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# The U.N.'s War Against The West

By THOMAS G. GULICK

The United Nations is actively supporting armed warfare and revolution by directly funding three Soviet-backed "national liberation movements" and one guerrilla group sponsored by the People's Republic of China (PRC). These are, respectively, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the Middle East; the African National Congress (ANC), the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC). The latter three groups are staging guerrilla and terrorist warfare in southern Africa. In Central America, Honduran refugee camps are also being used to aid Marxist guerrillas attacking the government of El Salvador.

This is not a new policy for the U.N. The Marxist governments of Angola, Mozambique and the new Socialist regime of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe were all aided by the United Nations when they were guerrilla revolutionary movements fighting in the bush. Since 1975, the United Nations has given at least \$133 million in direct aid to armed revolutionary movements, most of them Marxist.

While cash and services are helpful, it is only part of the U.N. largess. The PLO, for example, not only controlled the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) refugee camps in Lebanon but turned them into "military bastions." That is the phrase used by the Lebanese ambassador to the U.N., Edward Ghorra, in his letter to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in 1976.

Ghorra attached an additional letter from Lebanon's deputy prime minister in this communication to Waldheim. It documented PLO installation of "heavy weapons" in the UNRWA camps of Lebanon as early as 1969. The same letter noted that the PLO had even "occupied the UNRWA offices in the camps." Waldheim did nothing.

UNRWA has an annual budget of \$200 million for Palestinian refugee camps located throughout the Middle East. The budget for these camps in Lebanon is \$20 million a year.

"international staff" of UNRWA's 17,000 worldwide employes are Palestinians. This situation was described by John Miles of UNRWA's New York office to this reporter in an interview. Since Palestinians nearly dominate UNRWA, U.N. monitoring of military activity in the UNRWA refugee camps becomes almost impossible.

U.N. funding of national liberation movements has paid for food, housing, basic education, professional training, health services and medicines, legal fees, radio broadcasting, agricultural projects, communal farms and refugee relief.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 proved that U.N. facilities like the Sibliin Training Center near Beirut were used for PLO military recruits. PLO documents captured by the Israelis after the invasion also confirmed that the PLO used intelligence reports of the U.N. International Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the U.N. peace-keeping contingent, to monitor Israeli troop movements. The documents were dated May 26, 1981.

Another fringe benefit for the PLO from the U.N. is that all but 120

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) camps in Honduras are being run chiefly for the benefit of Marxist guerrillas from across the border in El Salvador. Genuine refugees fear, and increasingly avoid, these installations. Not only is the treatment of non-rebels likely to be unfriendly, but they face the threat of forced service in guerrilla fighting units.

A UNHCR report published in April 1984 states: "... settlements for refugees should be placed away from border areas where they may be in physical danger and where their presence may exacerbate international tensions."

The refugee camps in question are extremely close to the Salvadoran border. Their military value would, of course, decrease with distance from that border. UNHCR, in reply to frequent complaints, has been promising for more than two years to move these camps to sites on the other side of the country. No action to change the situation has been taken.

In contrast, camps in Honduras serving people who flee from Sandinista Nicaragua are reported to be in bad condition and run by staffs which mistreat refugees. The Marxist guerrillas who used to crisscross the border now run their country.

Probably even more important to Communist-backed guerrilla groups than the material aid is the international political recognition and status they have been given by the U.N.

The PLO, ANC and SWAPO have all been recognized as the sole and authentic representatives of their people when, in fact, they are all fighting for their political survival at home. This is graphically illustrated by Yasser Arafat's second expulsion from Lebanon and his deadly battle with the break-away PLC faction led by Syrian-backed Abu Nidal.

In Namibia, there are at least a dozen major political parties besides SWAPO. SWAPO tried to control the polls by violence in the last Namibia election after refusing to participate in the voting. Both Arafat and the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, have

been honored with public appearances and speeches at U.N. assemblies.

Pro-Western national liberation movements have not been so honored.

Two examples are UNITA, now waging a successful guerrilla war against the Marxist government of Angola, and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, waging an equally successful campaign against the Marxist government of Samora Machel in Mozambique.

Neither group has been recognized or given any kind of forum at the U.N.

Meanwhile, U.N. funding of Marxist guerrilla movements is continuing and has been institutionalized.

A systematic and comprehensive investigation of U.N. aid to armed revolutionary groups, including in-kind contributions, has never been made.

As with all U.N. funding, at least 25 per cent of the aid to guerrilla and terrorist groups comes from the United States; 65 per cent of it comes from the Western nations' combined contributions.

This amounts to U.S. and Western bankrolling of Marxist and Soviet-backed revolutionaries through the U.N. foreign aid funnel.

The PLO dominates two committees in the U.N. Secretariat in New York: "The Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People" and the "Special United Nations Committee on Palestinian Rights." These two groups are funded with \$3 million annually.

Full observer status has been awarded to the PLO by several U.N. specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The ICAO has allowed the PLO to send observers to all its meetings where air security and skyjacking are discussed. Rationale: the PLO has had considerable experience in skyjacking.

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Soviet aid and influence in the PLO organization is openly admitted and even boasted about by Yasser Arafat, George Habash and other PLO leaders. Considerable Soviet influence in the African National Congress and in SWAPO has been voluminously documented by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, chaired by Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R.-Ala.).

Volume I of the subcommittee's hearings on "The Role of the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany in Fomenting Terrorism in Southern Africa," March 21-31, 1982, is a particularly revealing look at how the leadership of the ANC and the South African Communist party interlock.

Denton's subcommittee hearings established clearly the control of the military wings of ANC and SWAPO by the Soviets. The Pan African Congress (PAC) broke with ANC over the domination of the ANC by white Communists and has since received military aid from Communist China. PAC is much smaller than the ANC, considered to be the more serious terrorist threat to South Africa, mainly through its sabotage attacks and terror bombings.

The Denton hearings include evidence from many ex-ANC and ex-SWAPO members confirming reports of torture and murder of dissident ANC members and of African civilian "reactionaries" who resisted the ANC. Also confirmed were kidnappings of Ovambo youth by SWAPO in their forced recruitment campaigns. Witnesses from both ANC and SWAPO verified that certain of their cadres had been flown to the USSR and East Germany for military and intelligence training.

ANC and the PAC are liberally funded by the U.N. In a single year, 1980-81, nearly \$10 million in identifiable support went to the two terrorist groups. They receive money and aid from many of the U.N. specialized agencies — UNESCO, for example, budgeted about \$8 million for 1981-83 for ANC, PAC, SWAPO and the PLO.

SWAPO's privileges at the U.N. include "permanent observer" status at the General Assembly, awarded in 1976. Since 1971, SWAPO has been invited to attend U.N. Security Council meetings on Namibia, the only Namibian political party so privileged.

The U.N. and its specialized agencies have allocated \$40 million in direct and indirect aid to SWAPO for the period 1977 through 1986.

There are a bevy of U.N. bureaus channeling money and aid to SWAPO. These include the U.N. Council for Namibia in New York, the Fund for Namibia, the Institute for Namibia (located in Zambia) and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with offices in New York, Luanda, the capital of Angola (where SWAPO has its forward terrorist-guerrilla bases) and in Botswana.

In an interview in June 1983 in Lusaka, Zambia, Hage Geingob, SWAPO Central Committee Member, 2nd U.N. official, told this reporter that SWAPO would not hesitate to intimidate Namibian villagers with violence when elections are held again in Namibia. "What are you going to do about it?" asked Geingob defiantly. He added, in SWAPO jargon, "The struggle will continue!" i.e., the use of terror to coerce the electorate will continue. SWAPO is already infamous for murdering tribal headmen who will not support the movement.

The U.S.-educated Geingob is the director of the Institute for Namibia, a U.N. training institute in Lusaka for Namibian refugees that is controlled by SWAPO.

A diplomatic source close to Zambian affairs reports that the Institute is used to promote SWAPO's armed revolutionary aims in Namibia.

Diplomatic and intelligence sources in southern Africa say that U.N. refugee camps in Angola and Botswana run by the UNHCR are used for military recruitment, as military holding camps and even for training by SWAPO and the ANC. These sources report that the more promising ANC and SWAPO recruits are flown from Angola and Botswana to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union via Tanzania for advanced military training. These reports were confirmed in recent testimony by ANC defectors before the Denton Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism.

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SWAPO uses the U.N. in plotting battle strategy. The following message between SWAPO military cadres, reported in *South African Digest* on April 10, 1981, was intercepted in the field, September 1978, after a rocket attack on a village called Katim Mulilo:

"Congrats success Mulilo emphasized. Message 6 August must be for U.N. [to] defer elections to later date which will enable us to prepare major attack. Continue guerrilla tactics for now, but await order for major assault which will come only when U.N. forces are at full strength so South African forces will be neutralized. Meanwhile, initiate plan to eliminate Steyn, Mudge and Du Plessis [SWAPO political rivals in Namibia]."

U.N. funding of the PLO also helps the training of international terrorist cells operating in Western Europe, such as the Baader Meinhof Gang, the Red Brigades, the IRA and groups like the Japanese Red Army who have been and are being trained in PLO camps in the Persian Gulf area. Some of these individuals were captured by the Israelis in their invasion of Lebanon when Israeli troops stormed PLO training camps.

Considering this extensive U.N. support of guerrilla and terrorist movements, it is not too surprising that a special U.N. committee on international terrorism has not produced a single anti-terrorist program since 1972. The U.N. Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, through spokeswoman Jacqueline Dauchy, reported that "as far as we're concerned, the question of international terrorism is asleep." The last meeting of the committee was in 1979. The committee

chairman is Valentin Romanov of the Soviet Union.

There is a pattern in the U.N.'s support of left-wing and Communist-backed guerrilla movements. The four national liberation movements now officially recognized and supported by the U.N. operate in two militarily strategic locations — southern Africa and the Persian Gulf.

The rare minerals, metals and gems of southern Africa (including platinum, uranium, gold, diamonds, chromites, manganese, cobalt, etc.) and the vast oil reserves of the Persian Gulf make these two areas what Leonid Brezhnev referred to as the "Achilles heel of the West." Brezhnev was acknowledging what the Soviets have known for over 20 years — that the armies and factories of the U.S. and Western Europe could be crippled if the Soviets cut them off from these vital minerals and petroleum resources.

But precious minerals are also becoming the "Achilles heel" of the Soviets. Dr. James A. Miller in his 1980 study, "Strategic Minerals and the West," (American-African Affairs Association, Inc.), pointed out that the Soviets now have become dependent on imports for a number of their strategic minerals. Miller believes the reasons for this stem from Soviet mining mismanagement, labor mismanagement, location of reserves beneath the Siberian permafrost, rising industrial demand and so forth. The Soviets now have need of rare minerals for their own heavy industry and military forces.

An expert on Soviet military strategy, former Czech Gen. Jan Sejna, discusses USSR goals in his recent book, *We Will Bury You*.

Sejna says what the Soviets refer to as "Phase Two" of their "Strategic Plan" is aimed at cutting off the U.S. and the West from the Third World and its resources.

In addition, Dr. Miller notes in his paper on strategic minerals, the Soviets regard OPEC's use of the "oil weapon" as a model for the rest of the Third World of how to destroy the capitalist economy of the West.

Thus they have encouraged all Third World resource-producers, whether of oil, minerals or agricultural crops, to nationalize these resources and create cartels.

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One of the best lobbying arenas the Soviets have for that purpose is the United Nations and the assemblies of its specialized agencies. These, in effect, have become propaganda platforms for the Soviet Bloc. Jan Sejna says the objectives of Phase Two of the Soviet strategy in the Third World are: (1) to destroy "colonialism," (2) weaken the economies of the old colonial powers and (3) win new allies in the effort to discredit the "imperialist powers," led, of course, by the United States. No one can deny the Soviet success in meeting these objectives, argues Sejna, helped by their exploitation of the new balance of votes in the United Nations.

Bloc voting in the General Assembly and most U.N. specialized agencies can isolate the U.S. and its approximately 30 consistent allies by as much as 120 votes to 30, or 4 to 1 against the West. The Group of 77 (G-77) is a collection of nations consistently voting with the USSR against the West in the U.N. This, in fact, is the standard voting pattern on key issues like disarmament and condemnation of Israel and South Africa. On the other hand, the G-77 and OPEC blocs tend to shield the Soviets when the USSR is attacked for its human rights violations and the persecution of political and religious dissenters.

### **Soviet Bloc Espionage At the U.N.**

The growing manipulation of the United Nations organization by the Soviet Union involves more than the funding of guerrilla warfare. Soviet Bloc penetration of the organization has reached alarming proportions. In the New York headquarters, for example, approximately 3,000 citizens of Communist countries work in their national missions or in the U.N. Secretariat. According to Arkady Shevchenko, former Soviet Under Secretary General at the Secretariat until his defection in 1978, more than a third of this total are KGB agents. This is explained in some detail by Dr. Juliana Pilon of the Heritage Foundation in her recent paper, "Moscow's U.N. Outpost."

Shevchenko and another Soviet defector, Igor Glagolev, report that the position of Special Assistant to the U.N. Secretary General is "traditionally" held by a medium-rank KGB officer (usually a colonel). This assistant, adds Glagolev, "practically controls the whole staff of the U.N." KGB officer Guennadi Yevstafiev presently holds this post. He held previous KGB positions in New Delhi, Sri Lanka and Tokyo, according to Pilon.

The FBI maintains that the Soviet agents with diplomatic status at the U.N. are mainly interested in recruiting spies. Through Soviet officials in the U.N. personnel departments, the KGB is able to get personal information on U.N. diplomats who might be co-opted.

Furthermore, the Soviets exert considerable control over the press and media bureaus which originate press releases and manage the U.N. broadcast service. The key Soviet here is Anatoly Mkrtychyan, chief of the DPI External Relations Division. Shevchenko has identified Mkrtychyan as a KGB colonel. This bureau is a vital conduit for the transmission of information packets bearing pro-Soviet propaganda. It is a means for alerting leftist groups throughout the world, but especially in Western Europe, of the dates of arrival of prize propaganda packages at their local U.N. Information Centers.

Another important KGB activity at the United Nations noted by Pilon is "active measures" (especially disinformation).

According to Shevchenko, the Soviets operate highly sophisticated electronic spying equipment from a mansion owned by their United Nations Mission in Glen Cove, N.Y. The purpose is to monitor long-distance phone conversations and spy on Long Island industry.

Soviet agents are also active in U.N. groups in Europe. Last April, French President Francois Mitterrand expelled 47 KGB agents. A quarter of these were working in the UNESCO Paris headquarters.

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Arnaud de Borchgrave reports that Geneva, Switzerland, now has more Soviet Bloc spies per capita than any city in the West.

Nearly 80 agents of the KGB and the GRU (Soviet military intelligence) have infiltrated a dozen international organizations, including the United Nations Organizations in Geneva (UNOG).

High-ranking KGB and GRU operatives are employed in UNOG specialized agencies dealing with meteorology, telecommunications and labor unions, according to Western intelligence sources and Swiss security officials contacted by Arnaud de Borchgrave. These agents work closely with 50 intelligence operatives from the Soviet consulate and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in Geneva.

The deputy chief of the Soviet U.N. Mission in Geneva, Dmitry Pronsky, de Borchgrave reported in *Newsweek* on May 7, 1979, was also the KGB station chief in that city.

Geli Dneprovsky, director of personnel for UNOG, besides having access to all U.N. personnel records, took personal charge of recruiting staff for the U.N. Transition Assistance Group. This is the body that will supervise elections in Namibia if a compromise interim government can be achieved. Dneprovsky is a KGB colonel.

Vladimir Lobachev, then in charge of UNOG's conference-making section, is also a KGB colonel, de Borchgrave reported. Dneprovsky returned to Moscow about a year ago and Lobachev has been replaced by another Russian, Yuri Ponomarev.

### **NIEO: A Global Welfare Program**

The funding of Marxist guerrilla movements, aiding international terrorism and constructing espionage networks represent the dramatic, the overt side of the U.N. war on the West.

There is, however, another less publicized assault on the institutions of the free, industrial world called the "New International Economic Order" (NIEO). In 1984, ten years after its introduction as a resolution in the General Assembly, NIEO dominates U.N. activities. Its aim, in the pattern of classical socialism and Marxism, is the establishment of a world Socialist welfare economy.

The object of NIEO is to force the rich nations of the world to share their wealth and technology with the underdeveloped, often subsistence-level rural economies of Africa, Asia and South America. This plan is based on the assumption that such a transfer would lift the nations of the Third World to the production and living standards of the United States, Western Europe and Japan. In addition, there would be a world central bank and a new world currency. This centralized banking authority would preside over a redistribution of the planet's wealth.

Through the NIEO word-war at the U.N., the Soviet Bloc, working through its allies in the Third World coalitions and the Group of 77, has been able to recreate the world in a Marxist image. Today U.N. publications describe the United States and the nations of Western Europe as decadent colonial powers exploiting their nominally independent former colonies.

There is, of course, no mention in official U.N. writings of how individuals like Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere destroyed the post-colonial economy of his country through Soviet-style collective farming and controlled market prices. Also absent is the

story of Nyerere's mastery of the "foreign aid supermarket" to the tune of \$600 million per year in mostly Western aid as the Tanzanian economy continues to disintegrate.

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United Nations publications also paint South Africa and Israel as irrevocably racist and imperialist. Several attempts have been made to eject both countries from the organization. Marxist terrorists and revolutionaries, however, attend and even address official sessions. Representatives of the anti-Soviet Afghan freedom fighters or pro-Western guerrilla resistance movements (like UNITA in Angola or FDN in Nicaragua) do not, of course, receive similar privileges.

United Nations members like Saudi Arabia, Argentina and Egypt are not usually considered as anti-Western, but all three voted with the Soviet Union over 80 per cent of the time and with the U.S. only 25 to 30 per cent of the time during 1981 sessions of the General Assembly.

Results like these are symptomatic of the power of the temper NIEO has created at the U.N. It has convinced most of the people of the underdeveloped world that they are being exploited. The brute force and greed of Western "capitalist imperialists" has robbed them of a full share of the planet's riches, is the NIEO message. Their "natural rights" were being trampled by men and forces refusing to share the profits from the use of resources which, when rightly considered, belong to everyone; NIEO advocates intone. The Third World has not been difficult to convince. The United States is providing no effective rebuttal.

NIEO is the perfect vehicle for Soviet Bloc diplomacy in the Third World. Under the U.N. rubric, the poor nations are told relations with the Soviets will be good for "development." These relations will worry the free-market nations, causing them to provide even more "foreign aid." In the meantime, the Soviets send their economic planning experts, military advisers, East German secret police trainers and even Cuban troops to new client states.

## LOST at Sea

NIEO boosters are now tantalizing Third World governments with a share of the riches of more than three-fourths of the planet. They promise them control of the oceans. Beneath the rhetoric about the earth as the "common heritage of mankind," the Law of the Sea Treaty (LOST) aims at control of the precious and highly strategic minerals and petroleum needed by the Western industrial nations. This treaty remains unsigned by most Western industrial powers. At stake are 1.5 trillion tons of manganese, nickel, copper and cobalt deposited as nodules on the sea floor, mainly in the Pacific Ocean.

LOST would create a controlling global U.N. corporation called the "International Seabed Authority," "The Authority" for short. The Authority would have a mandate to favor developing nations and would create its own mining corporation (with Western industrial nations' money), called "The Enterprise."

LOST is Marxist-Leninist wish fulfillment. It supports perfectly Soviet global military strategy. It would tax free enterprise sea mining out of business and would funnel mostly funds of the U.S. and other Western nations to anti-American governments.

No guarantee would be given to the U.S. of a vote in The Authority proportionate to its expected 25 per cent contribution. U.S. and other Western industrialized nations would be forced to turn over their sea mining technology to The Authority, which, in turn, could pass this technology, including high-technology patents and inventions, to the underdeveloped nations and to the Soviet Bloc. This would provide an open door for the transfer of dual-use (civilian or military) Western high technology to the Soviet Bloc armed forces.

The Authority would force a private mining company to set production ceilings, prospect for two mining sites at its own expense and then surrender one to The Authority. Private mining concerns would have to compete against "The Enterprise," funded by Western governments and exempt from taxes and payments to The Authority.

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### Attack on Free Press And Education

The pattern of LOST emerges again in the strategy of the "New World Information Order (NWIO). NWIO is ideological warfare at a more subtle level. This struggle is over control of a different kind of resource—the modern mass telecommunications media.

NWIO is a plan to isolate the Third World from the powerful influence of Western free-market culture and the Western news media. The Soviet argument to the rulers of underdeveloped countries as presented through UNESCO is: "Here is a worldwide, ultra-modern news network and you, the Third World, are not part of it. You are, in fact, being exploited by it because the news correspondents in your countries report negative things about you in their newspapers and on television.

"You should insist on more control over these capitalist multinational media corporations at home. You can require their journalists to be 'licensed' and you can complain that they don't cover Third World problems and concerns.

"Once you have aroused their fears of nationalization and of guilt, you can ask for the foreign aid necessary to build your own media networks which you, not they, will control."

NWIO was at the heart of the Reagan Administration's decision to leave UNESCO in 1985. It attacks directly the free press and the freedom of speech. It preaches government control of media and of culture.

In 1974, under Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO quickly became a focus for NIEO Marxists and Socialists. He ditched the old UNESCO facade of a Western-dominated intellectual club and put the emphasis on Third World "development." Now UNESCO's conferences, official documents and publications revolve around NIEO and developing the poor nations. Little actual "development" is ever delivered by UNESCO.

In UNESCO conferences in 1976 and 1978 the U.S. and the European allies scrambled to fight off passage of a Soviet-inspired New World Information Order.

Caught off guard, Western media corporations were suddenly faced with the prospect of an embargo on their news correspondents throughout the Third World. And UNESCO wasn't going to stop with a ban on Western journalists who offended Third World governments.

Also being discussed were tariffs and restrictions on Western television, films, video and tape cassettes and phonograph records as well as U.S. and Western advertising for Third World markets. Even computer technology, data processing and microchip technology were being targeted for control by a swarm of minor agencies hatched by UNESCO.

In the early '70s, UNESCO published a perennial best-selling book, *Learning to Be*, which heralded the "New Educational Order" (NEO). This "new" order turned out to be the

regurgitation of the Socialist educational philosophy introduced by UNESCO, circa 1950, in a series of pamphlets called "Towards World Understanding."

NEO added elements of secular humanism, computerized classroom instruction and modern mass telecommunications to the old "World Understanding" tracts. Those tracts were infamous in the U.S. for their attacks on the nation-state and patriotism and their promotion of world government.

These U.N. alphabet strategies (LOST, NWIO, NEO) have a common tactic: they attack Western business, Western corporations and the success story of free enterprise in the United States and NATO nations. They all contain the NIEO Marxist formula of the "clash of opposites" to instigate antagonism between the Western industrialized nations and the agriculture-oriented countries of the Third World.

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All these "New World Orders" have a pattern: cut off the U.S. and the NATO nations from Third World raw materials and markets. This strategy has a secondary target. If it doesn't succeed in alienating a Third World nation from the U.S. and bringing it into the Soviet Bloc camp, it at least teaches that nation the Marxist "trade union" tactic of threatening to turn against the West unless the West delivers more foreign aid.

"The New World Information Order," for instance, was imbued with just this strategy in a treatise of the same name written for UNESCO by Mustapha Masmoudi, the Tunisian radical Socialist and former Secretary of State for Information in Tunisia.

Masmoudi called for \$250 billion in Western foreign aid to allow the Third World to build its own mass communications systems. He recommended an \$18-to-\$20-billion down payment. To encourage the West to act, he mentioned the possibility of Third World restrictions on Western journalists and taxes on Western cultural products.

Building Third World media networks has been trusted to a UNESCO sector called the International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC), created in 1980. So far the West has given little money. The IPDC programs funded through 1983 have been awarded mainly to leftist media groups or to state-controlled Third World media institutions.

Masmoudi summarized the NWIO plan when he redefined the idea of information itself. "Information must be understood," he writes, "as a social good and a cultural product, not as a material commodity or merchandise." In other words, all commercial media and news services must be socialized and nationalized and provided free to the populace. All media, therefore, would be government-controlled.

A delegate from Zambia at the recent 1983 biennial UNESCO General Conference held in Paris, pronounced frankly the common UNESCO opinion. He said: "We believe in two-way communication, a right to communicate and some form of government control over information."

The government, that is, has the right to establish the official reality through its censorship of objectionable information in the press, on television, on the radio, through satellite communications, through movies and even through art and music. This is a sound basis for the totalitarian state. Through all the "new orders" UNESCO is sending Third World governments the message to seek control over all aspects of the lives of their citizens.

UNESCO advocates this not only at the national level but at the level of international law; not only for communications, but also for all forms of education, art and culture.

Unfortunately, few commentators on the United Nations take the U.N. plan to build "a new world order" seriously. The U.N. and its radical ideologues take it very seriously, however. It is their vision of a new world administered by themselves, the countryless world diplomats, career global civil servants solving all the "old world's" problems through a new United Nations Organization.

In their conception, all the world's wealth — natural resources and Western technological mastery — will flow through a new and powerful international organization. These visionaries come from the West as well as the Third World. They work in the various offices and at all levels of the U.N. or are merely affiliated with it.

Many insufficiently informed Western observers believe that the United Nations is, at worst, an innocuous debating society. As has been shown, however, the control of this organization is firmly in the hands of our determined enemies.

The NIEO and its alphabet "new world orders," such as the NWIO and the Law of the Sea Treaty, are unmistakably anti-free enterprise, anti-business, anti-freedom in the American and Western sense of constitutionally guaranteed personal freedoms. And what does the U.S. gain from the so-called U.N. "dialogue" that she could not gain from bilateral diplomacy?

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U.N. expert Mark Zacher (*International Conflicts and Collective Security*, 1977), notes that in 93 conflicts and wars between 1946 and 1977, the U.N. had virtually no influence. Fifty-three of these conflicts were not even debated at the U.N.

(See also: Roger Brooks' Heritage Foundation paper "U.N. Peacekeeping: An Empty Mandate" [April 20, 1983]. Brooks added that "the U.N.'s peacekeeping performance at best has been ineffective.")

The United States must assert her leadership by withdrawing from the United Nations. This is not actually a drastic step. The U.N. is dominated by anti-Western coalitions.

There is no reasonable prospect of changing this situation. The U.S.

should make its own approach to the Third World through a new free market organization designed specifically to give aid and training to friendly nations. The Third World should be scouted for business and leadership talent. The Soviets and Cubans do this in sponsoring guerrilla groups, trade unions, Socialist and Communist clubs and political parties in underdeveloped areas.

This is the war the U.S. is losing in Central America, southern Africa and elsewhere. The U.S. should search for talent in Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, etc., not only for military trainees but for business school candidates, journalism, education, political science and law students, doctors, trainees in the vocational arts and trades, in the fine arts and in music.

These leaders can return to their countries and teach the American conception of freedom to their countrymen. Why should the Soviets and the Cubans dominate the "hearts and minds" campaign? U.S. experts in the required fields should be recruited to work in friendly countries as part of the program.

Recruiting for careers in this kind of foreign service should be taking place in U.S. high schools and universities across the country. U.S. business could play a major role in this kind of diplomacy by offering programs, professional training and careers in development work both abroad and for U.S.-based training of foreign students and leaders. The idea of the Peace Corps should be greatly expanded in this sense by the Reagan Administration and by the private sector.

The United Nations organization has proved itself repeatedly and exasperatingly a failure. This program is a practical means of recovering some of the original promise of an international body now more devoted to creating Marxist turmoil than the ways of peace.

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### ***U.N. Votes for New Building Instead of Famine Victims***

Typical of the off-target socialism of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) regime at today's United Nations was a recent vote in the General Assembly. By a vote of 122-to-5 that body approved \$73.5 million in funding for a new conference center in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. Meanwhile, Ethiopians continued to starve to death in the most devastating famine in that country's history.

Before the vote U.S. Representative to the U.N. Richard Nygard protested that the \$73.5 million could be better used to: inoculate one million Ethiopian children; build 25,000 wells and pumps for 12.5 million people and the feeding of 125,000 Ethiopian families for one year with enough left over to supply all of drought-stricken Chad's cereal imports for 1985. Nygard's protests were to no avail.

Most of the 122 votes for the conference center, intended for the U.N. Economic Commission, were Third World votes. Most of the money, however, was Western. The U.S. contribution of 25 per cent will be about \$18.4 million. American plus Western European and Japanese funds together will pay over 60 per cent of the bill for the new conference center — about \$45 million.

Once again U.S. taxpayers are paying the lion's share of a U.N. boondoggle while genuinely needy people go begging from the vast majority of NIEO programs at the U.N.