

Bush's Wilsonian Internationalism

How radical is President Bush's globalist agenda? Establishment pundits approvingly compare him to President Woodrow Wilson, the icon of modern one-worldism.

by William F. Jasper

As the 2000 presidential election campaign was heading into its final weeks, *Foreign Affairs*, the house organ of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), sent a message to its prestigious readership. Writing in the September/October issue of that journal (which *Time* magazine has called "the most influential periodical in print"), James M. Lindsay of the Brookings Institution noted that "both Al Gore and George W. Bush are internationalists by inclination." It was an important communication (one of many) signaling to organized one-worlders that, rhetoric notwithstanding, the Democrat and Republican contenders were both reliably in the "internationalist" camp. All except the most obstinately blind recognized Vice President Al Gore as an arch-internationalist, one who embraced all of Bill Clinton's one-world agenda and who supported every United Nations treaty and every UN "empowerment" scheme. But Governor George Bush? Why, he was a strident nationalist, a vociferous "America First" champion, a conservative, and a notorious UN basher.

Now fast forward nearly two years. In a July 1, 2002 column, the *Wall Street Journal's* editorial features editor, Max Boot (a CFR member), offered an important confirmation of Lindsay's earlier assessment of the Bush "inclination." Boot's title was anything but subtle: "George W. Bush: The 'W' Stands for Woodrow." That's Woodrow as in Woodrow Wilson, of course. Woodrow Wilson, the notoriously liberal-left Democrat. Woodrow Wilson, the U.S. president who championed world government through the League of Nations. (Thanks to the "isolationists" — those who believed in national sovereignty and the Constitution — the U.S. Senate refused to make the United States a party to that misbegotten venture.)

Woodrow Wilson's vision of "world order" under an international government



Nan Melville

Establishment foundations: Like every president for the past seven decades, the "conservative" administration of George W. Bush is built on members of the Council on Foreign Relations, headquartered at New York City's Pratt House.

and his relentless zeal in pursuing that objective gave rise to the expression "Wilsonian internationalism." The term describes the worldview, goals, policies, and methods of the network of power elites who dominate globalist bastions like the CFR. Boot unabashedly identifies himself with the Wilsonian camp. More importantly, he identifies President George W. Bush as a Wilsonian. Boot applauds Bush's Wilsonian policies in building a UN posse against terrorism and praises the president's speeches that point toward a forthcoming U.S. attack on Iraq. "These speeches have radical, though as yet unrealized, implications," says Boot, while urging the president onward.

The implications are radical indeed, and fraught with danger for the survival of limited, constitutional government. But Boot's column did not even scratch the surface of George Bush's Wilsonian credentials. In

the nearly two years bracketed by the Lindsay and Boot signals, the Bush administration has proven one of the most activist internationalist administrations in our country's history. Yet, George "Woodrow" Bush is still being hailed in Republican circles as the "conservative" godsend that saved America from Al Gore's liberalism and internationalism.

The Bush speechwriters have carefully crafted, at regular intervals, ear-pleasing applause lines for the GOP's conservative core constituency, confident that the applause and cheers will cover the contradictory speeches and policies that George Woodrow delivers to his Wilsonian constituency. Rhetoric and popular delusions notwithstanding, Team Bush has carried forward a full-throttled program of radical Wilsonian internationalism covering the entire globalist waterfront:

- Payment of U.S. "back dues" to the UN;

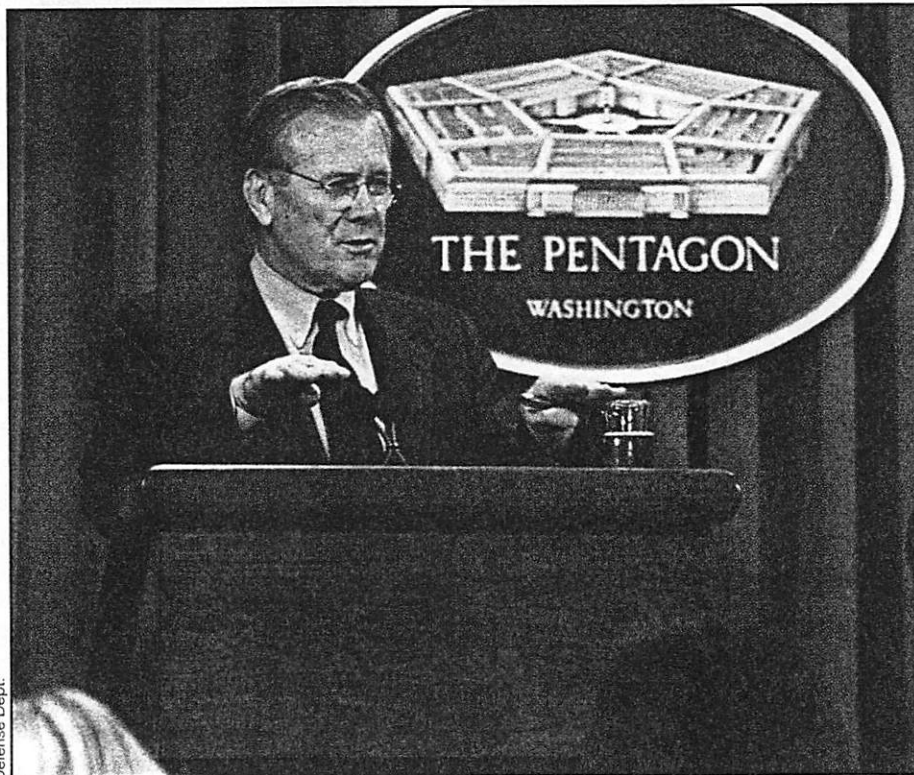
A painful truth that many conservatives and GOP faithful have too long ignored is that the top echelons of the "conservative" Bush administration are larded with the same CFR internationalists responsible for an unbroken, half-century chain of betrayals and disasters.

- Endorsement of and praise for the UN Charter crafted by Soviet spy Alger Hiss;
- Huge funding increases for the IMF and World Bank;
- Support for further empowering the World Trade Organization;
- Support for creating the sovereignty-destroying Free Trade Area of the Americas;
- Strategic disarmament *vis-à-vis* Russia;
- Signing the UN's Persistent Organic Pollutants Convention;
- Strategic cave-in on the International Criminal Court;
- Embracing Russia, China, Syria, Iran,

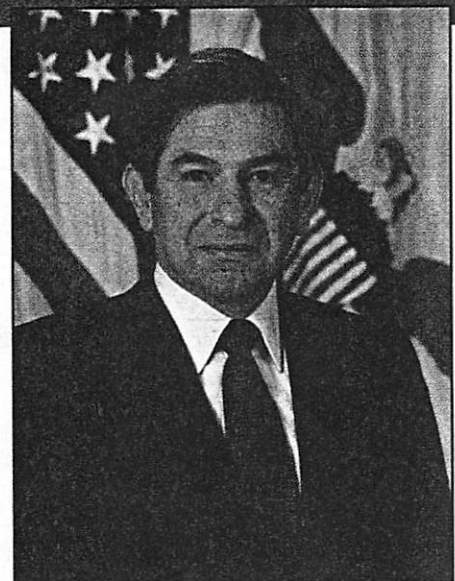
Libya, and other terrorist-sponsoring states in the bogus UN-led war on terrorism;

• Pushing a "Homeland Security" program that represents, arguably, the most far-reaching assault on American federalism since Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal era.

For those capable of reading between the lines, George W.'s internationalist inclinations were obvious early on. Even before Mr. Lindsay's above-cited pronouncement in *Foreign Affairs*, the Establishment media supplied numerous clues to Bush's real allegiance. The *New York Times* provided an important one in a December 24, 1999 article by Eric Schmidt, entitled "A Cadre of Familiar Foreign Policy Experts Is Putting Its Imprint on Bush." The *Times* article deceitfully referred to this Bush brain trust as "a small group of conservative experts," "hawkish advisers," and "ex-Cold Warriors."



Power player Donald Rumsfeld, formerly CFR and currently secretary of defense, has played a significant role in every Republican administration since that of Gerald Ford. Presently preparing for another round in the UN-supervised war on Iraq, Rumsfeld (according to recently released documents) was an architect of the U.S. "shift" toward Iraq during the Reagan administration — a decision that helped Saddam build his war machine.



"Hawkish" Paul Wolfowitz, the Bush administration's deputy secretary of defense, avidly promotes the administration's "Wilsonian" foreign policy of global interventionism.

All 10 of the "conservative" advisers listed in the *Times* article are confirmed one-world internationalists and 9 of the 10 are CFR members: Condoleezza Rice; Robert Blackwill; Richard Cheney; Stephen Hadley; Richard Perle; George Shultz; Paul Wolfowitz; Dov Zakheim; and Robert Zoellick. The only non-CFR member in that *Times* list of candidate Bush's inner circle of advisers was Richard Armitage, a longtime handyman for his CFR superiors, whom he unswervingly served in the CIA, State Department, and Defense Department.

At a May 23, 2000 press conference on his proposed foreign policy, "Woodrow" Bush was accompanied by an entourage of Wilsonian advisers from America's foreign policy establishment: Henry Kissinger; Condoleezza Rice; Brent Scowcroft; Donald Rumsfeld; Colin Powell; and George Shultz. All of these political heavyweights are CFR members — except Rumsfeld, who is former CFR.

White House-Pratt House Axis

When George W. moved into the Oval Office and began naming Cabinet officials, he repeated a sickeningly familiar pattern: Many of the most important posts went to the CFR globalists. As in past administrations — both Democrat and Republican, stretching back to FDR — the Cabinet selections appeared to be made, not at the White House, but at Pratt House, the New

Bush-CFR Web of Influence

With its members occupying key positions throughout the Bush administration, the Council on Foreign Relations has wide influence helping to achieve its goal of world government.

NOTE: An asterisk indicates a nomination not confirmed as of publication date.

Executive Offices

Vice President Richard Cheney
Chief of Staff for the Vice President I. Lewis Libby
National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice
Senior Associate Counsel to the President and Legal Adviser to the National Security Council John B. Bellinger III
Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for:

- Asian Affairs, National Security Council staff Torkel L. Patterson
- Defense Policy and Arms Control Franklin C. Miller
- African Affairs at the National Security Council Jendayi E. Frazer
- Gulf, Southwest Asia and Other Regional Issues, National Security Council Zalmay Khalilzad

President's Council on Environmental Quality Chairman James L. Connaughton
Council of Economic Advisers Member Anne O. Krueger
National Economic Council Member (and Executive Director of the President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security) Charles Blahous III
Commission on Presidential Scholars:

- Member Marcia E. Miller
- Member Fr. Theodore Hesburgh

State Department

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell
Under Secretary of State for:

- Arms Control and International Security John Robert Bolton
- Global Affairs Paula J. Dobriansky

Assistant Secretary of State for:

- African Affairs Walter H. Kansteiner III
- Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Lorne W. Craner
- International Organizational Affairs Kim Rene Holmes
- Near Eastern Affairs William J. Burns

Policy Planning Staff Dir. Richard Haass

U.S. Representative to the United Nations John D. Negroponte
Head of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Shirin R. Tahir-Kheli
Alternate Representative to the United Nations for Special Political Affairs Richard Salisbury Williamson
U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund Nancy Paulette Jacklin*
Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (part of the World Bank) Carole L. Brookins
Legal Adviser of the Department of State William H. Taft IV
Ambassador to:

- Bulgaria — James William Pardew Jr.
- Egypt — C. David Welch
- Georgia — Aurelia Erskine Brazeal*
- India — Robert D. Blackwill
- Israel — Daniel Charles Kurtzer
- Japan — Howard H. Baker Jr.
- NATO — Robert Nicholas Burns
- Romania — Michael E. Guest
- The Russian Federation — Alexander R. Vershbow
- Singapore — Franklin L. Lavin
- South Africa — Cameron Rees Hume
- Sweden — Charles A. Heimbold Jr.

Agency for International Development Assistant Administrator for Africa Constance Berry Newman
Overseas Private Investment Corporation President Peter S. Watson

Defense Department

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld (former CFR)
Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul D. Wolfowitz
Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Douglas Jay Feith
Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Dov S. Zakheim
Assistant Secretary of Defense Peter W. Rodman
Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Henry H. Shelton

Army Chief of Staff Eric K. Shinseki
Air Force Chief of Staff Michael E. Ryan
Commander, European Command Joseph W. Ralston
Commander, U.S. Space Command Ralph E. Eberhart
Secretary of the Air Force James G. Roche
General Counsel of the Department of the Navy Alberto Jose Mora

Treasury Department

Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Kenneth W. Dam
Assistant Treasury Secretary for Economic Policy Richard Harris Clarida
Undersecretary of Treasury for Domestic Finance Peter R. Fisher
Director of the U.S. Mint Henrietta Holzman Fore

Commerce Department

Under Secretary of Commerce for:

- Export Administration Kenneth I. Juster
- Economic Affairs Kathleen B. Cooper

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Faryar Shirzad

Other Agencies

Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao
U.S. Trade Representative Robert B. Zoellick
Deputy United States Trade Representative Jon M. Huntsman Jr.
EPA Administrator Christine Todd Whitman
CIA Director George J. Tenet
CIA Deputy Director John E. McLaughlin
Federal Reserve Board of Governors Chairman Alan Greenspan
Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs Leo Sidney Mackay Jr.
Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Management William Henry Campbell*
Assistant Attorney General Viet D. Dinh
2nd U.S. District Court Judge Barrington D. Parker Jr.
Justice Department Foreign Claims Settlement Board Member David Boris Rivkin Jr. ■