

DEPOPULATION OF A PLANET

This document written in 1995 is one of the most important ever written on the subject of how this world is controlled.

Why do we have wars?

Why is there mass unemployment?

Who promotes world 'crises', 'religious cults', drugs and terrorism then promotes their solutions?

Who appoints the leaders of nations?

Why do you get flu?

Find out who created the AIDS virus

Where did all these new diseases come from?

How vaccination spreads disease

PREPARE TO BE SHOCKED!

This document was scanned from the original newsprint and corrected for software misinterpretation but if errors have gone unnoticed we apologize and would appreciate if any are brought to our attention

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Report by Rick Martin

Depopulation of a Planet

Thinning Out The "Useless Eaters"

An Unspoken NWO Agenda

Part I: Historical Perspective

Part II: What you can't see will hurt you!

Part III: No easy Answers!

Part IV: A Picture Emerges

Part V: U.N. Rings the Alarm

Part VI: The Final Chapter

Part 1: Historical Perspective

11/19/95 RICK MARTIN

Many writers have spoken of intentional plans by certain Elite to thin-out the world's population; it's a recurring theme among so-called conspiracy theorists. There are frequent references to "useless eaters", which includes the bulk of mankind.

Most, when hearing of plots to depopulate the planet, simply say under their breath, "Yeah, right," or more often, while shaking their head, "You're nuts." But when there is a careful examination of writings by prominent authors of this century, pieces of the puzzle certainly do fall into place - pieces which support the contention that there are certain individuals, if not entire governments, who have implemented a program of global genocide in an effort to salvage and corner "resources".

What you will be reading in this series on Depopulation Of A Planet are selected writings from a wide cross-section of viewpoints and political leanings. I will be using "their" own documents, their own words, to weave a fabric which, in the end, will be a tapestry of undeniable clarity for those with eyes to see.

Without the historical foundation upon which to base understanding, writing about current efforts at depopulation, through the use of viruses and microorganisms, would have far less significance. So please stay with it as you read and it will come together. I realize that some of this initial material may seem dry, but it is important for a broader understanding of this critical and timely issue.

THOMAS MALTHUS

Thomas Robert Malthus was a parson of the English State Church and an economist who lived from 1766-1834. He is best known for his writing *An Essay On The Principle Of Population*, published in 1798. His main idea is that populations increase more rapidly than food supplies. So, he claimed, there would always be more people in the world than can be fed, and wars and disease will be necessary to kill off the extra population.

Malthus did not claim to be the originator of this idea, although it has come to be known as the "Malthusian Theory". Malthus based his argument on the works of Condorcet, David Hume, Adam Smith, Defoe, Sir James Steuart, Townsend, Franklin, and others. Malthus' Essay suggested to Charles Darwin the relationship between progress and the survival of the fittest. This was the basic idea in Darwin's theory of evolution.

GEORG WILHELM HEGEL

Turning to the *New American Encyclopedia*, we read, "Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), German philosopher of idealism who had an immense influence on 19th

and 20th-century thought and history. During his life he was famous for his professorial lectures at the University of Berlin and he wrote on logic, ethics, history, religion and aesthetics. The main feature of Hegel's philosophy was the dialectical method by which an idea (thesis) was challenged by its opposite (antithesis) and the two ultimately reconciled in a third idea (synthesis) which subsumed both. Hegel found this method both in the workings of the mind, as a logical procedure, and in the workings of the history of the world, which to Hegel was the process of the development and realization of the World Spirit (Weltgeist). Hegel's chief works were Phenomenology of the Mind (1807) and Philosophy Of Right (1821). His most important follower was Marx."

In the book edited by Carl J. Friedrich entitled The Philosophy of Hegel, Hegel writes in The Philosophy of History, "In the Christian religion God has revealed Himself, giving to men the knowledge of what He is so that He is no longer secluded and secret. With this possibility of knowing Him God has imposed upon us the duty to so know Him. The development of the thinking spirit, which has started from this basis, from the revelation of the Divine Being, must at last progress to the point where what was at first presented to the spirit in feeling and imagination is comprehended by thought. Whether the time has come to achieve this knowledge depends upon whether the final end of the world has at last entered into actual reality in a generally valid and conscious manner."

Hegel concludes with, "World history, with all the changing drama of its histories, is this process of the development and realization of the spirit. It is the true theodicy, the justification of God in history. Only this insight can reconcile the spirit with world history and the actual reality, that what has happened, and is happening every day, is not only not 'without God', but is essentially the work of God."

In his work A History Of Western Philosophy, Bertrand Russell writes, "Throughout the whole period after the death of Hegel, most academic philosophy remained traditional, and therefore not very important. British empiricist philosophy was dominant in England until near the end of the century, and in France until a somewhat earlier time; then, gradually, Kant and Hegel conquered the universities of France and England, so far as their teachers of technical philosophy were concerned."

Russell continues, "[Condorcet 1743-1794]...was also the inventor of Malthus's theory of population, which, however, had not for him the gloomy consequences that it had for Malthus, because he coupled it with the necessity of birth control. Malthus's father was a disciple of Condorcet, and it was in this way that Malthus came to know of the theory."

Of Hegel, Russell writes in part, "Hegel does not mean only that, in some situations, a nation cannot rightly avoid going to war. He means much more than this. He is opposed to the creation of institutions - such as a world government - which would prevent such situations from arising, because he thinks it is a good thing that there should be wars from time to time. War, he [Hegel] says is the condition in which we take seriously the vanity of temporal goods and things. (This view is to be contrasted with the opposite theory, that all wars have economic causes.) War has a positive moral value: 'War has the higher significance that through it the moral health of peoples is preserved in their

indifference towards the stabilizing of finite determinations. '''

Still quoting Bertrand Russell, "The Philosophical Radicals were a transitional school. Their system gave birth to two others, of more importance than itself, namely Darwinism and Socialism. Darwinism was an application to the whole of animal and vegetable life of Malthus's theory of population, which was an integral part of the politics and economics of the Benthamites - a global free competition, in which victory went to the animals that most resembled successful capitalists. Darwin himself was influenced by Malthus, and was in general sympathy with the Philosophical Radicals. There was, however, a great difference between the competition admired by orthodox economists and the struggle for existence which Darwin proclaimed as the motive force of evolution. 'Free competition,' in orthodox economics, is a very artificial conception, hedged in by legal restrictions. You may undersell a competitor, but you must not murder him. You must not use the armed forces of the State to help you to get the better of foreign manufacturers. Those who have not the good fortune to possess capital must not seek to improve their lot by revolution. 'Free competition,' as understood by the Benthamites, was by no means really free.

"Darwinian competition was not of this limited sort; there were no rules against hitting below the belt. The framework of law does not exist among animals, nor is war excluded as a competitive method. The use of the State to secure victory in competition was against the rules as conceived by the Benthamites, but could not be excluded from the Darwinian struggle. In fact, though Darwin himself was a liberal, and though Nietzsche never mentioned him except with contempt, Darwin's *Survival Of The Fittest* led, when thoroughly assimilated, to something much more like Nietzsche's philosophy than like Bentham's. These developments, however, belong to a later period, since Darwin's *Origin Of Species* was published in 1859, and its political implications were not at first perceived."

KARL MARX

In his 1843 writing from *The Kreuznach Manuscripts: Critique Of Hegel's Philosophy Of Right* [from *Discussion Of The Princely Power, Comments On Hegel's 279*] Karl Marx writes, [quoting:]

“Democracy is the truth of monarchy; monarchy is not the truth of democracy. Monarchy is forced to be democracy as a non sequitur within itself, whereas the monarchical moment is not a non sequitur within democracy. Democracy can be understood in its own terms; monarchy cannot. In democracy, none of its moments acquires a meaning other than that which is appropriate to it. Each is actually only a moment within the whole demos. In monarchy, a part determines the character of the whole. The whole constitution has to take shape of this firm foundation. Democracy is the type or species of the constitution. Monarchy is a variety, and indeed a bad variety. Democracy is ‘form and content’. Monarchy is supposed to be only form, but it falsifies the content.

“In monarchy, the whole, the people, is subsumed under one of its particular modes of existence, that of the political constitution. In democracy, on the other hand, the constitution itself appears as only one determination, and indeed, as the self-determination of the people. In monarchy, we have the people of the constitution; in democracy we have the constitution of the people. Democracy is the riddle of all constitutions solved. In democracy the constitution is always based on its actual foundation, on actual man and the actual people, not only in itself, according to its essence, but in its existence and actuality; it is postulated as autonomous. The constitution is seen as what it is, the freely-created product of man. One could say that in some respects this is also true of constitutional monarchy, but what specifically differentiates democracy is the fact that in democracy the constitution is only one particular moment in the existence of the people, that the political constitution does not itself constitute the state.

“Hegel begins with the state and turns man into the state subjectivized; democracy begins with man and makes the state into man objectivized. Just as religion does not create man but man creates religion, so the constitution does not create the people but the people create the constitution. In certain respects, democracy bears the same relation to all other forms of state as Christianity bears to all other religions. Christianity is religion par excellence, the essence of religion, man deified as a particular religion. Similarly, democracy is the essence of every constitution; it is socialized man as a particular constitution. Democracy is related to other constitutions as a species is related to its varieties. But in democracy the species itself appears as a particular [form of] existence, as one therefore that appears as a particular type vis-a-vis other particular [individual] existences that do not correspond to their essence. Democracy is the Old Testament in relation to all other forms of state. Man does not exist for the law, but the law exists for man. In democracy law is the existence of man, while in other forms of state man is the existence of law. This is the fundamental distinguishing mark of democracy.”

Marx concludes with, "In all states other than democracy the state, the law, the constitution is dominant without actually dominating, i.e., without penetrating materially the content of the remaining non-political spheres: In democracy the constitution, the law, the state itself as a political constitution is only a self-determination of the people, a particular content of theirs.

"It is self-evident, incidentally, that all forms of state have democracy as their truth, and are therefore untrue in so far as they are not democratic."

In a correspondence of 1843, which was an exchange of letters between Marx, Ruge, and Bakunin concerning the prospects of social and political emancipation, Marx writes,

“Man's self-esteem, freedom, must be awakened once more in the heart of these men. Only this feeling, which disappeared from the world with the Greeks and vanished into the blue mists of heaven with Christianity, can once more transform society into a fellowship of men working for their highest purposes, a democratic state.

“Those people, on the other hand, who do not feel themselves to be men become appendages of their masters, like a herd of slaves or horses. The hereditary masters are the point of this whole society. This world belongs to them. They take it as it is and as it feels. They take themselves as they find themselves and stand where their feet have grown, on the necks of these political animals who know no other destiny than to be subject, loyal and at their master's service.

“The world of the Philistines is the political kingdom of animals; if we have to recognize its existence then we have no alternative but simply to accept the status quo. Centuries of barbarism created and shaped it and it now exists as a consistent system, whose principle is the dehumanized world. The perfected world of the Philistine, our Germany, naturally had to lag far behind the French Revolution, which restored man to himself. A German Aristotle, who would take his Politics from our conditions, would write on the first page: 'Man is a social, but a completely apolitical, animal'.”

Further on, Marx continues,

“To be sure, in times when the political state as such is born, violently, out of civil society, when men strive to liberate themselves under the form of political self-liberation, the state can and must go on to abolish and destroy religion. But it does so only the way that it abolishes private property, by setting a maximum, providing for confiscation and progressive taxation, just as it abolished life by establishing the guillotine. In moments when political life has a specially strong feeling for its own importance, it seeks to repress its presuppositions, civil society and its elements, and to constitute itself as the real, harmonious species-life of man. It can do this only by entering into violent contradiction with its own conditions of existence; it can do so only by declaring the revolution to be permanent; and the political drama therefore necessarily ends with the restoration of religion, of private property, and of all the elements of civil society, just as war ends with peace...

“We have shown, then, that political emancipation from religion leaves religion standing, even if not as privileged religion. The contradiction in which the follower of a specific religion finds himself in relation to his citizenship is only one aspect of the universal secular contradiction between the political state and civil society. The consummation of the Christian state is a state that recognizes itself as state and abstracts itself from the religion of its members. The emancipation of the state from religion is not the emancipation of actual man from religion.”

In Capital, Marx writes, “The laboring population therefore produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively superfluous, is turned into a relative surplus-population; and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is the law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production; and in fact every specific historic mode of production has its own specific laws of population, historically valid within its limits alone. An abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only, and only insofar as man has not interfered with them.”

Bertrand Russell writes in *A History Of Western Philosophy*, "Marx's philosophy of history is a blend of Hegel and British economics. Like Hegel, he thinks that the world develops according to a dialectical formula, but he totally disagrees with Hegel as to the motive force of this development. Hegel believed in a mystical entity called Spirit, which causes human history to develop according to the stages of the dialectic as set forth in Hegel's *Logic*. Why Spirit has to go through these stages is not clear. One is tempted to suppose that Spirit is trying to understand Hegel, and at each stage rashly objectifies what it has been reading. Marx's dialectic has none of this quality except a certain inevitableness. For Marx, matter, not spirit, is the driving force. But it is a matter in the peculiar sense that we have been considering, not the wholly dehumanized matter of the atomists. This means that, for Marx, the driving force is really man's relation to matter, of which the most important part is his mode of production. In this way Marx's materialism, in practice, becomes economics."

THE FABIAN SOCIETY

In one of his *Fabian Essays* [*The Fabian Society*], entitled *Economic*, George Bernard Shaw wrote the following in 1889, "All economic analyses begin with the cultivation of the Earth. To the mind's eye of the astronomer the Earth is a ball spinning in space without ulterior motives. To the bodily eye of the primitive cultivator it is a vast green plain, from which, by sticking a spade into it, wheat and other edible matters can be made to spring."

Shaw continues, "It was the increase of population that spread cultivation and civilization from the center to the snow line, and at last forced men to sell themselves to the lords of the soil: it is the same force that continues to multiply men so that their exchange value fails slowly and surely until it disappears altogether - until even black chattel slaves are released as not worth keeping in a land where men of all colors are to be had for nothing. This is the condition of our English laborers today: they are no longer even dirt cheap; they are valueless, and can be had for nothing."

On overpopulation Shaw writes, "The introduction of the capitalistic system is a sign that the exploitation of the laborer toiling for a bare subsistence wage has become one of the chief arts of life among the holders of tenant rights. It also produces a delusive promise of endless employment which blinds the proletariat to those disastrous consequences of rapid multiplication which are obvious to the small cultivator and peasant proprietor. But indeed the more you degrade the workers, robbing them of all artistic enjoyment, and all chance of respect and admiration from their fellows, the more you throw them back, reckless, on the one pleasure and the one human tie left to them- -the gratification of their instinct for producing fresh supplies of men. You will applaud this instinct as divine until at last the excessive supply becomes a nuisance: there comes a plague of men; and you suddenly discover that the instinct is diabolic, and set up a cry of 'over population'. But your slaves are beyond caring for your cries: they breed like rabbits; and their poverty breeds filth, ugliness, dishonesty, disease, obscenity, drunkenness, and murder. In the

midst of the riches which their labour piles up for you, their misery rises up too and stifles you. You withdraw in disgust to the other end of the town from them; you appoint special carriages on your railways and special seats in your churches and theaters for them; you set your life apart from theirs by every class barrier you can devise; and yet they swarm about you still: your face gets stamped with your habitual loathing and suspicion of them: your ears get so filled with the language of the vilest of them that you break into it when you lose your self-control: they poison your life as remorselessly as you have sacrificed theirs heartlessly. You begin to believe intensely in the devil. Then comes the terror of their revolting; the drilling and arming of bodies of them to keep down the rest; the prison, the hospital, paroxysms of frantic coercion, followed by paroxysms of frantic charity. And in the meantime, the population continues to increase!"

GEORGE ORWELL

In George Orwell's classic *Animal Farm*, he writes,

"Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth.

"But is this simply part of the order of nature? Is it because this land of ours is so poor that it cannot afford a decent life to those who dwell upon it? No, comrades, a thousand times no! The soil of England is fertile, its climate is good, it is capable of affording food in abundance to an enormously greater number of animals than now inhabit it. This single farm of ours would support a dozen horses, twenty cows, hundreds of sheep - and all of them living in a comfort and a dignity that are now almost beyond our imagining. Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Nearly the whole of the produce of our labour is stolen from us by human beings. There, comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single word - Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever.

"Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself. Our labour tills the soil, our dung fertilizes it, and yet there is not one of us that owns more than his bare skin. You cows that I see before me, how many thousands of gallons of milk have you given during this last year? And what has happened to that milk which should have been breeding up sturdy calves? Every drop of it has gone down the throats

of our enemies. And you hens, how many eggs have you laid in this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens? The rest have all gone to market to bring in money for Jones and his men. And you, Clover, where are those four foals you bore, who should have been the support and pleasure of your old age? Each was sold at a year old - you will never see one of them again. In return for your four confinements and all your labour in the fields, what have you ever had except your bare rations and a stall?

“And even the miserable lives we lead are not allowed to reach their natural span. For myself I do not grumble, for I am one of the lucky ones. I am twelve years old and have had over four hundred children. Such is the natural life of a pig. But no animal escapes the cruel knife in the end. You young porkers who are sitting in front of me, every one of you will scream your lives out at the block within a year. To that horror we all must come - cows, pigs, hens, sheep, everyone. Even the horses and the dogs have no better fate. You, Boxer, the very day that those great muscles of yours lose their power, Jones will sell you to the knacker, who will cut your throat and boil you down for the foxhounds. As for the dogs, when they grow old and toothless, Jones ties a brick around their neck and drowns them in the nearest pond.

“Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of the human race. That is my message to you, comrades: Rebellion! I do not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. Fix your eyes on that, comrades, throughout the short remainder of your lives! And above all, pass on this message of mine to those who come after you, so that future generations shall carry on the struggle until it is victorious.

“And remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter. No argument must lead you astray. Never listen when they tell you that Man and the animals have a common interest, that the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the others. It is all lies. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself. And among us animals let there be perfect unity, perfect comradeship in the struggle. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades.”

ALDOUS HUXLEY

In the Foreword to the 1946 (second printing) of the classic novel *Brave New World*, first published in 1932, author Aldous Huxley writes,

“There is, of course, no reason why the new totalitarians should resemble the old. Government by clubs and firing squads, by artificial famine, mass imprisonment and mass deportation, is not merely inhumane (nobody cares much about that nowadays); it is demonstrably inefficient and in an age of advanced technology, inefficiency is the sin against the Holy Ghost. A really efficient totalitarian state would be one in which the all-

powerful executive of political bosses and their army of managers control a population of slaves who do not have to be coerced, because they love their servitude. To make them love it is the task assigned, in present-day totalitarian states, to ministries of propaganda, newspaper editors and school teachers. But their methods are still crude and unscientific. The old Jesuits' boast that, if they were given the schooling of the child, they could answer for the man's religious opinions, was a product of wishful thinking. And the modern pedagogue is probably rather less efficient at conditioning his pupils' reflexes than were the reverend fathers who educated Voltaire. The greatest triumphs of propaganda have been accomplished, not by doing something, but by refraining from doing. Great is truth, but still greater, from a practical point of view, is silence about truth. By simply not mentioning certain subjects, by lowering what Mr. Churchill calls an "iron curtain" between the masses and such facts or arguments as the local political bosses regard as undesirable, totalitarian propagandists have influenced opinion much more effectively than they could have done by the most eloquent denunciations, the most compelling of logical rebuttals. But silence is not enough. If persecution, liquidation and the other symptoms of social friction are to be avoided, the positive sides of propaganda must be made as effective as the negative. The most important Manhattan Projects of the future will be vast government-sponsored enquiries into what the politicians and the participating scientists will call "the problem of happiness" - in other words, the problem of making people love their servitude. Without economic security, the love of servitude cannot possibly come into existence; for the sake of brevity, I assume that the all-powerful executive and its managers will succeed in solving the problem of permanent security. But security tends very quickly to be taken for granted. Its achievement is merely a superficial, external revolution. The love of servitude cannot be established except as the result of a deep, personal revolution in human minds and bodies. To bring about that revolution we require, among others, the following discoveries and inventions. First, a greatly improved technique of suggestion - through infant conditioning and, later, with the aid of drugs, such as scopolamine. Second, a fully developed science of human differences, enabling government managers to assign any given individual to his or her proper place in the social and economic hierarchy. (Round pegs in square holes tend to have dangerous thoughts about the social system and to infect others with their discontents.) Third (since reality, however utopian, is something from which people feel the need of taking pretty frequent holidays), a substitute for alcohol and the other narcotics, something at once less harmful and more pleasure-giving than gin or heroin. And fourth (but this would be a long-term project, which it would take generations of totalitarian control to bring to a successful conclusion) a foolproof system of eugenics, designed to standardize the human product and so to facilitate the task of the managers. In *Brave New World* this standardization of the human product has been pushed to fantastic, though not perhaps impossible, extremes. Technically and ideologically we are still a long way from bottled babies and Bokanovsky groups of semi-morons. But by A.F. 600, who knows what may not be happening? Meanwhile the other characteristic features of that happier and more stable world - the equivalents of soma and hypnopaedia and the scientific caste system - are probably not more than three or four generations away. Nor does the sexual promiscuity of *Brave New World* seem so very distant. [Let me remind you this was written in 1946.] There are already certain American cities in which the number of divorces is equal to the number of marriages. In a few years, no

doubt, marriage licenses will be sold like dog licenses, good for a period of twelve months, with no law against changing dogs or keeping more than one animal at a time. As political and economic freedom diminishes, sexual freedom tends compensatingly to increase. And the dictator (unless he needs cannon fodder and families with which to colonize empty or conquered territories) will do well to encourage that freedom. In conjunction with the freedom to daydream under the influence of dope and movies and the radio, it will help to reconcile his subjects to the servitude which is their fate.

“All things considered it looks as though Utopia were far closer to us than anyone, only fifteen years ago, could have imagined. Then, I projected it six hundred years into the future. Today it seems quite possible that the horror may be upon us within a single century. That is, if we refrain from blowing ourselves to smithereens in the interval. Indeed, unless we choose to decentralize and to use applied science, not as the end to which human beings are to be made the means, but as the means to producing a race of free individuals, we have only two alternatives to choose from: either a number of national, militarized totalitarianisms, having as their root the terror of the atomic bomb and as their consequence the destruction of civilization (or, if the warfare is limited, the perpetuation of militarism); or else one supra-national totalitarianism, called into existence by the social chaos resulting from rapid technological progress in general and the atomic revolution in particular, and developing, under the need for efficiency and stability, into the welfare-tyranny of Utopia. You pays your money and you takes your choice.”

Mark Twain in *The Mysterious Stranger* writes, "And what does it amount to?" said Satan, with his evil chuckle. "Nothing at all. You gain nothing: you always come out where you went in. For a million years the race has gone on monotonously propagating itself and monotonously re-performing this dull nonsense to what end? No wisdom can guess! Who gets a profit out of it? Nobody but a parcel of usurping little monarchs and nobilities who despise you; would feel defiled if you touched them; would shut the door in your face if you proposed to call; whom you slave for, fight for, die for, and are not ashamed of it, but proud; whose existence is a perpetual insult to you and you are afraid to resent it; who are mendicants supported by your alms, yet assume toward you the airs of benefactor toward beggar; who address you in the language of master toward slave, and are answered in the language of slave toward master; who are worshipped by you with your mouth, while in your heart if you have one you despise yourselves for it. The First man was a hypocrite and a coward, qualities which have not failed yet in his line; it is the foundation upon which all civilizations have been built."

In a lecture titled *The Population Explosion*, delivered at Santa Barbara, California. in 1959, Aldous Huxley said,

“Today I want to pass on to what is happening to the human species and to think a little about what our philosophy and our ethical outlook on the subject should be. This lecture is essentially about human numbers and their relation to human well-being and human values in general.

“Needless to say, any accurate estimation of human numbers is very recent, but we can extrapolate into the past and come to what seem to be fairly good conclusions. Although there are some fairly wide margins of difference among the experts, the numbers they come to are roughly in agreement. They agree that in pre-agricultural days, for example in the lower Palaeolithic times, when man was a food-gathering creature, there were probably not more than twenty million humans on this whole planet. In later Palaeolithic times, after organized hunting had been invented, the number probably doubled. We can make a rough estimate of what an organized hunting people could do because we know how many Indians were present in North America when the white man arrived - not more than one million in the entire North American continent east of the Rockies - and this gives one an indication of the extremely low density of population possible in a hunting economy.

“The Great Revolution came about 6000 B.C. with the invention of agriculture, and the creation of cities in the next millennia. By about 1000 B.C., after five thousand years of agriculture, there were probably about one hundred million people in the world.

“By the beginning of the Christian era, this figure had a little more than doubled: it was somewhere between two hundred million and two hundred and fifty million - less than half the present population of China. The population increased very gradually in the following years; sometimes there were long periods of standstill and sometimes there were even periods of decrease, as in the years immediately following 1348, when the Black Death killed off 30 percent of the population of Europe and nobody knows how much of the population of Asia.

“By the time the Pilgrim fathers arrived in this country, it is estimated that the population of the world was about twice what it had been on the first Christmas Day - that is to say, it had doubled in sixteen hundred years, an extremely slow rate of increase. But from that time on, from the middle of the seventeenth century, with the beginnings of the industrial revolution and the first importation of food from the newly developed lands of the New World, population began rising far more rapidly than it had ever risen before.

“By the time the Declaration of Independence was signed, the figure for the human population of the world was probably around seven hundred million; it must have passed the billion mark fairly early in the nineteenth century and stood at about fourteen hundred million around the time when I was born in the 1890s. The striking fact is that since that time the population of the planet has doubled again. It has gone from fourteen hundred million, which is already twice what it was at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, to twenty-eight hundred million. And the rate of increase now is such that it will probably double again in rather less than fifty years.

“Thus the rates of increase have been increasing along with the absolute increase in numbers.” [Please remember, this was written in 1959. The world's current population is rapidly approaching the 7 Billion figure - those are not "official" numbers, however.]..... [8 billion now in the year 2000 - update]

Still quoting Huxley:

“Let us now ask ourselves what the practical alternatives are as we confront this problem of population growth. One alternative is to do nothing in particular about it and just let things go on as they are, but the consequences of that course are quite clear: the problem will be solved by nature in the way that nature always solves problems of over-population. When any animal population tends (a) to starve and (b) to suffer from severe epidemic and epizootic diseases.

“In the human population, we can envisage that the natural check on the unlimited growth of population will be precisely this: there will be pestilence, famine, and, since we are human beings and not animals, there will be organized warfare, which will bring the numbers down to what the Earth can carry. What nature teaches us is that it is extraordinarily dangerous to upset any of its fundamental balances, and we are in the process of upsetting a fundamental balance in the most alarming and drastic manner. The question is: Are we going to restore the balance in the natural way, which is a brutal and entirely anti-human way, or are we going to restore it in some intelligent, rational, and humane way? If we leave matters as they are, nature will certainly solve the problem in her way and not in ours.

“Another alternative is to increase industrial and agricultural production so that they can catch up with the increase in population. This solution, however, would be extremely like what happens to Alice in *Through The Looking Glass*. You remember that Alice and the Red Queen are running a tremendous race. To Alice's astonishment, when they have run until they are completely out of breath they are in exactly the same place, and Alice says, 'Well, in our country...you'd generally get to somewhere else - if you ran very fast for a long time as we've been doing.'

'A slow sort of country!' says the Queen. 'Now here. you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!'

“This is a cosmic parable of the extremely tragic situation in which we now find ourselves. We have to work, to put forth an enormous effort, just to stand where we are; and where we are is in a most undesirable position because, as the most recent figures issued by the United Nations indicate, something like two-thirds of the human race now lives on a diet of two thousand calories or less per day, which - the ideal being in the neighborhood of three thousand - is definitely a diet of undernourishment.”

Further into the speech, quoting Huxley again:

“The third alternative is to try to increase production as much as possible and at the same time to try to re-establish the balance between the birth rate and the death rate by means less gruesome than those which are used in nature - by intelligent and humane methods. In this connection it is interesting to note that the idea of limiting the growth of populations is by no means new. In a great many primitive societies, and even in many

of the highly civilized societies of antiquity, where local over-population was a menace, although less fearful than the natural means, the most common was infanticide - killing or exposing by leaving out on the mountain unwanted children, or children of the wrong sex, or children who happened to be born with some slight deficiency or other. Abortion was also very common. And there were many societies in which strict religious injunctions imposed long periods of sexual continence between the birth of each child. But in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries various methods of birth control less fearful in nature have been devised, and it is in fact theoretically conceivable that such methods might be applied throughout the whole world.

“What is theoretically possible, however, is often practically almost impossible. There are colossal difficulties in the way of implementing any large-scale policy of limitation of population; whereas death control is extremely easy under modern circumstances, birth control is extremely difficult. The reason is very simple: death control - the control, for example, of infectious diseases - can be accomplished by a handful of experts and quite a small labour force of unskilled persons and requires a very small capital expenditure.”

Again, Huxley,

"The problem of control of the birth rate is infinitely complex. It is not merely a problem of medicine, in chemistry, in biochemistry, in physiology; it is also a problem in sociology, in psychology, in theology, and in education. It has to be attacked on about ten different fronts simultaneously if there is to be any hope of solving it."

And, continuing later in Huxley's speech,

"Merely from a technical and temporal point of view, we are obviously in a very tight spot. But we have also to consider the political point of view. There would undoubtedly have to be either world-wide agreement or regional agreements on a general population policy in order to have any satisfactory control of the situation at all. But there is absolutely no prospect at the present time of our getting any such political agreement."

Huxley continues,

"Now we have to ask ourselves what our attitude should be towards these problems. We come to the other end of the bridge. We pass from the world of facts to the world of values. What we think about all this depends entirely on what we regard as the end and purpose of human life. If we believe the end and purpose of human life is to foster power politics and nationalism, then we shall probably need a great deal of cannon fodder, although even this proposition becomes rather dubious in the light of nuclear warfare. But if, as I think most of us would agree, the end of human life is to realize individual potentialities to their limits and in the best way possible, and to create a society which makes possible such a realization and philosophical way about the population problem. We see that in very many cases the effort to raise human quality is being thwarted by the mere increase of human quantity, that quality is very often incompatible with quantity. We have seen that mere quantity makes the educational potentialities of the world

unrealizable. We have seen that the pressure of enormous numbers upon resources makes it almost impossible to improve the material standards of life, which after all have to raise to a minimum if any of the higher possibilities are to be realized: although it is quite true that man cannot live by bread alone, still less can he live without bread, and if we simply cannot provide adequate bread, we cannot provide anything else. Only when he has bread, only when his belly is full, is there some hope of something else emerging from the human situation.

"Then there is the political problem. It is quite clear that as population presses more and more heavily upon resources, the economic situation tends to become more and more precarious. As there is a tendency in precarious situations for centralized government to assume more and more control, there is therefore now a tendency towards totalitarian forms of government, which certainly we in the West find very undesirable. But when you ask whether democracy is possible in a population where two-thirds of the people are living on two thousand calories a day, and one-third is living on over three thousand, the answer is no, because the people living on less than two thousand calories will simply not have enough energy to participate in the political life of the country, and so they will be governed by the well-fed and energetic. Again, quantity militates against quality."

And later, "Finally, the unlimited increase in human numbers practically guarantees that our planetary resources will be destroyed and that within a hundred or two hundred years an immensely hypertrophied human species will have become a kind of cancer on this planet and will ruin the quasi-organism on which it lives. It is a most depressing forecast and possibility.

"I think one can say from this last point that the problem of quality and quantity is, really a religious problem. For, after all, what is religion but a preoccupation with the destiny of the individual and with the destiny of society and the race at large? This is summed up very clearly in the Gospel when we are told that the Kingdom of God is within us but at the same time it is our business to contribute to the founding of the Kingdom of God upon Earth. We cannot neglect either of these two aspects of human destiny. For if we neglect the general, quantitative, population aspect of destiny, we condemn ourselves, or certainly our children and grandchildren, as individuals. We condemn them to the kind of life which we should find intolerable and which presumably they will find intolerable too.

"There are no certain theological objections to population limitation. Most religious organizations in the world today, both within and outside the Christian pale, accept it. But the Roman Catholic church does not accept any method of population control except that which was promulgated and made permissible in 1932 - the so-called rhythm method. Unfortunately, where the rhythm method has been tried on a considerable scale in an undeveloped country such as India, it has not been found to be very effective. The fact that the Church recognizes this problem was brought home very clearly in 1954 at the time of the first United Nations Population Congress, which took place in Rome, when the late Pope, in an allocution to the delegates, made it quite clear that the problem of population was a very grave one which he recommended to the consideration of the

faithful."

And later, "We can conclude, then, by saying that over-population is quite clearly one of the gravest problems which confront us, and the choice before us is either to let the problem be solved by nature in the most horrifying possible way or else to find some intelligent and humane method of solving it, simultaneously increasing production and balancing the birth rate and the death rate, and in some way or other forming an agreed international policy on the subject. To my mind, the most important prerequisites to such a solution are first of all an awareness of the problem, and then a realization that it is a profoundly religious problem, a problem of human destiny. Our hope, as always, is to be realistically idealistic."

LETTER TO U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL U THANT

August 30, 1965 - My Dear Mr. Secretary General: The United States Government recognizes the singular importance of the meeting of the second United Nations World Population Conference and pledges its full support to your great undertaking.

As I said to the United Nations in San Francisco, we must now begin to face forthrightly the multiplying problems of our multiplying population. Our government assures your conference of our wholehearted support to the United Nations and its agencies in their efforts to achieve a better world through bringing into balance the world's resources and the world's population.

In extending my best wishes for the success of your conference, it is my fervent hope that your great assemblage of population experts will contribute significantly to the knowledge necessary to solve this transcendent problem. Second only to the search for peace, it is humanity's greatest challenge. This week, the meeting in Belgrade carries with it the hopes of mankind.

Sincerely, Lyndon B. Johnson [President]

POPE PAUL VI HUMANAE VITAE (1968)

[Quoting:] "The changes which have taken place are in fact noteworthy and of varied kind. In the first place, there is the rapid demographic development. Fear is shown by many that world population is growing more rapidly than the available resources, with growing distress to many families and developing countries, so that the temptation for authorities to counter this danger with radical measures is great. Moreover, working and lodging conditions, as well as increased exigencies both in the economic field and in that of education, often make the proper education of an elevated number of children difficult today.

"This new state of things gives rise to new questions. Granted the conditions of life

today, and granted the meaning which conjugal relations have with respect to the harmony between husband and wife and to their mutual fidelity, would not a revision of the ethical norms in force up to now seem to be advisable, especially when it is considered that they cannot be observed without sacrifices, sometimes heroic sacrifices?

“...conjugal love requires in husband and wife an awareness of their mission of "responsible parenthood," which today is rightly much insisted upon, and which also must be exactly understood. Consequently it is to be considered under different aspects which are legitimate and connected with one another.

“In relation to the biological processes, responsible parenthood means the knowledge and respect of their functions; human intellect discovers in the power of giving life biological laws which are part of the human person.

“In relation to the tendencies of instinct or passion, responsible parenthood means that necessary dominion which reason and will must exercise over them.

“In relation to physical, economic, psychological and social conditions, responsible parenthood is exercised, either by the deliberate and generous decision to raise a numerous family, or by the decision, made for grave motives and with due respect for the moral law, to avoid for the time being, or even for an indeterminate period, a new birth.

“These acts, by which husband and wife are united in chaste intimacy and by means of which human life is transmitted, are, as the council recalled, "noble and worthy" and they do not cease to be lawful if, for causes independent of the will of husband and wife, they are foreseen to be infecund, since they always remain ordained toward expressing and consolidating their union. In fact, as experience bears witness, not every conjugal act is followed by a new life. God has wisely disposed natural laws and rhythms of fecundity which, of themselves, cause a separation in the succession of births. Nonetheless the church, calling men back to the observance of the norms of the natural law, as interpreted by her constant doctrine, teaches that each and every marriage act ("qui libet matrimonii usus") must remain open to the transmission of life.

“In conformity with these landmarks in the human and Christian vision of marriage, we must once again declare that the direct interruption of the generative process already begun, and, above all, directly willed and procured abortion, even if for therapeutic reasons, are to be absolutely excluded as licit means of regulating birth.

“Equally to be excluded, as the teaching authority of the church has frequently declared, is direct sterilization, whether perpetual or temporary, whether of the man or of the woman.

“Similarly excluded is every action which, either in anticipation of the conjugal act or in its accomplishment, or in the development of its natural consequences, proposes, whether as an end or as a means, to render procreation impossible.

“To rulers, who are those principally responsible for the common good, and who can do so much to safeguard moral customs, we say: Do not allow the morality of your peoples to be degraded; do not permit that by legal means practices contrary to the natural and divine law be introduced into that fundamental cell, the family. Quite other is the way in which public authorities can and must contribute to the solution of the demographic problem: namely, the way of a provident policy for the family, of a wise education of peoples in respect of the moral law and the liberty of citizens.

“We are well aware of the serious difficulties experienced by public authorities in this regard, especially in the developing countries. To their legitimate preoccupations we devoted our encyclical letter 'Populorum Progressio.' But, with our predecessor Pope John XXIII, we repeat: No solution to these difficulties is acceptable "which does violence to man's essential dignity" and is based only "on an utterly materialistic conception of man himself and of his life" The only possible solution to this question is one which envisages the social and economic progress both of individuals and of the whole of human society, and which respects and promotes true human values.

“Neither can one, without grave injustice, consider Divine Providence to be responsible for what depends, instead, on a lack of wisdom in government, on an insufficient sense of social justice, on selfish monopolization or again on blameworthy indolence in confronting the efforts and the sacrifices necessary to insure the raising of living standards of a people and of all its sons.”

Paulus PP.VI.

U THANT

"I do not wish to seem over dramatic, but I can only conclude from the information that is available to me as Secretary-General, that the Members of the United Nations have perhaps ten years left in which to subordinate their ancient quarrels and launch a global partnership to curb the arms race, to improve the human environment, to defuse the population explosion, and to supply the required momentum to development efforts. If such a global partnership is not forged within the next decade, then I very much fear that the problems I have mentioned will have reached such staggering proportions that they will be beyond our capacity to control." U Thant, 1969.

UNITED NATIONS WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE(1974)

Resolutions and Recommendations

[Quoting:] The World Population Conference, having due regard for human aspirations for a better quality of life and for rapid socioeconomic development, and taking into consideration the interrelationship between population situations and socioeconomic development, decides on the following World Population Plan of Action as a policy

instrument within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress.

POPULATION GOALS AND POLICIES

Recommendations for Action

Population growth: According to the United Nations medium population projections, little change is expected to occur in average rates of population growth either in the developed or in the developing regions by 1985. According to the United Nations low variant projections, it is estimated that as a result of social and economic development and population policies as reported by countries in the Second United Nations Inquiry on Population and Development, population growth rates in the developing countries as a whole may decline from the present level of 2.4 percent per annum to about 2 percent by 1985; and below 0.7 percent per annum in the developed countries. In this case the world-wide rate of population growth would decline from 2 percent to about 1.7 percent.

Countries which consider that their present or expected rates of population growth hamper their goals of promoting human welfare are invited, if they have not yet done so, to consider adopting population policies, within the framework of socioeconomic development, which are consistent with basic human rights and national goals and values.

Countries which aim at achieving moderate or low population growth should try to achieve it through a low level of birth and death rates. Countries wishing to increase their rate of population growth should, when mortality is high, concentrate efforts on the reduction of mortality, and where appropriate, encourage an increase in fertility and encourage immigration.

Recognizing that per capita use of world resources is much higher in the developed than in the developing countries, the developed countries are urged to adopt appropriate policies in population, consumption and investment, bearing in mind the need for fundamental improvement in international equity.

Consistent with the Proclamation of the International Conference on Human Rights, the Declaration of Social Progress and Development, the relevant targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the other international instruments on the subject, it is recommended that all countries:

Respect and ensure, regardless of their overall demographic goals, the right of persons to determine, in a free, informed and responsible manner, the number and spacing of their children;

Encourage appropriate education concerning responsible parenthood and make available to persons who so desire advice and means of achieving it;

Ensure that family planning, medical and related social services aim not only at the prevention of unwanted pregnancies but also at elimination of involuntary sterility and sub-fecundity in order that all couples may be permitted to achieve their desired number of children, and that child adoption be facilitated;

Seek to ensure the continued possibility of variations in family size when a low fertility level has been established or is a policy objective;

Make use, wherever needed and appropriate, of adequately trained professional and auxiliary health personnel, rural extension, home economics and social workers, and non-governmental channels, to help provide family planning services and to advise users of contraceptives;

Increase their health manpower and health facilities to an effective level, redistribute functions among the different levels of professional and auxiliaries in order to overcome the shortage of qualified personnel and establish an effective system of supervision in their health and family planning services;

Ensure that information about, and education in, family planning and other matters which affect fertility are based on valid and proven scientific knowledge, and include a full account of any risk that may be involved in the use or non-use of contraceptives.

It is recommended that countries wishing to affect fertility levels give priority to implementing development programs and educational and health strategies which, while contributing to economic growth and higher standards of living, have a decisive impact upon demographic trends, including fertility. International co-operation is called for to give priority to assisting such national efforts in order that these programs and strategies be carried into effect.

While recognizing the diversity of social, cultural, political and economic conditions among countries and regions, it is nevertheless agreed that the following development goals generally have an effect on the socio-economic context of reproductive decisions that tends to moderate fertility levels:

The reduction of infant and child mortality, particularly by means of improved nutrition, sanitation, maternal and child health care, and maternal education;

The full integration of women into the development process, particularly by means of their greater participation in educational, social, economic and political opportunities, and especially by means of the removal of obstacles to their employment in the non-agricultural sector wherever possible. In this context, national laws and policies, as well as relevant international recommendations, should be reviewed in order to eliminate discrimination in, and remove obstacles to, the education, training, employment and career advancement opportunities for women;

The promotion of social justice, social mobility, and social development particularly by means of a wide participation of the population in development and a more equitable distribution of income, land, social services and amenities;

The promotion of wide educational opportunities for the young of both sexes, and the extension of public forms of preschool education for the rising generation;

The elimination of child labour and child abuse and the establishment of social security and old age benefits;

The establishment of an appropriate lower limit for age at marriage.

The projections of future declines in rates of population growth, and those concerning increased expectation of life, are consistent with declines in the birth rate of the developing countries as a whole from the present level of 38 per thousand to 30 per thousand by 1985; in these projections, birth rates in the developed countries remain in the region of 15 per thousand. To achieve by 1985 these levels of fertility would require substantial national efforts, by those countries concerned, in the field of socioeconomic development and population policies, supported, upon request, by adequate international assistance. Such efforts would also be required to achieve the increase in expectation of life.

In the light of the principles of this Plan of Action, countries which consider their birth rates detrimental to their national purposes are invited to consider setting quantitative goals and implementing policies that may lead to the attainment of such goals by 1985. Nothing herein should interfere with the sovereignty of any Government to adopt or not to adopt such quantitative goals.

[End quoting]

JIMMY CARTER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS MAY 23rd 1977

World Population

“Rapid population growth is a major environmental problem of world dimensions. World population increased from three to four billion in the last 15 years, substantially canceling out expansion in world food production and economic growth of the same period.

“Without controlling the growth of population, the prospects for enough food, shelter, and other basic needs for all the world's people are dim. Where existence is already poor and precarious, efforts to obtain the necessities of life often degrade the environment for generations to come.

“It is, of course, up to each nation to determine its own policies, but we are prepared to respond promptly and fully to all requests for assistance in population and health care programs. At my direction, the Department of State and the Agency for International Development stand ready to cooperate through international organizations, through private voluntary organizations, or through direct contacts with other governments.”

CONSIDER THIS

On page 65 of *Population: Opposing Viewpoints*, we read, [quoting:]

“According to the United Nations, which follows these things closely, some 5.3 billion people enlivened our planet by 1990. By November 1992, that number will have increased to 5.5 billion, an addition nearly equal to the population of the United States. Of course no one, including the UN, has a reliable crystal ball that reveals precisely how human numbers will change. Still, people have to plan for the future, and so the UN's analysts and computers have been busy figuring what might happen. One possibility they consider is that future world fertility rates will remain what they were in 1990. The consequences of this, with accompanying small declines in death rates, are startling. By 2025, when my now-16-year-old daughter will have finished having whatever children she will have, the world would have 11 billion people, double its number today. Another doubling would take only a bit more than 25 years, as the faster-growing segments of the population become a larger proportion of the total. At my daughter's centennial, in 2076, the human population would have more than doubled again, passing 46 billion. By 2150 there would be 694,213,000,000 of us, a little over 125 times our present population.”

PRINCE PHILIP OF GREAT BRITAIN

On March 30, 1990, *The Washington Post* reported Prince Philip as making the following statement: "We are constantly being reminded of the plight of the poor, the hungry, the homeless and the diseased. What does not make the headlines is that even if the proportion of those unfortunate people remains the same in relation to the total population, their number is bound to increase as the size of the population as a whole increases... The best hope of limiting the increase in the number of such people would be if the world population could be stabilized."

Depopulation Of A Planet

If You Thought It Was Bad...

It's Worse Than You Think!

Part II: What You Can't See Will Hurt You!

11/22/95 RICK MARTIN

Roger Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., in a chapter titled Human Survival: A Psycho-Evolutionary Analysis appearing in the book, Human Survival & Consciousness Evolution, writes "The great experiment in consciousness, human evolution, now stands at a precipice of its own making. The same consciousness which struggled for millions of years to ensure human survival is now on the verge of depleting its planet's resources, rendering its environment uninhabitable, and fashioning the instruments of its own self-annihilation. Can this consciousness (we) develop the wisdom not to do these things? Can we foster sufficient self-understanding to reduce our destructiveness, and mature rapidly enough to carry us through this evolutionary crisis? These are surely the most crucial questions of our time, or of any time. Today we face a global threat of malnutrition, overpopulation, lack of resources, pollution, a disturbed ecology, and nuclear weapons. At the present time, from fifteen to twenty million of us die each year of malnutrition and related causes; another six hundred million are chronically hungry and billions live in poverty without adequate shelter, education, or medical care (Brandt, 1980; Presidential Commission on World Hunger, 1979). The situation is exacerbated by an exploding population that adds another billion people every thirteen years, depletes natural resources at an ever-accelerating rate, affects "virtually every aspect of the Earth's ecosystem (including) perhaps the most serious environmental development .. an accelerating deterioration and loss of the resources essential for agriculture" (Council on Environmental Quality, 1979). Desertification, pollution, acid rain, and greenhouse warming are among the more obvious effects.

Overshadowing all this hangs the nuclear threat, the equivalent of some twenty billion tons of TNT (enough to fill a freight train four million miles long), controlled by hair-trigger warning systems, and creating highly radioactive wastes for which no permanent storage sites exist, consuming over \$660 billion each year in military expenditure, and threatening global suicide (Schell, 1982; Sivard, 1983; Walsh, 1984). By way of comparison, the total amount of TNT dropped in World War II was only three million tons (less than a single large nuclear warhead). The Presidential Commission on World Hunger (1979) estimated that \$6 billion per year, or some four days' worth of military expenditures, could eradicate world starvation. While not denying the role of political, economic, and military forces in our society, the crucial fact about these global crises is that all of them have psychological origins. Our own behavior has created these threats, and, thus, psychological approaches may be essential to understanding and reversing them. And to the extent that these threats are determined by psychological forces within us and between us, they are actually symptoms - symptoms for our individual and collective state of mind. These global symptoms reflect and express the faulty beliefs and perceptions, fears and fantasies, defenses and denials, that shape and mis-shape our individual and collective behavior. The state of the world reflects our state of mind; our collective crises mirror our collective consciousness."

In the book entitled Population - Opposing Viewpoints is a chapter written by Jacques-

Yves Cousteau which first appeared in the Nov. 1992 edition of Populi. In this article, Cousteau writes, [quoting:]

MALTHUS'S PREDICTION HAS COME TRUE

“What is happening now is a consequence of the exponential nature of population growth while available resources obey a linear progression and are ultimately limited, as the British economist Thomas Robert Malthus prophesied almost 200 years ago. The warnings were repeated by the Club of Rome after World War II, and substantiated by Norman Borlaug, father of the Green Revolution; in his acceptance speech of the Nobel Prize in Stockholm, addressed to the leaders of the world, he insisted that they had only 30 years to harness the demographic threat.

“Twenty years have passed since, Borlaug told me, and not only have the leaders taken no action whatsoever, they have even avoided discussing the subject. Since then, the situation has worsened.”

Again, Cousteau, [quoting:]

SOLUTIONS MUST BE FOUND TO CURB POPULATION GROWTH

If we want our precarious endeavor to succeed, we must convince all human beings to participate in our adventure, and we must urgently find solutions to curb the population explosion that has a direct influence on the impoverishment of the less-favoured communities. Otherwise, generalized resentment will beget hatred, and the ugliest genocide imaginable, involving billions of people, will become unavoidable.

We must have the courage to face the situation: either the leaders of the world, having participated in the Rio Conference, understand that what is at stake is literally to save the human species, and accept the need to take drastic, unconventional, unpopular decisions, or the impending disaster dreaded by the British and American scientific academies will precipitate”

Cousteau concludes with: "Uncontrolled population growth and poverty must not be fought from inside, from Europe, from North America or any nation or group of nations; it must be attacked from the outside - by international agencies helped in the formidable job by competent and totally independent non-governmental organizations.

"A world policy inspired by eco-biology and eco-sociology is the only one capable of steering our perilous course towards a golden age, and protecting cultural and biological diversity while proudly hoisting the colors of humankind."

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

In the 1982 book, Higher Form Of Killing - The Secret Story Of Chemical And Biological Warfare [Hill and Wang Publishers, 19 Union Square West, New York 10003 - to order, call 800-788-6262], which is a research masterpiece. Robert Harris and Jeremy Paxman write,

“In no future war will the military be able to ignore poison gas. It is a higher form of killing. [Professor Fritz Haber, pioneer of gas warfare, on receiving the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1919.]

“The world's oldest chemical warfare installation occupies 7,000 gently rolling acres of countryside on the southern edge of Salisbury Plain, known as Porton Down [England]. Over 700 men and women work there in labs and offices scattered through 200 buildings. There are police and fire stations, a hospital, a library, a branch of Lloyds Bank, a detailed archive with thousands of reports and photographs; there is even a cinema to screen the miles of film taken during experiments. They are the residue of more than six decades of research, generally at the forefront of contemporary scientific knowledge. Though there have been many political storms, and several attempts to close it down, Porton has survived them all - proof of the military's enduring fascination with poison gases, even in a country which now officially has no chemical weapons.

“It was in January 1916 that the War Office compulsorily purchased an initial 3,000 acres of downland between the tiny villages of Porton and Idmiston, and began to clear a site for what was then known as the War Department Experimental Ground.”

Later in the chapter,

“This was a crucial admission. No matter how loudly the British, or any other nation, renounced gas warfare in public, in secret they felt bound to give their scientists a free hand to go on devising the deadliest weapons they could, on the grounds that they had first to be invented, before counter-measures could be prepared.

“Porton Down made use of this logic between 1919 and 1939 to carry out a mass of offensive research, developing gas grenades and hand contamination bombs; a toxic air smoke bomb charged with a new arsenic code-named "DM" was tested; anti-tank weapons were produced; and Porton developed an aircraft spray tank capable of dispersing mustard gas from a height of 15,000 feet. At the same time the weapons of the First World War - the Livens projector, the mortar, the chemical shell and even the cylinder - were all modified and improved.”

Several paragraphs later, “Mustard gas, 'the King of Gases', employed the most human volunteers. Just one experiment in 1924 involved forty men.”

And,

In October 1929, "two subjects received copious applications of crude Mustard which

practically covered the inner aspect of the forearm. After wiping the liquid mustard off roughly with a small tuft of grass the ointment (seven weeks old) was lightly rubbed with the fingers over the area ..."

This is just a random selection of the sort of work which was done in Britain. Similar research was being carried out throughout the world. Italy established a Servizio Chemico Militate in 1923 with an extensive proving ground in the north of the country. The main French chemical warfare installation was the Atelier de Pyrotechnic du Bouchet near Paris. The Japanese Navy began work on chemical weapons in 1923, and the Army followed suit in 1925. In Germany, despite the fact that Haber's Kaiser Wilhelm Institute had been closed down in 1919, limited defensive work continued, later to form the basis of Germany's offensive effort. And in 1924, the Military-Chemical Administration of the Red Army was established and Russian chemical troops were stationed at each provincial army headquarters.

Chemical weapons were not merely researched and developed - they were used. At the beginning of 1919 the British employed the "M" device (which produced clouds of arsenic smoke) at Archangel when they intervened in the Russian Civil War, dropping the canisters from aeroplanes into the dense forests. The anti-Bolshevik White Army was equipped with British gas shells, and the Red army was also alleged to have used chemicals.

Later in 1919, Foulkes was dispatched to India, and in August urged the War Office to use chemicals against the Afghans and rebellious tribesmen on the North-West Frontier: "Ignorance, lack of instruction and discipline and the absence of protection on the part of Afghans and tribesmen will undoubtedly enhance the casualty producing value of mustard gas in frontier fighting."

[Again, later in the chapter:]

"Finally, in May 1925, under the auspices of the League of Nations, a conference on the international arms trade was convened in Geneva. Led by the United States, the delegates agreed to try and tackle the problem of poison gas, "with", as the Americans put it, "the hope of reducing the barbarity of modern warfare." After a month of wrangling in legal and military committees - during which the Polish delegation farsightedly suggested that they also ban the use of germ weapons, then little more than a theory - the delegates came together on 17 June to sign what remains to this day the strongest legal constraint on chemical and biological warfare:

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in the name of their respective Governments:

Whereas the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world; and

Whereas the prohibition of such use has been declared in Treaties to which the majority of Powers of the world are Parties; and

To the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of International Law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations;

Declare: That the High Contracting Parties, so far as they are not already Parties to Treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration..."

Thirty-eight powers signed the Geneva Protocol, among them the United States, the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada; the fledgling USSR did not attend.

"The signing of the Geneva Protocol of 1925" as one expert has put it, "was the high-water mark of the hostility of public opinion towards chemical warfare." Unfortunately, the anti-gas lobby had underestimated the strength of the interests ranged against them. Merely signing the Protocol was not enough to make it binding - individual governments had to ratify it. In many cases this meant a time lag of at least a year, and it was in this period that the supporters of chemical weapons struck back.

The United States Chemical Warfare Service [CWS] launched a highly effective lobby. They enlisted the support of veterans' associations and of the American Chemical Society (whose Executive declared that "the prohibition of chemical warfare meant the abandonment of humane methods for the old horrors of battle"). As has often happened since, the fight for chemical weapons was represented as a fight for general military preparedness. Senators joined the CWS campaign, among them the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs who opened his attack on ratification in the Senate debate with a reference to the 1922 Washington Treaty: "I think it is fair to say that in 1922 there was much of hysteria and much of misinformation concerning chemical warfare." Other Senators rose to speak approvingly of resolutions which they had received attacking the Geneva Protocol - from the Association of Military Surgeons, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Reserve Officers Association of the United States and the Military Order of the World War. Under such heavy fire, the State Department saw no alternative but to withdraw the Protocol, and reintroduce it at a more favorable moment. It was not to be until 1970, forty-five years after the Geneva conference, that the Protocol was again submitted to the Senate for ratification; it took another five years for this to be achieved.

Japan followed America's example and refused to ratify (they finally did so in May 1970). In Europe, the various countries eyed one another cautiously. France ratified first, in 1926. Two years later, in 1928, Italy followed suit and a fortnight after her, the Soviet Union declared that she, too, considered herself bound by the Protocol. Only after Germany ratified in 1929 did Britain feel able at last to accept the Protocol: on 9 April 1930, five years after the Conference, Britain at last fell into line.

Many of the states which ratified the Protocol - including France, Great Britain and the

USSR - did so only after adding two significant reservations: (1) that the agreement would not be considered binding unless the country they were fighting had also ratified the Protocol; (2) that if any other country attacked them using chemical or biological weapons, they reserved the right to reply in kind.

[Later in the chapter:]

This "defensive" work included "improvements to many First World War weapons, including gas shells, mortar bombs, the Livens Projector and toxic smoke generators" and the development of "apparatus for mustard gas spray from aircraft, bombs of many types, airburst mustard gas shells, gas grenades and weapons for attacking tanks." The various inventions were tested in north Wales, Scotland, and in installations scattered throughout the Empire, notably northern India, Australia and the Middle East.

The commitment by most of the world's governments never to initiate the use of poison gas did not stop research: it simply made the whole subject that much more sensitive, and thus more secret. In 1928, the Germans began to collaborate with the Russians in a series of top secret tests called "Project Tomka" at a site in the Soviet Union about twenty kilometers west of Volsk. For the next five years, around thirty German experts lived and worked alongside "a rather larger number of Soviet staff," mainly engaged in testing mustard gas. The security measures surrounding Project Tomka "were such that any of its participants who spoke about it to outsiders risked capital punishment."

In Japan, experimental production of mustard gas was begun in 1928 at the Tandanoumi Arsenal. Six years later the Japanese were manufacturing a ton of Lewisite a week; by 1937 output had risen to two tons per day. Extensive testing - including trials in tropical conditions on Formosa in 1930 - resulted in the development of a fearsome array of gas weapons: rockets able to deliver ten liters of agent up to two miles; devices for emitting a "gas fog"; flame throwers modified to hurl jets of hydrogen cyanide; mustard spray bombs which released streams of gas while gently floating to Earth attached to parachutes; remotely-controlled contamination trailers capable of laying mustard in strips seven meters wide; and the "Masuka Dan", a hand-carried anti-tank weapon loaded with a kilogram of hydrogen cyanide."

And then, "There is now little doubt that from 1937 onwards the Japanese made extensive use of poison gas in their war against the Chinese. In October 1937 China made a formal protest to the League of Nations."

And, two paragraphs later,

"The Italians made use of chemicals in their invasion of Abyssinia in much the same way. In 1935 and 1936, 700 tons of gas were shipped out, most of it for use by the Italian air force. First came torpedo-shaped mustard bombs."

In a later chapter from A Higher Form Of Killing, comes:

“The noise of fourteen thousand aeroplanes advancing in open order. But in the Kurfurstendamm and the Eight Arrondissement, the explosion of anthrax bombs is hardly louder than the popping of a paper bag.”

Aldous Huxley, *Brave New World* (1932).

The history of chemical and biological warfare has thrown up some strange stories, but few are as bizarre as those which surround a small island off the northwest coast of Scotland. It lies in its own well-protected bay, close to the fishing village of Aultbea - an outcrop of rock, well-covered with heather, three hundred feet high, one and a half miles long and a mile wide.

“It takes about twenty minutes to reach by fishing boat from Aultbea. As you draw closer it's possible to make out the shapes of hundreds of sea birds nesting on its craggy shore-line. Their calls are the only sounds which break the silence. Once upon a time the island is said to have supported eleven families. Today, the only sign of human habitation is the ruin of a crofter's cottage.

“This utterly abandoned island is Gruinard. Thanks to a series of secret wartime experiments - the full details of which are still classified - no one is allowed to live, or even land here.”

Again, later in the chapter, “Anthrax had long been considered the most practicable filling for a biological weapon. A decade earlier, Aldous Huxley had predicted a war involving anthrax bombs. Even before that, in 1925, Winston Churchill wrote of 'pestilences methodically prepared and deliberately launched upon man and beast...' Blight to destroy crops, Anthrax to slay horses and cattle, Plague to poison not armies only but whole districts - such are the lines alone which military science is remorselessly advancing.”

From the same chapter,

“In July 1942 the Chinese allegations were passed on to Winston Churchill. Two days later he had them placed on the agenda of the Pacific War Council.

“The growing alarm in London and Washington that the Japanese were on the verge of initiating biological warfare gave an added urgency to the 'first anthrax bomb tests on Gruinard that summer. Up to then the Allied germ warfare effort had lagged significantly behind the Japanese, but from 1942 onwards the Anglo-American biological programme began to vie with the Manhattan Project for top development priority.

The British biological warfare project was born on 12 February 1934 at a meeting of the Chiefs of Staff. For two years, a Disarmament Conference in Geneva had been discussing means of finally ridding the world of chemical weapons. Germ warfare had also been included, and in view of this, Sir Maurice Hankey told the Service Chiefs, he "was wondering whether it might not be right to consider the possibilities and

potentialities of this form of war."

[End quoting.]

From the same chapter, "In October the CID approved, and Hankey became Chairman of the newly-created Microbiological Warfare Committee.

"In March 1937 the Committee submitted its first report, specifically on plague, anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease. Though they concluded that 'for the time being...the practical difficulties of introducing bacteria into this country on a large scale were such as to render an attempt unlikely' they urged that stocks of serum be built up to meet any potential threat. From 1937 to 1940, Britain began to stockpile vaccines, fungicides and insecticides against biological attack.

"In April 1938 the Committee produced a second report, and in June Hanley circulated 'Proposals for an Emergency Bacteriological Service to operate in War': the emphasis was on defence, the tone still low-key."

Winston Churchill in a "Most Secret" minute to the Chiefs of Staff. 6 July 1944:

"... It may be several weeks or even months before I shall ask you to drench Germany with poison gas, and if we do it, let us do it one hundred percent. In the meanwhile, I want the matter studied in cold blood by sensible people and not by the particular set of psalm-singing uniformed defeatists which one runs across now here now there."

Again from A Higher Form Of Killing, "At the end of the war, the British alone had manufactured 70 million gas masks, 40 million tins of anti-gas ointment and stockpiled 40,000 tons of bleach for decontamination; 10 million leaflets had been prepared for immediate distribution in the event of a chemical attack, and by a long-standing arrangement the BBC would have interrupted programmes with specially prepared gas warnings. Contingency planning ran down to the smallest details."

Later in the same chapter, "On Christmas Eve 1949, Moscow Radio announced that twelve Japanese prisoners of war were to be charged with waging biological warfare in China. The Russians claimed that the Japanese had been producing vast quantities of bacteria, and had planned to wage biological warfare against the Allies. The allegations became more specific the next week. Three days later Moscow Radio claimed that Detachment 731 of the Kwantung Army had used prisoners of war for horrific biological warfare experiments, and then, the following day, that one of the prisoners had confessed to his interrogators that the unit had been established on the orders of the Emperor himself. On 29 December Pravda came to the point. The United States was protecting other Japanese war criminals, and engaging in biological warfare research herself."

Later still,

"In the early days after the Second World War it was extremely difficult for the British or Americans to check many of the astonishing claims they came upon in the captured

German flies. They concluded, however, that there was more than adequate evidence that the Soviet Union had been, and was still, engaged in some form of biological warfare research. Although little was known of the nature of contemporary work, it was thought that the Russians maintained some six sites for biological warfare research, most of them in the Urals.

The British and Americans recognized that their intelligence was inadequate. But the evidence was judged more than sufficient to justify continuing similar work in the west. When they came to assess the vulnerability of the United Kingdom to a potential germ attack they discovered that London, containing over 12 percent of the population, was only 500 miles from airbases in Soviet-occupied eastern Germany. When the Joint Technical Warfare committee assessed how easy a retaliatory strike with biological weapons might be, they realized that the civilian targets against which bacterial devices would be most effective were dispersed across the huge expanse of the Soviet Union. Even using British Empire airbases in Nicosia (Cyprus) and Peshawar (India), there was only one Soviet city of more than 100,000 population within 500 miles range, and only thirty-five such centers of population within 1,000 miles range. Clearly, at the very least, there should be a major research programme aimed at developing some defense. Intelligence, it was freely admitted, was inadequate. But no such reticence found its ways into the stories which began appearing in the press, [a headline:]

RUSSIA REPORTED PRODUCING 'DISEASE AGENTS' FOR WAR

In eight "military bacterial stations", one of them on a ghost ship in the Arctic Ocean, the Soviet Union is mass-producing enormous quantities of "disease agents" for aggressive use against the soldiers and civilians of the free world. In particular, the Red Army is stockpiling two specific "biological weapons", with which it expects to strike a strategic blow and win any future war decisively, even before it gets started officially. [End quoting.]

Jumping several paragraphs later, "There seems little doubt that the Soviet Union did conduct extensive research into germ warfare in the late 1930s and early 1940s. It was felt legitimate to conclude that such research was unlikely to have stopped at some arbitrary point after the Second World War. But firm intelligence to suggest the nature of the work was notably lacking.

"For most of the post-war years military microbiologists developed 'retaliatory' germ weapons against threats they did not know to exist, and then attempted to develop defenses not against the weapons era potential future enemy, but against the diseases they themselves had refined."

Again, later, [quoting:]

Certainly during the 1950s, the Russians were expecting chemical and biological weapons to be used against them by the West. In 1956 Marshall Zhukov told the

Twentieth Party Congress; "Future war, if they unleash it, will be characterized by the massive use of air-forces, various rocket weapons, and various means of mass destruction, such as atomic, thermonuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons." Zhukov did not say that the Soviet Union planned to use these weapons herself. By 1960 the head of US Army Research was telling a Congressional inquiry: "We know that the Soviets are putting a high priority on the development of lethal and non-lethal weapons, and that this weapons stockpile consists of about one-sixth chemical munitions." If it was true that one sixth of the total amount of weapons available to the Soviet Union was made up of chemical shells and bombs, it represented an alarming threat to the United States and her NATO allies. Some years after this estimate had concluded that the United States was "highly vulnerable" to germ warfare attack. They pointed out that since the end of the war very little new work had been done to produce a biological bomb. It would, they believed, take "approximately one year of intensive effort" before America could wage biological warfare. True, there was no hard evidence that any potential enemy had developed a biological weapon, but could the United States afford to take the risk of not having her own, should one later be developed elsewhere?

The argument was persuasive. In October 1950 the Secretary for Defense accepted a proposal to build a factory to manufacture disease. Congress secretly voted ninety million dollars, to be spent renovating a Second World War Arsenal near the small cotton town of Pine Bluff, in the mid-west state of Arkansas. The new biological warfare plant had ten stories, three of them built underground. It was equipped with ten fermentors for the mass production of bacteria at short notice, although the plant was never used to capacity. Local people in the town of Pine Bluff had some idea of the purpose of the new army factory being built down the road, but in general there was, as the Pentagon put it later "a reluctance to publicize the program."

The first biological weapons were ready the following year, although they were designed to attack not humans but plants. In 1950 Camp Detrick [Maryland] scientists had submitted a Top Secret report to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on work they had carried out on a "pigeon bomb". In an attempt to discover a technique of destroying an enemy's food supplies, the scientists had dusted the feathers of homing pigeons with cereal rust spores, a disease which attacks crops. The researchers discovered that even after a one hundred mile flight, enough spores remained on the birds' feathers to infect oats left in their cages. Then they had experimented in dropping pigeons out of aircraft over the Virgin Islands. Finally, they dispensed with live birds altogether and simply filled a "cluster bomb" with contaminated turkey feathers. In each of these bizarre tests the men from Camp Derrick concluded that enough of the disease survived the journey to infect the target crop. In 1951 the first anti-crop bombs were placed in production for the US Air Force.

The United States had established the first peace-time biological weapon production line.

[And later:]

Fort Detrick scientists discovered a Trinidadian who had been infected with yellow fever in 1954 and had later recovered. They took serum from the Trinidadian and injected it

into monkeys. From the monkeys they removed infected plasma, into which they dropped mosquito larvae. The infected mosquitoes were then encouraged to bite laboratory mice and pass on the disease. This ingenious technique of public health research in reverse worked. The mice duly contracted yellow fever.

Laboratories were built at Fort Detrick where colonies of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes were fed on a diet of syrup and blood. They laid their eggs on moist paper towels. The eggs would later turn into larvae, and eventually into a new generation of mosquitoes. The Fort Detrick laboratories could produce half a million mosquitoes a month, and by the late fifties a plan had been drawn up for a plant to produce one hundred and thirty million mosquitoes a month. Once the mosquitoes had been infected with yellow fever, the Chemical Corps planned to fire them at an enemy from "cluster bombs" dropped from aircraft and from the warhead of the "Sergeant" missile.

To test the feasibility of this extraordinary weapon, the army needed to know whether the mosquitoes could be relied upon to bite people. During 1956 they carried out a series of tests in which uninfected female mosquitoes were released first into a residential area of Savannah, Georgia, and then dropped from an aircraft over a Florida bombing range. "Within a day", according to a secret Chemical Corps report, "the mosquitoes had spread a distance of between one and two miles, and bitten many people". The effects of releasing infected mosquitoes can only be guessed at. Yellow fever, as the Chemical Corps noted, is "a highly dangerous disease", at the very least causing high temperatures, headache, and vomiting. In about a third of the recorded cases at that time, yellow fever had proved fatal.

Nor were mosquitoes the only insects conscripted into the service of the army. In 1956 the army began investigating the feasibility of breeding fifty million fleas a week, presumably to spread plague. By the end of the fifties the Fort Detrick laboratories were said to contain mosquitoes infected with yellow fever, malaria and dengue (an acute viral disease also known as Breakbone Fever for which there is no cure); fleas infected with plague; ticks contaminated with tularemia; and flies infected with cholera, anthrax and dysentery. [End quoting.]

Further into the book *A Higher Form Of Killing*, we read:

"The Vietnam War might have represented the perfect field laboratory for men like General Rothschild to test their theories about seeding clouds with anthrax. But there was by now sufficient evidence of the way in which American and South Vietnamese troops would also be affected to rule it out. Instead the germ warfare laboratories concentrated their efforts on the development of incapacitating diseases which would bring an enemy down with sickness for days and weeks. For some years the Fort Detrick laboratories had been working on enterotoxins causing food poisoning, on the military theory, as one proponent put it, that "a guy shitting away his stomach can't aim a rifle at you". By 1964, they believed a weapon based on the theory was feasible. But by now, another disabling disease looked a better candidate."

Several paragraphs later, we read:

“The results of the continuing research could be seen in the maps of Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, part of which were marked "permanent bio-contaminated area", after anthrax experiments in the mid-sixties. In the Pacific more tests were carried out with "hot" agents - the jargon for real biological weapons - on a number of deserted islands. The results of the tests are still classified on the grounds that they reveal weaknesses in American defenses. By March 1967 Fort Detrick had developed a bacteriological warhead for the Sergeant missile. capable of delivering disease up to 100 miles behind enemy lines:

The Defense Department had justified the accelerating rush into biological weapons in the early sixties by saying that there was no prospect of any treaty being arrived at which would-be acceptable to the United States. Since any argument to ban biological weapons was unlikely, they argued, the United States was bound to continue her research work.

“They were wrong. In 1968 the subject of chemical and biological warfare came up for discussion at the standing Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva. Previous attempts to get agreement on an international treaty to ban the weapons had floundered, because of an insistence that both chemical and biological weapons be included in the same treaty. Since gas weapons had already been used in war, been proved effective, and were stockpiled on a large scale, they would be much more difficult to outlaw than germ weapons, which as far as could satisfactorily be proved had never been used in war. The British proposed that the two subjects be separated, and introduced a draft Biological Weapons Convention which would commit all signatory states to renouncing the weapons for all time.

There was heavy initial opposition from the Russians and their eastern European allies, and little overt enthusiasm from Washington. The British and Canadians, who had shared their germ warfare expertise with the Americans, nevertheless argued to President Nixon that an international treaty was now a real possibility. What was needed, they said, was a gesture of goodwill.

Nixon was already under pressure on the subject of chemical and biological weapons, and facing mounting domestic opposition. On 25 November 1969 he issued a statement. "Mankind", he said, "already carries in its own hands too many of the seeds of its own destruction." The United States was taking a step in the cause of world peace. "The United States", he went on, "shall renounce the use of lethal biological agents and weapons, and all other methods of biological warfare." It was a brave gesture, which proved the spur for which the British had been hoping.

The laborious negotiations in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, received a considerable boost with Nixon's announcement. Within two years the Soviet Union had abandoned its opposition to a germ warfare convention. On 4 April 1972 representatives of the two countries signed an undertaking that they would "never in any circumstances develop,

produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire or retain any biological weapons." Over eighty other countries followed suit. The Biological Weapons Convention was a triumph, because unlike many other arms control agreements which merely restricted the development and deployment of new weapons, it removed one category of armaments from the world arsenals altogether.

By the time agreement was finally signed, the research which had begun with a small group of biologists pondering their contribution to the war against Hitler had produced a host of diseases capable of spreading sickness throughout the world. In addition to infections which would destroy wheat and rice, anthrax, yellow fever, tularemia, brucellosis, Q fever and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis had all been "standardized" for use against man. Plans had been laid for their use behind enemy lines in the event of another war in Europe.

At Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas the machinery which for twenty years had been mass-producing disease was used to turn the germs into a harmless sludge, which was spread upon the ground as an army public relations officer explained what a good fertilizer it would make. And, on a small, bleak island off the Scottish coast the warning signs were due to be repainted.

[Again:]

Despite the fact that such major powers as France and China have still (by early 1982) not signed it, largely because they consider the verification procedures to be inadequate, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention was a major achievement. One of the provisions of the treaty committed the eighty-seven signatory countries to "continue negotiations on good faith" with a view to obtaining a similar agreement to ban chemical weapons. The United Nations General Assembly optimistically dubbed the 1970s "The Disarmament Decade". In the field of chemical warfare it might more properly have been named "The Distrust Decade".

[Later:]

In January 1978, a correspondent with Reuters' news agency reported from NATO headquarters that "scientific experts" had informed him that the Russians were developing "three horrific new diseases for warfare Lassa fever, which according to the sources, kills 35 out of every 100 people it strikes, Ebola fever, which kills 70 out of every 100; and the deadly Marburg fever (Green Monkey Disease)".

Not surprisingly, the effect of these allegations was to throw serious doubt on the value of attempting to negotiate a second treaty with the Soviet Union to ban gas warfare. Indeed, in the summer of 1978 a story appeared suggesting that Nixon's original decision to stop developing new chemical and biological weapons had been the result of work by Soviet spies. "According to US intelligence officials", said the NEW YORK TIMES, "the Soviet Union attempted to influence then-President Richard Nixon in 1969 to halt chemical and biological weapons development by transmitting information through

double agents working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation." The paper maintained that the director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, had conveyed the information to Nixon personally. While none of Nixon's White House staff was able to recall having been given any information about chemical or biological weapons by FBI agents, the NEW YORK TIMES report was sufficient nonetheless to add to the growing disquiet over what the Russians might be up to.

Soon there was a positive cascade of stories about Soviet preparations for germ warfare. A Polish army officer claimed to have been told that KGB specialists in biological warfare had been posted to Cuba. Then in October 1979 came perhaps the most sensational allegation of all.

The fledgling British news magazine Now! splashed across its front cover the headline "Exclusive. Russia's secret germ warfare disaster". It reported that "Hundreds of people are reported to have died, and thousands to have suffered serious injury as a result of an accident which took place this summer in a factory involved in the production of bacteriological weapons in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk". The Soviet authorities had attempted to hush up the accident, said the magazine, but information had been obtained from a "traveller who was in the city at the time". This "traveller" claimed that bodies of the dead were delivered to their relatives in sealed coffins. Those few who had managed to glimpse the bodies had described them as being "covered in brown patches".

[And again:]

In the latter half of the 1970s there emerged a group of military theorists who believed the threat of Russian chemical warfare to be one of the great unrecognized dangers facing the West. In increasingly strident tones they began to argue in favor of chemical rearmament within NATO. One of the more restrained analyses of the Soviet threat was made by Professor John Erickson, an acknowledged authority on the Soviet Army.

Erickson estimated that there were eighty thousand specialists troops in the Red Army, commanded by Lieutenant General V.K. Pikalov, whose battlefield job it was to decontaminate men, machines and weaponry of chemicals. There were a thousand ranges where Soviet troops trained to fight on a contaminated battlefield. Soviet tanks and armored cars were equipped with elaborate seals and pressurization systems to keep out gas. Chemical training was taken so seriously that Soviet soldiers, he discovered, had been burned by real gas used in training.

Erickson noted that the Russians "constantly emphasize the likely use by the enemy - presumably NATO - of chemical weapons", yet NATO, as Erickson remarked, had only a small number of such weapons. Furthermore, Russian training emphasized defense not only against nerve gas, but also against blood and lung agents first developed during the First World War, and now unimportant in the NATO stockpile. Erickson decided that "the attraction of the chemical weapon would appear to be growing for the Soviet Command".

[And, continuing later on:]

The conviction was growing among the "hawks" in NATO that the decision to stop expanding the chemical arsenal had given a dangerous hostage to fortune. In 1980 the British opened a purpose designed 7,000 acre chemical warfare "Battle Run" training area in the Wiltshire hills alongside Porton Down. The US Army opened a specialist chemical training school in Alabama. The US Chemical Corps, reduced to 2,000 in the early 1970s, was built up to nearly 6,000 by 1981.

In 1979 NATO commanders played out of their biennial war games simulating the outbreak of World War Three. Code-named "Wintex", the exercise involved only the generals, civil servants and politicians who would make the critical decisions about how the war should be fought. In Operations Rooms in Europe and North America they acted out how they would respond to an escalating international crisis which finally pitted NATO and Warsaw Pact against each other in open war. As hostilities intensified, someone in NATO headquarters fed new information into the war plan being flashed to the decision makers in their concrete bunkers: the Soviet army had launched an attack with chemical weapons. What should be the NATO response? The choice alarmed everyone - both the small NATO members who disliked gas but wanted to avoid nuclear war at all costs, and the NATO nuclear powers, where many felt that the appropriate response was an attack with battlefield nuclear weapons, which itself ran the danger of inviting full scale Soviet nuclear counter-strike.

The then NATO Supreme Commander, General Alexander Haig, soon to become President Reagan's Secretary of State, told reporters in 1978 that NATO's ability to wage war with chemicals was "very weak". "Sometime in the near future," he said, "this will have to be reassessed". His successor as Supreme Commander went further. "We ought to be able to respond with chemical weapons," he said, "and they ought to know we have that capacity to respond." Ten years after Nixon's decision to suspend the manufacture of chemical weapons, by the end of the so-called Disarmament Decade, the advocates of chemical rearmament included some of the most senior figures in the military establishment.

There was already a weapon developed to make up for the deficiencies the generals saw all around them. The idea was simple, and, by the 1970s, some twenty years old.

[From A Higher Form Of Killing, in conclusion:]

Increasing cynicism about Soviet intentions had already led in the late 1970s to a more aggressive stance. Remembering the opposition to chemical weapons which had arisen during the late 1960s, and recognizing that any new generation would need to be based in Europe, the Pentagon began discussions with the British. Although initial negotiations with the Callaghan government came to nothing, discussions on the possible basing of chemical weapons in Britain were resumed after the 1979 election brought Margaret Thatcher to power. By the spring of 1980 the British Defence Secretary was publicly ruminating about the size and power of the Soviet chemical arsenal. That summer the British held a series of meetings with their American counterparts which resulted in

British support for Pentagon proposals to begin producing a new generation of gas weapons. By December 1980 the British Defence Secretary had been finally converted to the cause of chemical rearmament.

Even before the T2 allegations, the climate had changed so much that in 1980 the Pentagon did not include proposals for a new binary gas weapon plant in its request for funds for the coming year. There was no need. When the budget proposal came before Congress for approval, eager politicians endorsed a suggestion to write into the budget plans to begin work on a new factory capable of turning out 20,000 rounds of 155 mm binary nerve agent shells every month. The entire debate in both houses of Congress took less than three hours.

By the time the T2 allegations surfaced even Richard Nixon, the man who seemed to have halted the chemical arms race in 1969, believed that his efforts had been in vain and that the Russians had rearmed while the United States stood still. In the past governments have justified continuing gas and germ research by pointing to the weapons they believe the enemy to possess. Plans for chemical rearmament in the West are already well advanced. Unless disarmament negotiations suddenly bear fruit, the present climate of suspicion may provide the perfect culture in which to breed a new generation of weapons. [End quoting.]

REPORT FROM IRON MOUNTAIN

In 1967, Report From Iron Mountain On The Possibility And Desirability Of Peace was published. The report said, in part:

"As we have indicated, the preeminence of the concept of war as the principal organizing force in most societies has been insufficiently appreciated. This is also true of its extensive effects throughout the many non-military activities of society. These effects are less apparent in complex industrial societies like our own than in primitive cultures, the activities of which can be more easily and fully comprehended."

And also, [quoting:]

Another possible surrogate for the control of potential enemies of society is the reintroduction, in some form consistent with modern technology and political processes, of slavery. Up to now, this has been suggested only in fiction, notably in the works of Wells, Huxley, Orwell, and others engaged in the imaginative anticipation of the sociology of the future. But the fantasies projected in *Brave New World* and *1984* have seemed less and less implausible over the years since their publication. The traditional association of slavery with ancient pre-industrial cultures should not blind us to its adaptability to advanced forms of social organization, nor should its equally traditional incompatibility with Western moral and economic values. It is entirely possible that the development of a sophisticated form of slavery may be an absolute prerequisite for social control in a world at peace. As a practical matter, conversion of the code of military discipline to a euphemized form of enslavement would entail surprisingly little revision; the logical first step would be the adoption of some form of "universal" military service.

[End quoting.]

From the Iron Mountain report, under the heading of Ecological, [quoting:]

Considering the shortcomings of war as a mechanism of selective population control, it might appear that devising substitutes for this function should be comparatively simple. Schematically this is so, but the problem of timing the transition to a new ecological balancing device make the feasibility of substitution less certain.

It must be remembered that the limitation of war in this function is entirely eugenic. War has not been genetically progressive. But as a system of gross population control to preserve the species it cannot fairly be faulted. And, as has been pointed out, the nature of war is itself in transition. Current trends in warfare - the increasing strategic bombing of civilians and the greater military importance now attached to the destruction of sources of supply (as opposed to purely "military" bases and personnel) - strongly suggest that a truly qualitative improvement is in the making. Assuming the war system is to continue, it is more than probable that the regressively selective quality of war will have been reversed, as its victims become more genetically representative of their societies.

There is no question but that a universal requirement that procreation be limited to the products of artificial insemination would provide a fully adequate substitute control for population levels. Such a reproductive system would, of course, have the added advantage of being susceptible of direct eugenic management. Its predictable further development - conception and embryonic growth taking place wholly under laboratory conditions - would extend these controls to the logical conclusion. The ecological function of war under these circumstances would not only be superseded but surpassed in effectiveness.

The indicated intermediate step - total control of conception with a variant of the ubiquitous "pill" via water supplies or certain essential foodstuffs, offset by a controlled "antidote" - is already under development. There would appear to be no foreseeable need to revert to any of the outmoded practices referred to in the previous section (infanticide, etc.) as there might have been if the possibility of transition to peace had arisen two generations ago.

The real question here, therefore, does not concern the viability of this war substitute, but the political problems involved in bringing it about. It cannot be established while the war system is still in effect. The reason for this is simple: excess population is war material. As long as any society must contemplate even a remote possibility of war, it must maintain a maximum supportable population, even when so doing critically aggravates an economic liability. This is paradoxical, in view of war's role in reducing excess population, but it is readily understood. War controls the general population level, but the ecological interest of any single society lies in maintaining its hegemony vis-a-vis other societies. The obvious analogy can be seen in a free-enterprise economy. Practices damaging to the society as a whole - both competitive and monopolistic - are abetted by the conflicting economic motives of individual capital interests. The obvious precedent

can be found in the seemingly irrational political difficulties which have blocked universal adoption of simple birth-control methods. Nations desperately in need of increasing unfavorable production-consumption ratios are nevertheless unwilling to gamble their possible military requirements of twenty years hence for this purpose. Unilateral population control, as practiced in ancient Japan and in other isolated societies, is out of the question in today's world.

Since the eugenic solution cannot be achieved until the transition to the peace system takes place, why not wait? One must qualify the inclination to agree. As we noted earlier, a real possibility of an unprecedented global crisis of insufficiency exists today, which the war system may not be able to forestall. If this should come to pass before an agreed-upon transition to peace were completed, the result might be irrevocably disastrous. There is clearly no solution to this dilemma; it is a risk which must be taken. But it tends to support the view that if a decision is made to eliminate the war system, it were better done sooner than later.

[End quoting.]

THE CLUB OF ROME

The 1972 document entitled *The Limits To Growth - A Report For The Club Of Rome's Project On The Predicament Of Mankind*, says:

"The problems U Thant mentions - the arms race, environmental deterioration, the population explosion, and economic stagnation - are often cited as the central, long-term problems of modern man. Many people believe that the future course of human society, perhaps even the survival of human society, depends on the speed and effectiveness with which the world responds to these issues. And yet only a small fraction of the world's population is actively concerned with understanding these problems or seeking their solutions."

The report goes on, [quoting:]

The following conclusions have emerged from our work so far. We are by no means the first group to have stated them. For the past several decades, people who have looked at the world with a global, long-term perspective have reached similar conclusions. Nevertheless, the vast majority of policy-makers seems to be actively pursuing goals that are inconsistent with these results.

Our conclusions are:

If the present growth trends in world population, industrialization, pollution, food production, and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limit to growth on this planet will be reached sometime within the next one hundred years. The most probable result will be a rather sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity.

It is possible to alter these growth trends and to establish a condition of ecological and economic stability that is sustainable far into the future. The state of global equilibrium could be designed so that the basic material needs of each person on Earth are satisfied and each person has an equal opportunity to realize his individual human potential.

If the world's people decide to strive for this second outcome rather than the first, the sooner they begin working to attain it, the greater will be their chances of success.

These conclusions are so far-reaching and raise so many questions for further study that we are quite frankly overwhelmed by the enormity of the job that must be done. We hope that this book will serve to interest other people, in many fields of study and in many countries of the world, to raise the space and time horizons of their concerns and to join us in understanding and preparing for a period of great transition - the transition from growth to global equilibrium.

[End quoting.]

The Report concludes with [quoting:]

How do we, the sponsors of this project, evaluate the report? We cannot speak definitively for all our colleagues in The Club of Rome, for there are differences of interest, emphasis, and judgment among them. But, despite the preliminary nature of the report, the limits of some of its data, and the inherent complexity of the world system it attempts to describe, we are convinced of the importance of its main conclusions. We believe that it contains a message of much deeper significance than a mere comparison of dimensions, a message relevant to all aspects of the present human predicament. Although we can here express only our preliminary views, recognizing that they still require a great deal of reflection and ordering, we are in agreement on the following points:

We are convinced that realization of the quantitative restraints of the world environment and of the tragic consequences of an overshoot is essential to the initiation of new forms of thinking that will lead to a fundamental revision of human behavior and, by implication, of the entire fabric of present-day society.

It is only now that, having begun to understand something of the interactions between demographic growth and economic growth, and having reached unprecedented levels in both, man is forced to take account of the limited dimensions of his planet and the ceilings to his presence and activity on it. For the first time, it has become vital to inquire into the cost of unrestricted material growth and to consider alternatives to its continuation.

We are further convinced that demographic pressure in the world has already attained such a high level, and is moreover so unequally distributed, that this alone must compel mankind to seek a state of equilibrium on our planet.

Under-populated areas still exist; but, considering the world as a whole, the critical point

in population growth is approaching, if it has not already been reached. There is of course no unique optimum, long-term population level; rather, there are a series of balances between population levels, social and material standards, personal freedom, and other elements making up the quality of life. Given the finite and diminishing stock of non-renewable resources and the finite space of our globe, the principle must be generally accepted that growing numbers of people will eventually imply a lower standard of living and a more complex problematique. On the other hand, no fundamental human value would be endangered by a leveling off of demographic growth.

We recognize that world equilibrium can become a reality only if the lot of the so-called developing countries is substantially improved, both in absolute terms and relative to the economically developed nations, and we affirm that this improvement can be achieved only through a global strategy.

Short of a world effort, today's already explosive gaps and inequalities will continue to grow larger. The outcome can only be disaster, whether due to the selfishness of individual countries that continue to act purely in their own interests, or to a power struggle between the developing and developed nations. The world system is simply not ample enough nor generous enough to accommodate much longer such egocentric and conflictive behavior by its inhabitants. The closer we come to the material limits to the planet, the more difficult this problem will be to tackle.

We affirm that the global issue of development is, however, so closely interlinked with other global issues that an overall strategy must be evolved to attack all major problems, including in particular those of man's relationship with his environment.

With world population doubling time a little more than 30 years, and decreasing, society will be hard put to meet the needs and expectations of so many more people in so short a period. We are likely to try to satisfy these demands by overexploiting our natural environment and further impairing the life-supporting capacity of the Earth. Hence, on both sides of the man-environment equation, the situation will tend to worsen dangerously. We cannot expect technological solutions alone to get us out of this vicious circle. The strategy for dealing with the two key issues of development and environment must be conceived as a joint one

We recognize that the complex world problematique is to a great extent composed of elements that cannot be expressed in measurable terms. Nevertheless, we believe that the predominantly quantitative approach used in this report is an indispensable tool for understanding the operation of the problematique. And we hope that such knowledge can lead to a mastery of its elements.

Although all major world issues are fundamentally linked, no method has yet been discovered to tackle the whole effectively. The approach we have adopted can be extremely useful in reformulating our thinking about the entire human predicament. It permits us to define the balances that must exist within human society, and between human society and its habitat, and to perceive the consequences that may ensue when

such balances are disrupted.

We are unanimously convinced that rapid, radical redressment of the present unbalanced and dangerously deteriorating world situation is the primary task facing humanity. Our present situation is so complex and is so much a reflection of man's multiple activities, however, that no combination of purely technical, economic, or legal measures and devices can bring substantial improvement. Entirely new approaches are required to redirect society toward goals of equilibrium rather than growth. Such a reorganization will involve a supreme effort of understanding, imagination, and political and moral resolve. We believe that the effort is feasible and we hope that this publication will help to mobilize forces to make it possible.

This supreme effort is a challenge for our generation. It cannot be passed on to the next. The effort must be resolutely undertaken without delay, and significant redirection must be achieved during this decade.

Although the effort may initially focus on the implications of growth, particularly of population growth, the totality of the world problematique will soon have to be addressed. We believe in fact that the need will quickly become evident for social innovation to match technical change, for radical reform of institutions and political processes at all levels the highest, that of world polity. We are confident that our generation will accept this challenge if we understand the tragic consequences that inaction may bring.

We have no doubt that if mankind is to embark on a new course, concerted international measures and joint long-term planning will be necessary on a scale and scope without precedent.

Such an effort calls for joint endeavor by all peoples, whatever their culture, economic system, or level of development. But the major responsibility must rest with the more developed nations, not because they have more vision or humanity, but because, having propagated the growth syndrome, they are still at the fountainhead of the progress that sustains it. As greater insights into the condition and workings of the world system are developed, these nations will come to realize that, in a world that fundamentally needs stability, their high plateaus of development can be justified or tolerated only if they serve not as springboards to reach even higher, but as staging areas from which to organize more equitable distribution of wealth and income worldwide.

We unequivocally support the contention that a brake imposed on world demographic and economic growth spirals must not lead to a freezing of the status quo of economic development of the world's nations.

If such a proposal were advanced by the rich nations, it would be taken as a final act of neocolonialism. The achievement of a harmonious state of global economic, socio, and ecological equilibrium must be a joint venture based on joint conviction, with benefits for all. The greatest leadership will be demanded from the economically developed

countries, for the first step toward such a goal would be for them to encourage a deceleration in the growth of their own material output while, at the same time, assisting the developing nations in their efforts to advance their economics more rapidly. We affirm finally that any deliberate attempt to reach a rational and enduring state of equilibrium by planned measures, rather than by chance or catastrophe, must ultimately be founded on a basic change of values and goals at individual, national, and world levels.

This change is perhaps already in the air, however faintly. But our tradition, education, current activities, and interests will make the transformation embattled and slow. Only real comprehension of the human condition at this turning point in history can provide sufficient motivation for people to accept the individual sacrifices and the changes in political and economic power structures required to reach an equilibrium state.

The question remains of course whether the world situation is in fact as serious as this book, and our comments, would indicate. We firmly believe that the warnings this book contains are amply justified, and that the aims and actions of our present civilization can only aggravate the problems of tomorrow. But we would be only too happy if our tentative assessments should prove too gloomy.

In any event, our posture is one of very grave concern, but not of despair. The report describes an alternative to unchecked and disastrous growth and puts forward some thoughts on the policy changes that could produce a stable equilibrium for mankind. The report indicates that it may be within our reach to provide reasonably large populations with a good material life plus opportunities for limitless individual and social development. We are in substantial agreement with that view, although we are realistic enough not to be carried away by purely scientific or ethical speculations.

The concept of a society in a steady state of economic and ecological equilibrium may appear easy to grasp, although the reality is so distant from our experience as to require a Copernican revolution of the mind. Translating the idea into deed, though, is a task filled with overwhelming difficulties and complexities. We can talk seriously about where to start only when the message of *The Limits to Growth*, and its sense of extreme urgency, are accepted by a large body of scientific, political, and popular opinion in many countries. The transition in any case is likely to be painful, and it will make extreme demands on human ingenuity and determination. As we have mentioned, only the conviction that there is no other avenue to survival can liberate the moral, intellectual, and creative forces required to initiate this unprecedented human undertaking.

But we wish to underscore the challenge rather than the difficulty of mapping out the road to a stable state society. We believe that an unexpectedly large number of men and women of all ages and conditions will readily respond to the challenge and will be eager to discuss not if but how we can create this new future. The Club of Rome plans to support such activity in many ways. The substantive research begun at MIT on world dynamics will be continued both at MIT and through studies conducted in Europe, Canada, Latin America, the Soviet Union, and Japan. And, since intellectual

enlightenment is without effect if it is not also political, The Club of Rome also will encourage the creation of a world forum where statesmen, policy-makers, and scientists can discuss the dangers and hopes for the future global system without the constraints of formal intergovernmental negotiation.

The last thought we wish to offer is that man must explore himself - his goals and values - as much as the world he seeks to change. The dedication to both tasks must be unending. The crux of the matter is not only whether the human species will survive, but even more whether it can survive without falling into a state of worthless existence.

The Executive Committee Of The Club Of Rome Alexander King, Saburo Okita, Aurelio Peccei, Eduard Pestel, Hugo Thiemann, and Carroll Wilson. [End quoting.]

Depopulation Of A Planet

By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them

The NWO In Full Bloom

Part III: No Easy Answers!

11/28/95 RICK MARTIN

Pope John Paul II said, "The common outcry, which is justly made on behalf of human rights - for example, the right to health, to home, to work, to family, to culture - is false and illusory if the right to life, the most basic and fundamental right and the condition for all other personal rights, is not defended with maximum determination." [Christifidelis laici. no. 38].

In 1974, *Mankind At The Turning Point - The Second Report To The Club Of Rome* was published. Written by Mahajlo Besarvic and Eduard Pestel, it says, in part [quoting:]

Suddenly - virtually overnight when measured on a historical scale - mankind finds itself confronted by a multitude of unprecedented crises: the population crisis, the environmental crisis, the world food crisis, the energy crisis, the raw material crisis, to name just a few. New crises appear while the old ones linger on with the effects spreading to every corner of the Earth until they appear in point of fact as global, worldwide, crises. Attempts at solving any one of these in isolation has proven to be temporary and at the expense of others; to ease the shortage of energy or raw materials by measures which worsen the condition of the environment means, actually, to solve nothing at all. Real solutions are apparently interdependent; collectively, the whole multitude of crises appears to constitute a single global crisis-syndrome of world development.

The intensity of the crisis in global world development and the elusiveness of effective measures to bring about a solution challenge premises that have long been most fundamental in guiding the evolution of human society. Although these premises have paved the way for human progress in the past, they have also, finally, led to the present conditions. Mankind, therefore, appears to be at a turning point: to continue on the old road - that is, to follow the traditional route, unchallenged, into the future - or to start on a new path. [End quoting.]

Jumping several paragraphs ahead,

"On certain growth issues there would seem to exist universal agreement. Consider, for example, the issue of population growth. Few would quarrel with the position that the global population cannot and should not be permitted to grow unchecked forever. That the population must level off some time, i.e., that population growth should stop, is the view gaining universal acceptance."

Continuing, [quoting:]

Man's dependency on Nature goes very deep indeed; his use and misuse of resources is only part of the picture. As man has become the dominant force in the shaping of life-systems on the Earth, his ascent has been accompanied by a reduction of the biological

diversity in Nature. Species not perceived to be in the service of man have been systematically reduced in number or eliminated. Should this trend continue, Earth will soon be inhabited by a diminished number of species. Today we understand much better than our ancestors that the existence of all life on Earth - our own included - depends on the stability of the ecological system. An Earth with less diverse inhabitants might not continue to possess the stability essential for adaptation and survival. And if our ecosystem breaks down - even if only temporarily - the effect on mankind will be calamitous. The ultimate irony confronting technological man may well reside in the fact that Nature's most potent threats to human welfare are not her destructive power - earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes - but the fragility of the web of life, the delicacy of those skeins which bind species to species and which comprise the dynamic bonds which relate to animate and inanimate realms so inextricably in the processes of life. [End quoting.]

BRIEF ON MAN'S INTERFERENCE IN NATURE

Continuing with Mankind At A Turning Point, [quoting:]

Being "but a part of nature," man has always affected and has always been affected by his environment. However, due to the disproportionate increase in numbers and due to increased sophistication in man's intervention in natural processes, the interference of man is taking on a completely new dimension with unpredictable and potentially catastrophic consequences; this is beginning to cause concern from an unsuspected source: the scientists who originated and developed such techniques of intervention. A good example is the most recent appeal by a group of micro-biologists to the world scientific community at large to refrain from conducting the experiments that involved inserting into bacteria the genes which are resistant to antibiotics or the genes of viruses. [Remember, this was written in 1974.] The potential danger to which the appeal specifically addresses itself is due to the fact that the bacteria often used in scientific experiments of this kind is a common inhabitant in the human intestine. A prospect of such a resistant bacteria escaping and infecting the population must be taken into account; it implies the possibility of losing new plagues upon the world. The event was properly hailed by the scientists themselves as a historical landmark of restraint to conduct experiments purely for the sake of scientific curiosity. It represents a reversal of the cherished tradition that nothing should interfere with the sciences' search for truth. However, even if the experiments in which new, resistant bacteria are created are foolproof, there exists a real danger in: (1) the potential of using such a new technique for biological warfare; (2) the possibility of such experiments being conducted outside of a properly controlled laboratory. Although the use of this less-than-a-year-old technique is still in the hands of experts, it will be a "high school project within a few years." The solemn high-level warnings against conducting such experiments whose consequences cannot be predicted could hardly be considered as a sufficient deterrent then. But there are many others, even if considered less spectacular, examples of unknown and potentially harmful consequences of man's intervention in nature. [End quoting.]

FOOD CRISIS

Continuing from Mankind At The Turning Point,

"The most precious of all resources is food. Given even the most optimistic projections for population growth during the next fifty years, the worldwide demand for this resource will increase several fold. But to grasp the seriousness of the food problem and to comprehend the strain the demand for food will impose on the world system, one does not have to look into the future at all: the situation is already critical."

Further into the document, [quoting:]

Our computer analysis, pregnant with optimism, shows clearly that the food crisis in South Asia will worsen. In spite of all the advancements assumed, the availability of fertilizer and land assumed, the lack of intervening disaster assumed, the protein deficit will continuously increase; by the year 2025 it will be up to 50 million tons annually. Such deficits could never be closed by imports: to pay for that quantity of imports, South Asia would have to spend one third of its total economic output, and three times what it earns from exports. But even if South Asia had that kind of money, the physical problems of handling those quantities of food would be incredible. In one year the region would then have to import 500 million tons of grain - twice as much as the total tonnage of all goods now being shipped overseas from the United States. And that is assuming that that quantity of grain would be grown for export elsewhere - 500 million tons, after all, is larger than the total grain production of the entire Developed World. Moreover, these quantities would have to be delivered every year, in ever increasing amounts, without end. In sum, it would be impossible.

But what would happen if those imports were not available? That question forms the basis of our second, or "tragic ", scenario. All of our optimistic assumptions have remained, except that we assume that importation of grain will be part of the picture. The catastrophe would start in the early 1980s and peak around 2010: deaths related to the food shortage would be double the normal death rate. Thereafter, the death rate will decline, but only because the earlier deaths reduced the birth rate for a later generation. Or, to put it more cruelly but simply, the people who would be having babies died when they were babies. The number of food-related deaths in the fifty-year period ending in 2025 would be, in the age of 0-15 group alone, about 500 million children.

[End quoting.]

In the November 1995 newsletter Forecast Highlights, Larry Acker writes, "Where is the wheat? Answer: Some of the world's wheat crop in 1995 was damaged or destroyed by bad weather, diseases, or insects. China needs wheat due to drought that lasted from October 1994 to present. The Soviets' wheat crop shrank significantly due to drought and insects. Australia's wheat burned up in a severe drought. Canada's crop was damaged by drought and the Orange Blossom Midge (an insect). Much of Europe's crop drowned out last February and the rest burned up in the drought 6 months later. Finally, Argentina's

winter crop went 120 days with no water - which all but ruined the 1995 crop.

"Who's left that has any wheat? Answer: the US. Even the US crop had problems, and much of the Hard Red Winter wheat belt centered in Kansas is quite dry as this is being written. Different varieties of wheat had problems in 1995 and most saw some reduction in total yields. The US is the only country that has sizable quantities of wheat still available for sale. There is more demand for wheat worldwide than the US has wheat to fill. An explosion is about to happen in the trading pits and some vicious events may take place before this is over. Keep in eye on China; they need lots of wheat and they'll have to get most of it from the US if they want it."

Returning to Mankind At The Turning Point, "In summary, the only feasible solution to the world food situation requires: (1) A global approach to the problem; (2) Investment aid rather than commodity aid, except for food; (3) A balanced economic development for all regions; (4) An effective population policy; (5) Worldwide diversification of industry, leading to a truly global economic system.

"Only a proper combination of these measures can lead to a solution. Omission of any one measure will surely lead to disaster. But the strains on the global food production capacity would be lessened if the eating habits in the affluent part of the world would change, becoming less wasteful."

Mankind At The Turning Point concludes with the following commentary. [Quoting:]

We most warmly welcome this report by Mihajlo Mesarovic and Eduard Pestel to The Club of Rome. It marks an important new step toward understanding the global natural and human systems within which we live. And it appears as a book for wide distribution at an opportune time. Under the impact of worsening world situations, public opinion has greatly matured in the last few years. However, decision-makers in every country and the world establishment generally, although forced to face up to the stark realities of our age, are still reluctant to renovate their thinking and modes of action. The Mesarovic-Pestel work will confront them with a compelling frame of references that can hardly be ignored, offering them at the same time a new, potentially powerful tool to test out the validity or futility of their views and their policies in the real world framework.

[End quoting.]

And, continuing, [quoting:]

Results to date, however, are already very important. The authors have concentrated on several clusters of problems which, if not squarely met, can, alone, provoke unimaginable disasters. Backed by this intensive research and study, certain basic conclusions have been reached. They confirm earlier warnings of The Club of Rome. Two of them should be quoted here:

No fundamental redressment of the world conditions and human prospects is possible except by worldwide cooperation in a global context and with long views.

The costs, not only in economic and political terms, of the world conditions and human prospects is possible except by worldwide cooperation in a global context and with long views.

The costs, not only in economic and political terms, but in human suffering as well, which will result from delay in taking early decisions, are simply monstrous.

How can a true world community emerge, or even our present human society survive when it is ridden by profound and intolerable injustices, overpopulation and mega-famines, while it is crippled by energy and materials shortages, and eaten up by inflation? What explosions or breakdowns will occur, and where and when, now that nuclear war technology and civil violence are outrunning the pace of political wisdom and stability?

The odds seem against man. Yet we are moderately hopeful. The winds of change have begun to blow. A keen and anxious awareness is evolving to suggest that fundamental changes will have to take place in the world order and its power structures, in the distribution of wealth and income, in our own outlook and behavior. Perhaps only a new and enlightened humanism can permit mankind to negotiate this transition without irreparable lacerations.

In the UN, for example, new concepts such as that of "world collective economic security" as a necessary correlative to political security, and an innovative "charter of duties and rights" of members states is under consideration. In April 1974, a special session of the Assembly issued a declaration on the establishment of a "new international economic order." And the UN world conferences - first on man and his environment, followed by studies on population, food, and the law of the seas, with planned sessions on energy and materials, human settlements, etc. - address themselves to global problems and global solutions.

These are the ferments of an inevitable revolution in international relations; they herald in a different management of the human society. Last February in Salzburg The Club of Rome convened a meeting of senior statesmen from different countries and cultures to discuss global problems and long-term alternatives for human society. The concluding statement interpreted the meeting as unequivocally indicating that "a new spirit of active solidarity and cooperation" among all peoples and nations - called the Spirit of Salzburg - is indispensable for mankind to face the challenge of our time.

[End quoting.]

COMMITTEE OF 300

In Dr. John Coleman's comprehensive work, *Conspirators Hierarchy - The Story Of The Committee Of 300*. [to order call 800-942-0821] he writes [quoting:]

The Committee of 300 had already abrogated the decisions of life and death unto itself, and Peccei knew it. He had previously so indicated in his book *Limits Of Growth*.

Peccei completely dismissed industrial and agricultural progress and in its place demanded that the world come under one coordinating council, to wit, the Club of Rome and its NATO institutions, in a One World Government.

Natural resources would have to be allocated under the auspices of global planning. Nation states could either accept Club of Rome domination or else survive by the law of the jungle and fight to survive. In its first "test case," Meadows and Forrester planned the 1973 Arab-Israeli War on behalf of the RIIA to sharply bring home to the world that natural resources like petroleum would in the future come under global planners' control, meaning of course, under the control of the Committee of 300.

Tavistock Institute called for a consultation with Peccei to which McGeorge Bundy, Homer Perlmutter and Dr. Alexander King were invited. From London Peccei traveled to the White House where he met with the President and his cabinet, followed by a visit to the State Department where he conferred with the Secretary of State, the State Department's intelligence service and State's Policy Planning Council. Thus, from the very beginning, the United States government was fully aware of the Committee of 300's plans for this country. That should answer the often asked question, "Why would our government allow the Club of Rome to operate in a subversive manner in the United States?"

Volcker's economic and monetary policies were a reflection of those of Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of the Committee of 300. This serves to illustrate how Britain has controlled the United States, beginning from soon after the War of 1812, and continues to exercise control over this country through the policies of the Committee of 300.

What are the goals of the secret elite group, the inheritors of Illuminism (Moriah Conquering Wind), the Cult of Dionysius, the Cult of Isis, Catharism, Bogomilism? This elite group that also calls itself the Olympians (they truly believe they are equal in power and stature to the legendary gods of Olympus, who have, like Lucifer their god, set themselves above our true God) absolutely believe they have been charged with implementing the following by divine right:

- (1) A One World Government - New World Order with a unified church and monetary system under their direction. Not many people are aware that the One World Government began setting up its "church" in the 1920s/1930s, for they realized the need for a religious belief inherent in mankind to have an outlet and, therefore, set up a "church" body to channel that belief in the direction they desired.
- (2) The utter destruction of all national identity and national pride.
- (3) The destruction of religion and more especially the Christian religion, with the one exception, their own creation mentioned above.

(4) Control of each and every person through means of mind control and what Brzezinski calls "technotronics" which would create human-like robots and a system of terror beside which Felix Dzerzinski's Red Terror will look like children at play.

(5) An end to all industrialization and the production of nuclear generated electric power in what they call "the post-industrial zero-growth society". Exempted are the computer and service industries. United States industries that remain will be exported to countries such as Mexico where abundant slave labor is available. Unemployables in the wake of industrial destruction will either become opium-heroin and/or cocaine addicts, or become statistics in the elimination process we know today as Global 2000.

(6) Legalization of drugs and pornography.

(7) Depopulation of large cities according to the trial run carried out by the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. It is interesting to note that Pol Pot's genocidal plans were drawn up here in the United States by one of the Club of Rome's research foundations. It is also interesting that the Committee is presently seeking to reinstate the Pol Pot butchers in Cambodia.

(8) Suppression of all scientific development except for those deemed beneficial by the Committee. Especially targeted is nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Particularly hated are the fusion experiments presently being scorned and ridiculed by the Committee and its jackals of the press. Development of the fusion torch would blow the Committee's conception of "limited natural resources" right out of the window. A fusion torch properly used could create unlimited untapped natural resources from the most ordinary substances. Fusion torch uses are legion and would benefit mankind in a manner which is as yet not even remotely comprehended by the public.

(9) Cause by means of limited wars in the advanced countries, and by means of starvation and diseases in Third World countries, the death of 3 billion people by the year 2000, people they call "useless eaters". The Committee of 300 commissioned Cyrus Vance to write a paper on this subject of how best to bring about such genocide. The paper was produced under the title the Global 2000 Report and was accepted and approved for action by President Carter, for and on behalf of the U.S. Government, and accepted by Edwin Muskie, then Secretary of State. Under the terms of the Global 2000 Report, the population of the United States is to be reduced by 100 million by the year 2050.

(10) To weaken the moral fiber of the nation and to demoralize workers in the labor class by creating mass unemployment. As jobs dwindle due to the post industrial zero growth policies introduced by the Club of Rome, demoralized and discouraged workers will resort to alcohol and drugs. The youth of the land will be encouraged by means of rock music and drugs to rebel against the status quo,

thus undermining and eventually destroying the family unit. In this regard The Committee of 300 commissioned Tavistock Institute to prepare a blueprint as to how this could be achieved. Tavistock directed Stanford Research to undertake the work under the direction of Professor Willis Harmon. This work later became known as The Aquarian Conspiracy.

(11) To keep people everywhere from deciding their own destinies by means of one created crisis after another and then "managing" such crises. This will confuse and demoralize the population to the extent where faced with too many choices, apathy on a massive scale will result. In the case of the United States, an agency for crisis management is already in place. It is called the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), whose existence I first disclosed in 1980. There will be more on FEMA as we proceed.

(12) To introduce new cults and continue to boost those already functioning, which includes rock "music" gangsters such as the filthy, degenerate Mick Jagger's Rolling Stones (a gangster group much favored by European Black Nobility) and all of the Tavistock-created "rock" groups which began with The Beatles.

(13) To continue to build up the cult of Christian fundamentalism begun by the British East India Company's servant, Darby, which will be misused to strengthen the Zionist state of Israel through identifying with the Jews through the myth of "God's Chosen People" and by donating very substantial amounts of money to what they mistakenly believe is a religious cause in the furtherance of Christianity.

(14) To press for the spread of religious cults such as the Moslem Brotherhood, Moslem fundamentalism, the Sikhs, and to carry out experiments of the Jim Jones and "Son of Sam"-type of murders. It is worth noting that the late Ayatollah Khomeini was a creation of British Intelligence Military Intelligence Division 6, commonly known as MI-6, as I reported in my 1985 work, What Really Happened In Iran.

(15) To export "religious liberation" ideas around the world so as to undermine all existing religions but more especially the Christian religion. This began with "Jesuit Liberation Theology" which brought about the downfall of the Somoza family rule in Nicaragua and which is today destroying El Salvador, now 25 years into a "civil war", Costa Rica and Honduras. One very active entity engaged in so-called liberation theology is the Communist-oriented Mary Knoll Mission. This accounts for the extensive media attention to the murder of four of Mary Knoll's so-called nuns in El Salvador a few years ago.

The four nuns were Communist subversive agents and their activities were widely documented by the government of El Salvador. The United States press and new media refused to give any space or coverage to the mass of documentation in possession of the Salvadoran government, documentation which proved what the

Mary Knoll Mission nuns were doing in the country. Mary Knoll is in service in many countries, and played a leading role in bringing Communism to Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and South Africa.

(16) To cause a total collapse of the world's economies and engender total political chaos.

(17) To take control of all foreign and domestic policies of the United States.

(18) To give the fullest support of supranational institutions such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), the World Court and, as far as possible, make local institutions of lesser effect by gradually phasing them out or bringing them under the mantle of the United Nations.

(19) Penetrate and subvert all governments, and work from within them to destroy the sovereign integrity of nations represented by them.

(20) Organize a world-wide terrorist apparatus and negotiate with terrorists whenever terrorist activities take place. It will be recalled that it was Bettino Craxi who persuaded the Italian and U.S. governments to negotiate with the Red Brigades kidnapers of Prime Minister Moro and General Dozier. As an aside, General Dozier is under orders not to talk about what happened to him. Should he break that silence, he will not doubt be made "a horrible example of" in the manner in which Kissinger dealt with Aldo Moro, Ali Bhutto and General Zia ul Haq.

Take control of education in America with the intent and purpose of utterly and completely destroying it.

Much of these goals, which I first enumerated in 1969, have since been achieved or are well on their way to being achieved. Of special interest in the Committee of 300 program is the core of their economic policy, which is largely based on the teachings of Malthus, the son of an English country parson who was pushed to prominence by the British East India Company upon which the Committee of 300 is modeled.

Malthus maintained that man's progress is tied to the Earth's natural ability to support a given number of people, beyond which point Earth's limited resources would rapidly be depleted. Once these natural resources have been consumed, it will be impossible to replace them. Hence, Malthus observed, it is necessary to limit populations within the boundaries of decreasing natural resources. It goes without saying that the elite will not allow themselves to be threatened by a burgeoning population of "useless eaters," hence culling must be practiced. As I have previously stated, "culling" is going on today, using the methods mandated in the Global 2000 Report.

All economic plans of the Committee meet at the crossroads of Malthus and Frederick

Von Hayek, another doom and gloom economist who is sponsored by the Club of Rome. The Austrian born Von Hayek has long been under the control of David Rockefeller, and Von Hayek theories are fairly widely accepted in the United States. According to Von Hayek, the United States economic platform must be based on (a) Urban Black Markets; (b) Small Hong Kong-type industries utilizing sweat-shop labor; (c) The Tourist Trade; (d) Free Enterprise Zones where speculators can operate unhindered and where the drug trade can flourish; (e) End of all industrial activity and; (f) Close down all nuclear energy plants.

Von Hayek's ideas dove-tail perfectly with those of the Club of Rome, which is perhaps why he is so well promoted in rightwing circles in this country. The mantle of Von Hayek is being passed to a new, younger economist, Jeffrey Sachs, who was sent to Poland to take up where Von Hayek left off. It will be recalled that the Club of Rome organized the Polish economic crisis which led to political destabilization of the country. The exact same economic planning, if one dare call it that, will be forced upon Russia, but if widespread opposition is encountered, the old price-support system will quickly be restored.

The Committee of 300 ordered the Club of Rome to use Polish nationalism as a tool to destroy the Catholic Church and pave the way for Russian troops to reoccupy the country. The "Solidarity" movement was a creation of the Committee of 300's Zbigniew Brzezinski, who chose the name for the "trade union" and selected its office holders and organizers. Solidarity is no "labor" movement, although Gdansk shipyard workers were used to launch it, but rather it was a high-profile political organization, created to bring forced changes in preparation for the advent of the One World Government.

Most of Solidarity's leaders were descendants of Bolshevik Jews from Odessa and were not noted for hating Communism. This helps to understand the saturation coverage provided by the American news media. Professor Sachs has taken the process a step further, ensuring economic slavery for a Poland recently freed from the domination of the USSR. Poland will now become the economic slave of the United States. All that has happened is that the master has changed.

Brzezinski is the author of a book that should have been read by every American interested in the future of this country. Entitled *The Technotronic Era*, it was commissioned by the Club of Rome. The book is an open announcement of the manner and methods to be used to control the United States in the future. It also gave notice of cloning and "robotoids," i.e., people who acted like people and who seemed to be people, but who were not. Brzezinski, speaking for the Committee of 300 said the United States was moving "into an era unlike any of its predecessors; we are moving toward a technotronic era that could easily become a dictatorship." I reported fully on *The Technotronic Era* in 1981 and mentioned it in my newsletters a number of times.

Brzezinski went on to say that our society "is now in an information revolution based on amusement focus, spectator spectacles (saturation coverage by television of sporting events) which provide an opiate for an increasingly purposeless mass." Was Brzezinski

another seer and a prophet? Could he see into the future? The answer is NO; what he wrote in his book was simply copied from the Committee of 300's blueprint given to the Club of Rome for execution. Isn't it true that by 1991 we already have a purposeless mass of citizens? We could say that 30 million unemployed and 4 million homeless people are a "purposeless mass," or at least the nucleus of one.

In addition to religion, "the opiate of the masses" which Lenin and Marx acknowledged was needed, we now have the opiates of mass spectator sport, unbridled sexual lusts, rock music and a whole new generation of drug addicts. Mindless sex and an epidemic of drug usage was created to distract people from what is happening all around them. In *The Technotronic Era*, Brzezinski talks about "the masses" as if people are some inanimate object - which is possibly how we are viewed by the Committee of 300. He continually refers to the necessity of controlling us "masses".

At one point, he lets the cat out of the bag:

"At the same time the capacity to assert social and political control over the individual will vastly increase. It will soon be possible to assert almost continuous control over every citizen and to maintain up-to-date files, containing even the most personal details about health and personal behavior of every citizen in addition to the more customary data.

"These files will be subject to instantaneous retrieval by the authorities. Power will gravitate into the hands of those who control information. Our existing institutions will be supplanted by pre-crisis management institutions, the task of which will be to identify in advance likely social crises and to develop programs to cope with them. (This describes the structure of FEMA which came much later.)

"This will encourage tendencies through the next several decades toward a Technotronic Era, a dictatorship, leaving even less room for political procedures as we know them. Finally, looking ahead to the end of the century, the possibility of biochemical mind control and genetic tinkering with man, including beings which will function like men and reason like them as well, could give rise to some difficult questions."

Brzezinski was not writing as a private citizen but as Carter's National Security Advisor and a leading member of the Club of Rome and a member of the Committee of 300, a member of the CFR and as a member of the old Polish Black Nobility. His book explains how America must leave its industrial base behind and enter into what is called "a distinct new historical era."

[End quoting.]

Again, quoting from *The Committee of 300*:

Also in 1971, at a later date, the Mitchell Energy and Development Corporation held its energy strategy meeting for the Club of Rome: The recurring theme: **LIMIT THE GROWTH OF THE U.S.A.** Then to crown it all, the First Global Conference on the Future was held in July of 1980, attended by 4000 social engineers and members of think

tanks, all of whom were members of or affiliated with various institutions operating under Club of Rome umbrella organizations.

The First Global Conference on the Future had the blessing of the White House which held its own conference based on the transcripts of the First Global Conference forum. It was called the "White House Commission on the 1980s" and OFFICIALLY recommended the policies of the Club of Rome "as a guide to future U.S. policies" and even went so far as to say that the United States economy is moving out of the industrial phase. This echoed the theme of Sir Peter Vickers Hall and Zbigniew Brzezinski and provides further proof of the control exercised by the Committee of 300 over U.S. affairs, both domestic and foreign.

As I said in 1981, we are set up, politically, socially and economically so that we remain locked into the Club of Rome's plans. [End quoting.]

THE CLUB OF ROME

In *En Route To Global Occupation: A High Ranking Government Liaison Exposes The Secret Agenda For World Unification*, written by Gary H. Kah, the Club of Rome is described as: [quoting]

Another organization that has drawn a high percentage of its members from the Council on Foreign Relations is the Club of Rome. The Club of Rome (COR) claims to be an informal organization of less than one hundred people who are, in their own words, "...scientists, educators, economists, humanists, industrialists, and national and international civil servants..." Included among these have been members of the Rockefeller family. Altogether, there are approximately twenty-five CFR members who belong to the American Association for the Club of Rome.

The Club had its beginnings in April 1968, when leaders from ten different countries gathered in Rome at the invitation of Aurelio Peccei, a prominent Italian industrialist with close ties to the Fiat (there's a company worth looking at) and Olivetti Corporations. The organization claims to have the solutions for world peace and prosperity. However, these solutions always seem to promote the concept of world government at the expense of national sovereignty.

The Club of Rome has been charged with the task of overseeing the regionalization and unification of the entire world; the Club could therefore be said to be one step above the Bilderbergers in the one-world hierarchy. (COWs founder, Peccei, has been a close associate of the Bilderbergers.) As far as I have been able to determine, most of the directives for the planning of the world government are presently coming from the Club of Rome.

The Club's findings and recommendations are published from time to time in special, highly confidential reports, which are sent to the power-elite to be implemented. On 17

September 1973 the Club released one such report, entitled Regionalized and Adaptive Model of the Global World System, prepared by COR members Mihajlo Mesarovic and Eduard Pestel.

The document reveals that the Club has divided the world into ten political/economic regions, which it refers to as "kingdoms". While these "kingdoms" are not set in concrete and changes could still occur, it gives us an idea of what lies ahead.

Referring to the Mesarovic-Pestel study, Aurelio Peccei, the Club's founder, states:

Their world model, based on new developments of the multilevel hierarchical systems theory, divides the world into ten interdependent and mutually interacting regions of political, economic or environmental coherence... It will be recognized of course that these are still prototype models. Mesarovic and Pestel have assumed a Herculean task. The full implementation of their work will take many years. [End quoting.]

SENATOR JESSE HELMS

On December 15, 1987, Senator Helms delivered a speech before Congress that contained, in part, the following comments. [Quoting:]

This campaign against the American people - against traditional American culture and values - is systematic psychological warfare. It is orchestrated by a vast array of interests comprising not only the Eastern establishment but also the radical left. Among this group we find the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the money center banks and multinational corporations, the media, the educational establishment, the entertainment industry, and the large tax-exempt foundations.

Mr. President, a careful examination of what is happening behind the scenes reveals that all of these interests are working in concert with the masters of the Kremlin in order to create what some refer to as a New World Order, Private organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Trilateral Commission, the Dartmouth Conference, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Atlantic Institute, and the Bilderberger Group serve to disseminate and to coordinate the plans for this so-called New World Order in powerful business, financial, academic, and official circles...

The psychological campaign that I am describing, as I have said, is the work of groups within the Eastern establishment, that amorphous amalgam of wealth and social connections whose power resides in its control over our financial system and over a large portion of our industrial sector. The principal instrument of this control over the American economy and money is the Federal Reserve System. The policies and the industrial sectors, primarily the multinational corporations, are influenced by the money center banks through debt financing and through the large blocks of stock controlled by the trust departments of the money center banks.

Anyone familiar with American history, and particularly American economic history, cannot fail to notice the control over the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency which Wall Street seems to exercise...

The influence of establishment insiders over our foreign policy has become a fact of life in our time. This pervasive influence runs contrary to the real long-term national security of our Nation. It is an influence which, if unchecked, could ultimately subvert our constitutional order.

The viewpoint of the establishment today is called globalism. Not so long ago, this viewpoint was called the "One-World" view by its critics. The phrase is no longer fashionable among sophisticates; yet, the phrase "One World" is still apt because nothing has changed in the minds and actions of those promoting policies consistent with its fundamental tenets.

Mr. President, in the globalist point of view, nation-states and national boundaries do not count for anything. Political philosophies and political principles seem to become simply relative. Indeed, even constitutions are irrelevant to the exercise of power. Liberty and tyranny are viewed as neither necessarily good nor evil, and certainly not a component of policy.

In this point of view, the activities of international financial and industrial forces should be oriented to bringing this one-world design - with a convergence of the Soviet and American systems as its centerpiece- into being... All that matters to this club is the maximization of profits resulting from the practice of what can be described as finance capitalism, a system which rests upon the twin pillars of debt and monopoly. This isn't real capitalism. It is the road to economic concentration and to political slavery. End quoting.]

THE WORLD ORDER

In Eustace Mullins' book *The World Order - Our Secret Rulers*, he writes [quoting:]

In 1985, as a sequel to the history of the Federal Reserve System, this writer published *The World Order* as a compendium of additional information on this subject. It never occurred to me to call it *The New World Order* because my researches had traced its depredations back for some five thousand years. Perhaps in response to the exposes in this volume, the spokesman for the Brotherhood of Death went public with their claims for a "New World Order", which essentially was the *Brave New World* described by Aldous Huxley in his groundbreaking novel. Behind all demands for this new order were the same imperatives, as listed by Professor Stanley Hoffmann, in *Primacy or World Order*, "What will have to take place is a gradual adaptation of the social, economic, and political system of the United States to the imperatives of world order."

As Professor Hoffmann points out, the United States is the primary target of the missiles of the New World Order because it still retains, however perverted and distorted, the essential machinery for a republic which provides for the freedom of its citizens. The Order's present goals were originated by Lord Castlereagh at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, when he handed over Europe to the victorious Money Power, as exemplified by the presence of the House of Rothschild. This was "the balance of power", which was never a balance of power at all, but rather a worldwide system of control to be manipulated at the pleasure of the conspirators. Henry Kissinger has been busily reviving this program for renewed control, as he wrote in a think piece for Newsweek, January 28, 1991, "We now face 'a new balance of power'. Today, it translates into the notion of 'a new world order', which would emerge from a set of legal arrangements to be safeguarded by collective security."

When minions of the World Order such as Henry Kissinger call for "collective security", what they are really seeking is a protective order behind which they can safely carry out their depredations against all mankind. This was very reluctantly identified by President George Bush, after months of dodging questions about the "new world order" which he had publicly called for, when he finally stated it really was "a United Nations peacekeeping force". This took us back to the Second World War, which produced the United Nations. Walter Millis, in *Road To War, America 1914-17* further removed this program to the First World War, when he wrote, "The Colonel's (Edward Mandel House) sole justification for preparing such a bath of blood for his countrymen was his hope of establishing a new world order of peace and security as a result."

Note the call for "security"; once again, this is the cry of the international criminals for protection as they carry out their universal work of sabotage and destruction. House had first laid out the program for this "world order" in his book, *Philip Dru - Administrator*, in which Dru, (House himself) became the guiding force behind the government and directed it to the goals of world order. The same forces set up a Second World War, from which the United Nations emerged as the new guarantor of "collective security". *Random House Dictionary* tells us that the United Nations was created in Washington, January 2, 1942, when twenty-six nations allied against the Axis, or "fascist" Powers. In *The American Language*, H.L. Mencken says that President Roosevelt coined the term, "United Nations" in conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the White House in December of 1941, on the eve of the Pearl Harbor attack which manipulated us into World War II. The United Nations became an active entity at the Dumbarton Oaks conference in 1944, when Great Britain, the United States and Russia set it in motion as a financial dictator.

If the United Nations was created to fight "fascism", its mission ended in 1945, when Fascism was defeated by military force. Fascism derives its name from the bundle of rods which ancient Roman officials carried into court to punish offenders. Thus, fascism historically means law and order, the rule of law, and the intent to punish criminals. This, of course, is what the conspirators of the World Order wish to avoid at all costs. The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines Fascism as "one of a body of Italian nationalists which was organized in 1919 to oppose Communism in Italy." Other definitions state simply

that the Fascists were organized "to fight Bolshevism". Thus the United Nations essentially was set up to battle against "anti-Communists" as exemplified by Germany, Italy and Japan. When this goal was successful in 1945, the United Nations no longer had a historic mission. Nevertheless, it continued to function, and the Rockefellers donated the most expensive parcel of real estate in Manhattan for its world headquarters. It was against this background that the Governor of New York, Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, addressed a meeting at the Sheraton Park Hotel on July 26, 1968, in which he called for the creation of "a new world order".

Rockefeller ignored the fact that it was Adolf Hitler who had preempted this title as "My New Order" for Europe. The phrase was an attractive one to our politicians, as President Bush revealed when he addressed Congress on September 11, 1990, in a speech carried nationally on television, in which he called for "a new world... a world quite different from the one we have known...a new world order." He continued to reiterate this demand in subsequent addresses on television, declaring on January 29, 1991 in his annual State of the Union address, "It is a big idea - a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind, peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law." He repeated this toxin on February 1, 1991 in three separate addresses on the same day, in which he emphasized the new world order call. He modestly refrained from pointing out that it was not a new phrase, and that it had been adopted by Congress in 1782 for the Great Seal of the United States, the incomplete pyramid with its occult eye, and the phrase "Novus Ordo Seclorum" beneath it, identifying this nation as committed to "a new world order" or a new order for the ages which apparently depended upon pyramid power for its fulfillment. This symbol dated from 1776, when Adam Weishaupt, founder of the Illuminati sect, formulated a program remarkably similar to that of the world order conspirators today. Weishaupt called for:

"(1) Abolition of all monarchies and all ordered governments;
Abolition of private property and inheritances;
Abolition of patriotism and nationalism;
Abolition of family life and the institution of marriage, and the establishment of communal education for children;
Abolition of all religion."

It was hardly accidental that the Rothchilds, when they hired Karl Marx and the League of Just Men to formulate a program, received the Communist Manifesto of 1848, which contained the above formula. Weishaupt's activities had taken over the Freemason movement in 1782, which then became one of the vehicles for the enactment of this program. Its true origin in ancient Oriental despotism was revealed on the editorial page of The Washington Post, January 5, 1992, when philosopher Nathan Gardels warned that "the ideal area for the new world order would be China, not the United States." Gardels points out that Marxism was a product of Western philosophy, i.e., Hegel, but that a world order would produce Oriental despotism. He supported his thesis with quotes from the Japanese Prime Minister, who complained that "abstract notions of human rights" should not interfere with foreign policy, and from Chinese leaders who denounced demands for independent liberty as "garbage".

President Bush modestly points out one of his aides, Brent Scowcroft, as the author of the magical phrase, "new world order". People Magazine, November 25, 1991 said, "Scowcroft's influence first became evident last year, several weeks after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Again, while fishing, he and Bush came up with the idea of "a new world order", an ambitious phrase meant to suggest a new United States foreign policy in the post-cold war era." [End quoting.]

TO RULE THE WORLD

Again, quoting from Eustice Mullins' *The World Order - Our Secret Rulers*. [Quoting:]

Five men rule the world. This Council of Five consists of Baron Guy de Rothschild, Evelyn de Rothschild, George Pratt Shultz, Robert Roosa (from Bush's family firm of Brown Brothers Harriman) and one vacancy, at this writing. In the past several years, members of the Council who have died include Averill Harriman, Lord Victor Rothschild, and Prince Thurn und Taxis of Regensburg, Germany. None of them holds public office, but they choose who shall hold office in the nations. These five men comprise the apex of the pyramid of power, the World Order. We may ask, Why should there be a World Order? Is it not sufficient to hold absolute power in a single nation, or in a group of nations? The answer is NO, because of the nature of international travel, international trade, and international finance. International travel requires that a person may travel in peace from one nation to another, without being molested. Excepting cases of anarchy, revolution or war, this requirement can usually be met. International trade requires that traders of one nation can go to another nation, transact their business, and return with their goods or their profits. This requirement too is usually met. If not, the offended nation can exercise military force, as Great Britain did in its Opium Wars.

It is the third requirement, international finance, which called into being the World Order. In earlier days, when international trade consisted of barter, payment in gold or silver or piracy, the seizure of goods by force, there was no need for a world arbiter to determine the value of instruments of trade. The development of paper money, stocks, bonds, acceptances and other negotiable instruments necessitated a power, able to exercise influence anywhere in the world, to declare that a piece of paper represented one billion dollars in real wealth, or even one dollar in real wealth. An entry on a computer, flashed from London to New York, states that someone owes five billion dollars to someone else. Without genuine power banking, no such sum could ever be collected, regardless of the factuality or morality of the debt. As anyone in the Mafia can tell you, you don't collect unless you are willing to break legs. The World Order is always prepared to break legs, and break them they do, by the millions.

What would have happened to the earliest settlers in America if they had gone to the Indians and said, "Give us your goods and the deeds to your homes and lands. In return, we will give you this beautifully printed piece of paper." The Indians would, and did, attack them. If the settlers arrived with an army led by a Pizarro or a Cortez, they took the

lands without a piece of paper.

The World Order rules with its pieces of paper, but behind every paper is a force which can be employed anywhere in the world. The force may be disguised by various subterfuges as international agreement, associations or other camouflage, but its base is always force.

The World Order rules through a simple technique, Divide and Conquer (Divide et impera). Every natural or unnatural division among people, every occasion for hatred or greed, is exploited and exacerbated to the limit. The polarization of racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. is accelerated by a flood of government decrees, originating in foundation "studies", which are designed solely to set American against American. Only in this way can the World Order maintain its iron grip on the daily lives of the people. The World Order also rules by the principle of 1984 - no groups of two or more people are allowed to gather unless the World Order has a representative present. If you start a club of dandelion fanciers, the Order will send someone who will be quietly helpful, avoid taking the front position, and who will offer to pay the rent of a meeting place or the printing of the minutes. In more radical groups, the Order's representative will be the first to suggest dynamiting a building, assassinating an official, or other violent action.

The international terrorism of the Communist Party originated in a small club of German and French working men in Paris, dedicated to quiet reading and discussion, until Karl Marx joined. It was then converted into a revolutionary group. This one example explains the Order's determination to allow no group, however insignificant, to remain unmonitored. The World Order adopted the Hegelian dialectic, the dialectic of materialism, which regards the World as Power, and the World as Reality. It denies all other powers and all other realities. It functions on the principle of thesis, antithesis and a synthesis which results when the thesis and antithesis are thrown against each other for a predetermined outcome. Thus the World Order organizes and finances Jewish groups; it then organizes and finances anti-Jewish groups; it organizes Communist groups; it then organizes and finances anti-Communist groups. It is not necessary for the Order to throw these groups against each other; they seek each other out like heat-seeking missiles, and try to destroy each other. By controlling the size and resources of each group, the World Order can always predetermine the outcome.

In this technique, members of the World Order are often identified with one side or the other. John Foster Dulles arranged financing for Hitler, but he was never a Nazi. David Rockefeller may be cheered in Moscow, but he is not a Communist. However, the Order always turns up on the winning side. A distinguishing trait of a member of the World Order, although it may not be admitted, is that he does not believe in anything but the World Order. Another distinguishing trait is his absolute contempt for anyone who actually believes in the tenets of Communism, Zionism, Christianity, or any national, religious or fraternal group, although the Order has members in controlling positions in all of these groups. If you are a sincere Christian, Zionist or Moslem, the World Order regards you as a moron unworthy of respect. You can and will be used, but you will never be respected.

It has taken centuries of patient effort for the World Order to attain the power it exercises today. Its origins as an international force go back to the Phoenician slave-traders, continues through the Phnariot families of the Byzantine Empire, then the Venetian and Genoese traders and bankers of the Middle Ages, who moved into Spain and Portugal, and later into England and Scotland. By the 14th Century, the Genoese controlled the Scottish landlords. The Imperial Family of the Byzantine Empire, the Paleologues (meaning 'the Word') were attacked by the Gnostic faction, whose materialistic Aristotelian philosophy was the forerunner of Hegelian dialective and Marxism. The Paleologues devoutly believed in the Christian faith, as expressed by the Orthodox Rite. The materialistic Venetian and Genoese armies, with the aid of the Turkish "infidels", looted and conquered Constantinople, the legendary "City of God". The Byzantine survivors recreated their culture in Russia, with Moscow as "the third Rome". The plan to destroy the Orthodox Church with its Romanov (new Rome) leaders was the hidden goal of the First World War. The victors came away with one billion dollars of the Romanov fortune, after achieving the defeat of their hated enemy, the Orthodox Church.

During the Middle Ages, European power centers coalesced into two camps, the Ghibellines, those who supported the Emperor's Hohenstaufen family, (an Italian adaptation of Weinblingen, the name of the Hohenstaufen estate), and the Guelphs, from Welf, the German prince who competed with Frederick for control of the Holy Roman Empire. The Pope then allied himself with the Guelphs against the Ghibellines resulting in their victory. All of modern history stems directly from the struggle between these two powers. The Guelphs, also called the Neri, or Black Guelphs, and Black Nobility, were the Normans who conquered England in the 11th century; the Genoese who backed Robert Bruce in his conquest of Scotland, and who supported William of Orange in his seizure of the throne of England. William's victory resulted in the formation of the Bank of England and the East India Company, which have ruled the world since the 17th century. Every subsequent coup d'etat, revolution and war has centered in the battle of the Guelphs to hold and enhance their power, which is now the World Order.

The power of the Guelphs grew through their control of banking and international trade. It was extended through the Italian centers to the north of Florence, in Lombardy, which became great financial centers. All Italian bankers, including the Genoese, the Venetians, and Milanese, were referred to as "Lombards"; Lombard, in German, means "deposit bank"; the Lombards were bankers to the entire Medieval world. Modern history begins with the transfer of their operations north to Hamburg, Amsterdam, and finally to London.

The great American fortunes originated with the Guelph slave trade to the colonies. Many of the slave traders doubled in piracy. Trinity Church, whose leading vestryman later was J.P. Morgan, was originally known as "the church of the pirates". Capt. William Kidd provided the material to build it in 1697, and a pew was reserved for him. He was arrested the next year, and hanged in chains at Newgate. In 1711, a slave market was set up on Wall Street near the church, and functioned there for many years.

Two of the most powerful influences in the world today are the international drug trade, which began with the East India Co., and international espionage, which began with the Bank of England. [End quoting]

QUALITY OF LIFE

In the 1969 book, *Population, Evolution, and Birth Control: A Collage of Controversial Ideas*, author Harrison Brown writes, [quoting:]

If we were willing to be crowded together closely enough, to eat foods which would bear little resemblance to the foods we eat today, and to be deprived of simple but satisfying luxuries such as fireplaces, gardens and lawns, a world population of 50 billion persons would not be out of the question. And if we really put our minds to the problem we could construct floating islands where people might live and where algae farms could function, and perhaps 100 billion persons could be provided for. If we set strict limits to physical activities so that caloric requirements could be kept at very low levels, perhaps we could provide for 200 billion persons. [End quoting]

LOOK AT THE NUMBERS

In Michael Tobias' book *World War III - Population and the Biosphere At The End Of The Millennium*, (published in 1994 by Bear & Co., Santa Fe, NM) is written,

“It is estimated that every second more than twenty-eight people are born and ten die; that every hour, more than eleven-thousand newborns cry out. Each day more than 1 million human conceptions are believed to come about, resulting in some 350,000 new cases of venereal disease, and more than 150,000 abortions. Among those newborns, every day 35,000 will die by starvation, 26,000 of them children. Meanwhile, each twenty-four hours, the pace of war against the planet increases, sometimes in major affronts, other times imperceptibly, at least by our limited perceptual standards. That war includes the loss of 57 million tons of topsoil and eighty square miles of tropical forest and the creation of seventy square miles of virtually lifeless desert - every day. At current birth and death rates, the world is adding a Los Angeles every three weeks. If average human growth rates were to continue at their present course (the so-called "constant fertility variant") the world's population would reach at least 10 billion by the year 2030, 20 billion by 2070, 40 billion by 2110, and 80 billion by the year 2150.”

Depopulation of a Planet

Blueprint For The "Thinning"

Scoundrels' Plan Unfolds

Part IV: A Picture Emerges

12/20/95 RICK MARTIN

In his 1957 book *New Bottles For New Wine*, Julian Huxley writes, [quoting:]

TRANSHUMANISM

As a result of a thousand million years of evolution, the universe is becoming conscious of itself, able to understand something of its past history and its possible future. This cosmic self-awareness is being realized in one tiny fragment of the universe - in a few of us human beings. Perhaps it has been realized elsewhere too, through the evolution of conscious living creatures on the planets of other stars. But on this our planet, it has never happened before.

Evolution on this planet is a history of the realization of ever new possibilities by the stuff of which Earth (and the rest of the universe) is made - life; strength, speed and awareness; the emergence of mind, long before man was ever dreamt of, with the production of color, beauty, communication, maternal care, and the beginnings of intelligence and insight. And finally, during the last few ticks of the cosmic clock, something wholly new and revolutionary, human beings with their capabilities for conceptual thought and language, for self-conscious awareness and purpose, for accumulating and pooling conscious experience. For do not let us forget that the human species is as radically different from any of the microscopic single-celled animals that lived a thousand million years ago as they were from a fragment of stone or metal.

The new understanding of the universe has come about through the new knowledge amassed in the last hundred years - by psychologists, biologists, and other scientists, by archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians. It has defined man's responsibility and destiny - to be an agent for the rest of the world in the job of realizing its inherent potentialities as fully as possible.

It is as if man had been suddenly appointed managing director of the biggest business of all the business of evolution - appointed without being asked if he wanted it, and without proper warning and preparation. What is more, he can't refuse the job. Whether he wants to or not, whether he is conscious of what he is doing or not, he is in point of fact determining the future direction of evolution on this Earth. That is his inescapable destiny, and the sooner he realizes it and starts believing in it, the better for all concerned. [End quoting]

SOCIALISM

"We will build the New World Order piece by piece right under their noses" (the American people). "The house of the New World Order will have to be built from the

bottom up rather than from the top down. An end run around sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned frontal attack." Richard Gardner, leading American Socialist, *Foreign Affairs - The Journal of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)*, April 1974, quoted from John Coleman's new book *Socialism: The Road To Slavery* [WIR, 2533 N. Carson St., #J118, Carson City, NV 89706 - 800-942-0821].

[Continuing to quote from Coleman's book:]

“There is an account of the various Socialists' goals set by the British Fabian Society, whose motto is, "Make Haste Slowly." When asked to explain Communism, Lenin replied, "Communism is Socialism in a hurry." Socialism has nowhere to progress but to Communism.

“Socialism is revolution without openly violent methods but nevertheless does the utmost violence to the psyche of the nation. It is a movement governed by stealth. Its slow advance on the United States from its home base in England was almost imperceptible up to the 1950s. The Fabian Socialist movement remains distinct from so-called Socialist Party groups and its forward crawl was thus almost imperceptible to the majority of Americans. "When you wound a Communist, a Socialist bleeds" is a saying that dates back to the early days of Fabian Socialism.

“Socialism ardently welcomes proliferation of central government power which they strive to secure for themselves, always pretending it to be for the common good. The United States and Britain are full to the brim with false prophets pushing the New World Order. These Socialist missionaries preach peace and humanitarianism and common good. Fully aware that they could not overcome the resistance of the American people to Communism by direct means, the insidious Fabian Socialists knew they had to move silently and slowly, and avoid alerting the people to their real objectives. Thus was "scientific Socialism" adopted as the way to overcoming the United States and making of it the leading Socialist country in the world.

“How far Fabian Socialism has succeeded, and where we stand today is told in this book [Socialism: The Road To Slavery]. Presidents Wilson, Roosevelt, Eisenhower, Carter, Kennedy and Johnson were eager, willing servants of Fabian Socialism. Their mantle was passed to President Clinton. Democracy and Socialism go hand-in-hand. All United States presidents since Wilson have repeatedly stated that the United States is a Democracy, when in fact, it is a Confederated Republic. Fabian Socialism directs the destiny of the world in a way which is disguised to render it unrecognizable. Socialism is the author of the graduated income tax, the destroyer of nationalism, the author of so-called 'free trade.'”

JULIAN HUXLEY

Quoting again from *New Bottles For New Wine*, written in 1957:

“But man does not live by bread alone. He needs power and shelter and clothing, and in addition to all material requirements he needs space and beauty, sport and recreation, interest and enjoyment.

“Excessive population can erode all these things. Up till now, rapid population increase has led to hyper-trophied cities, so big that they are beginning to defeat their own ends; they are producing discomfort, inefficiency and nervous strain as well as cutting off millions of people from any real contact or sense of unity with nature.

“Population increase also threatens the world's open spaces and the beauty of unspoilt nature. In small countries with high population density, like England, the pressure on mere space is becoming acute. But even in newer and less densely inhabited countries the process of erosion and destruction is going on, often at an alarming rate. Everywhere, even in Africa, wild life - not merely big game, but wild life in general - is shrinking and often being exterminated: the world's mountains are being invaded by hydroelectric projects, its forests cut down or commercialized, its wilderness infiltrated by farmers and miners and tourists and other invaders. Even the cultural richness of the world is being impoverished. The pressure of population is being translated into economic and social pressures, which are forcing mass-produced goods into every corner of the globe, pushing people into Western dress and Western habits, sapping ancient cultural ideals and destroying traditional art and craftsmanship.

“Indeed, once we start looking at the population problem as a whole and in all its implications, we find ourselves being pressed into a reconsideration of human values in general. First of all we must reject the idea that mere quantity of human beings is of value apart from the quality of their lives. Then, after realizing that all existence is a process of transformation or evolution, that the human species in its cultural evolution is continuing and extending the process of biological evolution from which it arose, that the well-rounded and developed human personality is the highest product of the evolutionary process of which we have any knowledge, but that the human individual cannot achieve full development except in the environment provided by an adequate society, we find ourselves inevitably driven to the ideal of fulfillment - greater fulfillment for more fully developed human individuals.

“Accordingly, the values we must pursue are those which permit or promote greater human fulfillment. Food and health, energy and leisure are its necessary bases: its value-goals are knowledge and interest, beauty and emotional expression, inner integration and outer participation, enjoyment and a sense of significance. In practice these values often come into competition and even conflict; so to achieve greater fulfillment we need a pattern of compromise and mutual adjustment between values.

“The space and the resources of our planet are limited. Some we must set aside for the satisfaction of man's material needs - for food, raw materials, and energy. But we must set aside others for more ultimate satisfactions - the enjoyment of unspoilt nature and fine scenery, the interest of wild life, travel, satisfying recreation, beauty in place of ugliness in human building, and the preservation of the variety of human culture and of

monuments of ancient grandeur.

“In practice this means limiting the use to which some areas are put. You cannot use ploughed fields to land aircraft on, you cannot grow crops in built-over areas, you cannot permit exploitation or unrestricted "development" in National Parks or nature sanctuaries. In the long run, you cannot avoid paying the price for an unrestricted growth of human numbers: and that price is ruinous.

“It is often asserted that science can have no concern with values. On the contrary, in all fields of Social Science, and (in rather a different way) wherever the applications of Natural Science touch social affairs and affect human living, science must take account of values, or it will not be doing its job satisfactorily. The population problem makes this obvious. As soon as we recall that population is merely a collective term for aggregations of living human beings, we find ourselves thinking about relations between quantity and quality-quantity of the human beings in the population and quality of the lives they lead: in other words, values.

“Though I may seem to have painted the picture of world population in gloomy colors, there is hope. Just as the horrible destructiveness of atomic warfare is now prompting a reconsideration of warfare in general, and seems likely to lead to the abandonment of all-out war as an instrument of national policy, so I would predict that the threat of over-population to human values like health, standard of living, and amenity will prompt a reconsideration of values in general and lead eventually to a new value-system for human living. But time is of the essence of the contract. If before the end of the century the rate of human increase is not lowered, instead of continuing to rise, so many values will have been damaged or destroyed that it will be difficult to recreate them, let alone to build a new and better system.”

VIETNAM

The Vietnam War may have ended, but it continues to claim its victims. Veterans, who were at the peak of their physical condition when they fought in Vietnam, are now sick and dying - not from lingering enemy wounds but from an insidious, poisonous herbicide that was sprayed over the countryside of that war-torn nation.

During the war, U.S. airplanes dumped an estimated twelve million gallons of the defoliant Agent Orange over nearly five million acres of Vietnam in an attempt to deny the enemy protective cover. United States soldiers below - often surrounded by a fog of the herbicide - were told that it was harmless. It was not. Quoting from Fred Wilcox's 1989 book *Waiting For An Army To Die - The Tragedy Of Agent Orange*:

In 1970 when the order to stop using Agent Orange in South Vietnam was issued, the U.S. military was left with thousands of fifty-five-gallon drums containing this herbicide. Some of these barrels were stored on Johnston Island in the Pacific, while others went to the Naval Construction Battalion Center at Gulfport, Mississippi. But the drums started

to rust and their contents began leaking, making it imperative that something more "final" be done about the surplus stocks of herbicide Orange. In February 1972, the Mississippi Air and Pollution Control Commission ordered that the Agent Orange stored at Gulfport be removed immediately. Faced with this, the Air Force tried returning the remaining stocks of Agent Orange to its manufacturers, who refused to accept the offer. Air Force officials also suggested that the surplus herbicide be disposed of "by the prudent disposition of herbicide Orange for use on privately owned or governmentally owned lands." This plan also failed and, seven years after the barrels were removed from Vietnam, the EPA finally granted the Air Force a permit to incinerate the remaining stocks of Agent Orange on the German-built ship *Vulcnus* in the South Pacific. By the time the permit was granted, more than 5,000 drums containing over a quarter million gallons of Agent Orange had rotted through.

At the first "Defoliation Conference" sponsored by the Department of Defense and attended by several chemical companies (including Dow and Monsanto), General Fred J. Delmore, commanding general, U.S. Army, Edgewood Arsenal, told the companies' representatives that the DOD wanted to make sure that whatever it used for defoliants would be "perfectly innocuous to man and animals and at the same time will do the job." Albert Hayward, chief of the program coordination office at Fort Detrick, told the conference that "it goes without saying that the materials must be applicable by ground and air spray, that they must be logistically feasible, and that they must be nontoxic to humans and livestock in the area affected." In a 1964 press release, Dow asserted that its 2,4,5-T was absolutely nontoxic to humans or animals, but by 1965 the company confirmed that it contained TCDD. Dow also admitted that it had not informed the USDA or the DOD that it had discovered 2,4,5-T to be contaminated with TCDD.

The class action [suit by Vietnam veterans] is not only unique but ironic in many ways: 2.5 million Vietnam veterans suing chemical companies that were, theoretically, manufacturing a product that would save American lives in Vietnam; the chief attorney for the veterans confiding that he gets his most incriminating information on the effects of dioxin from scientists who work for one of the plaintiff war contractors; and the chemical companies arguing they were just "following orders" when they made Agent Orange, some of which was 15 to 15,000 times more contaminated with dioxin than the 2,4,5-T sold for domestic use.

Although the class action suit has been filed on behalf of all veterans who served in Vietnam, the number of veterans who were listed as sick or dying at the time of the interview was approximately 40,000. More veterans will undoubtedly be added to this list in the future. [End quoting.]

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL

In Robert Harris and Jeremy Paxman's book *A Higher Form Of Killing - The Secret Story Of Chemical And Biological Warfare*, we read [quoting:]

The secret story of chemical and biological warfare demonstrates few things so clearly as the way in which discoveries made in the cause of human welfare can be used to devise ever more sophisticated instruments of death. Discoveries in veterinary science are tuned to the development of new biological weapons. A potential pesticide is transformed into a nerve agent. Yet the present generation of weapons is based upon scientific discoveries made up to fifty years ago: until the late 1970s British and American chemists were still attempting to produce an antidote to soman, an agent which had first been developed in the laboratories of Nazi Germany. Horrific though the effects of today's weapons may be, however, they are capable of infinite refinement. The present arsenals are huge: the "inadequate" stock of nerve gas in the United States is sufficient to kill the entire population of the world four thousand times over.

It is in the field of biological warfare that the most frightening possibilities present themselves. It is now nearly thirty years since Crick and Watson made their momentous discovery of the "double helix" structure of DNA, the molecule which controls heredity. The discovery has not yet, as far as is known, been applied to the business of war. But in the civilian laboratories of Europe and North America biologists are regularly tampering with the nature of life itself through "gene splicing" or recombinant DNA. It has been called the most awesome discovery since man split the atom. Should the breakthrough, like atomic physics, come to be applied to warfare the implications scarcely bear thinking about.

As long ago as 1962, forty scientists were employed at the U.S. Army biological warfare laboratories on full-time genetics research. "Many others", it was said, "appreciate the implications of genetics for their own work". The implications were made more specific seven years later, when a Department of Defense spokesman claimed that genetic engineering could solve one of the major disadvantages of biological warfare, that it is limited to diseases which occur naturally somewhere in the world.

Within the next 5 to 10 years, it would probably be possible to make a new infective micro-organism which could differ in certain important respects from any known disease-causing organisms. Most important of these is that it might be refractory [i.e., not yielding to treatment] to the immunological and therapeutic processes upon which we depend to maintain our relative freedom from infectious disease.

The possibility that such a "super germ" may have been successfully produced in a laboratory somewhere in the world in the years since that assessment was made is one which should not be too readily cast aside. [End quoting.]

AIDS

In Phoenix Journal #65, The Last Great Plague Upon Man: AIDS And Related Murder Tools, Hatonn writes [quoting:]

AIDS is, by all definition, a "plague"! It will affect society in ways that you cannot now

even imagine. There is no cure within your grasp as a people and no prospects of a vaccine - both of which will be thoroughly discussed as we move along. Even by scientific optimistic projections it is not even hoped for within the next fifteen to twenty years, at best. It is projected by Public Health experts that over 2.4 billion people, half the world's population, will die from AIDS viruses and mutations by those viruses within that period of time. Not a pretty picture by any standard.

Economic devastation is impending for the medical health systems, insurance facilities and all related services within the next decade.

Now, some shocking information for most of you newly interested readers who feel safe and secure with your singular relationships and the comfort of a cozy condom. If things do not change radically and immediately, what you are really destined for is extinction.

AIDS is NOT prevented, nor hardly even impacted, by use of condoms. AIDS is NOT a venereal disease. AIDS is NOT a homosexual disease and AIDS did not come from any monkey bite in far off Africa. It came right out of a man-organized laboratory by cross breeding cattle and sheep viruses.

The AIDS virus was specifically requested, produced, deployed, and now threatens extinction of the species. You are headed for the worst catastrophe in the history of your world.

The first officially diagnosed case of AIDS was in San Francisco in 1981. Actually, it went something like this: The AIDS virus appeared in New York in 1978, San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1980. It appeared in young, white, male homosexuals who were between the ages of twenty and forty and promiscuous in behavior. Simultaneously with its appearance, there was conducted a Hepatitis B vaccine study in New York in 1978 and in San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1980 - among young white male homosexuals who were between the ages of twenty and forty.

You must surely ask yourself if there is a relationship between the Hepatitis B vaccine study in the United States and the subsequent outbreak of AIDS in the same population groups and at exactly the same time.

Further, this followed right on the steps of the outbreak of the disease in Third World areas such as Africa and Haiti in the 1970s. West Coast gays, particularly in San Francisco, made Haiti a main playground and vacation spot during that ensuing period of time, thereby being hit from two directions.

In your mid 1970s the outbreak of smallpox in Africa was epidemic and spreading into many other sectors. An organization was created called the World Health Organization (WHO), which made an all out effort to inoculate thousands and thousands of people, among which were some 15,000 Haitians who were working in Africa at the time.

You have to have some understanding of viruses, bacteria, human cell origin, tissue

culture and manipulation of all those things within the laboratory.

In addressing what the AIDS virus is, the virus has a morphology which is actually a D-type retrovirus. So what are viruses? Some of you people are convinced, and I shall not confuse you, that viruses are the smallest replicating micro-organism. That means they are thought to be the smallest replicating organism that require other cells in which to grow themselves.

That viruses are not capable of reproducing themselves on their own, outside of living tissue, is the conviction of the scientists today. Viruses must inhabit another cell for potential growth and reproduction.

Bacteria, fungus, and some other organisms are actually capable of growing outside of tissue, in other words, they don't have to inhabit other tissue to reproduce themselves. They can grow on tissue culture plates such as bacteria. The viruses must grow inside of tissue which requires that there be living human or animal tissue in which they may replicate.

Retrovirus means that it is a small replicating organism which grows inside of living tissue. So what does the term "retro" mean? In the case of this particular virus, it stands for the fact that contained within the AIDS virus, and other so-called human retroviruses, or other animal retroviruses, are small enzymes known as reverse transcriptase. That is where the word "retro" comes from. The reverse transcriptase, which is where the "re" comes from "reverse" and the "tro" from transcriptase. That is an enzyme in the AIDS virus which actually is responsible for duplication of the genes of the AIDS virus which are in an RNA form, different from human form. Human genetic material grows in a DNA form.

If the AIDS virus is to insert itself into human material, somehow after infection of the cell, what happens is this enzyme duplicates the RNA of the AIDS virus into a DNA form and actually inserts that into the human DNA. The AIDS virus genes get in and are actually duplicated into DNA form, copied by the reverse transcriptase. That information is then inserted into the genetic makeup of the human cell. This is now an AIDS virus residing within the human genes which then sends out a signal for production of a NEW AIDS virus. Read carefully - NEW AIDS VIRUS!

Beyond AIDS the genetic information of all retroviruses is copied into the DNA form by the reverse transcriptase inserted into the genes and subsequent production of new viruses.

Let me generalize a bit of information here for better understanding. Virology is the study of viruses which deals with tiny living organisms visible only with the use of the most powerful electron microscopes on your planet as you now recognize the scientific limitations. Millions of AIDS viruses can easily fit onto the head of a small pin. The AIDS virus is particularly deadly to you humans because of its ability to not invade and neutralize human cells, but the virus's ability to put its own genetic material inside the

human cell's genetic structure, thereby allowing the virus to use the human cell as a kind of virus factory, reproducing from a human cell's raw materials. [End quoting.]

DR EVA SNEAD

In her courageous and well documented two volume book *Some Call It AIDS - I Call It Murder*, Dr. Eva Snead writes [quoting:]

According to Robert Lederer's *Chemical-Biological Warfare, Medical Experiments, and Population Control*, "U.S. CBW [chemical-biological warfare] has been used primarily for counter-insurgency operations against Third World peoples struggling for self-determination, and destabilization of Third World governments which have thwarted U.S. domination. It has been directed in direct attack against various adversaries; early records take us back to as early as 1763, when white colonial settlers gave smallpox-infected blankets to Native Americans who sought friendly relations. Many died as a result." The tactic was repeated during the "Trail of Tears" of the 1800s.

The examples are numerous and abhorrent, and my mind entertains the possibility that even the great flu pandemic that swept the planet in 1917-1919 was a result of deliberate or accidental biologic accidents: soldiers as carriers of innumerable and unpredictable microorganisms, transmitted by what was called serum therapy and prophylaxis, crude vaccines administered to people who were immune-suppressed by the administration of so many antigens, as well as by host vs. graft reactions to the serums, and by the use of lindane (Kwell) and other parasite-killers.

Not only is CBW unhealthy for its victims, but can seriously endanger those who tell the ugly truth. "In 1958 the Eisenhower administration pressed sedition charges against three North Americans who had published the germ warfare charges in *China Monthly Review*, John W. Powell, Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman, but failed to get convictions."

An interesting connection between CBW and vital illnesses, including AIDS is derived from the reported infestation of Cuban pigs with African Swine fever in 1971 and 1980. African Swine Fever virus was found in some AIDS cases and the researchers that worked in the perusal of such connections found themselves attacked by academia. Some researchers believe that one of the most dangerous places on Earth, because of its biologic weapons against livestock and food plants is Plum Island, N.Y., where exercises in bio-warfare as described above, are allegedly practiced.

Lederer describes the fantasies of the military in their search for an ultimate weapon. In 1969, a military official testified before Congress: Within the next 5 to 10 years, it would probably be possible to make a new infective micro-organism which could differ in certain important respects from any known disease-causing organisms. Most important of these is that it might be refractory [resistant] to the immunological and therapeutic processes upon which we depend to maintain our relative freedom from infectious

disease."

Before the coining of the acronym AIDS, Porton Down Laboratories, the CBW of the British Army reported the successful transmission of genes between different strains of plague bacillus. The 1985 U.S. government study reported to the President's Chemical Warfare Review Commission "the predictable likelihood of new agents being developed for which no vaccines or counter-agents are known or available."

In November 1970, Carl A. Larson reportedly wrote in *Military Review* that "ethnic chemical weapons ... would be designed to exploit naturally occurring differences in vulnerability among specific population groups." Reportedly South Africa pioneered research into diseases which afflicted only black people.

The pretence that AIDS exists as an independent reality, and that it is sexually transmitted has been used to convince people to use condoms. Besides the overt purpose of such practice, condoms are contraceptives that reduce birth rate. People who would not voluntarily practice birth control because of their religious persuasion, may be seduced by a belief in hygiene, to practice involuntary family planning.

"Population control of the Third World has been a policy goal of U.S. officials for many years. In 1977, Ray Ravenhott, director of the population program for the U.S: Agency for International Development (AID), publicly announced his agency's goal was to sterilize one quarter of the world's women. He admitted, in essence, that this was necessary to protect U.S. corporate interests from the threat of revolutions spawned by chronic unemployment." The agency's acronym AID seems to be a Freudian slip to tell us that AID begat AIDS!

From the beginning, those groups listed as primary targets and disseminators of AIDS "have published articles proposing CBW-AIDS theories with varying degrees of thoughtfulness and documentation." Accusations and denials went back and forth, most of them indicating that the best candidate location for the creation of a harmful virus might be Fort Detrick, Maryland, and that the covert actions was called "Operation Firm Hand". This last tidbit of information, so ironical since people tend to refer to gay men as limp-wristed, was provided by an anonymous letter by someone purporting to be an ex-employee of the U.S. Army Biological Warfare Laboratory at Fort Detrick.

Scientists deal with very strange plans, at times. Although not at Fort Detrick (The Trick, as I like to call it), but at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., scientists have written and done work on a MMMV (Multiple Monster Malignant Virus). This was an analysis of what would be necessary to create such a monstrosity.

[Still quoting from Dr. Snead's *Some Call it AIDS - I Call It Murder:*]

The role of the CIA in the Belgian Congo has been previously discussed. In addition to the information which surfaced at the Frank Church Committee Hearings in 1976,

Lederer tells us that "Serge Mukendi, U.S. representative of the Workers and Peasant Party of the Congo, the country now known as Zaire, points out that the CIA's attempted poisoning of Lumumba and its MK-ULTRA experiments render reasonable the possible later use of CBW in Congo-Zaire. He noted the Agency for International Development commissioned a study by the School of International Studies at Columbia University to examine the possibilities of limiting the Congo-Zaire's population growth 'to prevent famine'." As one example, he cited the dumping of highly toxic radioactive wastes in the Congo-Zaire. AIDS, he charged, may have been the ultimate population measure.

I was informed that The New York Times of Jan. 29, 1987, published a story about the fact that Zaire was supporting immunization tests against the AIDS virus. This test, the details of which were carefully kept in secret, was administered to twelve European and Congolese, including the medical Director Dr. Daniel Zagury. Allegedly he had injected himself with the product. Inoculations have the advantage of direct targets who can easily be identified and studied, and who have no way of controlling or knowing what substance they are receiving. The researcher has enormous latitude to administer any substance of his choosing and calling it by any name he wants to.

Vaccination campaigns are not only an excellent decoy for biological warfare, they themselves can be lethal bio-weapons.

Lederer's theories as to the origin of AIDS can be summarized as:

Theory number one is presented by two East German researchers in microbiology: Jacob and Lilli Segal, who accept the existence of AIDS, and its causation by HIV, but insist that it was a military blunder. Similar theories have been presented by Robert Strecker and Sir John Scale, who in turn blame the Soviet Union for such an invention. Ultimately, Lederer himself points out that the whole artificial HIV theory rests on the assumption that in fact HIV is the virus which causes AIDS, a theory which has become increasingly questionable.

The second theory: Dioxin is one of the components of the sadly famous Agent Orange, and also a by-product of PCP when this substance is burned. A couple of Vietnam veterans are mentioned by the author (Dave Bergh and Eal Zela Tex Aldredge) as proponents of a toxic origin of AIDS.

According to EPA studies mentioned by Lederer, sites of dioxin dumping closely parallel areas of high AIDS incidence.

Susan Cavin, a journalist for a lesbian magazine, quotes up to "23 symptoms of indirect dioxin exposure parallel those of AIDS." The author cites "soft tissue sarcomas (cancerous tumors), weight loss, lung disorders, thymus and spleen depletion, liver damage, brain disorders, and personality changes - dramatically decreased resistance to infection - severe depletion of T-lymphocytes and leukocytes - fungus infections - lymphomas." The article reports that, "Vietnam veterans are experiencing lymphomas at a rate one-third higher than expected." Little did anybody realize that the victims had

previously been inoculated with SV40 and adenoviruses which became activated with the dioxin!

Interestingly enough, "The CDC uses the Hepatitis-B model to explain AIDS, that is, both diseases affect very similar groups. Has it occurred to anyone to follow the trails of the Hepatitis vaccine, the gamma-globulins, the other vaccines, the vaccinated animal products, etc., and study how they overlap with AIDS?"

Lederer's third theory "was developed by Mark E. Whiteside, M.D., and Caroline MacLeod, M.D., M.P.H., co-directors of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Miami, Florida." Their main areas of research were Miami and Belle Glade (the town with the highest per-capita incidence of AIDS in the United States).

Whiteside vehemently disagrees with the hetero-sexual transmission theory, offered for the spread of AIDS in Belle Glade, Fl., where the population that is highly afflicted mimics a swath cut through Third World populations. He says that those studies are "seriously flawed by overwhelming bias, inadequate controls, and lack of prospective data" particularly questioning relationship between the high percentage of childhood AIDS in children whose mothers test negative in African distribution (mostly heterosexual) of AIDS cases, and the dogmatic affirmations by the government of the sexual transmission theory, and the unusual confinement of Belle Glade AIDS to just one neighborhood. Some of the facts simply can not be reconciled with the existing conventional wisdom.

These researchers believe, Lederer reports, "that AIDS is a tropic-based, environmental disease, caused by at least two arbor-viruses (insect-borne viruses) called maguari and dengue, both endemic to tropical regions - the primary means of transmission being re-posted bites by blood-sucking insects - mosquitoes or ticks - carrying the virus from person to person." Other means of blood exchange are also implicated by these researchers.

"AIDS corresponds to the insect belt in many parts of the world. Before modern day AIDS, the region of greatest density of Kaposi's Sarcoma was on the border of Zaire and Uganda. Such tropical tumors of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Burkitt's lymphoma were always linked to environmental conditions - the distribution of these tumors correlated with malaria and the insect-borne virus (arbor-virus) infection. A correlation between antibodies to HTLV-III/LAV (HIV) and antibodies to malaria is also noted. Another correlation noticed by these researchers, is the striking similitude between the distribution of AIDS and that of TB.

When Whiteside and MacLeod tested Florida patients for over 50 arbor-virus, they found that a very high percentage tested positive to dengue and maguari viruses. The first one causes a painful disease similar to a severe flu (Dengue is the name of a tropical dance characterized by body contortions similar to those the victims of this disease suffer due to spasms and pain), the second had not been known to cause diseases in animals or humans, but belongs to a family of viruses associated with Kaposi's Sarcoma.

The Dengue antibodies found were two types of Dengue viruses: Dengue I and Dengue II, which have done quite a bit of suspicious international traveling. "Dengue type I - had been limited to S.E. Asia and Africa until 1977, when it appeared in Jamaica, Cuba and Puerto Rico. It later spread to Haiti and other Caribbean Islands."

An epidemic occurred in Cuba in 1977 that was not only the first Dengue I, but the first Dengue epidemic since 1944. Dengue type II was fairly common in a mild form, but in 1981 Cuba had an unprecedented epidemic of type II in the "hemorrhagic shock form, with internal bleeding and shock - which resulted in 300,000 illnesses and 158 fatalities, including 101 children under 15."

The authors suspect that the movement of troops from Cuba into Angola in 1977 might have caused some of this transoceanic viral leap.

A 1982 CAIB investigation concluded that the 1981 hemorrhagic Dengue type II epidemic in Cuba and another in 1977 were "almost certainly the result of U.S. biological warfare. The U.S. Army's Biological Warfare Laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland, has for years done experiments with insect-borne disease in general and Dengue in particular. In the 1950s, the Army carried out 'field tests' releasing huge quantities of mosquitoes in Black communities in Georgia and Florida." It was also reported that Dengue type I had been isolated in the South Pacific in 1974. This report appeared in the Bulletin Of The World Health Organization in 1980.

It is also worth mentioning, that Russia allegedly produced the ultimate CBW weapon in the form of a mutant Dengue virus known as D7, which might have found its way into different countries by troop movements or other means.

If an epidemic like this is of such great concern, why does it take 6 years to make this information public?

Lederer questions the validity of the Dengue-Maguari AIDS link, because the countries with high levels of Dengue have low levels of AIDS. However, some researchers are satisfied that arborviruses and insect transmission are co-factors, at least, to the AIDS epidemic. [End quoting.]

MORE ON AIDS

In Prof. Robert O'Driscoll's new book *Corruption In Canada*, appears an article written by J. L. Read titled *New World Order Strategy For Population Reduction: AIDS* [quoting:]

In 1938 The National Resources Subcommittee on Population Problems (NRS) recommended in its report to President Roosevelt that appropriate legislative action should be taken regarding global population problems. The NRS stated that "transition from an increasing to a stationary or decreasing population may on the whole be a benefit

to the life of the nation."

In 1970 microbiologist Dr. MacArthur solicited the Appropriations Committee of the House for money for molecular biological research with these words, "Within the next 5 to 19 years, it would probably be possible to make a new infective micro-micro-organism which could differ in certain important aspects from any known disease-causing organism. Most important of these is that it might be refractory to the immunological and therapeutic processes upon which we depend to maintain our relative freedom from infectious disease."

What is a virus? In his book *Virus Hunting, AIDS, Cancers and the Human Retrovirus*, Dr. Robert C. Gallo (the doctor who is credited with the discovery of AIDS) states that viruses are "obligate cellular parasites". This means they need another medium in which to grow and reproduce, therefore they invade a living cell and use it as their new home. Viruses are the smallest known living organism, needing an electron microscope or similar device at 50,000X magnification to be seen. Viruses can live outside of living tissue in crystal form indefinitely.

AIDS is also known as HTLV-III or Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus. It is a retrovirus that attacks the T-4 cells of the immune system. A retrovirus is a virus that has a special enzyme, reverse transcriptase, that is able to incorporate itself into the DNA of the host cell, thereby using the DNA of that cell to reproduce more virus. B cells are the part of the immune system that help to produce protective antibodies. The T-4 cells of the immune system are lymphocytes, or small white blood cells, acted upon by hormones in the thymus gland before they reach the blood stream. T-4 cells help speed up the production of anti-bodies by the B cells. Therefore, if the T-4 cells are destroyed the body is unable to aid the B cells in antibody production and will die of any opportunistic infection.

Viruses are also known to lie latent in the infected organism. Thus, though they are present and potentially harmful, they are dormant, not seeking cells for reproduction. AIDS is known to have a 3 to 5 years incubation time before the virus begins actively reproducing and impairing the immune system to infection.

In 1972 at the Biological Warfare Convention it was decided to dismantle our biological warfare arsenals. Robert Harris and Jeremy Paxman point out in *A Higher Form Of Killing*, "With the decision to renounce germ warfare for all time, Fort Detrick had been handed over to the civilian National Cancer Institute. But part of the camp remained secret. Here the Pentagon established the Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, where a small group of biologists would continue to work on those diseases which plague mankind ..."

According to Dr. William C. Douglass in his newsletter *The Cutting Edge*, "The National Cancer Institute in collaboration with the World Health Organization made the AIDS virus in their laboratories at Fort Detrick." Fort Detrick, Maryland had been the leading laboratory responsible for all biological warfare testing for the U.S. Government. Dr.

Douglass goes on to state, "They combined the deadly retroviruses, bovine leukemia virus and sheep visna virus, and injected them into human tissue cultures."

Dr. Robert Strecker has studied the AIDS virus extensively. In his video *The Strecker Memorandum* he reveals that in the early 70s "The Danish Cancer Registry (an international panel of experts) noted that it is possible to visualize the mutation of a virus into variety of high contagiousity to man resulting in a pandemic of neo-plastic disease before we could develop a vaccine." Dr. Strecker concurs with the concept that AIDS was created in a laboratory from the bovine and visna virus through recombinant DNA.

Not only was the World Health Organization (WHO), via Fort Detrick, responsible for the creation of AIDS, but there is overwhelming evidence that it was also responsible for the deliberate, initial introduction of AIDS into the world population. In 1987 Science Editor Pearce Wright wrote an article "Small pox vaccine triggered AIDS virus". The World Health Organization began a 13-year small pox vaccination program in Third World countries ending in 1981. The small pox vaccine was contaminated with the AIDS virus. Though WHO has admitted through its own investigation that the vaccine was contaminated, it has suppressed its findings. Wright's article, which linked the vaccination program and the increase of AIDS victims in the Third World, especially Africa, was given no press in the United States.-

A further connection is pointed out by Lt. Col. T. E. Bearden in his book *Aids Biological Warfare*. He states, "The small pox vaccine theory would account for the position of the Central African states as the most afflicted countries, why Brazil became the most affected Latin American country, and how Haiti became the route for the spread of AIDS to the U.S.; Brazil, the only South American country covered in the eradication campaign, has the highest incidence of AIDS in that region."

The pollution of vaccine, including the Salk vaccine for polio is extensively covered in a video by Dr. Eva Snead entitled *AIDS: The Other Side Of The Story*. She reveals how the polio vaccine prior to 1962 was known to be contaminated with SV-40 (simian virus 40). This virus contaminated the vaccine because the polio vaccine was grown on the kidney cells of monkeys and simian or monkey virus contaminated the vaccine that was given to the public. Dr. Snead also points out that research has shown that SV-40 is ideally suited for genetic manipulation, splicing and the creation of hybrids or mutants. Since it is known that the AIDS virus, or HTLV-III has created many mutant strains since its original discovery, there is a possible connection between the SV-40 virus, and contamination of the widely - and mandatorily - given polio vaccines. Again, the information of the contamination of the polio vaccine with a dangerous simian virus was withheld from the public, though the government was well aware of this fact.

The government would have us believe that AIDS started in the homosexual population and has been spread likewise. To help create this reality, The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) set up an inoculation program in 1978 that targeted the homosexual population. Dr. W. Szmunes, head of the New York City blood bank, devised rules for a hepatitis vaccine study. It was to be administered to non-monogamous homosexual

males between the ages of 20 and 40. There were over 1000 inoculated. Dr. Alan Cantwell reports in his book AIDS And The Doctors Of Health that "newly liberated homosexuals were anxious to cooperate with the government in matters of gay health...Within a decade, most of the men in the experiment would be doomed to die." The CDC admitted in 1984 that at least 60 percent of those who received the hepatitis vaccine were infected with AIDS. They have since refused to give any more information on the subject. [End quoting.]

ALDOUS HUXLEY

In a 1959 lecture delivered in Santa Barbara, California, Aldous Huxley said, in part: "In general, one can say that it is only when human beings are threatened by somebody else that they are ready to unite and to accept short-range privations for long-range goods; they are ready to unite under the threat of war and catastrophe. Undoubtedly, the best thing for world government under law would be invasion from Mars. Unfortunately, this is rather unlikely to take place. But is it possible to persuade ourselves that after all human beings are their own Martians, that with over-population and over-organization and over-technicalization, we are committing immense aggressions against ourselves? Can we unite against ourselves for our own higher interest? It might be possible, that what we regard as a piping time of peace is not, in fact, a piping time of peace, but that there is a real threat overhanging us all the time against remote speculation, but it is possible that some such argument might finally persuade people to take the step of getting together and forming a government in which all should live together under law."

THE GLOBAL 2000 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT ENTERING THE 21ST CENTURY

[Quoting, through several subsections:]

COMMISSION ON POPULATION GROWTH AND THE AMERICAN FUTURE (1970)

In July 1969 President Nixon sent to Congress a historic first population message, recommending the establishment by legislation of a blue-ribbon commission to examine the growth of the nation's population and the impact it will have on the American future. John D. Rockefeller III, who had started the Population Council, had been urging since the early days of the Eisenhower Administration that such a commission be established. Lyndon Johnson had refused to see Rockefeller in 1964, but by 1968, he was ready to yield to pressure and established the President's Committee on Population and Family Planning: The Transition from Concern to Action, suggested the establishment of a presidential commission to give the problem further study. It recommended that family planning services be extended to every American woman unable to afford them. It also recommended an increase in the budgets of HEW and the Office of Economic Opportunity for the purpose of population research. The report was released without

publicity in January 1969, just before Johnson left office. He did not meet with the Committee to receive the report, nor make a statement on it.

In early 1969, Rockefeller's pressure for a presidential commission was abetted by presidential counselor Moynihan, who convinced Nixon that the time had come to face the problems of population. The President asked in his message to Congress that a Commission be assigned to develop population projections and estimate the impact of an anticipated 100 million increase in U.S. population by the year 2000. For the interim, the President called for more research "on birth control methods" and for the establishment, as a national goal, of "the provision of adequate family planning services within the next five years for all those who want them but cannot afford them." In his message to Congress, Nixon stated:

One of the most serious challenges to human destiny in the last third of this century will be the growth of the population. Whether man's response to that challenge will be a cause for pride or for despair in the year 2000 will depend very much on what we do today. If we now begin our work in an appropriate manner, and if we continue to devote a considerable amount of attention and energy to this problem, then mankind will be able to surmount this challenge as it has surmounted so many during the long march of civilization.

When the Congress passed a bill in March 1970 creating the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, President Nixon named John D. Rockefeller III chairman of the 24-member group.

The Commission's conclusion was that no substantial benefits would result from continued growth of the nation's population.

"The population problem, and the growth ethic with which it is intimately connected, reflect deeper external conditions and more fundamental political, economic, and philosophical values. Consequently, to improve the quality of our existence while slowing growth, will require nothing less than a basic recasting of American values."

The more than 60 Population Commission recommendations included:

- Creation of an Office of Population Growth and Distribution within the Executive Office of the President;

- Establishment, within the National Institutes of Health, of a National Institute of Population Sciences to provide an adequate institutional framework for implementing a greatly expanding program of population research;

- Legislation by Congress establishing a Council of Social Advisers, with one of the main functions the monitoring of demographic variables;

- The addition of a mid-decade census of the population; and

National planning for a stabilized population.

These recommendations were overshadowed, at least in the publicity given them, by the recommendations that states adopt legislation permitting minors "to receive contraceptive and prophylactic information and services in appropriate settings sensitive to their needs and concerns" and "that present state laws restricting abortion be liberalized along the lines of the New York statute, such abortion to be performed on request by the duly licensed physicians under conditions of medical safety." The Commission also recommended that abortion be covered by health insurance benefits, and that established federal, state, and local governments make funds available to support abortion in states with liberalized statutes.

President Nixon was unhappy with the Commission report, released in March 1972 at the beginning of his re-election campaign, largely because of the recommendations on liberalized abortion and the furnishing of contraceptives to teenagers (which in 1972 was a bigger issue than abortion). The President met only a few minutes with Mr. Rockefeller. He perfunctorily received the Commission report, but issued a statement repudiating it. No word of support was forthcoming for the stabilized population concept that he had backed in 1969.

Although all members of the Commission showed their support for the report by signing it, several members wrote minority statements about certain recommendations, especially the one on abortion. The Commission debated whether to finesse the two controversial issues, since these recommendations were not of major demographic importance. But Chairman Rockefeller felt it was only right that the majority of the Commission be able to state an opinion on all relevant issues.

The timing of the report was unfortunate in that during the three years since Nixon's population message, the public had come to agree on stabilizing population growth, and the goal of the two-children family was already being achieved in the statistics.

No recommendations were made by the Commission in the resources and environment areas.

The deputy director of the Population Commission staff, Robert Parke, felt that the report and the research volumes made a strong base for future efforts at meeting population growth problems. And he believed the Commission and its staff had learned at least one valuable lesson: A commission studying a controversial subject should not publish its report during a presidential campaign.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATERIALS POLICY (1970)

Congress legislated a New National Commission on Materials Policy in the fall of 1970 as a part of the Resources Recovery Act.

The Materials Policy Commission did not attempt a materials resources inventory and update of the Paley Commission but rather concentrated its attention on the policy area and emphasized the environmental aspects of resources problems, an area which the Paley Commission had ignored. The new Commission contracted for a study of the estimated demand for 10 commodities by the year 2000.

The major recommendations of the Commission, when it reported to the President and Congress in June 1973, were mostly general policy directives:

"Strike a balance between the need to produce goods and the need to protect the environment by modifying the materials system so that all resources, including environmental, are paid for by users. Strive for an equilibrium between the supply of materials and the demand for their use by increasing primary materials production and by conserving materials through accelerated waste recycling and greater efficiency-of-use of materials. Manage materials policy more effectively by recognizing the complex interrelationships of the materials - energy - environment system so that laws, executive orders, and administrative practices reinforce policy and not counteract it."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SYSTEMS ANALYSIS (1972)

A unique institute with a holistic approach to common problems that cannot be solved by any single country alone is the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). The Institute is situated near Vienna, Austria, and supports about 100 research scientists. It is considered non-governmental because its members are scientific institutions from the participating nations and not the political entities of the governments themselves. It was founded in October 1972 on the initiative of the academies of science or equivalent institutions in 12 industrial nations, both East and West (institutions from five other countries have since joined the Institute). The Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (funded through the National Science Foundation) contribute the largest part of the financial support, and private sources such as philanthropic or corporate foundations contribute about \$1 million a year.

IIASA's programs are classified as either "global" (programs that affect and can be resolved only by the actions of more than one nation) and "universal" (those that affect and can be resolved by actions of individual nations but which all nations share). As the name of the Institution indicates, its scientific research and study concentrate on applying modern methods of analysis to contemporary problems of society, using the tools of modern management, such as systems theory, operations research, and cybernetics. Emphasis is placed on attempting to bridge the gap between scientists and decision-makers. The results of studies are widely communicated through publications distributed by members scientific institutions, and an effort is made to inform the non expert of the results of studies of international problems.

Two current major global projects are on energy systems and on food and agriculture.

The energy project is concentrating on finding strategies for the transition over the next 15 to 50 years from an energy economy based on oil, gas, and conventional coal to an economy based on the virtually inexhaustible resources - solar, nuclear, and geothermal - as well as to some extent on new sources of coal. Research activities include studying systems implications of the exploitation of scarce energy resources; energy demand studies, such as one that projects global energy demand with regard to the development of regions, world population growth, and changes in life-style; and a study of strategies relating the nuclear-risk problem to decision-making. The final energy project report is expected in 1979.

Although IIASA is composed of scientific representatives from industrial nations, the food and agriculture program is concerned also with a number of less developed countries (LDCs) that have agricultural economies. The program objectives are to evaluate the nature and dimensions of the world food situation, to study alternative policy actions at the national, regional, and global level that may alleviate existing and emerging food problems, and to determine how to meet the nutritional needs of the growing global population.

Typical projects include developing a model of the dynamic interdependence between migration and human settlement patterns and agricultural technology, identifying and measuring the environmental consequences of water use in agriculture as constraints on agricultural structures of some pilot LDCs - describing their agricultural policy objectives and devising planning models suitable for estimating the consequences of alternative national policies.

**NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SUPPLIES AND SHORTAGES:
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GROWTH POLICY PROCESSES
(1975)**

Another Nixon-Ford era initiative in the materials field with a major institutional objective was the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages and its separate Advisory Committee on National Growth Policy Processes. These activities, like the 1971-73 National Commission on Materials Policy, were conceived by Congress.

The Commission did not attempt any new data collection or make supply-and-demand projections into the future. Instead it analyzed available information, concluding that "we see little reason to fear that the world will run out of natural resources during the [next] quarter century."

The Commission's report, *Government and the Nation's Resources*, was released the first week of 1977.

In its report to the President and Congress, the Advisory Committee urged that the nation become not a planned society, but a planning society. Adequate and open planning for the future would result in less government interference, and the necessary government

intervention would be more considered, more timely, and less heavy-handed. The report's prime recommendation was for the institutionalization of the planning process in an independent executive branch agency to be created by Congress and called the National Growth and Development Commission. The new Commission would have the mandate "to examine emerging issues of middle-to-long-range growth and development, and to suggest feasible alternatives for the Congress, the President, and the public."

[Still quoting from The Global 2000 Report to the President of the United States - Entering the 21st Century, published in 1980:]

SOME OBSERVATIONS

For the past 70 years the nation's leadership has perceived periodically a need for long-term analysis of problems relating to natural resources, population, or the environment. For the most part, these issues have been addressed on an ad hoc basis by appointing presidential commissions and other temporary groups to study the situation, make their reports, and then disband. As a result, decision-makers continue to deal primarily with immediate problems, while consideration of how to prepare for conditions that might exist 10, 20, or 30 years in the future is postponed for lack of adequate or systematic information on the options available and on the social, economic, and environmental impacts of alternative choices.

Future-oriented commissions or study groups have generally studied natural resources problems separately from problems related to population and the environment. There has been insufficient recognition of the interrelation of these three issues. Each succeeding year, as the problems become more complex and the interrelationships more involved, the need for a holistic approach to decision-making becomes more urgent.

Most analyses of future problems in population, natural resources, and the environment have been made only on a national basis. President Truman recognized the need for assessing global implications of natural resources when he constructed his Materials Policy Commission in 1951 to make its study of materials policy international in scope, at least to the extent of considering the needs and resources of friendly nations. But while the harmful effects of population growth, resource consumption, and pollution spread across borders and oceans, the international approach to long-range planning for solutions to these problems continues to be neglected.

When commissions or other bodies have been formed to consider long-term problems in population, natural resources, and the environment, their effectiveness has been hampered by lack of provisions for following up on their recommendations. In several cases the heads of commissions felt so strongly about the need for ongoing institutions that they set up private organizations on their own to follow up with their group's recommendations, which have lead to some efforts of ongoing analysis.

One recommendation has been made by virtually every presidential commission on

population, natural resources, or the environment: the establishment of a permanent body somewhere high in the executive branch for performing continuous future research and analysis. Although ideas for location of such a permanent group have varied, proposals have generally indicated that a statutorily created institution with access to the President could explore potential goals, watch for trends, and look at alternative possibilities for accomplishing stilted objectives.

A permanent institution would have much more freedom in choosing the moment to present new ideas, and thus avoid the timing and politics-related problems that have often hindered activities of temporary presidential commissions. The interest of a President or Congress or the public proved to be much greater at the time a study is started than when it is completed

The Materials Policy Commission was appointed by President Truman in January 1951, when military involvement in Korea had reintroduced fears of shortages that were still fresh in the minds of administrators and the public following World War II. But when the Commission's report went to the President in June 1952, the scarcity issue had lost its priority and public concern. When President Nixon sent a message to Congress in 1969 asking for creation of a commission to study population growth, the subject was politically attractive inasmuch as people were concerned about rising birthrates. But by the time the Population Commission's report was submitted, statistics showed that the birthrate in the nation had already declined to a stability rate - two children per family - and the subject had less political importance. Another unfavorable timing factor was that the report was sent to the President at the start of his 1972 re-election campaign; some of the Commission's recommendations raised controversy, causing the President to repudiate the Commission's work. On the other hand, the release of the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission came at a time when the popularity of outdoor recreation was booming, and Congress welcomed help in devising solutions to the problems connected with the growing recreation use of public lands, national parks, and national forests. Another problem of timing was the frequent long delays between the request for a commission and its creation, or between the time the law was passed and the President appointed the public members. Sometimes the period allowed for a study was too short, as with the preparation of *Toward a Social Report*. That study also ran into a frequent timing problem: having been started by one President, the study is then submitted either at the end of his term or to his successor.

For all these reasons, many observers have urged the establishment by law of a permanent group in Executive Office of the President to institutionalize the coordination of long-term global and holistic considerations of population, resources, environment, and their related issues.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS IN THE GLOBAL 2000 REPORT

If present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable economically, and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now.

Serious stresses involving population, resources, and environment are clearly visible ahead. Despite greater material output, the world's people will be poorer in many ways than they are today.

For hundreds of millions of the desperately poor, the outlook for food and other necessities of life will be no better. For many it will be worse. Barring revolutionary advances in technology, life for most people on Earth will be more precarious in 2000 than it is now - unless the nations of the world act decisively to alter current trends.

This, in essence, is the picture emerging from the U.S. Government's projections of probable changes in world population, resources, and environment by the end of the century, as presented in the Global 2000 Study. They do not predict what will occur. Rather, they depict conditions that are likely to develop if there are no changes in public policies, institutions, or rates of technological advance, and if there are no wars or other major disruptions. A keener awareness of the nature of the current trends, however, may induce changes that will alter these trends and the projected outcome.

Rapid growth in world population will hardly have altered by 2000. The world's population will grow from 4 billion in 1975 to 6.35 billion in 2000, an increase of more than 50 percent. Ninety percent of this growth will occur in the poorest countries.

World food production is projected to increase 90 percent over the 30 years from 1970 to 2000. At the same time, real prices for food are expected to double.

Arable land will increase only 4 percent by 2000, so that most of the increased output of food will have to come from higher yields. Most of the elements that now contribute to higher yields - fertilizer, pesticides, power for irrigation, and fuel for machinery - depend heavily on oil and gas.

During the 1990s world oil production will approach geological estimates of maximum production capacity, even with rapidly increasing petroleum prices. The Study projects that the richer industrialized nations will be able to command enough oil and other commercial energy supplies to meet rising demands through 1990. With the expected price increases, many less developed countries will have increasing difficulties meeting energy needs. For the one-quarter of humankind that depends primarily on wood for fuel, the outlook is bleak. Needs for fuel-wood will exceed available supplies by about 25 percent before the turn of the century.

While the world's finite fuel resources - coal, oil, gas shale, tar sands and uranium - are theoretically sufficient for centuries, they are not evenly distributed; they pose difficult economic and environmental problems; and they vary greatly in their amenability to exploitation and use.

Non-fuel mineral resources generally appear sufficient to meet projected demands through 2000, but further discoveries and investments will be needed to maintain reserves. In addition, production costs will increase with energy prices and may make

some non-fuel mineral resources uneconomic. The quarter of the world's population that inhabits industrial countries will continue to absorb three-fourths of the world's mineral production.

Regional water shortages will become more severe. In the 1970-2000 period population growth alone will cause requirements for water to double in nearly half the world. Still greater increases would be needed to improve standards of living. In many LDCs, water supplies will become increasingly erratic by 2000 as a result of extensive deforestation. Development of new water supplies will become more costly virtually everywhere.

Significant losses of world forests will continue over the next 20 years as demand for forest products and fuel-wood increases.

Serious deterioration of agricultural soils will occur worldwide, due to erosion, loss of organic matter, desertification, salinization, alkalization, and water-logging. Already, an area of cropland and grassland approximately the size of Maine is becoming barren wasteland each year, and the spread of desert-like conditions is likely to accelerate.

Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and ozone-depleting chemicals are expected to increase at rates that could alter the world's climate and upper atmosphere significantly by 2050. Acid rain from increased combustion of fossil fuels (especially coal) threatens damage to lakes, soils, and crops. Radioactive and other hazardous materials present health and safety problems in increasing numbers of countries.

Extinctions of plant and animal species will increase dramatically.

The future depicted by the U.S. Government projections, briefly outlined above, may actually understate the impending problems.

At present and projected growth rates, the world's population would reach 10 billion by 2030 and would approach 30 billion by the end of the twenty-first century. These levels correspond closely to estimates by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences of the maximum carrying capacity of the entire planet.

Indeed, the problems of preserving the carrying capacity of the Earth and sustaining the possibility of a decent life for the human beings that inhabit it are enormous and close upon us. Yet there is reason for hope. It must be emphasized that the Global 2000 Study's projections are based on the assumption that national policies regarding population stabilization, resource conservation, and environmental protection will remain essentially unchanged through the end of the Century.

The United States, possessing the world's largest economy, can expect its policies to have a significant influence on global trends. An equally important priority for the United States is to cooperate generously and justly with other nations - particularly in the areas of trade, investment, and assistance - in seeking solutions to the many problems that extend beyond our national boundaries.

With its limitations and rough approximations, the Global 2000 Study may be seen as no more than a reconnaissance of the future; nonetheless its conclusions are reinforced by similar findings of other recent global studies that were examined in the course of the Global 2000 Study. All these studies are in general agreement on the nature of the problems and on the threats they pose to the future welfare of humankind. The available evidence leaves no doubt that the world - including this Nation - faces enormous, urgent, and complex problems in the decades immediately ahead. Prompt and vigorous changes in public policy around the world are needed to avoid or minimize these problems before they become unmanageable. Long lead times are required for effective action. If decisions are delayed until the problems become worse, options for effective action will be severely reduced.
[End quoting.]

JANUARY 2, 1996

Depopulation Of A Planet

Environmental Issues Become Key To Imposing NWO Agenda

Part V: U.N. Rings The Alarm

12126195 RICK MARTIN

In their book *The Healing Planet - Strategies For Resolving The Environmental Crisis*, Paul and Anne Ehrlich write:

"In this century, humanity has become a truly planetary ecological force, its effects going far beyond the transformation of the landscape to include altering the composition of the atmosphere globally, interfering with planetary nutrient cycles, modifying climate, and exterminating other life forms. In historical perspective, the switch - from a modest to an overwhelming scale of impact, and from a positive to a negative impact on carrying capacity - was almost instantaneous and monumental: human activities now appear to be lowering the long-term carrying capacity and incurring risks on a scale unimaginable less than a lifetime ago."

And, also, later in the book: "Controlling population growth is critical. We cannot emphasize too strongly that significant resources must be directed into programs that limit population growth both in the United States and abroad. Because of the built-in time lags, unless the surge in human numbers is halted soon and a gradual population shrinkage begun, there is no hope of solving the problems discussed in this volume."

From the environmental impact side of the discussion, the Ehrlichs write, [quoting:]

Measured by commercial energy use, each American, on average, causes some 70 times as much environmental damage as a Ugandan or Laotian, 20 times that of an Indian, 10 times that of a Chinese, and roughly twice that of citizens of Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, or Australia. Americans use about 50 percent more commercial energy than Soviet citizens, (who nonetheless have caused even more havoc by using it with minimum efficiency and virtually no effort to prevent environmental damage). In terms of per-capita energy use, only Canada, Luxembourg, and a few oil producers are really in our league.

Viewed in this light, the United States is the world's most overpopulated nation. It is the world's fourth largest nation in population, now numbering more than a quarter-billion people, and the average American consumes more of Earth's riches than an average citizen of any of the other "big ten" nations... Because of this combination of a huge population, great affluence, and damaging technologies, the United States has the largest impact of any nation on Earth's fragile environment and limited resources.

[End quoting.]

ECO-92 EARTH CHARTER (SEPT. 20, 1991)

In September 1991, as a preliminary to the United Nations "Earth Summit" Conference

held in Brazil in 1992, the United Nations Associations of the United States, Canada, and Iowa sponsored a Midwest Public Hearing in Des Moines, Iowa. At the Iowa Hearing, held in co-operation with the Secretariat of the U.N. Conference in Brazil, a rather startling document was circulated privately to some of the officials. It reveals U.N. thinking on world population. [Quoting:]

The time is pressing. The Club of Rome was founded in 1968, Limited To Growth was written in 1979, but insufficient progress has been made in population reduction.

Given global instabilities, including those in the former Soviet bloc, the need for firm control of world technology, weaponry, and natural resources is now absolutely mandatory. The immediate reduction of world population, according to the mid-1970s recommendations of the Draper Fund, must be immediately effected.

The present vast overpopulation, now far beyond the world-carrying capacity, cannot be answered by future reductions in the birth rate due to contraception, sterilization, abortion, but must be met in the present by the reduction in the numbers presently existing. This must be done by whatever means necessary.

The issue is falsely debated between a political and a cultural approach to population and resources, when in fact, faced with stubborn obstruction and day-to-day political expediency which make most of the leaders of the most populous poor countries unreliable, the issue is compulsory cooperation.

Compulsory cooperation is not debatable with 166 nations, most of whose leaders are irresolute, conditioned by localist cultures, and lacking appropriate notions of the New World Order. Debate means delay and forfeiture of our goals and purpose.

This same document directs that the following policy must be implemented:

The Security Council of the United Nations, led by the Anglo-Saxon Major Nation powers, will decree that henceforth the Security Council will inform all nations that its sufferance on population has ended, that all nations have quotas for reduction on a yearly basis, which will be enforced by the Security Council by selective or total embargo of credit items of trade including food and medicine, or by military force, when required.

The Security Council of the U.N. will inform all nations that outmoded notions of all national sovereignty will be discarded and that the Security Council has complete legal, military, and economic jurisdiction in any region in the world and that this will be enforced by the Major Nations of the Security Council.

The Security Council of the U.N. will take possession of all natural resources, including the watersheds and great forests, to be used and preserved for the good of the Major Nations of the Security Council.

The Security Council of the U.N. will explain that not all races and peoples are equal, nor

should they be. [Sounds remarkably similar to George Orwell's Animal Farm.] Those races proven superior by superior achievements ought to rule the lesser races, caring for them on sufferance that they cooperate with the Security Council. Decision making, including banking, trade, currency rates, and economic development plans, will be made in stewardship by the Major Nations.

All of the above constitute the New World Order, in which Order, all nations, regions and races will cooperate with the decisions of the Major Nations of the Security council.

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that action delayed could well be fatal. All could be lost if mere opposition by minor races is tolerated and the unfortunate vacillations of our closest comrades is cause for our hesitations. Open declaration of intent followed by decisive force is the final solution. This must be done before any shock hits our financial markets, tarnishing our credibility and perhaps diminishing our force. [End quoting.]

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT

On December 22, 1989. Resolution 44/228 titled United Nations Conference On Environment and Development, was adopted without a vote. This resolution called for the Earth Summit which was held in Brazil in 1992, and called for Earth Day on June 5, 1992.

Let's look at the contents of this tremendously important, yet little known, U.N. resolution. [Note to our readers - I realize that most "resolutions" are pretty dry reading. Not so in this case - well, maybe a little. Read along and be surprised at the broad, sweeping impact this has on everyone. Due to the importance and scope of the resolution, I've decided to include most of the document here.] [Quoting:]

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 Dec. 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note of decision 15/3 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program 161/[A/44/25] on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/87 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/101 July 1989 entitled "Strengthening international co-operation on environment: provision of additional financial resources to developing countries",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 42/186 of 11 Dec. 1987 on the Environmental Perspective of the Year 2000 and Beyond, and resolution 42/187 of 11

Dec. 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 162/[A/42/427],

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development, 163/[A/44/256/1989/66],

Mindful of the views expressed by Governments in the plenary debate held at its forty-fourth session on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. 164/,

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the state of the environment and the serious degradation of the global life-support systems, as well as by trends that, if allowed to continue, could disrupt the global ecological balance, jeopardize the life-sustaining qualities of the Earth and lead to an ecological catastrophe, and recognizing that decisive, urgent and global action is vital to protecting the ecological balance of the Earth,

Recognizing the importance for all countries of the protection and enhancement of the environment,

Recognizing also that the global character of environmental problems, including climate change, depletion of the ozone layer, transboundary air and water pollution, the contamination of the oceans and seas and degradation of land resources, including drought and desertification requires actions at all levels, including the global, regional and national levels and involving the commitment and participation of all countries,

Gravely concerned that the major cause of the continuing deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries,

Stressing that poverty and environmental degradation are closely interrelated and that environmental protection in developing countries must, in this context, be viewed as an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it,

Recognizing that measures to be undertaken at the international level for the protection and enhancement of the environment must take fully into account the current imbalances in global patterns of production and consumption,

Affirming that the responsibility for containing, reducing and eliminating global environmental damage must be borne by the countries causing such damage, must be in relation to the damage caused and must be in accordance with their respective capabilities and responsibilities, [based on Ehrlich's statement above, this sounds a lot like America will pay for it]

Recognizing the environmental impact of material remnants of war and the need for further international co-operation for their removal,

Stressing the importance for all countries to take effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, inter alia. with their respective capabilities, while at the same time acknowledging the efforts being made in all countries in this regard, including international co-operation between developed and developing countries,

Stressing the need for effective international co-operation in the area of research, development and application of environmentally sound technologies,

Conscious of the crucial role of science and technology in the field of environmental protection and of the need of developing countries, in particular, concerning favorable access to environmentally sound technologies, processes, equipment and related research and expertise through international co-operation designed to further global efforts for environmental protection, including the use of innovative and effective means,

Recognizing that new and additional financial resources will have to be channeled to developing countries in order to ensure their full participation in global efforts for environmental protection, [still quoting:]

Decides to convene a United National Conference on Environment and Development of two weeks' duration and at the highest possible level of participation to coincide with World Environment Day, 5 June 1992;

Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference;

Affirms that the Conference should elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of strengthened national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

Affirms that the protection and enhancement of the environment are major issues that affect the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world;

Also affirms that the promotion of economic growth in developing countries is essential to address problems of environmental degradation;

Further affirms the importance of a supportive international economic environment that would result in sustained economic growth and development in all countries for protection and sound management of the environment;

Reaffirms that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the applicable principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the need for States to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

Affirms the responsibility of States for the damage to the environment and natural resources caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control through transboundary interference, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

Notes that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizes that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

Stresses that large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, are frequently the repositories of scarce technical skills for the preservation and enhancement of the environment, conduct activities in sectors that have an impact on the environment and, to that extent, have specific responsibilities and that, in this context, efforts need to be encouraged and mobilized to protect and enhance the environment in all countries;

Reaffirms that the serious external indebtedness of developing countries, and other countries with serious debt-servicing problems, has to be addressed efficiently and urgently in order to enable those countries to contribute fully and in accordance with their capacities and responsibilities to global efforts to protect and enhance the environment;

Affirms that in the light of the above, the following environmental issues, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, are among those of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries:

- (a) Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;
- (b) Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources;
- (c) Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and of coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources;
- (d) Protection and management of land resources by, inter alia, combating deforestation, desertification and drought;
- (e) Conservation of biological diversity;
- (f) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

- (g) Environmentally sound management of wastes, particularly hazardous wastes, and of toxic chemicals, as well as prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;
- (h) Improvement of the living and working environment of the poor in urban slums and rural areas, through eradicating poverty, inter alia by implementing integrated rural and urban development programs, as well as taking other appropriate measures at all levels necessary to stem the degradation of the environment;

Protection of human health conditions and improvement of the quality of life;

Emphasizes the need for strengthening international co-operation for the management of the environment to ensure its protection and enhancement and the need to explore the issue of benefits derived from activities, including research and development, related to the protection and development of biological diversity;

Reaffirms the need to strengthen international co-operation, particularly between developed and developing countries, in research and development and the utilization of environmentally sound technologies;

Decides that the Conference, in addressing environmental issues in the development context, should have the following objectives:

To examine the state of the environment and changes that have occurred since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and since the adoption of such international agreements as the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 165/[1977-A/Conf. 74/36] the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, taking into account the actions taken by all countries and intergovernmental organizations to protect and enhance the environment;

To identify strategies to be coordinated regionally and globally, as appropriate, for concerted action to deal with major environmental issues in the socio-economic development processes of all countries within a particular time-frame;

To recommend measures to be taken at the national and international levels to protect and enhance the environment, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, through the development and implementation of policies for sustainable and environmentally sound development with special emphasis on incorporating environmental concerns in the economic and social development process, and of various sectorial policies and through, inter alia, preventive action at the sources of environmental degradation, clearly identifying the sources of such degradation and appropriate remedial measures, in all countries;

To promote the further development of international environmental law, taking into account the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, 166/[U.N. pub. sales no. E.73.II.A.14] as well as the special needs and concerns of the developing countries, and to examine, in this context, the feasibility of elaborating general rights and obligations of States, as appropriate, in the field of the environment, also taking into account relevant existing international legal instruments;

To examine ways and means further to improve co-operation in the field of protection and enhancement of the environment between neighboring countries with a view to eliminating adverse environmental effects;

To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments for defined activities to deal with major environmental issues, in order to restore the global ecological balance and to prevent further deterioration of the environment, taking into account the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

To accord high priority to drought and desertification control and to consider all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

To examine the relationship between environmental degradation and the structure of the international economic environment, with a view to ensuring a more integrated approach to environment-and-development problems in relevant international forums without introducing new forms of conditionality;

To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote a supportive international economic environment that would result in sustained and environmentally sound development in all countries, with a view to combating poverty and improving the quality of life, and bearing in mind that the incorporation of environmental concerns and considerations in development planning and policies should not be used to introduce new forms of conditionality in aid or in development financing and should not serve as a pretext for creating unjustified barriers to trade;

To identify ways and means to provide new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, for environmentally sound development programs and projects in accordance with national development objectives, priorities and plans and to consider ways of establishing effective monitoring of

the implementation of the provision of such new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data;

To identify ways and means to provide additional financial resources for measures directed towards solving major environmental problems of global concern and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries, for whom the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, in particular owing to their lack of financial resources, expertise or technical capacity;

To consider various funding mechanisms, including voluntary ones, and to examine the possibility of a special international fund and other innovative approaches, with a view to ensuring the carrying out, on a favorable basis, of the most effective and expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries;

To examine with the view to recommending effective modalities for favorable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies in its relation to proprietary rights with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

To promote the development of human resources, particularly in developing countries, for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

To recommend measures to Governments and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and strengthen their capacity for identifying, analyzing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, objectives and priorities;

To promote open and timely exchange of information on national environmental policies, situations and accidents;

To review and examine the role of the United Nations system in dealing with the environment and possible ways of improving it;

To promote the development or strengthening of appropriate institutions at the national, regional and global levels to address environmental matters in the

context of the socio-economic development processes of all countries;

To promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation, as well as other measures to increase awareness of the value of the environment;

To promote international co-operation within the United Nations system in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and in rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

To specify the respective responsibilities of and support to be given by the organs, organizations and programs of the United Nations system for the implementation of the conclusion of the Conference;

To quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and to identify possible sources, including innovative ones, of additional resources;

To assess the capacity of the United Nations system to assist in the prevention and settlement of disputes in the environmental sphere and to recommend measures in this field, while respecting existing bilateral and international agreements that provide for the settlement of such disputes. [End quoting.]

Section II, the final section of the resolution, goes on to outline the specific logistics from Committees to participants and ways to co-ordinate the Conference and future actions.

AGENDA 21 - THE EARTH SUMMIT

In the book *Agenda 21: The Earth Summit Strategy To Save Our Planet*, edited by Daniel Sitarz, we find [quoting:]

Agenda 21 is, first and foremost, a document of hope. Adopted at the Earth Summit in Brazil [1992] by nations representing over 98% of the Earth's population, it is the principal global plan to confront and overcome the economic and ecological problems of the late 20th century. It provides a comprehensive blueprint for humanity to use to forge its way into the next century by proceeding more gently upon the Earth. As its sweeping programs are implemented world-wide, it will eventually impact on every human activity on our planet. Deep and dramatic changes in human society are proposed by this monumental historic agreement. Understanding those changes is essential to guide us all into the future on our fragile planet.

Humanity is at a crossroads of enormous consequence. Never before has civilization faced an array of problems as critical as the ones now faced. As forbidding and portentous as it may sound, what is at stake is nothing less than the global survival of human kind.

The effects of human impact upon the Earth have been accelerating at a rate unforeseen even a handful of decades ago. Where once nature seemed forever the dominant force on Earth, evidence is rapidly accumulating that human influence over nature has reached a point where natural forces may soon be overwhelmed. Only very recently have the citizens of Earth begun to appreciate the depth of the potential danger of human impact on our planet. The equilibrium of the planet is in jeopardy, as judged by forces as profound as the global climate and the atmospheric protection from the Sun's damaging rays. Major changes in the ecological balance of the world are occurring very rapidly, more rapidly in many cases than humanity's ability to assess the dangers.

Despite perceived feelings of superiority over nature, humanity remains fully and totally dependent upon the natural world. We need the bounty of nature to survive on this planet. We need the fresh air to breathe, the clean water to drink, the fertile soil to provide our sustenance. Human impact upon these vital substances has reached the point of causing potentially irreversible damage. Scientists around the world, in every country on Earth, are documenting the hazards of ignoring our dependence upon the natural world.

There is strong evidence from the world's scientific community that humanity is very, very close to crossing certain ecological thresholds for the support of life on Earth. The Earth's ozone layer, our only protection from the harmful rays of the Sun is being depleted. Massive erosion is causing a rapid loss in the fertile soil of our planet and with it a potentially drastic drop in the ability to produce food for the world's people. Vast destruction of the world's forests is contributing to the spread of the world's deserts, increasing the loss of bio-diversity and hampering the ability of the Earth's atmosphere to cleanse itself. The planet's vast oceans are losing their animal life at a staggering rate and are fast reaching the limit of their ability to absorb humanity's waste. The land animals and plants of our planet are experiencing a rate of extinction unseen on Earth since the time of the dinosaurs; extinctions brought on not by cataclysmic events of nature but by the impact of a single species: homo-sapiens. The increasing pollution of air, water and land by hazardous and toxic waste is causing wide-spread health problems that are only now beginning to be understood. All of these problems are being intensified by the explosive growth in the sheer numbers of human beings in the last half of the 20th century.

For the first time in history, humanity must face the risk of unintentionally destroying the foundation of life on Earth. The global scientific consensus is that if the current levels of environmental deterioration continue, the delicate life-sustaining qualities of this planet will collapse. It is a stark and frightening potential. To prevent such a collapse is an awesome challenge for the global Community. [Continuing to quote portions of Agenda 21:]

In December of 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nations confronted this daunting task. The urgency of the problems of development and environment prompted the nations of the world to call for an unprecedented meeting - a meeting of all of the nations on Earth - an Earth summit. The United Nations Conference on Environment and

Development was set for June of 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The scope of attendance at this historic meeting clearly defines the importance of its task. It was, very simply, the largest gathering of heads of state in the history of life on Earth. On June 13, 1992, nearly 100 world leaders met around a single table in Rio de Janeiro in the largest face-to-face meeting of national leaders in the history of international diplomacy.

Agenda 21 is not a static document. It is a plan of action. It is meant to be a hands-on instrument to guide the development of the Earth in a sustainable manner. Recognizing the global nature of the environmental problems that face humanity, it is based on the premise that sustainable development of the Earth is not simply an option: it is a requirement - a requirement increasingly imposed by the limits of nature to absorb the punishment which humanity has inflicted upon it. Agenda 21 is also based on the premise that sustainable development of the Earth is entirely feasible. The transition to a global civilization in balance with nature will be an exceedingly difficult task, but Agenda 21 is the collective global alert that there is no alternative. We must align human civilization with the natural equilibrium of our planet and we must do so very rapidly if we are to prevent an irreversible decline in the quality of life on Earth.

The bold goal of Agenda 21 is to halt and reverse the environmental damage to our planet and to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries on Earth. It is a blueprint for action in all areas relating to the sustainable development of our planet into the 21st century. It calls for specific changes in the activities of all people. It includes concrete measures and incentives to reduce the environmental impact of the industrialized nations, revitalize development in developing nations, eliminate poverty world-wide and stabilize the level of human population.

Effective execution of Agenda 21 will require a profound reorientation of all human society, unlike anything the world has ever experienced - a major shift in the priorities of both governments and individuals and an unprecedented redeployment of human and financial resources. This shift will demand that a concern for the environmental consequences of every human action be integrated into individual and collective decision-making at every level.

The successful implementation of the far-ranging actions proposed by Agenda 21 will require active participation by people throughout the world, at the local, national and global levels. There are measures that are directed at all levels of society - from international bodies such as the United Nations and the World Bank to local groups and individuals. There are specific actions which are intended to be undertaken by multinational corporations and entrepreneurs, by financial institutions and individual investors, by high tech companies and indigenous people, by workers and labor unions, by farmers and consumers, by students and schools, by governments and legislators, by scientists, by women, by children - in short, by every person on Earth.

The overall levels and patterns of human consumption and production must be

compatible with the finite capacities of the Earth. As the human population on Earth increases, there will be ever greater pressure for people throughout the world to attain a higher standard of living. If the model lifestyle for this increasing populace is based on the current excessive consumption levels and inefficient production methods of the industrialized countries, the thresholds of economic and environmental disaster will soon be reached. Sustainable patterns of consumption and efficient methods of production must be developed and encouraged in all societies.

One of the most important root causes of the intensifying human impact on our planet is the unprecedented growth in the sheer numbers of human beings in the last 50 years. The world's population is now growing by nearly 100 million people every year. Population pressures are placing increasing stress on the ecological systems of the planet. All countries must improve their ability to assess the environmental impact of their population growth rates and develop and implement appropriate policies to stabilize populations.

[Still quoting from Agenda 21, under the heading Controlling Population Growth, we read:]

The spiraling growth of world population fuels the growth of global production and consumption. Rapidly increasing demands for natural resources, employment, education and social services make any attempts to protect natural resources and improve living standards very difficult. There is an immediate need to develop strategies aimed at controlling world population growth. There is an urgent demand to increase awareness among decision-makers of the critical role that population plays in environmental protection and development issues.

[Then, under National Population Policies, we find:]

Existing plans for sustainable development have generally recognized that population is a vital factor which influences consumption patterns, production, lifestyles and long-term sustainability. Far more attention, however, must be given to the issue of population in general policy formulation and the design of global development plans. All nations of the world have to improve their capacities to assess the implications of their population patterns. The long term consequences of human population growth must be fully grasped by all nations. They must rapidly formulate and implement appropriate programs to cope with the inevitable increase in population numbers. At the same time, measures must be incorporated to bring about the stabilization of human population. The full consequences of population growth must be understood and taken into account at all levels of decision-making.

[Agenda 21 ends with:]

In the next few years, the basic tenets of Agenda 21 will begin to influence decision-making at every level of society. A deep understanding of the rationale behind the drive for sustainable global development will enable every person to contribute to the success

of Agenda 21 programs. For the far-ranging programs of Agenda 21 to be successful, a concern for the environment must begin to be integrated into every human action and every personal decision. What we manufacture, what we buy, what we wear, how we travel, what we eat, who we choose as leaders: these and a myriad of other daily questions must begin to be answered with a recognition that every single human action has an impact upon both the environment and upon all other people. Humanity has reached the point in its history when it must begin the difficult and demanding task of taking responsibility for each and every one of its actions. The sheer numbers of human beings are now causing our collective actions to have an unprecedented effect upon the planet.

As humanity approaches the end of this century, it is poised at a crossroads of unmatched magnitude. The very existence of human life on Earth may well depend upon the direction which is taken in the next few years. Without question, the character and quality of human life on this planet is at stake. The potential for catastrophe is huge. However, the possibilities for success are encouraging. Agenda 21 is itself a monument to the ability of humanity to join together in a global effort to solve the major problems of civilization. We each now have the opportunity and responsibility to help shape the future of life on our fragile planet. The consequences of our collective decisions will be our heritage. [End quoting.]

VACCINES

In his book *Vaccines: Are They Really Safe And Effective?*, Neil Miller (National Vaccine Information Center) writes[quoting:]

A brief review of the data presented in this book indicates that:

- 1) Many of the vaccines were not the true cause of a decline in the incidence of the disease. Increased nutritional and sanitary measures probably deserve credit. Some diseases may also have their own evolutionary cycles; the virulent nature of the virgin disease is transformed into a tame illness as members of the population are exposed to it and gain "herd" immunity.
- 2) None of the vaccines can confer genuine immunity. Often the opposite is true; the vaccine increases the chance of contracting the disease. (Published "vaccine efficacy rates" are misleading. They are often evaluated by measuring blood antibody levels - not by comparing infection rates in vaccinated and unvaccinated persons.)
- 3) All of the vaccines can produce side-effects. Reactions range from soreness at the injection site to brain damage and death.
- 4) The long-term effects of all vaccines are unknown. Particularly distressing are the implications that vaccines can be devastating to the young child's immature immune system. Studies were presented showing impaired health protection following injections.

Lowered physical defenses may be responsible for a new breed of autoimmune diseases. Other studies showed damage to the brain and nervous system following shots - post-vaccinal encephalitis. This, in turn, causes large numbers of children to grow up with physical, mental and emotional disabilities of varying degrees. All of these conditions affect the individual, his or her family, and society as well.

Several of the vaccines can be especially dangerous. Nevertheless, the Medical- Industrial Complex continues to maintain its deceptive practice of disregarding vaccine reactions. In fact, medical officials recently suggested that they were justified in administering new and unproven vaccines by claiming it is unethical to withhold them! Meanwhile, creative propaganda on the merits of vaccinations remains a lucrative ploy. For example, the AMA admits that "adult vaccines need a gimmick." CDC physicians suggest a catchy slogan, like "Vaccines are not just kid stuff." Our policy-makers have lobbied for laws against freedom of choice. Their patterns of coercion and denial are notorious among the enlightened members of the population (parents who question vaccines), though sadly their awakenings may have cost them dearly - often the life or health of their own child. [End quoting.]

MURDER BY INJECTION

In his book *Murder By Injection - The Story Of The Medical Conspiracy Against America*, Eustace Mullins writes [quoting:]

One of the few doctors who has dared to speak out against the Medical Monopoly, Dr. Robert S. Mendelsohn, dramatized his stand against Modern Medicine by defining it as a Church which has Four Holy Waters. The first of these, he listed as Vaccination. Dr. Mendelsohn termed vaccination "of questionable safety." However, other doctors have been more explicit. It is notable that the Rockefeller interests have fought throughout the nineteenth century to make these Four Holy Waters compulsory throughout the United States, ignoring all the protests and warnings of their dangers.

Of these four items, which might well be termed the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, because they too are known to bring death and destruction in their wake, the most pernicious in its long-term effects may well be the practice of immunization. This practice goes directly against the discovery of modern holistic medical experts that the body has a natural immune defense against illness. The Church of Modern Medicine claims that we can only be absolved from the peril of infection by the Holy Water of vaccination, injecting into the system a foreign body of infection, which will then perform a Medical Miracle, and will confer life-long immunity, hence the term, "immunization." The greatest heresy any physician can commit is to voice publicly any doubt of any one of the Four Holy Waters, but the most deeply entrenched in modern medical practice is undoubtedly the numerous vaccination programs. They are also the most consistently profitable operations of the Medical Monopoly. Yet one physician, Dr. Henry R. Bybee, of Norfolk, Virginia, has publicly stated, "My honest opinion is that vaccine is the cause of more disease and suffering than anything I could name. I believe

that such diseases as cancer, syphilis, cold sores and many other disease conditions are the direct results of vaccination. Yet, in the state of Virginia, and in many other states, parents are compelled to submit their children to this procedure while the medical profession not only receives its pay for this service, but also makes splendid and prospective patients for the future."

From London comes an alarming observation from a practitioner of excellent reputation and long experience. Dr. Herbert Snow, senior surgeon at the Cancer Hospital of London, voiced his concern, "in recent years many men and women in the prime of life have dropped dead suddenly, often after attending a feast or a banquet. I am convinced that some eighty percent of these deaths are caused by the inoculation or vaccination they have undergone. They are well known to cause grave and permanent disease of the heart. The coroner always hushes it up as "natural causes".

You cannot find any such warning in any medical textbook or popular book on health. In fact, this writer was able to locate it in a small volume buried deep in the stacks in the Library of Congress. Yet such an ominous observation from an established medical practitioner should be as widely circulated as possible, if only to be attacked by those who can refute its premise. At least it cannot be attacked by the Establishment as quackery, because Dr. Snow is not attempting to sell some substitute for vaccination, but merely warning of its dangers.

Another practitioner, Dr. W. B. Clarke of Indiana, finds that "Cancer was practically unknown until compulsory vaccination with cowpox vaccine began to be introduced. I have had to deal with at least two hundred cases of cancer, and I never saw a case of cancer in an unvaccinated person."

At last, we have the breakthrough for which the American Cancer Society has been searching, at such great expense, and for so many years. Dr. Clarke has never seen a case of cancer in an unvaccinated person. Is not this a lead which should be explored?

In the land where freedom rings, or is supposed to ring, it is even more surprising to find that every citizen is compelled to submit to a compulsory vaccination ritual. Here again, we are speaking of a civilization which is now being visited by two plagues, the plague of cancer and the plague of AIDS, yet compulsory vaccination offers no protection against the plagues which threaten us. It is good-bye whooping cough, good-bye diphtheria and hello AIDS. The Medical Monopoly is searching desperately for some type of "immunization" against these plagues, and no doubt will eventually come up with some type of "vaccine" which will be more dreadful than the disease. From the outset, our most distinguished medical experts have proudly informed us that AIDS is incurable, which is hardly the approach we expect from those who demand that we accept their infallibility in all things to do with medicine.

Another well known medical practitioner, Dr. J. M. Peebles of San Francisco, has written a book on vaccine, in which he says, "The vaccination practice, pushed to the front on all occasions by the medical profession through political connivance made compulsory by

the state, has not only become the chief menace and the greatest danger to the health of the rising generation, but likewise the crowning outrage upon the personal liberties of the American citizen; compulsory vaccination, poisoning the crimson currents of the human system with brute-extracted lymph under the strange infatuation that it would prevent smallpox, was one of the darkest blots that disfigured the last century."

Dr. Peebles refers to the fact that cowpox vaccine was one of the more peculiar "inventions or discoveries of the Age of Enlightenment." However, as I have pointed out in *The Curse Of Canaan*, the Age of Enlightenment was merely the latest program of the Cult of Baal and its rituals of child sacrifice, which, in one guise or another, has now been with us for some five thousand years. Because of this goal, the Medical Monopoly is also known as "The Society for Crippling Children."

Perhaps the most telling comment of Dr. Peebles' criticism is his reference to "brute-extracted lymph." Could there be some connection between the injection of this substance and the spread of a hitherto unknown form of cancer, cancer of the lymph glands? This type of cancer is not only one of the most commonly encountered versions of this disease; it is also one of the most difficult to treat, because it rapidly spreads throughout the entire system. A diagnosis of cancer of the lymph glands now means a virtual death sentence.

In an article in *Science*, March 4, 1977, Jonas and Darrell Salk warn that, "Live virus vaccines against influenza or poliomyelitis may in each instance produce the disease it intended to prevent ... the live virus against measles and mumps may produce such side effects as encephalitis (brain damage)."

If vaccines present such a clear and present danger in children who are forced to submit to them, we must examine the forces which demand that they submit. In the United States, vaccines are actively and incessantly promoted as the solution for all infectious diseases by such government agencies as the Centers for Disease Control in Georgia, by HEW, USPHS, FDA, AMA and WHO. It is of more than passing interest that the federal agencies should be such passionate supporters of compulsory use of vaccines, and that they also should go through the "revolving door" to the big drug firms whose products they have so assiduously promoted, throughout their years of service to the public. It is these federal agents who have drafted the procedures which forced the states to enact compulsory vaccination legislation which had been drafted by the attorneys for the Medical Monopoly, to become "the law of the land."

Medical historians have finally come to the reluctant conclusion that the great flu "epidemic" of 1918 was solely attributable to the widespread use of vaccines. It was the first war in which vaccination was compulsory for all servicemen. The *Boston Herald* reported that forty-seven soldiers had been killed by vaccination in one month. As a result, the military hospitals were filled, not with wounded combat casualties, but with casualties of the vaccine. The epidemic was called "the Spanish Influenza," a deliberately misleading appellation, which was intended to conceal its origin. This flu epidemic claimed twenty million victims; those who survived it were the ones who had

refused the vaccine. In recent years, annual recurring epidemics of flu recalled "the Russian Flu." For some reason, the Russians never protest, perhaps because the Rockefellers make regular trips to Moscow to lay down the party line.

The perils of vaccination were already known. Plain Talk magazine notes that "during the Franco-Prussian War, every German soldier was vaccinated. The result was that 53,288 otherwise healthy men developed smallpox. The death rate was high."

In what is now known as "the Great Swine Flu Massacre," the President of the United States, Gerald Ford, was enlisted to persuade the public to undergo a national vaccination campaign. The moving force behind the scheme was a \$135 million windfall profit for the major drug manufacturers. They had a "swine flu" vaccine which suspicious pig raisers had refused to touch, fearful it might wipe out their crop. The manufacturers had only tried to get \$80 million from the swine breeders; balked in this sale, they turned to the other market, humans. The impetus for the national swine flu vaccine came directly from the Disease Control Center in Atlanta, Georgia. Perhaps coincidentally, Jimmy Carter, a member of the Trilateral Commission, was then planning his presidential campaign in Georgia. The incumbent President, Gerald Ford, had all the advantages of a massive bureaucracy to aid him in his election campaign, while the ineffectual and little known Jimmy Carter offered no serious threat to the election. Suddenly, out of Atlanta, came the Centers for Disease Control plan for a national immunization campaign against "swine flu." The fact that there was not a single known case of this flu in the United States did not deter the Medical Monopoly from their scheme. The swine breeders had been shocked by the demonstrations of the vaccine on a few pigs, which had collapsed and died. One can imagine the anxious conferences in the headquarters of the great drug firms, until one bright young man remarked, "Well, if the swine breeders won't inject it into their animals, our only other market is to inject it into people."

The Ford-sponsored swine flu campaign almost died an early death, when a conscientious public servant, Dr. Anthony Morris, formerly of HEW and then active as director of the Virus Bureau of the Food and Drug Administration, declared that there could be no authentic swine flu vaccine, because there had never been any cases of swine flu on which they could test it. Dr. Morris then went public with his statement that "at no point were the swine flu vaccines effective." He was promptly fired, but the damage had been done. The damage control consisted of that great humanitarian, Walter Cronkite, and the President of the United States, combining their forces to come to the rescue of the Medical Monopoly. Walter Cronkite had President Ford appear on his news program to urge the American people to submit to the inoculation with the swine flu vaccine. CBS then or later could never find any reason to air any analysis or scientific critique of the swine flu vaccine, which was identified as containing many toxic poisons, including alien vital protein particles, formaldehyde, theimorosal (a derivative of poisonous mercury), polysorbate and some eighty other substances.

Meanwhile, back at the virus laboratories, after Dr. Anthony Morris has been summarily fired, a special team of workers was rushed in to clean out the four rooms in which he had conducted his scientific tests. The laboratory was filled with animals whose records

verified his claims, representing some three years of constant research. All of the animals were immediately destroyed, and Morris' records were burned. They did not go so far as to sow salt throughout the area, because they believed their job was done.

On April 15, 1976, Congress passed Public Law 94-266, which provided \$135 million of taxpayers' funds to pay for a national swine flu inoculation campaign. HEW was to distribute the vaccine to state and local health agencies on a national basis for inoculation, at no charge. Insurance agencies then went public with their warning that they would not insure drug firms against possible studies from the results of swine flu inoculation, because no studies had been carried out which could predict its effects. It was to foil the insurance companies that CBS had Gerald Ford make his impassioned appeal to 215,000,000 Americans to save themselves while there was still time, and to rush down to the friendly local health department and get the swine flu vaccination, at absolutely no charge. This may have been CBS' finest hour in its distinguished career of "public service."

Hardly had the swine flu campaign been completed than the reports of the casualties began to pour in. Within a few months, claims totaling \$1.3 billion had been filed by victims who had suffered paralysis from the swine flu vaccine. The medical authorities proved equal to the challenge; they leaped to the defense of the Medical Monopoly by labeling the new epidemic, "Guillain-Barre Syndrome." There have since been increasing speculations that the ensuing epidemic of AIDS which began shortly after Gerald Ford's public assurances, were merely a viral variation of the swine flu vaccine. And what of the perpetrator of the Great Swine Flu Massacre, President Gerald Ford? As the logical person to blame for the catastrophe, Ford had to endure a torrent of public criticism, which quite naturally resulted in his defeat for election (he had previously been appointed when the agents of the international drug operations had ushered Richard Nixon out of office). The unknown Jimmy Carter, familiar only to the super-secret fellow members of the Trilateral Commission, was swept into office by the outpouring of rage against Gerald Ford. Carter proved to be almost as serious a national disaster as the swine flu epidemic, while Gerald Ford was retired from politics to life. Not only did he lose the election, he was also sentenced to spend his remaining years trudging wearily up and down the hot sandy stretches of the Palm Springs Golf course.

At the annual ACS Science Writers Seminar, Dr. Robert W. Simpson, of Rutgers University, warned that "immunization programs against flu, measles, mumps and polio may actually be seeding humans with RNA to form proviruses which will then become latent cells throughout the body ... they can then become activated as a variety of diseases including lupus, cancer, rheumatism and arthritis."

This was a remarkable verification of the earlier warning delivered by Dr. Herbert Snow of London more than fifty years earlier. He had observed that the long-term effects of the vaccine, lodging in the heart or other parts of the body, would eventually result in fatal damage to the heart. The vaccine becomes a time bomb in the system, festering as what are known as "slow viruses", which may take ten to thirty years to become virulent. When that time arrives, the victim is felled by a fatal onslaught, often with no prior

warning, whether it is a heart attack or some other disease.

Herbert M. Shelton wrote in 1938 in his book, *Exploitation Of Human Suffering* that "Vaccine is pus - either septic or inert - if inert it will not take - if septic it produces infection." This explains why some children have to go back and receive a second inoculation, because the first one did not "take" - it was not sufficiently poisonous, and did not infect the body. Shelton says that the inoculations cause sleeping sickness, infantile paralysis, haemophlagia or tetanus.

The Surgeon General of the United States, Leonard Scheele, pointed out to the annual AMA convention in 1955 that "No batch of vaccine can be proven safe before it is given to children." James R. Shannon of the National Institute of Health declared that, "The only safe vaccine is a vaccine that is never used."

With the advent of Dr. Jonas Salk's polio vaccine in the 1950s American parents were assured that the problem had been solved, and that their children were now safe. The ensuing suits against the drug manufacturers received little publicity. *David v. Wyeth Labs*, a suit involving Type 3 Sabin Polio Vaccine, was judged in favor of the plaintiff, David. A suit against Lederle Lab involving Orimune Vaccine was settled in 1962 for \$10,000. In two cases involving Parke-Davis' Quadrigen, the product was found to be defective. In 1962, Parke-Davis halted all production of Quadrigen. The medical loner, Dr. William Koch, declared that "The injection of any serum, vaccine, or even penicillin has shown a very marked increase in the incidence of polio, at least by 400%."

The Centers for Disease Control stayed out of sight for some time after the Great Swine Flu Massacre, only to emerge more stridently than ever with a new national scare program on the dangers of another plague, which was named "Legionnaires' Disease" after an outbreak at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia. [End quoting.]

SWINE VIRUS

******ALERT******

In a headline from the Dec. 18, 1995 edition of the San Francisco Examiner we read the following AP story. [Quoting:]

Swine Viruses Pose Ongoing Threat Of Global Flu Epidemic
Pig and human bugs joining DNA may spawn new strain.

WASHINGTON - It may start with a pig on a remote farm in Asia.

A human influenza virus and a swine virus somehow lodge near each other in the throat of a porker. The two viruses exchange DNA, forming a unique genetic combination. Suddenly a brand new form of influenza is born.

With a simple snort by the pig, the new flu is airborne and introduced into the world.

Inhaled by the farmer, it quickly reproduces by the millions and is transported to town, passed around to other humans and then hitches a ride to the city in the bronchial passages of a traveler.

Within days, thousands of humans are hacking, coughing and feverish from the new virus. The bug continues to spread, to train stations, airports and ships. In only a few weeks, a virus created by chance in that remote pig pen is felling people on six continents around the world.

That, many experts say, is how the next pandemic - or worldwide epidemic - of killer flu could happen. Time after time, going back hundreds of years, new forms of the flu bug have broken loose and killed millions. Now, say the experts, the world may be overdue for that to happen yet again.

In an age of antibiotics and vaccines, most people regard flu as dangerous only to the elderly, the very young and those already ill. But, to experts, it lurks as a constant threat to all.

"Flu in the last decade has assumed something of a secondary status," said Dr. John LaMentague of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "But we who have dealt with the infection recognize its power." The flu virus, he said, "is constantly changing and dynamic and very resourceful." [End quoting.]

MORE ON VIRUSES

In Dr. Eva Snead's *Some Call It AIDS - I Call It Murder*, we read [quoting portions from several chapters:]

Vaccines, Friend or Foe?

Under the title of "Bad Vaccines?", a journal as conservative as *Newsweek* expounds on the subject of vaccine contamination with retroviral microbes. "Could any of the world's stock of vaccine be contaminated by animal retroviruses similar to AIDS?", it asks. It tells of Jeremy Rifkin's request that the World Health Organization test its smallpox vaccines for such contaminants.

In the case of Rifkin's concern about the smallpox vaccination, the main concern was to find possible "BIV" closely related to the human AIDS virus - and people at high risk of exposure, such as meatpackers, for BIV antibodies.

Type "A" blood substance and "some other proteins" are unexpected materials present in cultures used to manufacture vaccines

Humans have diverse blood groups, the most well known are "A", "B" and "O". Blood groups determine compatibility or lack thereof, in blood transfusions. Animal blood and

tissues contain a substance that is very similar to blood substance "A".

Substances with a proteic structure, promote the production of antibodies when injected. Some aspects of this subject were discussed at the 1967 NCI meeting by Dr. J.P. Fox, who was intrigued about certain myxoviruses which had surface antigens on them. He wondered if they provoked antibody responses in recipients.

"The crude influenza vaccines we have been using in the past do contain group "A" blood substance... This substance also is found in chick embryo. So either the influenza virus has group "A" substance in it ... or else the vaccine carries some of the chick embryo with it."

"And I pointed out there is a lot of chick embryo protein in finished influenza vaccine, and the group A substance probably comes from the chick embryo tissues; this can be eliminated as a significant problem IF the influenza virus is grown in a cleaner substrate or is purified. Certainly, the myxoviruses do carry over some of the host protein."

Again, the total lack of control of procedure, and scientific accuracy is appalling. I think that a butcher places more emphasis in properly dissecting a side of beef, than a cell culture lab in supervising the accuracy of such a dangerous undertaking.

Adenovirus and SV-40, A Dangerous Combination

A favorite cop-out used by virologists and other "scientists" who wish to conceal their closet-skeletons, is that inter-species infection with viruses is difficult. They usually refer to single-virus tests, not the use of viral systems. For instance, although human adenoviruses infect monkey kidneys rather poorly, if SV-40 is added, the human adenovirus infection becomes strong and lytic (destructive) of the cells. According to Fox and Baum, "The ability of SV-40 genetic material to increase the yield of adenovirus by 100 or 1,000 fold has been termed enhancement."

On the other hand, stocks E46 and SP2 of a certain strain of adenovirus (type 7) can induce the information of papovavirus SV40 tumor antigen (T antigen) in African Green Monkey Kidney cells (GMK). What actually happens is that a new virus may form when an adenovirus acquires new genetic material from the SV-40 virus. These viral combinations were called hybrids in 1965, whereas today they are referred to as recombinants. Since we have established this equivalence, we must become aware, at this moment, that genetic engineering was alive and well long before anyone had used that term, and in total absence of any containment precautions or regulations. The impact this may have had on the environment is probably just manifesting with the plagues of the eighties and nineties.

Since SV-40 has such an enhancing effect on adenovirus, and hybrids (combinations, or what today we would call recombinants) of SV-40 and adenovirus are found in monkey

kidneys used in the process of vaccine manufacturing, many virologists have researched other such SF-40 and other virus combinations. They found several, including measles + SV-40, foamy virus + SV-40 reovirus + SV-40. SV-40 is like good rum, a great mixer! [And last, but certainly not least, from Dr. Snead:]

The African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV) Connection

Some "AIDS" patients harbor Swine fever viruses similar to those found in certain specialized research centers.

A scientist who worked in Uganda in 1985, reported to Senator Ted Kennedy about a civil war in that country, which was accompanied by an epidemic of African Swine Fever Virus. At the same time, AIDS cases were being reported in alarming numbers. The researcher noticed that swine were roaming freely in people's yards. This information was released in the New York Native of Sept. 30, 1985.

These facts were not particularly appreciated by the medical establishment, and those who dared pursue this line of thinking were chided in more than one way.

Dr. C.L.V. Martins, who researched phenomena occurring in swine, studied the behavior of one of the cellular elements that protects the body: the macrophage. "Loss of macrophage function during infection may be important in determining resistance or susceptibility of a host." In all the studies performed by this author, the macrophages not only had reduced function, but they also often kept the virus in a latent state. These studies were done on swine, not humans. Since one must be exposed to raw, living pig tissue and fluids to acquire these viruses, most people assume they could not be infected with these organisms in the daily course of their lives. But the truth lies elsewhere. With the usual hypocrisy so characteristic of bureaucracies, humans are, on the one hand, frequently warned of the dangers inherent to the improper cooking of pork, and, on the other, fed raw swine-juice ever since their birth, by direct command of health authorities. Impossible? All vaccines are treated with trypsin, raw stomach extracts of swine. Insulin and other biologicals of porcine origin are other sources. Those who dared to suggest that AIDS could have some connection with swine flu were violently chided by the powers of the "health and illness monopoly". The violent reaction of the establishment against those who first found porcine viruses in AIDS patients and then informed the public is highly suspicious and may suggest that some cover-up is under way. [End quoting.]

BLACK PLAGUE NEEDED

In a newspaper clipping with the above headline, source unknown, which reads "excerpted from Dr. Aurelio Peccei of the Club of Rome's News Watch magazine from Jan. 2, 1995," we see the following, [quoting:]

Sir Julian Huxley said, "Overpopulation is, in my opinion, the most serious threat to the

whole future of our species." The project, called MK-NAOMI, was carried out at Fort Detrick, Maryland. AIDS was made to reduce the population.

Specifically targeted were the black, Hispanic, and homosexual populations.

The incurable disease AIDS has been spread with the willful aid of international agencies whose policies call for a drastic reduction of the population, using any means necessary. Already, medical experts say as many as 30 million people in Africa have been infected with the AIDS virus.

WHO, World Health Organization, was established in 1948 with the help of Dr. John Rawlings Rees, the psychological warfare expert whose notorious Tavistock Institute and Clinic in London used brainwashing techniques as a means to carry out racial policies of genocide.

Since its inception, the WHO membership and policies have overlapped those of the WFMH and UNESCO, established in 1946 by British racist Julian Huxley, as a vehicle for wiping out 3rd World populations with a new "Dark Ages" of famine and pestilence.

Each of the organizations named were set up as a project of the British "liberal" networks of Bertrand Russell and company whose explicit, stated policies of population control included Russell's published call for the "creation of a Black Death every 50 years" to curb the black and yellow population.

The Club of Rome's *raison d'être* is to wipe out half the human race in this century.

Several top Secret recommendations were made by Dr. Aurelio Pececi of the Club of Rome. He advocated that a plague be introduced that would have the same effect as the famous Black Death of history. The chief recommendation was to develop a microbe which would attack the auto-immune system and thus render the development of a vaccine impossible. [End quoting.]

PAST PLAGUES

In Michael Tobias' book *World War III—Population And The Biosphere At The End Of The Millennium*, he writes [quoting:]

Until recently, human beings were very much a part of this biological system of checks and balances, which seem to hold firm for all organisms. Four primary inclemencies kept Homo Sapiens in relative population calm: high infant mortality, war, famine, and disease, all contributing to a meager life expectancy. The Black Plague (*Pasteurella pestis*) was transmitted from the Tibetan Silk Route to a harbor at Sicily in 1347. Rodents account for 50 percent of all mammals, and it was the friendly rat, carrier of the rat flea (*Xenopsylla cheepestis*), that caused such demolition. At least 30 percent of the human population died out - 50 percent between Iceland and India. Boom and bust need

operate according to food scarcities and resulting famine. Disease, acting upon a host, or dense network of hosts, plays a similar role in the maintenance of populations. Not unlike the moths and the lemmings, Europeans witnessed a spectacular revival of their populations within a century of the Plague, exceeding their pre-Plague numbers.

A climatic change in eighteenth century Scandinavia allegedly compelled the Norwegian gray rat (which does not carry the plague) to find passage into western Europe, where it successfully ousted the indigenous flea-carrying black rat, thus eliminating the most incisive threat to human population.

"More than any single carrier, it is human encroachment that ultimately precipitates the emergence of killer viruses," writes Stephen S. Morse. In Japan (Japanese encephalitis), Argentina (hemorrhagic fever), U.S. (Seoul virus in Baltimore), Panama (Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis), and in nearly every other country, the connection between increasing ecological destruction and the sudden exposure of humans to long isolated or dormant bacteria, protozoans, fungi and viruses, has been identified.

Never before has there been such an avid exchange of "information" between large species (Homo Sapiens) and microbes. Of the more than 100 zoonoses (animal infections transmittable to humans) and over 520 known arthropod-borne "arboviruses", at least 100 have been shown to cause diseases in people. Some are among the deadliest diseases ever encountered. In 1976 in Zaire and Sudan, as many as 90 percent of those infected with Ebola virus died horribly within weeks.

The most recent incident of plague, caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, occurred in India at the turn of the twentieth century and killed more than 10 million people. At the same time, a small outbreak among Chinese occurred in San Francisco. Another outbreak of the magnitude of that in India has been postulated for the United States.

In 1918 influenza A pandemic claimed 20 million lives worldwide in less than a year. It is believed to have originated in the United States, went to France, then returned to the U.S. where it spread rapidly from New York to California. Since then there have been serious global influenza outbreaks on at least five occasions. [End quoting.]

While I was working on this portion of the depopulation story, Hatonn wrote "Disaster In Flu's Clothing". Hatonn's timely warning further emphasizes the immediate importance of this subject currently at hand. It is for this reason that I have chosen to somewhat expand Part V to include many current alarming headlines on the very subject of viruses and current disease.

AND NOW A LOOK AT SOME CURRENT HEADLINES

Global diseases close to "crisis", blood probe told.

In a story from the Dec. 2, 1995 edition of The Toronto Star, written by Nick Pron, we read quoting:]

The spread of infectious diseases worldwide is reaching "crisis" levels, and no country is immune to the problem, a federal Commission was told yesterday. Canadians have to "stop thinking of ourselves in terms of isolation from the rest of the world" and get "tuned in to what's happening around the planet," Dr. Kevin Kain told the inquiry conducted by Mr. Justice Horace Krever, who is probing the safety of Canada's blood system. [End quoting.]

Officials Warn of a Virus Deadly to Children

In the Dec. 8, 1995 edition of the New York Times, we read [quoting:]

A winter respiratory virus that kills about 4,500 children a year in the United States has appeared once again, with cases already being reported across the country, federal health officials said today.

The officials of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention here, said respiratory syncytial virus, or R.S.V., caused 90,000 infants and young children to be hospitalized each year with lower respiratory tract disease.

Dr. Tom Torok, a medical epidemiologist at the agency's National Center for Infectious Disease, said the virus could also cause serious respiratory disease in the elderly and in people with weakened immune systems.

"R.S.V. is under-appreciated as a cause of respiratory disease in adults," he said. "The actual magnitude has not been well studied."

During the last month, the virus has been found in all 44 states that report the results of tests for it. Activity usually begins in early November, peaks between late January and mid-February and continues until April or early May.

Dr. Torok said the virus was most difficult to distinguish from influenza when it occurred in adults. "We don't really know whether or not there are good clinical indicators of R.S.V. versus influenza," he said.

Researchers are working on vaccines to protect against the respiratory virus and are studying the effect of giving infants a serum laden with antibodies against it. [End quoting.]

13,000 a day infected by HIV - One out of five carriers of deadly virus lives in southeast Asia

In the Dec. 1, 1995 edition of the Calgary Herald we read [quoting:]

About 13,000 people a day worldwide are infected by the virus that causes AIDS, and southeast Asia is fast becoming a main casualty zone for the disease, a leading U.S. expert said Thursday.

Jonathan Mann, director of the Global AIDS Policy Coalition, an independent international research group based at the Harvard School of Public Health, said one out of five carriers of HIV lives in southeast Asia.

"We estimate that during 1995, about 4.7 million people became newly infected with HIV around the world.

"If it continues to go as it is, it may well be in the 70-80 million range by the year 2000."
[End quoting.]

Plagues scourge Latin America as experts despair

In an article from the Nov. 29, 1995 edition of The Montreal Gazette, written by Laurie Goering we read [quoting:]

Manaus Brazil - It starts with a fever, like a hundred less deadly plagues. Then comes a growing weakness. The skin turns yellow. In the abdomen, internal bleeding begins. Soon blood pours from the body, through the eyes and in the endless black vomit. In nine out of ten cases, the liver dissolves and the victim dies.

It's not Ebola. It's Labrea black fever, just one of a half dozen deadly and little understood viral diseases, emerging from the rain forest of Latin America.

"People all the time are going to the jungle and coming back with strange fevers no one knows about said Betsy Dutary Thatcher, a malaria specialist at Brazil's National Institute for Amazon Research in Manaus. "If we started looking for them we could isolate a new variety every week."

Perhaps never has the battle against disease looked so bleak as it does right now in Latin America and in much of the Third World. Across the planet, new diseases are appearing at a frightening pace, researchers say. Even more disturbing: old scourges once thought relegated to history are making a comeback, particularly in Latin America.

Tuberculosis, thought conquered after the introduction of new drugs in the 1940s, has roared back and is spreading out of control. Malaria, one of the world's oldest plagues, also is making a comeback. Latin America reported more than a million new cases last year, half of them in Brazil.

In Nicaragua and Honduras, a mystery illness characterized by chills, fever and severe bleeding in the lungs has been tentatively identified as leptospirosis, an animal disease contracted through contact with animal waste. The outbreak has killed 16 people and sickened more than 2,000 in the two countries over the last two months. A similar

outbreak in Brazil killed more than 40 people in February.

In Columbia. what appears to have been an outbreak of mosquito-borne equine encephalitis killed at least 26 people and drove 13,000 others to seek treatment in September.

In Mexico and across much of Latin America dengue fever, characterized by high fever and intense body pain, has struck nearly 200,000 people this year and is threatening to move into the United States. A deadly variant of the disease, dengue hemorrhagic fever, has stricken another 3,500 people.

In Guyana, an unidentified illness characterized by high fever, vomiting and convulsions killed five toddlers and threatened eight others at an eastern Guyana hospital this month.

"Communicable diseases are resurging," said Dan Epstein, a spokesman for the pan American Health Organization, based in Washington, D.C. "We've had a whole series of hemorrhagic fevers, including dengue, and the problems continue to increase."
[End quoting]

Deadly Virus
Second outbreak of Ebola checked

In a newspaper clipping faxed to us this week, we read the following AP story [quoting:]

Experts trying to contain an outbreak of the deadly Ebola virus in Liberia are investigating reports of deaths in a second location, a World Health Organization spokesman said.

Ebola Tamed - for Now

In the Jan. 1996 edition of Discover appears an article of the above title. This article opens with, "Last Spring's plague movie, Outbreak, had to compete with a real life cliff-hanger: an appearance, in Zaire, of the dreaded Ebola virus."

Contained within this article on Ebola, is another article written by Sarah Richardson titled "Breakbone Outbreak", which opens with: "While Zaire's deadly Ebola virus was flaring up briefly, a far more widespread vital scourge was threatening the Americas. In 1995 dengue fever, nicknamed breakbone fever for the terrible joint pain it causes, reached epidemic proportions in Latin America and Caribbean countries, sickening more than 140,000 and killing 38."

Have you noticed that CNN, within the last two or three months, has run several half-hour specials on Ebola Zaire? Coincidence? They said in one program that it isn't a question of if, it is a question of when Ebola will strike in the United States. Also keep in mind what Peter Kawaja has said about the Gulf War Illness - being a form of Ebola Reston, a slow acting form of Ebola. More on that later.

HEPATITIS

In a one-page ad appearing in the Jan. 11, 1996 edition of Rolling Stone magazine, we read:

"Five million Americans have hepatitis.
Do you?"

In another headline from the Nov. 29, 1995 edition of The Montreal Gazette [quoting:]

Aussies exult as deadly virus hits rabbits

Broken Hill, Australia - It sounds like a script for a horror film: a deadly virus escapes from a biohazard lab. Corpses litter the landscape as a plague spreads across a continent.

But rather than flee in terror, Australians are cheering a virus that is wiping out rabbits across the outback. The real plague, people say, is the rabbit population.

"It's history, and we'll look back on this month and say what a wonderful thing it was," said sheep-rancher David Lord.
[End quoting]

In a faxed newspaper article appearing in the Dec. 24, 1995 edition of the Chicago Tribune, written by Kenan Heise, sent to us with a note written across the top which says, "This is how they silence...", we read [quoting:]

Obituaries - George B. Craig, Jr., 65;
expert on disease-carrying mosquitoes

George B. Craig, Jr., 65, an entomologist and professor of biology at the University of Notre Dame, was a world-renowned expert on mosquitoes, particularly those that transmit such diseases as yellow and dengue fevers and encephalitis.

A resident of South Bend, Indiana, he died Thursday at a meeting of the American Society of Entomologists in Las Vegas.

Professor Craig has been outspoken in his criticism of this country's failure to control the spread of the *Aedes albopictus*, or Asian tiger mosquito. This species, named for the stripes on the mosquitoes' legs and bodies, probably invaded the United States in a shipment of used tires sent to Houston from Japan in 1985. Although rare in the North, the mosquitoes have been seen in the Chicago area. They carry sometimes fatal diseases such as dengue and several forms of encephalitis.

Professor Craig co-wrote a report in a 1992 issue of the journal Science that established that the species had carried a serious illness into this country - Eastern equine encephalitis. In a 1992 Tribune interview, he reported that half of those who recover from the disease "have destroyed brains" and that "of all kinds of encephalitis, this is by far the worst."

Most recently, he had been directing research of the dengue hemorrhagic fever epidemic that began in Mexico and has crossed into the U.S., as well as of an encephalitis epidemic in Michigan and an outbreak of LaCrosse encephalitis in West Virginia.
[End quoting.]

Horses, Handlers Killed by Mystery Virus

In an article from the Dec. 5, 1995 edition of the Daily Times of Harrison, Arkansas, written by AP writer Peter James Spielmann, [quoting:]

Sydney, Australia - First the horses lost their appetite, then they began to twitch. That turned into convulsions, the animals flailing against their stalls. Within two weeks, their lungs hemorrhaged and they drowned in their own blood, which gushed from their mouths and nostrils.

Then the disease struck the horses' handlers, eating holes in their lungs until they choked to death.

It was the first time in medical history that a virus previously unknown to science suddenly appeared in one mammal and then jumped to another with such deadly effect, killing two horse handlers.

The culprit: a type of morbillivirus, from the family of viruses that include measles, canine distemper and cattle plague.

But it is unclear why it suddenly became so virulent, why it has adapted to killing humans and when it will strike again.
[End quoting.]

More on Ebola

In John Coleman's new book titled, *Socialism: The Road To Slavery*, we read [quoting:]

The "surplus to requirements" population of the world - and this includes the United States - is already being decimated by laboratory made mutant viruses that are killing hundreds of thousands of people. This process will be speeded up in terms of the Club of Rome's Global 2000 genocidal blueprint - after the mobs have served their purpose. The experiments begun in Sierra Leone with Lassa fever and media visna mutant viruses is being brought to perfection in the laboratories of Harvard University in August of 1994.

A new, even more deadly virus than AIDS is about to be released.

Already released and working with deadly efficiency are the new flu viruses. These mutant flu viruses are believed to be 100 percent more effective than the "Spanish flu" viruses tested on French Moroccan troops in the fading days of WWI. Like the Lassa fever viruses, the "Spanish flu" virus got out of control, and in 1919, swept the world and killed more people than the total military casualties of both sides in WWI. There was no stopping it. Casualties in the United States were horrendous. One out of every seven people in big cities in America were swept away by "Spanish flu". People fell ill in the morning from fever and a debilitating tiredness. Within one or two days, they died - by the millions.

Who knows when the new flu mutant viruses will strike? In 1995 or perhaps the summer of 1966? Nobody knows. Also waiting in the wings is Ebola fever, its proper title, "Ebola Zaire" named after the African country of Zaire, where it first surfaced. Ebola fever cannot be stopped; it is a merciless killer, which acts fast and leaves its victims horribly contorted and bleeding from every opening in the body. Recently, Ebola Zaire has surfaced in the United States, but the news media and the Centers for Disease Control are saying little about it. Research experiments have been going on with Ebola viruses at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute involving this and other highly dangerous viruses.

What is the purpose behind unleashing these dreadful killer viruses? Population control is given as the reason, and if we read the statements made by Lord Bertrand Russell, Robert S. McNamara and H.G. Wells, the new killer viruses are merely what these men said was coming. In the eyes of the Committee of 300 and the Socialist camarilla, there are just too many unwanted people on the Earth.

But that is not the whole story. The real reason behind the alarmed global mass genocide is to create a climate of instability. Destabilize nations, set people's hearts fluttering with fear. War is part of that plan, and in 1994, war is everywhere. There is no peace on Earth. [End quoting.]

JANUARY 9, 1996

Depopulation Of A Planet

Denial Of Truth

Keeps You Bound In The Lie

Part VI: The Final Chapter

12/29/95 RICK MARTIN

In a newspaper article from the Dec. 3, 1995 edition of the Calgary Herald, written by Mark Hume, we read [quoting:]

Nuclear Peril - Doomsday Clock shows signs of inching toward midnight again

On the Doomsday Clock there is no time past midnight. There is no a.m. No morning after.

The clock, which illustrates the extent of nuclear peril in the world, is frozen at 17 minutes to midnight.

The hands, set by the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists are moved only after lengthy debate.

Some of the world's leading experts will gather this week at the University of Chicago to discuss what is expected to be the first movement of the hands since 1991.

Most people think the hands will tick forward again, advancing for the first time in a decade marked by a series of backward ticks.

In 1984, with the arms race accelerating, the time was put at three minutes to midnight. By 1988, with a Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting intermediate range nuclear forces, it ticked back to six minutes to the hour. 1990 saw it go to 10 to midnight with the end of the Cold War and finally, in 1991, with the signing of the strategic-arms-reduction treaty, it went to its current time.

"I'd put it close to midnight right now," said John Mate, an anti-nuke campaigner for Greenpeace International, who believes the clock is ticking forward again.

"Unless France and others sign a comprehensive test-ban treaty, I think there's a huge threat."

Mate isn't a global-security expert, but he's got more of an up-front view of the threat than most, having just returned to Vancouver from the South Pacific where he protested France's most recent nuclear-test.

On the night France exploded the world's latest nuclear bomb, Mate was aboard a small yacht just outside the 20 kilometer exclusion zone off Mururea atoll, in French Polynesia.

In the distance, he could see the glow of lights from France's nuclear-testing facility.

Mate said watching the warm electrical radiance reflecting on the waters of the South

Pacific Ocean filled him with a sense of dread.

"I saw Mururea as a place that symbolizes the greatest evil that humanity can perpetrate on the planet," said Mate. "I used to refer to the testing program as nuclear madness, but since going to Mururea, I now just say it is evil."

Bill Epstein felt the political tremors in New York, where for the past 25 years he's served the Canadian government on United Nations committees concerned with nuclear proliferation.

Epstein said that by ignoring world opinion and continuing to build its nuclear arsenal, France has made it easier for other countries to do the same.

"There are 40 countries in the world today that have the capability to make a nuclear weapon if they so decide," he said. "Most of them don't, because they have signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. But they can withdraw from that with three months' notice - and some of them have warned now that they might do just that."

Epstein said that if he were setting the clock today, he'd push the minute hand forward five minutes - to 12 minutes to midnight. "With the end of the Cold War a lot of people thought peace had broken out. but there is still a very real danger out there," Epstein said. [end quoting.]

GULF WAR SYNDROME

In his [Pentagon] report dated July 14, 1995, titled The 'Cover-Up' of Gulf War Syndrome - A Question of National Integrity, Dr. Lindsey Arison writes, [quoting:]

Gulf War Syndrome is the direct health consequence of prolonged (chronic) exposure to low (non-lethal) levels of chemical and biological agents released primarily by direct Iraqi attack via missiles, rockets, artillery, or aircraft munitions and by fallout from allied bombings of Iraqi chemical warfare munitions facilities during the 38-day air war.

The effects of these exposures were exacerbated by the deleterious and synergistic side-effects of unproven Pyridostigmine bromide pills (nerve agent pre-treatment pills which were administered involuntarily), the investigational botulinum toxoid vaccines (which were also involuntary), anthrax vaccines, depleted uranium residues principally from battlefield vehicles damaged by depleted uranium-tipped armor-penetrating munitions, and to a much lesser extent, other environmental hazards such as oil fire contamination, pesticides, petrochemicals, and electromagnetic radiation from radars and communications equipment.

The infinite number of combinations and permutations of the effects of chronic exposure to low, non-lethal levels of cumulatively-affecting chemical nerve agents, to blister agents, biological agents and "cocktails", coupled with the effects of nerve agent pills,

botulinum and anthrax vaccines, depleted uranium dusts, and other environmental contaminants, has produced the infinite variations in symptomatology in Gulf War veterans. Therefore, the "mystery illness". There is, however, one principle cause.

The Department of Defense, however, continues to deny that chemical and biological agents were used during the Gulf War.

DoD is lying to our veterans and their families, to the U.S. Congress, and to the American people about the exposure of U.S. soldiers to chemical and biological agents during the Gulf War. [End quoting.]

GULF WAR ILLNESS - EBOLA RESTON

In a document received from Peter Kawaja titled *The Saddest Chapter In America's History Is Now Being Written*, we read [quoting:]

Gulf War Illness is a communicable disease, spreading worse than AIDS, by mere casual contact, through perspiration, or by being close to someone who coughs. You can become infected by brushing by someone at a store. Your children can be infected at a playground or at school. Mycoplasma incognitus contains most of the HIV (AIDS) envelope, which was tampered with by humans. It is a warfare agent by design. Our government is involved in this great crime and cover-up. A nationwide/worldwide panic is going to be created, of such magnitude, that it will threaten our very existence. This same government will then step in to offer a solution; they will have "an antidote", a treatment, but only those who will accept the medical ID card will be treated, all others will be considered a danger and threat to society, hunted down, and imprisoned or killed. Americans will welcome this solution, will turn in their neighbors and friends in order to survive themselves. At the same time, this instrument will suspend the Constitution of these United States, to allow United Nations rule, the New World Order, One World Government.

America will be enslaved. Approximately 40% (from confidential sources) of the American population is already a carrier of one form (or another) of HIV, as there are now over 2,000+ strains, effectively making almost half of the population a carrier to infect others of (example) Ebola Reston, a slow-acting deadly agent, taking years to manifest itself, killing you in pain worse than Ebola Zaire, which is quick acting.

The government is already leaking news stories through the mainstream media, warning America: it is not IF, but WHEN, we will soon face a worldwide outbreak. They are preparing you for what they already know and have planned. What they are saying, however, is that this will happen by accident, because of international air travel, and Americans are believing it. [End quoting.]

SPY SATELLITES STUDY NATURE

In an article written by William J. Broad. from the Nov. 28, 1995 edition of The Denver Post, reprinted from the New York Times, we read [quoting:]

With the cold war a fading memory, the nation's spy satellites are beginning to turn some of their attention to nature.

In addition to peering at the usual military targets, they are monitoring such natural phenomena as clouds, glaciers, sea ice, deserts and tropical rain forests to gather clues about long-term global climatic change and ecological threats.

At the urging of Vice President Gore, and with the support of Congress, the new program is directing spy satellites to study about two dozen ecologically sensitive sites around the world. Ultimately, it is to monitor about 500 sites.

Scientists are programming the satellites to study diverse habitats vulnerable to environmental shifts and damage, including some that are unusually remote and forbidding. [Say, Antarctica?]

"In terms of turning swords into plowshares, this is about as good of an example as I can think of," said Dr. Jeff Dozier, dean of the school of environmental science at the University of California at Santa Barbara and a member of the program's management team. The data will be archived for future generations of scientists and will remain secret for now to conceal the abilities of the nation's reconnaissance systems, the scientists say.

Intelligence experts always try to hide the exact abilities of their surveillance systems so foes are less likely to know how to evade and counter them. And in any event, the data will be most interesting in future decades because it seeks to reveal trends over time.

The program picks areas of the Earth that are thought to be particularly revealing of changes in the natural world and repeatedly photographs them on a fixed schedule, seasonally in some cases.

Data are to be collected for decades, in theory revealing subtle ecological shifts that might otherwise be missed. [End quoting.]

EARTH IN THE BALANCE

In his book Earth In The Balance - Ecology And The Human Spirit, then-Senator Al Gore writes:

"I have come to believe that we must take bold and unequivocal action: we must make the rescue of the environment the central organizing principle for civilization. Whether we realize it or not, we are now engaged in an epic battle to right the balance of our

Earth, and the tide of this battle will turn only when the majority of people in the world become sufficiently aroused by a shared sense of urgent danger to join an all-out effort."

On the issue of population, Mr. Gore writes: "The first strategic goal should be the stabilizing of world population, with policies designed to create in every nation of the world the conditions necessary for the so-called demographic transition - the historic and well-documented change from a dynamic equilibrium of high birth rates and death rates to a stable equilibrium of low birth rates and death rates."

And also, "No goal is more crucial to healing the global environment than stabilizing human population. The rapid explosion in the number of people since the beginning of the scientific revolution - and especially during the latter half of this century - is the clearest single example of the dramatic change in the overall relationship between the human species and the Earth's ecological system."

Gore begins his concluding statements with, "Life is always motion and change. Fueled by the fruits of sun and soil, water and air, we are constantly growing and creating, destroying and dying, nurturing and organizing. And as we change, the world changes with us. The human community grows ever larger and more complex, and in doing so demands ever more from the natural world. Every day, we reach deeper into the storehouse of the Earth's resources, put more of these resources to use, and generate more waste of every kind in the process. Change begets change, then feeds on its own momentum until finally the entire globe seems to be accelerating toward some kind of profound transformation."

THE GEORGIA GUIDESTONES MESSAGE AND MYSTERY FOR MANKIND

[Quoting:]

Elberton Granite's reputation as one of the world's best monumental stones, Elbert County's geographic location, and fate seem to be key elements in why one of the nation's most unusual monuments was unveiled near Elberton. Already called "America's Stonehenge", after the mysterious monuments in England which have puzzled men for ages. The Georgia Guidestones have attracted nationwide publicity and promises to become a major tourist attraction.

Overwhelming in size and steeped in enigma, the Guidestones were revealed to the nation in the Winter, 1979. The guidestones are as much as mystery now as they were then - and probably still will be when man ceases to record his history. The gargantuan, six-piece monument stands 19-feet high in the beautiful hill country eight miles north of Elberton and proclaims a message for the conservation of mankind. Its origins and sponsors are unknown; hence, the mystery.

The components were manufactured from Elberton Granite Finishing Company, Inc.'s

"Pyramid Blue Granite", and the firm's President, Joe H. Fendley, Sr., said the project was one of the most challenging ever for his quarrying and monument manufacturing concern - partly because of the magnitude of the materials and partly because of the exacting specifications from the mysterious group of sponsors, "and those specifications were so precise that they had to be compiled by experts on stone as well as construction," said Fendley.

He said it all began late on a Friday afternoon in June when a well-dressed and articulate man walked into his offices on the Tate Street Extension in Elberton and wanted to know the cost of building a large monument to conservation. He identified himself as "Mr. Christian." He told Fendley that he represented a small group of loyal Americans living outside Georgia who wished to remain anonymous forever, and that he chose the name "Christian" because he was a Christian. He inquired where Fendley banked and Joe put him in touch with both local banks. Wyatt C. Martin, President of the Granite City Bank, was selected by "Mr. Christian" to be the intermediary for the mysterious project.

According to Martin, the man showed up at his office 30 minutes later, explained the project, and said after completion he hoped other conservation-minded groups would erect even more stones in an outer ring and carry the monument's message in more languages. He told Martin that he wanted the monument erected in a remote area away from the main tourist centers. The gentleman also said that Georgia was selected because of the availability of excellent granite, generally mild climate, and the fact that his great-grandmother was a native Georgian.

Martin persuaded the mystery man that Elbert County was the ideal location for the memorial; and he agreed, provided a suitable location could be found. He returned later and he and Martin inspected sites. "Mr. Christian", who now called himself "R. C. Christian", chose a five-acre plot on the farm of contractor Wayne Mullenix. It is the highest point in Elbert County. A few weeks later, Martin contacted Joe Fendley and told him that funds for the project were in an escrow account and to start work immediately. Martin promised that when the project was completed, he would deliver his file on the affair to the anonymous sponsors and that the secret would never be known.

He said "Christian" told him that the sponsors had planned the monument for years and that the ten "guides" for the conservation of mankind and the Earth were carefully worded as a moralistic appeal to all peoples, regardless of nationality, religion, or politics.

GUIDESTONE FACTS (WEIGHTS & DIMENSIONS)

Overall Height: 19 ft., 3 in.

Amount of Granite: 951 Cubic Feet

Weight (Grand Total): 237,746 pounds (119 tons)

Four Upright Stones: 6 ft, 6 in. wide; 16 ft. 4 in. high; 1 ft., 7 in. thick. Weight - 42,437 lbs. each (avg.) - total weight 169,750 lbs.

One Center Stone: (the Gnomon Stone) 3 ft., 3 in. wide; 16 ft., 4 in. high; 1 ft., 7 in. thick. Weight - 20,957 lbs. total

One Cap Stone: 6 ft., 6 in wide; 9 ft., 8 in. long; 1 ft., 7 in. thick. Weight - 24,832 lbs. total

Four Support Stones: (Bases) 7 ft., 4 in. long; 2 ft., 0 in. wide; 1 ft., 4 in. thick. Weight - 4,875 lbs. each (avg.) - 19,500 lbs. total

One Support Stone: (Base) 4 ft., 2.5 in. long; 2 ft., 2 in. wide; 1 ft., 7 in. thick. Weight - 2,707 lbs. total

Description of Lettering: Over 4,000 sandblasted letters, each approximately 4 in. high.

ASTRONOMICAL ASPECTS OF THE GUIDESTONES

The four large upright blocks pointing outward are oriented to the limits of the migration of the moon during the course of the year.

An eye-level, oblique hole is drilled from the South to the North side of the center Gnomon stone so that the North Star is always visible, symbolizing constancy and orientation with the forces of nature.

A slot is cut in the middle of the Gnomon stone to form a "window" which aligns with the positions of the rising sun at the Summer and Winter Solstices and at the Equinox so that the noon sun shines to indicate noon on a curved line.

The capstone includes a calendar of sorts where sunlight beams through a 7/8 in. hole at noon and shines on the South face of the center stone. As the sun makes its travel cycle, the spot beamed through the hole can tell the day of the year at noon each day. Allowances are made because of variations between standard time and sun time to set the beam of sunlight at an equation of time.

The site, eight miles north of Elberton, Georgia on Highway 77, was chosen because it commands a view to the East and to the West and is within the range of the Summer and Winter sunrises and sunsets. The stones are oriented in those directions.

THE GUIDES EXPLAINED THE MESSAGE

The wording of the message proclaimed on the monument is in 12 languages, including the Archaic languages of Sanskrit, Babylonian Cuneiform, Egyptian Hieroglyphics and Classical Greek, as well as English, Russian, Hebrew, Arabic, Hindi, Chinese, Spanish and Swahili.

The guides, followed by explanatory precepts, are as follows. The words here are exactly as the Sponsors provided them:

Maintain humanity under 500,000,000 in perpetual balance with nature.

Means the entire human race at its climax level for permanent balance with nature.

Guide reproduction wisely - improving fitness and diversity.

Without going into details as yet undiscovered, this means humanity should apply reason and knowledge to guiding its own reproduction. "Fitness" could be translated as "health". "Diversity" could be translated as "variety".

Unite humanity with a living new language

A "living" language grows and changes with advancing knowledge. A "new" language will be developed "de novo" - and need not necessarily be adapted from any languages now in existence.

Rule Passion - Faith - Tradition - and all things with tempered reason.

"Faith" here may be used in a religious sense. Too often people are ruled by blind faith even when it may be contrary to reason. Reason must be tempered with compassion here - but must prevail.

Protect people and nations with fair laws and just courts.

Courts must consider justice as well as law.

Let all nations rule internally resolving external disputes in a world court.

Individual nations must be free to develop their own destinies at home as their own people wish - but cannot abuse their neighbors.

Avoid petty laws and useless officials.

Self explanatory.

Balance personal rights with social duties.

Individuals have a natural concern for their personal welfare, but man is a social animal and must also be concerned for the group. Failure of society means failure for its individual citizens.

Prize truth - beauty - love - seeking harmony with the infinite.

The infinite here means the supreme being - whose will is manifest in the workings of the cosmos - if we will seek for it.

Be not a cancer on the Earth - Leave room for nature - Leave room for nature

In our time, the growth of humanity is destroying the natural conditions of the Earth which have fostered all existing life. We must restore reasoned balance. [End quoting.]

CONSIDER THIS

While it may seem that I have presented many unrelated and divergent writings in this series on depopulation of a planet, I believe by now you will see the direct connection and how, once again, Little Crow's phrase, "Everything is connected to everything", is

reaffirmed. The groundwork laid by Thomas Malthus, Georg Hegel, Karl Marx, the Fabian Society, George Orwell, Bertrand Russell and Aldous Huxley, were carried as themes through countless publications concerning the issue of population.

When examining the countless books on population it becomes exceedingly clear that, for over a century, great and not so great minds have put their concentration to this critical issue which faces, and now slams in the face of, our living planet Gaia [Shan]. What stands out in neon when reviewing all of the treatises on the subject of population is the total absence of God. That's right, God. He is never mentioned - never included in the equation for hope and resolution. We know that God has a Plan 2000 too, yet somehow even saying this sounds trite, like some born-again comeback. But those who KNOW God, know that God's Plan is so far out of man's reach of understanding that its magnificence will shine as the noonday sun.

Instead of hope and inclusion of God into the equation for balance, we are presented with images of teeming masses who, like lemmings, move en masse toward their destination in a given moment. Always the conclusions are the same - reduce growth and depopulate or face ruin. Well, we can be sure that thanks to places such as Porton Down, England; Fort Detrick, Maryland; and the World Health Organization, the tools for death and destruction are locked and loaded and dispensed to the sleeping innocents in Third World countries where trusting eyes look up to those giving the injections and say in their native tongue, "Thank you" as the countdown to their own death begins.

Have I intended for this series to be depressing fear-mongering? Far from it. I went into this series entirely "open" to find whatever the evidence presented to me, and I believe the evidence by now is so overwhelming for even the greatest of skeptics that it is safe to say, "They really are trying to kill us off!" And the tools at their disposal cross all boundaries and come in such divergent forms as: disease-carrying ticks and fleas, clouds of gas, contaminated drinking water, on-the-hoof transmission through our meat to out-and-out nuclear weapons. The agenda for depopulation is right on track and accelerating rapidly. And, so too, the subject is so big, so overwhelming in scope, that most simply resign themselves and throw their hands up in the air and say, "There's nothing I can do about it."

It is no accident that CNN has recently run several specials on the Ebola virus. The public is being psychologically prepared for massive outbreaks, and massive outbreaks there will be. At this point in time, with all that has already been unleashed upon us, outbreaks are inevitable.

Those in power and control of this world do not know how to create, but they are extremely proficient at destruction and that is the path they are walking. They may make wondrous-sounding declarations about the need to protect Mother Earth, such as you just read in Agenda 21 (which will effect everyone), but the cost in human lives will be without measure.

You will know by now that the issues confronting us as a planet are so complex, so

interwoven, that there are no easy answers. But who are Aurelio Peccei, Eduard Pestel, Hugo Thiemann, Carroll Wilson, Alexander King, Saburo Okita of the Club of Rome to dictate to mankind that thinning the masses is required? I do not advocate violence, but there was a time in history when crimes of such high treason against humanity were dealt with in a very precise manner. At the very least, ones such as Club of Rome members should be called to answer before a World Court. But then, I suppose following this line of reasoning further, charges would have to include administrators of such facilities as Porton Down, Fort Detrick, and perhaps even the World Health Organization itself. Obviously, in our present world, this isn't going to happen.

It is only through the selfless and courageous efforts of such brilliant scholars as Eustace Mullins, Dr. Eva Snead, Dr. John Coleman, Robert Harris and Jeremy Paxan, to name just a few, that we are given the side of the story that allows for true understanding. Under the black cloak of national security all manner of evil lurks, waiting to rub out the very essence of souled life as we know it.

For purposes of our discussion here, let's take Louis Farrakhan's march on Washington. Most people knew and expected that there would be major trouble, riots, rebellion, and, to use Gary Wean's phrase. initiated "race riots and revolution." And yet, what happened? The finest example of peaceful assembly ever witnessed. And why was this march so successful? Because God/Aton was included in the equation. He was the guiding force. His intervention was requested, in earnest, and He did intervene and it was nothing short of a miracle. Let me just ask a simple question: If God will intercede on behalf of those petitioning for peaceful assembly, don't you think He would intercede directly on behalf of preserving His own Creation if genuinely asked by souled beings everywhere in heartfelt prayer? Would He not send His Hosts to assist in resolution. But man does not think of this and many would say it is too late already. Well, with God, yea unto the midnight hour. it is not too late.

So, too, God HAS sent His Hosts in response to man's petition for help. The help is coming in many ways, but most notably in the form of THE WORD, which means, knowledge. Who is listening? Who is reading THE WORD? God has kept His promises. And I don't mean for this to sound like preaching but, rather, just telling it like it IS.

As now Vice President Al Gore noted in his book *Earth In The Balance - Ecology And The Human Spirit*, "Sir Crispin Tickell, a leading British diplomat and environmentalist, noted in a speech to the Royal Society in London in 1989 that 'a heavy concentration of people is at present in low-lying coastal areas along the world's great river systems. Nearly one-third of humanity lives within kilometers of a coastline. A rise in mean sea level of only twenty-five centimeters would have substantial effects - a problem of an order of magnitude which no one has ever had to face - in virtually all countries the growing numbers of refugees would cast a dark and lengthening shadow.'"

Of course, most writings on the subject of population do not take into account Mother Earth/Gaia taking her own steps to bring the planet into balance. These steps would

include massive geophysical changes in the form of tectonic plate shifting, tidal waves, land masses rising and sinking, and yes, even a possible polar shift or magnetic pole shift. We know the magnetic poles are, NOW, in a state of flux and extremely unstable.

Will mankind's legacy be one of a spent planet, a hollow shell, radiated and used up? Or, will the higher collective consciousness of man, in co-creation with Creator God turn this planet in crisis around?

On Nov. 8, 1995, Aton wrote,

"NEW CONTINENTS SHALL BE FORMED AND RAISED UP FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE SEAS AND MOUNTAINS SHALL RISE EVEN HIGHER AND THERE SHALL BE OCEANS WHERE THERE WERE MOUNTAINS AND MAN SHALL BE LOST WITHIN THOSE SEAS. IF MAN CONTINUES TO DESTROY AND MASSIVELY ANNIHILATE THE GLOBE - HE SHALL BE ENCAPSULATED WITHIN HIS OWN HELL AND ISOLATED FROM HIS COSMIC BRETHREN AND ORBITING PLANETS. IF ENERGY OF SUCH MAGNITUDE IS UNLEASHED AS TO DESTROY THE PLANET IT SHALL BE ENCAPSULATED AND ISOLATED SO THAT THE NEIGHBORS MIGHT NOT BE ANNOYED."

CONCLUSION

According to Hopi prophecy, 1996 is to be "the second migration to the new world which will be leaving behind on Grandmother Earth those who are choosing to continue to hold the power on this planet within the space of all the Sacred Twelve."

Will the Georgia Guidestones serve as mankind's legacy, as some historical marker for future civilizations to discover and decipher? Or will the guidestones provide the necessary wisdom for mankind to begin moving civilization closer its true heritage, that of HU-man, higher universal man, in close connection with God?

In George Lamsa's translation from the Aramaic of the Peshitta, the Holy Bible From The Ancient Eastern Text, found in St. John, Chapter 14, we read the words of Jesus (Esu/Immanuel):

Let not your heart be troubled; believe in God, and believe in me also.

In my Father's house are many rooms; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and take you to me, so that where I am you may be also.

You know where I am going and you know the way. Thomas said to him, Our Lord, we do not know where you are going; and how can we know the way?

Jesus said to him, I am the way and the truth and the life; no man comes to my Father except by me.