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THE GLOBE IS THE GOAL

The long war had left the countryside in ruins. The men and boys had been gone from the village for months or years, and only the women and small children remained. They scraped by as best they could, scavenging whatever meager scraps of food they could find, trying to fend off starvation for one more day. Many were sick and dying.

Then the foreign soldiers came. Many of them were drunk and cruel. The soldiers terrorized the people and plundered the village. They brutally raped the women, even the young girls, whenever they chose. Those who resisted were beaten or killed. If they screamed for mercy, it was in vain, for there was no one to hear or to help.

This sad scenario, or one like it, has been repeated too many times to count throughout the course of human history. From ancient times to the present day, in every part of the world, mankind's inhumanity and criminality has been documented. The carnage among armed combatants in time of war is terrible enough, but often the atrocities committed in the war's aftermath are even worse, for these innocent victims are the most weak and defenseless of all.

Most Americans are appalled at reports like these because they outrage our innate sense of justice. We instinctively feel that something

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must be done to help and protect these innocent victims. Unfortunately, there is another ironic dimension to this story that only aggravates our sense of righteous outrage: All too often, the dissolute soldiers who are committing these brutal crimes against women and children are the very ones who are charged with their safety and protection—the blue-helmeted, so-called peacekeeping forces of the United Nations.

Reports of brutal sexual misconduct by UN peacekeepers have surfaced periodically for more than a decade. But these charges have rarely been investigated thoroughly and exposed to the light of public scrutiny. That veil of secrecy and denial began to lift in May 2004, when major media sources first began to publish reports of alleged UN corruption and sexual scandal in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Those charges included the rape and sexual abuse of Congolese women in certain UN refugee camps staffed by UN soldiers and civilian employees. The UN Mission in Congo (MONUC) employs a large civilian staff, as well as about 10,800 peacekeeper soldiers from fifty countries. Fighting continues in war-torn Central Africa, despite a peace treaty signed in 2002, and the International Rescue Committee has estimated that the combination of war, famine, and disease kills thirty-one thousand civilians each month.

Heart of Darkness in Africa

The specific allegations, as reported by the *Independent* (London), initially centered around the sexual abuse of teenage girls who lived at the Internally Displaced People camp in Bunia, in the northeastern Congo, home to about sixteen thousand refugees. Many of these girls, some as young as thirteen, had already been the victims of multiple rapes by the various roving militia groups that had terrorized the region during the preceding six-year conflict commonly known as “Africa’s world war.” These militias regularly used rape and sexual violence as weapons of warfare.¹

Desperate for food, both for themselves and in some cases for the babies they had birthed after being raped, each night these young girls

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would crawl under the wire fences that separated their compound from the UN soldiers' barracks, where they would sell their shrunken juvenile bodies for as little as two eggs, a banana, or a cake. Their willing but often brutal customers were usually the UN peacekeepers from Morocco or Uruguay.²

At first UN officials denied these serious charges, as the organization has habitually done with similar embarrassing revelations in the past. But that official denial merely fueled the flames of the scandal and led to further in-depth journalistic investigations by several Internet news services, as well as by prominent British and European newspapers. More and more evidence came to light revealing an ongoing pattern of corruption, abuse, and neglect by the UN's staffers and peacekeepers at UN outposts all around the world.

By November 2004, the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services had issued a confidential report that said its own "investigation into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse of local Congolese women and girls found that the problem was serious and ongoing." Eventually more than fifty UN civilian staffers and peacekeeper soldiers in the Congo were charged with 150 separate crimes, the most serious being pedophilia, prostitution, and rape at gunpoint.³

In one instance, two Russian pilots based in Mbandaka reportedly bribed young local girls for sex with jars of jam and mayonnaise, then videotaped the sex acts they performed and sent the videos back to Russia. The Russians, apparently tipped off in advance, left the country before UN investigators got around to questioning them.⁴

At the remote Kisangani outpost on the Congo River, UN staffers from Morocco were found to have impregnated eighty-two local women and girls, and Uruguayan staffers fifty-nine more. Women there had given birth to hundreds of illegitimate children fathered by the UN peacekeepers. One soldier charged with rape was hidden in the barracks for more than a year. Major-General Jean Pierre Ondekane, a rebel commander who later became Minister of Defense in the postwar Congolese

government, told a top UN official in July 2002 that the only thing the UN peacekeepers at Kisangani would be remembered for was “running after little girls.”⁵

Pedophilia and Pornography

The most explosive charges centered on Didier Bourquet, a senior UN official from France who was stationed in the Congo as a logistics expert. The *Times* (London) reported that Congolese police arrested Bourquet at his home as he was allegedly in the act of preparing to rape a twelve-year-old girl who had been sent to him as part of a police sting operation. Bourquet had converted his bedroom into a studio for videotaping his sexual activities with young girls. His bedroom walls were covered with mirrors on three sides, with a remote-controlled camera on the fourth side. Some of Bourquet’s pornographic videos were reportedly for sale on the open market in the Congo.

“It would be a pretty big problem for the UN if these pictures come out,” one UN official told the *Times*. The British newspaper dubbed the pedophilia photo scandal “the UN’s Abu Ghraib.”

According to the *Los Angeles Times*, Bourquet’s computer “reportedly contained thousands of photos of him with hundreds of girls. In one frame, a tear can be seen rolling down the cheek of a victim.” An ABC News *20/20* segment broadcast on 11 February 2005 showed some of those sordid pictures to an astonished world.

Bourquet was sent back to France to stand trial on charges of sexual abuse and rape. His lawyer told the French court that “there was a network of UN personnel who had sex with underage girls,” and admitted that Bourquet had done the same thing while on a previous UN posting to the Central African Republic. Many suspect that the Bourquet case was really just the tiny tip of a huge hidden iceberg.

Most of the sexual exploitation incidents specifically identified in the Congo apparently involved UN soldiers and staffers trading money,

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food, and sometimes jobs to local women for sex. Some say that it is just a case of prostitutes plying their trade in the world's oldest profession. But when the women in question are younger than eighteen, the core issue becomes pedophilia. Moreover, many women claim to have been forcibly raped by the soldiers, some of whom later gave them food or money to make the affair appear consensual, thus attempting to legitimize rape as prostitution.⁶

Zero Compliance with Zero Tolerance

Coming to light as it did at the same time that the multibillion-dollar Oil-for-Food scandal in Iraq was also grabbing headlines worldwide, the Congo sex abuse scandal was a great embarrassment for the UN. The widespread publicity surrounding the issue prompted a personal apology from UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, who was under intense pressure to resign his position as head of the UN as the list of UN scandals grew longer every day.

“I am afraid there is clear evidence that acts of gross misconduct have taken place. This is a shameful thing for the United Nations to have to say, and I am absolutely outraged by it,” confessed Annan. “I have long made it clear that my attitude to sexual exploitation and abuse is one of zero tolerance, without exception, and I am determined to implement this policy in the most transparent manner.”⁷

Annan pledged to correct the problem, although he insisted that it was isolated to a relatively small segment of the UN contingent in Africa. Unfortunately, Annan had used virtually identical “zero tolerance” language previously, when a joint report in 2001 by the Save the Children organization and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had identified “widespread” problems of sexual abuse of refugees by UN personnel on the West Coast of Africa.

Ironically, that very same UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers, was forced to resign in early 2005 after being charged

with sexual harassment by a fifty-one-year-old female administrator who claimed that he put his arm around her waist and pressed his groin against her. Lubbers, aged sixty-five, denied the charges, but four other women also filed similar claims of unwanted advances, and a UN internal investigation determined that he had engaged in a “pattern of sexual harassment” against female employees. Lubbers, who had served as High Commissioner since 2000, had previously been the Netherlands’ prime minister from 1982 to 1994.⁸

Annan’s official UN apology offers scant comfort to those who know how the organization operates. In the first place, the official UN regulations barring sexual relations with prostitutes and children under age eighteen apply only to UN staff employees. The UN has no authority whatsoever to discipline the soldiers in its peacekeeping forces, who are also immune from prosecution by local authorities. All the UN can do is send them back to their own countries for trial, where even the most serious charges are usually dropped, or at the very least drastically reduced.

Moreover, even where the official regulations do apply to UN personnel, they are so seldom enforced that they are widely disregarded by most. In fact, in another confidential internal UN report, Jordan’s Prince Zeid Raad Al Hussein, a special adviser to Annan and the leader of one investigation, said candidly, “The situation appears to be one of ‘zero compliance with zero tolerance’ throughout the mission.”⁹

Thus it appears that nothing very significant has been done to curtail what the *Weekly Standard* described in January 2005 as “a predatory sexual culture among vulnerable refugees—from relief workers who demand sexual favors in exchange for food to UN troops who rape women at gunpoint.”¹⁰

Peacekeepers as Predators

Looking back over the past decade or so, we find that the same kinds of problems have plagued the UN all over the world—from Cambodia and

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East Timor in Southeast Asia to Bosnia and Kosovo in Southeastern Europe; and on the African continent from Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea on the west coast to Somalia and Ethiopia on the east.

Eyewitness accounts of violence and corruption, as well as rampant sexual abuse, are now being published with increasing frequency as those who know the truth are finding the courage and the voice to tell it. Many times the victims of these predatory crimes, especially the women who have been raped, don't readily come forward for fear of later reprisals.

The latest report of a victim who did come forward is from Haiti, where a twenty-three-year-old woman has reported to police that three UN soldiers from Pakistan forcibly raped her. The soldiers have disputed that claim, saying that she was a prostitute and they paid her for consensual sex. The soldiers "grabbed and pulled on my pants, had me lie down on the ground, and then raped me," the woman told a Haitian radio station. UN officials say they are investigating the incident.¹¹

While many such "he said/she said" cases may never be resolved with certainty, some abuses and atrocities have been confirmed. The actions of certain UN troops in Somalia from 1995 to 1997, for example, are well documented—including acts of rape, torture, and murder.

WorldNetDaily, an independent Internet news service, published an article by Joseph Farah back in June 1997 detailing some of the UN's known abuses of power in Somalia by peacekeepers from various countries. The article, entitled "Those UN Peacekeeping Atrocities," is not for the squeamish: "In 1995, a group of Canadian paratroopers were investigated for torturing a Somali to death and killing three others," reported Farah. That's pretty mild compared to what comes next. Between 1995 and 1997, fifteen members of a Belgian regiment were accused of "acts of sadism and torture" against Somalis. One Somali child died after being locked in a storage container for forty-eight hours; he had been accused of stealing food. A Belgian sergeant was photographed urinating on the corpse of a Somali, whom he was later accused of murdering. Another Belgian soldier allegedly made a Somali,

presumably a Muslim, eat pork, drink salt water, and then eat his own vomit. But that's not all.

"How sensational is this non-story?" queried Farah. "Yesterday, the *London Telegraph*, in a combined dispatch with AFP [Agence France Press], reported that Belgian troops roasted a Somali boy. Roasted him! And what was the sentence for this peace crime committed during an operation dubbed ironically 'Restore Hope'? A military court sentenced two paratroopers to a month in jail and a fine of 200 pounds."

Sadly, there was more to come; Farah hadn't even gotten to the Italian peacekeepers yet. One battalion commander reportedly sexually abused and then strangled a thirteen-year-old Somali boy. In 1993, Italian soldiers allegedly beat to death a fourteen-year-old boy who sold a fake medal. Then the finale: "Earlier this month, gruesome photos were published in a Milan magazine of Italian soldiers torturing a Somali youth and abusing and raping a Somali girl. Paratroopers claim they were specifically trained in methods of torture to aid interrogation. According to one witness, Italian soldiers tied a young Somali girl to the front of an armored personnel carrier and raped her while officers looked on," Farah wrote.

Questioned about these abuses, an Italian paratrooper reportedly replied, "What's the big deal? They are just n—— anyway."¹²

Brothels and Blood in Bosnia

Apparently those closest to the front lines of the UN operation know without question how thoroughly corrupt and incompetent the organization truly is, despite its lofty rhetoric and noble goals.

Kathryn Bolkovac was a former Lincoln, Nebraska, policewoman who worked for UN security in Bosnia as an employee of the American security company DynCorp. As part of her job, Bolkovac uncovered massive sex corruption, human trafficking, and prostitution rings in which UN officials and policemen were active participants. Girls as young as fifteen were sold into sex slavery to bar owners, where they were

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forced to dance naked and perform sex acts for their owners and bar customers. If they refused, they were locked up, starved, beaten, and raped.

In 2000, having failed to get any satisfactory investigative action by informing her immediate superiors, Bolkovac sent an e-mail to Jacques Paul Klein, the head of the UN mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In it she described the role of UN officials in exploiting the women they were supposed to be protecting from the sex trade.

Soon after sending the e-mail, Bolkovac was demoted and removed from front-line investigative police work. In 2001, she was summarily fired, allegedly over “time sheet irregularities.” She denies that charge and says she was fired for exposing the corruption of the UN mission in Bosnia.

Bolkovac told a court in England that Mike Stiers, the deputy commissioner of the international police task force, had been flippant in dismissing the victims of the sex trade as “just prostitutes.”¹³

Years before in Bosnia, UN soldiers stood by passively and did nothing while more than eight thousand Muslim men whom the UN had promised to protect were systematically slaughtered in the “safe area” of Srebrenica. There as elsewhere, the UN’s corruption and incompetence were endemic, as eyewitnesses have testified repeatedly.¹⁴

Dr. Andrew Thomson, a liberal and a former UN employee, has coauthored a book entitled *Emergency Sex and Other Desperate Measures: A True Story from Hell on Earth*, which criticizes the organization’s dismal record of failure at peacekeeping. He was fired by the UN for writing the following line of advice to the people of the world: “If blue-helmeted UN peacekeepers show up in your town or village and offer to protect you, run. Or else get weapons. Your lives are worth so much less than theirs.”¹⁵

Dr. Thompson’s coauthor, former UN human-rights lawyer Kenneth Cain, once worked as a human-rights observer in Somalia, Rwanda, Haiti, and Liberia. Cain has written a searing critique of both the UN organization and Kofi Annan’s leadership of it, in which he observes that “while the media and conservative politicians and pundits have suddenly discovered that the UN has been catastrophically

incompetent, this is very old news to anyone with the mud—or blood—of a UN peacekeeping mission on his boots.”¹⁶

Cain sums up the matter in two sentences: “When the UN fails, innocent people die. Under Annan, the UN has failed and people have died.” How many people? According to Cain, at least a quarter of a million in Liberia, and almost four times that many in Rwanda. “But if prevention of genocide and protection of the vulnerable are not core priorities on the left, what is?” he wants to know.

“If anyone’s values have been betrayed, it is those of us on the left who believe most deeply in the organization’s ideals. . . . The bodies burn today in Darfur—and the women are raped—amid the sound of silence from Annan. How many genocides, the prevention of which is the UN’s very *raison d’être*, will we endure before the left is moved to criticize Annan?”¹⁷

Rwanda Revisited

Perhaps the blackest blight on the record of UN peacekeeping operations in Africa is the 1994 massacre in Rwanda, in which an estimated one million of the minority Tutsi tribesmen were brutally murdered by their rivals, the majority Hutu tribe.

A powerful movie, *Hotel Rwanda* (MGM, 2004), graphically chronicles the many cold-blooded atrocities that were committed by the rampaging Hutus as the Belgian and UN troops stood by powerless to intervene. But to understand this act of wanton genocide properly, a little background is needed.

In 1990, Boutros Boutros-Ghali was Egypt’s minister of foreign affairs. Part of his job was to sell weapons, and in that capacity he approved an initial \$5.8 million arms deal with Rwanda. That sale opened the door to others, so that between 1990 and 1992, Cairo shipped \$26 million worth of ammunition, grenades, rocket launchers, and mortar bombs to Rwanda. It was those arms that the Hutus later used to crush the Tutsis.¹⁸

When the wholesale slaughter began in 1994, Boutros-Ghali had

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moved up in the world—he was now the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The head of the UN’s peacekeeping operations at that time was none other than Kofi Annan.

The UN Force Commander in Rwanda, General Romeo Dallaire, sent an urgent fax to Annan requesting permission to defend the helpless Tutsi refugees who were flooding into UN compounds seeking safety and protection. Annan’s fax back to Dallaire ordered him to defend only the UN’s image of impartiality and forbade him to protect the desperate Tutsis. Boutros-Ghali refused to intervene.

Later the UN troops were withdrawn completely from the scene of the carnage, leaving behind up to 800,000 hapless Tutsis, many of them bludgeoned to death with clubs or hacked into pieces with machetes by the bloodthirsty rampaging Hutus. The world watched for weeks as the bloodbath continued unchecked.

Finally, when the massacre was complete, the UN sent in more soldiers. “You are all late—weeks and weeks late!” Dallaire said with disgust.¹⁹

At a State of the World Forum panel discussion held in New York City in 2000, films of the Rwanda massacre were shown and the failures of the UN were discussed. Dallaire and others chose to lay the blame for the UN’s fatal paralysis on the nations of the Security Council, who could not agree to act. “Every sovereign state that puts self-interest before humanity,” Dallaire charged, “that’s the dogma of the global market.”²⁰

But some may question whether the fact that Boutros-Ghali had been instrumental in arming the Hutus had anything to do with his refusal to defend the Tutsis, when he easily could have done so with the UN troops he already had in place.

Kofi Annan went right along with the program in 1994 and was rewarded two years later with his own promotion to Secretary-General. Since then, his record of success in UN peacekeeping missions has been just as dismal as Boutros-Ghali’s was before him.

Is all of this mere coincidence, or is there a pattern emerging here?

The Seven Deadly Sins

King Solomon once said that there is nothing new under the sun. That is certainly the case when we consider the many scandals involving the sex, violence, and corruption associated with the United Nations' peace-keeping operations.

What strikes me as most ironic about the UN is the fact that this thoroughly corrupt organization has the audacity to hold itself up as the moral authority for the rest of the world. The UN purports to support and even guarantee universal human rights for all of mankind, but in reality it betrays, exploits, and victimizes those very people whom it most solemnly pledges to protect.²¹

This sad truth is, of course, obvious in the many dehumanizing UN actions that diminish rather than expand the human rights and freedoms (as well as the individual dignity and worth) of the people with whom the UN must interact on the basic local level. But the UN's elitist attitude is perhaps most succinctly expressed in two phrases that we have recently read: certain sets of people are dismissed as being essentially worthless because they are either "just n———" or "just prostitutes."

This blatant hypocrisy is evident to reasonable people of all political persuasions. Both liberals and conservatives can see that the UN doesn't deliver on its promises. We may disagree on whether those promises are worthwhile to begin with, but at this point that hardly matters, because we are dealing with a flawed, failed model.

I have sought to establish the fact that the UN today is at heart an arrogant, unaccountable organization—one that is basically out of control—for a very specific reason.

What we have seen, in discussing the failures of various UN peace-keeping missions over the past decade, is that the UN is characterized by corruption, negligence, and incompetence. In the coming chapters we will see how those same characteristics are manifest in every facet of the UN's operations, whether it be a global environmental policy

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through its Biosphere Reserves program, the attempt to establish binding international law and worldwide jurisdiction for its International Criminal Court, or the desire to establish a global police state and a UN standing army.

Because the volatile geopolitical situation is becoming increasingly complex and controversial, Americans are taking a renewed interest in the United Nations. However, much of the information now coming to light about the organization reveals a long-standing UN agenda that is at odds with the values and beliefs of most American conservatives—an issue of special concern since US taxpayers supply the lion's share of the UN's annual budget.

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What is most disturbing to me as an American citizen is the appearance that this fatally flawed and thoroughly corrupt organization really does want to rule the world. Further, there are a lot of very powerful people who agree it should do so and are trying to help it achieve that goal in the very near future.

If you happen to be rolling your eyes in disbelief, that reaction is perfectly understandable. After all, we are conditioned to regard such suggestions as conspiracy theories. However, this idea is anything but absurd, as the following chapters will demonstrate.

The UN strategists and global planners have a very specific agenda designed to accomplish their desired objective. It begins with the subtle indoctrination of our children over time through the outcome-based educational system, a process of dumbing-down and mental conditioning designed to make people think of themselves as citizens of the world rather than patriots of any one nation.

This agenda includes establishing control over our nation's vast wealth of national resources and private property through a stealth process of environmental regulations imposed by executive fiat without public or

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congressional approval. It also demands absolute control over 70 percent of the earth's surface through ratification of the Law of the Sea Treaty. It seeks to eliminate the private ownership of firearms and to establish a global police force that can enforce the dictates of an International Criminal Court—a tribunal that is not bound by the protections of our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

It also seeks the ability to levy global taxes, so that the UN will no longer be dependent upon the voluntary contributions of its members in order to fund its operations.

Once the United Nations has its own independent source of money, its own court system to declare what is legal and what is not, and its own army to enforce its edicts, it will then be a *de facto* global government, no matter what it may be called initially.

Those who promote this globalist agenda are very patient. Incrementalists, who know full well that their goals will not be achieved overnight, are confident of ultimate success and content with gradual gains. But the fact is they have been working diligently and patiently for more than sixty years to advance their world government agenda, and we are now entering the endgame on the geopolitical chessboard.

Today the World Federalist Association, the Commission on Global Governance, the United Nations Foundation, the Gorbachev Foundation and Green Cross International, and a host of other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are all working overtime to accomplish their globalist goals. They see world government under the UN as being “the last best hope of the world,” and they see it coming into view.

One of the most transparently proglobalist propaganda films of the last decade is the 2005 Universal Pictures release *The Interpreter*, starring Sean Penn and Nicole Kidman. Actually filmed inside the Security Council and General Assembly chambers of the United Nations building in New York City, this movie clearly intends to tell the world that for all its faults, the UN is the one absolutely essential international organization in the world today, and our only hope for the future.

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These people may be sincere, but I believe that they are sincerely wrong. I see their aspirations toward global government as being inherently evil and inimical to the best interests of the United States and the vast majority of its citizens. I believe that our uniquely American system of individual liberty protected by our Constitution is a precious, God-given heritage that must be preserved for our children and grandchildren. And I believe that most Americans agree with me.

It is now time for America's elected leaders to do their jobs and protect America's interests from the clear and present danger that confronts us. The choice is simple: Either we boldly assert and preserve the national sovereignty of our free country, or we accept the ascension and inevitable authority of a world government over us.

The United States of America is the only nation on earth that can stop the UN's determined drive to global government, and it is without question in our own best interests to do so. Preservation of our personal liberty and national sovereignty is the only hope that our children will have for a better life in the future.

But we are already very nearly at the point of no return, and most Americans aren't even aware of the impending danger. This book is a call to immediate action—read its contents very carefully. What you will discover may surprise and anger you.

A Note about My Sources

Over the years, many books have been written on the general theme of one-world government, the new world order, and/or the United Nations. Most of these books have been of an alarmist religious nature, focusing on the allegedly conspiratorial and/or occult forces behind the UN's global agenda and the push toward global governance. Some have been marginally successful within certain niches of the reading public, but most of them either have been ignored by the mainstream media or dismissed by pompous pundits as the work of right-wing troglodyte conspiracy theorists.

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The Beast on the East River touches on some of the same basic facts and ideas contained in those other works, because the facts are irrefutably true. But the primary emphasis of this book is on a commonsense analysis of how the current, generally anti-American agenda of the UN is fundamentally at odds with the values and beliefs of most conservatives in America today. I also intend to offer practical suggestions as to how we should respond to the threat that confronts our nation, in the enlightened self-interest of both our country and our posterity.

There have been a few books written quite recently by authors with impeccable credentials and experience who give some insight into both the operations and the goals of the UN. Most of these books, such as the aforementioned *Emergency Sex and Other Desperate Measures*, are highly critical of the UN.

Dore Gold, the former Israeli ambassador to the UN, has written an insider's account entitled *Tower of Babel: How the United Nations Has Fueled Global Chaos*. Gold argues that the UN is ineffective at preserving peace or impeding terrorism, and that it is also thoroughly corrupt.²²

Another book critical of the UN is *Inside the Asylum: Why the United Nations and Old Europe Are Worse Than You Think*, written by former US undersecretary of defense Jed Babbin. He argues that the UN has been infiltrated by terrorist groups and that it openly pursues anti-American policies, all at the expense of the US taxpayers who foot the bill to keep the organization afloat.²³

By contrast, *An Insider's Guide to the U.N.*, by Linda Fasulo, presents a pro-UN perspective. A UN correspondent for NBC News, MSNBC, and NPR, Ms. Fasulo is sympathetic to the ever-increasing responsibilities of the UN. According to *Publisher's Weekly*, "This book will be a useful source for those seeking in-depth information about one of the international community's most influential establishments at a time when its role and significance is very much in question."²⁴

That seemingly innocuous statement is both accurate and highly informative. The United Nations is indeed one of the most influential

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organizations in the world today; its influence is rapidly growing; and its importance as the focal point of the “international community’s” drive toward global governance cannot be underestimated.

However, it is equally true that both the UN’s role and its significance are increasingly being questioned and in some cases challenged by growing numbers of Americans perceptive enough to grasp the logical consequences of this incrementalist international political process, and to be alarmed by it. This book has been written to help legitimately concerned American citizens understand the hard and unpleasant truth about the United Nations, the beast on the East River.