

Blueprint for a European Government Under Imperial Rule

by Claudio Celani

May 15—The aim of the Empire faction in Europe has long been to set up a full-fledged European government with total control over national fiscal and budget systems. The major obstacle to that scheme has been the German Constitutional Court. To remove that obstacle, a convention is to be convoked in the Spring of 2015 to draft a new EU Treaty to replace the current Lisbon Treaty.

To that end, the Spinelli Group/Bertelsmann Foundation has launched a proposal, called “A Fundamental Law,” which has a good chance of being adopted, given the influence that its authors have on European affairs (the Bertelsmann Foundation has shaped many key social reforms, and economic and foreign policies in Germany, for instance, the infamous Hartz IV reforms).¹

The text, issued in October 2013, has received little attention so far, as it can only be obtained by purchase. However, policymakers, legal experts, and citizens are urgently needed to pay attention, and to mobilize against it. If national parliaments, political parties, and the citizens of Europe behave as they have in the case of the current European Treaties, which have been approved without any real information and discussion, in a few months, representative democracy in Europe will be as good as extirpated, and the rule of law an abstract proposition.

As two of its sponsors, Andrew Duff and Guy Verhofstadt (the latter being the leading candidate of the

1. The Hartz IV “reforms”—a brutal austerity program aimed primarily at lowering unemployment and pension benefits—were enacted in 2004.



The website of the Spinelli Group trumpets the role of Guy Verhofstadt (second from right) in the bloody coup in Kiev. The photo is from the Maidan, at the start of U.S.-EU-backed putsch.

European Liberals in the May 25 European Parliamentary elections), make very clear, the new Fundamental Law aims at constitutionalizing a supranational form of government which will have absolute power over taxation, finances, and economic policies in Europe, exclusively in the interests of the bankrupt global financial system.

The new Fundamental Law turns the EU Commission into a real government in a system “in which the Commission initiates laws which are then enacted jointly by the European Parliament, representing the citizens, and the Council, representing the states.” The Commission gets full “responsibility for the overall po-

litical direction of the Union” back from governments. “The Court of Justice gains the attributes of a supreme court.”

An End to National Sovereignty

The introduction to the 309-page text refers to what the authors consider the main shortcomings of the current EU supranational constitution, the Lisbon Treaty, a.k.a. the “European Treaty”: When it came to forcing governments to implement brutal budget cuts, in order to maintain fiscal capacity to bail out the bankrupt banks, national constitutional courts were an impediment. This was the case, for instance, with the automatic budget-slashing and supranational budget-control mechanism called the Fiscal Compact, or the just-approved European Banking Union, with its unlimited power for

bail-in, i.e., looting depositors’ money and pooling resources in a transnational bank bailout fund.

These new treaties have been signed in substantial violation of the European Treaty, the current Fundamental Law, which forbids a transfer union, and preserves “power of last instance” for national parliaments over budget matters. Thus, in order to give the new mechanisms a legal basis, they have been disciplined by extra-EU, traditional intergovernmental treaties. It is as if the EU had an *à la carte* system of law: EU Law (supranational, or federal law) for certain things, and intergovernmental treaties for other things. The legislative process in the EU since the Lisbon Treaty (adopted December 2009) has been such, that some critics have remarked: “The only certain thing in EU Law is that EU law is not certain.”

Ergo, the need was felt to solve the problem

Spinelli, Bertelsmann: Tools of the Empire

The Spinelli Group is a key interface of the political, media, and outright feudal forces which created the Ukrainian mess on behalf of the British Empire. Inspired by the ideas of Altiero Spinelli, a former Italian Communist Party member and founder of the European Federalist Movement, the Spinelli Group (SG) membership reads like a Who’s Who of the promoters of a European superstate.

SG initiator **Guy Verhofstadt**, together with SG member **Elmar Brok**, was one of the most active promoters of the coup in Kiev. On the evening of Feb. 20, just hours before the Nazi coup took place, Verhofstadt was on the Maidan addressing the crowd. A [video](#) posted on the SG website shows him promising a visa-free regime for all Ukrainians.

Verhofstadt, the leading candidate of the European Liberals for the European Parliament elections (and for EU Commission President), in a recent article, explains that the post-bipolar world will be characterized by several blocs, one being Europe; this he calls “the coming age of empires,” the title of a book he wrote. So, Europe as an empire.

In fact, Verhofstadt is a puppet of the monarchy, and his SG has two main partnerships: the **King**

Baudouin Foundation and the Bertelsmann Foundation. The former was established by the late Belgian King Baudouin, who became famous when, at the ceremony of independence for Congo in 1960, he praised Belgian colonialism. The KBF in turn, has a strategic partnership with the “independent” European Policy Center, run by an Oxford-trained, Romanian former minister, former EU Commissioner, and eco-zombie, **Megleva Kuneva**.

It has a huge advisory board, including **Petro Poroshenko**, the current “front runner” in the May 25 so-called Kiev elections. Another member is NATO Secretary General **Anders Fogh Rasmussen**.

As for the Bertelsmann Foundation, its influence on German economic, social, and foreign policy is proverbial, for instance in shaping the infamous Hartz IV reforms. Former Bertelsmann official and Spinelli Group member Elmar Brok, the outgoing chairman of the European Parliament Foreign Policy Committee, is arguably the most visible pro-Maidan activist in EU countries. He has gone there countless times, including on Feb. 20, when he was part of German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier’s delegation in the negotiations with later-ousted President Viktor Yanukovich.

As a posting on the [BüSo website](#) notes, an investigative committee concluded in 2002 that Bertelsmann was the largest publishing house servicing the Wehrmacht under the Third Reich.

through revising the Treaty in a way that ultimately disarms both national parliaments and constitutional courts.

As the Spinelli-Bertelsmann authors confess: “Pressure from the judiciary will also spur the treaty revision exercise—not least from the German Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe, worried about the democratic legitimacy of the European project and the incursion of the Union into areas of law, notably on taxation, which have previously been subject to the exclusive realm of national parliaments.”

And a Financial Dictatorship

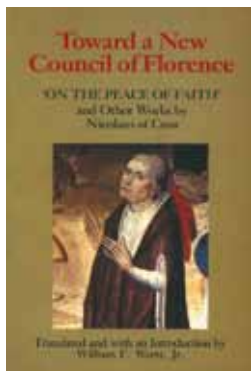
“The main innovation of the Fundamental Law . . . is the installation of an economic government of the fiscal union. . . . The government of the Union’s financial and economic policies is based on the European Commission which will acquire a treasury facility for the borrowing and lending of funds. A new post of Treasury minister is created with the job of stabilizing the Union’s economy and allocating its resources. Since economic policy reforms by the member states impact upon the rest of the Union, national plans must be discussed and coordinated *ex ante* [before the event—ed.]”

Toward a New Council of Florence

‘On the Peace of Faith’ and Other Works by Nicolaus of Cusa

Translations of seminal writings of the 15th-century Roman Catholic Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, who, through his work and writings, contributed more than anyone else to the launching of the European Golden Renaissance. The title of the book, *Toward a New Council of Florence*, expresses our purpose in publishing it: to spark a new Renaissance today.

- 12 works published for the first time in English
- New translations of 3 important works



\$15

plus \$3.50 shipping and handling

Schiller Institute, Inc.

P.O. Box 20244 Washington, D.C. 20041-0244
phone: 703-771-8390 www.schillerinstitute.org

The new Fundamental Law establishes that the Commission (with fewer members, i.e., not all EU member-nations represented) will be the Executive and the Parliament, while the European Council (i.e., governments) will be the legislative body.

Anyone who has ever been at the European Parliament knows that the idea of having the EP function as a representative legislative body is a farce. The EP, by definition, can be neither representative, nor can it legislate. The Spinelli-Bertelsmann Law claims that the problem of representation will be solved by electing a portion of the EP from “transnational lists” by “a pan-European constituency.” It does not say, however, how large this portion will be, among the 750 Members of the European Parliament. Furthermore, “the Commission retains its right to initiate EU laws.”

Europarlament approval is essential for all laws, but a only simple majority is required for passage. Since member countries are represented with reverse proportionality to population size (Malta has five representatives), it is quite easy to legislate against the interests of one major country.

The Fundamental Law provides, in Article 200, a system of direct taxation for the new system of government. It establishes, however, that the EU government must respect the same deficit/debt parameters as established in Protocol 10 of the European Treaty (3% deficit, 60% debt to GDP).

The new supranational government can levy direct and indirect taxes in all branches. Article 202 reads: “The European Parliament and Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, may adopt measures concerning the taxation of turnover, excise duties and other forms of indirect taxation, as well as the taxation of companies, natural persons and other forms of direct taxation for the benefit of the Union.”

Among the other items:

- The ordinary legislative procedure is widely expanded, i.e., without need for approval by national parliaments;
- Treaty changes must not be subject to “rigid unanimity,” i.e., the Fundamental Law can be changed even if some member-states are against;
- “Wider powers for European Central Bank,” i.e., unlimited powers of monetary expansion;
- National sovereign debts are to be put in one single pot and managed under fascist Troika-like policies.