

anything in Africa, especially French Africa, we are going to have to seize the development ministries.”

But Donald and Claxton and their cohorts in Haig’s State Department say that very little will be done to prevent the genocide of more than a billion people.

“I fully agree with Maxwell Taylor’s idea that not everybody is going to make it,” said Donald. “The idea is to prepare people for the chaos that this implies. It was goddamn stupid to go around telling people that you could solve everything with technology and development. Sooner or later people are going to start dying like flies because they have been breeding like flies. We have made several mistakes over the last two decades. We went in and played God. We lowered child and other mortality rates, through cheap tricks with medicine. . . . We fucked up with DDT. Malaria, a major killer, was eradicated. It was the wrong thing to do—we upset the natural balance. We let too many people live. Maybe we’ll get lucky and there will be another great killer. . . . There are still too many ‘do gooders’ and missionaries masquerading as policy analysts. They tell people with a little American knowhow, we can do anything, save everybody. . . . There is too much crap coming from the Reagan White House about spirit and imagination. . . . Garbage. We have to make decisions now to save what is saveable. If that means we let a couple of billion people die to save six billion, so what.”

But the RAPID practitioners do not tell their gullible subjects what they are really thinking. The most they let on is that they are “creating individually tailored Global 2000 environments for the developing sector.” “You can’t tell a Third World leader that you really expect most of his people to die—no matter what they do,” said Donald. “No way. So no matter what we say, we are soft-pedaling. It is a noble lie. We just want to keep them in their place.”

Justice, in their perverted sense of the term will be done, however. According to Donald, those leaders in French-speaking Africa “will eventually pay the piper. There will be a hell of lot less of those African fools in the next couple of decades.”

A final note

RAPID funding comes up for reauthorization in 1982. Its coordinators say that they have “plenty of time to get things really rolling.” Besides, they report certain support—possibly at higher funding levels—from Secretary Haig and some of his top deputies such as Assistant Secretary of State James Buckley and AID director Peter McPherson. They say such individuals support the RAPID effort, though they are certain that if the White House knew what they were doing, it would oppose it. “There is a great thing about this government,” said Donald. “It is possible to do a great deal without the boss even knowing what is going on.”

Origins of Global 2000: depopulation warriors

by Lonnie Wolfe

On August 26, 1974, John D. Rockefeller III took the podium to deliver the keynote address to the World Population Conference convened in Bucharest, Romania by the Club of Rome and the United Nations. He was addressing the largest international meeting ever assembled to discuss the Malthusian zero-growth policies disseminated by the Club of Rome over the previous two years.

“There is a need to revise the concept of economic growth,” Rockefeller told delegates from Europe, the Third World, the East bloc, and a U.S. group led by current Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. “Particularly in recent years, the limits of growth have come into our consciousness. The depletion of resources, pollution, and the energy crisis have made all that very clear. The character and purpose of growth must be changed.”

Rockefeller summed up more than a decade of planning for deindustrialization and depopulation with this joint declaration of war on the advanced sector economies and sentence of death for the developing world. But he did not go unchallenged.

An organizing team of the International Caucus of Labor Committees led by Helga Zepp exploded the peaceful facade of the conference. Zepp exposed Rockefeller’s zero-growth formulas as apologies for mass murder, and counterposed a human future of unlimited economic and technological expansion based on the development of controlled thermonuclear fusion power.

“I would like to point out that while you are having this nice cozy discussion, this conference is determining the future of human life,” Zepp confronted Rockefeller as he was leaving the conference hall. “You are pushing zero growth. And on the basis of what you do, 30 to 40 million people will die. You are responsible for the death of 30 to 40 million human beings. So what do you think, Mr. Rockefeller?”

Hundreds of delegates who sat placidly through Rockefeller’s address were shaken by the Labor Com-

a map of in the U.S.

mittees' exposure of the evil intentions of the conference planners. The Club of Rome and its cothinkers in the U.S. government and at the United Nations were dealt a serious setback.

But, as the following history of the campaign for global depopulation elaborates, they by no means discarded their blueprints for a zero-growth world order. Their schemes for oil hoaxes, economic slowdown, and mass starvation during the 1970s and 1980s have proceeded toward the goal of a "postindustrial society" and a vastly depopulated world by the year 2000.

The release of the Carter administration's *Global 2000 Report* recommending energy conservation, population control, and environmentalism as the fundamentals of national policy demonstrates that the genocide planners were entrenched in Washington as Jimmy Carter prepared to leave office. The new administration's budget-slashing, aimed against the critical industrial sectors that have led America's economic growth, should cause alarm: The genocidalists control whole sections of the nation's policy-making apparatus, and are determined to force their policy perspectives on the Reagan White House.

They must be exposed now, as energetically as they were at Bucharest, and their influence on U.S. policy ended once and for all.

Genocidalists take over U.S. policy

1961-65: The core group that comes to power with John Kennedy is dedicated to resource and population control. The group includes "eminence gris" W. Averell Harriman, Undersecretary of State George Ball, National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy, his assistant Walt Rostow, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, military adviser Gen. Maxwell Taylor, and special White House adviser Robert Komer, later architect of Vietnam's "Project Phoenix" population reduction plan and now creator of the Rapid Deployment Force.

1965: A special commission is established, with funds from the Carnegie Corporation, to set a national Agenda for the Year 2000. The commission is cochaired by Daniel Bell, the Harvard sociologist whose thesis is that Western society must move from the era of growth and heavy industrial production into the postindustrial phase, and futurist Herman Kahn of Rand.

The commission is the first public spokesman in the United States for the notion that global resources, most emphatically energy, are limited and that world development must be contained within the bounds of growing resource scarcity. It calls for population control in the developing sector.

In this circle of planners who would chart America's new role as enforcer of global economic devolution were: **Zbigniew Brzezinski**, whose own version of zero-growth was described in his book, *The Technetronic Society*; Hedley Donovan, editor-in-chief of *Time* magazine; **Samuel Huntington**, later adviser to the National Security Council and author of the Trilateral Commission's policy statements on the collapse of democracy; **Wassily Leontieff**, economist and member of the Initiatives Committee for National Economic Planning, promoter of "fascism with a democratic face"; **Daniel Patrick Moynihan**, now U.S. senator; **Harvey Perloff**, head of the zero-growth Resources for the Future group; **Fred Iklé**, member of the board of the World Futures Society and now number three man in the Department of Defense; **Roger Evellea**, director of population studies at Harvard University; and **Eugene Rostow**, then undersecretary of state for political affairs.

1965: The London-based Tavistock Institute for Human Relations of British intelligence initiates a study of the effect of the U.S. space program on the U.S. population. The study, completed in 1967, under the direction of E. Rappaport, member of the board of Tavistock's journal *Human Relations*, shows that the federal government's investment in the NASA space exploration program is creating "too many American scientists and engineers." Tavistock recommends drastic cutbacks in the national space program, which are implemented first by then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and then under Nixon Office of Management and Budget officials George Shultz and Caspar Weinberger.

1965: Eric Trist, the controller of Tavistock networks in the United States, combines with Tavistock operative Fred Emery to initiate investigations of what he calls "theories of social turbulence." At Pennsylvania's Wharton School, Trist develops a gameplan for major social dislocations in the United States.

Trist's and Emery's work, aided by a U.S. network of Tavistockian sociologists and psychologists, produces plans for the use of mass media, including televi-

sion, and the drug counterculture, to force a "shift in the values" of Western society, beginning in the United States.

1965: Beginning in this year and continuing through 1967, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs George Ball appoints the first-ever full-time population officer to the State Department, Robert A. Barnett, and sets up a task force under Barnett to study global population matters. This task force studies the effects of the Vietnam War on Vietnam's population.

The new Ball-Barnett team includes Richard Gardner, a friend of Cyrus Vance with an extensive background in controlling Third World population growth. Later he becomes ambassador to Italy.

1966: The Vietnam War is escalated under the direction of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and Gen. Maxwell Taylor, the author of a book calling for reduction of world population levels, *The Population Crisis and National Security*. McNamara looked on war as one of the most efficient means of holding down or reducing population.



Robert McNamara

This was McNamara's view on Oct. 2, 1979, when he addressed a meeting of international bankers in his new capacity as chairman of the World Bank. "Is an overpopulated world inevitable?" McNamara asked. "No, it is not. But there are only two ways for preventing a world with 10 billion inhabitants. Either the birth rate drops or the rate of death will rise. There is no other way. There are, of course, many ways to make the death rate increase. In the thermonuclear age, war can take care of this very quickly and in a definitive way. Famine and disease are the two oldest obstacles that nature has put in front of demographic growth, and neither has left the scene. In simple terms, we can say that excessive population growth is the main obstacle to economic and social progress of most developing countries."

1966: Gen. William Draper, Jr., the investment banker who directed the economic occupation of Germany after World War II, along with former NATO Ambassador Hugh Moore and former New York Republican Sen. Kenneth Keating, create the Population Crisis Committee. Draper and Moore, both long-time advocates of global population reduction, found the PCC as a core international body to implement these policies.

From its outset, the PCC has the backing of the clique within the Kennedy-Johnson administrations that directed the Vietnam War. This clique includes Under-

secretary of State George Ball, Treasury Secretaries Henry Fowler and C. Douglas Dillon, Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, Gens. William Westmoreland and Maxwell Taylor, and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara. When these individuals leave government service, they join either the PCC board of directors or its funding arm, the Draper Fund for Population, which is founded in 1974.



Gen. William Draper

with and overlaps the Club of Rome and the World Wildlife Fund.

Significantly, the PCC directs a congressional network that includes James Scheuer, Richard Ottinger, and Charles Percy, and which functions under the overall direction of former Sen. Joseph Tydings. From the mid-sixties until his defeat in 1971, Maryland Senator Tydings was the acknowledged leader of the population lobby in Congress.



Sen. Joseph Tydings

Under Draper's direction, the PCC worked throughout the 1960s to lay the basis for a major expansion of the State Department's activities in population affairs. In addition, the PCC used the Agency for International Development (AID) to fund the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The PCC Draper Fund, through Draper and board member C. P. Snow, works directly with the Communist Chinese regime of Mao Tse-tung to implement a "population experiment" aimed at reducing the Chinese population by nearly 50 percent; the PCC publicizes the success of this project in the late 1970s.

1969: Henry Kissinger takes over as National Security Adviser, bringing onto the NSC with him three leading supporters of the Club of Rome's depopulation doctrine—Helmut Sonnenfeldt, William Hyland, and Donald Lesh. Of these, Lesh, a former aide to Assistant Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, develops the most distinguished portfolio as a zero-growther. He leaves the NSC in 1972 to work at Potomac Associates. During Lesh's tenure, Potomac Associates publishes the

Club of Rome manifesto *Limits to Growth*.

1969: President Richard M. Nixon establishes a presidential commission on population growth and the American future, headed by Laurance Rockefeller, the founder of the Natural Resources Defense Council.

The first report of the commission, released in May 1972, calls on the United States to commit itself to zero population growth domestically and internationally. The commission asserts that there would soon be a shortage of energy sources, especially oil. As energy supplies are a natural regulator to population growth, this impending shortage demands both lower rates of growth and a major energy conservation effort. Nuclear power is potentially too dangerous to the environment to be considered an answer.

The commission acknowledges that many of its ideas and recommendations may be considered immoral and un-American to most Americans, who believe in scientific and industrial progress. But Americans can no longer afford to believe that growth is the answer to all "life and death" questions, it asserts.

1969: The Club of Rome is founded by apologist for cannibalism Aurelio Peccei and Alexander King, both functioning under orders from the NATO command. This new international genocide planning group is supported by the Venice and Genoa-based European oligarchic families, whose 20th-century policy has been an unending quest for a new dark age.

Peccei's philosophy is best summed up in a 1974 interview with the Mexican daily *Excelsior* where he praises several Uruguayan youth who resorted to cannibalism when their plane crashed in the Andes. "For them, there were no possibilities of salvation," Peccei said. "Why were they able to carry on? Because, I believe, this is man's innate condition."

The Club of Rome is staffed and prepared to become the premier international mouthpiece for global population reduction and environmentalism. Working with the NATO command structure, the Club of Rome almost immediately begins work on the Limits to Growth project, piloted by Dennis Meadows and Jay Forrester of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1970: The Club of Rome's U.S. think tanks, and the State Department's Office of Population Affairs (created out of the earlier team run by George Ball and Robert Barnett) begin a series of demographic studies. They conclude that world population will grow to between 8 and 10 billion people by the year 2000. On this basis, they launch emergency mobilizations for population control.

1971: The India-Pakistan war results in a famine and mass starvation in Bangladesh. The mass media trum-

pet the Bangladesh holocaust across the United States and Western Europe, peddling the line that overpopulation has provoked the crisis.

1972: The Club of Rome releases *Limits to Growth*. The report calls for an end to industrial development efforts in the Third World, and outlines a future plagued by scarce resources, especially petroleum and other fossil fuels. It calls for zero-growth oriented economic policy for the advanced sector, and a very limited growth policy for the developing sector, asserting that all advancement in the Third World must be paid for by deprivation and cutbacks in the advanced sector.

Reviving the themes of Parson Thomas Malthus's "Essay on Population," *Limits to Growth* authors Forrester and Meadows assert that technological progress is unable to solve global population problems.

Global implementation phase

1973: Tavistock profilers discover that U.S. and Western European populations are not yet prepared to accept the genocidal conclusions of *Limits to Growth*. Oil, at \$4 to \$5 a barrel, is not only cheap, but plentiful. Although oil has risen from a low of \$2 a barrel in 1970 due to Libyan-led price hawks in OPEC, motorists can still buy gasoline for less than 30 cents a gallon in most U.S. cities.

1973: Henry Kissinger, now in control of the U.S. State Department as well as the National Security Council, rigs the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war. This triggers the Arab oil embargo, and provokes a rapid fourfold increase in the price of oil to the United States and Western Europe. The advanced sector experiences gasoline shortages; oil prices jump to \$12-\$13 a barrel.

1974: Using the oil crisis as a backdrop, the Club of Rome releases a new study, *Mankind at the Turning Point*, a softer version of its limits to growth thesis, that advocates Third World development via low capital investment "appropriate technologies," and asserts that such a strategy could work if accompanied by conservation, belt-tightening, and lowered consumption in the industrialized world. Later, the Club of Rome sponsors its World Population Conference in Bucharest, with the U.N. cosponsorship; HEW chief Caspar Weinberger heads the U.S. delegation.

1975: The Vietnam War is ended. Population experts announce their surprise that the war did not succeed in lowering the birth rates in the combat zones. But as Fred Emery and others assert, the real target of the Vietnam War has been the United States itself, which had witnessed the shock of immoral actions by its government and is now prepared to make the critical choices required by the programs of the global depo-

pulators. The drug counterculture, created during the war, has undermined a whole generation of youth, and population planners foresee a near future of zero growth in the U.S. itself.

1975: Henry Kissinger takes three key steps to implement the genocidal doctrine put into place during the preceding decade. He organizes the International Energy Agency to manage the global scarcity of fossil fuel supplies. Kissinger establishes the NSC Ad Hoc Group on Population Policy, consisting of representatives of 19 government agencies and groups, which he personally oversees. He also reorganizes the State Department, establishing the Bureau of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. The new bureau is given responsibility for technology transfer to the Third World, nuclear energy exports and development, law of the sea treaty negotiations, export of chemical processes, marijuana eradication programs, and international space development and cooperation programs. The State Department Office of Population Affairs is also coordinated under the new umbrella.

1975: The Cambodia depopulation project, which would kill three-sevenths of that nation's population by 1977, is begun. Sources report that Kissinger and his new bureau were fully aware of the extent of the genocide taking place in Cambodia—murder on a scale beyond Hitler. The Office of Population Affairs admits that it has studied the effects of the Pol Pot government's deurbanization and deindustrialization policies very carefully.

1975: The Council on Foreign Relations initiates the "1980s Project" under the direction of Cyrus Vance and McGeorge Bundy. Its proposals call for the "controlled disintegration of the world economy," and enforced energy scarcity through continued high prices.

The OECD also launches "Interfutures Research Project," focusing on the concept of limited resources as determining future economic growth; proposes conservation and population reduction as answers.

The Goals for Mankind project, sponsored by the Club of Rome and the United Nations, is initiated under the direction of Erwin Laszlo. The project spins out a number of "development" scenarios, each one based on the same conception of scarce resources.

1976: On election eve, November 1976, U.S. Labor Party candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. appears on national television, warning of the genocidal intentions of the backers of James Earl Carter's bid for the White House. The policies of the Trilateral Commission, the Club of Rome, and their cohorts are the major impetus to Third World conflict which could spark superpower confrontation and world war, LaRouche warns.

1977: The Carter administration calls for the preparation of the *Global 2000 Report* on the advice of NSC adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The Global 2000 task force is established under the direction of the State Department's Bureau of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and the White House Council on Environmental Quality run by Gus Speth. Project director is Gerald Barney of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, whose recent report *Energy Futures* predicts collapse of society if energy consumption levels are not drastically cut, and is a guide for all U.S. foreign policy.

1977: Under instigation of the Population Crisis Committee networks, Congress establishes the House Select Committee on Population. Headed by Rep. James



David Stockman

Scheuer, the Select Committee is the first formal committee of any national legislature devoted exclusively to population questions. The committee holds more than 2 years of hearings to publicize the need for the U.S. to commit itself to reduce population growth and to sound the alarm on the global population crisis. Among its members is Michigan Rep. David Stockman, who prepared a report

on the Consequences of U.S. Population Changes. According to sources, this report, which advocates cutbacks in domestic projects such as dams and water control, was the basis for both the Carter 1980 budget (which contained a population section for the first time in U.S. history) and for Stockman's current policy as Office of Management and Budget Director. The committee issued its multi-volume recommendations in March 1979.

1977: The so-called Brandt Commission on North-South relations is created. The first commission report fully supports the population control, appropriate technologies, and energy conservationist perspectives of the Global 2000 team. With oil prices kept artificially high through the manipulation of OPEC and the oil multinationals, the Carter administration begins its assault on U.S. nuclear development.

1979: The revolution against the Shah of Iran, backed by the Carter administration's Zbigniew Brzezinski and Ramsey Clark, is successful, and the stage is set for a new round of oil price hikes. The price hike strategy is mapped out at a spring meeting at the New York estate of Averell Harriman. By the end of 1980, oil prices have risen to \$38 a barrel, causing crippling cutbacks in the industrialized nations and a virtual shutdown of supplies to some Third World countries.

1979: Brzezinski's "arc of crisis" speech targets "teeming Muslim populations."

1980: On July 24, the Jimmy Carter White House releases the findings of its Global 2000 commission. The commission call to reduce world population by 2 billion people by the turn of the century is endorsed by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

1980: The Committee for the Year 2000 is formed, headed by Russell Train, Cyrus Vance, Elliot Richardson, and Robert O. Anderson of the environmentalist-funding conduit the Aspen Institute. Walter Cronkite is also a member. The committee vows to push for the implementation of the Global 2000 perspective regardless of who wins the November election.

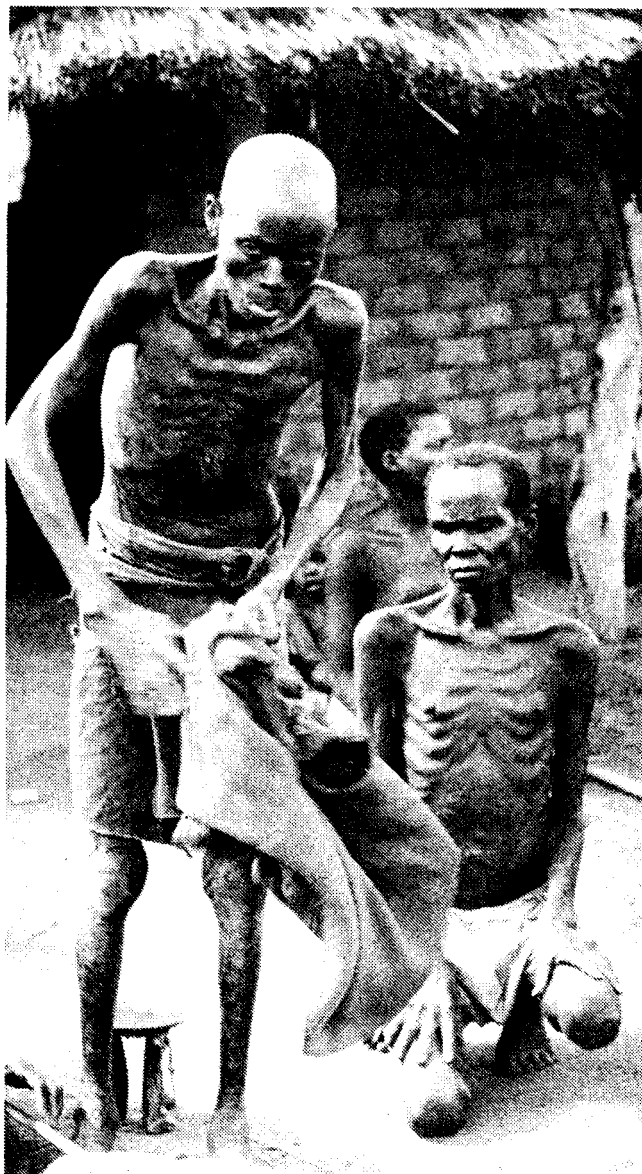
1980: Following the November election, the Citizens Committee for Global 2000 is formed, bringing together more than 27 groups under the direction of Train.

1980: The World Wildlife Fund's Global Conservation Strategy is released. This report, whose findings parallel those of the *Global 2000 Report*, was commissioned by the Wildlife Fund's board of directors, which includes Russell Train, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Prince Philip of Britain, and Robert O. Anderson of the Aspen Institute.

1980: World Bank releases two reports, one on energy, the other on "world development." They supplement the Global 2000 document's call for limiting population and economic growth based on resource and energy scarcity. Their proposals, especially those of the energy report, are incorporated in the Global Future followup study.

1980: Population Crisis Committee member Gen. Maxwell Taylor drafts a paper on the "Population Crisis and U.S National Security Interests." Discussion around that paper and other documents centers on decisions to immediately write off more than 1 billion people in the developing sector as "unsavable." By early 1981, it is reported that this "triage list" concept is being used for U.S. national security planning by the State Department. The revised Taylor paper is released in February 1981.

1981: In January, the Global Future document is released by the Council on Environmental Quality only one week before Jimmy Carter leaves office. This report reduces the projected population at the end of the century from 8 billion to 6.35 billion. The new projection is based on factors including the effects of high oil prices, and the changes in global economic development patterns.



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