

United Nations releases hit-list

by Joseph Brewda

Eighteen developing sector nations have been targeted for dismemberment by a new "Human Development Report 1994" released by the United Nations on June 1. The report, drafted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), outlines a master plan to impose a U.N. world dictatorship aimed at forcing a drastic reduction of the populations of the developing sector. The report outlines the creation of a World Police, World Central Bank, World Court, and the elimination of the nation-state to that end.

One means by which the U.N. hopes to achieve this aim is through military and related action against 13 nations which it claims are in the throes of a "disintegration crisis," and five others which it says are vulnerable to disintegration. The reason for this crisis, claims the author, former Pakistani Finance Minister Mabubhul Haq, is that these nations have not complied with the parameters set by the report.

The 13 allegedly disintegrating nations are Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Sudan, Zaire, Burundi, Georgia, Liberia, Rwanda, and Tajikistan. The list is self-serving, because the often grave difficulties of these countries are largely not the result of any action or non-action of the states themselves, but rather the direct result of genocidal actions of either the U.N. or of the permanent members of its Security Council.

The U.N. also cites five countries which it says are vulnerable to disintegration due to their unequal distribution of resources: Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, and South Africa. Of these, all but South Africa are on the list of 13 primary targets for forcible population reduction in former U.S. National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger's 1974 National Security Study Memorandum 200, which declared that population growth in the developing sector constituted a national security threat to the United States.

In his press conference releasing the study, Mabubhul Haq emphasized that the UNDP is pinpointing vulnerable regions within these five targeted nations, based on regional disparities of income, or related regionally based tension. "Regional disparities are a particularly strong indicator, because it's not poverty alone that explains disintegration," he said. "If poor people are concentrated in a region," he added, "then they get organized, like Chiapas in Mexico."

The Zapatista insurgency in Chiapas that Haq was referring to, is entirely an externally imposed creation of British intelligence, using longstanding "action anthropology" subversive networks working out of Paris and Boston, among other locations. Haq revealed that the UNDP had deployed its agents into Chiapas, and had engaged in a detailed study of that Mexican state, seven months prior to the outbreak of the January 1994 insurrection. He also reported that the UNDP is currently fielding research teams in Egypt, Nigeria, and Brazil for the same reason.

In South Africa, the U.N. says that the primary exploitable vulnerability Africa is "wide disparities between blacks and whites," which "raise delicate issues." Since the U.N. is committed to dismantling that country's military, as outlined in the report, while ensuring that no development credits are forthcoming, it is not difficult to see what the U.N. is up to.

In Nigeria, the U.N. reports that the impoverished states of Borno and Kaduna are suitable points for insurrection, while in Brazil, the disparity of incomes between northeastern Brazil and the rest of the country "point to the potential for considerable trouble." These discrepancies "are much greater than those between Mexico's state of Chiapas and the national average" of Mexico, the report warns.

The case of Egypt

According to the UNDP, Egypt is potentially subject to disintegration due to the "disturbing contrast" between rural Upper Egypt, on the border with Sudan in the south, and the Cairo Governate in the north. "Regional disparities in Egypt may not be as extreme as those in Brazil and Nigeria, but they are still large enough to deserve immediate attention," it states. The Egyptian-Sudanese border region has long been subject to British intelligence operations run under the cover of archaeological and anthropological research, and more recently, American-based "Afro-centric" networks infiltrating both the Christian and Muslim populations of the region. Now the destabilization plan, targeting both states, is moving into high gear.

The citation of Egypt as an upcoming target for the "Chiapas treatment" is particularly ironic, since Egypt will be the site of the September U.N. Conference on Population and Development, which is intended to inaugurate the end-phase of the U.N. drive for world dictatorship. Egypt, the most populous Arab country, has long been on the imperial powers' hit list, especially ever since the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser helped lead the Non-Aligned Movement's struggle for industrial development. That tradition has been abandoned—as the career of former Egyptian foreign minister and current U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali attests; but Egypt remains a target. By forcing its government to discredit itself by sponsoring the population conference, the U.N. is deliberately making a destabilization of Egypt all the easier to unleash.