

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

November 11, 1994 • Vol. 21 No. 45

\$10.00

Clinton at high risk for assassination  
Muslim-Christian dialogue in Khartoum  
Can space program 'keep Malthus buried'?

**Royal family uses indigenism  
to cull the human flock**



## Royal family runs indigenism to cull the 'human flock'

by Gretchen Small

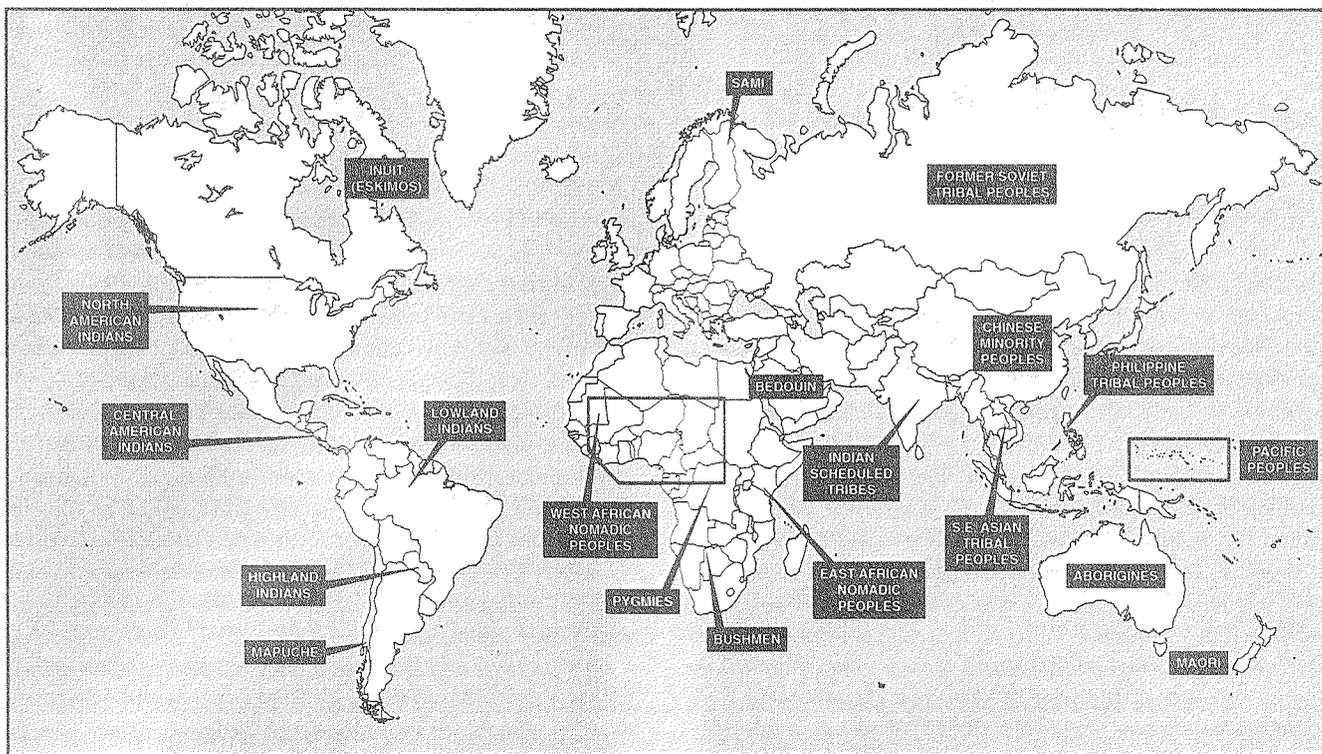
The world map shown on the next page summarizes a worldview which threatens the future existence of the human race. Produced by the World Wide Fund for Nature (formerly the World Wildlife Fund, WWF) in its 1992 *Atlas of the Environment*, the key which accompanies the map explains that the group wishes to depict indigenous peoples around the world "threatened by economic development." The similarity to WWF maps of "animals under threat," is no coincidence: Mankind, for Prince Philip's clique, is just another group of animals, whose time has come to be drastically culled.

In our Oct. 28 *Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," *EIR* presented its indictment against the British royal family and the world ecological movement directed by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, documenting how it has forced upon the world, as conscious policy, a genocide without precedent in human history. Here, we return to that indictment, examining through case studies from the Americas, how the British Crown deploys "indigenism" as an instrument of its war to drive the world back into barbarism. Readers are urged to return to that feature story as reference for the material which follows.

In 1969, the World Wildlife Fund set up its own "peoples' division," today known as Survival International. It was first named The Primitive People's Fund, in order "to prove to the world that 'primitive' should be recognized as a favorable and accurate term identifying the very qualities and differences from materialist society" which its founders sought to foster globally. That name proving too politically unpalatable, the name was soon changed to Survival International.

Headquartered in London, Survival International set out to centralize funds and propaganda for a global campaign to "help tribal peoples protect their lands, environment, and way of life from destructive outside interference." That is, to "protect" them from national industrial development programs. For the first three years, Survival International targeted its fire against the Brazilian government's efforts to integrate its small Indian population into civilized national life. Staff members then expanded its focus, setting out in the 1970s to compile a *World Red*

## The World Wide Fund for Nature's identification of 'indigenous peoples'



Book of Threatened Peoples, modelled on the WWF's *Red Book of Endangered Animals*.

Survival International is today one of WWF's principal hit-squads against industrial society. By 1989, Survival bragged that it held 28 governments under siege for attempting to integrate some 54 isolated "peoples" into national life. It helped found an entire world movement based upon a concept succinctly summarized recently by one of the many spin-offs of the WWF's SS, the Worldwatch Institute. In its 1992 pamphlet, *Guardians of the Land: Indigenous Peoples and the Health of the Earth*, Worldwatch argued that there are 5,000 distinct indigenous cultures which, because "their subsistence economies have been dismantled by the agents of national development," can be likened to "animal species doomed to extinction." These "animal species" must not only be guaranteed rights to "their" land, but their miserable lives must serve "as cultural models for the world's more populous societies."

Survival International touts its independence from government and corporate financing, but never mentions its dependence on the British Crown. Survival's founders were all from the inner core of Prince Philip's SS: Nicholas Guppy, the first head of the WWF's Youth Division, organized its sponsors, including WWF Chairman Sir Peter Scott; Teddy Goldsmith, then busy founding his rabidly anti-human magazine, the *Ecologist*, participated, as did Goldsmith's gambling buddy, John Aspinall, renowned for his obsession with private zoos. (Goldsmith's Ecological Foundation funds Sur-

vival International today.) Two members of the Anti-Slavery International, a family organ of WWF Vice President Lord Buxton's family since the 1700s, were also key: Francis Huxley, a member of the infamous pro-eugenics family, who authored *Affable Savages*, and John Hemming, a Brazilian Indian specialist from the Royal Geographic Society.

President from its founding has been Sir Robin Hanbury-Tenison, a self-described "youngest son of a landed family quite properly preoccupied with preserving the estates intact." Sir Robin, too, is an integral part of the ecological SS, serving as a member of the Royal Geographic Society and sitting on the board of Goldsmith's Ecological Foundation.

These are the people who head up the campaign to depopulate vast portions of the globe through forcing whole nations to return to the economics of hunting and gathering or pastoral nomadism.

And how do they treat the "indigenous peoples" for whom they claim such concern? As can be seen in the cases presented in the following pages, "indigenous peoples" have been used as instruments of British geopolitical campaigns for centuries, the creation of the nonexistent Mosquito Indian tribe serving as a classic example of this policy. Where they have had the power, these oligarchic interests have *prohibited* human beings of Indian descent from being *human*, from seeking to better their lives or participate in universal culture. And most often, they simply *kill them*, just as they have the elephant and rhinoceros in Africa.

# The Yanomamis: the British royal family's personal 'noble savages'

by Silvia Palacios and Gretchen Small

In 1991, the governments of Venezuela and Brazil issued separate decrees designating a contiguous cross-border area totalling 178,000 square kilometers (nearly the size of Uruguay) as an "anthropological reserve" for the Yanomamis, a group of, at most, 16,000 desperately backward, semi-nomadic Indians.

The creation of that "reserve" has been a project of the British royal family for nearly 25 years. The World Wide Fund for Nature's (formerly World Wildlife Fund, WWF) "peoples" division, Survival International, was founded in 1969 to lead the campaign. Princes Charles and Philip went to Brazil in 1990 and 1991 to promote the project, the WWF ran an international publicity and pressure campaign for the park, and British Minister of Overseas Development Lady Lynda Chalker was sent to Brazil in 1990 to ram it through.

In July 1991, Sir Walter Bodmer, president of the Human Genome Organization, said that the Yanomamis would be the first tribe to have their genes frozen and archived in London's Museum of Human Genetics. It was to be the first entry in a planned "library" of genes of "peoples in extinction."

The following chronology relates the highlights of the story, but we add a cautionary note. Both Presidents who implemented this British Crown scheme, Brazil's Fernando Collor de Mello and Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez, were driven out of office on corruption charges in 1992 and 1993, respectively. The governments which succeeded them have as yet been unwilling to push through the Crown's full demand: the separation of the reserves from their nations.

## The chronology

**1971:** Survival International (SI) President Robin Hanbury-Tenison visits 33 Indian tribes in Brazil and endorses the creation of "a national park of Yanomami." SI becomes the leading international non-governmental organization (NGO) pushing the Yanomami project.

**1972:** Two SI founding members, Francis Huxley and current Royal Geographic Society Director John Hemming, are sent to Brazil by the Aborigines Protection Society of Lord Buxton's Anti-Slavery International. Their final report declares that the proposed Yanomami park "could well be a test case of Brazilian government policy."

**1978:** The Commission for the Creation of the Yanomami Park (CCPY), a Brazilian NGO, is established. SI anthropol-

ogist Bruce Albert authors the CCPY's proposal for a single 6.4 million hectare Indian park to be created on the Brazilian side of the border, which would allow 8,400 Yanomamis to continue their lifestyle of "intermittent nomadism."

**1979:** SI issues an "urgent action bulletin" on Yanomamis to members, urging that they pressure the Brazilian government. Bulletins are issued approximately annually thereafter. "The Yanomami became Survival International's number-one priority," wrote SI President Hanbury-Tenison.

**1980:** British anthropologist and SI collaborator Marcus Colchester issues a proposal for a similar park on the Venezuelan side of the border.

**1981:** Hanbury-Tenison, a photographer, and an anthropologist are paid by Time-Life Books to live with Albert and his Yanomamis for two months. *Aborigines of the Amazon Rain Forest* is published the following year. Hanbury-Tenison later describes the Yanomami practice of infanticide as "a system . . . which works excellently for them," and said that their system of hunting and gathering allows them to live "in contented affluence."

**1985:** The Organization of American States urges Brazil to create a Yanomami park to preserve their lifestyle and "culture." Sen. Severo Gomes joins the CCPY and sponsors legislation calling for the creation of a Yanomami park, getting the support of Cong. Fabio Feldman and Sen. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, today President-elect of Brazil.

**1989:** Yanomami activist Davi Kopenawa receives the U.N.'s Global 500 award. SI receives the Right Livelihood Award, and invites Kopenawa to receive it.

**Sept. 14, 1989:** Anne Roderick, owner of The Body Shop cosmetics stores selling "Amazon products," leads NGOs in a demonstration blocking access to the Brazilian embassy in London, protesting the "devastation of the Amazon." Participating groups include Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Oxfam, Forest Peoples Support Group, Brazil Network, and Survival International.

**Sept. 30, 1989:** Brazil Network and the Catholic Institute for International Relations co-sponsor a seminar in Sheffield, England, titled "Amazonia: Whose Environment, Whose Struggle?" to organize an international federation of NGOs to coordinate all Amazon environmental campaigns.

**1990:** SI issues an appeal by Prince Charles against the "collective genocide" of the Yanomamis. "Any discussion about the tropical forests should start by looking at . . . the

remaining tribal people for whom the tropical forest has been their home for many generations," said Charles.

**May 1990:** Prince Charles invites Brazilian Environment Minister José Lutzenberger to London, announcing that he and "Lutz" share a "holistic" view of environmental problems. Charles attends a Friends of the Earth forum where "Lutz" is a speaker, and later raises the Yanomami issue with Brazil's then-President-elect Collor de Mello.

**October 1990:** Lady Lynda Chalker, British Minister for Overseas Development, visits Brasilia to prepare the upcoming visit of Prince Charles to the Amazon. With Lutzenberger at her side, she announces that the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) wishes to finance health programs for the Yanomamis. She signs various Anglo-Brazilian environment cooperation accords, and attends a seminar on ecology co-sponsored by Imperial Chemical Industries and the ODA. Chalker announces that the ODA will finance a "scientific station" in the 315,000-hectare ecological reserve in Caxiuanana, in Pará state, near the Amazon. (For Chalker's role in the 1994 Rwanda war, see *EIR*, Oct. 28, p. 48.)

**1990:** "International campaign forces the government to open Yanomami lands to support organizations," *SI* wrote.

**March 1991:** Prince Philip visits the Una ecological re-

serve in Salvador, Bahia state, Brazil, where his WWF has donated 659 hectares of land.

**April 23-27, 1991:** Prince Charles visits Brazil, accompanied by international ecological bigwigs including Canada's Maurice Strong, Britain's Environment Minister David Triepier, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency head William Reilly, European Community Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana, and British Petroleum head Sir Robert Horton. Charles holds a two-day private meeting on the royal yacht *Britannia* on the Amazon River with Lutzenberger and Brazilian businessmen Israel Klabin, José Safra, and others. President Collor attends an evening session aboard the yacht with cabinet ministers.

**June 1991:** Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez issues a decree creating the 8.4 million hectare Upper Orinoco-Casiquiare Biosphere Reserve for the Yanomamis along the Venezuelan-Brazilian border. All previous Venezuelan governments had refused to establish a biosphere reserve, because this involves international accords which grant international agencies inspection and other rights in the area.

**June 1991:** Prince Philip invites Brazilian Congressman Feldman, SOS Mata Atlantica ecological chief José Pedro de Oliveria Costa, and WWF-Brazil Association head José

## 'Lutz' and Feldman: British Crown agents in Brazil

Two agents of the British royal family have been indispensable for the Yanomami project in Brazil: José Lutzenberger, Brazil's minister of the environment in 1990-92 under the now-deposed Fernando Collor de Mello government, and "green" Congressman Fabio Feldman.

Lutzenberger works closely with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Prince Charles. A former agronomist with the German firm BASF, "Lutz" heads Brazil's Fundação Gaia, a branch of London's Gaia Foundation, whose board includes former Imperial Chemical International president Sir John Harvery Jones and Prince Charles's Jungian philosophical mentor Sir Laurent van der Post. In 1989, the Gaia Foundation issued a fundraising pamphlet, "The Need of Lutz and Fundação Gaia Projected over the Next Five Years," soliciting funds so that their Brazilian agent could "become financially secure personally," which promised that "the Gaia Foundation, London, will continue to raise funds to cover these ongoing running costs of Fundação Gaia."

In his 1976 book *End of the Future?—A Brazilian Ecological Manifesto*, Lutzenberger wrote: "Demographic controls always exist. Among the most primitive be-

ings, it is blind, intermittent, and brutal. A population of bacteria, facing a propitious environment, grows exponentially. . . . But well . . . before consuming all the resources, it ends up dying in its own toxins. Equilibrium is established. . . . What an irony! Man, 'the crown of creation' . . . with all his intellectual capacity, his science, his technology, is preparing to return to subjecting himself to blind and implacable forces; he is preparing to return to the level of a bacterium."

Feldman, a lawyer, founder of several environmental organizations (e.g., OIKOS, SOS Mata Atlantica), and a congressman of the Party of the Brazilian Social-Democracy, has led anti-Brazil campaigns on both the environment and "indigenous rights." Feldman works closely with the WWF, Amnesty International, the World Resources Institute (he is one of the signers of WRI's Compact for a New World), the Smithsonian Institution, and Friends of the Earth. Feldman is a board member of Conservation International, a split from the Nature Conservancy headed by WWF Vice President for International Programs Russel Mittermeier.

In 1989, Mittermeier and Feldman called for an international "green bloc" of congressmen. In October 1990, Feldman served as "prosecutor" of Brazil in a mock trial for genocide carried out by the "Permanent Court of the Peoples" in Europe. In 1991, Prince Philip invited him to London to discuss how to expand WWF activities in Brazil.

Theodoro Araujo to London to discuss broadening WWF activities in Brazil.

**June 1991:** Brazilian President Collor visits Washington, where U.S. President George Bush hands him a letter protesting the Brazilian government's delay in demarcating "Yanomami land," signed by eight Democratic senators—Albert Gore (Tenn.), Timothy Wirth (Colo.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Paul Wellstone (Minn.), Dennis DeConcini (Ariz.), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N.Y.), Tom Harkin (Iowa), and Ted Kennedy (Mass.). Returning to Brazil, Collor fires the president of Brazil's National Indian Foundation, and appoints Sidney Possuelo, a collaborator of Lutzenberger, as its new head. Possuelo pledges to demarcate Indian lands rapidly.

**September 1991:** The Brazilian Congress's Special Commission on Threats to the Amazon requests that Lutzenberger resign as environment minister, arguing that he is opposed to the development of the country and is in the pay of the British Gaia Foundation.

**October 1991:** WWF Director Henner Ehringhaus visits Brazil, meets with Collor, and threatens that "the prestige of the Collor government in the opinion of the international public . . . owes much" to Lutzenberger. British MP John Battle visits Brazil and informs Collor that the British government is very concerned with the Yanomamis.

**Nov. 15, 1991:** Collor signs the Yanomami Park decree.

---

## Documentation

---

### A 'green wall' for a concentration camp

To stop the Yanomamis from changing their lifestyle, is to assure their early death. The Yanomamis are not a homogeneous group, but some 200 independent communities, which speak four different dialects, have no written language, and no precise numerical system. One of the most violent and bloody human groups on the planet, an estimated 44% of all Yanomami men over the age of 25 have participated in the murder of at least one person. Roughly 30% of Yanomami adults die by violent means. In the mid-1980s, the average life span of Yanomami Indians in Venezuela was 30 years, as contrasted with a national average of 65 years. Some Yanomami communities practice cannibalism; others kill unwanted babies (such as first-born who are female, who are deformed, and who are considered a burden).

The information on national life span is found in a confidential government study published in the Venezuelan daily *El Universal* on Aug. 8 and 9, 1984. The study, carried out by officials from the Border Division of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and others, charged that those pushing for

indigenous or ecological reserves would reproduce South Africa's bantustans in the Americas, denying Indians their full rights as citizens and denying their nations "the contributions of an important part of its citizenry."

Architects of the Yanomami reserves admit that, when allowed, many Yanomamis seek to change their lifestyle and culture. In Survival International's 1979 proposal for a Yanomami park in Brazil, anthropologist Bruce Albert argued that a park is needed to keep tribes from migrating, given "the attraction presented by the Venezuelan national society."

Venezuelan ecologist Antonio De Lisio, in a speech to the 48th International Congress of the Society of the Americanists in Stockholm, Sweden in July 1994 (and based on an ongoing joint study of the Upper Orinoco by the Center for the Study of the Environment, Cenamb, of the Central University of Venezuela, and the University of Venice, Italy), insisted that stricter controls be imposed on access to the Venezuelan Biosphere Reserve, because *the Yanomamis seek change*. Acculturation "is reinforced," he complains, "with the attitude to change shown by the Yanomamis; observe, for instance, their migration from interfluvial to riparian forest and from mountains to plains, seeking their encounter with the missions. Not even the difficulties of accessibility guarantee the retarding of this global process."

De Lisio outlined the following "conservationist scenario" to guarantee "appropriate environmental use" of the Upper Orinoco River Basin:

"It is necessary to build a 'green wall' to preserve the Yanomamis. It is necessary to forbid whatever contact between these communities and the agents of change because:

"The missions, evangelists, and Salesians have introduced working tools which have modified Yanomamis' productivity in their traditional hunting and fishing activities.

". . . The missions promote Yanomamis' becoming sedentary, altering in a significant manner their traditional worldview. The Yanomamis, then, by searching for superfluous goods, become tied to some zones and establish alliances with other communities to make it easier to have direct access to manufactured products.

"Some government policies for health and education pull them out from their habits and customs. . . .

"Therefore, it is necessary that:

"1. The missions, Salesians, and evangelists pull out of the Upper Orinoco River Basin;

"2. The government of Venezuela minimize its presence along the Brazilian border and achieve its security and defense activities by means of existing technologies . . . ;

"3. Mining activity be suspended . . . with clear criteria as to the necessity to preserve the headwaters and the water sources from contamination produced by this activity, and conserve the characteristic vegetation of this area, promoting in this way the prohibition of mining activity.

"4. To redefine health policies and deter all educational activities that modify Yanomamis' cosmovision and social structures or magic-religious [sic]."

# Re-creating the Brits' Mosquito protectorate

The Mosquito Indians, today called "Miskitos," are a British fabrication. In the 1600s, British pirates gave that name to the people living along the Caribbean coast of what are today Honduras and Nicaragua, who were mixed descendants of these pirates, black slaves from British woodcutting gangs, and the area's semi-nomadic Indian inhabitants. Supplied with arms by the British, the Mosquitos became the dominant group in the region, capturing and selling members of other tribes as slaves to British pirates. Since the 1600s, the primary economic activity of the Mosquitos has been contraband.

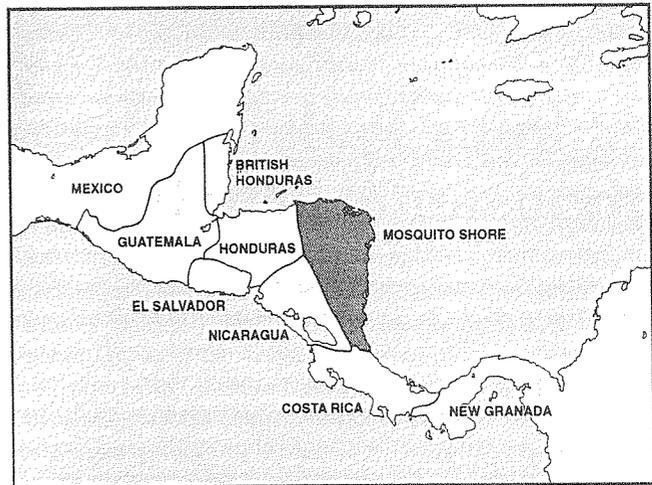
The British Crown first established its "Mosquito Kingdom" in 1687, transporting Chief Oldman of the Mosquitos to Britain to be "crowned." Successor kings were often crowned in, and occasionally based out of, British Honduras, today Belize. British presence increased during the 1739-48 British-Spanish War, when Capt. Robert Hodgson organized a Mosquito rebellion against local Spanish authorities, hoisted the British flag, and brought in British troops.

The Crown's interests grew again in the 1800s, with Jeremy Bentham's 1822 "Junctiana" proposal for the construction of an interoceanic canal through Lake Nicaragua, and for the founding of an expanded "Anglo-American United States" in Central America. During this period, His Britannic Majesty's representative to the Mosquitos collected customs on all trade in the area. In 1848, the Crown representative renamed the protectorate "Mosquitia," hoisted the "Mosquito" flag (modeled on the Union Jack) over the Nicaraguan port of San Juan, well south of any area inhabited by the Mosquitos, and renamed it Greytown after the governor of Britain's Jamaican slave colony. By 1850, the Mosquito shore had encroached upon a large land area (see **Map 1**). The Crown did not relinquish its claims over the Mosquitos until 1894 (see **Map 2**).

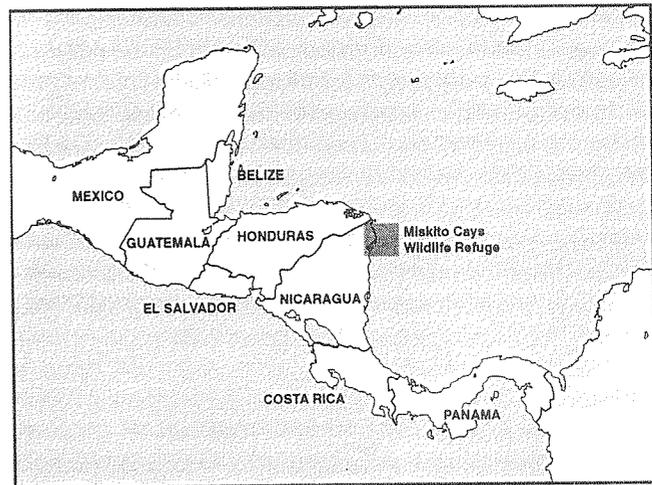
The British Crown now proposes to have the *future* map of the area return to that of the 1850s, by reestablishing their old Mosquito protectorate under a "green" flag. The process began with the 1979 Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. In the 1980s, anthropologists from Cultural Survival worked through both the Sandinista government and the Contra opposition to organize for Mosquito autonomy. Access to Contra Mosquito refugee camps in Honduras in the mid-1980s was controlled by Diana Villiers-Negroponete, a Scottish aristocrat whose husband was the U.S. ambassador to Honduras. The Mosquito leaders in the autonomy project have names such as Steadman Fagoth and Armstrong Wiggins.

In 1991, the Mosquito Cays Wildlife Reserve was established. And in 1992, Cultural Survival and the U.S. National Geographic Society mapping project proposed an expanded Mosquito area, as reflected in **Map 3**.

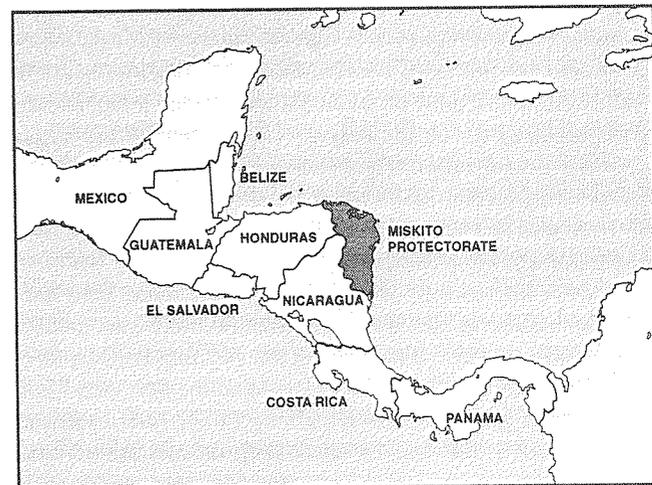
MAP 1  
Central America, 1850



MAP 2  
Central America, 1994



MAP 3  
Central America, 2000



## Shining Path butchers thousands of Indians

According to eyewitness accounts printed in the Peruvian media in September and October 1994, the British-backed Shining Path narco-terrorists carried out genocide against Peru's Ashaninka Indians during 1988-93. The Maoist Shining Path guerrillas had enslaved up to 5,000 Ashaninkas in a region inside and adjacent to the 1.7 million hectare Apurimac Reserved Zone in central Peru. Those who wouldn't cooperate were murdered outright—over 1,200 bodies were found in 300 mass graves, according to eyewitness accounts. Tribal leaders were isolated for torture and sophisticated brainwashing; those who couldn't be "reeducated" were eliminated. The infirm, orphans, and widows were also exterminated. In short, the "flock" was "culled."

London has been the international logistical and propaganda base for Shining Path since at least 1983, when the Revolutionary International Movement was founded there. RIM, a terrorist international which includes Shining Path, is committed to aiding "all indigenous people's struggles." In August 1992, the British Home Office, operating through its Independent Broadcasting Authority, produced and broadcast a "documentary" glorifying Shining Path, which it then handed over to the narco-terrorists for international use in fundraising and propaganda. To produce the report, two IBA reporters had accompanied Shining Path on their bloody rampages.

The genocide against the Ashaninkas occurred in Shining Path camps (with names like Progress, New Aurora, and New Development), located in the protected area of the Apurimac Reserve, whose western border is the Ené River. The basin between the Ené and Tampo rivers was chosen by Shining Path strategists as the spearhead for what they called a "people's republic of new democracy." This highly fertile valley was chosen for producing the clothing, weapons, and food required for all the regional committees of the narco-terrorist organization. They had even completed 90% of a mini-hydroelectric plant when the Peruvian Army moved into the area in 1993 and freed the enslaved Ashaninkas from their concentration camps.

According to the Lima daily *Expreso*, there were once 12,000 Indians in the valley, of a total 50,000 Ashaninkas in the Amazon region. It is believed that Shining Path captured 10,000 Ashaninkas in 1984-93, and that the Peruvian Army only saved 5,000. Of the remaining 5,000, it is estimated that at least 1,200 were assassinated; no one knows what happened to the others.

### Tales of atrocities

Lima dailies reported what happened. *Expreso* said on Oct. 23: "Shining Path used 'persuasive' methods like those employed by the Red Chinese against U.S. prisoners of war during the Korean War (1951-54), to enroll nearly 1,000 Ashaninkas in their terrorist ranks. . . ."

"According to information gathered from survivors of these concentration camps, Shining Path captured entire Indian villages and subjected the Ashaninka leaders to interrogations. If they showed the slightest resistance, they were considered suspect and separated from the rest of the population.

"Once isolated, they were put in deep holes dug by the victims themselves. Their friends and parents, out of fear, avoided all contact. . . . During the first period of isolation, which generally lasted weeks, the Ashaninka chiefs were only freed for nighttime interrogations, accompanied by torture sessions, humiliation, and deprivation of all sorts. Sometimes they were deprived of sleep, sometimes their wives and children were tortured in their presence and eventually killed by machete.

"During the interrogations, the Ashaninka leaders were urged to join Shining Path and to serve as guides for the invasion of new lands. If they refused, they were tortured and assassinated after 'people's trials' during which they were forced to confess to crimes they never committed. . . . Those who yielded to 'persuasion' and collaborated . . . were taken out of their holes and locked in huts for their 'political reeducation.' . . ."

"Should they make the mistake of admitting to a desire to escape, they were denounced and assassinated by arrows. Their relatives were also executed.

"Shining Path also used outright genocide whenever it encountered resistance. . . . In January 1989, for example, Shining Path attacked the community of Alto Sanibeni, in San Martín de Pangoa, Salipo. There, 36 people were murdered, among them women and children. They took advantage of the fact that the men were away, working in the mountains. Pregnant women had their wombs slashed open by machete, and the fetuses hung from their huts. The school was burned down, and a priest burned alive."

*Expreso* on Sept. 11 reported on the story of one freed Ashaninka, named Moises: "The Ashaninkas were murdered if they were found sick, or had contracted an illness like measles, chicken pox, or tetanus. Sick Indians represented a burden and as they had no medicine to cure them, they decided to kill them, because the leaders said they had just become human parasites."

*El Comercio* on Sept. 20 published the story of another eyewitness, Magno García Bardales: "The terrorists mercilessly killed orphan children under eight years of age. They said they did it to prevent their suffering without a mother and father, since they had no one to take care of them and feed them. They said only those strong and healthy enough to work should live."

# How 'indigenism' killed the Cherokees

by Anton Chaitkin

The British and allied oligarchy imposes backwardness, isolation, and poverty upon various of the world's peoples, under the cynical pretense of "protecting the indigenous way of life." The reality may be clearly seen in the confrontation between the American republic and its enemies in the case of the Cherokee Indians.

The new government of the United States made a treaty with the Cherokees in 1791, placing them under U.S. protection and pledging that the Cherokees would have sovereignty within their own land. As a project of President George Washington, the treaty stipulated: "That the Cherokee nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will . . . furnish gratuitously, the said nation with useful implements of husbandry; and further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such . . . persons to reside in said nation, as [the U.S.] may judge proper . . . who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters."

Among the means used to pursue this project, the U.S. government paid a subsidy to Christian missionaries who lived among the Cherokees. Around 1820, a Cherokee named George Guess, or Sequoya, invented an 86-character alphabet for his native language. Missionary Samuel Worcester translated the Bible from Greek into Cherokee. The missionaries helped establish a newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, whose name acknowledged that these Americans were advancing in agriculture (an ancestral art which had been largely lost), manufacturing, and the education of their children in astronomy and mathematics.

But trouble began in the mid-1820s. A political grouping led by Scottish Rite Freemasons and the pro-British free trade party, began agitating within Georgia for the nullification of the U.S. treaty with the Cherokees—they were thought to be a dangerous cultural example to the black slaves. In 1830-31, the state of Georgia arrested and imprisoned the missionaries to the Cherokees, forbade any white people from entering Cherokee territory without permission from the state government, and "legalized" the theft of Cherokee land, which was said to be gold-bearing. The same political movement simultaneously launched a revolt in South Carolina, threatening secession unless the United States gave up its nationalistic economic policy.

## An appeal to Christians

On Sept. 11, 1830, the *Cherokee Phoenix* called for help, citing the ideals of western civilization: "People of America, where shall we look? Republicans, we appeal to you. Christians, we appeal to you. . . . In times past, your compassions yearned over our moral desolations, and the misery which was spreading amongst us, through the failure of game, our ancient resource. The cry of our wretchedness reached your hearts; you supplied us with the implements of husbandry and domestic industry, which enabled us to provide food and clothing for ourselves. You sent us instruction in letters and the true religion, which has chased away much of our mental and moral darkness.

"Your wise President Jefferson took much pains to instruct us in the science of civilized government. . . . He urged us to industry and the acquisition of property. . . . But [we were not told] that whenever we should arrive at a certain point in the science of government, and the knowledge of the civilized arts, then our rights should be forfeited . . . [and] our property confiscated to lawless banditti, and our necks placed under the foot of Georgia."

The Cherokees hired as their lawyer former U.S. Attorney General and anti-masonic leader William Wirt, who appealed to the public: "We have been laboring . . . ever since the adoption of our Constitution, to civilize these people. All the states . . . have pushed this subject of civilization, with all their power and at great expense. We have sought to civilize and to christianize them, on the avowed motives of *humanity to them*, and *safety* to the neighboring *whites*. With the Cherokees, we have so far succeeded that they have adopted our manners, our dress, our agricultural and mechanical pursuits; they have imitated our form of government and our laws, and Christianity . . . has made considerable progress among them. And the result now is, that we have . . . fallen out with this people for yielding to our solicitations. . . .

"Would it not be most perfidious, and an offence on our part that would 'smell to Heaven,' to have sought and labored at the civilization of these people for the last 40 years . . . under the fair guise of *humanity* and *religion*, and the moment we have accomplished this purpose, to make that very civilization, which is our own work, a ground of offence in these people, and an excuse for driving them from their possessions, or enslaving them on their own territory."

U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall ruled in favor of Wirt's appeal against the state of Georgia, and ordered the release of the missionaries. But President Andrew Jackson, blackmailed by South Carolina's secession threat, placated that party in Georgia by refusing to enforce the court's decision. Amidst growing outrages of mob rule, the Cherokees were forced to flee Georgia en masse. Thousands of them died on a forced march—the infamous "Trail of Tears"—to the western frontier wilderness, 1,000 miles from their ancestral home.

# Queen Elizabeth II is guilty in Canadian Eskimo deportation

by Raynald Rouleau

If Nuremberg Trial standards were to be applied to the case of what the British oligarchy did to the Eskimos, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Elizabeth II, would be in serious trouble. In 1953, the Canadian government deported several families of Inuits from Inukjuak, Quebec to the High Arctic, in order "to restore the Inuit to what was considered their proper state." It was called "a rehabilitation project."

In a 1994 report by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, a Canadian military serviceman stationed at Resolute Bay who witnessed the experiment, said that "he didn't understand why the Inuit were not given quarters at the base to live in and why the ample food which was available at the base was not made available to them." The report continued, "The servicemen were told that the Inuit were there to rehabilitate themselves . . . to learn how to survive on their own and go back to their old way of living. The project was to see if they could survive in that High Arctic environment where Inuit had lived in earlier times. . . . Temperatures of  $-55^{\circ}\text{F}$  were common in the winter." The servicemen were told that in no way were they to associate with the Inuits or give them anything unless escorted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which was running the project.

This insane situation recalls the "Do Not Feed The Animals" sign at the London Zoo. In this case, the zookeeper was the RCMP. The Eskimos were even tagged, and forced to wear a metal disk with a chain around the neck. Many official government documents show the name of an Inuit followed by their tag number.

## The 'High North Relocation Project'

The Canadian government, an institution run by the British monarchy since the middle of the eighteenth century, considered the Eskimos to be just another species of animal. But, as were the black slaves who were trained to pick cotton by the British Confederate slave-masters in the southern United States, Eskimos were "tamed," to do the trapping for the British Empire's Hudson Bay Company. The living conditions of the Eskimos around the Hudson Bay Company-run trading post, were very bad. One could rightfully label these posts as "Arctic plantations."

According to the report, "In 1930, Canada's western Arctic population was estimated to have fallen to about 200 from the 2,000 who had inhabited the region a century earlier. . . .

The reality was that during the 1920s and 1930s the health care of Inuit, particularly in the eastern Arctic, was in shambles. . . . Medical care was not given to the dying—they were turned away if they could get to a medical center or were turned out to die in a snow house or tent if already in one of the few treatment centers. . . . Canada was embarrassed by public criticism flowing back through U.S. military personnel entering the Arctic during the Second World War, and it has been said that if the whole truth had been made public, the Canadian government, already stinging from embarrassment, would have had much to answer for."

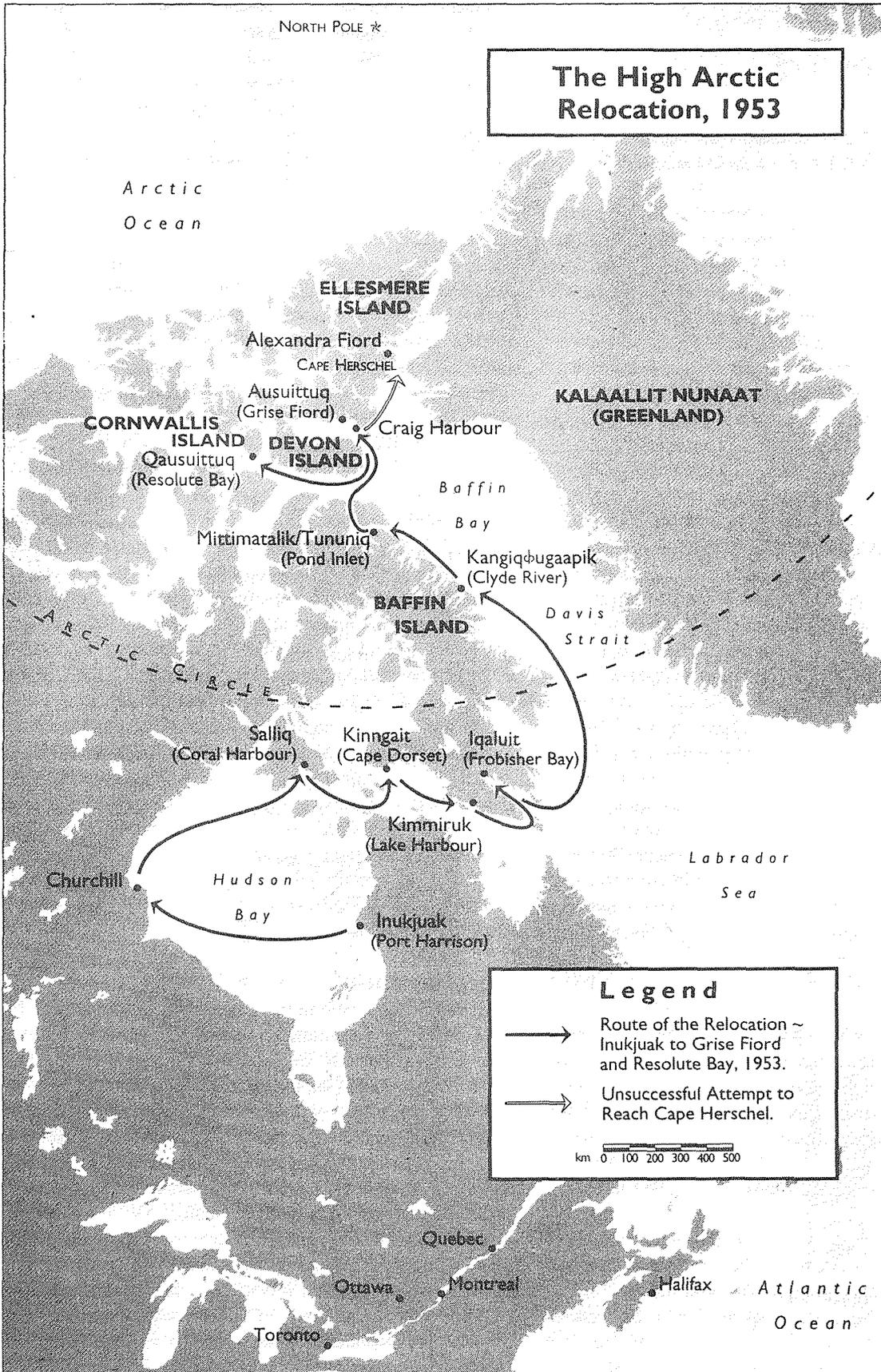
In 1945, because of international pressure, the "Eskimos were for the first time . . . publicly recognized as citizens by receiving family allowances," which are for "maintenance, care, training, education and advancement of the child." (These allowances were later classified as "savings," and in effect denied to the children of the families who were part of the "relocation experiment.")

During the World War II mobilization in the 1940s, many Eskimos were employed in the building of military and related facilities in northern Canada, including the Arctic, and some were later retained, for example, to help with the maintenance of weather stations. "The effect of improved health care introduced after the Second World War was that the mortality rate began to decline and the Inuit population, by the mid- to late-1950s began gradually to increase."

## Elizabeth II ascends the throne

But Elizabeth II was made queen in 1952. In 1953, the Eskimo deportation projects started. Inukjuak, a major Inuit settlement in northern Quebec, was said to be becoming "overpopulated" (about 500 people lived in the area). But the evil reasoning behind the so-called need for the relocation was that the Eskimos were becoming more and more like the white man, i.e., too civilized: "In Inukjuak, there was a health facility, a church, a school, a fur trading post, a store, a port, etc. . . . So, slowly, the Eskimos were becoming a part of the whole society. Even if most people were still hunting, it wasn't their main source of food. Many were getting some kind of benefits, either as salary, family allowance, or old age security payments, like all other Canadians who benefit from the universal social safety net."

But, according to Her Imperial Majesty Elizabeth II,



**The High Arctic Relocation, 1953**

**Map by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples**

**Legend**

- Route of the Relocation ~ Inukjuak to Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay, 1953.
- Unsuccessful Attempt to Reach Cape Herschel.

km 0 100 200 300 400 500

*In the High Arctic Relocation Project, Inuit families were moved north to desolate areas, despite periodic famine, to restore them to "what was considered their proper state." According to the Commission's report, "In 1926, the game reserve was extended to cover all Canada's Arctic Islands even though most of the Arctic Islands were uninhabited and remain so."*

## Background on royal commissions of inquiry

Historically, every time the British Empire has been in trouble in Canada, it has set up a "royal commission" to "investigate the problems and find solutions." And every time, it reduces the chances of Canada to become a real sovereign nation-state. The two most infamous commissions were the Royal Commission on Teaching in 1961, which resulted in the destruction of Quebec's school system, and the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

The latter was set up because of French President Charles de Gaulle's influence on the French-speaking people of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Manitoba. The non-stated purpose of that commission was to abort a growing

republican movement. It culminated in October 1970 in the so-called "Événements d'Octobre," when the RCMP and the Royal Canadian Armed Forces ran a year-long terror campaign in the province of Quebec, on the pretext of fighting terrorism. The problem was that the British intelligence services had set up the terrorism in the first place.

So, when I see a royal commission being formed, I know that troubles are coming. In the case of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, I personally know that there are honest people in it working to solve the problems natives have faced under British domination. But, when I see that the co-president of the commission is Georges Erasmus, a board member of Prince Philip's WWF Canada, I know that the British are brewing up a storm, and that the natives will be, once again, Her Majesty's victims—unless somebody pulls the plug on the House of Windsor before it's too late.—Raynald Rouleau

Inuits are not supposed to act human because they are Eskimos, and Eskimos, according to *Encyclopedia Britannica*, live in igloos and hunt seal, walrus, and polar bear somewhere near the North Pole. Thus, one of the British Empire's departments—the Canadian government—enacted a policy to "correct" the problem. The government deported several families, especially those judged to be more in need of "rehabilitation," e.g., those who had taken "the white man's way of life." The report stated: "It was recognized in the department that the cyclical nature of hunting could and did lead to periodic famine and starvation. This was considered the natural state for the Inuit. The goal of the relocation was to restore the Inuit to what was considered their proper state."

In the Arctic, the RCMP was the government. "For decades, continuing into the 1950s, the RCMP were the embodiment and custodians of Canadian government policy and carried out almost every government function, from handing out family allowances to enforcing the law in the Arctic," the report said. "The RCMP were seen as having extraordinary legal power and an extraordinary reputation for being able to deliver the results of this legal power." One thing that shows the insanity of the whole project, and also has the hallmark of the royal family, is that the RCMP, aside from having been directed "to keep the Eskimos self-supporting and independent," were also directed to enforce the "wildlife laws." The Inuits were prohibited from killing musk ox or hunting caribou, the skins of which are a must for blankets and other warm clothing.

Maj. Gen. Hugh Andrew Young, the deputy minister of resources and development, pushed the "rehabilitation project" down the chain of command, with the help of his partner in crime, Lt. Cmdr. Bent Gestur Sivertz, an avowed Freemason and former head of the king's Officer Training Establishment of the Canadian Navy in Halifax, who was

made Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1945.

On Feb. 20, 1953, Young wrote to RCMP Commissioner Nicholson: "As you are aware, we have been giving consideration to the possibility of transferring a few Eskimo families from overpopulated areas to places in the High Arctic. . . . It would be possible to establish these small settlements only with your cooperation as there is no one else at these places who could assist these people in adjusting themselves to new conditions. . . . We could not consider placing Eskimos at Resolute Bay unless we had someone to look after them and direct their activities. . . . I would be interested to hear, therefore, if you propose to open a detachment at that point this year." The RCMP commissioner replied: "I would be quite willing to select a good man and have him stationed there with the specific job of taking care of the natives. He might even be able to encourage some hunting and trapping on their part and handle their furs for them."

### Opposition arose

There were people in the government who opposed this insane idea. A memorandum on May 2, 1952 by a senior official of RCMP, Mr. Carlson, who had 30 years of Arctic experience, said: "If the living standards of the Eskimos are ever to be raised they will require education, and education will interfere with their so-called nomadic life, but their life has, to a large extent, already been eliminated by changing them from hunters of meat to fur trappers. Fur trapping keeps them comparatively close to the trading post to which they go often with their fur, and, of course, the traders encourage them to do as much trapping as possible. If the Eskimos were living their true nomadic way of life, they would, to a large extent, be living hundreds of miles away from the trading posts, following caribou herds or fishing some good lakes or streams or camping at good sealing and walrus grounds. . . ."

There is really no valid reason why the Eskimos should be made or encouraged to continue as hunters or trappers in the Arctic, especially if they don't want to. . . . The more employment that is found for Eskimos other than hunters and trappers, the better. I think it is useless to talk of them resuming the native way of life."

But, Canada being Canada, if an order, or even a wish comes down from the commander-in-chief, Her Royal Highness Elizabeth II, there aren't too many people who will have the moral courage to oppose it, no matter how insane it is.

### The sovereignty issue

The deportation coincided with a "worry" of the British vis-à-vis the United States concerning the High Arctic Islands. The report said, "By 1946, the U.S. presence in the north had declined substantially, but within a few years it would increase again. The Cold War led to several large projects in the Arctic, this time involving the High Arctic Islands. First came the joint Arctic weather stations, followed by the radar stations of the distant early warning line. A large number of U.S. vessels were involved in the sea supply of these operations. Over time, Canada's claim to Arctic waters became the predominant concern, and one that remains today."

The report stated: "Mr. Denhez observed that the creation of the Arctic Islands Game Preserve involved the exercise of Canadian [i.e., British] sovereignty and was designed to reinforce Canadian control over the Arctic. The stated purpose of the game preserve was to preserve the game for the benefit of the Canadian Native people. However, there was no aboriginal population in the High Arctic Islands at the time. The question that then arose was the significance of populating

the High Arctic Islands with aboriginal people as the logistical consequence of the adoption of such measure. Mr. Denhez asserted that the 1953-55 relocation must be seen against the background of many years of government efforts to assert a Canadian presence in the Arctic and that there were those who saw the relocation in terms of further assertion of Canadian sovereignty." A 1929 Canadian government memorandum was quoted in the report: "The creation of this preserve and its appearance on our maps serves to notify the world that the area between the 60th and 141st meridians right up to the Pole is under Canadian sovereignty."

As shown in *EIR*'s first installment of "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," the British monarchy's World Wide Fund for Nature's creation of "wildlife reserves" all over the world is only a pretext for strategic control over specific areas, for the purpose of irregular warfare.

According to the Royal Commission report, "A Dec. 29, 1952 memorandum to J.W. Pickersgill, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary of the Cabinet, situates the opening of RCMP posts in the Arctic in the context of a discussion about the importance of maintaining Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic. The memorandum states that 'About a year ago Mr. Pearson (Secretary of State for External Affairs) remarked in private that he wondered how good our claim was to some areas of the Arctic. . . . Probably of much greater concern is the sort of de facto U.S. sovereignty which has caused so much trouble in the last war and which might be exercised again.'"

A spokesman for the Royal Commission told *EIR* that "there have been hundreds of such rehabilitation projects" over the years, in which a substantial number of human lives were lost. He said that such projects are still going on.

## EIR Windsor Special Report 'staggeres' WWF

*EIR*'s Special Report, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" (Oct. 28 issue), which details the role of the British royal family, Prince Philip, and the World Wide Fund for Nature in genocide around the globe, was reported in the British weekly *the People* on Oct. 30. "Last night the WWF was staggered at the attack on Philip and the charity," it reported. *People* has 2 million circulation and is read by an average 5.6 million people per week.

"Prince Philip has been branded 'a murderer' over his leadership of the World Wildlife Fund," it said.

"In an astonishing attack by an American pressure group, which supports U.S. President Bill Clinton, the Duke of Edinburgh is accused of 'mass genocide.'"

"The self-styled Executive Intelligence Agency [sic] blames the WWF's policies of establishing game reserves

for wrecking the African economy and causing people to starve. The 60-page report, published in Washington this weekend, compares Philip with Hitler and brands him a mass murderer who is plotting to stamp out Africa's 'darker complexioned peoples.' The group, which is affiliated to the American Democratic Party, even tries to link Prince Philip with the deaths of hundreds of thousands in Rwanda. . . .

**To Order:** Off-prints of the *EIR* Special Report may be purchased for \$10, plus \$2.50 shipping and handling (\$.50 each additional copy). Make check payable to: *EIR* News Service, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390. Bulk rates available on request. Call (800) 453-4108.



# Oligarchs first! Biodiversity and eco-terrorism's shock troops

by Leo F. Scanlon

---

### **Walking on the Edge: How I Infiltrated Earth First!**

by Barry Clausen with Dana Rae Pomeroy  
Washington Contract Loggers Association,  
Olympia, Washington, 1994  
306 pages, paperbound, \$14.95

---

Few Americans, especially those living in the urban areas of the country, have any idea that there is a guerrilla war being fought within the borders of the United States: that there are multiple bombings and other violence associated with this war every week, that leading corporations—fast-food chains included—are paying ransom to the guerrillas, or that tens of thousands of dollars a day worth of sophisticated and expensive industrial equipment is destroyed in this war. Barry Clausen's account of his experience inside this guerrilla movement should help to wake up those who have not yet been the victims of the green terrorists.

The details of this war are unknown, mostly because the federal agencies which are charged with investigating such activity have an active policy of suppressing the facts, and because the commanders in the guerrilla army are often affiliated with very "respectable" organizations—like the Sierra Club, or Greenpeace. And, long before the United Nations put the Biodiversity Treaty before the U.S. Senate for ratification, these shock troops, who call themselves biodiversity activists or ecosystem activists, were planning a campaign of sabotage and terror against miners, ranchers, and fishermen, on behalf of their anti-human ideology.

Earth First! is one of the names that the movement goes by, and, under this and other covers, it receives enormous amounts of funds from international cartels which are bankrupting American producers. At bottom, the program of Earth First! is nothing more than the implementation of the anti-industrial doctrines which the World Wildlife Fund and its United Nations apparatus are imposing on governments all over the world.

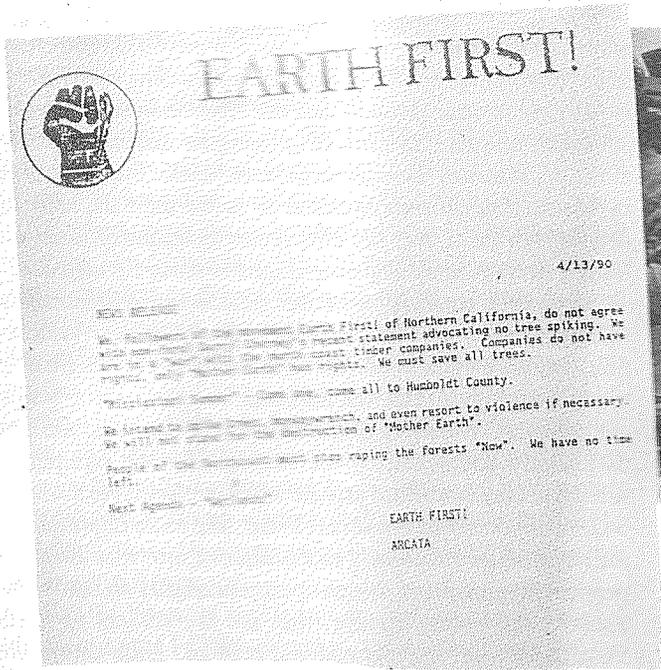
### **Undercover anti-drug informant**

Barry Clausen knew nothing of all of this when he found himself thrown into that upside-down world. Retired with a disability from his job as a railroad engineer, Clausen took a job with some friends who had a thriving business selling software to the oil industry in the 1980s. When Clausen discovered that the cash flow in the business was more closely tied to cocaine than oil or computers, he quit. When his boss threatened him and his family, he decided to turn the story over to federal authorities, and began his life as an undercover informant.

He soon found out that his boss, John Durham, and his brother Doug Durham had a peculiar relationship to the people Clausen was trying to turn them in to. During a weekend visit to Doug Durham's lavish Dallas ranch, he was introduced to Dave Gillis, a local FBI official, and informed that Durham had some top-secret relation to the intelligence community. Clausen also came to learn that John Durham was involved in a network which dealt in illegal weapons. The supplier was Allen Carter, prominent Montana rancher, who also had peculiar relations with law enforcement agencies. Clausen tried to have Carter and John Durham arrested for weapons trafficking, only to find himself framed by the local sheriff, accused of altering a weapon he had bought from Carter in an undercover operation. He was later informed that the weapon had been used to kill an FBI agent during a shootout with the American Indian Movement at the Pine Ridge reservation, and eventually found out that Durham was very active and suspected as a provocateur in the Indian movement.

Clausen was not arrested, but the accusation effectively rendered him not credible as an informant and useless as an undercover law enforcement agent. Later, federal agencies would use this excuse to justify non-cooperation with his investigations of environmental terrorism.

He left the nightmare of undercover drug work, and went to work as a seasonal technician for the U.S. Forest Service. There, he became more and more interested in a problem facing the family-owned logging companies that had been harvesting timber from USFS-managed public lands for gen-



An April 13, 1990 war cry from Earth First! to "save all trees" called for a "war" against the timber companies in northern California (left). "We intend to spike trees, monkeywrench, and even resort to violence if necessary," they boasted. Right, Earth First!ers beat the war drums in this photo taken in northern California three months later.

erations, who were fighting for their lives against determined saboteurs, who claimed logging, mining, and ranching as a threat to "biodiversity."

The central organization in the eco-terrorist underground is Earth First! According to reliable reports, in 1980, the Sierra Club (one of the best-financed "establishment" environmental organizations) and the Wilderness Society approached Dave Foreman (a WS employee) and offered a contract to create a radical organization which would: 1) make the Sierra Club's hostility to mining and ranching on public land look moderate, so as not to embarrass their corporate donors; 2) spawn a network of increasingly radical spin-offs to keep a cycle of protest and violence in motion; and, 3) use the image of the "moderate" organizations to attract students who could be recruited into the saboteur underground. The movement would be built around the then-obscure ideology of preserving "biodiversity," and the sabotage activity, known as "monkeywrenching," would be glamorized by the media.

Earth First! claims to be independent movement and have no organization, but Clausen shows that the network is often safehoused in the office complex maintained by Greenpeace, and shares personnel with other violent environmentalist movements, such as the Animal Liberation Front. While Earth First! claims to be merely defending trees, and never accepts responsibility for sabotage which is advertised in its publications, ALF openly espouses a doctrine which calls for killing humans in order to "liberate" animals.

**Terrorist table of organization**

The terrorism carried out by the inner core of the movement is organized in a cell structure, and only those who

participate know who does what. This structure is designed to allow each of the organizations to disavow particular acts of violence, and to perpetuate spinoffs, whereby new, more violent groups appear, making the older organizations look "moderate." Clausen was quickly able to show that the same people who formed the "moderate" organizations were involved in creating the more "radical" spinoffs. Lee Dessaux, for example, is a leading activist in EF! and is heavily involved in sabotage operations. He also publishes a magazine called *Out of the Cages*, for members of the Animal Liberation Front, Hunt Sab, and Earth First! Each sub-group is associated with a campaign in a particular area. Clausen gives one example, listing those involved with the *Wild Forever Newsletter*, which was published for the Grizzly Bear Project by the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, the Sierra Club, and the Wilderness Society. The contact persons given in the newsletter included Phil Knight (EF! and the "Predator Project" in Bozeman, Mt.), Keith Hammer (EF!, Swan View Coalition, etc.), Michael Carter (EF! Keep It Wild, etc.), and Mitch Friedman (EF! and Greater Ecosystem Alliance in Washington State).

The strategy behind this was explained to Clausen by George Draffan, a leading Earth First! activist: "Join other, more conservative organizations; create other groups that can't be connected with Earth First!."

Clausen gained the trust of this circle, and attempted to alert law enforcement authorities to its plans and operational capabilities. He quickly found that the law showed little interest in catching the saboteurs, and discovered that, as in undercover narcotics, it was very hard to tell who was really who among the federal agencies which manage or secure the public lands where the sabotage usually occurred. In fact, he

discovered that there were numbers of Forest Service agents sympathetic to the goals of Earth First! and who harbored a radical dislike for the miners and ranchers who cultivated "their" land. There is even a special publication, *The Inner Voice*, for the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics, which is a forum for a pro-environmentalist current in the USFS. Additionally, one of the USFS employees assigned to debrief Clausen, accused him of making sexual advances to her (she later dropped them) at a critical point in his investigations.

### We can't investigate that

An FBI agent told Clausen that the Bureau would not assist his investigation, because it was not allowed to investigate organizations—only individuals charged with a crime. This statement was a lie: Since the "Levi Guidelines" of the late 1970s, the FBI had been undergoing a revolution based on the "Enterprise Theory of Investigation," which utilized the vastly expanded conspiracy provisions of the racketeering laws to allow federal agencies to investigate any group on virtually any pretext. Other agencies gave similar stories to Clausen, and to this day, continue to cover up the terrorist activity directed against miners and ranchers.

It wasn't only the federal agencies that were behaving strangely: When the EF! journal carried an announcement that credited the Animal Liberation Front with vandalizing a McDonald's in Vancouver—an action taken on behalf of "Beyond Beef," an organization formed by Jeremy Rifkin—Clausen assembled proof of the ties among these organizations and evidence pointing to the organized nature of the vandalism. He naturally approached McDonald's security officials to share his intelligence with them—only to be brusquely shown the door. Local franchise owners have been told to suppress reporting of political vandalism, even though the environmentalist press revels in accounts of the "actions."

When EF! announced a campaign called "Cattle Free by 93," Clausen was told by Phil Knight that the purpose was to force all cattle off public grazing land. Knight promised, "By 1993 we will deal a devastating blow to the cattle industry and the fast-food restaurants." As the vandalism escalated, McDonald's publicly abandoned the use of styrofoam containers, and made other concessions, known and unknown, to the terrorists. It was during this timeframe that the now-famous outbreak of *E. coli* food poisoning struck the Jack-in-the-Box chain; similar problems, which were impossible to keep out of the media, occurred at other franchise chains. More serious were the mail bombs sent to geneticists working on projects at Yale and in laboratories in San Francisco. It is an open secret in law enforcement circles that the bombings, still unsolved, were perpetrated by animal rights activists.

Moreover, the Earth First! handbook for bombing, arson, and vandalism, *Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkey-wrenching*, written by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood, with a foreword by Edward Abbey, circulates openly. ALF

publishes a similar guide—but claims anonymity for the author, "Screaming Wolf"—called *A Declaration of War: Killing People to Save Animals and the Environment*. It openly advocates murder: "In terms of stopping animal abuse, liberators feel it makes more sense to have people fear what will happen to them if they continue to abuse animals, than to debate with them over the ethical ramifications of their actions." Readers were also encouraged to study *Ecodefense*.

Clausen's penetration of the radical environmentalists was financed by the Washington Contract Loggers Association, whose members are the victims of the Earth First!'s terror campaigns. The international conglomerates which control most of the logging resources in the West are not particularly threatened by the tree-spiking and equipment sabotage: they can afford private security, they have a worldwide network of forest reserves to tap, and more importantly, they contribute generously to the Sierra Club. It is the independent logging firms, which operate primarily on land managed by the Forest Service, that are the victims of Earth First!. Likewise, the international beef and grain cartels are little inconvenienced by the antics of Jeremy Rifkin and the vandals who throw bricks through McDonald's windows. The Beyond Beef campaign was aimed at the family-farm operators, whose small margins of profitability leave them vulnerable to sabotage. Contrary to the propaganda about "welfare" ranchers, the land that they graze, maintain, and improve has no other viable agricultural use.

It is ironic that the radical "animal rights" campaign chose the murder of animals grazing on public lands as a principal tactic. In one case in Utah that Clausen documents, cattle were shot and their bodies tagged: "Free Our Public Lands . . . End Public Lands Livestock Grazing . . . P.O. Box 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703." The very arrogance bespeaks the very high level of protection these terrorists enjoy, keeping in mind the proof that Clausen developed of the relationship between EF!, the Sierra Club, and Greenpeace. All three organizations will disavow any connection.

### The corporate funding chain

The next link in the chain is illustrated by the case of Paul Watson, EF! tree spiker, and captain of *The Sea Shepherd*, a ship financed by Greenpeace and deployed to sabotage whaling and other fishing activity. When a British Columbia paper exposed the fact that Watson and the Sea Shepherd Society received funding from major corporations such as Patagonia, IBM, and Digital Equipment, Watson laughed and bragged that he also got money from Bank of America, Apple Computer, Louisiana Pacific, Union Carbide, Procter and Gamble, Exxon and Disney! In this case, the money came indirectly through the employer programs for matching charity grants. These programs (e.g., the United Way) are ubiquitous, and account for enormous amounts of money that go to various "non-profit" organizations. The fundraising organization maintains a list of "approved" non-profit groups which

receive monies collected from participating corporations and their employees. The employee either gives to the umbrella charity (which distributes money) or checks off a particular group to receive a donation. The employers then "match" the grant. The "respectable" organization passes the money on to its terrorist subsidiary, and everyone can deny responsibility.

Highest up are the major environmentalist organizations, with the World Wildlife Fund at the top. The WWF is led and controlled by Prince Philip of Britain, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and representatives of other titled families of Europe. WWF is the patron of Greenpeace, and centralizes the control over a full spectrum of unconventional warfare capabilities which are deployed by its various sub-units. This unconventional warfare includes the array of sabotage techniques documented by Clausen, and ranges on up to full-scale armored warfare conducted from the "animal park" sanctuaries maintained by the WWF and related organizations in Africa.

But the financial trail is not the only link of the wealthy oligarchs to the EF! shocktroops. More definitive is the very content of their campaigns: Terms such as "regional ecosystem" and "biodiversity"—still unfamiliar to most people—are the central ideas around which the United Nations organized the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and its subsequent Biodiversity Treaty (see "Malthusians Push 'Biodiversity' as New Religion," *EIR*, Sept. 2, 1994).

It is only by examining this level that one can explain the reluctance of federal agencies to assist Clausen's investigation. USFS agent Bob Winchell, speaking with Clausen prior to his retirement, admitted that there was an understood policy at a high level in the service: Hands off the EF! activists.

The reason is that EF! activists are a protected asset of the supranational agencies that develop nightmares such as the Biodiversity Treaty, which demands, however diplomatically, that the U.S. government implement the anti-industry agenda of Earth First! and its mother, the World Wildlife Fund. The Bush administration had a policy of advancing this U.N. "world government" agenda, and would not tolerate any exposé that would the true face of the "new world order."

In the months since Clausen wrote his book, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Interior Department have been reorganized in order to conform to the "ecosystem" and "bioregion" maps which will be superimposed on the existing state boundaries. These agencies are aggressively shutting down all extracting and process-manufacturing activity in certain regions of the country. More ominous are the reports, mounting daily, of violent and abusive actions directed against miners and ranchers by *agents of the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other branches of the Interior Department.*

Are these agencies now harboring zealots and fanatics who are influenced by or part of the environmental terrorist scene?