

# Rhodes Scholars and World Government

By Dennis L. Cuddy, Ph.D.

About 100 years ago, international financier Cecil Rhodes formed an organization he called the "Society of the Elect" to "take the government of the whole world." This sounds ambitious, but the "Rhodes scholars" who bear his name have come to occupy key positions in successive U.S. administrations and global institutions, suggesting that his vision for the future may be coming to pass.

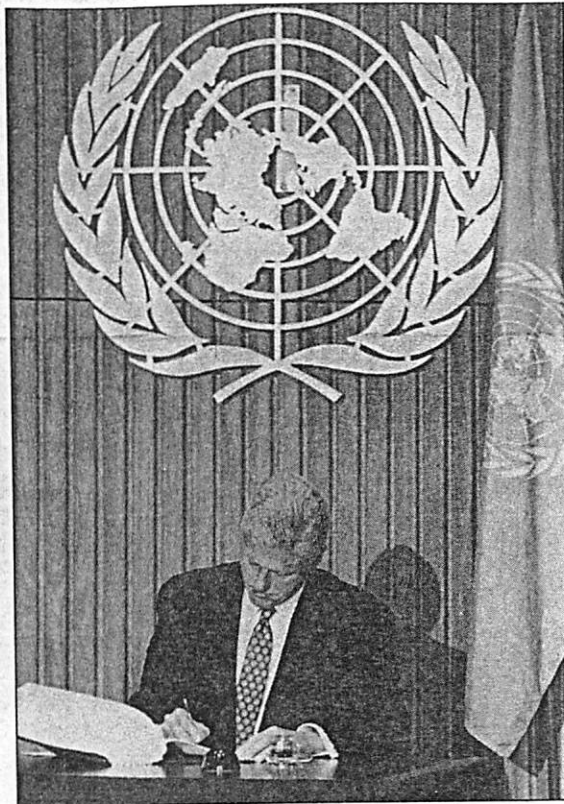
It is extremely significant that Rhodes scholars have occupied important positions of power in the Clinton administration.

At one time, this would have been newsworthy. Back in 1951, when a number of Rhodes scholars were serving the U.S. Government, the *Chicago Tribune* viewed this with alarm, claiming in a series of articles that they shared a worldview which envisioned "a world federation under which the United States would surrender its sovereignty."

Today, however, the press ignores such matters, apparently because it would look too much like a "conspiracy theory" to talk about the shared associations of such people.

A complete list of Rhodes scholars is not available from the office which administers the programs, in effect since 1904. Instead, the office will only confirm if a particular individual has

Dennis Laurence Cuddy received his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He has authored or edited seven books and numerous articles and is regarded as one of the most insightful observers of global affairs on the scene today. For information about his written works, including *Secret Records Revealed* (about the influence of Rhodes scholars), please call the Pro Family Forum at 941-644-6218.



President Clinton, a Rhodes scholar, has stocked his administration with fellow Rhodes scholars.

been a Rhodes scholar.

## Untold Story

This article does not imply that every single Rhodes scholar is working somehow to take over the world. But many Rhodes scholars do seem to have the same globalist worldview that Rhodes had. They seem to believe that they are entitled to run the world and are smart enough to do so. They are true intellectual elites.

Perhaps the most famous Rhodes scholar is President Bill Clinton, who has presided over America's growing and deepening involvement in the U.N. system, including the World Trade Organization. Under Clinton and his administration, the U.S. slide into globalism has accelerated.

Perhaps this is no accident. His

mentor, after all, was Rhodes scholar and Arkansas Senator J. William Fulbright, who declared in his book *Old Myths and New Realities* that "the concept of national sovereignty has become in our time a principle of international anarchy...The sovereign state can no longer serve as the ultimate unit of personal loyalty and responsibility."

Significantly, Clinton has surrounded himself with Rhodes scholars in his administration. For example, his college friend, Strobe Talbott, was a Rhodes scholar who worked for *Time* magazine before becoming a top State Department official. Talbott, when he was at *Time*, wrote openly about the necessity of world government. At the State Department, Talbott is considered very pro-Russia.

## Global Taxer

Another Rhodes scholar, James Gustave Speth, was put by Clinton in a key position at the U.N. as administrator of the U.N. Development Program, where he has promoted the concept of global taxes on American citizens and businesses. He is said to be leaving the U.N. next year to help run Al Gore's campaign for president.

Ira Magaziner, another Rhodes scholar, was the architect of Hillary Clinton's plan to nationalize the U.S. health care system. Cliff Kincaid's book, *Global Bondage*, cites evidence showing that the U.N.'s World Health Organization (WHO) provided key guidance for the plan's development.

Rhodes scholar Robert Reich, Labor Secretary under Clinton, presided over the globalization of our economy, a process that has seen U.S. industries move abroad and wages decline. He had written in his book, *The Work of Nations*, about how "borders become even more

see RHODES, next page

## RHODES from previous page

meaningless in economic terms" and how the emerging international economic system would mean the elimination of "national products or technologies" and even "national industries." He apparently saw this as worthwhile.

Another important Rhodes scholar, Richard Gardner, became Clinton's Ambassador to Spain, a key country which has spawned the NATO Secretary-General, Javier Solana, a Marxist. Gardner wrote a now-famous article in the 1974 issue of *Foreign Affairs* predicting that world government would come about through nation-states allowing global institutions to manage trade relations between them. He was talking about the General Agreement on

Tariffs and Trade, which is now enforced by the WTO.

Clinton's former staff aide, George Stephanopoulos, is a Rhodes scholar who now is a commentator on the ABC television network. He recently condemned Clinton for not signing a global treaty to "ban" landmines (in fact, liberals in Congress may pass the "ban" legislatively).

But not all Rhodes scholars are Democrats. Republican Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana is a Rhodes scholar and just happens to be one of the most globalist-oriented members of the Senate. In fact, he is so extreme that he thought that Senator Jesse Helms' plan to provide \$819 million in a U.N. bailout scheme didn't go far

enough. Lugar thought the money ought to be provided to the U.N. without any conditions for vague U.N. "reforms."

History is sprinkled with pro-U.N. and globalist-oriented statements from Rhodes scholars. But this isn't just talk; they have succeeded in affecting governmental policy.

## U.N. Peace Force

Indeed, Clinton's pro-U.N. policy can be seen as an extension of Rhodes scholar and Kennedy adviser Walt Rostow's vision in his 1960 book, *The United States in the World Arena*, of "an end to nationhood." In 1961, under Secretary of State and Rhodes scholar Dean Rusk, the U.S. Government officially adopted the "Freedom from War" policy of disarming the nations of the world and building a "U.N. Peace Force."

The only thing that has changed over the years is that a decision has now been made to make NATO into that U.N. peace force. The new NATO-Russia charter speaks of an expanded NATO undertaking missions for the U.N., and the preamble of the NATO treaty explicitly acknowledges the authority of the U.N. Charter. This has happened because the early attempts by Clinton and the U.N. to manage these interventions through the U.N. proved disastrous. In Somalia, in 1993, 18 American soldiers died and 84 were wounded in a failed nation-building scheme. U.S. troops eventually had to return to the country to rescue the remaining U.N. forces.

At one point during that fiasco, in a moment of candor, Clinton admitted that the U.S. in Somalia was trying to "do all the things the United Nations ordered to do..."

Indeed, Clinton's legacy, assuming he serves out his term and is not indicted or impeached, is that he made the U.S. subservient to the U.N. His background as a Rhodes scholar is certainly relevant to an understanding of how this occurred. ☆

## Who Was Cecil Rhodes?

Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902) was a poor, sickly boy who rose to tremendous wealth and prominence by monopolizing the diamond trade. An accused woman-hater with a falsetto giggle and eccentric habits, Rhodes never married, left no heirs, and it has been reported that he was homosexual. His "heirs" are the Rhodes scholars.

Rhodes did not hide his objective: he wanted global government, under British control. "I contend that [the English] are the finest race in the world and that the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race," he said. He even spoke of "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

But he wasn't averse to using deception and brute force. He once negotiated a treaty with a South African tribal ruler, then interpreted the treaty to include tens of thousands more acres than the treaty conceded. This territory became known as Rhodesia, named after Rhodes himself.

Then, to develop Rhodesia, he got a charter for a business from the British Royal government that included the authority to colonize the territory and establish a government with police powers.

Ultimately, the prize was the world itself. He willed his fortune to influence the minds of young men to continue his legacy. In developing his plan for the Rhodes scholarships, he wagered that the enduring friendships made at college, and the influence of Oxford University's history, prestige and British-centered point-of-view would conform the students to his own ambitions.

His plan came about, at least in part: Rhodes scholars have influenced core institutions around the world, including here in America—in government, education and business. Most do have an international or globalist perspective.

Through the Rhodes scholarships, he figured that a supra-national governing force would one day emerge fully in control of world matters. But it's doubtful that the British will end up in control. ☆