

THE PATHWAY TO WORLD GOVERNMENT

Volume 1 – Creating the Need

The United Nations Strategy – Creating the Problem to Provide the Solution

Recognising the Problem: Strength and Independence of Countries must be Destroyed and Replaced by Weakness and Interdependence

In the 1960's Australia was a prosperous independent country with almost unlimited opportunities (1, 2). The first step is to undermine this success, prosperity and independence so a solution is needed.

Step 1: The United Nations to the Rescue: Earth Charter and Agenda 21 Prescribe Global Interdependence and Global Fragility as the Best Treatments to Counteract National Success, Prosperity, and Independence

The Earth Charter was born out of the [Brundtland Commission Report of 1987](#) and the following [Rio Earth Summit in 1992](#) (3, 4). However it was not until Mikhail Gorbachev and Maurice Strong got together in 1994 that the process became more formalised, resulting in the introduction of the Earth Charter in 2000 (3, 4). According to the Earth Charter, countries must become more interdependent (5):

*“As never before in history, common destiny beckons us to seek a new beginning. Such renewal is the promise of these Earth Charter principles. To fulfill this promise, we must commit ourselves to adopt and promote the values and objectives of the Charter. This requires a change of mind and heart. **It requires a new sense of global interdependence and universal responsibility.**”*

In other words, gone are the days of strong independent nations. Countries must get used to being incapable of supplying their own needs and consequently seeking to be supported by other countries. It is the Domino philosophy, where all nations are forced to lean on other nations in order to survive.

But as the Earth Charter also unsurprisingly points out, this interdependence will cause increasing global fragility the only solution for which will be increased global controls (5):

“As the world becomes increasingly interdependent and fragile, the future at once holds great peril and great promise. To move forward we must recognize that in the midst of a magnificent diversity of cultures and life forms we are one human family and one Earth community with a common destiny. We must join together to bring forth a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, and a culture of peace.”

So the Earth Charter seeks to deliberately bring about a condition of global fragility by eroding national sovereignty and independence and creating instead a condition of global interdependence where countries will be so incapable of looking after their own needs they will need to develop a global authority in order to control global problems such as global fragility (5).

So the seeds are sown for a brilliant idea. Destroy the strength and independence of countries, produce global interdependence and fragility, and when the global fragility produces global turmoil, come to the rescue with a global administrator. All that was needed was for national governments to work against the interests of their own people and gradually undermine the strength and independence of their own countries.

But 20 years after the Earth Summit, with the European Union example of interdependence smouldering in ruins, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon laments the terrible state in which the modern interdependent world finds itself (27):

“I am deeply concerned about the slow recovery of the global economy and the possibility of another worldwide recession. If this happens, it may be even more devastating since we have less resources and fiscal capacity to respond. Furthermore, many countries are reeling under heavy debt burdens. Many face political uncertainties. If there is another global recession, many hard-won gains will be put at risk.”

But this global fragility and turmoil was predicted and expected by the Earth Charter! It was all part of the plan! What we need now is a global administrator or world government to save us!

Step 2: Abolish Protectionism, Promote Globalisation, and Make Countries so Weak and Interdependent they are Unable to Stand on their Own Two Feet: National governments rush to support their UN masters.

National governments such as Australia, have been clearly instructed by the United Nations, through their Agenda 21 program, to “halt and reverse protectionism” (see [Chapter 2.10 of Agenda 21](#)), in order to progressively reduce Australia’s independence, a move which of course undermines Australian industry and results in the exporting of jobs to countries with lower labour costs. This deindustrialisation of the West, and the surrendering of national sovereignty and independence, are firmly rooted in radical global environmentalism as promoted in the Earth Charter ([6](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#), [10](#), [11](#)) or the agenda for the 21st century, the UN Agenda 21 programme ([12](#), [13](#)). Echoing the words of her political masters in the UN, Prime Minister Julia Gillard reiterated that protectionism in Australia must stop ([14](#)). We must not protect Australian industries, we must protect our overseas competitors instead.

Now, at the upcoming [Rio+20 Conference](#), Earth Charter proposals continue to push for Australia to be increasingly and firmly bound by global red tape ([15](#)):

*“Green Governance is crucial for a positive future. **Sustainable Development Governance** (institutional frameworks) and **Green Economy** (for sustainable development & poverty eradication) are the themes for 2012.....*

With governance matters, the stakeholders’ forum proposed:

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- Sustainable Consumption and Production Governance,
- reform of financial institutions to fund SD positive projects,
- access to information,
- precautionary approach to new and emerging technologies,
- International Court for the Environment,
- High Commissioner or Ombudsman for Future Generations
- National Councils on Sustainable Development.
- Ongoing community consultation.....

Earth Charter International (Schneeberger et al. 2011) Earth Charter International Recommendations for the Zero Draft of the UNCSD (Rio+20) Summary of Recommendations

1. Express responsibility to future generations by implementing the precautionary principle and establishing **Ombudspersons for Future Generations** at global, national and local levels.
2. Create a green economy based on **strong sustainability** and adopt alternative economic indicators to GDP that include social well-being and ecological integrity.
3. Acknowledge the fundamental importance of shared **ethical and spiritual values** in making the transition to a sustainable way of life.
4. Adopt a sustainable development goal focused on **sustainable production and consumption**.
5. Ensure that proposals for a new institutional framework for sustainable development, and related global governance reforms, include a **mandate of trusteeship for global common goods** on behalf all peoples, the greater community of life, and future generations.
6. Ensure that all have access to quality education for sustainable ways of living.
7. Make **Climate Justice** a guiding principle in efforts to address global climate change, ensuring that the benefits and burdens associated with climate change are distributed equitably, with special concern for the rights of the poor, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable peoples.
8. Provide supportive mechanisms for a **Just Transition** – ensuring the right to sustainable development.”

According to Ms. Elizabeth (Liz) Thompson, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, and Executive Coordinator of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development – the so called RIO+20 (28):

“In the context of the transition to a global green economy with the objective of achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty, part of the dialogue will clearly revolve around countries’ concern that the formulation of legal regimes arising from Rio+20 cannot be protectionist...”

We have received our orders from the UN and from the Australian Prime Minister, we cannot be a strong independent nation, we must become weaker so we need to depend upon other countries.

Step 3: Get the Scientists on Board.

It seems many scientists are also rushing to support the call for global interdependence, the resulting global fragility, and subsequent need for global solutions (16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25).

According to the recent **State of the Planet Declaration** by Brito and Stafford Smith (20), the interconnectedness of modern society is causing dramatic problems which can only be solved by global solutions:

*“In one lifetime our increasingly interconnected and interdependent economic, social, cultural and political systems have come to place pressures on the environment that may cause fundamental changes in the Earth system and move us beyond safe natural boundaries..... The Earth system is a complex, interconnected system that includes the global economy and society, which are themselves highly **interconnected and interdependent**. Such systems can confer remarkable stability and facilitate rapid innovation. But they are also susceptible to abrupt and rapid changes and crises, such as global financial meltdowns or the volatility of the global food system.....Assessments of current mechanisms for **governing global environmental change** show why existing international arrangements are not dealing quickly enough with current global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss.....Interconnected issues require interconnected solutions.....**Fundamental reorientation and restructuring of national and international institutions** is required to overcome barriers to progress and to move to effective Earthsystem governance. **Fundamental reorientation and restructuring of***

national and international institutions is required to overcome barriers to progress and to move to effective Earthsystem governance.....***Recognition of the monetary and non-monetary values of public goods such as ecosystem services, education, health and global common resources*** such as the oceans and the atmosphere.....*Our highly interconnected global society has the potential to innovate rapidly.....A strong contribution from all stakeholders should make the UN's Rio+20 conference a defining moment that sparks global innovation to move us towards a sustainable future. We urge the world to grasp this moment and make history."*

According to Australian government Climate Commissioner Tim Flannery (22, 23) we need to become like a huge global ant colony where independence is replaced with interdependence and individuals become less competent and depend more upon other team members for survival. Flannery does not make clear however, whether he sees himself as one of the 'worker' ants or one of the 'soldiers' or 'rulers'. Flannery notes that attempts to produce an effective global government have so far not been successful even though the "era of nations is slowly fading" (24):

"What I see at least as we move into the 21st century is that the era of nations is slowly fading, because nations are no longer capable of dealing with some of the most critical questions we face. We've failed really to produce a top down government. The UN process hasn't worked, I think it's fair enough to say."

The Common Sense Democratic Alternative: Rebuilding Strength, Independence, Sovereignty, and Freedom on the Way Back to a Prosperous, Caring, and Supportive World

Fragility is a fundamental part of interdependence (25), but not only is this no surprise, it was part of the plan of the Earth Summit. Structuring global political and economic systems like a stack of interdependent Dominos is hardly a recipe for stability. Proponents of globalisation and interdependence also frequently include a scheme of enforced wealth redistribution under the guise of finance for sustainability and climate change. But the road back to common sense and freedom involves unshackling the links of interdependency, voluntary rather than enforced sharing of wealth, and a cause based approach to poverty.

According to Hines (26):

"Progressive protectionism by contrast would instead allow countries to wean themselves off export dependence. It would enable the rebuilding and re-diversification of domestic economies by limiting what goods states let in and what funds they allow to enter or leave the country. Having regained control of their economic future, countries can then set the levels of taxes and agree the regulations needed to fund and facilitate this transition. National competition laws would ensure that monopolies didn't develop behind protective barriers and an internationalist approach to trade with poorer countries would insist that the gains from reduced levels of international trade helped fund the move towards a localised economy that benefitted the poor majority. In essence, this approach would make space for domestic funding and business to meet most of the needs of society worldwide....."

This taking back of national control over the economy is the only way to tackle the financial, social and environmental crises, return local power to citizens and provide a sense of security and hope for their future. If implemented it could play a crucial role in seeing off the rise of the extreme right, as this invariably flourishes when the sense of insecurity within the majority worsens. At present none of the policies offered by parties of any political hue are likely to tackle this in the way that progressive protectionism can."

Do you support the global turmoil, environmental vandalism and unsustainability of globalisation?

Or do you support the national strength, independence, stability, and sustainability of localisation?

See also Volume 2 of this series, “Moving Towards a World Government: Essential Steps to Overcome Democracy & Sovereignty”