

TIME FOR A VISIBLE HAND? – COMMUNICATING FINANCIAL CRISIS AND GOVERNANCE

BJÖRN FREIBERG¹

Summary:

The article focusses on symbols and buzz words that are used in relation to the current crises and with the aim to communicate the plans for global governance via different media channels. As I am able to show in the first part of the article, media indeed uses symbols and codes to communicate messages that an untrained eye will simply oversee, but that nonetheless have important things to say for the initiated elite. Another advantage of using these codes is - besides their discrecy - , that they enable social programmers to form public consciousness to fit their needs. One form to bring about the wanted change is to use words that hide their true intention and expressions that seem to be innocent and to keep the status quo. For example one of such terms is “*responsible sovereignty*”. The author’s intention is to shed a light on how the current crisis and its effects are sold to the masses.

Keywords: responsible sovereignty, global governance, financial crisis, symbols, media

The media codes

Picture 1.: Burning Oil Rig in the Gulf of Mexico



Source: opening sequence of the Hollywood film „Knowing”, Summit Entertainment 2009.

Many film fans were stunned to see the news reports of the burning oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico which started the biggest environmental catastrophe this year. The reason: they had watched this report already in 2009, one year *before* the catastrophe in the opening scenes of the film “Knowing”, where actor Nicolas Cage sits in front of his TV watching a very similar report on a burning oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico. Has the media the power to tell us about events in advance? Was the public prepared for this emergency in advance? And what about the financial crisis – are there also possibly related messages hidden in plain sight?

“Thirteen dead birds on Wall Street. Pigeons I assume. I just got off the phone with a friend who works in the Wall St. area and she told me this morning around 6:15 that there were 13 dead birds found lying in front of 11 Wall St. This was told to her by a policeman on scene.”²

This was reported to have happened 13 days before the beginning of the financial crisis at 8th of September in 2008. At the same time Lehmann Brothers Holding announced the biggest bankruptcy in U.S. history³. “Pigeons” or “doves” are an expression commonly used in finance as an antithesis to the so-called “hawks”⁴. For example, Mervyn King, Governor of the Bank of England was said to be a hawk, but showing “doveish” behaviour by cutting the central interest rates.⁵ I assumed a war between Wall Street and the Bank of England. Exactly nine months later on 2009, July 09, English Yellow Press paper “The Sun” published the following picture on their front page:

Picture 2.: Nine months after the beginning of financial crisis the „V”-sign was shown

NEWS Got a story? Text: 63000 - Email: talkback@the-sun.co.uk

Sign baby is born to be wild



In rude health – unborn baby flicks V-sign in ultrasound pic during check-up

Source: The Sun, 07.09.2009, front page⁶.

The picture was supported by the following picture:

Picture 3.: Winston Chruhill giving the „V”-sign.



Source: The Sun, 07.09.2009, front page⁷

The story with the baby alone would not be enough gripping to make it to the front page. This, Churchill with the Victory-sign (as used in WWII against the Swastika symbol by recommendation of Occultist Aleister Crowley) and the fact that a baby spends nine months in a mothers womb, made me wonder if this could be related to the financial crisis. At that time I had interpreted it as an official hint by the Bank of England, that the next months would see a periodical bettering of the situation. And indeed, exact one more month later, on August 7, at the time for the “V”-baby - on the picture from July 9 eight months old - to be born, German Financial times published the following front page:

Picture 4.: „Miniboom für die deutsche Wirtschaft” with „V”-sign



Source: Financial Times Deutschland, 07.08.2009.⁸

A storck - normaly bringing babies - carrying a “V”-sign under the title “Mini-Boom for the German Economy”. The article stated in a subtitle “Sieht aus wie ein....V” (“Looks like a..... V”)⁹.

Picture 5.: „perfect Boom-V”



Source: Financial Times Deutschland, 06.08.2009.¹⁰

Another article wrote “Die Wirtschaft kommt in Vahrt”, which correctly written must read “Fahrt” (motion/drive). The English edition also wrote about a “V”-shaped recovery¹¹.

Picture 6.: „Die Konjunktur kommt in Vahrt”



Source: Financial Times Deutschland, 06.08.2009.¹²

Of course this was a sign for the educated. The money pumped into the system has to be drenched out again in order to avoid inflation. So the boom

will be just short-termed, further difficult times lay ahead. This is just a simple example on how the communication with symbols works. Another way is to introduce political messages by the means of myths can be shown in the following part. The message: The world needs heroes that guide the masses through the hard times.

The half-gods are coming back

In the Homer's Iliad and Odyssey the sun god is called *Helios Hyperion*, 'Sun High-one'. But in the *Odyssey*, Hesiod's *Theogony* and the *Homeric Hymn to Demeter* the sun is once in each work called *Hyperionides* 'son of Hyperion' and Hesiod certainly imagines Hyperion as a separate being in other places. In later Greek literature Hyperion is always distinguished from *Helios* as a **Titan**, the son of Gaia 'Earth' and Uranus 'Sky' and the father of Helios 'Sun', Selene 'Moon' and Eos 'Dawn' by his sister Theia or Euryphaessa:

*"Theia yielded to Hyperion's love and gave birth to great Helios and bright Selene and Eos, who brings light to all the mortals of this earth and to the immortal gods who rule the wide sky."*¹³

"It was a clash of styles – Angela Merkel in¹⁴ Hollywood, the Chancellor meets the Dream Factory!", wrote the German Bild newspaper,¹⁵ and at that time everything still seemed fine - Merkel met among others with Terminator Schwarzenegger - now replaced by Avatar-Star and "Perseus" of the fresh April movie "Clash of the Titans" Sam Worthington. She also met with model Heidi Klum and her husband singer Seal in an interesting red-black and white combination.

Picture 7.: Heroine Merkel between black and white of other half-gods



Source: Bild.

Freemason Albert Pike wrote „*alternately black and white, symbolizes, whether so intended or not, the Good and Evil Principles of the Egyptian and Persian creed. It is the warfare of Michael and Satan, of the **Gods and Titans**...*”¹⁶ Newspapers reported about what a lot of them titled „the *Odyssee* of Angela Merkel”,¹⁷ as she had to fly to Lisbon because of the volcanic clouds all over Europe, that would not allow her to fly to Berlin direct. After visiting the Portuguese President, she flew to Rome. Together with her team and the reporters, a crew about 80 members, she went towards the Alps passing l'Aquila, where the world witnessed a great Earthquake almost exactly one year before, which also the media throuoroughly documented¹⁸. They had offered her to fly by helicopter over the Alps, but Mrs. Merkel said that "*nobody will be left behind*", as the whole team would not find enough place in the helicopters, so she took the bus like every mortal and in front of her rolled the governmental limousines. Just some 50 miles later one wheel of the bus crashed and the caravan had to wait. But not so Merkel, she suddenly changed her mind and jumped into the limosine to a hotel in Bozen, from where she would head to Berlin the next day, leaving the other travellers behind.

This is very close to the part in the Wolfgang Emmerich Film „2012”, where all these politicians get their golden tickets for the ships that would save them from the big flood. In the film **Merrylin** Gann plays the German Chancellor which ressembles a lot to Angela **Merkel**!!! Now, if you watch the German trailer to the film it says:

*"The yellowstone became the biggest **vulcan** in the world, we have to reach the **airport**,-People! watch this! Where do we go? The **government builds ships** - The moment we do not fight anymore for each other is the moment we loose our humanity"*¹⁹

At the same time English yellow press paper „The Sun” publishes the following headline: „Up in the air/Travellers board ship for home”²⁰

Picture 8. Volcanic ash-cloud in the air over Europe, government helps with ships



Source: The Sun, 20.04.2010.

„With the implosion of financial markets on Wall Street and the explosion of a volcano in Iceland highlighting in just two ways how the world is ever more interconnected, enhancing dialogue and understanding among peoples and faiths is more vital than ever”, said UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in April 2010. With this he connected global events in different spheres in order to communicate his ideology: *„Like never before, global challenges have local impacts. Local events can have global impacts. This compels us to strengthen cooperation – expand the space for dialogue – and replace barriers of distrust with bridges of understanding”.* He also asked for the *„commitment of local governments, civil society and the media as essential planks in the effort.”*²¹ This sounds nice, but there is more at stake here. What I want to show in this article is - exemplified by the players' own words - that the common ideology of the elite is becoming flesh, an ideology that acted out will - despite sounding otherwise - not serve everybody's best, but the powers who created this only. The proponents here all sound very similar, almost as if they would have used a common scriptwriter. The whole world – what they call the „global village”²² - is the stage now and the ordinary people must adhere to the script of the global governance heroes, played out right in front of their eyes. The actors of the elite are depicted by each other and communicated through the omni-present media as heroes and symbols for the allegedly so much expected change. At the same time new values are introduced, old values dropped. To this end crisis is a good opportunity to introduce global governance. The requisites and figures come from legends and mythology, formed to serve this request and they find their way to the public consciousness via news reports, in concert with the film and music industry.

For example in 2009, January 01, Michael Gorbatchev wrote in a New York Times comment: *„Throughout the world, there is a clamor for change. That desire was evident in November, in an event that could become both a symbol of this need for change and a real catalyst for that change. Given the special role the United States continues to play in the world, the election of Barack Obama could have consequences that go far beyond that country. The global challenge of a financial and economic tsunami can only be met by working together. A new concept is emerging for addressing the crisis at the national and international levels. The steps now being contemplated seem better suited to the needs of a global world than the previous approach, based on the hope that the market will eventually take care of itself. If current ideas for reforming the world's financial and economic institutions are consistently implemented, that would suggest we are finally beginning to understand the importance of global governance.”*²³

Just four days later Henry Kissinger wrote almost the same: „*The nadir of the existing international financial system coincides with simultaneous political **crises** around the globe. Never have so many **transformations** occurred at the same time in so many different parts of the world and been made globally accessible via **instantaneous communication**. **The alternative to a new international order is chaos.(...)**The extraordinary **impact of the president-elect on the imagination of humanity is an important element in shaping a new world order. But it defines an opportunity, not a policy.**”²⁴*

The strategy is the Hegelian concept of stepping to a higher level of synergy of two conflicting sides opposed to each other (national states versus crisis) in defining the current crisis as opportunity to create a new order. Still in the same month in 2009 we hear from Gordon Brown, UK: “*If we don’t act protectionist tendencies will become paramount and we will have failed in this first stage of building a new global era, which I hope will end with a global economy becoming a true global society.*”²⁵

According to Javier Solana the EU can serve as a “*laboratory for world governance*”²⁶ as a model of organization based on the “voluntary” transfer of sovereignty from its member countries. In his declared opinion from 2010, April 20 the EU is not only a result of “political will” of its member States but has become a “necessity” for them. He also urged to build more structures to manage the total financial structure, with the help of all world regions. He explained that the realization that the world has ceased to be unipolar, “*is something positive and I am happy with that*”, but warned of the urgency of knowing how to manage this without creating more problems. He abounded that this occurs in a scenario of “*global problems that require global solutions*”, but there would be no drive for it - because of national legitimacy. He acknowledged that there are difficulties and differences on many issues, and there is “*an economic crisis, but we have to pass it, these **problems must be exploited** and one should not lose the historic **opportunity**.*” He also said that international relations are currently developing scenarios “*with transfers of power between Member States, that do not necessarily have things in common, and here with a different world view.*”²⁷

Stating that “**crisis is an opportunity**,”²⁸ IMF chief Dominique Strauss-Kahn said also in April 2010 that globalists should **exploit the financial chaos** plaguing the world in order to push for “a new global currency issued by a global central bank”. Strauss-Kahn called for the introduction of a

global currency backed by a global central bank which would act as the “lender of last resort” in the event of a severe economic crisis. Articles about an academic presentation of Solana sum it up: „*Solana said: „I believe that never before we had so many calling for international cooperation.*”²⁹ *The keyword "global" is the key that opens the gates of political and business success. Solana repeated the term several times in his lecture, which has invited students to "think globally and act globally." In the lunch break of his speech, he is mentioning it again*”.³⁰

The new buzz words

Already in April 2007 Javier Solana told: „*Failure can be the beginning of a tomorrow's success*”³¹, which again mirrors the idea that crisis equals opportunity. He already then continued with the introduction of one of the new expressions that euphemistically hide the power shift from sovereign states towards global institutions: when a state cooperates with the global agenda they call it „**responsible sovereignty**”, in Solana’s words: „*We are seeing the emergence of a new relationship between sovereignty and responsibility(...) Increasingly, sovereignty is no longer seen as absolute, but as conditional. The core idea behind responsible sovereignty is that with rights come responsibilities towards other states but also your own citizens. States are responsible for actions that spill over borders and affect or threaten others*”³².

Right at the beginning of the financial crisis in September 2008 Stephen J. Stedman - Senior Fellow at CISAC, Stanford University, Bruce Jones - Director and Senior Fellow at New York University Carlos Pascual - Vice President and Director at Brookings Institution published through the US think tank Brookings Institution their paper "Managing Global Insecurity: A Plan for Action"³³, which was the basis for their book „Power and Responsibility”³⁴, subtitled „*building international order in an era of transnational threats*”. These publications gave out the slang and script for the following period: „*Today's global powers must chart a new course for today's greatest challenges and opportunities. International cooperation today must be built on **the principle of responsible sovereignty**, or the notion that sovereignty entails obligations and duties toward other states as well as to one's own citizens*”.³⁵ Javier Solana is also Senior Adviser at Brookings Institution and Stedman, Jones and Pascual worked closely with him on this concept. The book states: „*built for a different age, current international institutions are ill-equipped to address today's most pressing global security challenges, ranging from **climate change and nuclear proliferation to civil strife and terrorism**. Revitalizing the institutions of cooperation will require a new conceptual*

foundation for global security. The “national sovereignty” of the twentieth century must give way to “responsible sovereignty”—a principle requiring nations not only to protect their own people, but also to cooperate across borders to safeguard common resources and tackle common threats. Achieving this will require American leadership and commitment to a rule-based international order.”³⁶

Here we see again the term „*responsible sovereignty*” and it is connected to the buzz words „*climate change*”, „*nuclear proliferation*”, „*terrorism*”. These are expressions that are used to sell the global agenda under the label of „global security challenges”. We see them popping up again and again, as they serve well to create fear and understanding. Other words of this kind are „*poverty*” or „*pandemics*”. Some more examples from this book:

“transnational terrorism, proliferation of nuclear weapons, a pandemic of a new deadly disease, global warming, and economic instability and crisis. What stands out is that these threats can affect every country’s security”³⁷.

*„Poverty, civil wars, and regional conflicts are all connected to what threatens the United States. **Transnational terrorism** uses ungovernable spaces for sanctuary and to gather recruits, capital, and **weapons**, and it uses a narrative of grievance stoked by protracted civil and regional conflicts. **Climate change** exacerbates competition for land and water and places greater burdens on the poor. **Poverty** not only increases the risks of civil war and state failure but also precipitates the emergence of deadly infectious **diseases**”³⁸.*

*„Take **climate change**: all of us are affected by the emission of greenhouse gasses, wherever they occur. Or take human rights: repression often leads to conflicts which affect regional and global security.” „More importantly, **responsible sovereignty** can help us to form much-needed bargains on clusters such as **human rights, conflicts and immigration; or terrorism and development; or non-proliferation and disarmament**. In each case we will have to forge bargains with a growing number of actors, based on shared interests. That is always going to be hard. But somewhat easier if interests are defined through a prism where rights and responsibilities come together. In this general context, which has to be the European answer? I think that, in the next years, the European Union will have to take up three great challenges. - the first will be better to help the multilateral system to gain in effectiveness...” Rebuilding international order will require focusing on specific institutions for addressing specific threats—and making them effective. But as a prerequisite it also requires a vision, a foundational principle that gives a moral value to order and brings coherence to*

expectations about how states should act across multiple issue areas.³⁹”

*„We believe that **responsible sovereignty**, or the injunction that sovereignty entails obligations and duties to one’s own citizens and to other sovereign states, is such a principle. We argue that **responsible sovereignty** requires all states to be accountable for their actions that have impacts beyond their borders, and makes such reciprocity a core principle in restoring international order and for providing for the welfare of one’s own citizens. Throughout this book we apply the principle of **responsible sovereignty** to key global issues—nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, counterterrorism, global warming, biological security, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and economic prosperity—but always derive those standards of responsibility from existing international treaties, conventions and forums to which the United States and others have agreed.⁴⁰*”

Also in May 2008, before the crisis (sic), the US Council on Foreign Relations issued an introduction of these buzz words:⁴¹ *„multilateral cooperation; propose specific reforms reflective of new global circumstances; and promote constructive U.S. leadership in building the capacities of existing organizations and in sponsoring new, more effective regional and global institutions and partnerships, including those involving the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The program will focus on arrangements governing state conduct and international cooperation in meeting four broad sets of challenges: -Countering Transnational Threats, including **terrorism, proliferation of WMD, and infectious disease**, -Protecting the **Environment** and Promoting **Energy Security**, -Managing the **Global Economy**”* How to do it? In each of these areas, the program considers whether the most promising framework for governance is *„a formal organization with universal membership (e.g., the United Nations); a regional or sub-regional organization; a narrower, informal coalition of like-minded countries; or some combination of all three.⁴²*”

*„The program will also examine the potential to adapt major bedrock institutions (e.g., the UN, G8, NATO, IMF, and AU), as well as the feasibility of „-creating new frameworks and initiatives to meet today’s challenges. The **participation, input and endorsement of both official and non-state actors will be critical to ensure** the appropriateness and feasibility of any institutional reforms.⁴³”* The power shift will be accompanied by a transfer of resources, wealth, and even of the population shares. Europe’s share will fall. The structures of world order will be adjusted accordingly. We urgently need to **strengthen the international**

*organizations to act and do: this happens already to some extent. At the financial crisis, the International Monetary Fund has become much more active. Required is the existence of **new multilateral agencies**, which are capable of **operating as a kind of global supplier**. **Poverty, nuclear proliferation and climate change** are the three main themes of the times to come.*⁴⁴,

So why I am not surprised to hear the following words of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, who urged in October 2009: *„Now is our chance for transformational change on the big issues of our age: to confront climate change (...), to banish nuclear weapons (...), to end extreme poverty (...), to engage the world for peace, security and human rights. It is all within reach – but it will take all hands. No nation, no region, no group can do it alone. We need governments and business. We need civil society and NGO’s. We need you.*”⁴⁵

President of the European Central Bank Claude Trichet blew into the same horn at the Council on Foreign Relations meeting in New York, 26 April 2010: *„global governance is of the essence to improve decisively the resilience of the global financial system (...) and, as we have seen the crisis has driven an historic change in the framework of global governance. In my view this transformation was overdue. But there are two immediate reasons for this change. This calls for the industrialised countries to be now particularly irreproachable in the delivery of their present and future contribution to the stability and prosperity of the global economy within the new, more inclusive framework.*”⁴⁶

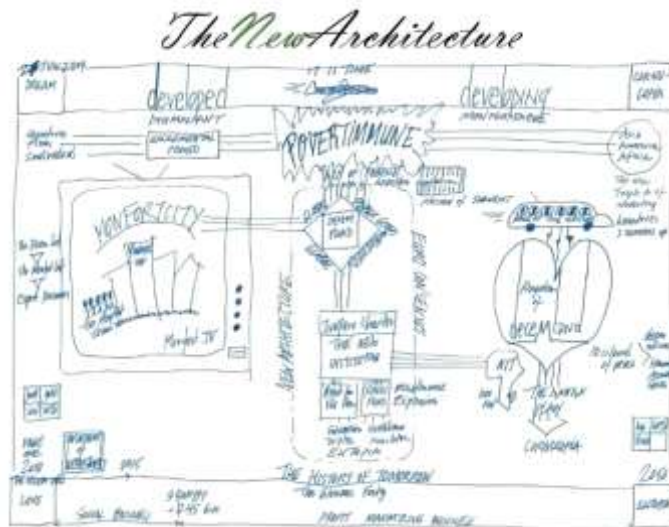
So the very crisis that just arrived shortly after providing the plan in September 2008 gave the elite the perfect opportunity to ram through a massive program of financial centralization by posing as the saviors – when maybe they created the problem in the first place. And this is true not just for the economical sector, but also in hinsight to the other areas of society. The whole concept is build up to implement a system of global governance. It is a concept that was developed long ago, just now we see it surfacing. At ESADE, Solana spoke about the new system that would emerge after the crisis and lead us all to a better world. The „trick” is that in order to avoid civil unrest officially the national states are kept in place and behind the scenes they have to comply to the new rules. This is achived by international treaties and by „carrot and stick”. Continuing on the European theme, Javier Solana called for EU member states to *“comply with the Stability Pact”, otherwise “there will be even more financial difficulties in the international market*”⁴⁷.

In March 2010 Economist Joseph Stiglitz and co-authors Ocampo and Griffith-Jones presented something like a solution to the crisis with their book „Time for a Visible Hand – Lessons from the 2008 World Financial Crisis“⁴⁸. Solana and Stiglitz sit both at the advisory board of a Economic newspaper called GPJ⁴⁹ Like Solana, Stiglitz has been in Princeton, and attended also Stanford and Oxford. He is now University Professor at Columbia University in New York and Chair of Columbia University's Committee on Global Thought. After receiving the Nobel Prize in 2001, he was also the leading author of the 1995 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. In 2009, he was appointed by the President of the United Nations General Assembly as chair of the Commission of Experts on Reform of the International Financial and Monetary System. Interesting enough, all three authors of the book are also basic players of Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD), founded by Stiglitz in 2000, based at Columbia University and funded among others by Ford, Rockefeller, McArthur, and Mott Foundations, Sorors Open Society Institute, Comptense University Madrid. It is financed and partered by the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs and the Centre for International Relations and International Cooperation, Barcelona, Spain. The abbreviation for this last Institute is CIDOB, which has enlisted Javier Solana as it's Honorary President.⁵⁰ It's president is Narcis Serra and both men have good ties to the London School of Economics and Political Science (GB). Here Javier Solana gave his a speech on 2010 March 18⁵¹. CIDOB has also direct ties to Joseph Stiglitz and José Antonio Ocampo, who is named there as UN Deputy Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs⁵² The title of the event was: „From the Washington Consensus to a new world governability“. Here we find also Detroit born CFR member Jeffrey Sachs from his sustainable „New Earth Institute“ also at University of Columbia and Former Spanish President Felipe Gonzales.

The realization of the plans shows many forms and the elite actors are playing hand in hand. Jeffrey Sachs took part as presenter in 2005 at the „Clinton Global Initiative“ that was held in New York in one of three sessions on poverty. Session one was held by Javier Solana, session two by Muhammas Yunus and the third with Jeffrey Sachs.⁵³ Nobel Prize winner Muhammas Yunus is now touring the world to introduce his much praised system of microcredit financing, working among others with Erste Bank⁵⁴ foundation and LaCaixa Bank, of which foundation Solana is active in creating a World Health Institute, that cooperates with the foundations of Bill Gates and Nelson Mandela on a global vaccination programm⁵⁵.

Muhammas Yunus' name is used for the so-called „Yunus” – the global currency in the plans of Economist Jaime-Pozuelo Monfort.⁵⁶

Picture 9.:The Monfort Plan



Source: Montfort, J.P.: „The Montfort Plan – The new Architecture of Capitalism”

Former UNESCO head and eminent person of the „Alliance of Civilizations” Federico Mayor Zaragoza wrote in the foreword to Monfort’s plan: *“We must start living a life with a different look, in full color. We must, one more time, dream and love. The Sleeping Beauty must wake up and rescue the Forgotten Continent. The American Giant will fall in love, one more time, with the Sleeping Beauty (...) as it is so beautifully advocated by the Earth Charter, it is necessary, in this beginning of the century and the millennium, a new order, “a new beginning”.* And in the book we read: *„The new architecture of capitalism is based upon four pillars. The four pillars are dream, love, cornucopia and eutopia. We must dream and love to reach the world of cornucopia and eutopia. Cornucopia is global food abundance. Eutopia is the delivery of global public goods, the delivery of a universal welfare state”⁵⁷*

This does not sound like hard economical writing, but more like material we find in esoteric New Age books. In it Monfort also refers to the ideas of Maltus⁵⁸. With Mayor and Yunus at the Board of Ervin Laszlo’s Club of Budapest⁵⁹ and Ervin Laszlo’s and Javier Solana’s involvement with the Club of Rome⁶⁰ show another link and give hints to their common ideological basis. Monfort again writes about his planned organization that

would introduce a new financial architecture by the help of microfinance: „*The Chief Dreamer needs a chief of staff. Enrice Mora (CST) is the chief of staff of the former EU High Representative of Foreign Affairs and Common Security Javier Solana*”.⁶¹

Again and again the same players behind different facades. Monfort writes: „*I met Rodrigo de Rato Figaredo in June 2008 in Madrid. In March 2006, I had sent Rodrigo a letter with some of my thoughts for a redefined capitalism. Rodrigo was Spain's Finance Minister from 1996 to 2004 and Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund from 2004 to 2007. The letter was part of a group of ten letters that I sent to the following individuals besides Rodrigo: Joaquín Almunia, Raymond Baker, Josep Borrell, Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, Hernando de Soto, Susan George, William Greider, and Jeffrey Sachs. At the end of our meeting I gave Rodrigo a paper I had finished a few days before in the class 'The European Union and the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century' that I took at Columbia University in 2008. I finished the paper in May 2008. Subsequently I mailed a copy of the paper and a letter to the European Union's 27 Commissioners and to President José Manuel Durão Barroso in an attempt to tell these important leaders that it is time. It is time to move ahead. It is time to never give up and fight the great evils of our time. It is time to start materializing utopia, to start dreaming of the History of Tomorrow.*”⁶² Did this lead the European Commission to decide at 2009 July 03 on COM(2009)333 final”, „proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Microfinance Facility for Employment and Social Inclusion (Progress Microfinance Facility)?⁶³ Montfort also writes: „*Let's drive today's society to the World of 2050, a world of global public goods and a global currency and a world without diplomacy or borders*”.⁶⁴ And „*a world that faces a challenging paradox. A world that has never seen so many opportunities to eliminate poverty and inequality. A world that needs a new social leader able and willing to set the pace of change. Old Europe, where are you? Old Europe, who leads you? Old Europe, shall you react?*”⁶⁵

There was an interesting press conference given by the Governor of the Bank of England Mervyn King in 2010, May 12th. He suddenly believes that the European Union must become a federalised fiscal union (sic), in other words with central power to tax and spend, if it is to survive.⁶⁶ An article of the UK Daily Telegraph wrote about it: "*It was as if King had suddenly been unleashed. Bear in mind King is usually one of the most guarded policymakers in both British and central banking circles. Not yesterday. It isn't often one has the opportunity to get such a blunt and*

*straightforward insight into the thoughts of one of the world's leading economic players. Most of this stuff usually stays behind closed doors, so it's worth taking note of. And I suspect that while George Osborne will have been happy to hear his endorsement of the new Government's policies, Barack Obama and the European leaders will have been far less pleased with his frank comments on their predicament."*⁶⁷

Jeremy Warner, from the same newspaper, wrote: *"It's not just the UK deficit that so concerns Mr King. He also worries about Europe, where as with the UK fiscal policy the Governor has found his tongue as never before. The emergency measures, he said, provided but a brief window of opportunity for distress nations to put their houses in order. There would also need to be fiscal union within the euro area to make the monetary union work. As it happens, that's precisely what the emergency measures seem to amount to. It is impossible to see them as anything other than a giant leap towards shared fiscal responsibility in the eurozone. As if to hammer home the point, the European Commission yesterday announced plans to vet national plans for consolidation before even national parliaments get to hear about them. The centre is progressively imposing its will. It is also what the euro's founding fathers always knew would happen. A cynic might say it was even planned that way by Europe's political elite. They knew you couldn't have monetary without full scale fiscal and economic union, but the project was sold to citizens on the basis that you could. They also knew there would eventually be a crisis that would push Europe, whether voters liked it or not, towards the necessary fiscal union."*⁶⁸

It's more than just finance

At his CFR speech in May 2010 European Central Bank Chief Claude Trichet spoke about a „**quantum leap**” that would be needed for the governance in the Euro zone⁶⁹. On Monday, 2010 May 3rd, Javier Solana inaugurated the seminar "The strategic context of the Spanish Strategy for Security", which meets at the Center for Advanced Defense Studies (CESEDEN) with experts in Spanish defense and security and of several European countries⁷⁰. Here Solana talked again of getting it all combined. Under the label of safety for the citizens he said, that „**new challenges require new solutions because of its complexity**⁷¹”. So he advised Spain (and the world) to approach security from a broader perspective with a **holistical concept**: *"It is important to **the collective consciousness of society**."* I let you know that the security problem does not belong only to one part of society,"he said. `Also, it is important to have a

*"public and private dialogue" with the **civil sector** in areas such as **energy facilities, infrastructure and the financial system itself**", he added. "The new security arrangements in Spain require the mobilization of responsibility and citizenship"⁷².*

In this sense, he warned of the impact of the economic crisis in security, while he stated that *"without security it is very difficult to solve the economic crisis"*. At the same seminar director of the Spanish Institute of Strategic Studies, Miguel Angel Ballesteros, stressed that the line between internal and external security is "increasingly widening" and has argued that **security is a factor of social cohesion**. The elite is about to drive all channels at the same time to reach their dream of global governance. It is disturbing that Solana points to the "collective consciousness of society", treating the masses as one and telling on how to program the people for global governance.⁷³

This strategy reminds also of the latest speech of director for the Alliance of Civilizations Marc Scheuer on the International Year of the Rapprochement of the Cultures. By the way the Alliance of Civilizations proposed above mentioned economist Joseph Stiglitz as one of their „wise persons”.⁷⁴ Scheuer again met recently with all important security coordinators of Europe⁷⁵. Scheuer says here basically the same only from the perspective of culture instead of security:

*"It takes more than political and diplomatic efforts. It takes a myriad of small steps, community leadership, and the involvement of all.(...)The challenge of **integrating diversity in public policies and citizen's initiatives as a driving force for transformation and development**.(...)I assume "Rapprochement" is also about **the challenge of ensuring that in our system of world governance, in our crucial debates, in the way we understand progress, the echoes of a growing number of cultures can be heard**"(...). This is why the Alliance is not only an intergovernmental affair. It is a **mobilizing force, a global matchmaker** which connects together, in large numbers, a variety of partners: political leaders and policy-makers, business leaders, international organizations, heads of foundations, human rights advocates, cities, universities, religious leaders, grassroot initiatives, journalists and editors, youth. They provide the Alliance community with the opportunity to create projects and come up with innovative solutions to adress the complex issues that our diverse societies face today.(...) Elements of an emerging global culture, next to other common fundamental values, such as freedom, justice, equality, participatory governance. Solidarity, respect for nature and shared responsibility. If we work hard enough..."⁷⁶*

We see „participatory governance” and „shared responsibility” – we could also use the other term „responsible sovereignty” – are declared as common basic values, suddenly at the same level with freedom, justice and equality. It reminds of a radio interview that Budapest of Club Leader Ervin Laszlo gave recently in Hungary.⁷⁷ There he praised the EU as the model which made it to overcome/transcend national borders and sovereignty (which sounds so much like Solana's quote on "EU as a laboratory of world government" above). Both Solana and Ervin Laszlo are basic members of the Club of Rome. Ervin Laszlo said that the reason for the founding his Club of Budapest was to have „*something not for the elite, like the Club of Rome, but also for the people, the civil society, like writers, Dalai Lama, cultural and spiritual leaders*". He points to an alleged bifurcation point in 2012 and talked about "new regional orders in a world order", a coordinated order with technology, new money, sun-energy, no fossil energy and that the crisis will make the needed changes possible (sic). These changes will be supported by NGO's and civil movements. Members of his Club of Budapest are among others Gorbachev, Nobel Prize Winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, Muhammad Yunus, Federico Mayor, Göncz Árpád and Paolo Coelho⁷⁸. Ervin Laszlo openly admits that they seek to change the value system in order to change behaviour. The ultimate goal is „*that not only leaders of the nations, but also the people, the civil society can participate in a **take over of the planetary consciousness***". A new, peaceful and sustainable world would have everything that makes it possible. To justify his plan, he even declares in a next step (collective) consciousness to be equal with „God”: „*Our experience of the core consciousness of the world is ultimately an experience of the universal domain of consciousness that Western religions call God.*”⁷⁹

The German Deputy of the Club of Budapest is the German New Age cult leader⁸⁰ Heinrich Elijah Benedikt.⁸¹ He also heads the Jerusalem Peace Academy, with connections with the UN since Oslo 1992, offering a deceptive „Peace Plan” to all sides of the Middle East Conflict.⁸² He wrote that they wait for „*big initiates and bearer of the godly light and ancient teachers of mankind: Set, Henoah, Thot, Orpheus, Hermes (Trimestegos), Santkumara, Dattatreya, Dakshinamurti.*”⁸³ Indeed the half-gods have returned into the arena of serious politics and also they have to serve the plans of the elite, no matter how irrational their ideology may be. It's just a matter of selling it to the public.

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