

World Order Army

Von Henrik Paulitz¹

For decades it has been said the United States has become something like a world policeman or a world stabilizing power. Although this has been regularly criticised there has been almost no public discussion about its deeper meaning. The deputy editor-in-chief of the weekly paper „Die Zeit“, Bernd Ulrich, has described the UN Security Council as something like a „global government“. Furthermore there now exists a World Order Army, or Global Military Police Force in which Germany must participate to a larger degree than presently. So far, the German public has shown almost no interest in this. Instead, it slaves away with the traditional concept of wars between states while in reality a brutal World Order Army is already at work.

Supranational legal system

The deputy editor-in-chief of the „Zeit“ believes that Germany “is allowed to wage war....and also has to do it.”²

The well informed journalist describes the “framework” respectively the „outlines of a supranational legal system“. He talks about a “global police army”, which will not be involved in conquest or wars of self-defence but will be an “army which serves as a supranational police.”

Its duty is “to establish order.” This police force “which externally looks like military” carries out „tasks“, Ulrich says. This army does not believe in a lasting peace and “knows that it has either to stay or to return again and again.”

Thus, the „task“ is long-term occupation of territories and/or periodic operations to sanction unwanted behaviour by military vio-

¹ Translated by Dr. Winfrid Eisenberg in cooperation with Gerald Williams.

² Bernd Ulrich: Wofür Deutschland Krieg führen darf. Und muss. Eine Streitschrift. Rowohlt. Reinbek bei Hamburg, 2011.

lence. This world order army, according to Ulrich, consists of two „cavalries“ or police forces, the UN-blue helmets and the NATO.

“To destroy the bad guys”

Ulrich describes the gradual establishment of a supranational monopoly of force as in Western movies from Hollywood with „the cavalry riding on robust horses“ to ...“ destroy the bad guys with overwhelming military superiority.”

By now, he says, “something similar has begun internationally.”

Highly specialized professionals

According to the leading journalist of the „Zeit“, the worldwide operating „World Order Army“ needs „highly specialized professionals“ instead of quickly trained conscripts. This might be the reason why Germany has abolished the compulsory military service.

To establish a supranational force of order with overwhelming military superiority, the prerequisites are quite simply and primarily a certain size of military personnel and excellent equipment (accoutrements) of overwhelming military superiority. As a matter of principle, the international police has to be invincible.

“Self-empowerment”

According to Ulrich, international law has to be changed by creating facts, i.e. by self-empowerment. Wars would then be legitimated by future international law, no longer by the law of the past.

Inadequate European armament

Against the background of the accusation of inadequate European armament and the lack of willingness to keep the level of defence expenditure at least constant, the deputy editor-in-chief of the „Zeit“ wrote almost menacingly in 2011:

„If the Europeans continue to be incapable of arranging their military independence, they will have to endure much oppression, expulsions and massacres. And the Arab refugees in Paris, Berlin, and London will later tell them about the details“.

Ulrich continues: „Whatever happens elsewhere in the world will reach us ever more swiftly and massively in the form of refugees, pestilences, terrorism, and drugs. Globalisation also means that borders become porous (...)“

„Circumstances“

With a critical view on Germany’s non-participation in the air war against Libya in 2011, the journalist of the „Zeit“ asked: „Is it really necessary to be afraid of Libyan refugees before you are ready to assist the Libyans in their aim to get rid of their dictator, after four long, grim decades?“

In Germany, it cannot continue like that for ever, Ulrich sums up. „The circumstances will not permit this“. The new minister of defence, or the chancellor, under the pressure of a new coalition partner, or the „media“, or European neighbours „will make themselves increasingly noticeable, eventually also the migrants. Anyway, what we experience at present, is only a phase.“

Wars between states?

It is necessary to consider to what extent there are already the beginnings of a World Order Army. In the case of classical wars between nations there are usually regular reports about countless destroyed tanks, downed fighter aircraft, and sunken ships.

After the operations of a World Order Army, however, we find reports about killed and displaced civilians, about ruined cities, and about the destruction of the civilian economic infrastructure.

In wars between states the armies of the involved states fight each other. The operations of a Global Police Army, however, show a broad cooperation of military forces.

„Comprehensive antiterror coalition“

Against this background the question arises if for example the Syrian war³ provides valuable indications of a World Order Army in action.

Robin Niblett, head of the influential London think tank „Chatham House“, remarked in February 2015 that Russia was proposing to work together in providing stability.⁴

On September 28th 2015, the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, proposed at the UN General Assembly a truly comprehensive anti-terror coalition to enforce „common interests“ in the Middle East. „As once the Anti-Hitler-Coalition it could unite quite different forces“ to resolutely combat the evil. „It’s all about the dangers in the Middle East“.⁵

Rex Tillerson, the long-standing head of ExxonMobil, noticed in 2017 when he was Foreign Secretary of the US, „obviously, they (Russia) are part of the engagement in Syria ...“⁶

In 2018 he emphasized in a speech about the US strategy in Syria: „The United States and Russia have successfully cooperated on the De-escalation Zone in the Southwest [of Syria H.P.]“, and have taken further action. Russia would have to continue to cooperate with the US and Jordan.⁷

There is also evidence of broad and very close cooperation between different forces in Syria. For example this is reflected by the fact that sixty-seven Western and Arabic states participate in the „International Alliance against the Islamic State“ which is active in Syria and Iraq.⁸

³ Hierzu auch: Henrik Paulitz: [Syrien. Die verhinderte Erdgas-Macht](#). LP21 32/2015.

⁴ Robin Niblett: Internationale Erwartungen an Deutschland. Vortrag bei der Auftaktveranstaltung des Weißbuchprozesses 2016. Berlin. 17.02.2015.

⁵ Außenministerium der Russischen Föderation: Rede des Präsidenten der Russischen Föderation, Wladimir Putin, in einer Plenarsitzung der 70. Tagung der UN-Vollversammlung am 28. September 2015 in New York. http://www.mid.ru/de/foreign_policy/news/-/asset_publisher/cKNonkJE02Bw/content/id/1802254.

⁶ Rex Tillerson: Remarks to U.S. Department of State Employees. Dean Acheson Auditorium. Washington, DC. May

3, 2017. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190110231021/https://www.state.gov/secretary/20172018tillerson/remarks/2017/05/270620.htm> /

⁷ Rex W. Tillerson: Remarks on the Way Forward for the United States Regarding Syria. Hoover Institute at Stanford University. Stanford, CA. January 17, 2018. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180521091715/https://www.state.gov/secretary/20172018tillerson/remarks/2018/01/277493.htm>

⁸ Afghanistan, Ägypten, Albanien, Australien, Bahrain, Belgien, Bosnien und Herzegowina, Bulgarien, Republik China (Taiwan), Dänemark, Deutschland, Dschibuti, Estland, Finnland, Frankreich, Georgien, Griechenland, Irak, Irland, Island, Italien, Japan, Jordanien, Kanada, Katar, Kosovo, Kro-

Such alliances – comparable with the air war alliance against Libya – may serve as further indications for the (coming?) existence of a World Order Army as postulated by Ulrich.

„Against one’s will“

It must be asked whether or not the participation in international war alliances usually happens voluntarily. In 2018, Niblett, head of Chatham House, noticed: “The world is at the beginning of an uneasy new normality, where leaders across the world are driven to adopt more proactive foreign policies ...”⁹

Tillerson had also announced in his speech of May 3rd, 2017, that he intended to apply pressure on states worldwide: “So we apply pressure, and we can choose the level of strength with a regulator.”¹⁰

Thus, across the world states are forced to enact a foreign and war policy which is not at all in accordance with the will of these very states or governments, respectively.

Violence against the civilian population

For many years there were intensive reports about the war in Syria. Artillery, ruined cities, and war-shocked civilians were seen.

atien, Kuwait, Lettland, Libanon, Libyen, Litauen, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Marokko, Mazedonien, Republik Moldau, Montenegro, Neuseeland, Niederlande, Nigeria, Norwegen, Oman, Österreich, Panama, Polen, Portugal, Rumänien, Saudi-Arabien, Schweden, Serbien, Singapur, Slowakei, Slowenien, Somalia, Spanien, Südkorea, Tschad, Tschechien, Tunesien, Türkei, Ukraine, Ungarn, Vereinigte Arabische Emirate, Vereinigte Staaten, Vereinigtes Königreich, Zypern. Vgl. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internationale_Allianz_gegen_den_Islamischen_Staat.

Strangely enough there were, however, no reports about destroyed military weapons.

A war without demolished tanks, shot down helicopters, fighter jets that had crashed to the ground, and without sunken warships in the Mediterranean? What kind of war is this??

Current research findings show that the wars of our time cannot be compared with „conventional“ wars between states. On the contrary, these contemporary wars are similar to the wars of the early modern period as for example the Thirty Years’ War. It is characteristic that violence is only partially directed against the armed power of another state.

The Berlin political scientist and conflict researcher Herfried Münkler outlines the character of modern wars as confrontations not between war parties but as wars against the civilian population.

„There are no more front lines, and therefore there are almost no skirmishes and never major battles so that the military forces don’t confront one another, or exhaust and destroy each other but instead spare themselves and direct the violence towards the civilian population“. The shifting of violence from the enemy forces to the civilian population in these new wars is the result of calculated planning, so Münkler.¹¹

⁹ Robin Niblett: A Dangerous New Normal. Berlin Policy Journal. January 10, 2018. / Robin Niblett: Gefährliche neue Welt. Die Führungsmacht USA hat abgedankt. Fünf Konsequenzen für 2018. Internationale Politik. Januar/Februar 2018. S. 22.

¹⁰ Rex Tillerson: Grundsatzrede zur US-Außenpolitik. Rede des Außenministers vom 3. Mai 2017. Übersetzung ins Deutsche. US-Botschaft Berlin.

¹¹ Herfried Münkler: Die neuen Kriege. Rowohlt. 2002. S. 28 ff., 64 ff., 75 f., 132 u. 144 f. – Vgl. auch Niklas Schörnig: Die

Is this a Global Police Force completing its tasks in such a manner?

Idlib

At present the war ravages in the province of Idlib in northwest Syria,¹² where three million people were encircled together with Islamic fighters. In 2017 members of the „Nusra Front“ had been transferred from enclaves near Damascus to the region of Idlib on the basis of formal agreements. The fighters („terrorists“) and their families had received safe conduct to move to Idlib; nobody attacked them.¹³

In fact, the Idlib region was declared a zone of de-escalation. However, it was already under continuous bombardment beginning in April, 2018 – due to the presence of the „IS-terrorists“. After a starvation blockade under which three million people suffered, attacks with heavy air raids began again in April 2019 which will probably destroy the region completely. Among the targets were for example refugee camps, schools, and hospitals whenever the fighters of the Nusra Front raised their flags there. In advance, the UN had submitted the coordinates of the hospitals to the governments in Damascus and Moskva. In

„neue westliche Kriegsführung“ wirft mehr Probleme auf als sie löst. In: Friedensgutachten 2014. Lit Verlag. Berlin. 2014. S. 224 ff.

¹² Siehe auch Henrik Paulitz: [Framing macht das Töten in Idlib „unsichtbar“](#). Akademie Bergstraße. 13.09.2018.

¹³ Hannoversche Allgemeine: IS-Kämpfer dürfen in Bussen abziehen. 28.08.2017. – Badische Zeitung: Syrien. Bekamen 300 IS-Kämpfer freies Geleit?. Von Michael Wrase. 02.09.2017. – Berliner Morgenpost: Terrormiliz. Rakka-Eroberer ließen offenbar Hunderte IS-Kämpfer fliehen. 14.11.2017. – Die Tageszeitung: Wohin ist der IS verschwunden? 16.11.2017.

addition, the civilians are being exposed to the despotism of the jihadists.¹⁴

The future role of Germany

In view of the above one must evaluate what it means that Germany, allegedly a leading „power of order“, is expected to increasingly resume „responsibility“ for such wars, to assume authority over Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.¹⁵

In December 2018 US president Trump had said – as Barack Obama had done previously – the US would no longer play the role of the World Policeman.

In Reply the Germans emphasized the US were not the only state bearing such „burdens“. The European Alliance partners, including Germany, were also engaged in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan.¹⁶

However, the fear is great that Germany as a „World Police candidate“ would in future be compelled to provide much higher financial contributions, and to send the „Bundeswehr“ into combat operations across the world and thus to accept the expected numbers of battle victims. One would also have to endure becoming the „new enemy“ in many parts of the world, said Christoph Hasselbach

¹⁴ Junge Welt: Kämpfe um Idlib. Von Karin Leukefeld. 07.05.2019. – Zeit Online: Syrien. Von der Welt vergessen, von Assad vernichtet. Von Andrea Backhaus. 29.05.2019. – Spiegel Online: Eskalation im syrischen Idlib. Kampfjets gegen Kornfelder - Assads verbrannte Erde. Von Christoph Sydow. 03.06.2019.

¹⁵ Henrik Paulitz: [Kriegsmacht Deutschland?](#) Informationen und Handlungsempfehlungen zu brandgefährlichen ‚Internationalen Erwartungen an Deutschland‘. Akademie Bergstraße. 2018.

¹⁶ Frankfurter Allgemeine: Amerika will nicht mehr Polizist sein. Ein Kommentar von Klaus-Dieter Frankenberger. 28.12.2018.

of the „Deutsche Welle“. Germany would hardly be prepared for that.

China, Russia, or Turkey are not wanted to become part of the guardians of the global order. That the EU with its 27 members would perform enact worldwide regulation is merely „wishful thinking“.

„Instead, what is becoming apparent is a diversity of regional centres of power, with changing cooperations depending on the type of crisis. In this system, the Americans will probably no longer assume a dominant role, but still an important one. The Europeans, on their part, will in the foreseeable future not become more than a regional power due to the lack of willingness to intervene“, says Hasselbach.¹⁷

It appears that there are increasing demands upon many states across the world to regularly participate in this „burden sharing“ for a Global Police Army on a regular basis.

Apparently, these states are under pressure to participate in this World Order Army against their will.

This applies also to financial demands: The states are urged to ramp up their „defence spending“ to 2 % of their gross domestic product. In turn, this may also mean that non-participation in financing the wars can lead to economic downturns.

The future will show how much the pressure on Germany increases. As it is, the present massive international demands on Germany to increase its level of military expenditures will result in the „Bundeswehr“ becoming the strongest European army within a few years.¹⁸

In November 2018, Chancellor Angela Merkel said in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, the times in which Europe could rely on others „are simply over“.¹⁹

¹⁷ Deutsche Welle: Globale Ordnungshüter. Kommentar: Weltpolizei-Anwärter. Kommentar von Christoph Hasselbach. 28.12.2018.

¹⁸ Henrik Paulitz: [Bundeswehr wird stärkste europäische Armee](#). Akademie Bergstraße. 22.03.2019.

¹⁹ Die Welt (online): Merkel fordert „echte europäische Armee“. Buhrufe und Applaus 13.11.2018.