

EIR Feature

When the U.N. talks about 'peace,' get ready for war

by Joseph Brewda

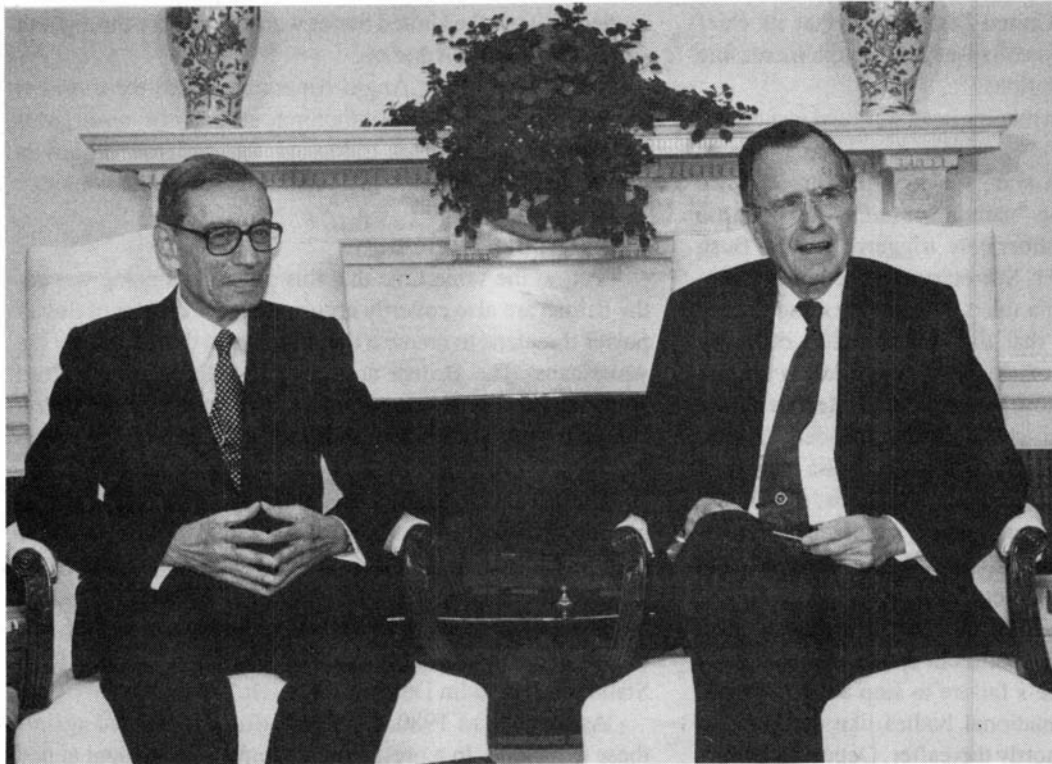
At this moment of writing, the new U.S.-led drive to reopen the war with Iraq seems to have been temporarily put on hold. After a three-week standoff, the Iraqi government agreed on July 26 to allow United Nations chemical warfare inspectors to search its Agriculture Ministry building in Baghdad, which a U.S.-led U.N. team claimed was used to house chemical warfare secrets. Speaking to reporters a few hours after the Iraqi agreement, however, President George Bush threatened that the crisis was only temporarily resolved. "The real test of his [Saddam Hussein's] behavior will be in the future," he said. "The international community cannot tolerate Iraqi defiance of the United Nations and the rule of law; there's too much at stake."

Later that day, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney announced that the United States has the right to strike Iraq unilaterally, any time it sees fit. "We always have the option," Cheney told NBC News, "if the President makes the decision, to once again use military force to enforce those U.N. resolutions." Cheney also said that the assassination of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was a "legitimate" objective, as defined by these same resolutions.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office issued a statement gloating, "Saddam Hussein grossly miscalculated the resolve of the international community . . . the courage and tenacity of the U.N. team has paid off."

The latest extravaganza surrounding Iraq is in part intended to aid Bush's foundering reelection effort. However, it also highlights the fact, which many in the Third World suspect, that the United Nations Organization functions as an arm of the U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office.

Under the pretext of evicting Iraq from Kuwait in 1990, the Anglo-American-led U.N. forces occupied Arab Gulf states' oil fields—a plan former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had first advocated in 1975. Since the 1991 war, the Persian Gulf's oil sheikhs have agreed to the permanent stationing of British and American troops in the region, supposedly to protect them.



U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali with George Bush, May 12, 1992. The first African and Arab to hold the top U.N. post, Boutros-Ghali is viewed by the Anglo-Americans as just the man to sell their "one world order" to the Third World. His reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy, which he calls "An Agenda for Peace," is a big step in that direction.

The various U.N. resolutions passed against Iraq since that time, moreover, target not merely the Arabs, but are intended to set a precedent for Anglo-American operations everywhere. Under the claim that the Iraqis were repressing the Kurds, for example, the U.N. stationed troops inside northern Iraq.

The argument here, stated for application elsewhere, is that "human rights" supersede "national sovereignty." Under the alleged necessity to cripple Iraq's ability to produce weapons of mass destruction, the U.N. has supervised the destruction of computers and lathes, and has banned all Iraqi research in radiation physics and chemistry.

In another message to the world, the Anglo-American-led U.N. continues to attempt to return the world to the days of medieval barbarism. It is continuing its murderous embargo against Iraq, now in its 23rd month, a siege which is murdering an estimated 1,000 people per day. The U.N.'s barbaric war itself killed an estimated 500,000 Iraqis, mostly civilians, while annihilating Iraq's power grid, sewage system, and food warehouses, all cited as legitimate military targets.

Reorganization of the U.N.

To make the United Nations into a more appropriate body through which they can rule the world, the Anglo-Americans installed a new secretary general in the fall of 1991, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, a former Egyptian foreign minister and a lifelong British agent. Shortly thereafter, former Bush adminis-

tration Attorney General Richard Thornburgh was made undersecretary general for management, the U.N.'s number-two post. The duo are now carrying out the most thorough reorganization in U.N. history.

To aid this process, British Prime Minister John Major convened an unprecedented Security Council heads of state summit in January 1992, which called for the U.N. to undertake a new mission: "preventive diplomacy." Major, who described the summit as a "turning point in world history," ordered the secretary general to come up with concrete proposals to implement this new mission.

The secretary general's response to this demand, "An Agenda for Peace," carves out new categories of offensive U.N. military operations, outside even the nominal constraints currently existing within the U.N. Charter. The document also calls for expanding and upgrading U.N. intelligence capabilities. Additionally, the document calls for forming a U.N. rapid deployment force, and goes a long way toward forming a U.N. diplomatic service whose ambassadors to Third World states would acquire the status of nineteenth-century British colonial Residents.

Regional wars proliferate

In order to force through this transformation, the Anglo-Americans are provoking or manipulating wars everywhere, while simultaneously claiming that only the U.N. or similar international bodies are fit to deal with them. At the same time, the British are duplicitously circulating the line that the

only way to contain the United States, now that its chief rival, the Soviet Union, has collapsed, is through increasing the powers of the United Nations.

These Anglo-American manipulated wars and insurgencies include:

- **The Balkans.** This war, the first in Europe since World War II, is not some “natural” result of the collapse of communism; it was deliberately triggered by the Bush administration. In July 1991, Secretary of State James Baker traveled to Belgrade, Serbia (also the capital of the former Yugoslavia) to announce that the United States officially supported the continuing existence of Yugoslavia, despite the fact that Croatia and Slovenia had already declared their independence. With this go-ahead, Serbia invaded Croatia, and then Bosnia, systematically committing mass murder of civilian populations. To further incite the Serbs, the United States, together with Britain and France, condemned Germany’s diplomatic recognition of Croatia and Slovenia, and blocked European efforts to intervene.

Then, in the spring of 1992, after Serbia’s genocide had shocked the world, State Department spokesmen suddenly began claiming that Europe’s failure to stop Serbia demonstrated the need for supranational bodies like the U.N. to assume broader powers. Shortly thereafter, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, a former business partner of Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic, attended a NATO foreign ministers’ meeting in Brussels in May, and demanded that NATO invade Serbia under the supposed authority of the U.N. and the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

- **The Caucasus.** A war between Azerbaijan and Armenians living in the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan, is now threatening to spark a general Armenia-Azerbaijan war. This war, in turn, is intended to ignite a war between Turkey, which is allied with Azerbaijan, and Iran, which is allied with Armenia. The Armenians were lured into laying claim to Nagorno-Karabakh because of Russian, French, and American guarantees, and then were betrayed; now the Turks foolishly believe they have a deal with the same powers. U.N. forces might be deployed here soon.

- **Cambodia.** The Anglo-Americans and French have repeatedly subverted Japanese and regional efforts to bring peace to this troubled land. Now, in a precedent-setting measure, 16,000 U.N. troops and 4,000 police and civilian officials have been deployed throughout the country, imposing a de facto U.N. trusteeship over a formerly sovereign nation.

- **El Salvador.** A 1,000-member U.N. mission has been deployed to this state under the pretext of ending a civil war. The U.N. team’s objective, in the words of U.N. official Alvaro de Soto, is the “demilitarization of society and the reform of the Armed Forces.” The U.N.-imposed peace accord has forced the government into power-sharing with the narco-terrorist Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN), a

model for what the United States wants to impose throughout Central and South America.

The slogan of the Anglo-Americans in all these crises, and the others they are inflaming, is that the upsurge of “irrational” nationalism following the collapse of Soviet power, requires supranational institutions to restore order.

Third World delusions

Yet, at the same time that this polemic is being waged, the British are also covertly arguing that the demise of Soviet power threatens to create a unipolar world dominated by the Americans. The British argument to European and Third World diplomats is that only the expansion of U.N. powers can deal with American efforts to undermine their sovereignty.

Unfortunately, many European and Third World circles are susceptible to this swindle, since they believe that the only problem with the U.N. is that it has been hijacked by Anglo-American or American interests. Actually, the U.N. has always acted against sovereign nation-states and the rule of law, ever since its foundation by Winston Churchill, Josef Stalin, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

As far back as 1980, Lyndon Laouche warned against these delusions. In a presidential campaign statement at that time, “Why the United Nations Can’t Stop War,” Laouche also outlined what steps must actually be undertaken to prevent global wars, centering on building a community of principle among sovereign republics, and eliminating British influence throughout the world.

“The U.N.O. does not have the means to prevent war,” Laouche warned. “The delusion that a League of Nations, a United Nations Organization, or some similar concoction might prevent general war is a delusion which must surely tend to lead to World War III, just as surely as the delusion of the League of Nations contributed in an essential way to fostering World War II.” He also emphasized that the U.N. “must not be given the kind of increased supranational authority which might appear to some misguided persons as a remedy for the U.N.O.’s defects on this account.”

“At this moment,” he noted—as true today as in 1980—“the leading reflection of British and allied oligarchical policy is policies associated currently with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, as well as the notorious Club of Rome. These are the policies which demand devolving of industrial progress in the industrialized nations, and implicitly genocidal forms of imposed relative backwardness among developing nations. To tolerate such policies is itself to make general war as well as more localized bloodbaths inevitable. Therefore, there is no supranational body of law which could accommodate both the British and humanist law under the same law. Unless British law is eradicated from ruling influence among the principal powers of the world, and among affairs of nations generally, war is inevitable, irrepressible.”