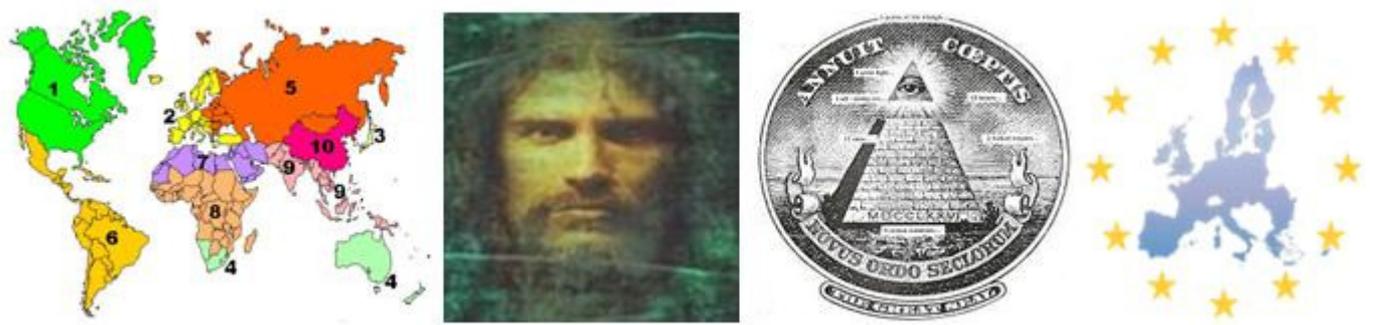
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THE ARCHITECTURE OF EU FEDERALISM



Global Watch Weekly Report



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Global Watch Weekly Report

Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report



The crisis of the Eurozone has given new arguments for a radically more federal Europe.

Within the EU, federalists hold key positions, and impact upon the EU's future direction and policies toward global governance. EU bureaucrats have adopted a federalist blueprint. With EU laws based on those of world institutions, once the EU becomes the world's leading power, it will lead other nations into global governance. In its mega superpower status, its policies will take precedence on the world stage.

Lucio Levi, the editor of *The Federalist Debate*, published in Torino, Italy, stated in the July 2001 issue:

"A center of power must emerge with the capability of supporting the plan for a world democratic order. The European Union could be such a power....It is reasonable to believe that Europe will hold sufficient power to relieve the United States of some of their overwhelming world responsibilities, and thus have the authority to persuade them to support the democratic reform of the United Nations."

Federalists have already mapped out the route the EU will take to achieve world government. Some believe that a powerful EU will have the greatest voice in world organizations in which many nations will hand over their sovereignty to these institutions. The belief is that when the EU has sufficient power, it will write the rules for the world. Italy has proposed that in the future the European Union might seek a single permanent seat at the UN Security Council. Germany's defense minister also supports the EU's having a single seat on the UN Security Council. These proposals are the first stage of what has yet to occur. The 1999 issue of *The Federalist*, published in Pavia, Italy, states:

"It is as indicated, a question of predicting what type of world equilibrium the birth of the European federation will help to create, and what new forces it will help to unleash. We are all federalists because of our conviction that the founding of a European federation will be an important step forwards on the road towards the creation of a world federation, that it will allow the establishment of more stable, peaceful and open relations between peoples, that it will give the United Nations

a more solid basis for action, that it will, through the example which its own birth will set the world, favor the development of new trends toward regional unification and give considerable impulse to the diffusion of the culture of the unity of mankind. And it will do this by mere virtue of its mere existence, and regardless of its governments' inclinations over foreign policy."

Federalist thought provides the ideological backbone for the European Union and in this edition of the *Global Watch Weekly* we discover more insight into the inner workings of the European Federalist agenda with author of the "EU Antichrist", Erika Grey.

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THE ARCHITECTURE OF EU FEDERALISM

THE EUROPEAN FEDERALIST DREAM

In the report the EU Antichrist, we exposed the teachings of European federalism, which is the ideological term for globalists who aim for a one-world government and believe that the EU should act as the cornerstone for uniting the globe. EU Antichrist reveals that the Federalist movement in the European Union is the ideology that drives the Union, and many key leaders within the EU have come from Federalist ranks. European federalism closely aligns with the European Movement, which dates back to 1947. While Federalism provides the ideology and blueprint for the EU, the European Movement provides the legs.



In Bible Prophecy conspiracy, theorists often point to organizations such as the Freemasons, Bilderbergers, Trilateral Commission and Council on Foreign Relations as covert organizations conspiring for World Government. Right under the noses of conspiracy theorists existed the organizations, they should have been paying attention to whose goals and aims are not secret at all but out in the open for all to learn about and possibly join. Many Federalists belong to the Bilderbergers, and Trilateral Commission and influence within those organizations with their globalist vision.

The European Movement formed in 1947 for good reason. The European Coal Steel Community, which pooled the steel and coal of France and Germany formed to help prevent another world war. The war officially ended with the surrender of Germany in May of 1945, followed by the surrender of Japan in August 1946.

Pro-European and Federalist movements campaigned actively in favor of European unification. Some of these originated in the

Resistance, and they came together to create the Liaison Committee of the Movements for European Unity on 20 July 1947 in Paris. It comprised the Independent League for European Cooperation (ILEC), led by former Belgian Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland, the Union of European Federalists (UEF), led by Henri Brugmans of the Netherlands, and Winston Churchill's United Europe Movement (UEM).



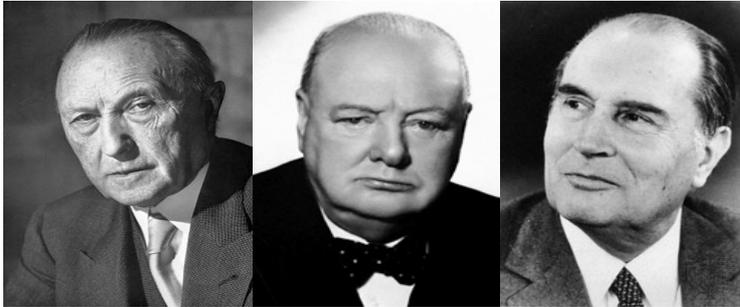
In Paris on 10 and 11 November 1947, they replaced the Liaison Committee with an International Committee of the Movements for European Unity (ICMEU), which had its headquarters in London. They met again on 10 November 1947 and changed their name to The Joint International Committee for European Unity. They retained this name until after the 1948 Congress of The Hague, Alcide De Gasperi and Paul-Henri Spaak, both who were instrumental in the formation of the ECSC were elected as Honorary Presidents.

The Congress of Europe in The Hague on Oct. 25, 1948, changed its name to the European Movement) Organized by the International Committee of the Movements for European Unity and presided over by Winston Churchill, the Congress brought together representatives from across a broad political spectrum, providing them with the opportunity to discuss ideas about the development of European Union.



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Important political figures such as Konrad Adenauer, Winston Churchill, Harold Macmillan, François Mitterrand, Paul-Henry Spaak, Albert Coppé and Altiero Spinelli took an active role in the Congress, and a call was launched for a political, economic and monetary union of Europe.



The European Movement has been such an important part of foreign affairs in the wake of the war that the United States funded its operations and formed a U.S. branch. The American Committee on United Europe (ACUE), founded in 1948, sought to counter the Communist threat in Europe by promoting European political integration.



Its first chairman was ex-wartime OSS head, William Joseph Donovan. Declassified American government documents have shown that the ACUE was an important early funder of both the European Movement and the European Youth Campaign. The ACUE itself received funding from the Rockefeller and Ford foundations. U.S. policy promoted a United States of Europe, and the committee discretely funneled CIA funds in the amount of \$1,000,000 USD per year during the mid-1950s to European

Federalists supporting the Council of Europe, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the proposed European Defense Community.

The European Movements objective is to "contribute to the establishment of a united, federal Europe founded on the principles of peace, democracy, liberty, solidarity, and respect for basic human rights. It seeks to provide a structure to encourage and facilitate the active participation of citizens and civil-society organizations in the development of a united Europe."

Its 42 National Councils and 32 associated Member Organizations work towards bringing together representatives from European associations, political parties, enterprises, trade unions and individual lobbyists. The Movement focuses its efforts on influencing political, social and cultural centers within European Society. The European Movement has played a major role during the construction of the European Union.

The European Movement has been responsible for notable achievements, which have greatly contributed to the EU's evolution. The first major accomplishment was the setting up of the Council of Europe in May 1949.

The European Movement also created the College of Europe in Bruges, which is known as the Harvard of Europe. It is to the European political elite what the Harvard Business School is to corporate America. The Economist describes it as an elite finishing school for aspiring Eurocrats. The Financial Times writes that the elite College of Europe in Bruges in an institution geared to producing crop after crop of graduates with a lifelong enthusiasm for EU integrations. The movement set up think-tanks and networks and the European Center of Culture in Geneva.



European Movement
Mouvement Européen

Since 1948, the European Movement has lobbied for further integration, on numerous subjects. It exercises its influence on European and national institutions. It worked in favor of the direct election of the European Parliament by all EU citizens, in favor of the Treaty on the European Union (the Maastricht Treaty) and also for a European Constitution. Its objective was to transform the relations between the European States and its citizens into a Federal European Union. Currently, the EMI is represented in 41 European countries and regroups 20 international associations. The European Movements objective is to transform the EU into a Federal European Union.

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With such a highly sophisticated group, it is not surprising that all the Commission Presidents have been Federalists as have the presidents of the European Movement. This following highlights, the EU's founders, spotlights at Commission Presidents for the last 50 years, current EU leaders and notable EU's movers and shakers past and present. It is not a complete list but will give a good view to the sophistication of this group.

EUROPEAN UNION FOUNDING FATHERS

Jean Monnet



A French statesman and technocrat, Monnet is regarded as the father of the EU, he is the EU's authentic architect and was the brains behind the 1950 Schuman Plan and the European Coal and Steel Community, of which he was the first president of the EC (EU) Commission.

Robert Schuman

A Christian Democrat (M.R.P.) and an independent political thinker and activist, he presented the proposal, which was to lay the foundation for the European Union. Twice Prime Minister of France, a reformist Minister of Finance and a Foreign Minister, he was instrumental in building post-war European and trans-Atlantic institutions and is regarded as one of the founders of the European Union, the Council of Europe and NATO. He became the fifth president of the EC (EU) Parliament.

Konrad Adenauer



A founding father of the EU, Adenauer served as the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of West Germany from 1949–1963 and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union from 1950 to 1966. He was also a member of the European Movement.

Aldice De Gasperi



Prime Minister of Italy who founded the Christian Democratic Party, and Honorary President of European Movement and second president of EC (EU) Parliament.

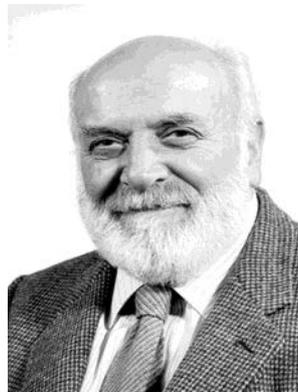
Paul Henri Spaak



Belgian Prime Minister and Honorary President of European Movement. He also became the first president of the EC's (EU) parliament. He was Belgium's foremost statesman in the decades following World War II and a leading advocate of European cooperation. He held the post of Foreign Minister of Belgium,

In addition to helping form the EEC; later succeeded by the European Union), he aided in the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and Benelux, the customs union of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg also known as the Benelux Economic Union He was elected first President of the General Assembly of the United Nations on January 16, 1946 and held this office for one session.

Alterio Spinelli



Regarded as the EU's Godfather, Spinelli was a founding father of the EU and of the European Federalist Movement in Milan. He was a member of the European Commission for six years and a member of the European Parliament for ten years right up until his death in 1986. During the 1980s he was a

catalyst for getting the Parliament to adopt a draft treaty on European union, on which the Maastricht treaty was based. The main building of the European Parliament in Brussels is named after him. In 1941, Spinelli wrote *The Ventotene Manifesto For a Free and United Europe*. Spinelli formed the Crocodile Club in 1980, named after the Strasbourg restaurant where he used to meet with a small group of MEPs.

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There they plotted to turn the European Parliament into a proper legislature, with responsibility for drafting a European constitution. These ideas opposed by Margaret Thatcher survived in watered down form in the Single European Act of 1986 and the Maastricht Treaty of 1992. The current Spinelli group was formed to ensure that the EU continues to evolve in a Federalist direction.

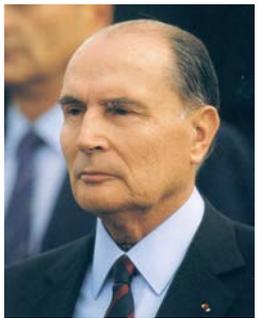
OTHER NOTABLE EU FOUNDERS



Winston Churchill

Prime Minister of the UK, made an honorary citizen of the United States and member of the European Movement and its overseer.

Francois Mitterrand



In May 1948, Mitterrand who had been a member of the Resistance participated in the Congress of The Hague, and helped form the European Movement. Later during his tenure as Prime Minister of France he supported the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal (which both joined in January 1986). In February 1986, he helped the Single European Act come into effect, which helped speed up the decision-making process within the EU. He worked well with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and improved Franco-German relations significantly. Together they fathered the Maastricht Treaty, which was signed on 7 February 1992. While Mitterrand was not a proclaimed Federalist he was "A Federalist in the Long Run."

EU COMMISSION PRESIDENTS

Many Presidents of the last 50 years have been Federalists. Many of the EU Parliament Presidents have also been Federalists, and some have also been Presidents of the European Movement. Federalists come in a variety of flavors and colors; some are more Federalist others unionists, some more conservative others more liberal, but in the end, they are all Federalists. While there are conservatives within the EU institutions and anti Federalists, there are enough Federalists to keep the EU moving forward in a Federalist direction.

Jean Monnet (France, 1952-1955) President of the High Authority of the ECSC (prior to entry into force of Merger Treaty of 1967)

Walter Hallstein (West Germany, 1958-1967), 1st President

Jean Ray (Belgium, 1967-1970)

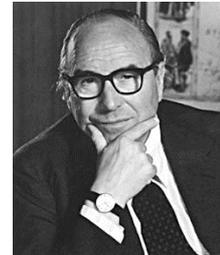
Franco Maria Malfatti (Italy, 1970-1972)

Sicco L. Mansholt (Netherlands, 1972-1972)

Francois-Xavier Ortoli (France, 1973-1976)



Roy Jenkins (United Kingdom, 1977-1980)



A Federalist who served on Federal Trust's Executive Committee in the 1960s, a founder of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and a British MP he became the only British president of the European Commission.

Gaston Edmont Thorn (Luxembourg, 1981-1984)



An Avowed Federalist, Thorn served as Luxembourg's Foreign Minister, Foreign Trade Minister and Prime Minister, Minister of Economics, Member of the European Parliament and President of the UN General Assembly before becoming Commission President in 1981. After his term, he remained active in political affairs as President of the International European Movement.

Jacques Delors (France, 1985-1995)



Commission President for ten years, (two terms) Delors previously served in the EU Parliament and then worked as economics and finance minister and budget minister for Francois Mitterrand. A fervent Federalist, he laid the groundwork for the introduction of the single market, and the creation of the Euro. The EU as is known today is referred to as, "the house that Jacques built." Delors created the think tank Notre Europe in 1996.

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Jacques Santer (Luxembourg, 1994-1999),



Jacques Santer, a lawyer by training, was the former Prime Minister of Luxembourg. He also served as finance minister in a nation that has been called a financial capital of the world and held posts as governor of the IMF and president of the World Bank. Although his Commission was forced to resign, and EU

writers do not pay him much homage because of his resignation, it should be noted that he possessed stellar experience in international finance, and he was the Commission President responsible for the successful launch of the euro at a time when the media said it would not succeed. He was the right man at the right time for the launch of the Euro.

Santer also saw through preparations for enlargement of the EU. After Santer was forced to resign from the EU Commission, he went to work as a member of the European Parliament From 1999 until 2004 as an MEP. He also was on General Mediterranean Holdings' board, a financial holding owned by Anglo-Iraqi Nadhmi Auch. He is currently President of Group Europe, a division of the Union of European Federalists. On Monday 23 January 2012, Jacques Santer was appointed to head the board of the Special Purpose Investment Vehicle (SPIV), which is designed to boost the firepower of the European Financial Stability Facility, the Eurozone rescue fund.

Manuel Marin (Spain) interim after Santer resignation



Manuel Marin is a Spanish politician, former President of the Congress of Deputies of Spain. He was a long-time member of the European Commission, and President during the interim following the Resignation of the Santer Commission, He was appointed a Vice-President of the

European Commission, which was the first Commission presided over by Jacques Delors. Marin was given the portfolio of Social Affairs, Education. Marin was responsible for a number of important initiatives including the Erasmus

Programme, which still runs today and has acquired iconic status as a symbol of European integration, his initial priority was the successful integration of Spain into the life of the European Communities.

Marin was reappointed into the second Delors Commission from 1989–1992, again as Vice-President and oversaw development cooperation and the Common Fisheries Policy. Marin was appointed to the third Delors Commission (1993–1994) with responsibility for development and cooperation, economic external relations with southern Mediterranean countries, Latin America, Asia, African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, and humanitarian aid.

Marin's final term in the European Commission was in the Santer Commission from 1995 until 1999. His initial portfolio in this mandate was external relations with Southern Mediterranean countries, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia, including development aid; in this period difficulties in implementing the EU's "Mediterranean strategy" under his leadership began to lead to complaints of incompetence and of fraud. Manuel held a Certificate of Advanced European Studies, College of Europe, Bruges, which rendered him certifiably Federalist.

Romano Prodi (Italy, 1999-2004)



Former Prime Minister of Italy before becoming Commission President. Prodi called on the headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to be relocated from Washington to European soil. Prodi is an arch Euro-Federalist. In a speech to an

EU summit in Barcelona in 2002, Prodi stated that Europe's goal was to create "a superpower on the European continent that stands equal to the United States." He also stated, "We will rebuild the Roman Empire."

Manuel Boroso (Portugal, 2004-)



Former Prime Minister of Portugal, moderate Federalist and like Jacques Delors, Barroso is a two term president. Barroso hails the EU as an Empire.

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PRESENT EUROPEAN UNION LEADERS



Herman Von Rumpey

A self-proclaimed Federalist but not a fundamentalist and a Former Prime Minister of Belgium and first full time president of the European Council.

Lady Ashton



British Labour politician who is a Federalist in the closet and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union (EU) She is also the First-Vice-President of the European Commission (since February 2010).

Although nowhere does it state that Lady Ashton is a Federalist, if she were not one in hiding, the many Federalists who make up the EU would not have nominated her to the post.

Martin Schultz



The European Parliament President, and German MEP, Martin Schulz, said: *"We need a strong united Europe."* During Barosso's last election, he chose rather for a more staunch Federalist to get the seat of the EU Commission, Guy Verhofstadt.

Jersey Buzek (The Parliament President who Schultz replaced)



Former Prime Minister of Poland and former president of the EU Parliament. He is a Euro Federalist, and he called for a new Schuman declaration in the consumption and production of energy-a European energy community as the next big vision for Europe.

NATO SECRETARY GENERALS AND FEDERALISTS DURING NATO'S TRANSITION PERIOD

Javiar Solana



Spain's political minister for 13 years and anti-American, anti-NATO, and the ninth Secretary General of NATO from 1995 to 1999. Immediately, after Solana went to work as the High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union and Secretary-

General of the Western European Union (WEU and after 2004 as Head of the European Defense Agency (EDA.) With all of Mr. Solana's EU leanings one has to wonder what he was doing in NATO, and if he was strategically placed there to undermine the organization. Solana took over the position in NATO from Federalist Willy Claes who had been forced to resign in a corruption scandal. His appointment created controversy because he had been an opponent of NATO. He wrote a pamphlet called *50 Reasons to say no to NATO*, and had been on a US subversives list. One had to wonder if both men were not plants to undermine NATO at a time when NATO's future was in question.

Willy Claes



An admitted and innovative Federalist, Claes was foreign minister of Belgium from 1992 until 1994, and secretary-general of NATO from 1994 until 1995, when he resigned after the discovery and conviction of a bribe of over 50

million Belgian francs while minister of economic affairs. Claus viewed the EU's founding fathers as wanting to create a political union in order to avoid a new military confrontation between Paris and Berlin. Concerning the nation state, Claus stated at an interview

"Europe is not able to speak with one voice. We are still living in the tradition of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia that created the concept of the sovereign state. Yet, because of technological revolution, the world has increasingly become a planetary village where frontiers are losing their importance. I have the feeling that some of my colleagues still have not understood that the rule of the nation-state is weakening, especially on one continent such as Europe."

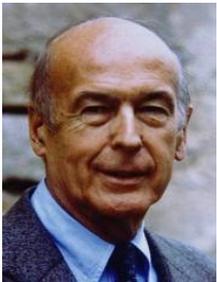
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He viewed monetary union as “*The end of the so-called dictatorship of the Deutschmark and regarded Chancellor Helmut Kohl as being part of the “war generation” and that Germany ... could not go alone in developing its own foreign and defense policy and that all this had to be decided in the EU.*” He even felt that Helmut Kohl admitted to this. He believed that Europe should speak with one voice in NATO and have an important role. He sated,

“I think the best solution is to do it in NATO to maintain the strategic link with the United States.”

NOTABLE FEDERALISTS WORTH A MENTION

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing



A committed Federalist and former French President. He presided over the Convention on the Future of the European Union that drafted the ill-fated Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe. He takes part, with a prominent role, to the annually held Bilderberg private conference and is an acting president of the European Movement.



Sir Edward Heath

A longstanding Federalist and former Prime Minister of Britain, Heath brought Britain into the EEC. (EU)

Helmut Kohl



Chancellor of Germany from 1982 to 1998 of West Germany between 1982, and 1990 and of a reunited Germany between 1990 and 1998. Kohl is widely regarded as one of the main architects of the German reunification and, together with French President

François Mitterrand, the Maastricht Treaty, which created the European Union. In 1998, Kohl was named Honorary Citizen of Europe by the European heads of state or government for his extraordinary work for European integration and cooperation, an honor previously only bestowed on Jean Monnet.

FEDERALIST OF THE YEAR

Guy Verhofstadt



EU Mover and Shaker, former Belgian Prime Minister, MEP and leader of the ALDE (Alliance of Liberals and Democrats) group within the European Parliament. Discussions are already underway for his being nominated

as the next Commission President after Borroso. *Author of the United States of Europe: Manifesto for new Europe*, Verhofstadt also authored the report *The Age of Empires: The Financial Crisis three ways out for Europe*. His recent work was a joint project with Daniel Cohn-Bendit titled, *For Europe: Manifesto for a Post National Revolution in New Europe*. He also authored *How Europe Can Save the World*. In addition, Mr. Verhofstadt formed the Spinelli group, which aims to insure that the EU evolve along Federalist lines and accelerate integration.

Founded on 15 September 2010 in the European Parliament (EP) in Brussels, the group is named after Altiero Spinelli (1907 – 1986), founder of the Union of European Federalists (UEF) and a founding father of the European integration. Along with Mr. Verhofstadt, the Spinelli group was formed by leading EU Federalist politicians, which include EU Commissioner and puppet Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti, who was a member of the European Commission from 1999-2004. Monti was in charge of the Single Market, Financial Services and Tax Policy from 1995 until 1999. During the following legislature, he was the European Commissioner in charge of Competition. He contributed to the cornerstone of European integration, the Single Market.

Among the other founders are Jacques Delors, and MEP Andrew Duff Andrew Duff, who is a British politician. He is currently spokesman for the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) on Constitutional Affairs. He was a member of the Convention on the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the Convention on the Future of Europe. He represented the Parliament in the Intergovernmental Conference on the Treaty of Lisbon. Duff has been the Liberal Democrat Member of the European Parliament for the East of England since 1999.

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Elected President of the Union of European Federalists (UEF) in 2008, Duff also chairs the Federalist Intergroup in the European Parliament. Duff was Director of the EU think-tank the Federal Trust for Education and Research, 1993-99. He was Vice-President of the Liberal Democrats, 1994-97, and a City Councillor in Cambridge, 1982-90. He is a founder member of the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), which proves my earlier point that these organizations are influenced by EuroFederalists with their globalist ideals.

Other founders of the Spinelli group include members of the Green parties. Joschka Fischer (born 12 April 1948) is a German politician of the Alliance '90/The Greens. In 1985, he became Minister for the Environment in the Landtag of Hesse. Fischer was again Environment Minister in Hesse from 1991 to 1994, and, later, became co-chairman of the Greens parliamentary party in the Bundestag. In September 1998, Fischer became Minister of Foreign Affairs. MEP Daniel Cohn-Bendit (born 4 April 1945) is currently co-president of the group European Greens–European Free Alliance in the European Parliament. In 1994, he was elected for the first time to the European parliament. He co-authored the *Federalist manifesto For Euro* with Guy Verhofstadt.

Verhofstadt is also the honorary president of the Union of European Federalists (UEF) in Belgium.

CONCLUSION

The EU financial crisis and its threat to the euro have caused many EU politicians to decide that the way forward out of the crisis is to unify along Federalist lines. While moderates have been picked for the EU's high-ranking posts, the thought is that going forward the EU needs an aggressive Federalist. Verhofstadt might very well be the next EU Commission president. Draft treaties are already underway to amend Lisbon to give the EU the final teeth it needs to go forward as a United States of Europe. The next conference will convene after the new Commission president of 2015 takes his seat. All of this is 100% in line with Bible Prophecy. Bible Prophecy is being fulfilled within the current geopolitical system and is moving forward and in step with the increase in natural disasters and other signs unfolding.

For a deeper insight into the prophetic perspective on European integration please see

<http://www.theeuantichrist.com>