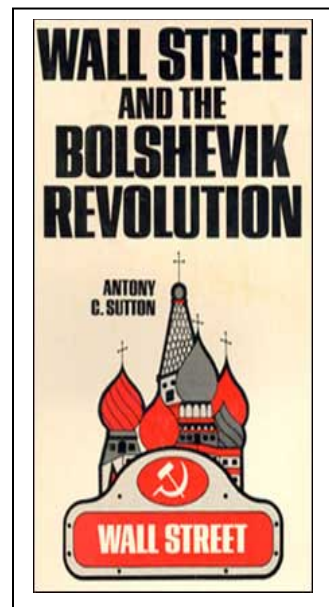


Obama Prepares to Usher in China-dominated New Global Order

President Bush has taken the country so far to the left, in terms of his socialist-style Wall Street bailout program and his integration of the U.S. economy into a new emerging international financial order, that anything that President Barack Obama does in this area seems almost mainstream. This is because what we were expecting from Obama we are now getting from Bush. So Obama doesn't look quite so radical anymore. But this perception should not mask the reality of how the Obama Administration is planning a massive expansion of U.N. power at the expense of the U.S. Under Obama and with his support, the U.N. aims to expand its power in economic, military and social affairs.

What we seem to be witnessing is the application of the "convergence theory" of international affairs, as originally outlined by Karl Marx, "who hypothesized that both systems [capitalism and communism] would converge radically toward socialism."¹ But while Marx believed that the capitalist system would be overthrown by workers, the reality is that the system has been transformed or "overthrown" by Wall Street interests, now getting trillions of dollars of bailout money from the U.S. Federal Reserve and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. These are the same forces which financed the rise to power of Barack Obama, who has a background and training in revolutionary Marxism.²



Such a development should not be shocking. Antony Sutton's 1974 book, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, documented a link between certain banking interests and the Bolshevik cause. In Obama's case, it is the China connection that is most relevant. Goldman Sachs, his major Wall Street backer, has had an exclusive financial relationship with the Communist government of China which has benefited China and Goldman Sachs. Bush Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, a former Goldman Sachs CEO who engineered the financial crisis with demands for hundreds of billions of bailout dollars, including for foreign banks in China, has his own personal relationship with Chinese leaders.³ Paulson, dubbed the "Armand Hammer of China,"⁴ declared in the September/October 2008 issue of the Council on Foreign Relations journal *Foreign Affairs* that, "The United States and China -- and, indeed, the international community -- share a powerful interest in China's successful integration into the global economic system."⁵ But the result is Chinese dominance of the U.S. and an increased U.N. role

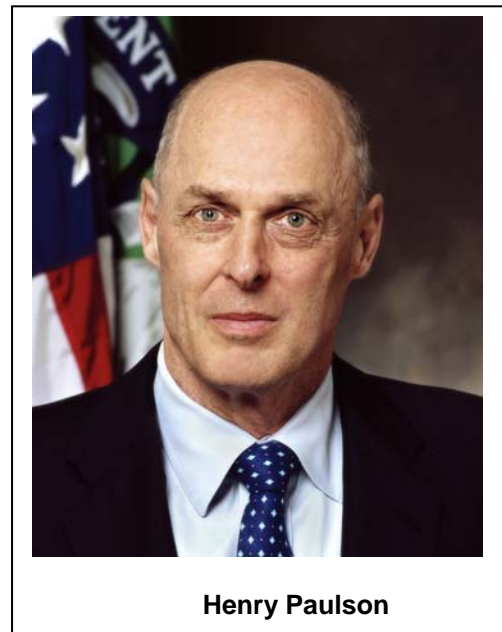
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in the global system. Indeed, it appears that China now has assumed leverage over the U.S. economy. At a December 4 meeting of the U.S.-China “Strategic Economic Dialogue,” which was established by Paulson, Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan called on the U.S. to “guarantee the safety of China’s assets and investments in the U.S.”⁶ Paulson has tried to do so through the bailout plan he forced Bush and Congress to approve.

One critic charged that Paulson “took the [Treasury] job after winning assurances from the White House that he would run China policy, even as Goldman Sachs continues to raise capital for Chinese industry and the dictatorial regime. In effect, Goldman has been able to substitute its trans-Pacific, private business agenda for a U.S. national strategy.”⁷ Paulson was recruited for the job by White House chief of staff Joshua Bolten, a former Goldman Sachs executive.

Goldman Sachs has not only been a major factor in China’s rise to power, it has been a major supporter of the United Nations. It sponsored the U.N. Association’s “global classrooms” project and a “global leaders” program that seeks to educate American students that they are “citizens of the world” and “bound by a common humanity.”⁸ The “global leaders” program also brings Chinese students to the U.S.

Obama delivered some controversial but little-noticed comments during the presidential campaign, heaping praise on China’s centrally-directed economic system and saying, “Their ports, their train systems, their airports are vastly the superior to us now.”⁹ The recent National Intelligence Council report, “Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World,” notes “the increasing role of the state as a player in emerging markets,” and cites China as “an alternative model for political development in addition to demonstrating a different economic pathway.” Perhaps Obama views it as a model for the U.S.



If so, his views may reflect the modern convergence theory articulated by Nobel Prize winner Jan Tinbergen, who believed that the United Nations would play a major role in bring the systems together on a global basis. Tinbergen was famous for making the statements: “Mankind's problems can no longer be solved by national governments. What is needed is world government.” These statements were featured in the 1994 Human Development Report of the United Nations. He believed world government would be accomplished through strengthening the U.N. system.

The groundwork has already been laid by the Bush Administration. In addition to Paulson’s actions in the financial crisis, Henrietta Fore, Director of U.S. Foreign

Assistance and Administrator, USAID, represented the United States at the November 30-December 2, 2008, Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus. On the eve of the conference, Fore declared:

This is also a year in which the global architecture is expanding to include more voices. Not only is coordination essential, but it must involve many more players. The "G's" (of G-8 to G-20) are getting bigger.¹⁰

The “outcome document” of the conference agreed to by Fore declared:

We recognize the considerable progress made since the Monterrey Conference in voluntary innovative sources of finance and innovative programs linked to them. We acknowledge that a number of the initiatives of the Technical Group created by the Global Action Initiative against Hunger and Poverty and the Leading Group on Solidarity Levies to Fund Development have become a reality or are in an advanced stage towards implementation. These include, inter alia, the International Finance Facility for Immunization; the pilot advance market commitments and the airline ticket solidarity levies, which finance health programs in several developing countries, including the international drug purchase facility UNITAID to help combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; and instruments based on the carbon market.¹¹

The terms “innovative sources of finance” and “Solidarity Levies” refer to global taxes.

The document went on to say:

We request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private, and to produce a progress report by the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, taking into account all existing initiatives.¹²

In other words, the conference wants the United Nations to continue to pursue the implementation of global tax initiatives.

It also declared,

“Welcoming the ongoing international discussions on global economic governance structures, we acknowledge the need to ensure that all countries, including low-income countries, are able to effectively participate in this process. This debate should review the international financial and monetary architecture and global economic governance structures in order to ensure a more effective and coordinated management of global issues... To contribute to this process in an inclusive manner, we stress the need for the United Nations to convene a

summit to review the international financial and monetary architecture and global economic structures.”¹³

Considering what is happening internationally, Tinbergen’s views deserve more scrutiny, in terms of where all of this is going. In a tribute to Tinbergen, Dietrich Fischer, the Academic Director of the European University Center for Peace Studies, noted that Tinbergen had called for a “World Treasury” and added that:

The best mechanisms to raise funds for a World Treasury are those that provide an essential service in addition to helping raise funds. Auctioning off mining rights for minerals on the deep seabed outside of any nation's territorial limits is one such potential source of revenue.

Other potential sources of revenue for a World Treasury include a small tax on international currency exchanges to reduce excessive short term fluctuations in exchange rates (a proposal made by James Tobin in 1978), a tax on the international arms trade, or a tax on the emission of carbon dioxide to help prevent the greenhouse effect. All of these proposals have the advantage that they primarily serve a useful purpose, such as avoiding conflicts over resources, stabilizing the international financial system, curbing arms exports, and saving the global environment. As an added side-benefit, they help raise revenue for a World Treasury to finance development projects, international peacekeeping and environmental protection (Fischer 1997).

The United Nations is now in the position of helping to “stabilize the financial system” and eventually to regulate and tax it.

In order to understand Obama’s thinking on foreign policy matters, one must analyze the influence that Anthony Lake and Susan Rice have had on him. They have been the closest to him over the last two years.

Indeed, with the nominations of Rice as United Nations Ambassador and Hillary Clinton as Secretary of State, Obama’s global agenda is becoming clear. Obama wants to dramatically expand the power of the U.N., including through Senate passage of several controversial U.N. treaties. He says that he would even consider joining the International Criminal Court, a U.N. institution that could prosecute American soldiers for “war crimes.”

Of the members of the announced foreign policy team, **Rice is “the only one with a close relationship with Obama, after working as his senior foreign policy adviser during the campaign,”** noted the Washington Post.

In supporting Rice for the post of U.N. Ambassador, the United Nations Association declared:

UNA-USA strongly supports the nomination of Susan E. Rice to become United States permanent representative to the United Nations. In selecting Dr. Rice for this key foreign-policy position, President-elect Barack Obama is appointing **one of his closest advisers** to one of the world's most important and demanding diplomatic posts. The president-elect's decision to include the incoming ambassador in his cabinet is also important, signaling the key role that the United Nations will play in the incoming administration's foreign policy.¹⁴ (emphasis added).

A Rhodes scholar and member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Rice served as a Brookings Senior Fellow in the Foreign Policy and Global Economy and Development Programs. She favors establishment of a Department of Defense "peacekeeping institute" so that U.S. soldiers can be trained for U.N. missions. She is also on record in support of "a rapidly deployable international civilian police force," presumably under the control of the U.N.; favors a United Nations military force to intervene in the Darfur region of Sudan; and is a believer in the man-made global warming theory.

She wrote a 2006 article in *The National Interest* blaming the terrorist attacks on America on September 11, 2001, on living conditions in oil-rich Saudi Arabia. "For years, Saudi Arabia, home to several 9/11 hijackers, experienced rapidly declining GDP [Gross Domestic Product]," she said.

The article, "The Threat of Global Poverty," urged "far greater U.S. action to reduce global poverty" and called for the U.S. to spend 0.7 percent of Gross National Income on foreign aid, raising annual foreign aid spending by the U.S. to about \$80 billion a year. This view was incorporated in Obama's Global Poverty Act. This piece of legislation, plus the Jubilee Act, which Obama co-sponsored, could cost \$920 billion to implement. The Jubilee Act cancels the debts of foreign countries.

Obama is also very close to Anthony Lake, a former National Security Adviser to President Clinton who lost a job as CIA director in part because he voiced public doubts as to whether State Department official Alger Hiss, the founder of the United Nations, had been a Soviet spy.

Regarding their close personal relationship, Helene Cooper of the New York Times reported on November 7, 2008:

An adviser over the years to Democratic presidents and presidential candidates, he [Lake] has told friends that he first heard about Mr. Obama in 2002 when he was asked to speak to him about foreign policy. Mr. Obama, then a state senator from Illinois, was considering a run for the United States Senate. The two men would chat on the phone from time to time. In December 2006, Mr. Obama called Mr. Lake and told him he planned to run for president, asking him if he would be a co-leader of his foreign policy team, along with Susan E. Rice, who had been assistant secretary of state for African affairs under President Clinton.

Lake is a Democratic Party foreign policy specialist who has had controversial ties to the pro-Marxist think tank known as the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), which was dedicated to the establishment of revolutionary Marxist and anti-American regimes in Central and Latin America and elsewhere. “He is known as a skillful bureaucratic conciliator and is thought to favor a strong United Nations as a multilateral vehicle for solving international problems,” noted one profile.¹⁵

It is in this area -- the United Nations – that the IPS now spends much of its time and attention. On November 12, Sarah Anderson of IPS participated in an event entitled “The financial Crisis and Global Policy Action: Beyond Quick Fixes,” which provided a statement “Banking on Change: Towards an Economic System that Works for People and the Planet,” supporting the need for new “global financial institutions” and “a speculation tax on international transactions.”¹⁶ The statement was written by IPS director John Cavanagh.

The “Working Group on the Global Financial and Economic Crisis” of the Transnational Institute, a project of IPS, has endorsed the “Introduction of taxes on cross-border financial transactions —such as the Tobin Tax—that are new sources of tax revenues for government to pay for the financial bailouts, dampen financial speculation, and slow down the turnover of financial transactions in the global economy...” IPS senior scholar Chuck Collins is recommending that the U.S. Congress begin this process by levying “a tax on financial transactions such as sale and purchase of stock and more exotic transactions such as credit default swaps, options, and futures.” He says this could generate \$100 billion a year.



Another Obama adviser, **Paul Volcker**, who is going to head what Obama calls his Economic Recovery Advisory Board, is significant. A former director of the United Nations Association and the Business Council for the U.N., Volcker was chairman of the "Independent Inquiry" into the U.N.'s corrupt "oil for food" program. Critics said this conflict of interest prevented him from issuing a hard-hitting report on U.N. corruption.

Senator Hillary Clinton and Susan Rice, who will orchestrate the administration’s policy regarding the United Nation, are close associates of Brookings Institution President Strobe Talbott, an advocate of world government who was named in the book *Comrade J* as a trusted contact of the Russian Intelligence service while he was in the Clinton Administration. Based on the revelations of a top Russian spy, Sergei Tretyakov,

Comrade J charges that Talbott's close relationship with a top Russian official alarmed the FBI.

Talbott himself wrote a 2008 book, *The Great Experiment*, describing his own background in the pro-world government World Federalist Movement and naming a network of friends and close associates that includes former President Bill Clinton and Hillary Clinton and billionaire leftist George Soros. The purpose of Talbott's book is to promote "global governance," a euphemism for world government, and is subtitled "The Quest for a Global Nation." *The Great Experiment* outlines a vision of a New World Order in which the authority of global institutions like the United Nations is greatly enhanced and expanded.

This process is well underway because of the financial crisis. On November 13, President Bush called for "leading nations" to "better coordinate national laws and regulations" and urged the "reform" of international financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank so that their "governance structures" come to "better reflect the realities of today's global economy." One day earlier, Treasury Secretary Paulson had said that the nations of the world must develop a "shared interest in a solution" on a global level to the financial crisis.

As a result, the so-called G20,¹⁷ including China, met in Washington on November 15, 2008, to "enhance" cooperation and "work together to restore global growth and achieve needed reforms in the world's financial systems." The next meeting is scheduled for London on April 2, 2009, with Obama.

The meeting of the G20 in Washington was itself significant. As Indian Finance Minister Palaniappan Chidambaram told participants at the World Economic Forum's 24th Indian Economic Summit on November 18, "The G7 has recognized belatedly that they alone don't have the solutions to all the problems. The G20 has come to stay as the single most important forum to address the financial and economic issues of the world. The G20 is a much better forum than the G7."

The declaration endorsed by Bush and other G20 leaders agreed to the establishment of "supervisory colleges" by March 31, 2009, to monitor "all major cross-border financial institutions." It is the beginning of a new global regulatory body that could eventually impose and collect a currency transactions tax known as the Tobin Tax, named after the late Yale University economist, James Tobin. Such a tax, which could affect stocks, mutual funds, and pensions, could generate hundreds of billions of dollars a year. Indeed, Steven Solomon, a former staff reporter at Forbes, says in his book, *The Confidence Game*, that such a proposal "might net some \$13 trillion a year..."

The declaration expressed support for the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, "the development assistance commitments we have made," and a reaffirmation of "the development principles agreed at the 2002 United Nations Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, which emphasized country ownership and mobilizing all sources of financing for development."

This language may sound vague or confusing. But to those familiar with the U.N. and its conferences and the Millennium Development Goals, it all makes perfect sense. This is a commitment to devote 0.7 percent of the Gross National Product to official foreign aid, a plan envisaged in Obama's Global Poverty Act. It will cost \$845 billion over a 13-year period, to be recovered in whole or part through a global tax. The phrase "all sources of financing for development" is U.N.-speak for global taxes.

In addition to his Global Poverty Act, the Jubilee Act is also being pushed for the benefit of other nations of the world. It would cancel as much as \$75 billion in debt owed by foreign countries. The total of the two measures is \$920 billion.

It is no coincidence that one of Obama's personal representatives to the G20 meeting was left-wing former Republican Rep. Jim Leach, who not only gave a speech backing Obama at the 2008 Democratic National Convention but is a long-time collaborator of the World Federalist Movement.

The U.N., under its new General Assembly President, Miguel D'Escoto, is working to take advantage of the continuing crisis. D'Escoto is the renegade Catholic Priest and former foreign minister of Communist Sandinista Nicaragua who advocates Marxist-oriented liberation theology and won the Lenin Peace Prize from the old Soviet Union.



D'Escoto says that "there is growing recognition that the current financial turmoil cannot be solved through piecemeal responses at the national and regional level but requires coordinated global efforts that should be led by the United Nations," according to an Associated Press story. This means it has to be a U.N.-managed or supervised process.

The World Federalist Movement supports D'Escoto. "Since the failings of the global financial sector have rocked the international community in the last few weeks," it said in an October 7, 2008, statement, "many world leaders, in particular from Europe, have used the United Nation's General Assembly to speak in favor of new global means – laws and institutions – to better regulate the international financial system." It went on to say that "for a debate on the international financial system to have legitimacy and a chance to be effective, it must take place in the United Nations General Assembly – the one universal policy-making body in the international legal order – and include voices from international organizations and the non-governmental sector. WFM supports President d'Escoto in his initiative for a High-level Dialogue to address long-standing needs for stronger international governance."

Joseph Stiglitz, the “progressive” economist who won the Nobel Prize in 2001 and is now a Columbia University professor, was appointed by D’Escoto to chair a high-level U.N. task force to review the global financial system. His book, *Making Globalization Work*, argues for a variety of global tax schemes.

Stiglitz, a financial contributor to Obama’s presidential campaign and major backer of the national Democratic Party, is in a perfect position to guide the transition into a global socialist economy.

On October 23, at a U.N. meeting, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon met with Stiglitz to discuss the financial crisis and the November 15 global summit. One of the other economists in attendance was Jeffrey Sachs, also of Columbia University, and the head of the U.N. office that supervises foreign aid commitments and contributions to the U.N.’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Sachs has estimated that the U.S. is short by \$65 billion-a-year in foreign aid, which adds up to \$845 billion over the 13-year period during which nations are supposed to attain the MDGs. Through references to various U.N. resolutions and conferences, as well as the MDGs, Obama’s Global Poverty Act is designed to make the U.S. comply with the requirement of .7 percent of GNP being provided for “official development assistance.” Sachs has stated openly that a global tax will be necessary to force the U.S. to come up with the money.

Meanwhile, a new report from the Managing Global Insecurity (MGI) project, which was co-sponsored by the Brookings Institution and released in November, insists that the U.S. must exercise “responsible sovereignty” in a new global era. This was defined as “the notion that sovereignty entails obligations and duties toward other states as well as to one’s own citizens. It declares that “adherence to *traditional sovereignty*, and deference to individual state solutions, have failed to produce peace and prosperity.”

Members of the MGI U.S. advisory group included Talbott and John Podesta, a co-chair of the Obama Transition Project.

“Historically,” the report declares, “it has taken war or catastrophe to bring about a redefinition of sovereignty and a re-building of international order.”

On November 19, a group of “over three dozen senior foreign policy leaders in the United States” issued a public statement through the Partnership for a Secure America (PSA) ¹⁸ and the Ted Turner-financed United Nations Foundation ¹⁹ “urging the incoming Obama Administration to help lead a new era of international cooperation by strengthening the U.S.-UN relationship.” One of the signers was Strobe Talbott.

The statement declared, in part, that the new Obama Administration should:

- Make an early and visible statement on the United Nations that expresses American commitment to international cooperation through the UN,
- Lead on UN efforts on nuclear proliferation, counterterrorism, climate change and the Millennium Development Goals, and

- Underscore our commitment to the system of international agreements and treaties by seeking Senate consent for key treaties signed but not ratified.

A report from Inter Press Service News agency added that:

The statement did not single out those treaties that Obama should ask the Senate to ratify, although [PSA director Matthew] Rojansky noted that the long-pending U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Law of the Sea Treaty, which was backed by Bush, all commanded strong support and are likely to be acted on most quickly. Other pending treaties, like the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which is supported by Obama, and the Rome Protocol, on which he is not taken a firm position, are likely to prove more controversial.²⁰

The Rome Protocol is the treaty for an International Criminal Court.

Regarding this treaty, Obama has told the American Society of International Law that “I will consult thoroughly with our military commanders and also examine the track record of the Court before reaching a decision on whether the United States should become a State Party to the ICC.”²¹

In general, Obama said, “There are a number of meritorious treaties currently pending before the Senate. Some of these are clearly in the national interest, such as the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. As president, I will make it my priority to build bipartisan consensus behind ratification of such treaties.”²²

Talbott, who supports the International Criminal Court, was quoted in several news accounts about the significance of Obama’s selections of Hillary Clinton and Susan Rice. Regarding Clinton, Susan Page of USA Today reported:

Bill Clinton has been "foursquare" in favor of his wife's appointment, says Strobe Talbott, a former deputy secretary of State who has been a friend since they were Rhodes Scholars together. "I know his initial reaction to the idea was, 'She'd be great; (Obama's) smart to offer it.' ...

The New York Times reported Talbott’s reaction to the selection of Rice:

“Susan certainly is tough, and she’s tough in exactly the right way,” said Strobe Talbott, a former deputy secretary of state and now president of the Brookings Institution, where Ms. Rice has worked in recent years. “She’s intellectually tough, she’s tough in her approach to how the

policymaking process should work and she will be very effective as a diplomat.”

Rice, a former Clinton Assistant Secretary of State, worked with Talbott at the Brookings Institution until she started advising Obama’s presidential campaign and went “on leave” from the think tank. “I worked with Susan in government for eight years,” Talbott said, when she joined Brookings in 2002.

Mrs. Clinton, as First Lady, was a cheerleader for the U.N. and made a video appearance at a 1999 conference sponsored by the World Federalist Association (WFA), a group openly dedicated to world government financed by global taxes. President Bill Clinton had previously sent a message to the group on the occasion of the WFA’s awarding of a “global governance” award to Talbott, who had been his Deputy Secretary of State in charge of Russian affairs. A former Time magazine journalist, Talbott wrote favorably about world government in a notorious column entitled “The Birth of the Global Nation.”



Strobe Talbott

In his message to the WFA, dated June 22, 1993, Bill Clinton noted that Norman Cousins, the WFA founder, had “worked for world peace and world government.” Clinton didn’t disagree with those goals, adding, “Best wishes...for future success.”

Hence, when Hillary Clinton gave her video-taped address in 1999, which was in honor of former CBS Evening News anchorman Walter Cronkite receiving the organization’s “global governance” award, there can be no doubt that she was aware of its pro-world government orientation.

Cronkite told the group that “we must strengthen the United Nations as a first step toward a world government” and that America must “yield up some of our sovereignty.” He said this could be accomplished by passing several U.N. sponsored or supported treaties, including a treaty to ban land mines, the U.N. Law of the Sea Treaty, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the treaty for a permanent International Criminal Court (ICC).

The World Federalist Association, which now calls itself Citizens for Global Solutions (CGS), favors Senate ratification of the ICC.

After the November 4 elections, Don Kraus of CGS wrote under the headline, “Obama and the World Wins!” that, “The election of Barack Obama and the global financial crisis have created unprecedented opportunities for global citizens to advance the vision of a well-governed world where nations work together to solve global problems...A new

president and strong globalist majority in Congress gives our nation an opportunity to adopt a constructive policy towards the International Criminal Court. And the U.S. will be able to lead the way in a new round of global climate change negotiation. But this can only come about with if [sic] a passionate core of supporters pushes Congress and the White House to get the job done.”

¹ “Convergence Theory and the End of Socialism Meeting Report,” Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, Washington DC, by Nancy Popson, Vol. XV, No. 3, 1997.

² In all federal races in 2008, a category covering the Senate, House and presidential campaigns, Obama was the “top recipient” of Goldman Sachs money, taking in \$742,071. “Obama is the darling of the Goldman Sachs wing of finance banking,” noted Joseph M. Schwartz, writing in the “Democratic Left” newsletter of the Democratic Socialists of America, a group that was nevertheless backing Obama. Obama’s training in revolutionary Marxism has been extensively documented by America’s Survival, Inc.

³ The October issue of Bloomberg Markets notes that Paulson was sworn in as secretary in July 2006 and that by September he was announcing “creation of the first U.S.-China Strategic Economic Dialogue.” Paulson, the magazine reports, has a relationship with Chinese leaders and has traveled to China at least 70 times in his career. It reports that he personally had \$25 million worth of holdings in a Goldman Sachs fund whose sole asset was a stake in the Industrial & Commercial Bank of China. Goldman Sachs, a “full-service global investment banking and securities firm,” is “the leading underwriter of Chinese equity securities and M&A [merger and acquisition] advisor in China,” its website declares. “Managing the U.S. relationship with China is an increasingly important part of the Treasury secretary’s job,” Bloomberg Markets says. “During the Fannie and Freddie crisis, Paulson used his credibility with Chinese leaders to reassure them that the U.S. mortgage companies [which the Chinese were heavily invested in] weren’t in jeopardy.” Paulson is quoted as saying that “I clearly talked with the Chinese through this. They’ve worked with me enough that they knew I wouldn’t say it unless I believed it.”

⁴ See Frank Gaffney, “Bears a Close Watch,” National Review Online, <http://article.nationalreview.com/print/?q=YTFmYjBmMzZkOTc0YTYwM2I4YTZIODFIYTRmZTdKjA=>

⁵ <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080901faessay87504/henry-m-paulson-jr/a-strategic-economic-engagement.html>

⁶ <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/48ac15fc-c1bc-11dd-831e-000077b07658.html>

⁷ See William R. Hawkins, “The ‘Goldman Sachs Effect’ Transfers the Strategic Advantage to China,” http://www.americaneconomicalert.org/view_art.asp?Prod_ID=2567

⁸ See The Goldman Sachs Foundation, 2006 Annual Report.

⁹ Obama’s complete statement was, “Everybody’s watching what’s going on in Beijing right now with the Olympics. Think about the amount of money that China has spent on infrastructure. Their ports, their train systems, their airports are vastly the superior to us now, which means if you are a corporation deciding where to do business you’re starting to think, “Beijing looks like a pretty good option.”

¹⁰ <http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2008/sp081128.html>

¹¹ <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N08/627/43/PDF/N0862743.pdf?OpenElement>

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid. p. 21

¹⁴ <http://www.unausa.org/site/pp.asp?c=fvKRI8MPJpF&b=260414>

¹⁵ <http://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/lake1.htm>

¹⁶ <http://www.choike.org/bw2/index2.html>

¹⁷ The members of the G-20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and the United States of America.

¹⁸ George Soros associate Morton Halperin serves on the PSA board.

¹⁹ Ted Turner is the Founder and Chairman of the U.N. Foundation

²⁰ <http://www.ipsnews.org/wap/news.asp?idnews=44780>

²¹ <http://www.asil.org/obamasurvey.cfm>

²² Ibid.