

NEW WORLD ORDER: FIRST PRESIDENT OF EUROPE ELECTED

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While the governments of the United States, Canada and Mexico pursue their goal of unification and the creation of a North American Union, Europe's nations have begun their unification process with the election of the first President of Europe.

Just before the Thanksgiving holiday -- and almost totally unnoticed by Americans -- European Union leaders named Belgian Prime Minister Herman Van Rompuy as the first "[president of Europe](#)" after a tough campaign waged against his opponent former British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

While the office of President of Europe is still a work in progress, the idea of a unified Europe may instill more fervor on the part of American politicians who have a "global vision," according to Mike Baker, a political strategist.

"I did not seek this high position, and I didn't take any steps to achieve it," President Van Rompuy is quoted as saying. "But tonight, I take on this task with conviction and with enthusiasm."

Van Rompuy's appointment as the first European Union President -- while being ignored in the US -- is being heralded by the Internationalists such as British Prime Minister Gordon Brown. Many believe that Van Rompuy's achievement is partly a result of the EU being based in his home country of Belgium.

"I think the European Union also expressed its gratitude for the work of Belgium and the constant support that this country at the heart of Europe has given to our common project," he told the European press.

During his acceptance speech, President Van Rompuy pledged to lead the EU through a process of "dialogue, unity and action."

"A negotiation that ends with a defeated party is never a good negotiation," he said. "As president of the council, I will listen carefully to everyone, and I will make sure that all deliberations turn into results for everyone."

The idea of an EU President was the result of the European Union's Lisbon Treaty, which took effect this month following endless debate and negotiations over several years. According to a European Union spokesperson, Van Rompuy is expected to serve as president for 30 months, replacing the six-month [EU leadership rotation among the heads of its 27 member states](#)

But while the EU prides itself on being a club of democracies, the process of choosing its new leader was far from transparent or open.

"The people of Europe are getting no say, not even through their parliamentarians. Van Rompuy's new job was announced after a closed-door dinner for the EU's heads of state and government," Baker points out.

But Van Rompuy defended the legitimacy of his newly acquired office by telling reporters the selection was made by leaders [who were all democratically chosen](#)."

"I was chosen on the basis of a treaty," he said. "The treaty stipulates the procedure. The treaty was democratically approved by 27 member states."

While Europeans are relatively open about their New World Order ambitions, President Barack Obama -- much like his predecessor -- is attempting to create a North American Union or Federation of North America.

When Obama flew to Guadalajara, Mexico's second-largest city for a two-day summit with Mexican President Felipe Calderon and Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, many observers believed from the beginning that there was little chance of any agreement on how to stop illegal aliens pouring into the US or the flow of drugs from Mexico.

"Much like his predecessor -- President George W. Bush -- Obama failed to address the very real problem of rampant illegal entry into the United States. While bellyaching about guns coming into Mexico with phony statistics, the President never once mentioned criminals entering the US and creating havens in our cities," said political strategist Mike Baker.

In a personal meeting with Calderon, Obama applauded Mexico's anti-drug strategy, but Calderon told the President that he was concerned over delays in [US financial aid as part of the \\$1.4 billion promised](#). The financial assistance was held back due to allegations of civil rights violations by the Mexican government.

"Mexican police and soldiers use brutal methods to stop illegal aliens who attempt to enter their country across their southern border. Unlike the US, at times Mexican authorities use deadly force against these illegal aliens, but at the same time they decry any actions taken to stop Mexican illegal aliens from entering the US. They are hypocrites," said former NYPD detective Michael Snolinsky.

During his Calderon meeting, Obama said he'd like to legalize millions of Mexican aliens but he told Calderon that there is little chance of Congress acting this year, since priorities like health care and climate policy are moving slowly amid heated partisan debate.

In a political move that received little if any attention by the American news media, [the United States and Canada entered into a military agreement](#) on February 14, 2008, allowing the armed forces from one nation to support the armed forces of the other nation during a domestic civil emergency, even one that does not involve a cross-border crisis, according to a police commander involved in homeland security planning and implementation.

It is an initiative of the Bi-National Planning Group whose final report, issued in June 2006, called for the creation of a "Comprehensive Defense and Security Agreement," or a "continental approach" to Canada-US defense and security.

The law enforcement executive told NewsWithViews.com that the agreement --[defined as a Civil Assistance Plan](#)-- was not submitted to Congress for debate and approval, nor did Congress pass any law or treaty specifically authorizing this military agreement to combine the operations of the armed forces of the United States and Canada in the event of domestic civil disturbances ranging from violent storms, to health epidemics, to civil riots or terrorist attacks.

"This is a military plan that's designed to bypass the Posse Comitatus Act that traditionally prohibited the US military from operating within the borders of the United States. Not only will American soldiers be deployed at the discretion of whomever is sitting in the Oval Office, but foreign soldiers will also be deployed in American cities," warns Lt. Steven Rodgers, commander of the Nutley, NJ Police Department's detective bureau.

In Canada the agreement paving the way for the militaries of the US and Canada to cross each other's borders to fight domestic emergencies was not announced either by Prime Minister Harper's administration or the Canadian military. The agreement met with protests and demonstrations by Canadians opposed to such treaties with the US.

"It's kind of a trend when it comes to issues of Canada-US relations and contentious issues like military integration," claims Stuart Trew, a researcher with the Council of Canadians.

"We see that this government is reluctant to disclose information to Canadians that is readily available on American and Mexican websites," he said in a press statement.

The military Civil Assistance Plan is seen by critics as a further incremental step toward creating a North American armed forces available to be deployed in domestic North American emergency situations. According to the NORTHCOM press release, the plan "allows the military from one nation to support the armed forces of the other nation during a civil emergency."

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