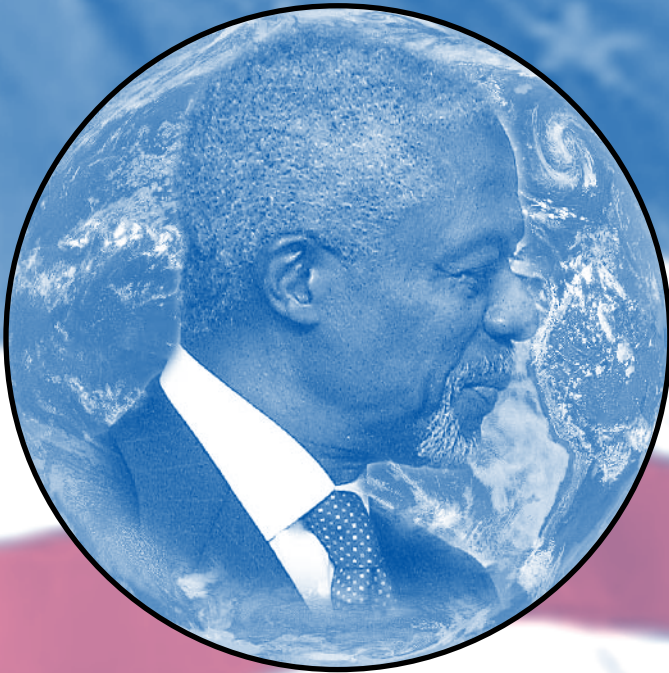


BOLTON DEFENDS AMERICA AGAINST GLOBAL TAXES



U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan



U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. John Bolton

**JOHN BOLTON BLOCKS U.N. PLAN FOR
GLOBAL TAXES ON U.S.**

**An on-the-scene report from
Cliff Kincaid**

BOLTON DEFENDS AMERICA AGAINST GLOBAL TAXES

By Cliff Kincaid

A recent NBC News/Wall Street Journal poll found that two-thirds of the American people lack confidence in the United Nations, up from half, a decade ago. But despite the oil-for-food and U.N. peacekeeper sex abuse scandals, the world organization came out of the September 2005 World Summit more powerful than ever.

I covered the event and may be one of the few journalists and analysts who actually read the 40-page World Summit document that President Bush and other world leaders endorsed. It demonstrates that the U.N. continues down the road to world government, financed by global taxes.

Our new U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., John Bolton, fought the U.N. agenda. He succeeded in watering down references in the final summit document to using global taxes to finance more foreign aid spending. A proposed “contribution on airline tickets,” an international tax on airline travel, was changed so that it is said to be an initiative of “some countries” that will implement it “utilizing their national authorities” and not through the U.N. or a global facility. But France and other countries still want the tax to be imposed on the U.S.

The U.N. document also endorsed “innovative sources of financing” for the U.N., another euphemism for global taxes.

America’s Survival, Inc. (ASI) has been working with Congress against the U.N.’s global tax agenda. We must accelerate our efforts.

ASI worked with the office of Senator James Inhofe of Oklahoma on the “Protection against United Nations Taxation Act of 2005,” or the PUNT Act of 2005, “To require the withholding of United States contributions to the United Nations until the President certifies that the United Nations is not engaged in

global taxation schemes.”

On the eve of the U.N.’s World Summit, Senator Inhofe initiated a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan warning him that the U.N. should not proceed with any global tax schemes. The letter was signed by the following U.S. Senators:

Senators James Inhofe, Bill Frist, John Ensign, Kit Bond, Ted Stevens, Thad Cochran, Mitch McConnell, Olympia Snowe, Jim DeMint, Jeff Sessions, Gordon Smith, George Allen, Richard Shelby, Johnny Isakson, Jim Talent, Pete Domenici, and Tom Coburn

We also worked with the office of House Majority Whip Roy Blunt (Mo.) to pass an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 that will prevent the taxation of American citizens or businesses by international entities. The amendment passed the House by voice vote.

Blunt declared, “The United States already pays nearly 25 percent of the United Nations’ \$2 billion annual budget. This payment, of course, comes out of the pockets of the American people. Congress sent the message today that we will oppose any attempts to levy even more back-door taxes on the American people. International taxation is out of step with our nation’s formative opposition to ‘taxation without representation.’”

Blunt’s office said that the Amendment will prevent the enactment of any global or international tax by requiring the U.S. representative to all U.N.-affiliated bodies to oppose all efforts to levy such a tax. Additionally, the amendment protects the American people from global taxation by waiving any obligation to pay such an international tax.

Blunt said, “The specter of international taxation is not as remote or outlandish as it may seem.” He cited French President Jacques Chirac’s proposal for an international airline tax. Blunt also noted a senior U.N. staffer to Kofi Annan, Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, had proposed a global tax.

Senator Jon Kyl of Arizona also introduced a bill to block global taxes. He declared, “The idea of UN-imposed taxes would be an affront to national sovereignty even if the organization were a paragon of righteousness and sound management, which it most clearly is not. It’s particularly galling given the UN’s current record of waste and grotesque scandal, from oil-for-food to ‘peacekeepers’ who rape and exploit those they are supposed to be protecting.”

ASI IS RECOGNIZED

Paul Weyrich, chairman and CEO of the Free Congress Foundation, wrote a column recognizing the pivotal role played by ASI. He declared that the drive to institute a regime of international taxation “has been documented by Cliff Kincaid, President of America’s Survival, Inc. Kincaid recently issued a report called *Smoking Gun: Shocking Truth Uncovered* about U.N. Taxation Plan. Kincaid’s well-researched study warns Americans that ‘Powerful international organizations and personalities...are promoting global taxes that would extract trillions of dollars from the American people.’”

Saying he was inspired by our work in this area, James J. Ha of the Discovery Institute wrote a column for the *Seattle Times* that was entitled, “Brace for the U.N. Tax Man.”

He wrote, “Unbeknownst to many Americans, the United Nations — yes, that organization of endemic cronyism and corruption, oil-for-food scandal and sex abuse by ‘blue helmets’ — has been attempting for years to levy global taxes, particularly on wealthy nations. Despite the best efforts of John Bolton, the Bush-appointed U.S. ambassador to the U.N., to defeat such schemes,

yet another incarnation of global taxation made its appearance in the U.N. World Summit outcome document... the ability to tax is one of the surest manifestations of sovereignty and, as such, the acceptance of global taxation under the guise of international development aid is an alarming precedent for international intrusion into what has been traditionally the domain of sovereign national governments. No reasonable critic of global taxation is suggesting that Americans would be subjected to one world government overnight. But if we accept such precedents, inch-by-inch, step-by-step, we will creep toward ‘global governance,’ another euphemism for one world government, and will gradually relinquish our unique American way of life.”

ENEMIES OF THE U.S.

The World Summit was not only a stage for those who want to impose global taxes on the American people, it was a literal platform for lunatics and enemies of the U.S., including Venezuela’s Hugo Chavez and Iran’s terrorist President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

At a news conference, Chavez referred to “beloved Cuba” and called Cuban dictator Fidel Castro an expert on hurricanes who linked their intensity to climate change and global warming. He called the U.S. a “terrorist state.”

Urging the creation of a “New International Economic Order” and a “New International



The anti-American ruler of Venezuela, Hugo Chavez, gave a press conference during the summit. He is a fan of Cuban Communist dictator Fidel Castro, another U.N. favorite.

Political Order,” Chavez said the right to veto by permanent members of the U.N. Security Council should be abolished and that the anti-American General Assembly “must have more power” in the world organization.

Chavez supporters distributed a little brown pamphlet to reporters showing the face of Chavez on the cover with the quotation: “We must not let our arms fall or our souls rest until we have saved humanity!”

Ambassador Bolton also has to cope with radical leftists on his staff. One career employee of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. is John Kerry’s sister Peggy, who is a liaison to the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that constantly undercut the U.S. position on most foreign policy issues. Kerry, one of many career employees at the U.S. mission, took time off from her job in 2004 to campaign for her brother for president. The U.S. Mission is consistently outmaneuvered by the NGOs, working hand-in-glove with the U.N. Correspondents Association (UNCA), a group of mostly pro-U.N. journalists. One of them, Ian Williams of The Nation magazine, actually takes money from the U.N. to train U.N. officials on how to deal with the press. He is a former UNCA president.

Stephane Dujarric, spokesman for U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, said about Williams that “he is an independent journalist who has written articles for some UN publications. It is up to him to provide the relevant details, should he so choose.” During an appearance on the O’Reilly Factor program on Fox News, Williams would only talk about receiving \$150 for appearing on U.N. television and \$1,000 for writing a U.N. pamphlet. “The U.N. can’t write, so they ask people to write for them,” Williams said, in defending himself.

Dujarric admits that the U.N. has been paying journalists under some circumstances to go on the U.N.’s World Chronicle television program and to write “public information material,” articles, books and pamphlets for the U.N. and its agencies.

But when we pressed him for details, Dujarric flatly refused to identify the names of journalists who have received financial payments from the U.N. or the amounts they have received.

Ambassador Bolton should demand this information.

MORE POWER FOR THE U.N.

In an unprecedented move, the World Summit document endorsed the so-called “Responsibility to Protect,” a doctrine urged by radical NGOs such as the World Federalists, and the government of Canada. It calls for the U.N. Security Council to “help protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.” This represents a dramatic expansion of U.N. power that gives the world body the right to intervene in the internal affairs of member states.

The concept sounds good. But why is the U.N. qualified to make such a decision when the world body failed to stop a genocide in Rwanda and its peacekeepers have committed human rights violations, including the sexual abuse of women and children? This new U.N. doctrine would seem to justify a U.N. invasion of Communist China, one of the greatest human-rights violators on the planet. But that won’t happen because China is on the Security Council and would veto the operation.

The U.N.’s adoption of the “responsibility to protect” doctrine demonstrates the power of NGOs. And this is why their push for global taxes cannot be dismissed.

The NGOs meet on a regular basis to plan implementation of global taxes. Their favorite is the Tobin tax, named after the late Yale University economist James Tobin. Their target is the over \$1 trillion a day being exchanged as currencies are traded and investments are made here and abroad. Revenues from even a small Tobin tax have been estimated in the billions or trillions of dollars a year.

At one NGO meeting, Ruthanne Cecil of the Tobin Tax Initiative-USA warned participants to

avoid use of the phrase “global tax” in pushing the proposal. It must have occurred to her that many Americans have enough of an understanding of history to know that America was born in a tax revolt and they might therefore take offense at another King George-style global initiative. This is why global taxes are called “solidarity contributions” or “innovative sources” of finance.

Working with and through sympathetic governments and the United Nations, NGOs helped bring into being the International Criminal Court. NGOs were behind a U.N. treaty to outlaw land mines, have worked tirelessly against the death penalty, and claim some success in getting the world to adopt “debt relief” for the Third World by transferring more of our wealth – through foreign aid – to bankrupt regimes.

A variation of the Tobin tax proposal was offered by Democratic Senator Jeff Bingaman at the request of then-Democratic Senate leader Tom Daschle in 1996. Entitled, “Scrambling to Pay the Bills: Building Allies for America’s Working Families,” the Bingaman report called for a securities transfer excise tax (STET) that would extend to transactions by individuals, corporations, and tax-exempt pension funds and would apply to stocks, bonds, options, futures, swaps of currency, interest rates and other assets.

By his calculations, the tax could generate anywhere from \$27 billion to \$62 billion a year that the federal government would initially spend on education, work force training and other nice-sounding liberal programs. He said its implementation would have to be coordinated with other countries, meaning that it would be the beginning of the Tobin tax.

In another surprise, the World Summit document urged member states to adopt the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a treaty that justifies U.N. interference in how families raise their children and has been interpreted to prohibit spanking. This is a favorite cause of Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The treaty eliminates parental rights by insisting that children have rights independent of their

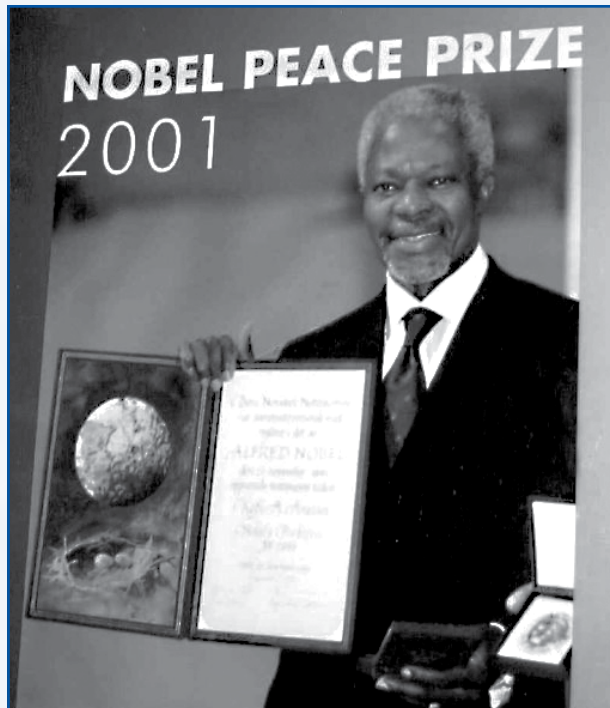
parents that are guaranteed by government. Article 29 of the Treaty says that state parties “agree that the education of the child shall be directed to” the “development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations...” Hence, the child is to become a pawn of the U.N.

MORE FOREIGN AID

At first, the U.S. had objected to references in the World Summit document to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) because they suggested the U.S. had to meet U.N. demands to spend a certain percentage of Gross National Product on foreign aid. U.N. adviser Jeffrey Sachs says the MDGs obligate the U.S. to spend an additional \$845 billion on foreign aid. But the MDGs stayed in the document and President Bush, in his U.N. speech, declared that “We are committed to the Millennium Development goals.” The U.S. position is that it supports “the development goals of the Millennium Declaration” but not the detailed and mandatory “Millennium Development Goals,” which were cooked up by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and never formally adopted by member states. This is apparently why, in the President’s speech, the “g” in goals was lower case. Almost a trillion dollars may hinge on a capital letter.



Bill and Hillary Clinton's books are both prominently displayed at the United Nations book store.



This poster at U.N. headquarters shows the U.N. Boss holding the organization's Nobel Peace Prize. But U.N. peacekeepers have been accused of raping women and children.

In his speech to the summit, President Bush also endorsed a U.N. "Democracy Fund," which sounds good. But the notion that the fund will support or promote U.S.-style democracy has already been shot down. Annan says that "democracy does not belong to any single country or region."

Conceivably, therefore, the U.N. "Democracy Fund" could underwrite the phony "peoples' democracies" we saw under communist dictatorships.

In another major controversy, the document advocates "equal access to reproductive health," a euphemism for abortion rights, and calls for "Achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015." In this case, the U.S. Mission to the U.N. issued a statement after the fact saying that the U.S. does not agree that the phrase "reproductive health" means abortion rights.

On Capitol Hill, some conservatives want to quit fiddling around over words and phrases

and reduce or cut off the money. This may be the only language the U.N. understands.

The Republican Study Committee, in trying to find some federal funds to pay for hurricane relief, proposes cutting \$37 billion in foreign aid, including money for U.N. peacekeeping, over 10 years.

The irony is that President Bush, who is depicted by the media as a unilateralist in foreign policy, is presiding over an unprecedented expansion of U.N. power on the world stage. Despite U.N. scandals and corruption, his administration spends more money on international organizations year after year. And global taxes for the U.N. may be on the horizon, despite the best efforts of Ambassador Bolton to stop them

U.S. TROOPS UNDER U.N. COMMAND

Even worse, in violation of a Bush campaign promise, the Bush administration is continuing to assign U.S. troops to perform on U.N. missions under foreign command.

Bush promised when he ran for office that he would "never" place U.S. troops under U.N. command. He made that declaration during a November 19, 1999, speech at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley, California.

The promise was prompted, in part, by the controversy over President Clinton's secret Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 25, forcing U.S. soldiers to wear U.N. uniforms and report to foreign U.N. commanders. This policy resulted in the court-martial and discharge of Army soldier Michael New, who refused to follow this illegal and unconstitutional order. New said he had signed up for the green team, not the blue team. His "crime" was patriotism.

The 2000 Republican Party platform declared, "The United Nations was not designed to summon or lead armies in the field and, as a matter of U.S. sovereignty, American troops must never serve under United Nations command."

But the Clinton PDD remains in effect and has never been repealed. In addition, U.S. troops have remained under U.N. command and control every year of the Bush administration. The latest figures show that the U.S. has 26 American troops or military observers deployed in five U.N. missions run or commanded by foreigners. Typically, U.S. soldiers in these missions wear U.N. blue berets and U.N. shoulder patches.

These include UNMIL, the U.N. Mission in Liberia, whose force commander is from Nigeria; MINUSTAH, the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti, whose force commander is from Brazil; UNMEE, the U.N. Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, whose force commander is from India; UNOMIG, the U.N. Observer Mission in Georgia, whose chief military observer is from Pakistan; and UNTSO, the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, whose chief of staff is from New Zealand. U.N. commanders take an oath to the U.N.

Michael New's case is still on appeal in the courts. But the Bush administration, like the Clinton administration, is lined up against him.

On the other hand, the Bush Administration has taken an anti-U.N. stand on some critical matters. While Bush ultimately bypassed the U.N. on Iraq, the President also opposed the U.N.'s global warming treaty and fought for legislation to undermine the International Criminal Court. These were all positions consistent with his anti-U.N. campaign promises and statements.

FOREIGN LAW AND THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Some progress has also been made to counter the campaign to replace U.S. law with "international law" and United Nations treaties. This form of judicial activism has been most notably on display in the rulings, speeches and actions of Supreme Court Justices Stephen Breyer and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the two members of the court appointed by President Clinton. These justices are part of

an unprecedented assault on our values, laws, Constitution, and form of government.

In another manifestation of this effort, a United Nations bureaucrat, Bacre Ndiaye of Senegal, was invited on American soil by the U.S. State Department during the fall of 1997 to review the use of the death penalty in the U.S. Ndiaye, who carried the grandiose title of "U.N. Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions," issued a report finding a "significant degree of unfairness and arbitrariness" in the U.S. death penalty. He called on the U.S. to halt executions until it could ensure that death penalties are "administered fairly and impartially..."

John Bolton, our current Ambassador to the U.N., said at the time that what was underway is a debate over control of the U.S. democratic decision-making process. "The real agenda" of the U.N. and its allies "is to leverage the stature and legal authority of the United Nations (such as they are) into our domestic debate, an effort most Americans would find fundamentally illegitimate," he said.

Dr. German Muñoz, a professor at Miami Dade College, has referred to this as the "unhealthy tendency of allowing foreign laws, bureaucrats, and institutions to affect American political life..." He noted that in the capital punishment case of *Roper v. Simmons*, Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, Anthony Kennedy, David H. Souter and John Paul Stevens "overturned a capital case decision of the State of Mississippi, and Justice Kennedy rationalized it by citing the legal practices in Congo, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi-Arabia and Yemen, all of them dictatorships! Meanwhile, they overturned more than 200 years of U.S. constitutional history and practices in nineteen American states."

The ruling in the case mentioned those countries, as well as China and Yemen, as countries that have "either abolished capital punishment for juveniles or made public disavowal of the practice." These countries

were presented as a model for the U.S. The Court went on to say that the U.S. stood “alone in a world that has turned its face against the juvenile death penalty.” The ruling also cited the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, which prohibits capital punishment for juveniles under 18, even though the U.S. has not ratified it. The Court said it was proper to recognize the weight of “international opinion” against the juvenile death penalty.

The case involved Christopher Simmons, only seven months shy of his 18th birthday, who murdered Shirley Crook. He broke into her house, bound her with duct tape and wire, and threw her off a bridge alive. He had bragged to his friends that he would get away with it because he was a minor. In a dissent, Justice Antonin Scalia found it bizarre that the majority would cite a treaty that the U.S. has not ratified to justify eliminating capital punishment for juvenile killers in the U.S. He also found it strange that the Court would cite practices in countries ruled by tyrannical regimes. Scalia said the notion that American law ought to conform to “the laws of the rest of the world” should be rejected out of hand.

Dr. Muñoz said of the majority in this case, “These justices should be making decisions based on the Constitution and not on foreign cases or on their own personal opinions.”

John Roberts, who was nominated by President Bush as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and confirmed by the Senate, declared during his confirmation hearings that he opposed the use of foreign law to decide cases. Roberts said that citing a foreign law or opinion “allows the judge to incorporate his or her own personal preferences, cloak them with the authority of precedent -- because they’re finding precedent in foreign law -- and use that to determine the meaning of the Constitution.” He added, “And I think that’s a misuse of precedent, not a correct use of precedent.”

THE TERRORISM PROBLEM

The World Summit document endorsed the drafting of another U.N. treaty on terrorism. But this was a phony victory, considering that the U.N. still can’t agree on how to define terrorism. The Arab/Muslim states, about a third of the U.N.’s membership, believe Palestinian terrorism should not be defined as terrorism. It’s not clear what the benefits will be, however, when and if a definition is finally accepted.

History reveals a critical fact and a lesson important to our survival: President Ronald Reagan did not regard the U.N. as being of any practical use in the battle for human freedom and dignity in the monumental struggle with the Soviet empire. The evidence also shows that the U.N. is also of no practical use in the global war on terror and may significantly inhibit our ability to win.

One of the most glaring failures of the U.N. is the world body’s failure to maintain “international peace and security,” which is the first stated purpose of the U.N. as outlined in the U.N. Charter. For example, the United Nations did nothing to protect America from the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, that cost the lives of nearly 3000 people. At the time, there were 19 U.N. treaties already in effect against terrorism.

MORE MONEY FOR THE U.N.

As for Bolton, when he made his first appearance as Ambassador before Congress, he reiterated that the administration opposes Rep. Henry Hyde’s bill to withdraw U.S. funds from the world organization to force U.N. reform. Rep. Hyde said, only half in jest, that he felt like he had been stabbed in the back. Hyde knows that Bolton’s tough anti-U.N. rhetoric is hollow unless the U.S. threatens to cut off or reduce the U.N.’s allowance.

At the same time, in another bow to the U.N., the administration supports the Law of the Sea Treaty, which establishes a new international

legal regime, including a new international court, to govern activities on, over, and under the world's oceans. The treaty explicitly governs seven-tenths of the world's surface and could easily be interpreted to restrict U.S. military activities. The provisions of the treaty would also permit international rules and regulations governing economic and industrial activities on the remaining land area of the world in order to combat global warming and other perceived pollution dangers. The treaty provides for the taxing of U.S. and other corporations which mine the ocean floor, thereby establishing the first independent source of revenue for the U.N.

The World Summit document also endorses a strengthening of U.N. military peacekeeping operations and the creation of a standing police force for the world organization. The International Criminal Court (ICC), which has already announced that it is receiving the cooperation of Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization, could use these new U.N. police to apprehend fugitives from international justice, possibly including American soldiers facing dubious "war crimes" charges.

Meanwhile, having rejoined the U.N. Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO), at a cost of \$60 million a year, the U.S. now finds this U.N. organization promoting a "Convention on the Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Content and Artistic Expression," which U.S. officials believe is designed to keep American influences and products out of the rest of the world. UNESCO just elected a Cuban Communist as one of its vice-presidents.

At the same time, the U.N. is holding a conference in November where the subject of the U.N. seizing control of the Internet will be seriously proposed and discussed. The U.S. response is to verbally oppose the proposal while continuing to

underwrite the conferences and bureaucrats that make this power grab possible.

Administration officials have explained this pitiful performance by saying that personnel changes in the State Department and the U.S. Mission to the U.N. earlier this year kept the U.S. on the "defensive" as the World Summit document was being written and the U.N.'s global agenda was moving forward. Reminded that the Bush administration came to power back in 2001—more than four years ago—one official was more candid, saying that the global criticism of the U.S. war in Iraq had taken its toll and had forced the Bush administration to mollify the international community. It was a depressing display of candor.

Bush could easily change course by telling his administration to quit fighting Michael New's vindication in the military and civilian courts. It would be the right thing to do and would be consistent with the President's campaign promise.

America's Survival, Inc. believes it is time to fight for American sovereignty. Our national survival is at stake.



U.N. Boss Annan meets with Iranian terrorist President.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

September 13, 2005

His Excellency Kofi Annan
Secretary-General
The United Nations
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017-3515

Dear Secretary-General Annan,

We wish you blessings of a good heart on this commencement of the United Nations High-Level Event to discuss internationally agreed development goals.

In finalizing the outcome document, please be mindful of the intertwined history of the United Nations and United States of America with regard to proposals for international taxes and fees.

In February 1995, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) organized a conference in Nairobi regarding such international taxes and fees. Soon thereafter on October 10, 1995, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) held a conference and set up a research project on global taxes.

Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali gave a speech in January of 1996 at Oxford University. In this speech the Secretary General embraced the concept of global taxation and fees, automaticity in international development finance, and authoritarian world government.

Later in 1996, the UNDP research project resulted in the publishing of a text entitled *The Tobin Tax* by Mahbub ul Haq *et al.* Furthermore, in 1996 the United Nations Economic and Social Council fully debated global fees and taxes.

Within days of the Oxford speech, on January 22nd and 23rd, 1996, respectively, leadership in both the United States Senate and House of Representatives mobilized to introduce bills condemning United Nations' involvement in "any effort to develop, advocate, promote and publicize any proposal concerning taxation or fees on United States persons in order to raise revenue for the United Nations or any such agency."

This legislation became Public Law 105-118 on November 26, 1997 in the Foreign Operation, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1998. The legislation was again enacted in Public Law 106-113 on November 29, 1999 in the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001.

In December of 1996 the embattled Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali lost his bid for another term.

Congressional furor in the United States of America over the Oxford speech and other such efforts to develop, advocate, promote, and publicize international taxation schemes has oft been cited as a significant factor in his lost bid for another term.

Now we once again witness the concept of international taxation and fees rearing its head in the United Nations:

- Bureau of International Organization Affairs, US Department of State (1999). "UN's Human Development Report 1999 Raises International Tax Proposal" July 21
- United Nations Development Programme (1999). *Human Development Report 1999*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- United Nations, General Assembly (2001). [Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development] *Technical Note No. 3: Existing Proposals for innovative sources of Finance*, 20 September.
- The report Zedillo, Ernesto (2001). *Technical Report of the High-Level Panel on Financing for Development*. New York: United Nations, that in preparation for the United Nations Financing for Development (FfD) world conference concluded, "there is a genuine need to establish, by international consensus, stable and contractual new sources of multilateral finance," to wit, international taxes and fees.
- A "Conference on Sharing Global Prosperity" held in Helsinki on September 6-7, 2003.
- The United Nations University-World Institute for Development Economics Research study on global taxation issued on November 15, 2004, saying it was critical to mobilize additional "resources" for internationally agreed development goals.
- *New Sources of Development Finance*, Edited by A.B. Atkinson, Oxford U. Press, 2005.

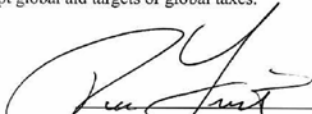
We observe that your address of March 21, 2005, insists that nations "adopt a package of specific, concrete decisions this year." You advised regarding your report "In Larger Freedom" that, "The temptation is to treat the list as an *à la carte* menu, and select only those that you especially fancy," but cautioned, "In this case, that approach will not work."

Before we swallow your entire buffet, we advise the chefs to trim the menu of its considerable fat content.


Please know that the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations John R. Bolton has the will of the Congress of the United States and laws past and future behind him when he states *inter alia*, "the U.S. does not accept global aid targets or global taxes."

Sincerely,



James Inhofe
United States Senator

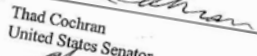

Bill Frist
United States Senator

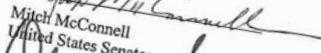

John Insign
United States Senator



Kit Bond
United States Senator

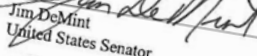

Ted Stevens
United States Senator


Thad Cochran
United States Senator

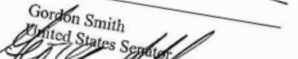

Mitch McConnell
United States Senator



Olympia Snowe
United States Senator



Jim DeMint
United States Senator

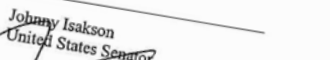

Jeff Sessions
United States Senator



Gordon Smith
United States Senator


George Allen
United States Senator


Richard Shelby
United States Senator


Johnny Isakson
United States Senator


Jim Talent
United States Senator


Pete Domenici
United States Senator


Tom Coburn
United States Senator

