

Creating a U.N. colonial office

At the end of the report, Boutros-Ghali alludes to the reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy, already in progress, which is intended to make it a more efficient transitional mechanism for imposing an Anglo-American empire over the world. Since his installation as secretary general, Boutros-Ghali has undertaken the most thoroughgoing reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy ever. In February 1992, the new secretary general abruptly eliminated 14 senior posts, and restructured or eliminated 13 departments and offices. In addition to eliminating numerous positions or departments considered to be in the way, Boutros-Ghali has created a new undersecretary general posting to oversee "preventive diplomacy," and another to oversee "humanitarian affairs."

According to reports being circulated at the U.N., Boutros-Ghali is intent on eliminating some 20% of senior bureaucratic positions. At the same time, the complaint is being made that previous hiring practices had been based on political considerations and informal quotas, whereby certain posts would be given to nationals of certain continents or countries. In the future, it is said, appointments will be based solely on "merit."

This reorganization, including the hiring and firing of personnel, is being directly overseen by newly appointed Undersecretary General for Administration and Management Richard Thornburgh. Thornburgh is the former Bush administration attorney general, and the author of the doctrine that the U.S. Justice Department has the right to kidnap anyone anywhere in the world. Thornburgh has brought in the McKinsey Corp., a firm reputed to be close to the U.S. intelligence community, to aid him in this reorganization. The particular McKinsey official detailed to this task is a former Reagan administration State Department official and ambassador to Germany, Richard Burt.

The U.N. Secretariat is also in the process of upgrading and expanding a secret service, under the pretext of the need for an "early warning system" to "assess whether a threat to peace exists." This agency, now covertly housed under the Department of Political Affairs, is already receiving classified information from some member-states, according to European reports. All this, Boutros-Ghali alludes to under the notion of creating a "strong, efficient, and independent civil service."

Boutros-Ghali also reveals that he is prepared to create a U.N. diplomatic corps, presumably with diplomatic immunity, stationed in states slated for recolonization. Pleading the need for cost-efficiency, he reports: "I am taking steps to rationalize and in certain cases integrate the various programs and agencies of the United Nations within specific countries. The senior United Nations official in each country should be prepared to serve, when needed . . . as my representative on matters of particular concern." These representatives, who will coordinate U.N. operations in their assigned states, are modeled on nineteenth-century colonial Residents.

British hand behind U.N. reorganization

The reorganization of the United Nations into an organization even more capable of implementing Anglo-American imperial designs is the result of a long project. The call for this reorganization occurred in the context of the 1982 British war with Argentina, where, in many respects, the "new world order" actually began. The project is outlined in a recent book, *Sheathing the Sword: The U.N. Secretary General and the Prevention of International Conflict*, (Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1991) by St. Johns University of Minnesota academic and U.N. insider Thomas Boudreau.

In April 1982, the Argentine government invaded the Malvinas islands, then and now ruled by Britain. The Argentines had been lured into invading a territory that they rightly claimed as their own, through promises of U.S. neutrality—just as the Iraqis were later lured into invading Kuwait. In May, the British launched a war against Argentina. As in the later conflict with Iraq, Britain rammed through U.N. Security Council resolutions favoring the British invasion, and, at the same time, crushed the diplomatic resistance of the Third World to their neocolonial exploits.

At the end of 1982, U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who had been appointed to his post shortly before the war, issued his first annual report to the United Nations. Pérez de Cuellar professed to see a need for significantly reorganizing the U.N., in order to deal with such crises as that generated by Argentina's invasion of the Malvinas. "Something must be done, and done urgently, to strengthen our international institutions and to adopt new and imaginative approaches to the prevention and resolution of conflicts," his report said. Specifically, he called for vastly increasing the powers of the secretary general. As a basis for such an increase in powers, he cited Article 99 of the U.N. Charter, which states, "The secretary general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

On Feb. 15, 1983, Sir Anthony Parsons, a career diplomat whose last assignment was as British ambassador to the United Nations, gave an address before Chatham House, the headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, wherein the thinking behind the secretary general's report was partially revealed. Formed by arch-imperialist Lord Cecil Rhodes, Chatham House is a main policy-shaper for Brit-

ish intelligence. The subject of Parsons's address was the need to reorganize the United Nations. It was based on his experience as envoy there during the Malvinas War.

Sir Anthony stressed that one of the chief defects of the U.N. system was that it lacked its own intelligence agency and its own diplomatic corps. For such reasons, he complained, the secretary general was forced to rely on the public media for information and was consequently ill-equipped to undertake preventive action. Accordingly, Parsons called for the establishment of "United Nations political presences" in the "major trouble spots of the world," headed by "U.N. ambassadors" who would report directly to the secretary general. The creation of such U.N. resident officers, now being proposed by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, is intended to begin reversing the process of formal decolonization accomplished since World War II.

The formation of a U.N. intelligence agency

The first concrete result of this project was the formation a U.N. intelligence agency in 1987, as supposedly mandated in Article 99. The agency, known as the Office for Research and Collection of Information (ORCI), is now being reorganized and upgraded by Boutros-Ghali.

Until ORCI's formation, U.N. intelligence gathering was officially done on an *ad hoc* basis. Sir Anthony, Pérez de Cuellar, and others claimed that that was inadequate if the U.N. were to act preemptively. The mandate of ORCI, according to U.N. statements, is to "assess global trends; prepare country, regional, subregional and issue-related profiles; provide early warning," among other powers. Such U.N. statements, however, leave undefined which "global trends" had to be assessed, and on which matters "early warning" was required.

However, in a 1989 address in Warsaw, Poland, James Jonah, then ORCI director and now undersecretary general for political affairs, explained the rationale. Intelligence-gathering, he said, was necessary to deal with such matters as the "political implications of a sudden deviation in the world debt crisis, global warming, increased terrorism, drug trafficking, or AIDS."

Simultaneous with the formation of ORCI, the U.N. Information Department, which maintains 60 offices throughout the world, was ordered to submit confidential "weekly regional reports on peace and security" to the secretary general's executive office.

Although some U.S. senators expressed reservations about forming a U.N. intelligence capability, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Vernon Walters, himself the former deputy director of the CIA, assured the Senate that the U.S. government supported ORCI, Boudreau's book reports.

One important mandate of the ORCI is to "mobilize the expertise of nongovernmental organizations" (NGOs) to assist its intelligence collection. This relationship between the ORCI and the NGOs provides some insight into how the

ORCI is actually used and controlled.

There are currently several thousand nongovernmental organizations registered with the U.N. Very few, if any, are not directly or indirectly affiliated with governments. Some NGOs, such as World Vision, Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and the World Jewish Congress, are reputed to be associated with U.S., British, or Israeli intelligence agencies. Others, such as the Lucis Trust, the International Law Association, the Population Council, and the World Federation of U.N. Associations, represent the Anglo-American establishment directly.

Whether tied to government agencies or to the establishment bodies which control governments, such NGOs typically do not merely engage in passive collection of intelligence. They also field agents provocateurs, smuggle arms, fund subversives, and coordinate propaganda campaigns against targeted states. So, for example, the recent U.S. destabilization of Thailand was entirely organized by NGOs, many of which received funds directly from the State Department's Agency for International Development.

Promoting 'efficiency'

The project to transform the U.N. was also significantly aided by the Reagan administration from a different flank, under an outline drafted by the Heritage Foundation for the Reagan 1980 transition team. The foundation functions as an affiliate of Chatham House.

According to Heritage reports in the period, the U.N. was under the control of the Soviet Union and Third World. As evidence, they cited General Assembly resolutions that advocated the inherent right to development, opposed the free market, and condemned Israel. To combat this, the Reagan administration began slashing U.N. funding, and carried out related forms of harassment. Ambassadors Jeane Kirkpatrick and Vernon Walters were instructed to assume a belligerent stance toward the organization.

By 1985, the U.S. Senate passed an amendment to a bill sponsored by Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) which limited U.S. contributions to the U.N. to 20% of the U.N.'s total budget. The United States had previously contributed 25% of the U.N. budget. This limitation, and the Reagan-Bush administration decision to defer promised contributions—the U.S. is now in arrears by nearly \$1 billion—generated a severe financial crisis.

As a result of the financial crisis, the U.N. General Assembly formed an emergency review panel in 1985 to consider ways of streamlining the organization. The panel, whose findings were praised by the Heritage Foundation, recommended slashing senior Secretariat posts by 25%, and eliminating various departments and offices. This is the streamlining program now being put into effect by Boutros-Ghali, under the supervision of Richard Thornburgh, the former U.S. attorney general who is now U.N. undersecretary general for administration and management.