

Cairo Population Conference repeats 1932 Nazi planning meeting

by Anton Chaitkin

Julian Huxley originates the U.N.'s genocidal policy

The objective of the United Nations' proposed 1994 Cairo conference, is to enforce the drastic reduction of human population, especially in the non-white countries. The methods already being used—surgical sterilization, sterilizing drugs, abortion—are to be stepped up, supplementing the genocidal wars and deaths from economic collapse overseen by the U.N.-International Monetary Fund (IMF) world regime.

The United Nations was set into its malthusian policy at the outset by Julian Sorell Huxley, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) from 1946 through 1948. Julian Huxley, the grandson of Charles Darwin's publicist and the brother of New Age psychedelic drug lobbyist Aldous Huxley, was the most important strategist for the core of the 20th century's fascism: the *eugenics movement*.

From his command center in England, Julian Huxley helped guide eugenics (or "race purification") from the 1920s Ku Klux Klan period, through British-concocted Hitlerism, into the post-World War II era of the multinational organization under the same British bankers.

After a tour of the United States in 1924, Julian Huxley wrote a series of articles for the British publication the *Spectator*, in support of racist anti-immigration laws then being implemented in the United States. The articles caused a great stir on both sides of the Atlantic because of the prominence of Huxley and his famous atheist-liberal family.

"The negro mind is as different from the white mind as the negro from the white body," Huxley wrote. "The typical negro servant, for instance, is wonderful with children, for the reason that she really enjoys doing the things that children do." Huxley then listed negroes' supposed infantile traits.

In support of the use of "intelligence tests" to excuse racial injustice, Huxley wrote: "You have only to go to a nigger camp-meeting to see the African mind in operation—the shrieks, the dancing and yelling and sweating, the surrender to the most violent emotion, the ecstatic blending of the soul of the Congo with the practice of the Salvation Army.

So far, no very satisfactory psychological measure has been found for racial differences; that will come, but meanwhile the differences are patent."

Citing "biological authorities, such as [U.S. eugenics leader Charles] Davenport," Huxley declared that intermarriage between the "negro and Caucasian type . . . gives rise to all sorts of disharmonious organisms. . . . By putting some of the white man's mind into the mulatto, you not only make him more capable and more ambitious (there are no well-authenticated cases of pure blacks rising to any eminence), but you increase his discontent and create an obvious injustice if you continue to treat him like any full-blooded African. The American negro is making trouble because of the American white blood that is in him."

Huxley noted "with relief" that because of their high mortality rate, "Afro-Americans" did not increase their numbers faster than whites.

Huxley proposed that miscegenation could only succeed between closely related types, so southern Europeans—supposedly closer (than Nordics) on the evolutionary ladder to blacks—would more naturally intermarry with blacks. (See the *Spectator*, Huxley's article "America Revisited III. The Negro Problem," Nov. 29, 1924.)

In a 1924 letter to the editor of the *New Statesman*, (p. 282 in collected *New Statesman*, under the title "Eugenics and Heredity"), Huxley wrote that cultural advantages cannot benefit people of the inferior races: "Baboons or Australian savages can have all these advantages, and will not blossom beyond their limits—limits set by their inheritance."

Huxley was a long-time leader of the Eugenics Society of Great Britain; he was president of the society as late as 1962. His protégé and former student, the psychiatrist Carlos Paton Blacker, was secretary of the Eugenics Society during the 1920s and 1930s.

The Mental Deficiency Committee of Huxley's Eugenics Society determined in 1929 that there were over 300,000 "feebleminded" persons in England. In the *Weekend Review*, Sept. 6, 1930, Huxley wrote on behalf of the Committee for Legalizing Eugenic Sterilization: "The case for sterilization of certain classes of abnormal or defective persons appears to me overwhelming."

Huxley attacked public health and medicine because they



The Third International Exhibit of Eugenics, held on the occasion of the Third International Congress of Eugenics, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, 1932. Busts of Charles Darwin and his cousin, eugenics pioneer Francis Galton, flank the entrance.

kept people from dying, “especially at infancy”—people who in his view *should* die in order to improve the human stock. He attacked education because its allegedly temporary effect disguised the underlying inferiority of the lower orders of society. He wrote to the *New Statesman*: “The selection for survival has been enormously weakened by modern medicine . . . sanitation . . . welfare . . . pity,” and he warned of the trend “for the poorest and, on the whole, least desirable elements of the population to have the largest families” because of modern conditions.

Huxley’s claim that the number of mental defectives could be cut in half by mass sterilizations was too fanatical even for Blacker, who warned his mentor: “For our purposes academic calculations based on . . . erroneous premises have not much interest” (letter of Aug. 29, 1930).

Along with increasing the death rate among the poor, and sterilizing the mentally incompetent, Huxley proposed that not the poor but the better-off families—the professional middle-class people—should receive subsidies from the state. “The injustice is apparent only,” Huxley wrote in his book *The Vital Importance of Eugenics*. “It is a correction which has to be applied for biological reasons, and in applying it we must accept economic facts as we find them.” The only real alternative, Huxley claimed, would be a Bolshevik revolution.

As the eugenics movement and its Nazi Party strove for power in Germany, Julian Huxley went to East Africa as a

delegate of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Native Education. Huxley realized that a weakened Britain could not hold the world’s “colored” people in imperial bondage by openly calling for the mass murder of the colonial subjects. His public statements began to be toned down, along the line he would use in the Unesco years.

In *Africa View* (1931), Huxley wrote that “the statement [is] often made, that the negroes in the United States have not made contributions to the national life proportionate to their number, and that those American negroes who have attained distinction almost invariably possess an admixture of white blood. . . . The first part of this criticism must be discounted owing . . . to color prejudice. . . . There would appear to be more truth in the second assertion.”

The new, “anti-racist” Huxley declared that “there is not the least reason why races should not differ in the average of their inborn mental capacities as they do in their physical traits.” He cited Charles Davenport, who showed “that the negro average of pure intelligence was definitely but rather slightly below the white, and that the negro was rather more emotional and excelled in certain tests indicative of artistic appreciation.” He claimed that average intelligence fell off among African boys at puberty because of their preoccupation with sex.

Huxley now admitted that Africans had made mental progress, but he claimed that this was due to the fact that “the Bantu, and still more the Hamitic peoples, have a consider-

able proportion of more or less 'white' and definitely Caucasian blood in their make-up."

The "new" Huxley now put forward the line which the United Nations and IMF would later use as justification to murder billions in the Third World who were to be denied credit and modern technology.

Huxley assailed the development of Africa on the grounds that it would destroy the "variety" of African "sub-species" of humanity, and would interfere with the tribalism to which imperialism had reduced Africa. People should not be "insisting on large-scale production to suit the needs of Europe and big business, reducing the proud diversity of native tribes and races to a muddy mixture, their various cultures to a single inferior copy of our own."

Why should Africans not be allowed to possess powerful modern technology? Huxley asserted that because they were biologically inferior, such power was not appropriate for them. Huxley "proved" this with a wildly illogical use of recent discoveries about mankind's African origins. He claimed that there is "a certain amount of evidence that the negro is an earlier product of human evolution than the Mongolian or the European, and as such might be expected to have advanced less, both in body and mind." And in the tropical countries, "there seems to be little driving force of selection to push the level of mental qualities upwards."

By contrast, the English lower classes, the "short types," were alleged to be genetically "better-suited to town life or factory conditions . . . in an urban-industrial civilization."

By 1940, with his nation officially at war against Hitler, Huxley wrote in *Man Stands Alone* that "I regard it as wholly probable that the true negroes have" only a "slightly lower average intelligence than the whites or yellows."

The New York Eugenics Congress and the Hitler project

The Third International Congress of Eugenics, held in August 1932 at New York's American Museum of Natural History, outlined the race and population program which the Anglo-American bankers expected to be implemented by their Nazi stooges. Hitler would overthrow the German republic only months after the New York meeting.

Two previous congresses had been held, in London in 1912 and in New York in 1921. The International Federation of Eugenic Organizations, which staged the 1932 meeting, had been created at a 1925 meeting in the rooms of the Royal Society in London. Subsequent federation meetings were held as follows:

1926: Paris. The federation's central world office was set up in the headquarters of the International League of the Red Cross.

1927: Amsterdam. The federation met at the Colonial Institute. Also in 1927, the Rockefeller-financed headquar-

ters for the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Eugenics, and Human Heredity opened in Munich under the direction of Rockefeller employee and Nazi psychiatrist Ernst Rudin.

1928: Munich. The federation met at the (Race) Hygiene Institute, hosted by Ernst Rudin.

1929: Rome. The federation was hosted by the Mussolini government

1930: Farnham, England. The federation met on the estate of Captain G.L.F. Pitt-Rivers. During World War II, the British government would detain the embarrassing loose cannon pro-Nazi Pitt-Rivers in prison.

At the 1932 congress, the federation elected the Nazi Dr. Ernst Rudin as its president. The federation retained Cora Hodson, an associate of the Astors in the publication of the *Times* of London, as the permanent secretary and coordinator of the international eugenics movement.

Davenport: toward the 'superman'

The 1932 congress opened with an address by its incumbent president, Charles Davenport, an operative of the Harriman family. Davenport asked, "Can we by eugenical studies point the way to produce the superman and the superstate? Progress will come slowly. . . . I think we are justified in having faith that the future will bring precise knowledge in human biology, and education will establish the desired mores."

Davenport applauded the progress of thinking away from pro-human medical technology and towards survival-of-the-fittest mentality: "We have come a long way from the standpoint of the medical man who said, in effect, tuberculosis is due to the bacillus tuberculosis and that is all there is to it—[when] practically every adult harbors the tubercle bacillus."

Davenport concluded with a prediction about the years ahead, which that history would ultimately know as the era of the Great Depression, Hitler, and World War II: "The past two decades have seen the new eugenics rise from a mire of ridicule to the solid foundation of a recognized important social factor. It is probable that in the next two decades it will rise still further in public esteem and become regarded as the most important influence in human advancement. For, man is an animal, and permanent racial progress in eugenics, must be based on the laws of biology."

Italian eugenics leader Corrado Gini, in his "Response to the Presidential Address," carried greetings from the Fascist government of Benito Mussolini: "It is a great honor for me to take part in the Third International Congress of Eugenics as head of the delegation sent by the Italian government, and as representative of the Italian Society of Genetics and Eugenics, the Italian Committee for the Study of Population Problems, and the Central Institute of Statistics."

New York Times features Osborne

The *New York Times* gave favorable front-page coverage to the eugenics congress as a "distinguished gathering of

Churchill exposed as racist eugenics advocate

The late Winston Churchill's support for racism, eugenics, and/or appeasement policies toward Adolf Hitler has been the subject of several recent books or articles in Great Britain.

● The London daily *Independent* on April 18 demolished the widely disseminated mythology that the British are supporters of "democracy" in South Africa, showing that Churchill, Cecil Rhodes, and Jan Smuts were the architects of apartheid.

● The Conservative Party-linked *Spectator* magazine, owned by the Hollinger Corp., ran a feature the week of April 9 by Andrew Roberts on Churchill's "lifelong antipathy to colored people. . . . By the standards of today—and possibly even of his own time—Winston Churchill was a convinced racist. For all his public pronouncements on the 'Brotherhood of Man,' he was an unrepentant white—not to say Anglo-Saxon—supremacist. . . . Neither were Churchill's assumptions about human worth confined to ethnicity. He dabbled in eugenics, and as Home Secretary in 1906 warned: 'The unnatural

and increasingly rapid growth of the feeble-minded and insane classes, coupled as it is with steady restriction among all the thrifty, energetic and superior stocks, constitutes a national and race danger which it is impossible to exaggerate.' " He openly advocated enforced sterilization.

● A book by Clive Ponting to be published in May, portions of which have been pre-released, focuses on the eugenics theme. Ponting cites an 1899 Churchill letter to his cousin, Ivor Guest, saying that the improvement of the British "breed" would be his "political aim in life." Ponting has dug up archival evidence that Churchill wanted to sterilize 100,000 "mentally degenerate" Britons, and actually sent tens of thousands of others to labor camps. According to Ponting, "He thought blacks were inferior. He said so after his trips to Africa. He even thought Australians were a bad lot because of the stock they came from."

● Norman Rose, professor of international relations at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, has just released a book attacking Churchill as a Hitler-appeaser: "The convention is that he was an anti-appeaser in the thirties and opponent of Chamberlain. Yet, in fact, he rarely opposed the government during that period. He was certainly in favor of appeasing Mussolini over Abyssinia and was sympathetic to Franco."

scientists from many parts of the world." On Aug. 23, 1932, the *Times* featured the speech of zoologist Henry Fairfield Osborne, president of the American Museum of Natural History and a close colleague of Julian Huxley. Osborne asserted that the world financial and political crisis was really a crisis of "six 'overs'—overdestruction of natural resources; overmechanization of industry; overconstruction of means of transport; overproduction of food and other commodities; overconfidence in future demand and supply; and overpopulation, with consequent permanent unemployment for the least fitted. . . . The only permanent remedy is . . . birth selection aided by humane birth control."

Osborne declared that the deaths in World War I, infant mortality, and diseases had not succeeded in "checking" mankind's relentless increase; there must be "eugenically administered birth control" to correct this problem. "Eugenics," Osborne said, "aids and encourages the survival and multiplication of the fittest; indirectly it would check and discourage the multiplication of the unfittest. As to the latter, in the United States alone it is widely recognized that there are millions of people who are acting as dragnets or sheet anchors on the progress of the ship of state."

Osborne stated the outlook of the eugenics movement on the 10 million Americans who were then out of work, in the worldwide Depression: "While some highly competent

people are unemployed, the mass of unemployment is among the less competent who are first selected for suspension, while the few highly competent people are retained because they are still indispensable. In nature these less-fitted individuals would gradually disappear, but in civilization we are keeping them in the community in the hopes that in brighter days they may all find employment. This is only another instance of humane civilization going directly against the order of nature and encouraging the survival of the unfittest."

Sir Bernard sends Huxley's message

Sir Bernard Mallet, the British Eugenics Society president who would die that year, sent the congress his speech on "The Reduction of the Fecundity of the Socially Inadequate." He criticized the idea of making small government payments to the poor to help their children survive, since it "would provide little inducement to parents with a relatively high standard of living to increase their families, but would certainly constitute an inducement to the less desirable element of the population."

Mallet cited the findings of the Mental Deficiency Committee, recommending action against "insane persons, epileptics, paupers, criminals (especially recidivists), unemployables, habitual slum-dwellers, prostitutes, inebriates and other social inefficients. . . . For the time being, apart from

segregation, which is clearly the best method, it is only to sterilization that we can look to limit the fertility of mental defectives and of those classes composing the Social Problem Group. . . . [So] two years ago the Eugenics Society undertook to advocate the application of sterilization to mental defectives . . . [and] we promoted the introduction of a bill in Parliament to allow . . . *voluntary* sterilization.

He praised the efforts of psychiatrist Dr. C.P. Blacker, secretary of the Birth Control Investigation Committee (and of the Eugenics Society), to find means for restricting the births of the unapproved sections of humanity.

The Hitler regime would begin its killing program later in the 1930s with euthanasia or “mercy killing” carried out against categories of the “unfit” such as those enumerated by Sir Bernard Mallet.

The desirable . . .

Ruth Sawtwell Wallis, the recent bride of Oxford-trained neo-pagan University of Minnesota anthropologist Wilson Wallis, spoke on “Harmonic Types Among Western European Crania,” addressing the yearnings of the congress attendees for race purification.

“There is a great human desire for purity,” Mrs. Wallis began, “when purity can be obtained through a mental remodeling of ancestral contours. Pure race, pure type, harmony symmetry [sic]; blue eyes, yellow hair, pink cheeks, tall stature, long head, long narrow face, high narrow nose; thus a yearning for simple, clear-cut human origins, a sense of the aesthetic and a sense of superiority have clustered around the nordic, parent of the people one asks to dinner. . . . The nordic concept implies a cultural as well as a physical heritage.”

Mrs. Wallis then proceeded through the murky history of “nordic” peoples, tracing bloodlines, head shapes, etc., and the origins of superior genes to the present world’s problematical racial mixups.

. . . and the undesirable

Virginia’s commissioner of Vital Statistics, W.A. Plecker, spoke to the congress on “Virginia’s Effort to Preserve Racial Purity.”

“It is presumed that no one in this audience will dispute the wisdom and desirability of preserving the different races of man in their purity. This is particularly true as to intermixture between the two extremes—white and black.”

There is immensely tragic irony in Plecker’s remark during this speech, that “the Jewish people have perhaps made the nearest approach to retaining their racial identity for a long period of time under many adverse conditions.”

Laws forbidding intermarriage between members of different races, Plecker explained, “restrain both through fear and through education as to the undesirability of such matings. . . . The only law worthy of consideration is one defining a white person as one with no ascertainable non-white heritage, and classifying negro one with any ascertainable

trace of the negro. . . .

“While many have been studying the problem, the State of Virginia took the initiative in actually enacting in 1924 what is known as the ‘Racial Integrity’ law. This law for the first time definitely defines a white person as one with no ascertainable degree of negro blood, and with equal clearness in 1930 (presumably as amended) states that a colored person is one with any ascertainable degree of negro blood, other non-white races being included in the same class, except that a person with fifteen-sixteenths or more of white blood, the rest American Indian, without negro admixture, may be classed as white. Similar laws were soon adopted by the states of Georgia and Alabama.”

Plecker went on to recount his struggle over the years, as Virginia’s racial purity commissioner, to catch and punish those who have attempted to pass for white and prevent them from mixing their seed with the white race. To this end the state of Virginia maintained a massive system of racial identity records.

Plecker lamented the situation in Germany, where, unlike in Virginia, there was no lawful racial discrimination: “When in vision the mind reaches across the ocean in hopes that in Northern Europe the white race at its center may at least maintain its purity, the negro is beheld accepted upon equal terms and marrying without hindrance light-haired, blue-eyed Teutons.” Plecker’s “hopes” would be realized the following year, however, when Hitler and the eugenics movement would take over Germany and implement the Virginia idea.

Ethnic cleansing for Ibero-America

The imperial mind has never been happy with the racial composition of Ibero-America—the black people of Brazil, and the *mestizo* mixture of Indian and white in Mexico constitute an affront to British notions of racial purity. Thus the imperialist favors the “Indians” against the nations of Brazil, Peru, and Mexico.

At the Third International Congress of Eugenics, D.F. Ramos of Havana, Cuba, presented an electrifying proposal for racial purification of the Western Hemisphere, entitled “Control of Immigration.” Ramos spoke of the “damage” resulting from unrestricted race mixing: “Immigration . . . [is] the entry of men into a country where they intend to establish themselves permanently; they, with their descendants, bring as an almost fatal consequence the biological intermingling with the native population.”

Ramos called for a “Pan American Code on Evanthropy (Eugenics and Homiculture)” —that is, the cultivation of humans as if they were crops. A Central Office of Eugenics and Homiculture was to be established, to oversee all marriage, sexual behavior and births in the Western Hemisphere: “The germinal condition of individuals, after careful research and investigation, shall be classified according to the accepted technical knowledge for the unit[y] of characters, as follows: (a) *good*; (b) *suspicious or doubtful*; (c) *bad*.”

The population is to be further analyzed: "Individuals shall be somatically classified in accordance with their liberty of action as: *responsible* and *non-responsible*" (emphasis in original). These classifications were to be checked with the Pan-American Union. "Individuals somatically responsible, bearing good germinal conditions, shall be responsible for their own sexual and procreative lives. . . . Individuals carrying bad or suspicious germinal conditions, if somatically responsible, shall be granted permission to conduct their sexual lives under the advice and indication of Eugenic and Homiculture authorities. Individuals having bad or suspicious germinal conditions if somatically non-responsible, shall be isolated or segregated, or subjected to sterilization. . . . Individuals grouped as somatically responsible and germinally good, shall be entitled, from the biological standpoint, to free migration. . . ."

"In every nation signatory to this code, individuals of a determined race are entitled to establish all pacific and legal social measures that may be deemed necessary to maintain the purity of their race."

Down with 'civilized humanity'

Clarence G. Campbell, a principal manager of the congress, spoke on "The Physical Factors in Race Survival." Campbell warned that man's "intellectual superiority over the other species . . . endanger[s] his physical prospects for survival. People are used to "lauding" rather than "criticizing" civilized humanity, but sooner or later it [sic] will find it necessary to reconsider its position. . . . We are compelled to recognize that medical science, in its humanitarian purpose, preserves in many instances individuals who, under the normal biological process of natural selection would be eliminated and cease to be a source of weakness to the race. But surely medical science should take some thought that such racially weakening influences be not perpetuated."

The implementation

Clarence Campbell personally saw to it that murderous eugenical "science" would flourish. Campbell was an American operative of Huxley's British Eugenics Society, and was a president of the U.S.-based Eugenics Research Association. In the years following Hitler's takeover of Germany, British and American leaders of the eugenics movement met repeatedly with federation president Ernst Rudin to help organize the Third Reich's murder programs. Prominent among these Anglo-Americans were Clarence Campbell, Charles Davenport, Cora Hodson, and Sir Charles Close. The latter was the British Army's chief geographer, the long-time president of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and the president of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems—the direct predecessor of the Huxley-United Nations population-reduction regime.

Time magazine (Sept. 9, 1935) quoted Clarence Campbell

toasting "To that great leader, Adolf Hitler!" at a reception during the International Congress for Population Science in Berlin. At Sir Charles's meeting in Nazi Germany, Campbell lectured the assembled Nazis and British eugenics guests on the "Biological Postulates of Population Study": "It is from a synthesis of the work of all such [non-German eugenicists] that the leader of the German nation, Adolf Hitler, ably supported by the minister of the interior, Dr. Frick, and guided by the nation's anthropologists, its eugenicists, and its social philosophers, has been able to construct a comprehensive race policy of population development and improvement that promises to be epochal in world history. It sets the pattern which other nations and other racial groups must follow, if they do not wish to fall behind in their racial quality, in their racial accomplishment, and in their prospect of survival."

Campbell was quoted in the Nazi newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter*: "The Third Reich under the guidance of racially conscious men has established a comprehensive race policy of population development and race improvement [*Volksaufartung*] based on the knowledge of eugenic science. This fact will secure Germany a place in the history of races." In 1936 another Nazi journal reported that Campbell had called for the sterilization of 10% of the world's population, to avoid racial degeneration.

From 1933 through 1939, Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht met repeatedly with Bank of England Governor Montagu Norman—often at Norman's house, Thorpe Lodge—to plan the overall budget of the Nazi regime, within the parameters of British credit support.

In 1935, the Nazis declared the authority of the so-called Nuremberg Laws. This was the prohibition of marriage between "Aryans" and Jews and other "inferior races"—a doctrine crafted by Dr. Ernst Rudin and the British eugenics movement based on the Virginia program outlined in 1932 by W.A. Plecker.

The United Nations and the International Monetary Fund were established at the bloody end of World War II. Montagu Norman, chief of the pro-Nazi faction in the West, resigned from the Bank of England and organized the World Federation for Mental Hygiene. Norman appointed British psychological warfare executive John Rawlings Rees to head the new federation, whose first order of business was propaganda and psychological warfare on the question, "Who is guilty for the crimes of Nazism?"

General Rees worked out a worldwide partnership on this matter with Unesco secretary general and fellow fascist Julian Huxley, who was now trotted before the world as a humanitarian. Over the course of the 1940s and 1950s, the concepts of "fascism" and "eugenics" and "malthusian racialism" were systematically removed from the public mind as having been *the enemy* in World War II. They were largely replaced with "anti-Semitism."

Now, in 1994, unless the U.N.'s nightmare population program is defeated, the world will pay a horrible price for allowing the unbroken continuation of the fascist agenda.