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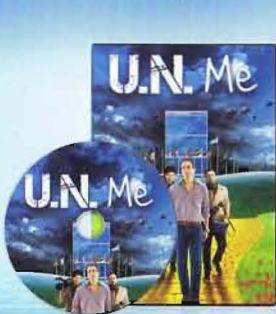
# UNITED NATIONS

# AMERICA



The John Birch Society

# more on the UNITED NATIONS



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**AMERICA**  
and the  
**United Nations**

**The John Birch Society**

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# **AMERICA** and the **United Nations**

**By John F. McManus**

President, The John Birch Society

As every American knows, the July 4, 1776 Declaration of Independence launched our country. In straightforward language, the Declaration pronounced the philosophical basis for the new nation. Claiming as a “self-evident” truth, the Founders thundered that “Men ... are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights.” After affirming that there is a God who grants rights to mankind, they proceeded immediately to define government’s purpose, declaring that “to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed.” What rights? “Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.” And included within their thinking was the right to own property.

These weren’t mere flowery words. The concepts appearing at the very beginning of the Declaration were revolutionary, decidedly new to a world that had long experienced tyrants, dictators, monarchs, and an assortment of other unsavory rulers. It was a revolutionary beginning. Then the need arose to fight for what the Declaration stated, to resist the most powerful military force of the day, the British army.



An artist’s representation of the Founding Fathers at their gathering in Philadelphia where they created an entirely new governmental system for the infant United States of America.

But the colonists who wanted freedom prevailed; the Declaration of Independence survived; and the era of Americanism was born.

With the War for Independence behind them, the Founders assembled in Philadelphia in 1787 intending to improve upon the failed Continental Congress and the deficient Articles of Confederation. Out of their deliberations emerged the Constitution of the United States whose purposes included erecting a government of limited powers and protecting those God-given rights. They even added a Bill of Rights, not to grant rights but to further ensure that government couldn't cancel what God had given.

Our nation was something new in mankind's long history. With a structure built on the foundation of God-given rights, the Constitution contained no stifling regulations, controls, and onerous taxation. And so the infant nation began, flexed freedom's muscles, and took off. It can accurately be stated that America became great, not because of what government did, but because of what government was prevented from doing.

### **Then Came the United Nations**

Begun in 1945 amid an outpouring of hope that a new world organization would usher in an era of peace, the United Nations published its own *Charter* with no mention of man's "Creator." Once established and functioning, the world body issued its *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in 1948. This document isn't a reaffirmation of the principles contained in the U.S. Declaration of Independence. Its Article 8 discusses men's rights that are "granted him by the constitution or by law." Granted by law? Implicit in that pronouncement is the seminally important fact that a government that grants rights — through some law — is a government that can cancel them.

In its closing Article 29, the UN's *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* boldly confirms this departure from the self-evident truth stated in America's Declaration of Independence. It states: "In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law ... These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

In the late 1940s, Charles Malik, a world renowned diplomat from Lebanon, served as chairman of a UN commission assigned to formulate the UN's *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Among this panel's 18 members were officials from Russia, Byelorussia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia — all communist-dominated countries where rights were subject to government cancellation. Four years after the promulgation of the *Universal Declaration*, Charles Malik 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."

In detail after detail, the Soviet Constitution was based on the completely erroneous and profoundly dangerous belief that rights are gifts of the state that can be cancelled by the state. In like manner, the UN's *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* commits this same crime against freedom. Sad to say, America's schools consistently heap praise on the UN system while failing to teach the fundamentals that constitute Americanism.

### **The Process Gets Repeated**

In 1966, the UN duplicated its unwillingness to acknowledge God as the grantor of rights in another document, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. Just as in the 1948 *Universal Declaration*, Article 9 of this newer document informs a 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."

Over and over again, the UN's 1966 *International Covenant* acknowledges the existence of rights but never points to man's Creator as their provider. Rather, it claims that "rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person," and immediately subjects each right to cancellation by government. For example, Article 19, paragraph 2 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?” Isn’t this exactly the pattern contained in the Stalin-era Soviet Constitution? The people living in the USSR never enjoyed freedom because the ruling government passed laws curtailing it. Not only did the people living under communism lose their freedom, Stalin and his band of criminals murdered or enslaved millions. The UN, of course, welcomed the USSR as one of its founding members. If the UN ever achieves world rule, it will have power to duplicate Soviet crimes.

**We conclude that the governmental systems created by the U.S. and the UN cannot exist side-by-side. One will eventually triumph and the other will completely disappear. Contrasting the founding documents of our nation and those of the UN provides reason enough for withdrawal. But thorough examinations of other features of the world body provide more reasons. We begin by considering how the United States became entangled in the world body.**

## **I. How the U.S. Became Involved**

The United States enlisted as a founding member of the United Nations when the U.S. Senate approved the UN Charter on July 28, 1945. After only six days of formal deliberation, the Senate voted 89 in favor and only 2 opposed.<sup>1</sup> The U.S. House of Representatives had no say in the matter although it is certain that a large majority in the House would also have approved UN membership for our nation.

To understand why there was such overwhelming support for the newly designed world organization, it is important to consider what the American people and their leaders were thinking at the time. On that late July day in 1945, the war in the Pacific was still raging (it would finally end 17 days

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<sup>1</sup> Senators Henrik Shipstead (R-Minn.) and William Langer (R-N.D.) cast the No votes. Had illness not kept him away, Senator Hiram Johnson (R-Calif.) would have also cast a negative vote. Four other senators later announced that they would have voted Yes had they been able to attend the session. Therefore, counting all of the Yeas and Nays showed that the Senate approved entry into the United Nations by 93 to 3.



later). The European phase of the world conflict had mercifully ended in May. Casualties from the multi-continent struggle had impacted families all across the nation. Consequently, Americans as well as the people throughout much of the world were sick of war and hoping for some way to prevent future struggles.

In addition, the attack on Pearl Harbor propelling America into World War II had occurred a mere 23 years after the cessation of hostilities in the first world war. Many in our nation were able to recall the horrors of the earlier conflict where 117,000 Americans perished and 205,000 arrived home with wounds suffered during the 1917-1918 U.S. participation. Many Americans thought about our nation again enduring the pains of an even larger conflict, not only across Europe but also in the Pacific. And the casualties in WWII were double those suffered during WWI.

This attitude sweeping through the nation permeated through the Senate as well. It called for trying something new, something different, to keep war from ever happening again. Helped along by strong appeals from government officials, the mass media, and even the churches, the pro-UN view dominated the nation's thinking. Summed up, anything potentially able to prevent a similar conflagration was worth a try. Partisans for the new United Nations took advantage of this widespread sentiment.

Some who championed the new United Nations even claimed that failure to launch a world government after World War I had, as a consequence, invited another world conflict. These same pro-UN partisans further speculated that, because World War II had begun so soon after the end of the first war, there could easily be a another costly world struggle a few decades into the future. Partly as a result of these considerations, there was little opposition to the creation of the new United Nations. But very few citizens and only a handful of senators had studied the UN Charter. Even fewer knew the identity and hidden beliefs of our nation's key representatives who participated in creating it.

In 1945, many questions were largely left unanswered, and many more that should have been asked were never even posed. Would membership in the UN lead to diluting, even abandoning, national independence? Would the world organization meddle in a nation's domestic affairs? Was there

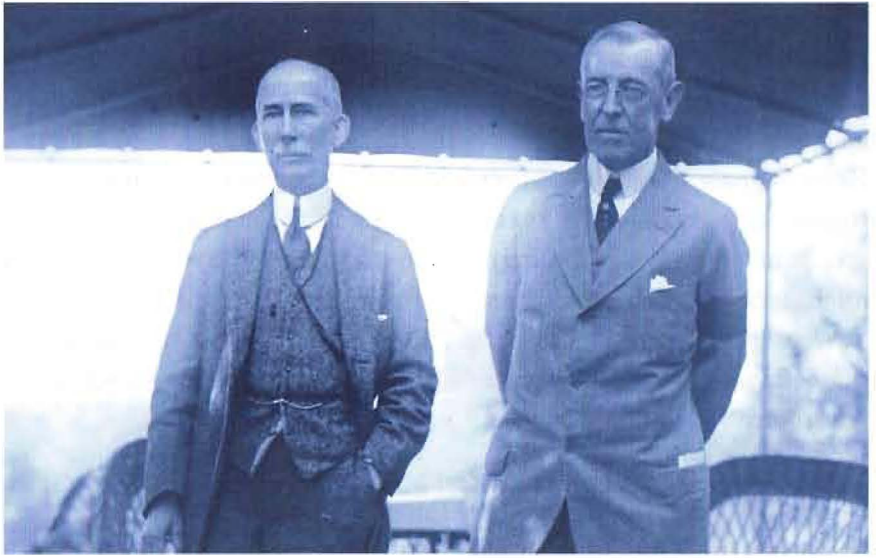
any possibility that the UN would have authorization to use American forces in struggles not properly sanctioned by Congress? Would a powerful United Nations misuse its authority? These were considerations that should have been heavily discussed but were not. Had they been properly aired, there is reason to believe that many more senators and many more Americans would have registered disapproval in 1945.

Here we are nearly seven decades after the UN began. Many who have studied the Charter, discovered the background of the UN's key creators, and examined the world body's performance have sounded an alarm. They cry: "*Get US Out!* of the United Nations." They even add a desire to have the UN's headquarters moved outside the borders of our nation. The John Birch Society has long been the leading voice behind these urgings. What follows in this booklet are reasons why America should withdraw, even reasons why our nation should never have been involved in the first place.

## **II. The UN's Marxist Godfather**

The desire for a United Nations didn't originate with the individuals who wrote the UN Charter in the 1940s. Without doubt, some who are considered its founders knew that power sufficiently able to insure world peace would, of necessity, constitute power to dominate mankind. History tells us that rule over nations and their peoples had been the desire of such historical figures as Genghis Khan, Suleiman the Magnificent, Vladimir Lenin and more. The United Nations is a modern attempt to achieve what those men and others failed to accomplish.

To gain a sound understanding of how America tied herself to the UN — and what doing so has ultimately meant — we begin with the designs of a little-known political figure from Texas named Edward Mandell House. Raised in a wealthy Texas family steeped in pro-British culture and political thinking, "Colonel" House (his title was honorary) was born in 1858. His parents sent him to England for schooling and, because of what he learned from his family and from his studies, he became a partisan for Britain's ways. A few years after he returned to America in the late 19th Century, he emerged as an



Edward Mandell House (left) with President Woodrow Wilson. A Marxist, House had gained the confidence of the president and continuously influenced him over many years.

extremely powerful behind-the-scenes political kingmaker in his home state, actually becoming 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 they shared a remarkably similar outlook: they were progressives and internationalists. In order to facilitate meeting and befriending 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 College of the City 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 him as its author although it was well known to be his work, *Philip Dru: Administrator* is House's political manifesto presented in the form of a novel.<sup>2</sup> The goals of the chief character in this revealing book were House's goals although he never intended to achieve them himself. Instead, as he had done in Texas, he sought to be the power behind the scenes in a future Wilson administration, something he would help mightily to bring about and then carefully guide.

What were the goals of this crafty Texan? One can find in *Philip Dru: Administrator* the following agenda, including the creation of a world government:

- "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.<sup>3</sup>

In *Dru*, House's chief character (himself) seized power in America via a coup and was thus able to achieve his goals by decree. In the real world, House intended to guide his newly found friend in carrying out his designs, not by military action or by totalitarian-style decree, but politically. House proceeded to assist Wilson to win the presidency in 1912 in a four-man race (opponents were the incumbent President William Howard

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2. *Philip Dru: Administrator* can be obtained through Amazon.com.

3. *The Communist Manifesto* of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels (1848) contains specific calls for an income tax, an inheritance tax, and a centralized control of money and credit via a national institution such as the Federal Reserve. Each of these Marxian goals was achieved during the Wilson administration.

Taft, “Bullmoose” candidate Theodore Roosevelt, and open socialist Eugene Debs). In the months between Wilson’s November 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 travelled on several occasions to House’s New York City apartment to prepare for his presidency. Without doubt, House had become the puppeteer and the incoming president his puppet. Taking office in March 1913, Wilson and the ever-present House, who immediately moved into the White House, had already influenced Congress to pass legislation creating the income tax. The two then worked to steer passage through Congress 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 the two had deceitfully maneuvered our nation into World War I.<sup>4</sup> 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 try 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 reemploy 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 half-measure, 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 without U.S. involvement, it functioned from a headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, until 1947 when its doors were closed and all its assets were transferred to the new United Nations.

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4. In 1916, Woodrow Wilson’s campaign for reelection included repeated use of the slogan, “He kept us out of war.” All the while, however, the president and E. M. House were quietly planning to send American forces into the European struggle. Historian Charles Seymour told of House’s secret agreement with England, made on behalf of Wilson, to intervene as soon as the two felt comfortable doing so. Wilson formally sanctioned entry into the war on March 9, 1917 and Congress followed with a formal war declaration against Germany in early April 1917.

## Disappointed But Not Defeated

Although the Senate refused to approve House's plan for a world government, President Wilson's "alter ego" (his term) 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 who now considered 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, the Colonel had perceptively concluded 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. The participants had been busily hammering out treaty details to formally end WWI. The gathering at the Majestic Hotel in Paris resulted in pledges to create parallel U.S. and British organizations, each of which would strive to persuade the people 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 (originally known as the Institute of International Affairs until its current name was adopted in 1921).<sup>5</sup>

The CFR immediately began influencing America's foreign policy. Members wasted no time in making known their desire for world government. In September 1922, for example, the CFR's newly created *Foreign Affairs* journal took aim at "the dubious doctrines expressed in the phrases 'safety first' and 'America first.'" Two months later in December 1922, *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."

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5. House's allies at the Paris meeting that resulted in the founding of the Council on Foreign Relations included future Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, future CIA Director Allen Dulles, and future Secretary of State Christian Herter. Other disciples of E.M. House who had accompanied him to Paris to construct the Versailles treaty, and had left for home prior to the meeting that led to the creation of the CFR, included journalist Walter Lippman, future President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and future Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

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 had been approved by many conservatives. Revealingly, the very first person Roosevelt visited after the mid-1932 nominating convention was Edward Mandell House at his summer residence in Magnolia, Massachusetts. His foray to visit the Colonel mirrored Woodrow Wilson's trooping to New York City after winning the 1912 presidential election. Roosevelt had long been aware of the elderly kingmaker's political clout and he certainly knew the House 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 Democrats to support Roosevelt's bid for the 1932 nomination. In his mid-70s, the behind-the-scenes kingmaker still possessed great influence.

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 importance of 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 limitations contained in what House termed the "grotesque" and "obsolete" U.S. Constitution.

House died in 1938, three years after Roosevelt had twisted arms to get the Social Security system underway. But though his 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 in September 1939 when Hitler's army invaded Poland. British and French declarations of war against Germany followed immediately. 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 strong influence over the conduct of America's foreign affairs.

In an almost exact duplicate of the duplicity exercised by Woodrow Wilson who had frequently and solemnly pledged to keep America out of WWI while he was planning just the opposite, Franklin Roosevelt ran for reelection in 1940 while repeatedly telling the American people, "Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars." The Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 thrust the United States into the war. Congress issued a declaration of war against Japan the very next day.<sup>6</sup> Being again at war set the stage for converting the House plan for a world government into reality.

While most Americans immediately began mobilizing for the military struggle that lay ahead, diplomats from the U.S. and elsewhere were more interested in laying the groundwork for the future United Nations. Various conferences, always led by the United States, included:

- Emissaries from 26 nations met in Washington on January 1, 1942 to begin work on creating a new world organization. At the request of President Roosevelt, they labeled what they were proposing the

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6. Congress declared war against Japan on December 8, 1941. Honoring a pact they had with Japan, both Germany and Italy immediately declared war on the United States. Subsequent congressional declarations of war against those two nations followed. There have been no declarations of war issued by Congress ever since.



“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, USSR, U.S. and Great Britain met first in Moscow and then in Tehran to discuss war strategy but also to further the plan for the world organization. At Tehran, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin stated, “Without American production, the United Nations could never have won the war.”
- For several weeks during September-October 1944, the same four nations sent representatives to the Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington 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 other government agencies, were ignored.
- In February 1945, President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill, and the USSR’s Marshal 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, Ukraine and Byelorussia) while all other nations including U.S. would have only one.
- When Germany surrendered in May 1945, General Eisenhower announced to the world that the war had been won by “the forces of the United Nations.” But there was no United Nations at the time and details about the world government organization and its Charter were still being hammered out.
- The United Nations Charter won unanimous approval at the April 25 - June 25 San Francisco Conference attended by delegates of 50 nations. The Secretary General at this founding conference was Alger

Hiss whom *Time* magazine immediately acknowledged as “an important figure there.” It was Hiss who filled the American delegation with more than 40 men who were then, or soon would be, members of the CFR. Years later, the USSR’s Andrei Gromyko revealed that he had “helped to draft the UN Charter” and was especially proud of the role he had played in including 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 U.S., and the USSR). UN Day has subsequently been celebrated on October 24th each year.

Edward Mandell House didn’t live to see the UN created. Neither did Franklin Delano Roosevelt who passed away on April 12, 1945. However, these two men were the most significant players in the formation of the UN. Other significant players were secret communist Alger Hiss, open communists from the USSR, and all the CFR members



(From left) British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Soviet Dictator Josef Stalin at the February 1945 Yalta Conference that produced additional planning for the creation of the United Nations.

who championed the organization. Through its members and wannabe members, the CFR played a key role in convincing the American people of the UN's supposed worth.

None of this important history is taught in the schools of our nation — not in grade school, junior high, senior high, college, graduate school, law school, or even in many seminaries where the primacy of God is frequently given second place to the Godless United Nations.

**The reality is that Marxist Edward Mandell House and his disciples had gotten their way. Franklin Delano Roosevelt paved the way for realization of the House goal. Alger Hiss carried out the desires of the communists for whom he secretly labored. And world government promoters at the Council on Foreign Relations continue to steer America away from the Constitution and into the UN's waiting arms.**

### **III. The United Nations Charter**

The UN Charter contains a Preamble and 111 Articles in its 19 Chapters. Approximately the size of the U.S. Constitution, it isn't a very lengthy document. But the two foundational works could hardly be more different. Where the U.S. Constitution creates a government with strictly limited powers, the UN Charter establishes the path to a dominant world government.

The Charter's Article 1 names 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." In 1971, the peace organization ousted Free China and seated the People's Republic of China whose leaders had murdered more than 60 million Chinese.

After insistence that its purpose is peace, 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. As you read the Charter's text that follows, recall that most of mankind has been assured that the UN is the world's most eminent champion of peace.

**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! During the 1961 Christmas season, the province of Katanga in what was then the Belgian Congo experienced UN-style peace when the world body’s jet fighters, artillery, and bayonet-wielding mercenaries ravaged hospitals, attacked government buildings, and killed innocent civilians. Why? 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. Outraged doctors manning Katanga’s Elizabethville Hospital hurriedly dispatched frantic telegrams to President Kennedy, Pope John, and 14 other leading world dignitaries imploring intervention “to stop the terrorist bombardment of hospitals and civilian populations by the United Nations.” They managed to issue a small book entitled *46 Angry Men*<sup>7</sup> to supply the details and photos needed to demonstrate that the UN wasn’t interested in peace; it was committed to installing a communist-led government. This attack, sad to report, was financed by the U.S. government via President Kennedy’s “foreign aid contingency fund.”

Looking further into the Charter, one can find where the Security Council will obtain the planes, ships, and military personnel to carry out its enforcement of peace. It tells us in two separate articles.

**Article 25:** The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

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7. A hurried \$1.00 edition of the 96-page *46 Angry Men: U.N.O. Violations in Katanga* was immediately published by The John Birch Society and many copies were circulated throughout the United States. The book carried a preface written by Paul Struye, the President of the Belgian Senate.

**Article 43:** All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

It hardly requires a graduate degree in international relations to understand that, according to these two Charter articles, UN membership requires a nation not only to accept and carry out whatever the Security Council decides, but also to provide the manpower to enforce the UN's desires. The UN Charter, therefore, actually trumps the U.S. Constitution.

That any U.S. senator would affirm support for just these two portions of the UN Charter shows how little their oath to abide by the U.S. Constitution meant to them. The two senators who stood by that oath on the day the Senate voted had studied the Charter. Obviously, they didn't like what they saw. The day prior to vote taking, Senator Henrik Shipstead (R-Minn.) told his colleagues that the Constitution's grant of sole power to Congress to send the nation into war would be transferred to the UN. He soberly counseled his Senate colleagues:

*It is also held by some Members of Congress that the United States delegate to the [UN's] Executive Council, in ordering out troops, will act independently of the Congress and without its authority, but will be solely under the President. This view is held by some on the ground that the President is a symbol of sovereignty, and so has the right to call the Army into war in foreign countries without consulting Congress. It is said that this has been done many times in history. If that doctrine is accepted, the President can take us into war at any time, and the declaration of war by Congress will be simply rubber-stamping the act of the President. Such a doctrine would indicate that many people believe that the Constitution can be changed by customary violations of its limitation of executive power. This,*

*if adhered to, is a dangerous doctrine.... The control of the war power, as provided in the Constitution, must remain in Congress if the United States is going to remain a republic.*<sup>8</sup>

Senators, most of whom had already made up their minds to support the Charter, ignored Shipstead's warning. Then, on the very next day, only hours before the 89 to 2 vote, Senator William Langer (R-N.D.) rose and issued his last-minute plea. He said:

*I would unhesitatingly vote for the Charter if I felt that it offered even the tiniest hope of a permanent peace. But, I feel from the bottom of my heart that the adoption of the Charter will mean perpetuating war.... Having so pledged myself [to defend our country], and having been elected to my senatorship upon such a pledge, and not having been elected to create an organization to which we would give a promise, either express or implied, that it would have authority to send our boys all over the earth, I cannot support the Charter. I believe it is fraught with danger to the American people, and to American institutions.*<sup>9</sup>

A careful analyst of the Charter, former ambassador and State Department official J. Rueben Clark carefully scrutinized what it meant for the United States and the world. Before the Senate registered its approval, Clark concluded:

*... there is no provision in the Charter itself that contemplates ending war. It is true that the Charter provides for force to bring peace, but such use of force is itself war.... The Charter is a war document not a peace document [that] makes it practically certain that we shall have future wars, and as to such wars it takes from us power to declare them, to choose on which side we shall fight, to determine what forces and military equipment we shall use in the war, and to control and command our sons who do the fighting.*

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8. *Congressional Record*, July 27, 1945, page 8122

9. *Congressional Record*, July 28, 1945, pages 8188-8189

A few other senators expressed some misgivings about approving the Charter and placing our nation in the world body. But they still voted to do so. One who seemed to understand very clearly what UN membership would mean was Senator Burton Wheeler (R-Mont.). His arguments against approving the Charter were at least as strong as those given by Senators Shipstead and Langer. But he still voted with the majority to approve the Charter and send our nation into the UN. He stated:

*... all I have to say to the American people is that if, as our contemporary wolf pack of propagandists is attempting to prove by its yapping [that] the simple statement of historical facts and American principles and ideals is divisive, destructive, or subversive to American interests, then America as a nation of free peoples is already blindly groping toward her doom.... If we enter into this treaty, we take the power away from the Congress and the President can send troops all over the world to fight battles everywhere.<sup>10</sup>*

Asked later how he could vote for UN membership after having so strongly condemned what he understood it would mean, Sen. Burton said he didn't see any "alternative." He lamely explained that he would take a more firm stand when the "real fight" came, when the UN actually required our nation to send troops somewhere under its command.

The pressure to approve the Charter was so intense that Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio), a constitutional stalwart, unexpectedly voted for Charter approval. Several years later, he regretted what he had done and stated, "The U.N. is a trap. Let's go it alone." But it was too late.

As we show in the pages ahead, there are other portions of the UN Charter that senators should have objected to. But pressure to approve this path to world government carried the day.

**A study of the UN Charter provides numerous reasons why the United States should never have joined the UN. It is not a "peace document"; it invites war; and it both supersedes and violates the U.S. Constitution.**

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10. *Congressional Record*, July 24, 1945, pages 7973 and 7988

## IV. Charter Approval Followed By Congressional Compliance

With our nation already entangled in the UN as a result of Senate approval of the Charter, an additional capitulation to the world body was needed. The entire Congress had to give the President formal permission to commit U.S. forces to whatever mission the United Nations deemed necessary. That permission came with passage of the United Nations Participation Act (UNPA) on December 20, 1945.

The important portions of UNPA appear in its Section 6. It mandates that “approval by Congress” must be gained should a president desire to assign American forces to serve in a UN standing (permanent) army. Although various officials at the UN have always wanted the world body to have its own standing army, no such force has ever been established. Therefore, no U.S. president has ever been asked to approve supplying forces to the UN for its own military arm.

But UNPA’s Section 6 also states: “The President shall **not** be deemed to require the authorization of Congress” [emphasis added] to send troops to carry out missions authorized by the UN Security Council. These troops would not be part of a standing army and would not necessarily wear UN uniforms and insignia. But they would still be a UN force serving under UN oversight. A few members of Congress rose to oppose UNPA. Representative Jessie Sumner (R-Ill.) told her colleagues:

*You know, of course, that this measure gives congressional authority for surrendering the American people to an all-powerful world supergovernment .... The time when the American people will have it in their power to resist the illegal and unjust decrees of the superstate will have passed when Congress passes this bill, making the new world supergovernment more powerful than any government including our own.<sup>11</sup>*

Representative Frederick Smith (R-Ohio) concurred and offered his own summation of the dangers posed by UNPA:

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11. *Congressional Record*, December 18, 1945



*This measure strikes at the very heart of the Constitution. It provides that the power to declare war shall be taken from Congress and given to the President. Here is the essence of dictatorship....*

But the House approved the UNPA by a lopsided vote of 355 to 15 on December 20, 1945. Senate approval followed one day later. From that day forward, a President acting alone could send our military forces whenever and wherever the UN Security Council said they were needed. All UN-member nations are supposed to do likewise but history shows that the U.S. has long been the chief supplier of troops to enforce UN desires. Others send token forces or none. And while it is also true that the U.S. can veto any Security Council resolution and avoid any requirement to send troops for any UN missions, our leaders do not use their veto power.

## **V. Next Came NATO, Then the Korean “Police Action”**

In 1949, the U.S. Senate approved a pact creating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Formed under the provisions of Article 51 of the UN Charter, NATO has always been a creature of the world body. Informing the American people about the pact, Secretary of State Dean Acheson made clear that NATO was a creature of the United Nations. A member of the CFR and, therefore, a disciple of Edward Mandell House, Acheson stated in a March 19, 1949 speech that the proposed NATO “is designed to fit precisely into the framework of the United Nations.” He added: “All of these provisions of the pact are subject to the overriding provisions of the United Nations Charter,” and the treaty “is an essential measure for strengthening the United Nations.”

Most Americans were led to believe that NATO’s purpose was to create a military force to prevent possible westward expansion of the Soviet Union’s already dominant position in Eastern Europe. So, too, were the people of Canada and West European nations that joined in forming the alliance. But NATO said that any “armed attack against one of more of [the participants] shall be considered an attack against

them all.” The pact also required the signers to cooperate economically. Ohio’s Senator Robert Taft registered his opposition and argued that the Truman administration “had adopted a tendency to interfere in the affairs of other nations, to assume that we are a kind of demigod and Santa Claus to solve the problems of the world, and that attitude is more and more likely to involve us in disputes where our liberty is not in fact concerned.” But Taft and his Senate allies could muster only 13 votes against the treaty when it was approved on July 12, 1949.

On June 25, 1950, the forces of communist North Korea, armed and trained by the USSR, invaded anti-communist South Korea. Two days later, the UN Security Council issued Resolution #83 calling on “Members of the United Nations” to aid South Korea. (The Soviet Union could have vetoed the resolution but her ambassador was curiously boycotting the UN because of the world body’s refusal to grant membership to Communist China. So the Security Council resolution won approval.) Relying on the permission granted to a president in the United Nations Participation Act, President Truman announced that he would comply and send U.S. forces into South Korea. Only a few members of Congress tried to block the move.

Senator James Kern (R-Mo.) objected to President Truman’s decision while claiming that the President “has arrogated to himself the authority of declaring war.” Senator George Malone (R-Nev.) wanted to know which areas of the earth “were not vital to the security interests of the United States.” Senator Eugene Milliken (R-Col.) insisted that the U.S. “had no obligation to go to war” over the incident. And Senator Taft asserted:

*There is no legal authority for what [the President] has done. His action unquestionably has brought about a de facto war ... without consulting Congress and without congressional approval. If the President can intervene in Korea without congressional approval, he can go to war in Malaya or Indonesia, or Iran or South America.... [His action amounts to] a complete usurpation by the President of authority to use the Armed Forces of this country. If the incident is permitted to go by without protest, at*

*least from this body, we would have finally terminated for all time the right of Congress to declare war, which is granted to Congress alone by the Constitution of the United States.*<sup>12</sup>

Asked at a July 29, 1945 press conference whether our nation was now at war, President Truman responded with a phrase originally coined by Edward Mandell House's disciple, John Foster Dulles. Truman said, "We are not at war; this is a police action." He then told reporters that if he could send troops to NATO — which he had done — he could send them to Korea. He did send them to Korea and, for three long years, our forces bled and died under UN overall command. UN flags were even flying over our nation's Army and Marine Corps troops. The Korean "police action" cost our nation 33,746 dead, 103,284 wounded, and 8,177 missing.

When General Douglas MacArthur, our commander in Korea, expressed concern about restrictions placed on our forces, President Truman dismissed him. In the early stages of this war, America's forces successfully liberated both South and North Korea from communist domination. Then, numerically stronger forces from Communist China entered the fray and drove the American troops back into South Korea where they are locked in a stalemate that continues to this day.

In his book *Reminiscences*, General MacArthur discussed the complaints of his own field commanders who reported that the enemy knew their plans and operations in advance. He even cited his awareness that the Chinese communist army wouldn't be impeded by actions he wanted to undertake because they knew beforehand what the American forces were planning. After describing the intolerable position in which he and his men were required to operate, he pointed to an official statement made years later by Chinese General Lin Piao:

*I would never have made the attack and risked my men and military reputation if I had not been assured that Washington would restrain General MacArthur from taking adequate retaliatory measures against my lines of supply and communication.*

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12. *Congressional Record*, June 28, 1950, pp. 9322-9323



The cemetery pictured above is located near Pusan in South Korea. Maintained by the United Nations whose flag is prominently shown, the site contains the remains of Korean War dead from the United States, Great Britain and other nations whose flags are also shown.

Where did the Chinese general obtain such assurance? The answer is the United Nations. How did UN personnel know that the U.S. forces would be restrained? It was they who set the rules for the conduct of the war. And it was they who stymied General MacArthur and his forces as they tried to win a war that would have blocked the UN's pro-communist designs. The UN had already established a military oversight post known as the Undersecretary for Political and Security Council Affairs. By agreement at the founding of the UN, that post would always be held by an official of the Soviet Union.<sup>13</sup> While our troops were fighting communist armies in Korea, their plans were being routed through a communist official at the UN serving as the UnderSecretary General for Political and Security Council Affairs. During 1949 to 1953, the USSR's Konstantin Zinchenko held this key post.

In 1954, a year after an armistice had silenced the guns in Korea, a Senate Committee led by William Jenner (R-Ind.) took testimony from

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13. This arrangement startled even Trygve Lie, the UN's first permanent Secretary General, who wrote about it his 1954 book, *In the Cause of Peace*.

five senior U.S. military officers who had led our troops during this war: General Mark Clark, General James Van Fleet, General George Stratemeyer, Admiral Turner Joy, and General Edward Almond. Their testimony, publicized by Congressman James Utt (R-Calif.), was summed up in the words of General Stratemeyer, “We were required to lose the Korean War.”

The conflict in Korea became our nation’s first no-win war. While most of the shooting ceased in 1953, the state of war has never been terminated and the U.S. continues to maintain a force of more than 30,000 troops in South Korea. They are under UN command. From 1950 onward, the UN has always been in charge. American military personnel who have sworn an oath to protect our nation and abide by the U.S. Constitution are regularly sent in and out of duty in Korea to serve under overall United Nations command. Most have no idea who their ultimate leader truly is. Officials will deny it but the United Nations is in charge, not only regarding who is sent to Korea but all who serve.

## **VI. From NATO to SEATO to the Vietnam War**

Created in 1949, NATO’s main originator was John Foster Dulles, one of E.M. House’s carefully groomed disciples. The alliance’s undeniable UN parentage can be seen in the mention of “United Nations” five times in the NATO Charter’s 14 brief articles, one of which states very clearly that the pact derives its legitimacy from the UN Charter’s Articles 51-54. Initially, NATO had 12 member nations: United States, Canada, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Holland, Britain, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal. Other countries have been added so that, by 2012, NATO membership had grown to 28 nations.

As noted previously, President Truman pointed to the 1949 NATO troop deployments as a precedent allowing him to send U.S. forces to Korea in 1950. But NATO actually accomplished more than skirting the U.S. Constitution’s requirement for a congressional declaration of war; it placed a high percentage of our nation’s armed forces under a jurisdiction superior to U.S. military officials. Individuals who have worn the uniforms of our country and sworn an oath to defend the

Constitution were now routinely transferred in and out of NATO — where they served under ultimate UN command. Moving them to serve under the UN became routine; considered just like a redeployment from one stateside base to another within our shores. None were given an option to refuse such a transfer. Nor did the transfer become a matter of conscience for any of the U.S. service personnel who had no knowledge of NATO's roots and its overall status as a "Regional Arrangement" under the UN. Even though NATO's highest posts are usually filled by U.S. leaders, there is no requirement that Americans hold these positions. The alliance has always existed under authorization supplied by the UN and NATO not only owes its existence to the world body but everything it undertakes must be reported to the UN.

While NATO was already eating away at the U.S. Constitution and benefiting the UN, the same John Foster Dulles organized the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954 via the Treaty of Manila. SEATO's original members included the U.S., Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Philippines, Pakistan and France. As can be seen from the several official statements noted below, the UN's newest "Regional Arrangement" SEATO supplied authority for U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

- **State Department Bulletin 8062, March 28, 1966:** "The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty authorizes the President's actions. The Government of the United States has informed the Security Council promptly and fully of all our major activities in Vietnam."
- **American Bar Association report entered in the *Congressional Record*, July 14, 1966, page 14953:** "The institutional framework of the United States military assistance to the Republic of Vietnam is provided by the SEATO regional defense agreement which is firmly rooted in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter."
- **Secretary of State Dean Rusk, November 26, 1966:** "It is this fundamental SEATO obligation that has from the outset guided our action in South Vietnam."

- **President Lyndon Johnson, January 10, 1967:**“We are in Vietnam because the United States and our allies are committed by the SEATO treaty to ‘act to meet the common danger’ of aggression in Southeast Asia.”

There can be no doubt that the UN’s SEATO initially authorized and then directed the action in Vietnam. The Vietnam War resulted in defeat, not because our forces didn’t try to win but because of incredible restrictions placed on them. In 1985, more than a decade after the war had ended, the infamous Vietnam “Rules of Engagement” our forces were required to obey were made public by Senator Barry Goldwater. In a total of 27 pages contained in three separate insertions placed in the *Congressional Record* (March 6, 14 and 18, 1985), the Arizona Republican presented the hard-to-believe rules faced by our men as they battled a well-armed and well-supplied foe. Goldwater’s brief comments at the start of each insertion summarized the infuriating details. He wrote:

*For example, one rule told American pilots they were not permitted to attack a North Vietnamese MIG sitting on the runway. The only time it could be attacked was after it was in flight, was identified, and showed hostile intentions. Even then, its base could not be bombed. The same hostile intention rule applied to truck convoys driving on highways in Laos and North Vietnam. In some regions, enemy trucks could evade attack by driving off the road. Military truck parks located just over 200 yards away from a road could not be destroyed. Another rule provided that SAM missile sites could not be struck while they were under construction, but only after they became operational.*

The Arizona senator then cited a portion of a previously classified August 1967 report compiled by the Senate’s Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee. Containing numerous “detailed restrictions,” he pointed to:

*... important targets untouched, the existence of large sanctuaries, the failure to close the port of Haiphong, the prohibition against a coordinated aerial mining of coastal water*

*lanes of communication with a bombing attack continuously cutting rail and road lines to China....*

At the start of his third insertion in the *Congressional Record*, Goldwater supplied his own summary:

*These rules unquestionably denied a military victory to allied forces in South Vietnam, and I hope that historians will come to recognize the importance of these self-defeating restrictions in preventing the successful culmination of military activities, an artificial handicap which must never again cripple our Armed Forces.*

Why were these restrictions created? And who created them? Senator Goldwater didn't answer those questions. But the answer to the first is that the rules were created to ensure that 1) the U.S.-led effort would fail, 2) America would be torn apart domestically, and 3) the UN would gain additional behind-the-scenes powers. And the creators of these rules were Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk with the willing cooperation of U.S. presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. But all of the actions either taken — or not taken — in Vietnam and neighboring nations were traceable to SEATO and its parent, the United Nations. It was they who maintained their dominant position over our nation's military operations and brought about the U.S. defeat.

The Vietnam War cost the lives of more than a million including 47,355 Americans. U.S. casualties also saw 153,303 wounded and 2,487 who never came home. But the UN/SEATO's role in starting that war and arranging for the defeat of U.S.-led forces remains hidden for most. Therefore, as we show ahead, the process would be repeated. The American people, and especially her schoolchildren, will continue to be instructed that the UN, though not perfect, is doing good work.

**The United Nations and its subsidiaries created a stalemate in Korea and a defeat in Vietnam. Tens of thousands of Americans became casualties in these two no-win wars. Had the U.S. never joined the world body, these tragedies would never have occurred.**





The above photo shows the huge statue situated in the courtyard in front of the main entrance to the UN Headquarters building in New York City. A 1986 gift of the government of Luxembourg, it is an enlarged replica of a Colt revolver made for civilian use, not for the military. It symbolizes the UN's determination to disarm civilians, not governments and their military forces.

## **VII. Planned Disarmament Calls for UN Dominance**

In 1961, the U.S. State Department issued a small document entitled *Freedom From War: The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World*. It called for all nations to turn over their weaponry to the UN, disband their armed forces, and build a "UN Peace Force."

This document's Stage III stated: "States would retain only those forces, non-nuclear armaments and establishments required for the purpose of maintaining internal order; they would also support and provide agreed manpower for a UN Peace Force." The disarmament process would continue, stated the document, "to a point where no state would have the power to challenge the progressively strengthened UN Peace Force." This would mean disbanding the armed forces in all nations including our own. Goodbye Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

*Freedom From War* continued: "The manufacture of armaments would be prohibited except for those of agreed types and quantities to be used by the UN Peace Force and those required to maintain internal

order. All other armaments would be destroyed or converted to peaceful purposes.” Under the provisions of this official U.S. document, no one would be permitted to own a weapon except those personnel needed to “maintain internal order.” Forget the Second Amendment! Build a UN-controlled police force to assure compliance with UN desires.

Once this incredible document was discovered and publicized by The John Birch Society, copies were suddenly no longer available from the U.S. Government. So the Society printed and distributed many thousands.<sup>14</sup> In 1991, a Society official contacted the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (no longer in existence) and spoke to the agency’s “official historian,” William Nary. He confirmed that “the proposal has not been withdrawn.”

Obviously, all of the goals contained in this proposal have not been reached. But the clear intent of the State Department personnel who issued it, led at the time by CFR member Secretary of State Dean Rusk, was clear. Our nation and all nations were to close down their own military, build up a UN force, and submit to police-state “internal order.”

In 1962, the State Department published another pro-UN document entitled *A World Effectively Controlled By the United Nations*.<sup>15</sup> Authored by Massachusetts Institute of Technology Professor Lincoln P. Bloomfield, another CFR member, its 38 pages are chock full of sovereignty-ending plans ending in UN domination of the planet. It calls for:

- no exceptions
- a relative monopoly of physical force
- a preponderance of political power in the hands of a supranational organization

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14. Also known as “Department of State Publication 7277,” *Freedom From War* is available from ShopJBS.org.

15. Originally classified and unknown to the general public, this document was later declassified and photocopies have been made available by The John Birch Society. It states that it was created under State Department contract No. SCC 28270 issued on February 24, 1961.

- the contemplated regime will be known as “world government”
- total disarmament down to police and internal security levels
- membership in the new regime, far from being a privilege, would be mandatory
- loss of control of their military power by individual nations.

All of the plans contained in these two State Department documents have not been fulfilled. Those who want the UN empowered worldwide have, at least for a time, slowed their drive to have nations willingly disarm and docilely submit. Meanwhile, other calls for transferring power to the UN have emerged. In the April 1974 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the quarterly journal of the CFR, former State Department official Richard N. Gardner produced his revealing article “The Hard Road to World Order.” In it, he admitted that a single leap into world government under an organization like the United Nations was unrealistic.

Instead, Gardner urged continuance of the piecemeal delivery of our nation to a variety of UN-connected or UN-created organizations. Openly calling for an “end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece,” he named as substitutes for the pieces of our nation’s independence various UN agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (which is now the World Trade Organization), the Law of the Sea Conference, the World Food Conference, the World Population Conference, disarmament programs, and a UN military force. Using this approach, wrote the occasional Columbia University professor, “can produce some remarkable concessions of sovereignty that could not be achieved on an across-the-board basis.”

**These proposals for transferring power to the UN haven’t been completely carried out. But portions of the piecemeal approach recommended by Richard Gardner have been adopted. The UN is slowly and progressively gaining power over our nation and all nations. Withdrawal from the**

**world body is essential if personal freedom and national independence are to continue.**

## **VIII. Intruding Domestically**

If the founders of the UN failed to include Article 2, Paragraph 7 in their Charter, it is doubtful that the document would have been overwhelmingly approved by the U.S. Senate. Or even approved at all. This important article states:

Nothing in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter....

According to the UN Charter, in other words, what happens within each country's borders is that country's business. It is never supposed to be subject to UN meddling. James J. Wadsworth was a lifelong supporter of the UN, even serving as U.S. Ambassador to the world body during 1960-61. He was one of many who urged the Senate to ratify the Charter and later, he commented about the importance of its Article 2, Paragraph 7. "It is a foregone conclusion," he stated, "that had this provision been omitted from the Charter, literally dozens of prospective members in 1945 would have balked at ratification — certainly the United States would have been among them." So it was included. But it has consistently been ignored. We list a few violations of this easily understood portion of the Charter.

As mentioned previously, forces under UN command and wearing UN insignia attacked Katanga in 1961 during what was clearly an internal struggle for political leadership. Examples of UN intervention include:

- The world body then relentlessly targeted South Africa's domestic apartheid policy.<sup>16</sup>

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16. Pointing to apartheid (government enforced "apartness") as an internal matter doesn't mean that the policy meets with our approval. It is worth noting, however, that, even when the South African government mandated apartheid, refugees fleeing from tyranny and hunger in nearby countries in Africa continued to stream across borders into the nation targeted by the UN.

- UN demands brought intense condemnation and isolation on Rhodesia changing it from southern Africa's breadbasket to a land with iron-clad despotism, shortages, and terror.
- When the people of the Australian state of Tasmania planned to construct a hydroelectric dam within their state's borders, local environmentalists succeeded in having the project blocked by citing the UN's designation of the site as a UNESCO "world heritage area" that could not be disturbed.
- A UN Human Rights Commission demanded that Guatemala must alter its Constitution to remove a ban on abortion in favor of the "right of women to interrupt their pregnancies."

There are scores more examples of UN intervening in matters where doing so is supposedly forbidden by the UN Charter.

What about our nation? Does the UN meddle in matters which are clearly domestic affairs? Of course it does! We offer the following examples among many where the UN has "intervened in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of our country.

- In 1972, the UN Special Committee on Colonialism concluded that Puerto Rico was "entitled to independence" even though a referendum about the matter showed that the island's people were overwhelmingly in favor of continuing territorial status.
- In 1995, a UN conservation committee's intrusion led to cancellation of plans to begin mining gold in Montana by designating nearby Yellowstone National Park a "World Heritage Site in Danger."
- In 1998, a 15-member UN tribunal sought to block the execution of a cold-blooded murderer in Virginia.
- Another UN panel issued a 54-page report claiming that capital punishment in the U.S. violated "international standards."
- UN Human Rights Commissioner Mary Robinson of Ireland con-

demned U.S. Border Patrol activity seeking to curtail illegal entry into our country.

- All of this and a great deal more impelled retired California Supreme Court Justice Frank Newman to surmise: “Someday it will be malpractice for lawyers to fail to include international human rights law in their cases.”

Perhaps the greatest single instance of the UN’s violation of its own Charter’s Article 2 arose in 1992 when 35,000 government officials, diplomats, media representatives, and others assembled in Rio de Janeiro for the Earth Summit (technically known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, UNCED). Out of this huge gathering came the 1,100-page report entitled *Agenda 21*.<sup>17</sup> Environmental activist attorney Daniel Sitarz, who edited the massive document, approvingly summarized its goals in rather blunt terms. He wrote:

*Agenda 21* proposes an array of actions which are intended to be implemented by every person on Earth...Effective execution will require a profound reorientation of all human society, unlike anything the world has ever experienced.... There are specific actions which are intended to be undertaken by multinational corporations and entrepreneurs, by financial institutions and individual investors, by high-tech companies and indigenous people, by workers and labor unions, by farmers and consumers, by students and schools, by governments and legislators, by scientists, by women, by children — in short by every person on Earth.

In order to carry out these incredibly comprehensive designs, the UN began working with the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), one of its many Non-Governmental Organizations

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17. Use of the number “21” doesn’t suggest that there are 20 other documents preceding it. It signifies the UN’s desire to reach the goals contained in *Agenda 21* during the 21st Century.

(NGOs).<sup>18</sup> This UN-spawned organization seeks to accomplish the goals of *Agenda 21* by inducing officials at various local levels to “connect cities and local governments to the United Nations.” In the name of “sustainable development” or “smart growth” or some pleasant-sounding environmental slogan, ICLEI and its UN counterparts have been working to impose restrictions on property rights, family size, fuel and food usage, and virtually everything else. Of course, the UN Charter’s pledge that it will never interfere with “matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of any state” is swept under a rug as the world body presses on toward total control of “every person on Earth.” Hundreds of local governments within the United States have unknowingly committed to *Agenda 21* via ICLEI without any awareness of its overall goals and UN parentage. UN officials subsequently downplayed ICLEI.

Listing many more violations of the UN Charter’s ban on intervention in domestic matters would fill many pages. There is virtually no area where the UN hasn’t already established a presence and where it is not steadily gaining control. The UN’s own organizational chart shows the multiplicity of the world body’s already established commissions, agencies, divisions and sub-divisions. Even a cursory glance at this chart indicates that the UN is involved in education, population, children, women, environment, trade, finance, health, agriculture, labor, military, science, culture, atomic power, telecommunications, aviation, industrial development, narcotics, refugees, property rights, and more. In each of these areas, UN power and influence has grown enormously.

One of the more dangerously determined branches spawned by the world body is its United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

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18. NGOs are activist political, economic, humanitarian, or religious organizations that have applied for and received accreditation from the United Nations. The status is granted by the UN Economic and Social Council (EcoSoc) but each group receiving such a designation must profess support for the “purposes and principles” of the UN and the UN Charter. There are in excess of 1,500 NGOs, each of which wittingly or unwittingly supplies desired evidence of popular support for the world body. When this category of UN recognition began, it was completely sought by leftist and internationalist organizations. But the lure of attaining a peculiar type status has encouraged some conservative, even some pro-life and pro-gun ownership groups to accept NGO designation. The price they pay is agreeing never to oppose what the UN stands for while becoming its docile supporter.

Organization (UNESCO). Formed almost immediately after the birth of the UN itself, UNESCO's first leader, Britain's Julian Huxley, just happened to be an atheist who despised all forms of religion and, as a signer of the *The Humanist Manifesto*, indicated his preference for situation ethics, a socialistic economic order, doing away with national sovereignty, scrapping traditional moral codes and religions, and creating a world government — the main goals of humanists that are proudly proclaimed in their *Manifesto*. UNESCO has always promoted the “humanist” policies sought by Huxley.

A frightening example of the kind of thinking that pervades UNESCO showed up in an interview of famed oceanographer Jacques Cousteau appearing in France's *Courier de UNESCO* in November 1991. Cousteau provided his very forthright attitude about human population as follows:

*It's terrible to have to say this. World population must be stabilized and to do that we must eliminate 350,000 people per day. This is so horrible to contemplate that we shouldn't even say it. But the general situation in which we are involved is lamentable.*

Cousteau and many in the UN's hierarchy want the world's population to shrink to approximately one billion. As of the early years of the 21st Century, there are seven billion on Earth. While there may be poverty and misery for some, their plight has not resulted from overpopulation but from too much government. Left to themselves, most people will always find ways to feed, clothe, and shelter themselves and their loved ones.

As far back as July 19, 1952, the left-leaning *Saturday Review* published an editorial enthusiastically supporting UNESCO's already active subversion. “If UNESCO is challenged on the grounds that it is helping to prepare the world's peoples for world government,” stated the editorial, “then it is an error to burst forth with apologetic statements and denials. Let us face it: the job of UNESCO is to help create and promote the elements of world citizenship. When faced with such a charge, let us by all means affirm it from the housetops.”





Partisans for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have no intention of hiding UNESCO's role in preparing the people of the world for a UN-led world government.

UNESCO influences educational systems worldwide,<sup>19</sup> spews out a stream of highly questionable scientific theories, proposes economic and cultural standards designed to bring about world control, and has even seen one of its officials countenance licensing the world's journalists in order to control what information is given to mankind. In 1984, President Ronald Reagan pulled the U.S. out of UNESCO but President George W. Bush placed our nation back into this subversive agency early in his presidency.

UNESCO, of course, is far from alone in threatening personal freedom and national independence. The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) promotes world control over human activity to combat highly dubious claims of environmental catastrophe. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) funds China's one-child-per-family policy and supplies funding and direction for abortion programs in many nations. UNICEF gains government control over

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19. A 1949 UNESCO publication entitled *Toward World Understanding* lamented that children are receiving education from parents containing "the poisoned air of nationalism." To combat this, UNESCO's publication recommended programs designed to have the schools "combat family attitudes."

the policies of nations through concerns about children.<sup>20</sup> The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) does likewise in the guise of helping women. So, too, does the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The UN's presence in the economic world can be found in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. These banking institutions, partly but substantially funded by the United States, not only finance UN programs and activities, they lie in wait for the economies and monetary systems of nations to collapse (even in the United States). Should such an eventuality occur, the UN has plans to rush in and establish UN control in the economic sphere with UN-created currency (Special Drawing Rights, for instance) accompanied by UN oversight aimed at the banking industry.

In the judicial field, the UN already has its International Court of Justice and its International Criminal Court. Each has already achieved power to prosecute individuals outside the courts of their own nations. The UN has even promoted a new world religion with worship directed to the Earth Goddess Gaia, an "Ark of Hope" designed to replace the Ark of the Covenant, and an Earth Charter to replace the Ten Commandments.

What remains for the UN to exercise world control? It needs an independent source of funding (a world tax of some kind), a standing army of its own, and a more powerful judicial branch. Organizations such as the World Federalists, Commission on Global Governance, United Nations Foundations, numerous wealthy tax-exempt foundations in the U.S., and many other pro-UN groups spend great effort and supply financial backing to realize these goals.

**United Nations presence can be detected in virtually every area of mankind's existence. Growing more dominant year by year, the UN is on track to complete its drive for total power — unless our nation withdraws.**

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20. It is true that UNICEF occasionally supplies food, shelter and medicine to children in need. Programs such as these are regularly pointed to as evidence that the UN is a praiseworthy humanitarian organization. But corruption within UNICEF has been regularly reported, and the work of private and religious groups doing the same work at a fraction of the cost with no ulterior motives is rarely mentioned.

## IX. Enemies of National Sovereignty in Top UN Post

No one who believes in personal freedom and national independence has ever been considered for the post of UN Secretary General. Nor, without doubt, would anyone who possessed such traditional beliefs want the job. Being considered for the top post at the UN requires a commitment to socialist/communist economic policies and eventual creation of a United Nations-led world government. All who have served in the high post have met these requirements.

The UN's first Secretary General was Alger Hiss. Though temporary, his selection constitutes a key indicator of the type of individual sought as a leader of the world body. Hiss led the UN's 1945 founding conference after having served as a major architect of the UN Charter. After placing scores of like-minded traitors in important positions at the world body, he was exposed as a secret agent working for Communist USSR.<sup>21</sup>

Norwegian Socialist Trygve Lie, a high-ranking member of Norway's Social Democratic Labor Party, an undisguised offshoot of the Communist International, was the UN's first Secretary General elected by member nations. Strongly backed by the Soviet Union, he effectively owed his elevation to support he received from Moscow. He served until 1952.

Sweden's Dag Hammarskjold followed Lie. He once confided to an associate that he was "a new Jesus." To others, he maintained that his political hero was Chinese mass murderer Chou En-lai. It was Hammarskjold who was UN Secretary General in 1961 when UN forces began attacking freedom-seeking Katangans. He died in a plane crash in Africa in September 1961 on his way to negotiate a cease-fire in Katanga.

Next came Burmese Marxist U Thant. He proclaimed in the May 1964 issue of the UN *Monthly Chronicle*, "If we are to take the next step toward world authority and then onward to world government, it will be by the growth in authority and prestige of the institutions and agencies

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21. In 1950, the State Department issued a document entitled *Postwar Foreign Policy Preparation, 1939-1945*. It proudly named 17 men who contributed to the planning for the United Nations. And 16 of them were later identified by appropriate government agencies as secret communists. The 16 included Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, Virginius Frank Coe, Noel Field, Laurence Duggan, Henry Julian Wadleigh, John Carter Vincent, David Weintraub, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, Victor Perlo, Irving Kaplan, Solomon Adler, Abraham George Silverman, William L. Ullman, and William H. Taylor.

of the United Nations. Such an authority cannot merely consist in a paper constitution and must be based on a certain degree of power.” In a remarkable admission made in 1970, Thant praised Soviet tyrant Vladimir Lenin whose goals, he said, were “in line with the aims of the UN Charter.” He served until 1971.

Following Thant, the world body chose Austrian Socialist Kurt Waldheim, a top favorite of the Soviet Union. His past as an officer in the Nazi army was conveniently overlooked. Like Hammarskjold, Waldheim heaped praise on China’s Chou En-lai who presided over the slaughter of more than 30 million Chinese. The Austrian diplomat lauded Chou for his “dedication to the fostering of better understanding among nations and international peace.” Waldheim led the UN’s continuous campaign against Free China and refused to aid refugees fleeing from Vietnam after that nation had been overrun by communist-led forces. He left the post in 1981.

Peru’s Javier Perez de Cuellar followed. He was a Marxist whose major concern was “a better distribution of the world’s wealth.” Before becoming Secretary General, his service as Peru’s first ambassador to the Soviet Union enabled him to build friendships among the communist hierarchs who aided him in winning the post. Serving as the UN’s leader for ten years, he stepped away in 1991.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali served only one five-year term. A bureaucrat from Egypt, he issued his *An Agenda For Peace* in 1992. In it, he bluntly stated, “The time of absolute and exclusive sovereignty has passed. Its theory was never matched by reality.” After failing to speed the UN’s designs to completion, he failed to receive reappointment in 1996.

Next came Kofi Annan of Ghana. In 2000, he revealed his own distaste for independent nationhood when he stated that “state sovereignty, in its most basic sense, is being redefined by the forces of globalization and international cooperation.... Globalization and international cooperation are changing our understanding of state sovereignty.” Survivors of the massacres in Rwanda and Bosnia accused him of complicity in the tragedies. He served until 2006.

South Korea’s Ban Ki-moon, another life-long bureaucrat, became Secretary General in 2007. He campaigned vigorously for elevation to

the post while serving his own nation as its Foreign Minister. A graduate of Harvard University's Kennedy School, he demonstrated favoritism for world government with speeches before the Asia Society and the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. A strong supporter of the UN's International Criminal Court, he is also a backer of the highly questionable claims and demands of global warming enthusiasts.

**Without exception, leaders of the UN have shown their commitment to creating a UN-led world government and terminating the independence of nations. They have been aided by individuals, especially some from the United States, in pursuit of their nefarious goal. No country valuing its sovereignty, certainly including the United States, should have anything to do with the UN's continuing grasp for power.**

## **X. Opposition to the Membership in the UN Growing**

On February 18, 2011, the U.S. House of Representatives considered an amendment to an appropriations measure calling for terminating our nation's dues payments. Widely understood by pro- and anti-UN partisans as a major step toward complete withdrawal from the world body, the measure won approval from 177 members of the 435 House members (218 constituting a majority). This strong outpouring of concern about the UN wasn't enough for passage, and even though there was no parallel measure introduced in the Senate, the vote amounted to a significant increase in congressional dissatisfaction, indeed antipathy, toward continued U.S. involvement in the world body. In 2003, for instance, a total of 74 House members had voted to stop dues payments. And in 2004, the number climbed to 84. The trend is certainly heading upward for those who want to *Get US out!*

On the other hand, poll takers report sharply conflicting attitudes among the American people about the world body. A 2010 Gallup poll found that 60 percent of Americans felt that the UN wasn't doing a good job. But in 2011, a poll conducted by the UN Foundation and its sister organization, the Better World Campaign, claimed that 80 percent of Americans wanted the U.S. to stay actively involved and 64 percent supported

continuing payment of dues. Other polls found either high or low support among Americans. Which poll accurately reflects the public's attitude is guesswork. But the 177 House members who registered a negative view about the UN weren't guessing.

We have already listed numerous reasons why our nation should withdraw from the UN. In conclusion, we offer a few more brief but highly indicative glimpses into UN policies and operations.

- A UN Convention on the Rights of the Child claimed that governments must guarantee children “freedom of expression,” “freedom to seek, receive and impart information,” “freedom of thought, conscience and religion” **irrespective of parental prerogatives.**
- Examples of the misuse of our nation's military forces include: In 1992, U.S. forces in Somalia were placed under the command of a Turkish General serving as the UN's chief military officer. After 15 Americans died while flying over Iraq in 1994, Vice President Al Gore sent condolences to “the families of those who died in the service of **the United Nations.**” President Clinton announced his intention in 1994 to send U.S. forces to Haiti “to carry out the will of the United Nations.” In 1995, U.S. fighter planes followed orders issued by a British General who was serving in the UN's regional arrangement, NATO, to undertake combat missions in Bosnia.
- The UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) granted consultant status to the International Gay and Lesbian Association and its affiliate, the North American Man/Boy Love Association.
- Funds distributed by the UN's UNICEF are always given to governments, never directly to hungry children and others. Some of UNICEF's funds have helped terrorists to seize control of Zimbabwe, fuel China's absorption of Tibet, and enforce compulsory abortion. Funds from an array of UN agencies — World Bank, FAO, WHO, UNDP, and UNICEF — helped Haiti's Duvaliers to stay in power while the people of that beleaguered country languished in abject poverty.

- Responding to the widespread notion that the UN should be supported because of a claimed ability to mediate disputes among nations, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick stated in a 1982 speech, “The UN has become an arena in which countries are drawn into problems they might never have become involved in.” A pronounced supporter of the UN, she nevertheless claimed the world body consistently generates “a process of conflict extension, polarization and exacerbation that hardens disputes instead of settling them.”
- UNICEF’s frightening motto states, “Every child is our child.” As far back as 1976, the UN’s Habitat Conference proclaimed that “private land ownership” must be replaced by “indispensable” public control. In 1995, a UN publication entitled *Our Global Neighborhood* called for “the disarming of civilians” and the banning of private ownership of weapons.

Many more reasons can be assembled to demonstrate that retaining membership in the world body amounts to national suicide. It is not possible, as some have suggested, to repair, reform, or restructure the UN. It is fundamentally flawed, a threat to the independence of all nations. In sadness, therefore, we recognize that numerous leaders of the United States support the UN and all of its policies and programs. To put a stop to this, the American people must demand that our elected officials withdraw our nation from the UN.

James Madison served as our nation’s fourth President. As the compiler of the proceedings at the 1787 Constitutional Convention, he justly became known as the Father of the Constitution. But he was also the author of what has become known as the Madisonian Principle, a call for action before the action becomes fruitless. In part, Madison stated:

*It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties.... The freemen of America did not wait till usurped power had strengthened itself by exercise, and entangled the question in precedents. They saw all the consequences in the principle, and they avoided the consequences by denying the principle.*

Numerous “experiments on our liberties” result from continued membership in the United Nations. The world body has certainly “usurped power” and “strengthened itself by exercise.” The consequences attached to UN membership are numerous and their number grows steadily. The ultimate consequence, loss of freedom for our country and each of us, must be avoided by denying the principle. That principle, simply stated, is membership in the world body.

Before it’s too late, our nation must withdraw completely from the United Nations. House bill H.R. 75 proposes doing so.<sup>22</sup> Has your U.S. representative supported it? Do your two senators agree?

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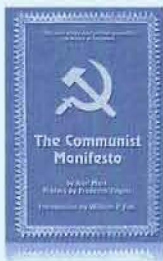
22. Introduced by Congressman Paul Broun (R-Ga.) on January 3, 2013, the text of H.R. 75, The American Sovereignty Restoration Act, can be accessed on the internet via the Library of Congress web site [thomas.loc.gov](http://thomas.loc.gov).







# Useful REFERENCES



## The U.S. vs. The U.N

This video explains how UN policies and practices infringe upon the freedoms guaranteed to U.S. citizens under the U.S. constitution. (2003, 23min, cased DVD, \$4.95) DVDUSVUN

## The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

This pocket-size booklet (approximately 3.5" x 5") contains the two most important documents in American political history. It is a great reference to have on hand to defend constitutional principles. (2009ed, 48pp, pb, 1/\$2.00ea; 10-49/\$1.75ea; 50+/\$1.50ea) BKLTDIC

## Freedom From War 7277

Official policy of the United States, this alarming document reveals the plans of the American government to transfer its military forces to the United Nations. (State Department Document 1961, 1/\$0.50; 100+/\$0.40ea) RPPFW

## The Communist Manifesto

The basic historical document by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels setting forth the principles of communism that still haunt the world today, though not always under the name "communism." (2009ed, 60pp, pb, 1/\$5.95ea; 10-24/\$5.25ea; 25-99/\$4.95ea; 100+/\$4.25ea) BKCM



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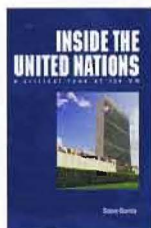


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## America and the United Nations

This new analysis of the United Nations traces its history from its forerunner the League of Nations up to the present, and compares the basic foundational documents of the UN with those of the United States with regard to the protection of human rights.. (2013, 52pp, pb, 1/\$2.95ea; 10-24/\$2.00ea; 25-49/\$1.50ea; 50-99/\$1.00ea; 100+/\$.95ea) BKLTAUN



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The United Nations has been in existence for more than a half-century, but its origins and objectives remain misunderstood by many Americans. This book is a brief, readable introduction to the United Nations, and to the people who created it and support it. (2003, 127pp, pb, \$9.95) BKIUN



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