

## Who's who at the U.N. Secretariat

### **Boutros Boutros-Ghali, secretary general**

The first African and Arab to hold the post, Boutros-Ghali comes from a distinguished and wealthy Egyptian Coptic Christian family. His ties to British intelligence are multifaceted.

The Boutros-Ghali family first began work for the British government in the nineteenth century, when Boutros-Ghali's grandfather, Boutros Pasha, signed the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1899 which established formal British rule over Egypt and Sudan. With such patronage, Boutros Pasha rose in the colonialist government to become prime minister in 1908-10. In 1919, he was assassinated by Egyptian nationalists for his role in betraying Egypt. Boutros-Ghali's uncle Wassif Pasha was a key figure in bringing Egypt into the British-controlled League of Nations, the U.N.'s predecessor.

In 1949, Boutros-Ghali received a doctorate in international law from the Sorbonne in Paris. It was here that he met his wife, Leah Nadler, a wealthy Jew from Romania, during the same period that other wealthy Romanian Jewish families were building Israel.

With such patronage, Boutros-Ghali rapidly began playing an important role within the Egyptian establishment. From 1949 through 1979, he was professor of international law at the University of Cairo, where he became an important figure within Egyptian academia. Among his early sabbaticals was as a Fulbright Scholar to Columbia University in 1954. In 1965, he became president of the Egyptian Society of International Law. In 1975, he became president of the Center of Political and Strategic Studies, a center affiliated with the semi-official government newspaper *Al-Ahram*.

In October 1977, Boutros-Ghali's career took a dramatic turn when President Anwar Sadat appointed him minister of state for foreign affairs. The context for the appointment was Sadat's desire to strike a deal with Israel; Boutros-Ghali was taken by Sadat to Jerusalem for his speech there in November 1977. As foreign minister, Boutros-Ghali played a key role at the Camp David summit of September 1978, and had a major role in negotiating the Camp David accords, signed in 1979, which formalized a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace.

The Camp David deal resulted in Egypt's immediate break with the Arab world, and consequently a vastly greater financial dependency on the West. Since that time, with its foreign policy managed by Boutros-Ghali, Egypt has been

transformed into one of the region's main Anglo-American assets. In 1990-91, Boutros-Ghali played a leading international role in justifying the U.S. war with Iraq. He also played a major role in sabotaging Arab efforts to find a diplomatic solution to that crisis prior to the war.

Boutros-Ghali was appointed U.N. secretary general with the public backing of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C., an affiliate of Chatham House that Boutros-Ghali—along with Henry Kissinger—has long worked with. He also received backing from former State Department Intelligence director Ray Cline's Global Strategy Council. Boutros-Ghali has served as an adviser to the council's Global Water Technology Summits.

### **Richard Thornburgh, undersecretary general for administration and management**

The former attorney general of the Bush administration, Thornburgh was appointed to his U.N. post in March 1992 upon the personal request of President George Bush. It is the second most powerful position in the U.N. Secretariat; Thornburgh effectively oversees the day-to-day functioning of that body.



*Richard Thornburgh*

Among his first assignments is to oversee the reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy, in line with Boutros-Ghali's call to "streamline" U.N. functioning. Thornburgh is the author of the notorious "Thornburgh Doctrine," under which the U.S. government, or its proxies, are authorized to kidnap U.S. or foreign nationals anywhere in the world, in order to bring them to trial in the United States. Under this rubric, Thornburgh sanctioned the kidnaping of former Panamanian President Gen. Manuel Noriega. The U.S. Supreme Court has recently upheld the doctrine.

Thornburgh began his career in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1969, as U.S. Attorney for western Pennsylvania. It is there that he is said to have first established ties with the powerful Mellon family (Carnegie-Mellon), particularly Richard Mellon Scaife, relating to an inheritance dispute. Scaife, and the family generally, have been major funders of nominally private U.S. propaganda operations throughout the world, including those relating to "Iran-Contra" operations. In 1975, Thornburgh became assistant U.S. attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. In 1978, he was elected governor of Pennsylvania.

In 1988, Thornburgh was appointed attorney general for the Reagan administration, where he served until 1991. As attorney general under Bush, Thornburgh helped oversee the revamping of the U.S. judicial and law enforcement system

to facilitate using law enforcement for political and diplomatic ends.

### **Marrack Irvine Goulding, undersecretary general, Office of Peacekeeping Operations**

An undersecretary general since 1985, Goulding is a career British diplomat and intelligence official. Goulding's office had previously been named the Office of Special Political Affairs; he is the senior U.N. bureaucrat in charge of "preventive diplomacy."

Educated at Oxford's Magdalen College in classical Greek, Goulding joined the British diplomatic service in 1959. A specialist in Arab affairs, he served as information officer at the British embassy in Kuwait from 1961 to 1964. Returning to headquarters, he served in the Arabian Department and in the Planning Staff, after which he served as the head of the Chancery Office at the British embassies in Libya and Egypt. From 1972-74 he was private secretary to the minister of state for foreign affairs, and then detailed to the Central Policy Review Staff of the Cabinet Office. Between 1979 and 1983, Goulding served in the British delegation to the U.N., and then presided over the U.N.'s trusteeship council. His last diplomatic post, prior to his appointment as U.N. undersecretary general, was as British ambassador to Angola.

### **Jan Eliasson, undersecretary general, coordinator for humanitarian relief**

Until his appointment in March 1992, Eliasson was Sweden's ambassador to the U.N., a post he held since 1988. Eliasson's office, formerly the Office of Emergency Relief Coordinator, is one of those reorganized and elevated. It is now one of the eight Secretariat offices directed by an undersecretary general. The importance of the post was enhanced in the fall of 1991 when the Security Council proclaimed that "humanitarian issues supersede sovereignty," in the precedent-setting decision to place U.N. forces in northern Iraq. As such, Eliasson oversees one of the key offices of the revised U.N.; his office provides the pretext for military or other forms of intervention.

Eliasson is one of several Swedish officials who hold key political intelligence postings at the U.N. Others include former foreign minister Hans Blix, now head of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Foreign Ministry official Rolf Ekeus, in charge of implementing the U.N. cease-fire agreements imposed on Iraq; and Jan Martenson, a former adviser to the king of Sweden who was, until recently, in charge of the U.N.'s second headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Blix, Ekeus, and Eliasson have coordinated diverse operations against Iraq.

Eliasson joined the Swedish foreign service in 1965. In 1975, he was appointed personal assistant to the undersecretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1977, he became the director of the Press and Information Department of the ministry, where he served under Blix. In 1980, he became the director

of the ministry's Department of Asian and African Affairs. Eliasson served as Foreign Ministry undersecretary for political affairs from 1983-88. While Swedish ambassador, Eliasson also served as Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar's representative charged with resolving the after-effects of the Iran-Iraq War.

### **James O.C. Jonah, undersecretary general for political affairs**

Jonah, a national of Sierra Leone, was appointed undersecretary general for special political questions, regional cooperation, decolonization, and trusteeship, in 1991. In March, Jonah was appointed to his present position, which incorporated his earlier duties. He runs one of two separate Departments of Political Affairs. He is typical of the non-white bureaucrats occasionally placed in senior posts to give the impression that the organization is not under Anglo-American control.

A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University, Jonah is a career U.N. diplomat who first served with the U.N. in 1963. He has since served in diverse capacities, primarily in assignments relating to political affairs. From 1987 until his current appointment, Jonah was also director of the Office for Research and Collection of Information (ORCI).

### **Vladimir F. Petrovsky, undersecretary general for political affairs**

Petrovsky was appointed in March 1992 to head one of the two Departments of Political Affairs. At the time of his appointment, he was deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union. He is the senior Russian official at the Secretariat.

A graduate of the Moscow Institute of International Relations, Petrovsky served with the Soviet mission to the U.N. in 1957-61, after which he returned to Moscow to work in the Foreign Ministry's International Department. In 1964, Petrovsky returned to the U.N., where he held diverse positions in the Secretariat, until he abruptly returned to Moscow in 1971 following reported protests by the U.S. and British government that he was using his position to facilitate operations by the KGB, of which he was accused of being a senior official. Upon his return to Moscow, Petrovsky became head of the Foreign Policy Planning Department of the Foreign Ministry, from 1971-79, and then chief of its International Department until 1986, when he became deputy foreign minister. Petrovsky was one of those not implicated in the August 1991 coup attempt, and has managed the transition to the regime of Boris Yeltsin quite nicely.

### **Ji Chaozhu, undersecretary general, Department of Economic Development**

Appointed March 1992, Ji's department incorporates four other offices now merged by Boutros-Ghali's reorganization. The department, which is the Secretariat's largest,

maintains offices and deploys teams throughout the world with the mandate to collect information on all forms of economic and social activity. Prior to his appointment, Ji had been, for the previous year, undersecretary general for technical cooperation, an office retained in the new department. Immediately prior to his appointment to the United Nations, Ji had been the People's Republic of China's ambassador to Britain, since 1987. He is the highest-level Chinese official at the Secretariat.

Raised in the United States, Ji's father was the editor of the Chinese Communist Party's newspaper in New York during World War II and after. In 1948-50, Ji attended Harvard University, where he first met Henry Kissinger. In 1950, the family returned to China. Ji began his career with the P.R.C. Foreign Ministry in 1952 as a member of the Chinese delegation to the Korean armistice negotiations. From 1954 through 1973, Ji served as officer and deputy director of the Translation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in that capacity served as the personal translator for Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and other Chinese leaders, including for the meetings held with Kissinger and Nixon.

In 1973, Ji was deployed as counsellor to the newly established Chinese Liaison Office in the United States, which had been formed as a result of the Kissinger-Nixon trips. From 1975 through 1982 he was deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department, and later, deputy director of the ministry's Department of American Affairs, inclusively during the period that George Bush was U.S. legate to Beijing. Ji served as minister counsellor at the Chinese embassy in the U.S. from 1982 to 1985. In 1985 he was abruptly made ambassador to Fiji, a tiny island situated in the region that France uses for nuclear testing. In 1987, the Fiji government was overthrown by a pro-P.R.C. military coup. Following the coup, Ji became Chinese ambassador to Britain.

### **Eugeniusz Wyzner, undersecretary general of public information**

Wyzner was appointed the head of the U.N.'s propaganda department in March 1992. Since 1982, he had been undersecretary general for conference services, a function which has now been merged with the Public Information Department. The department maintains over 60 information centers throughout the world, which disseminate U.N. propaganda. In 1983, shortly after the British called for the formation of a U.N. intelligence agency, the centers began submitting confidential weekly regional reports on matters relating to peace and security, to the secretary general's executive office.

A graduate of the University of Warsaw, Wyzner is a career Polish diplomat who served as a member of the Polish mission to the U.N. from 1961 to 1968. In 1971, Wyzner was appointed director of the Legal Department of the Foreign

Ministry; from 1973-78 and 1981-82, he was the Polish ambassador to the U.N. In 1978, he became the director of the International Organizations Department of the Foreign Ministry.

### **Carl-August Fleischhauer, undersecretary general, Office of Legal Affairs**

A German diplomat, Fleischhauer has been the top legal official of the U.N. since 1983. He joined the diplomatic service in 1961 and served in various capacities in the Legal Department of the Foreign Ministry. His last posting, prior to serving in the U.N., was as director general of the ministry's Legal Department, beginning in 1976.

### **Jean-Claude Aimé, chief of staff of the executive office of the secretary general**

A native of Haiti, Aimé served as executive assistant to former secretary general Javier Pérez de Cuellar starting in 1989. He was appointed to his present post in March 1992. A graduate of Harvard University and the Wharton School of Economics, Aimé has spent his entire career in the U.N., largely in the U.N. Development Program Office, which he joined in 1961. The chief of staff and the secretary general's political adviser serve as the secretary general's two key aides.

### **Alvaro de Soto, political adviser, executive office of the secretary general**

A member of a Peruvian oligarchical family, De Soto was appointed to his current post in 1982 by former secretary general Javier Pérez de Cuellar. In 1991, De Soto also ran the U.N.'s intelligence arm, the Office of Research and Collection of Information.

A career Peruvian diplomat since 1968, with assignments almost entirely related to the U.N., de Soto has long been associated with Pérez de Cuellar, the former Peruvian foreign minister whose placement as secretary general in 1981 was reportedly at the behest of then-Vice President George Bush. De Soto's brother, Hernando de Soto, is the founder and director of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) of Peru, an organization funded by various U.S. governmental agencies and foundations. An advocate of free enterprise and the informal economy—a code-name for drug trafficking—ILD's policy pronouncements are frequently cited by the U.S. government as a model for Third World states.

### **Cyrus Vance, secretary general's personal envoy to former Yugoslavia**

In October 1992, former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance was designated as Boutros-Ghali's personal envoy to former Yugoslavia, charged with finding a peaceful solution Serbia's war against Croatia and Bosnia—a war which for which the U.S. had given the green light. Vance is also Boutros-Ghali's envoy to South Africa, and seems to be

serving as the U.N. Secretariat's roving ambassador.

Vance's position as secretary of state (1977-80) under President Jimmy Carter had been immediately preceded by his chairmanship of the New York Council of Foreign Relations' "1980s' Project," which guided the Carter administration's policy. The project called for the "controlled disintegration" of the global economy, in part through the imposition of environmentalist controls. As secretary of state, among other projects, he played a central role in imposing controls over scientific and technological development.

Vance had been deputy secretary of defense from 1964-67. In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed him to be his special representative to deal with the Cyprus crisis of 1967, where he oversaw the Greek coup of that year. Vance was also appointed to be Johnson's special representative in dealing with the 1967 Detroit riots and other civil disturbances of that period. One of Vance's reported projects in that capacity, was "Operation Garden Plot," which investigated the feasibility of using urban riots as a cover for launching a military coup in the United States. When not in government, Vance has worked out of the law offices of Simpson, Thatcher, and Bartlett, one of the more important New York City-based establishment firms.

### **Antoine Blanca, director general, United Nations office, Geneva**

A national of France, Blanca had served since 1990 as the director general for development and economic cooperation, an office scrapped in the latest reorganization. He was appointed to his current post in February 1992. The Geneva office of the U.N., its second headquarters, is the center of most of its "human rights" operations. As such it will become increasingly important, given the U.N. claim that human rights now supersedes sovereignty. Blanca had been French ambassador-at-large to Central and South America during 1982-84, including during the Anglo-Argentine Malvinas War. From 1984-88 he was ambassador to Argentina. A counsellor to the cabinet of the prime minister in 1981-82, Blanca has long been involved with diverse French-based nongovernmental organizations.

### **Giorgio Giacomelli, director general, United Nations office, Vienna**

An Italian national, Giacomelli was appointed to his post in February 1992. He will continue to be executive director of the U.N.'s International Drug Control Program, a post he



*Cyrus Vance*

has held since 1991. The program, which unifies all of the diverse U.N. anti-narcotics organizations, is based in Vienna. The U.N., like the United States, has systematically censored any reference to the People's Republic of China, the world's largest opium producer, in its reports. At the same time, under the argument that narcotic trafficking is a threat to global security, it has increased pressure against Burma, a potential upcoming U.N. target. As such, the office is directly involved with "preventive diplomacy."

A career Italian diplomat since 1956, Giacomelli served in Madrid, Paris, Kinshasa, and New Delhi. In 1972, he returned to Rome to become the director of the foreign ministry's technical cooperation service with the developing sector. He was ambassador to Somalia from 1973 to 1976, and ambassador to Syria from 1976 to 1980. In 1981, Giacomelli was appointed director general for emigration and social affairs at the Foreign Ministry and then placed in charge of the ministry's bilateral assistance program. He joined the U.N. in 1985 when he was made commissioner general for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine (UNRWA).

### **Hans Blix, director general, International Atomic Energy Agency**

The IAEA was established as an arm of the U.N. in 1957, to promote the peaceful use and proliferation of nuclear energy. Over recent years, however, its mission has been transformed to preventing non-white nations from acquiring nuclear weapons, nuclear technology generally, and advanced technology of all sorts. As such it has become a key organization within the new U.N. system.

Blix, who was appointed to his present post in 1981, has played a high-profile role since the U.N. war against Iraq, falsely claiming that Iraq was on the verge of building nuclear bombs. Claiming that the whole inspection system is inadequate, Blix has demanded that IAEA be authorized to form an intelligence agency, which would receive classified data from Security Council member-states, among others. A career Swedish Foreign Ministry official, Blix had been foreign minister from 1978-81. From 1963-76 he had served as the head of the ministry's Legal Department.

### **Rolf Ekeus, executive chairman of the United Nations' Special Commission**

The Swedish ambassador to the U.N., Ekeus was appointed in April 1991 as the chairman of the special commission established to supervise U.N. cease-fire demands on Iraq. A career diplomat, Ekeus joined the foreign service in 1962, and served in various capacities in Bonn, Nairobi, New York, and The Hague. From 1983-88, Ekeus as Swedish delegate to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland, where, according to U.N. sources, he first began to work for U.S. National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft. In 1988, Ekeus became ambassador to the U.N.