

# Kissinger Affirms Call for 'New World Order'

Proposes globalism to solve current world economic crisis

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**Note from Pastor Kevin Lea:** *Based on the prophecies of Daniel, Christians have for decades been saying that we are headed toward a global government. When it happens, those in favor of its formation will be singing praises to Henry Kissinger for being one of the major players who made it possible.*

*The normally reclusive Henry Kissinger has twice been in the news this week saying that the global economic crisis can be a good thing if it results in the rise of a New World Order (too bad that it also requires the demise of America). Kissinger admits that he is in communications with President Obama encouraging him to seize the moment to usher in the ultimate change – Global Government.*

*Following this Kissinger article, is another news item about the nominee for the Treasury Secretary, Timothy Geithner. At this writing, his nomination is being held up by a little detail about not paying nearly \$40,000 in taxes. In a normal climate, he would not even be considered for Treasury. But when you look at his bio, (president and chief executive officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, member of the Federal Open Market Committee, director of at the International Monetary Fund, **worked for Kissinger Associates, Inc.**, and is a member of the **Council on Foreign Relations and the Group of Thirty**), his ultimate nomination is in little doubt since he is the perfect man for the job of morphing America's financial system into Kissinger's New World Order. Those who are taking us down the road of global change promise that although painful, it will ultimately result in global peace. The Bible states otherwise:*

***1Thes 5:3 For when they say, "Peace and safety!" then sudden destruction comes upon them, as labor pains upon a pregnant woman. And they shall not escape. (NKJ)***



Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reaffirmed his call for the incoming Obama administration to use the current financial crisis to create a "new world order," in a commentary piece for the International Herald Tribune.

Kissinger's commentary makes clear globalists intend to utilize the current global financial meltdown to advance globalism.

In developing his call for action, Kissinger also makes clear his view of globalism involves a lessening of American power and influence to elevate other less advantaged countries in the global economy.

*Read "Hope of the Wicked," in which author Ted Flynn reveals the greatest deception in modern history – corporations, foundations and governments converging to bring about a New World Order.*

"The economic world has been globalized," Kissinger proclaimed. "Its institutions have a global reach and have operated by maxims that assumed a self-regulating global market." Kissinger warns against individual countries taking action through national political institutions to cushion the shock of the current financial decline, with a view to ameliorating their domestic economies.

Rather than focus on domestic politics, Kissinger says the solution involves more globalism.

"Every major country has attempted to solve its immediate problems essentially on its own and to defer common action to a later, less crisis-driven point," Kissinger wrote. "So called rescue packages have emerged on a piecemeal national basis, generally by substituting unlimited governmental credit for the domestic credit that produced the debacle in the first place – so far without more than stemming incipient panic."

Kissinger strongly objects to nation-states action as such to protect their domestic economies.

"In the end, the political and economic systems can be harmonized in only one of two ways: by creating an international political regulatory system with the same reach as that of the economic world," he suggests, "or by shrinking the economic units to a size manageable by existing political structures, which is likely to lead to a new mercantilism, perhaps of regional units."

Kissinger clearly prefers creating global political institutions to manage the global economy. He positions his alternative, "mercantilism," as a system reminiscent of a 14th century Venetian economic structure, as objectionable as the "protectionism" globalists typically rail against.

Kissinger also chides America for being overbearing, suggesting that "righteousness" has "characterized too many American attitudes, especially since the collapse of the Soviet Union."

He charges that American righteousness has resulted in "a certain inherent unilateralism – the standard of European critics – or else an insistent kind of consultation by which nations were invited to prove their fitness to enter the international system by conforming to American prescriptions."

Not since JFK has a president like Obama come on the scene, "with such a reservoir of expectations," Kissinger argues.

Kissinger believes the U.S. partnerships with the European Union and China are the keystones to developing his perception of the new world order.

He acknowledges "the global financial collapse has devastated Chinese exports," threatening to lower Chinese growth to below the 7.5 percent rate "that Chinese experts have always defined as the line that challenges political stability."

Yet, he warns that "if protectionism grows in America or if China comes to be seen as a long-term adversary, a self-fulfilling prophecy may blight the prospects of global order."

Kissinger wants his vision of the new world order to be built upon a trans-Atlantic reality in which the U.S. combines economically and politically with the European Union, and a trans-Pacific reality in which the U.S. combines with China.

"An international order can be permanent only if its participants have a share not only in building but also securing it," he concludes. "In this manner, America and its potential partners have a unique opportunity to transform a moment of crisis into a vision of hope."

As WND previously reported, Kissinger, who has long proclaimed the need for a "new world order," is now focusing his request on Obama, urging the incoming president to seize upon the current financial crisis as a pathway to creating globalist political structures as a solution.

"The Late Great USA: The Coming Merger with Mexico and Canada," published in July 2007, predicted that an approaching collapse of the dollar would be followed by a global recession paving the way for a North American Union regional configuration in which U.S. sovereignty would fade.

WND also has reported Kissinger is a leading participant in various global meetings, including those held by the Council on Foreign Relations, the Bilderberg Group and the Davos World Economic Forum.

## Obama's Treasury Pick Didn't Pay Taxes

By JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS

WASHINGTON (Jan. 14) - Revelations about Timothy Geithner's tax problems derailed Senate Democrats' plans Wednesday to speed him to confirmation as treasury secretary so he could be sworn in on Inauguration Day .

President-elect Barack Obama had hoped for Geithner to be approved quickly so he could join other officials in urgent efforts to revive the failing national economy beginning immediately after Obama's own inauguration next Tuesday. Now, Geithner's confirmation hearing isn't scheduled until next Wednesday, with Senate debate and a vote some time after that.

A top Republican objected to a hearing this Friday for Geithner at the Senate Finance Committee after the panel disclosed he failed to pay \$34,000 in taxes several years ago.

Still, Democrats and Republicans on the panel voiced strong support for Geithner, who was phoning senators individually to persuade them that his tax problems were the result of innocent mistakes, not deliberate attempts to avoid paying the Internal Revenue Service.

### Timothy F. Geithner

Timothy F. Geithner became the ninth president and chief executive officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on November 17, 2003. In that capacity, he serves as the vice chairman and a permanent member of the **Federal Open Market Committee**, the group responsible for formulating the nation's monetary policy.

Mr. Geithner joined the Department of Treasury in 1988 and worked in three administrations for five Secretaries of the Treasury in a variety of positions. He served as Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs from 1999 to 2001 under Secretaries Robert Rubin and Lawrence Summers.

He was director of the Policy Development and Review Department at the **International Monetary Fund** from 2001 until 2003. Before joining the Treasury, **Mr. Geithner worked for Kissinger Associates, Inc.**

Mr. Geithner graduated from Dartmouth College with a bachelor's degree in government and Asian studies in 1983 and from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies with a master's in

International Economics and East Asian Studies in 1985. He has studied Japanese and Chinese and has lived in East Africa, India, Thailand, China, and Japan.

Mr. Geithner serves as chairman of the G-10's Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems of the Bank for International Settlements. **He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Group of Thirty.**