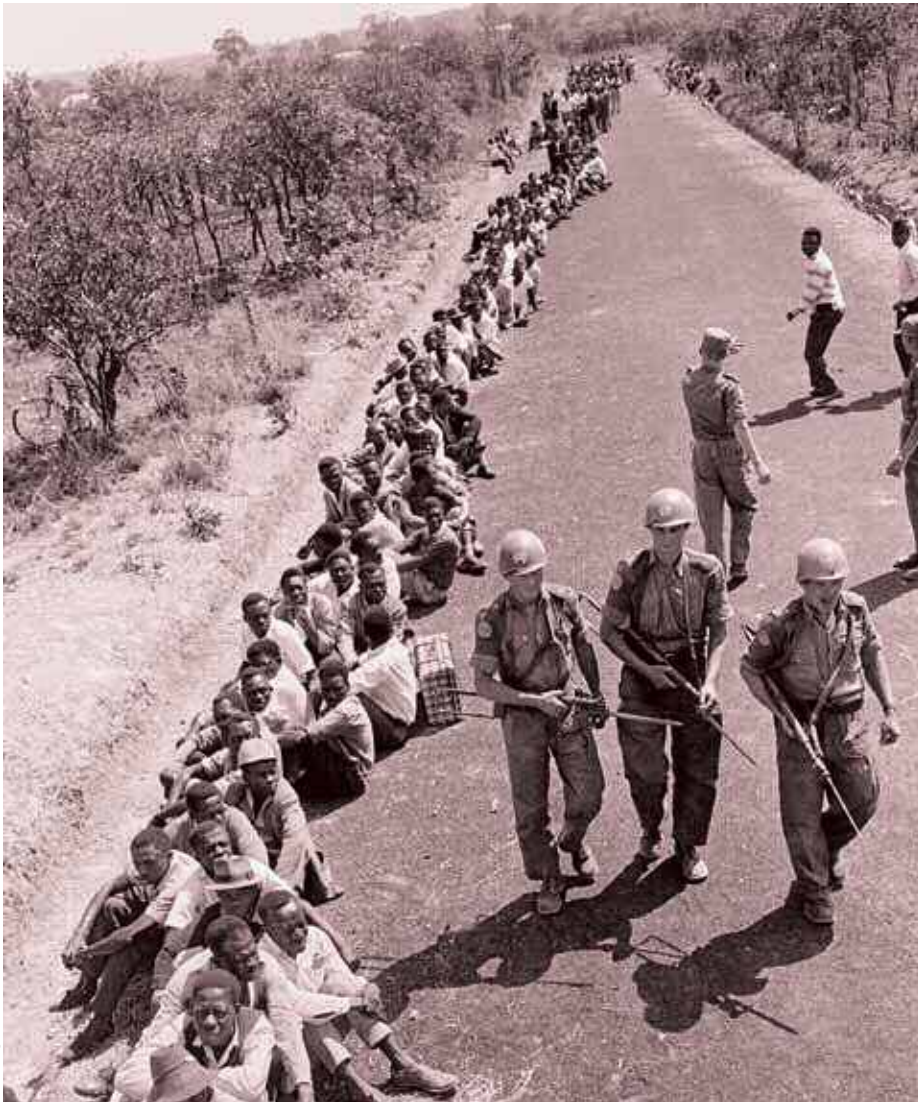


The UN: The Vision of the Founders

It is generally accepted throughout the world that the main mission of the United Nations is to bring about and keep world peace, but at most, that's a subsidiary role.



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Katanga chaos: In 1961, even as tribesmen gathered in long lines to register at a UN refugee camp administered by the Swedish, other UN troops were massacring locals in a brutal campaign of subjugation.

by John F. McManus

During the 1961 Christmas season, the province of Katanga in what was then Africa's Belgian Congo experienced war — war not only condoned by, but brought about by, the United Nations. The world body's jet fighters, artillery, and bayonet-wielding mercenaries ravaged

hospitals, attacked government buildings, and killed innocent civilians. They looted houses, raped residents, and then tried to hide the evidence of their crimes.

Why was the UN, which was supposedly in the Congo to stop sectarian violence from spreading and becoming another "Korean War," occupying Katanga and attacking the soldiers and civil-

ians from that area? Because Katanga's anti-communist leader Moïse Tshombe announced his intention to resist the takeover of the province by a Moscow favorite named Patrice Lumumba, to proclaim independence, and to have nothing to do with communism.

Doctors manning Katanga's Elizabethville Hospital, though generally pro-UN, were outraged by the death and devastation, and hurriedly dispatched frantic telegrams to U.S. President John F. Kennedy, Pope John XXIII, and 14 other leading world dignitaries imploring them to intervene "to stop the terrorist bombardment of hospitals and civilian populations by the United Nations." They even managed to issue a small book entitled *46 Angry Men*, containing the details and photos of the crimes.

Where's the Promised Peace?

The doctors of Elizabethville had good reason to believe that the world leaders who claimed adherence to the UN Charter would heed their calls to stop the UN violence, because "peace" is supposedly the main reason behind the founding of the United Nations.

In 1945, near the closing of WWII, amid an outpouring of hope among some that a new world organization would usher in an era of peace, 50 nations, including the United States, signed the UN Charter, initiating the United Nations. It was widely assumed that the UN would be the vehicle to enable countries to settle disputes peacefully.

The idea that peace is the institution's primary reason for existence was implied in the UN's founding charter. Its Article 1 names as the UN's purpose: "To maintain international peace and security." The word "peace" appears six times in this very first article. Hence, UN officials and supporters claim that the world body is "a peace organization."

But the UN doesn't preside over a world at peace. In fact, the world may be as violent and contentious as it has ever been.

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Kingmaker: Edward Mandell House used his wealth and influence to put in office both U.S. governors and presidents.

Partially, peace hasn't happened because it was never the goal of the United Nations or its founders. The Charter's Article 2 grants permission for the UN to apply "enforcement measures under Chapter VII." And Chapter VII's Article 42 boldly authorizes warlike action if the UN's idea of peace is not assured:

UN Charter, Article 42: Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Thus, the "peace" organization grants itself authority to conduct war!

The main purpose of the UN wasn't peace. The real reason for its creation can be discovered in the motives of the men who instituted it, and in the actions of the UN since its start.

The UN's Godfather

The desire for a United Nations didn't originate with the individuals who wrote the UN Charter in the 1940s. It began long before, especially in the designs of a little-known political figure from Texas named Edward Mandell House.

Born in 1858, "Colonel" House (his title was honorary) was raised in a wealthy Texas family steeped in pro-British culture and political thinking. His parents sent him to England for schooling and, because of what he learned from his family and from his studies, he was a partisan for Britain's ways. A few years after he returned to America in the late 19th century, he emerged as an extremely powerful behind-the-scenes political kingmaker in his home state, actually a decisive force in electing and guiding five consecutive Democratic Texas

governors. Never seeking office for himself, he eventually set his sights on gaining influence over a much higher post: the presidency of the United States.

By 1910, House had learned enough of the political attitudes of a newly elected governor of New Jersey to realize that he and the governor shared a remarkably similar outlook. They were liberal progressives and internationalists. In order to facilitate meeting and befriending this governor, Woodrow Wilson, House took up residence in New York City and began to contact the rising political star by mail.

The two men immediately formed an intense friendship. "It was remarkable," Wilson stated. "We found ourselves in agreement upon practically every one of the issues of the day. I never met a man whose thoughts ran so identically with mine."

House concurred and, in a letter sent to his brother-in-law Sidney Mezes, the president of the City College of New York, he wrote, "It is just such a chance as I have always wanted, for never before have I found both the man and the opportunity."

Opportunity to do what? The answer appears in a small book House wrote during the winter of 1911-1912. Never naming himself as its author, although it became well known as his work, *Philip Dru: Administrator* is House's political manifesto presented in the form of a novel.

The goals of the chief character in this revealing book were House's goals. What were the aims of this devious Texan? One can find in *Philip Dru: Administrator* the following agenda:

- "Socialism as dreamed of by Karl Marx."
- Casting aside the "obsolete" and "grotesque" U.S. Constitution.
- A graduated income tax and an onerous inheritance tax.
- Federal absorption of the rights of the states.
- A new banking law with flexible currency (the Federal Reserve).
- A Social Security program.
- Submission of all mankind to an international body, a "comity of nations" as he termed it.

In *Dru*, House's chief character (Philip Dru, whom House saw as himself) seized power in America via a coup and was thus able to achieve his goals by decree. In the real world, House proceeded to assist Wilson to win the presidency in 1912 in a four-man race (opponents were the incumbent President William Howard Taft, "Bull-moose" candidate Theodore Roosevelt, and open socialist Eugene Debs). In the months between Wilson's 1912 victory and inauguration in March 1913, House went to work selecting Cabinet officials for the new administration. The wily Texan's dominance over the incoming president became increasingly obvious when the president-elect traveled on several occasions to House's New York City apartment to prepare for his presidency. Without doubt, House had become a puppeteer and the incoming president his puppet. Taking office in 1913, Wilson and the ever-present House, who immediately moved into the White House, had already influenced Congress to pass legislation creating the income

DECEMBER 24, 1913 - SIXTEEN PAGES - PRICE TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE ENACTS CURRENCY LAW

Wilson Declares It the First of Series of Constructive Acts to Aid Business.



WILSON SEES DAWN OF NEW ERA IN BUSINESS

aims to Make Prosperity Free to Have Unimpeded Momentum.

Makes Speech to Group of Democratic Leaders.

Conference Report Adopted in Senate by Vote of 43 to 25.

Banks All Over the Country Hasten to Enter Federal Reserve System.

Gov-Elect Walsh Calls Passage of Bill A Fine Christmas Present.

HOME VIEWS OF CURRENCY ACT

FOUR PENS USED BY PRESIDENT

Led where he wanted to go: President Woodrow Wilson's mentor and friend Edward Mandell House urged Wilson to institute the planks of Marxism, including starting the Federal Reserve. Wilson was happy to comply.

tax. The two then worked to steer through Congress passage of a measure creating the Federal Reserve.

Work toward accomplishing House's more ambitious goal, creation of a world government (his "comity of nations"), would come after World War I. When that war ended, the Wilson/House proposal for a world organization became a key item in the peace proposal offered by the United States. But this first attempt to erect a world government, the League of Nations, failed when a doughty group of U.S. senators resisted. In his all-or-nothing campaign for the league, Wilson had surprisingly rejected House's advice to employ the strategy that had worked so well for them in creating the Federal Reserve. It was: Get something on the books that can be "fixed" later. But Wilson wanted no compromise. The decisive vote in the Senate saw the league rejected when the two-thirds needed to approve ratification could not be gained.

The League of Nations was then launched without the United States. Doomed as a world government without U.S. involvement, it functioned as a relatively inconsequential entity from a headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, until 1947 when its doors were closed and all its assets were transferred to the new United Nations.

Disappointed but Not Defeated

Although the Senate refused to approve House's plan for a world government, President Wilson's "alter ego" (his term for House) had already achieved other goals: imposition of a federal income tax and the start of the Federal Reserve. He was also instrumental in altering the thinking of many to consider the U.S. Constitution as an outdated relic worthy of replacement. For him, the Senate's action that kept our nation out of the league was only a temporary defeat.

Early in 1919, while in France working on the Versailles Treaty at the end of World War I, the colonel had perceptively con-

cluded that the Senate would not approve U.S. entry into the league. So he assembled diplomats from America and England for a dinner meeting in Paris. Those who attended had been busily hammering out treaty details. The gathering at Paris' Majestic Hotel resulted in pledges to create parallel U.S. and British organizations, each of which would strive to persuade the peoples of the two nations to support a second try at world government. The British promptly launched the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Americans created the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR, originally known as the Institute of International Affairs, until its current name was adopted in 1921).

The CFR immediately began influencing America's foreign policy. Members wasted no time in making known their desire for world government. In December 1922, the CFR's *Foreign Affairs* lamented the absence of the world government sought by House and others, stating: "Obviously, there is going to be no peace or prosperity for mankind so long as it remains divided into fifty or sixty independent states.... The real problem today is that of world government."

Attracting men of power, wealth, and influence aided the CFR in the achievement of its aims. The organization benefitted mightily from financial gifts provided by the Rockefeller Foundation and other like-minded grant-makers. In 1932, House disciple Franklin Delano Roosevelt secured the nomination of the Democratic Party after publicly agreeing to a platform that earned the approval of many conservatives. Revealingly, the very first person Roosevelt visited after the mid-1932 nominating convention was Edward Mandell House at the colonel's summer residence in Magnolia, Massachusetts. His foray to visit House mirrored Woodrow Wilson's trooping to New York City after winning the 1912 presidential election. Roosevelt had long been aware of House's political clout, and he certainly had knowledge of his agenda. FDR's mother,

a close friend and admirer of House, had given her son a copy of *Philip Dru: Administrator* in 1920. FDR's hurried visit to Colonel House surprised none of the top Democrats; the wily Texan had been one of the first in the Democratic Party to support Roosevelt's bid for the 1932 nomination.

Once in office, FDR completely turned his back on the relatively conservative party platform that helped get him elected. Then he set his mind toward the yet-to-be-accomplished portions of the House agenda: more socialism, including a Social Security system; continued erosion of the limitations in the U.S. Constitution; and House's most enduring goal, creating a world government. In her excellent history of the socialist movement entitled *Fabian Freeway*, author Rose L. Martin stated, "House was one of the first Americans to foresee the possibility of evading constitutional safeguards by Executive decree." In his slightly more than three terms in office, FDR did much to chip away at the restraints contained in what House termed the "grotesque" and "obsolete" U.S. Constitution.

House died in 1938. But though his

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mentor and friend wasn't around to see the creation of the United Nations, promotion of this new try at world government was never out of FDR's mind. What was needed to make the House goal a reality was America's involvement in another war. It would come with the attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Into War Once Again

World War II actually began in Europe on September 1, 1939 when Hitler's army invaded Poland. British and French declarations of war against Germany followed two days later. House's disciples then went into high gear and, before a few weeks had passed, the State Department accepted assistance from a CFR study group labeled the War and Peace Studies Project. As has so often been the case, the Rockefeller Foundation provided financing for the project. With its presence now inside the State Department, the CFR began exerting

a strong influence over the conduct of America's foreign affairs.

One day after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Congress declared war against Japan, again setting the stage for converting the House plan for a world government into reality.

While most Americans and most in our nation's government immediately began mobilizing for the military struggle that lay ahead, U.S. diplomats led a series of wartime conferences to lay the groundwork for the future United Nations:

- After the Pearl Harbor attack, emissaries from 26 nations met in Washington on January 1 to begin work on creating a new world organization. At the request of President Roosevelt, they labeled what they were proposing the "United Nations," the first time that name had been employed. Assembled attendees then signed a formal "Declaration by United Nations" well before there was any such organization.

- In 1943, top government officials from Nationalist China, the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain met first in Moscow and then in Tehran, not only to discuss war strategy but also to further the plan for the world organization.

- For several weeks during September

and October 1944, these same four nations sent representatives to the Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington, D.C., where the first draft of a UN Charter was agreed upon. The executive secretary of this conference was State Department official Alger Hiss, who was later exposed as a covert agent of Soviet Russia. Warnings about Hiss and his disloyalty, issued by the FBI and several government agencies, were ignored.

- In February 1945, President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and the USSR's Marshal Josef Stalin met at Yalta in the USSR. Roosevelt's chief advisor on this occasion was the same Alger Hiss. Decisions made included an agreement to convene in April for a formal conference to create the United Nations. It was at Yalta that the USSR was awarded three votes in the UN General Assembly (Russia and two of the nations dominated by Moscow, Ukraine and Byelorussia), while all other nations, including the United States, would have only one.

- The United Nations Charter won unanimous approval at the April 25-June 25 San Francisco Conference. The Secretary-General at this founding conference was Alger Hiss, whom *Time* magazine immediately acknowledged as "an important figure there." It was Hiss who arranged to



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Overruling reluctance: Though Americans were reticent to join a world body that would exercise legislative powers, such as the League of Nations or the United Nations, the death and destruction of WWII made many willing to try anything to stop future wars.

fill the American delegation with more than 40 men who were then, or soon would become, members of the CFR. Years later, the USSR's Andrei Gromyko revealed that he, too, had "helped to draft the UN Charter," and he was especially proud of the role he had played in the inclusion of UN authority to send military forces into any country.

World War II ended on August 14, 1945. The first meeting of the United Nations took place on October 24, 1945 after the charter had been approved by a majority of the 50 San Francisco conference participants, and by the representatives of each permanent Security Council member (Great Britain, France, China, the United States, and the USSR). Franklin Delano Roosevelt passed away on April 12, 1945. Neither he nor House lived to see the UN created. However, these two men were the most significant players in the formation of the UN.

Global Government

The UN Charter set the stage for the House-Wilson-Roosevelt vision of a path to a dominant and authoritarian world government. Yet after only six days of formal deliberation in 1945, the Senate voted 89 in favor and only two opposed. Pressure to approve this path to world government carried the day — to the delight of communists throughout the world.

In the late 1940s, Charles Malik, a world-renowned diplomat from Lebanon, served as chairman of a UN commission assigned to formulate the UN *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. As in the Stalin-era Soviet constitution, rights in this document are acknowledged and then effectively cancelled. Among the panel's 18 members were officials from Russia, Byelorussia, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia — all communist-dominated countries where fundamental rights were unquestionably subject to government cancellation. Four years after the promulgation of the *Universal Declaration*, Malik ruefully stated in the *United Nations Bulletin* that in addition to the obvious communist attitude of several commission members, the representatives from non-communistic nations were "communistically softened or frightened." He concluded: "I think a study of our proceedings will reveal that ... the text responded for the most part to Soviet rather than Western promptings."



Soviet agent Alger Hiss, a top advisor to FDR and the UN's first secretary-general, is shown here at the UN founding in San Francisco, shaking hands with President Harry Truman. Hiss also helped draft the UN Charter and placed fellow communists in top UN positions.

Rights, as defined by the UN, are similar to those as defined in communist countries, where such freedoms as "freedom of speech" are recognized but not really allowed. Subsequent laws cancelled them.

In 1966, the UN issued the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. Just as in the 1948 *Universal Declaration*, Article 9 of this newer document informs the reader, "Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person." But it quickly adds, "No one shall be deprived of liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law."

The *International Covenant* actually claims that "rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person" — not from God, as in the U.S. Declaration of Independence — and immediately subjects each right to cancellations by government. Consider its Article 19, paragraph 2 that states, "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression." Then follows the cancellation: "The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be

subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary." "Restrictions ... provided by law"?

In 1971, the "peace organization" demonstrated its preference for totalitarian rule by ousting Free China and seating the communist-led People's Republic of China, whose leaders murdered more than 60 million Chinese.

The people of communist nations, such as in the USSR and its satellite nations, never enjoyed freedom because the ruling governments passed laws curtailing it. Not only did the people living under communism lose their freedom, millions were murdered or enslaved. The UN, of course, welcomed the USSR as one of its founding members, as it welcomes oppressive leaders of countries such as Iran, Venezuela, Pakistan, Cuba, China, and Libya on its Human Rights Council.

The goal is world rule.

If the UN ever achieves the ultimate purpose for which it was created, the rule of law will undoubtedly mean rule by the lawless. ■