



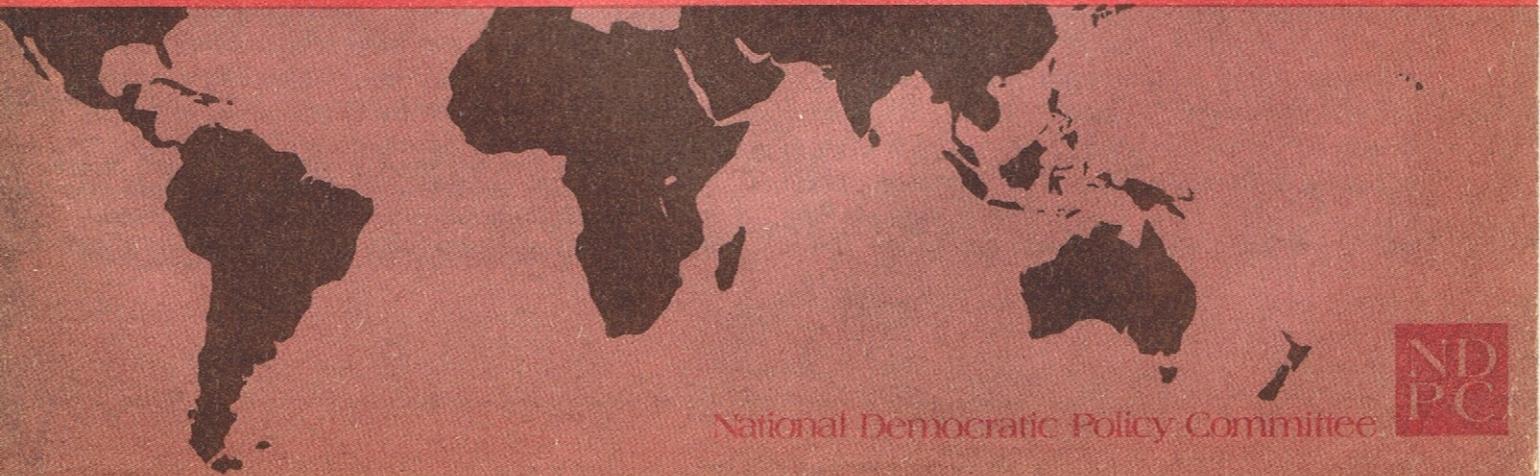
The Men  
Behind



# GENOCIDE

100 Times  
Worse than Hitler

Archive



National Democratic Policy Committee



## Introduction

# The Issue is Genocide

Thanks to the two-year regime of U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Adolph Volcker and his collaborators at the Bank for International Settlements, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund, the world is now careening headlong into a depression at least as bad as that of the 1930s, and probably worse.

There are two important facts to be assimilated about this depression.

First, the depression is a *deliberate path to genocide*. Its onset is *intended* by the world financial powers to force the implementation of massive depopulation and authoritarian fascist regimes that will give unchallenged world power to the oligarchical families who control most of world finance already outside of the Soviet Union. Sure, these individuals are incompetent in turning around the devastating effects of their own policies. But they do not want to find solutions. Their statements of intent can be found in the *Global 2000* report of the Carter administration and the Club of Rome reports of the decade past—holocaust and genocide for over 2 billion persons by the year 2000.

Second, the very same individuals and institutions who drove the world into economic crisis are now attempting to become the leadership of the opposition to Volcker, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. How stupid they think Third World governments and advanced sector unionists are! The programs of genocidal austerity which they rejected when called belt-tightening by World Bank head McNamara or Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, are expected to be embraced when put forward as ways of redistributing the wealth by McNamara appointee Willy Brandt, or the Social Democratic head of the machinists union, William Winpisinger.

To get world governments to joyfully embrace genocide one hundred times worse than Hitler's—that is the oligarchy's aim.

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On the cover from left: Alexander Haig, Willy Brandt, Paul A. Volcker, David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, Robert McNamara.

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So far they have done quite well. Despite resolutions passed at the Colombo conference of the nonaligned nations in 1976 for a system of high technology transfer to the Third World through a new credit system, the Third World was beaten back into line by intimidation and lack of support in the advanced sector. Carter's election by the Trilateral Commission crowd that is only a local representative of oligarchical finance, finished off chances for support from the United States government. A belated 1978 attempt by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing to form the core of an expansionary monetary system with the European Monetary System never was able to stand up against Volcker and IMF counteroperations. The result has been an ever-tightening grip by the supranational financial institutions over the world economy and world governments.

*The United Nations or IMF run my government? We'll never allow it*, the sane industrialist or worker would say. That is, however, the reality that is about to be officially imposed. Unless immediate measures are taken by governments to reimpose the principles of national sovereignty based on economic growth and a corresponding credit system, governments will become nothing but the police forces for the rule of the International Monetary Fund, the Club of Rome, and fundamentally the British Empire itself.

The recent heads of state meeting in Ottawa, Canada gave a green light to this process. Despite the fact that the high interest rate policy that Volcker implements for the IMF and BIS was acknowledged to be literally destroying the economies of every country there—including the United States—the heads of state paid allegiance to the authority of the international financial institutions. These were not only words. By inaction, the potentially most powerful governments in the world turned over their economies to the assassin's knives.

Even at the subsequent Oct. 22 North-South summit in Cancún, Mexico, where Japan and several Third World nations expressed strong opposition to IMF and BIS policies, the final statement of the 22 advanced sector and Third World nations attending expressed no direct challenge to the international financial institutions. As presently structured, the course and content of North-South diplomacy have been largely rigged by the think tanks of the British

oligarchy who have run the world financial system since the end of World War II. Their bottom line is the strengthening of the powers of the International Monetary Fund over the Third World in particular, and the adoption of global emergency measures whose explicit aim will be to "conserve" raw materials and *reduce world population* as the supposed major contribution to freeing resources for economic development.

The British have prepared their task thoroughly. Far too many Third World and advanced sector nations have been sold the genocide program of conservation and cartelizing resources in the form of the Brandt Commission report on North-South relations. One of the principal exceptions is the Reagan administration. But, as the interviews in this pamphlet show, sections of the Reagan administration are fully complicit in the aims of genocide against the Third World! Just as the State Department continues to promote the Global 2000 report, which calls for a restriction in technology that will deliberately result in the murder of at least 2 billion people by the year 2000, without the full-fledged endorsement of the Reagan White House, so it is also collaborating with the Socialist International and other one-worldists to implement the Brandt Commission report.

But surely the Reagan administration through Haig will continue to attack the Brandt Commission report, with its calls for global taxation and sky-high commodity prices. After all, the British have decided that having America attack a plan is the best way to sell it to a duped Third World!

It is time that world leaders stopped playing dangerous games of left versus right. Ever since this ploy was developed during the French Revolution, the British have succeeded in splitting potential fighters for economic growth into "reactionaries" versus "Jacobins" in order to leave the British in control of the resources and politics of most of the world's nations. Having created a dire world economic crisis, the British are now succeeding in provoking such right-left splits to the point of near civil war in most of the countries which they have decided are crucial to control. The end result of this process is intended to be exactly what the Brandt Commission report implies—the end of sovereign nation-states altogether.

We are on the verge of a new Dark Ages. The

deliberate extinguishing of credit for productive industry and labor has already brought large sections of the world into a state of disaster, miscalled natural, that is taking hundreds of thousands of lives. The continent of Africa, for example, has been devastated to the point of almost total chaos. A similar series of constant warfare and economic disruptions is currently underway in southern Asia and in Central America, all under the watchful eye of the Chinese, the U.S. State Department, the Socialist International, and the ever-present Lord Carrington. These are precisely the kinds of disasters which the British are counting on in order to reestablish a supranational dictatorship best identified as the British Empire.

The pathway to reversing the descent into a series of wars and genocidal catastrophes has been laid out by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. repeatedly over the past six years. Reaffirming the rights and duties of nation states to run a credit system for their own technological development, is the indispensable basis for being able to take the necessary measures within the international domain. They are outlined succinctly in the resolution by LaRouche reprinted here.

The first achievement, however, must be a clear understanding of just what the Brandt Commission and its sponsors in the International Monetary Fund and the British Commonwealth are out to accomplish. Strongly, insistently, it must be made clear that the issue on the table right now in front of every government in the world is the imminence of *genocide*.

Is it too abrasive to denounce the barely sober Willy Brandt and his associates as deliberate purveyors of genocide? Is it too offensive to hound Club of Rome founder Aurelio Peccei—who claimed that cannibalism is an acceptable solution to humanity's predicament—to the ends of the earth with the cry "genocidalist"? Is it out of order to drive Alexander Haig and Paul Volcker out of office because they have already caused the deaths of millions of individuals in the Third World, and have joined Britain's evil racist plot to wipe out hundreds of millions more?

If so, it is just too embarrassing to take the actions necessary to stop the perpetration of crimes one hundred times worse than Hitler's.

In this pamphlet we give you the names, we rip apart the lies, in short we provide you with the ammunition. Your actions will determine whether mankind has the morality to survive.

# The Brandt

The "Program for Survival" of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, generally known as the "Brandt Report," is frequently described as a compendium of "state of the art" development proposals. What this means is that the document is a compilation of almost everything the British Foreign Office has had to say on the subject of Third World development for the past two decades. By puncturing the Brandt report, we are clearing the air for eliminating the British Foreign Office from its decades-long domination over all negotiations on this subject.

The entire discussion of economic development in the Brandt report is based on a set of lies. It would be untruthful exaggeration to claim that every sentence of the report is a lie; in fact, there are some sections, especially those which for reasons of political expediency the commission saw fit to lift out of the 1976 Colombo Resolution of the nonaligned nations, which are even useful and correct. But, nevertheless, the fact that there are some sentences in the report which are truthful in no way alters the fact that the basic premises of the report are a set of lies.

It is a *lie* that natural resources are finite. It is a *lie* that nuclear-fueled fission power plants have been proven technologically inept due to Three Mile Island.

It is a *lie* that only the World Bank and similar multilateral banks have the intrinsic power to create new credit without generating inflation. It is a *lie* that protectionism, ipso facto, is detrimental to world economic growth.

It is also untrue that any indebted nation whose revenues are based on export of only one, or a small number of primary commodities could ever be brought into solvency by introducing changes ex-

# Report

## Blueprint for Genocide 100 Times Worse than Hitler

clusively in its commodity-producing, or mining sector. Any "nation" which produces virtually nothing more than a handful of primary commodities is not a nation in any meaningful sense of the term: it is a plantation.

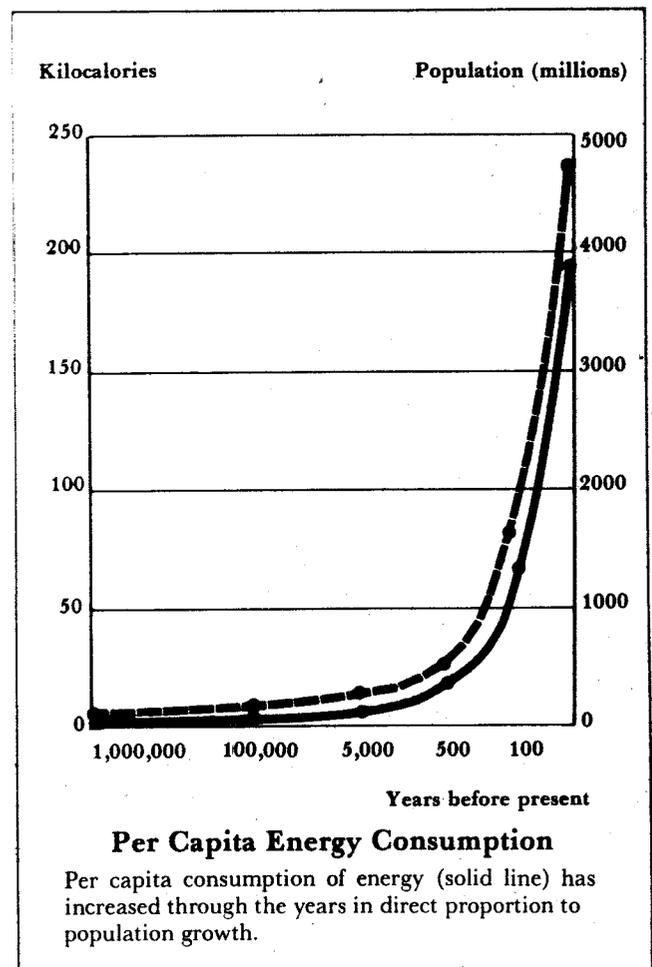
On a more profound level, it is a vicious lie that containing population levels facilitates economic growth. The assertion on page 163 of the Brandt report that "*per capita* consumption of energy can be substantially reduced without great sacrifice of economic growth," is not merely a lie; it is, in particular, the specific "contribution" to incompetent "development theory" dogma donated by the Massachusetts Institute for Technology/Club of Rome circuit whose "Limits to Growth" series has been more broadly, and correctly, identified as nothing more than warmed-over malthusian genocide theory.

After taking account of the volume of sheer lying in the Brandt report, there is no mystery as to why the founders of the Independent Commission appointed Willy Brandt to be their chief spokesman. It is probably the case that many Third World leaders find it difficult to discern in Brandt's waxen feaures that condensation of evil visible below the mask of an Adolf Hitler or Heinrich Goebbels. Nevertheless, it is the case, as we document below, that a more appropriate title for the "Program for Survival" would have been "Program for Genocide 100 Times Worse Than Hitler."

### The Meaning of Development

The fashion in which the material of the report is organized around lying premises is typified by the following extract:

Development never will be, and never can be, defined to universal satisfaction. It refers, broadly speaking, to desirable social and economic progress, and people will always have different views about what is desirable. . . . There are . . . no golden rules capable of universal application for economic development. (p.48)



The entire above paragraph is a paradigm for the application of *linguistics*. It is not a statement of reality. What is missing in the statement, is identification of the *subject* who is claiming that development "never can be defined to universal satisfaction." For the statements above to communicate something about reality, to inform the reader in some truthful way, it would have to be rewritten as follows:

It is the opinion of the Independent Commission that development can never be defined to universal satisfaction.

At that point, now that some statement about reality has been given, the meaning of the rest of the paragraph becomes very clear:

Broadly speaking, the Independent Commission knows that the word development is usually employed to denote desirable social and economic progress. However, we do not find social and economic progress desirable. From this standpoint, we deny there exist any *golden rules* capable of convincing us of the desirability of economic development.

The employment of the schoolboy term "golden rule" is important. Among adults, especially those who have devoted themselves over the course of history to the task of devising solutions to the great problems which face humankind, there has been a great concern to identify the *universal laws* which have been the basis for progress in human history.

The British Foreign Office, enmeshed in the brainwashing techniques of Aristotelian rhetoric, despises the notion of *universal law*. In typical linguistic fashion, however, rather than present an argument as to why the British Foreign Office despises *universal law*, the obsequious Independent Commission chose instead to plop down in place of that term a superstitious, fairy tale substitute, *golden rule*.

## Resources are Not Finite

The commission's complaint that it finds the notion of universal law governing development "undesirable" is the basis for its repeated lying assertion that resources are finite. It is only by identifying how the human race developed from a condition of approximately 1 million baboonlike food-gather-

ers to a species of more than 4 billion with widespread command over the resources of the earth that makes it possible to even debate whether the resources we are currently using will "run out."

It should be obvious that even at the point that human beings progressed from simple food gathering to hunting, that the mediating instrument which permitted this advance was a new form of *technology*. Every advance in mankind's ability to use nature to its benefit has depended on the introduction of a new technology.

This is as true today as it was 5,000 years ago. Resources are only *finite* to the extent that human institutions fail or refuse to introduce those technological advances which transform currently dormant natural resources into useful natural resources. Taking just one example, it is known that a single cubic mile of the earth's crust contains a great portion of the minerals currently consumed by all human beings in an average year (chart). Development of nuclear technologies, which would allow for production of much greater concentrations of heat, would transform the earth's crust into a major source of mineral resources. Down the line, fusion technologies would even surpass this benefit, allowing for synthetic ore production on a massive scale.

Why, then, do resources like metals and energy *appear* so limited? Because currently a large percentage of total world mining installations is based in the Commonwealth of Nations, the former British colonial empire. These installations are owned by the immediate descendants of British imperial rule. Unleashing the potentials of nuclear power would eradicate the vast political influence and financial control which these natural resource choke points, including the distribution and marketing of petroleum, give to the British nobility. So the British have launched the environmentalist movement and other controls on technology to keep their hold over the world economy. The key control point, as we indicate below, is *energy*.

## Nuclear Energy and Population Growth

Knock out nuclear energy as the Brandt report recommends and a wide array of our basic resources indeed become frighteningly scarce in the foreseeable future.

The Brandt report states

**Resources Available in  
One Cubic Mile of Average Rock**

Element	Amount	% Current world usage	% Current world estimated total reserves*
Aluminum	$9.6 \times 10^8$ t	8000	80
Cobalt	$2.8 \times 10^5$ t	1264	12
Copper	$8.8 \times 10^5$ t	10.4	—
Iron	$6.1 \times 10^8$ t	144	—
Manganese	$1.2 \times 10^7$ t	145	1.4
Molybdenum	$1.9 \times 10^5$ t	264	46
Zinc	$1.6 \times 10^6$ t	32	1.3

\*The average composition of the earth's crust and average density are taken from *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, 43rd Edition, Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 1961. Note that the last column shows how closely estimates of reserves are tied to current available technologies.

For the immediate future (nuclear energy) gives rise to legitimate concern. There is a risk both of accidents—as was underlined in the Three Mile Island incident in 1979—and of long-term low-level exposure, which make nuclear energy particularly alarming to the public. . . . for the present stage of nuclear energy,, the problems of radiation risk in power production and in the storage and transport of nuclear wastes are unsolved. . . (p. 166-167)

The whole statement is based on a lying appeal to fear. The amount of radiation released during the Three Mile Island incident, as nuclear scientists and engineers have repeatedly confirmed, was no greater than the amount of radiation pedestrians on the streets of New York are exposed to every day. And the technologies of nuclear energy are demonstrably safer to consumers and producers alike than any others known to man.

At this juncture in history, to eliminate the prospect of nuclear power development, on such specious grounds, is to condemn to death approximately 2 billion human beings currently living on this planet. The pivotal importance of nuclear power development on a massive scale for preventing a holocaust of genocidal depopulation is not a matter of opinion. It is scientifically documentable that if there is not an increase in the availability of nuclear power on the order of a geometric rise in output of available nuclear-generated kilowatts before 1990, the world economy will be plunged into

an ecological holocaust which could claim up to 2 billion lives.

Although Brandt's wing of the Second International, the World Wildlife Fund, the Draper Fund, the oil multinationals, and, not least, the World Bank and divisions of the United Nations would like to make this fact a matter of armchair debate, the proof exists that the necessity for nuclear power is crucial in exactly this way.

A well-intentioned attendee to the North-South negotiations, who is hopefully also better informed than the Brandt report gives him credit for, might pose the following honest question to this assertion:

I understand that the Brandt Report's claim that Three Mile Island proves that nuclear power is unsafe is simplistic. I have taken account of the independent investigations of Three Mile Island and other incidents where radiation-exposure have been alleged, and I recognize that qualified scientists from many parts of the world have dismissed these accusations which were heavily played up by a biased and untrustworthy international press.

However, there are many problems which need to be solved. The world is in great financial crisis. Sober estimates of the cost of nuclear power development on the scale you recommend have been placed at \$10 trillion over the next two decades.

There are political problems. The western countries are in economic and political disarray. Their economies are not buoyant. It is unlikely that without great superpower cooperation that the nuclear plants you are talking about could even be produced.

Wouldn't it be more practical, under these circumstances, to reduce Third World population growth rates, and have the option of distributing out our currently scarce resources for a longer period of time, in the hope that sometime during the next decade or two these financial and political conflicts could be resolved?

On a global scale, the above argument, even if well-intentioned, is an argument for genocide. There is no "stasis" model whereby a fixed level of population size can be immutably linked to existent levels of technology and energy creation, and life continue on an even keel, no matter how hard we may try to stick to such a plan of action.

At any given point, agricultural and mineral resources are made available at a *cost* of production, whose parameters are set by the *cost* of producing the energy which drives that system. Thus, initially, the relative finiteness of resources in a system of production is manifested as the *rising cost*—not just

in monetary terms, but in terms of real labor and capital inputs consumed—for extracting materials which, over time, go from being abundant to increasingly marginal.

What the zero growth argument deliberately obfuscates is that the energy in that system is not

## How the British Commonwealth Controls Raw Materials

### Raw Material Mining

Output as Percent of World Total *minus* U.S. & Soviet Union

	Bauxite	Chromium	Copper	Manganese	Nickel	Tin	Titanium	Uranium	Zinc
Argentina									
Albania									
Australia	34.3		4.4	11.1	13.5	5.0	39.5		12.5
Bolivia							12.7		
Brazil	3.0			11.4		3.6			
*Canada			12.2		24.4		13.1	35.3	27.2
Chile			20.1						
Finland		3.2							
France								11.8	
Gabon				12.1					
Guinea	15.5								
*Guyana	3.0								
*Jamaica	14.4								
*Malaysia						29.0			
New Caledonia					15.2				
Niger								11.8	
Norway							22.5		
Peru			7.6						11.6
South Africa		54.8	3.6	34.6			9.4	41.2	
Surinam	6.2								
Thailand						15.8			
Turkey		7.5							
United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire			7.1			2.5			
*Zambia			11.4						
*Zimbabwe			9.0						
*India				10.9					
Total — U.S. & U.S.S.R.	80,393	6,628	5,278	16,500	594	221	4,014	17	4,231
Com % U.S. & U.S.S.R.	51.7	9.0	28.0	2.2	37.9	33.9	52.6	35.3	39.7
Com & S.A. %	51.7	63.9	31.6	56.7	37.9	33.9	62.0	76.5	39.7

\*British Commonwealth Member

Commonwealth nations, in conjunction with South Africa, are one of the three forces in the world controlling raw materials production, along with the United States and the Soviet Union. However, as our chart emphasizes, both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. consume most of the materials they extract. The Commonwealth-South Africa combination controls those materials which are funneled into international trade.

As South Africa staged an exit from the Commonwealth in 1961, it might be objected that South Africa acts as a raw materials giant in its own right. However, due to the influence of British banking and British mining magnates within the country South Africa functions as an extension of the same British neocolonial designs which the Commonwealth was created to promote.

just a *scalar* quantity. Energy is also a *qualitative* phenomenon. When technological advance is implemented to make available a new energy resource, the energy thus created exists in a new, more highly organized form. On a linear scale, the new energy form will chalk up a larger quantity of heat production and also efficiency, but more importantly, the new form of energy so created alters the "ecosystem" it is directed to work through. Advanced energy production methods—so expensive to introduce, yet so much cheaper in the medium-term—are more efficient, because they qualitatively alter the system through which resources are created in the first place.

The most striking example of the qualitative impact of higher energy forms is revealed by comparing the simple costs of subsistence versus mechanized agriculture. A study of Mexican ox-driven ploughing systems (Mexican Association for Fusion Energy, April 1981) documents that ox-driven agriculture in Mexico requires 3.3 times as much energy than average mechanized agriculture in the United States to produce one metric ton of grain. Remove the ox, and reduce productivity to human labor inputs exclusively, and the same ton of grain requires 11.6 times as much energy than U.S. agriculture.

To the extent that productivity costs in a given technology rise over time, programs of economic "stasis" are really programs of looting, both of the available skills of labor, as well as of the capacities of plant and equipment.

On a global scale, it is generally agreed, the costs of production on the basis of a dominant system of petroleum-based fuel, are rising. Those institutions, such as the World Bank and the Brandt Commission, which are recommending that we confront this problem by forcing the advanced industrial economies onto a diet of coal are not merely stemming the tide of "desirable" social progress. Under current modes of technology, massive expansion of consumption of coal in the industrialized nations would send living standards, labor skills, and industrial productivity plummeting to levels lower than average manufacturing installations currently operating in much of the developing sector.

Take the United States, for example, which has been particularly targeted for transition to a coal-based economy. For the United States to currently shift from petroleum-consumption to mostly coal would necessitate: 1) massive disinvestment of basic industries, to free up an enormous capital expendi-

ture cost for transportation facilities the United States currently does not possess by a long shot; 2) employment of a large pool of relocated "pick-and-shovel" labor to man the coal grid; 3) an unfathomable U.S. dependency on imported steel for construction of the currently nonexistent coal grid. In short, such a transformation of the U.S. economy would lead to economic disaster.

Were, however, these same capital expenditures invested to construct thousands of nuclear power plants, the cheapened costs of production for the rest of industry, including such items as basic steel, would make secondary expansion of coal extraction practical and profitable in the United States.

To restate in summary the case for the necessity of nuclear power development: it is clear that introduction of higher energy forms are initially vastly expensive in capital expenditure terms. However, medium-term, higher energy forms cheapen the cost of all production. The failure to introduce technologies of higher-order energy creation is cheaper in the short term, but rapidly devolves into costly looting of the skills of labor and the productivity of industry.

The "development theory" dogmatists have taken two lines of argument to refute the efficacy of "expensive" investment in higher-order energy technologies in the "short-term."

Recently, they have added to their ideological armamentarium the assertion that energy consumption can be "decoupled" from economic growth. The Brandt report states, for example:

The industrial countries will have to alter life styles which they have based on abundant energy. *This need not have severe economic consequences.* The relationship between growth in GNP and the consumption of energy has been found not to be immutably fixed . . . the per capita consumption of energy can be substantially reduced without great sacrifice of economic growth. (p. 162-163, emphasis added.)

The argument presented here derives from a study done by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which aimed to prove that the conservation measures fostered by the Carter administration between 1976 and 1978 had not correlated with U.S. Gross National Product tabulations. Of course, the fact that U.S. GNP is massively inflated by financial valuation of the activities tabulated in GNP, and bears virtually no correlation with U.S.

industrial output or real living standards, is never addressed by either MIT or the Brandt report in the citing of these conclusions.

At the same time, the "development theory" dogmatists admit that their goal in recommending conservation is not really to maintain economic "stasis" in any case, but rather to promote *devolution* of productivity. The Brandt report repeatedly asserts that its authors do not support *reductions* in northern living standards as a "trade-off" with the South. But, the report also asserts the opposite, even coining a number of new "buzz-words" to encapsulate this outlook. Under the headings "globalization" and "system-bridging," the report overtly hails the "spiritual" benefits of technological backwardness in the Third World, stating:

... highly sophisticated technology ... threatens to ignore human values ... we face a situation where in the North technological innovations are more advanced than most people realize, whereas in the South the consciousness and aspirations of many people seem to be ahead of material reality. To them we owe a new awareness of the environmental and ecological dangers to our planet. (p. 19)

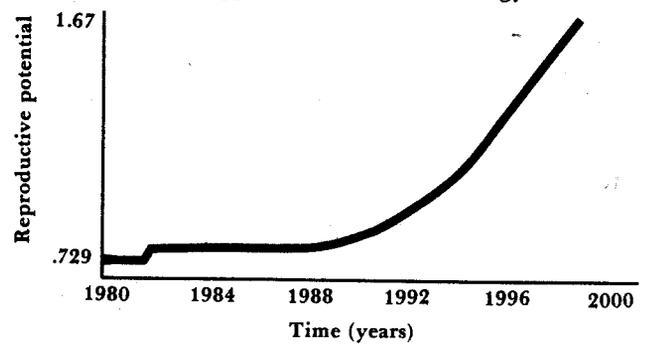
If we are told on the one hand that energy consumption levels do not necessarily effect economic growth, and on the other, that spiritual "consciousness" is impaired by economic growth, we can only conclude that the proponents of such arguments have something against economic growth.

## The World Needs More People

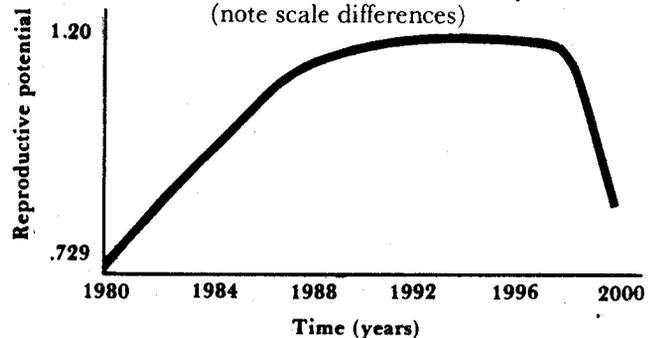
Unfortunately, there are too many influential world figures who, even possibly agreeing with the need for technological progress, now accept as a matter of "common sense" that population growth rates must be reduced to tackle world economic problems. The following characterization of the population problem taken from the Brandt report, has dangerously come to be viewed in recent years as "obvious," rather than as the progenocidalist dogma that it actually is. The report states:

Whether the nightmarish vision of a hopelessly overcrowded planet in the next century can be averted depends gravely on what is done

**The Reproductive Potential for the U.S. Economy Under an Aggressive Nuclear Energy Plan**



**The Reproductive Potential for the U.S. Economy Under a Coal-Based Economy**  
(note scale differences)



now to hasten the stabilization of population. . . .

There is a risk that the widespread trends of fertility decline may create the impression that the situation is taking care of itself. This could be unfortunate. International support for population policies is flagging at precisely the time when the commitment to, and political acceptance of, family planning policies is spreading in the Third World. . . . (pp. 106, 107)

The above description of the "population time bomb" could have appeared in any one of a thousand tracts written on this subject over the last few decades. The formulations contained here have become standard journalistic copy in newspapers in every language in every capital of the world.

But repetition, even on the scale of millions of lines of printed copy, does not constitute truth. The danger of "overpopulation" is no more objectively real today than it was in the early 19th century when the British East India Company launched the Parson Thomas Malthus, the founder of modern-day population theory, on his poisonous career.

The "ecological" and economical effects of population growth can be measured only in conjunction with technology and energy utilization. What are the technologies a population of a given size acti-

rates to acquire resources? What is the cost of the energy sources that population depends upon to fuel its technologies? What is the productivity growth rate of a population growing at a given rate?

In examining the problem in this way, we find that in connection with population growth rates, we are currently living in a completely unique period of world history. Two influences—historic forces and more universal laws of development—have interacted in such a way as to obscure for the observer who only knows the last 40 years of history the actual nature of the “population crisis” we face today. In fact, the world needs *more* people. The human race is facing, both in the Third World and the industrialized nations, a crisis-level lack of skilled sufficient manpower to utilize the advanced technologies already in existence—including nuclear fission technologies that will upgrade the world living standards—and to develop the next generation of fusion-based technology that can further expand mankind’s mastery and utilization of natural resources.

Looking instead over the span of the entirety of human history, it is shown that there exists an absolute correlation between population growth and per capita consumption of energy (graph). The correlation is particularly obvious beginning approximately 300 years before the American Revolution, which launched the worldwide expansion of industrial capacity the advanced sector countries possess today.

The quality of energy technologies the several industrial revolutions of the past few hundred years brought into being so cheapened the real social cost of maintaining human life, that it was possible for world population to leap geometrically, on the order of 3 billion in our century alone, alongside simultaneous rises in living standards for those sections of the world population closest to the technological revolutions which occurred.

Once we begin to think in these interconnected terms, linking human population size to the efficiency of technology through which human life is maintained, certain things become obvious.

For example, it is clear that by any such standards, Africa is *underpopulated*, lacking the necessary labor force to activate the technologies which could put to use its vast mineral and hydroelectric potentials. China, and much of Asia, on the other hand, are only *overpopulated* relative to the ancient technologies by which overwhelmingly agricultural populations in the region maintain human existence.

More fundamentally, it is incorrect to view human populations primarily as a horde of consumers. The unique quality of human existence is that *consumption* is the product of *production*, and that in the course of producing, man creates far more than he needs merely to survive.

The surplus produced by human productive activity is what allows for, indeed requires, population expansion. Expanded population, in turn, paves the way for great diversification of the means of production, by creating the potential for a larger productive labor force. Greater division of labor is a necessary feature for technological advance.

As Alexander Hamilton argued in his 1791 *Report on the Subject of Manufactures* to the U.S. Congress:

It is now proper to proceed a step further, and to enumerate the principal circumstances, from which it may be inferred—That manufacturing establishments not only occasion a positive argumentation of the Produce and Revenue of the Society, but that they contribute essentially to rendering them greater than they could possibly be, without such establishments. These circumstances are—

1. The division of Labour
2. An extension of the use of Machinery
3. Additional employment to classes of the community not engaged in the business
4. The promoting of emigration from foreign Countries
5. The furnishing of greater scope for the diversity of talents and dispositions which discriminate men from each other
6. The affording of a more ample and various field for enterprize
7. The creating in some instances a new, and securing in all, a more certain and steady demand for the surplus produce of the soil.

Each of these circumstances has a considerable influence upon the total mass of industrious effort in a community. Together, they add to it a degree of energy and effect, which are not easily conceived. . .

The most clear-cut example of this process of development and diversification is American agriculture. When it was founded, the United States had over 90 percent of its labor force employed in production of basic foodstuffs. Today, only 3 percent of the population is agriculturally employed, yet population size is 200 times as great and the

United States exports foodstuffs for hundreds of millions. American agriculture is the most capital intensive in the world.

The introduction of American methods of agriculture into the Third World is the precondition for ensuring that we can achieve the population levels needed to man the diversified advanced technologies required for industrial development. Industrialization worldwide, the basis for raising living standards to at least current U.S. standards over coming decades, will demand a world population of *approximately 10 billion human beings*.

The global food policy outlined in the Brandt report aims to undermine the creation of agricultural surpluses sufficient to feed growing populations:

It is important to appreciate that new models are needed for agricultural development in the Third World. The western agricultural model with its high degree of mechanization and use of chemicals cannot be simply transferred to developing countries. (p. 94, 95)

The rich of the world could also help to increase food supplies if they used less fertilizer for non-food purposes, and also if they ate less meat. (p. 101)

What racist, colonialist tripe! By tying human "muscle-labor" to the land, as suggested here, we would guarantee starvation in much of the developing sector. The report also endorses the International Grain Agreement, in an effort to use food shortages as a foot-in-the-door for global cartelization and centralized control over the world food supplies. It is already the case that British Commonwealth countries control a large percentage of western food production. Many of these, such as Canada, deliberately keep fertilizer and other inputs unnecessarily low to avoid raising productivity.

## The Case of China

The policy recommendations of the Brandt report strive to deliberately unleash global genocide—on the scale of minimally hundreds of millions, and potentially up to 2 to 3 billion lives. There is no other significance to the commission's insistence that the People's Republic of China be included in the North-South dialogue than to render legitimacy to these genocidal policies.

China is no quiescent agricultural nation which has found the pathways to uncontrolled urbanization and the joys of low-grade technologies. It is a nation of nightmares, in which no political importance is given to the maintenance of human existence.

For some time, the Chinese leadership has been pursuing a policy of conscious population *extermination*, using both military and "cultural" means. The Chinese designed and then carried out the elimination of two-thirds of the population of neighboring Cambodia, through their political vehicle, the dictator Pol Pot. China is currently subjecting its own nation to "Cambodian" methods of population reduction. Paramilitary personnel have been given the go-ahead to kidnap and forcefully abort women in their second pregnancies. Reports of infanticide and cannibalism are mounting. The only official government response to these developments has been to urge the population to "restrain" its "enthusiasm" for self-obliteration, but otherwise to enforce the policy of one birth per family with even greater determination.

Can there be one ounce of credibility in the following interjections in the Brandt report?

...the People's Republic of China should be invited to cooperate more intensively (in the North-South dialogue) and—in doing so—let others *benefit from its experience* as by far the largest developing country. (p.10) (emphasis added)

China is the largest developing country, with nearly a quarter of the world's population, and *its experience has many lessons for others*. While setting itself the long-term goal of industrialization, it gives the highest priority to agricultural production. It is strongly committed to population control. (p. 46) (emphasis added)

The new international monetary system should have a pluralistic basis . . . Fairly soon, one might expect China to take its rightful place (p. 218).

## Why the World Bank Can't Finance Development

The method of technology and population control put forward in the Brandt report has already bank-

**Energy Flux Density and Comparative Costs**  
(megawatts per square meter)

Energy type	megawatts/ sq. meter	Total price for 1,000 mw (mills per kwh)	Capital investment (billions of \$)
Solar collectors	0.0002	490.0	20.9
<b>Fossil fuels</b>	10.0		
coal		31.7	0.97
coal gas		55.7	1.67
coal liquid		58.8	1.87
Fission	50.0 to 200.0	28.5	1.16
<b>Fusion power</b>			
(first generation)	2.0 to 50.0	45.2	1.92

Sources: Fusion Energy Foundation; *Barron's* magazine

rupted the world economy. What the British oligarchy is aiming to do over coming months is to reorganize the currently bankrupt world monetary system along lines which will guarantee that policies of Chinese-style mass extermination become prevalent throughout much of the Third World. The British aim to do this chiefly through the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which they hope to reincorporate with powers of vast financial dictatorship over the world economy.

If we are to prevent such an outcome from occurring, governments of the world must reach agreement on creation of approximately \$200 billion in new internationally available credits, for the purposes of financing nuclear power, American-style agricultural improvements, and related "state of the art" technological development worldwide.

What is the feasibility of an alternative to a British-run World Bank/IMF dictatorship coming into existence?

The currently suicidal policy in the United States and other OECD countries of using usurious interest rates to restrain credit availability has served to obscure the full contents of the debate currently going on, on the highest international political levels, on the question of worldwide credit creation. On the surface, it would seem that the only issue under discussion is how much credit to withdraw from the world monetary system. The fact is that the terms of the debate are working somewhat differently.

From the Bank for International Settlements,\* to the chambers of the royal Scottish overlords of the City of London, to the antiseptic corridors of the IMF and the World Bank, it is known that the

international monetary system is currently, for all intents and purposes, bankrupt.

The commercial banking giants of London and New York have refinanced heaps of Third World debt, under circumstances of supporting IMF/World Bank policies of austerity "conditionalities" which have intentionally undermined the economic development which would allow that debt to be amortized. In sorting these problems out, it is of equal importance that the *creditors* of that system, as well as its debtors, are bankrupt.

Momentarily, there are a hundred little stopgaps through which this mess is kept afloat every day. On record, commercial banks have simply written off some \$10 billion in unpaid international debt due in recent months.

The British know full well that at some point in the coming months, merely to reorganize current monetary relations along lines acceptable to them, new sources of global liquidity must be agreed upon by governments and allocated. But the name of the game is simple: the British are trying to rig a collapse to occur under conditions in which they can use the unavoidable shakeout to seize control over the spigots of world credit. What the collapse might look like at the moment it occurs is less important than identifying the goals of the players who are working to bring it about.

A world monetary blowup in the style of the 1930s could be avoided if new sources of credit were agreed upon before such an event were to occur. It is to the advantage of London that new credit resources be discussed *only* in a climate of pending catastrophe. A crisis created by a likely or actual blowout is what the British need to convince sovereign governments, particularly the United States, to completely sacrifice considerations of national sovereignty in behalf of world "crisis management" through the offices of the IMF and World Bank.

All of this is spelled out in the Brandt report, although admittedly in terms which are not immediately obvious. There is no other explanation, however, for the terms in which the problem is defined in the report:

Expansion of world liquidity is erratic in both its volume and its distribution. The objective of the creation of Special Drawing Rights (the IMF's fiat currency—ed.) in 1968 was to begin to provide for an orderly increase in official reserves, which would reduce dependence on the dollar. (p. 209) Only if the participating countries agree on the means of

creating world monetary reserves can they make possible the noninflationary expansion of liquidity necessary to meet the needs of the expanding world economy. . . . An SDR system would enable a broader and more equitable sharing among countries of the benefits and costs that accompany an international reserve currency. (p. 10)

Who says that international reserves created by governments are intrinsically inflationary, while reserves created by technocratic British-controlled multilateral banks are not? What is going on here?

There is only one means by which to both create new sources of credit and simultaneously prevent hyperinflation. New credit must be used to finance production and trade of hard commodity goods, whose consumption creates a hard commodity surplus which can be monetized to the end of amortizing debt.

For purposes of global economic development, this credit is most profitably issued at low interest rates and long-term. For infrastructural development, credit cannot earn a profit in less than 10 to 20 year periods of duration.

Sovereign governments are the most politically acceptable institutions for negotiating such credit creation, because they can be held accountable for their actions. The U.S. dollar is the most acceptable medium for such global transactions, because the United States has the largest single economy in the western world: potentially, it can support a worldwide system of dollar credit for trade in useful, hard-commodity goods on a scale of \$200 billion annually.

Proposals to link the dollar, through gold, with European currencies constitute the best possible option for new credit creation, because such proposals aim to contain any tendencies toward capricious abuse of its power the United States may be prone to employ (typically under British influence) as the only issuer of internationally recognized payments.

The World Bank/IMF cannot perform this function. The outlook of the technocracy in those institutions disqualifies them for the task at hand. The IMF World Bank have abused the power of—thankfully—limited credit issuance to *impose* policies of unproductive “appropriate technologies” on a massive scale. They have used their position in recent decades not to promote development, but to subvert the nations they have financed to the benefit of British, Canadian, South African, American, and

Dutch oil and raw materials giants, many of which in turn, are simply extensions of the British Crown.

If Britain does not aim to further subvert national sovereignty through the vehicle of global credit cartelization, then why does the Brandt report put such emphasis on the need for an international system of taxation? The exact same equivalent revenues could be created tomorrow morning on the basis of treaty arrangements between sovereign governments. What use could the world possibly have for a global bureaucracy of tax collectors other than to harass nations from above in yet another wasteful form?

## The Question of World Trade

The Lima recommendation, endorsed by the Brandt report, that by the year 2000 the developing sector must control 22 percent of world manufacturing trade is revealed, in this financial context, to be utter fantasy. Under the financial regime the report proposes, world trade overall will tend to progressively contract. Autarchy as opposed to viable forms of international cooperation, will tend to assert itself as the more dominant force.

The proposal for a global Common Fund for raw materials trade is also, at root, a proposal for increased autarchy. Assuming cartelization of world credit resources, the situation of primary commodity producers is virtually hopeless. The Common Fund approach argues in reality that taking such hopeless circumstances as a given, the least evil course of action would appear to be to at least guarantee some stability in the earnings capacity of such nations, so that when they go crawling to international agencies for loans, they will at least be able to give an accounting of the revenues they expect to come in.

The Common Fund will destroy the nationhood of dozens of primary metals producing countries which have joined the community of world nations in recent decades. It would debase the populations of those countries into serfdom, by mortgaging them to the minerals they produce. It is the primary metals producing nations which need, more than any others, large infusions of long-term capital for infrastructural development, and repopulation. Were the British not aiming to reestablish world colonial rule, there would be no other possible explanation for such an incompetent proposal to be circulating in the first place.

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# The Queen of England Runs The Brandt Commission

If the Third World countries that have received the Brandt Commission's North-South report with "an open mind" knew that one of their deadly enemies, Henry Kissinger, and the Aspen Institute's population fanatics Harlan Cleveland and Joseph Slater are the minds who put that report together, Willy Brandt, the Second International, and his "independent" commissioners would stand totally exposed.

If these countries further realized that Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, one of Kissinger's dear friends and a Brandt commissioner, meets every month with the Queen of England and the top people at her Foreign Office to map out the next step of the Brandt Commission's destabilization operations, the Third World would realize that the Brandt Commission's goals are an ill-disguised maneuver to reimpose colonial oppression in its crudest, most brutal form.

We shall show in this exposé that the Brandt Commission's activities and those of its friends in high places are implementing the tail-end of a policy, British in conception, British in its chain of command, and British in its strategic interests, which is opposed to the national sovereignty of both Third World and developed nations. Accompanying charts and interviews show conclusively that the Brandt report, officially titled the *Report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues*, is not merely the compilation of ideas of some two dozen zero-growth ideologues, but the work of many of the key "North" and "South" people in economic, political, financial, and monetary spheres to uphold the interests of the British Crown. Once this is understood as a crucial part of post-World War II history, it is no longer a surprise to find Third World "leftists" seated in British-based

Commonwealth "development" institutes working intimately with Henry Kissinger and Robert McNamara in producing blueprints such as the Brandt report.

British imperial interests, as they bear directly on the Brandt report, have been represented in the postwar period by three supranational institutions: 1) the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF); 2) the parallel North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military structure, whose extension across the Third World to defend British interests is now being promoted, and NATO's creation, the Club of Rome; 3) the Brandt Commission.

## I. THE WORLD BANK HOAX

From the economic and financial standpoint, postwar British policy has been carried out by the supranational World Bank and its sister organization, the IMF. Headquartered in Washington to give the aura of power and authority to the United States, which is its largest bankroller, the fund was established by John Maynard Keynes in 1944. Keynes, the key British delegate to the Bretton Woods conference, was deployed to relocate the empire's capabilities, particularly its loyal colonial civil servants. With Eugene Meyer, father of Brandt Commission member Katharine Graham, at its head, the roster of the World Bank's top staff read like a who's who of the colonial office.

After World War II, the World Bank was put in control of the credit lines for both the European reconstruction effort and the Third World. Decolonization took the colonial officers out of the colonies and put them into the economic headquarters of the

World Bank. Shortly thereafter, the Commonwealth community was created. The Third World's top intellectuals and economists were molded by these supranational zero-growth institutions.

A typical example of this process was the sudden public limelight in 1954 for Gunnar Myrdal, a Scandinavian social democrat with strong British inclinations. Myrdal launched a campaign to whitewash the crimes of the British Empire by posing economic strategy in terms of a phony "North" versus "South" split between the "rich" and the "poor." His mammoth book *Asian Drama*, an analysis of that continent's poverty, was part of the revival of cultural relativism—the very notion the British East India Company had so effectively used to maintain its colonies in primitive conditions. Now cultural relativism was the major argument against the international growth policies being demanded by many Third World countries. An immediate brainwashing was needed, reasoned the British Foreign Office.

Out of the British Foreign Office setup appeared a key Hungarian emigré—Sir Thomas Balogh, the Fabian Society's "development" expert. The British Foreign Office used Balogh to set up the Overseas Development Ministry (ODM) and Balogh brought in his circle of experts. They included Paul Streeten, later a founder of the "basic needs" strategy, which posits a redistributionist subsistence economy, rather than capital-intensive investment for growth; Dudley Seers, the first public proponent of "basic needs," warning the Third World against industrialization; and Barbara Castle, a Labour Party Member of Parliament who was made development minister in this new setup.

The trio began planning a "special institution" to carry out British policy, the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex. That university was chosen because, having been founded in the 1950s by the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), it was capable of centralizing the most sophisticated psychological warfare operations necessary to brainwash planners into adopting the "basic needs" line. Sussex was already the base for the infamous "Columbus Trust," an offshoot of the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations, the British wartime brainwashing center.

A rapid institutionalization of British capabilities occurred. In 1967, the IDS began to develop its own satellite organizations, with Streeten moving to Oxford University where a program for training the diplomatic elite was set up. Queen Elizabeth House

at Oxford was turned into the living quarters for Third World development officials in Britain for these intensive sessions with Streeten.

In 1968, Streeten took over the Institute for Commonwealth Studies at Oxford, transforming it from a token historical research operation into a sister development institute for IDS. The same year, IDS took control of Britain's leading economic development publication, *Journal for Development Studies*, by placing its people in more than half its editorial positions. By 1969, it built up its staff with the "best" from the Third World to back up its field studies for the "basic needs" outlook.

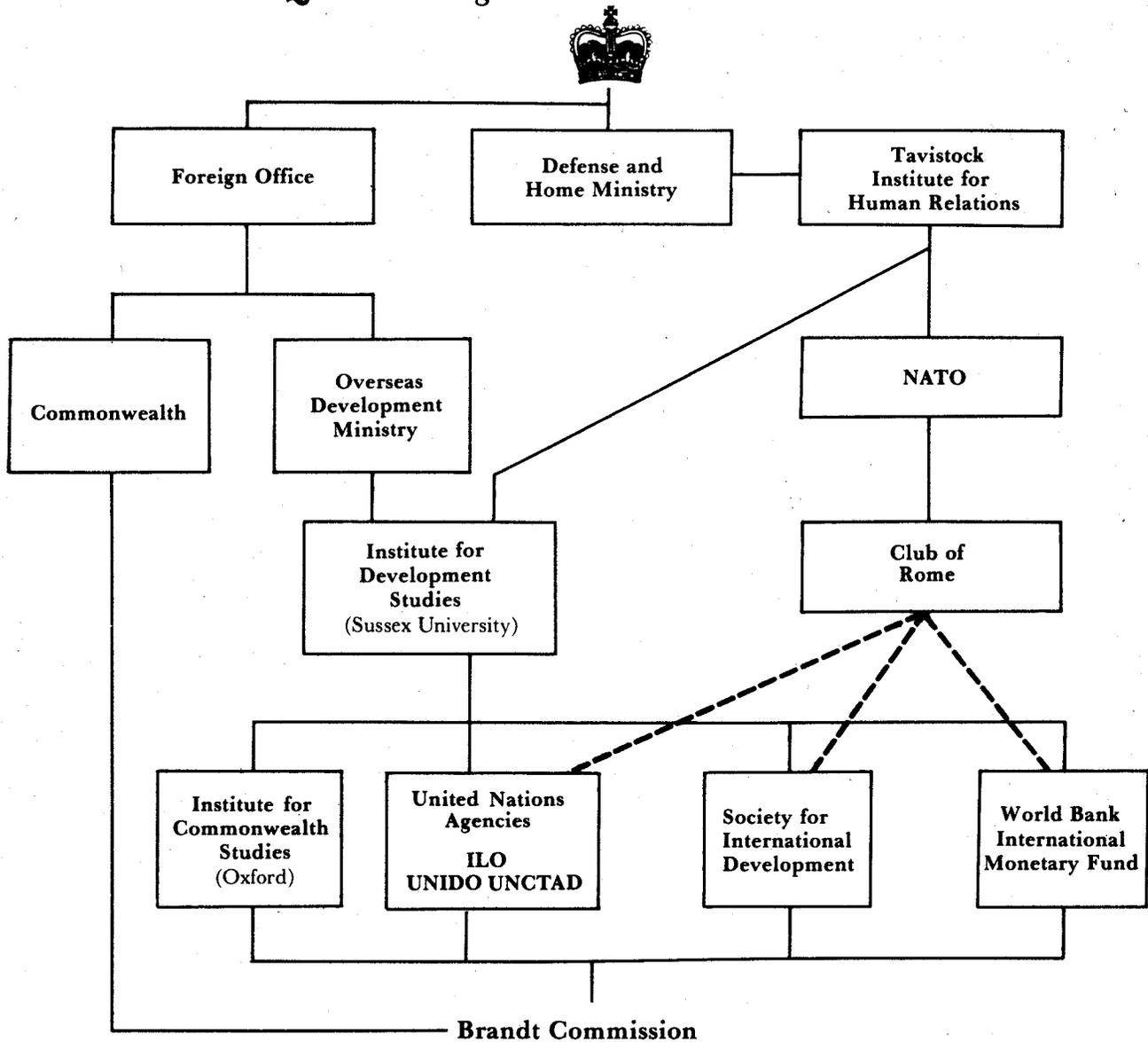
A final whitewash job was Streeten's takeover of the quarterly journal founded in 1931 as *Crown Colonies*. The prestigious pro-empire publication was renamed first *New Commonwealth* and then *World Development*; under the last name, it became the reading material for the intelligentsia of newly independent nations.

The IDS, totally funded by Her Majesty, continued to make economic policy for the former colonies. Through this capability, Seers developed another umbrella organization, the Society for International Development (SID) in 1969, and at its inaugural meeting formally launched antitechnology, antiwestern ideas. Into the SID structure, Sussex brought the likes of Aspen Institute deindustrialization strategist, Harlan Cleveland, Belgian currency-warfare expert Robert Triffin, jesuitical ideologue Theodore Hesburgh, depopulation planner George Ball, and many other celebrities of the 1980s.

## The United Nations Agencies

IDS-Sussex first extended its tentacles into the United Nations international agencies as supranational control bodies. At Geneva, the seat of continental European banking, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was set up. In 1964, the International Labor Organization (ILO) was founded under Hans Singer, a German-born naturalized Briton. Singer was to be, with Streeten, Balogh, et al., a key IDS man in the U.N. structure. At IDS he had commissioned for the ILO the "empirical employment studies" for the basic needs program. Seers was given one for Colombia; Richard Jolly, current IDS director, another for Sri Lanka; and Singer himself led the third for Kenya in 1972, where he also pioneered

# How the Queen of England Runs the Brandt Commission



the setting up of the “Oxford South” institution in the capital city, Nairobi.

Little wonder then that World Bank President Robert McNamara chose Nairobi in 1973 to launch the bank’s formal labor-intensive programs. From 1969 on, McNamara developed a close working relationship with the Sussex group, and in 1974 he revealed that IDS and the World Bank were working closely for the same goals.

Singer simultaneously drafted an ILO employment strategy, and in 1970 he published the *Sussex Manifesto*—the basis for the subsequent United Nations debate on the New International Economic Order. Singer made the ILO one of the key institutions that would push the small-scale industries

strategy and under him the ILO published its 1977 *Technologies for Basic Needs*, i.e., “appropriate technologies,” written from start to finish by Singer himself.

## II. CLUB OF ROME/NATO

The next stage was to enforce the notion of underdevelopment through the military structure itself. Britain knew very well that in order to eliminate economic growth commitments in the Third World, it must to control the developed sector’s potential for embarking on a policy of

transfer of technology. The NATO supranational command was utilized; in 1966-68, everything was prepared to create the Club of Rome. The Club of Rome was to be empowered with one task: that of creating the "postindustrial era" movements, first in the developed countries and then in the Third World as well.

The Club of Rome's principal founders and officers were all senior NATO functionaries. Take a sampling of its structure in 1970: Harlan Cleveland, former U.S. ambassador to NATO during the 1960s, and current U.S. chairman of the Atlantic Council, NATO's main arm in the United States, was a member of SID as well as the Club of Rome. George McGhee, former undersecretary of state for political military affairs, former ambassador to NATO, current director of Atlantic Council, was involved. Claiborne Pell, U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, former U.S. parliamentary representative to the Atlantic Council and advocate of NATO oversight of "an environmental world order" was there, as was Donald Lesh, until this summer director of the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome and a former National Security Council staffer for Henry Kissinger.

The self-declared founder of the Club of Rome idea, Alexander King, is exemplary. King, current director for scientific affairs of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation and the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies, works with NATO on economic planning. King, who claims to be the discoverer of Aurelio Peccei, made his view of NATO/Club of Rome relation explicit in a May 21 interview with the New York-based weekly information magazine *Executive Intelligence Review*. "There will be all these troubles, invasions, migrations. Look at the number of foreigners already. The United Kingdom is no longer a white country. And even at the present rate, the white race is finished," King told *EIR*.

The Tavistock Institute provided NATO with psychological profiles necessary for an effective Club of Rome onslaught, including one key 1967 study attacking the U.S. space program and its assumption that broadscale, fast-paced technological innovation was desirable and necessary.

In 1968, before helping to found the Club of Rome, its chosen director Aurelio Peccei met with Tavistock Institute magazine editor Homer Perlmutter and NATO's top functionaries before opening this side of the operations.

The Club of Rome pulled in members from Mexico, Brazil, Poland, Sweden, Egypt, Nigeria, Ethiopia, France, and India. It was bankrolled in part by Willy Brandt, then chancellor of West Germany, who authorized funneling money through the Volkswagen Foundation. Its first report was a "world dynamic" model named *Limits to Growth*—the "systems analysis" justification for the earlier IDS work. Its authors, Jay Forrester and Dennis Meadows, produced it to demonstrate the "unsustainability" of complex, extended systems, and proposed smaller-scale structures for the world economy.

## 'Small is Beautiful'

The Club of Rome's media blitz popularizing the "small is beautiful" ideology was nothing short of blackmail against generally ignorant populations. It threatened that nuclear power, large-scale industrialization, and technological progress were leading the world toward "holocaust" of resource extinction; in short, science was evil. As Peccei himself lied at the very time when nuclear power began to prove that abundant energy for industrialization in the Third World was within reach, "There is little probability of energy becoming plentiful, inexpensive, and environmentally and socially unobjectionable."

For Peccei, massive depopulation seemed "socially unobjectionable" as a solution. Few of those who have accepted the "small is beautiful" ideology knew that its author, E. F. Schumacher, a German emigré to England, above all esteemed Burma, with its xenophobia, autarchic economy. Throughout the postwar period Burma has not been a nation-state, but a territory where the Chinese have run bloody wars between conflicting tribal armies over the drug and opium market. This was the model for "small is beautiful."

## The 1972-76 Period

As with the Brandt report today, the period from 1972 to 1974 was used to penetrate governments and attack national sovereignty from the inside. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands provided a forum for the Club of Rome in Rotterdam. Club of Rome members toured and lectured extensively. Two

years later in 1974, ten selected heads of state were hosted by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for a minisummit. Peccei lectured them on the evils of the nation-state concept and the need for "collective global responsibility"; Canada's Pierre Trudeau, among others, emerged as a solid convert. Peccei would later boast: "The seeds of doubt were cast."

The limits-to-growth propaganda was meant to produce a "shock effect," and it understandably produced a lively opposition. Next, the Club of Rome and the Institute for Development Studies at Sussex began an "in-house" opposition campaign to term the limits-to-growth view not "zero growth" but "managed growth" or "sustainable growth." Then came an application of the Forrester-Meadows work *Mankind at a Turning Point*, which began with the injunction: "The world has cancer and the cancer is Man."

The Club of Rome also penetrated several Third World countries. The planning ministries of Iran, Egypt, and Venezuela were the first to adopt its model as the basis for future economic planning.

In 1976, the Club of Rome scored an important success when Algeria, one of the radicals in the non-aligned movement, offered sponsorship for a conference on "Reshaping the International Order" (RIO). The Club of Rome wrote a book on this theme, stressing the necessity for redistribution of existing wealth. The redistribution debate became the Club of Rome's entry point into the North-South economic talks, while its attacks on advanced-sector "affluence" and "waste" were promoted by its agents in United Nations agencies.

Through RIO and complementary work done in the *Project on Futures* of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), various threads of the Club of Rome's work come together. Erwin Laszlo, a Club of Rome member, produced at UNITAR a vitriolic attack on urban civilization and industrialization in 1977, and the UNITAR/Club of Rome study *Goals for Mankind* pulled in numerous Third World economists and intellectuals to produce background for this type of view.

RIO gave the Club of Rome/NATO apparatus the in-place capabilities to run destabilizations in many Third World countries through economic policy portfolios. And in 1977, NATO issued a study calling for the extension of its structure into the Third World. The call was made by Harlan Cleveland—Aurelio Peccei's longtime cothinker and coplanner.

The Club of Rome's most conspicuous success has been the insinuation of its ideas of "triage" into international economic planning. Peccei's idea of "democratic triage" is very much an explicit part of the Brandt Commission's thesis. Peccei writes: "Damaged by the conflicting policies of the major countries and blocs, roughly patched up here and there, the existing international economic order is visibly coming apart at the seams. . . . The prospect of the necessity of the recourse to *triage*—deciding who must be saved if all cannot be saved—is a very grim one indeed. But if, lamentably, events should come to such a pass, the right to make such decisions cannot be left to just a few nations, because it would lend them ominous power over the life of the world's hungry."

### III. THE BRANDT COMMISSION

Early in 1977, when it became clear that the Paris-based North-South negotiations would fail, not least because of the blackmailing role of Henry Kissinger as U.S. secretary of state, World Bank chief McNamara announced the formation of an "Independent Commission on North-South Issues," now named the Independent Commission on Institutional Development Issues. He appointed Willy Brandt, former chancellor of West Germany and head of the Socialist International, as chairman of the commission.

From its inception the Brandt Commission was meant to bring together the capabilities of the IDS/Commonwealth structure, already determining the World Bank's "basic needs" approach, with those of the United Nations-based Club of Rome apparatus. To sell the commission, a "democratic" selection of representatives of both North and South was conducted by McNamara; without exception, friends and associates of Kissinger and McNamara were put on the commission, and charged with producing a report that could guide international debate on North-South development issues. Kissinger himself was ever present in the back rooms.

The anglophile crowd was well represented in the selection of Ted Heath, Katharine Graham, and Peter Peterson from the "North," and Sir Shridath Ramphal from the "South." An effort was made to involve the Soviet Union as well, and China was kept well briefed by Heath, who visited Peking at crucial points in the deliberations.

From 1977 to 1979, the Brandt Commission held eight closed meetings, the majority of which were held at Mont Pélérin, Switzerland, headquarters of the ultralibertarian Friedmanite Mont Pelerin Society. The Swiss government provided free offices and equipment for the secretariat in Geneva, close to the key offices of the U.N. agencies—UNCTAD, ILO, and UNIDO, and the commissioners were given other special help. At the first meeting at the Gymnich Castle, special guests advising the commission were Harlan Cleveland, Kissinger, Guido Carli, and Canadian energy strategist Maurice Strong. Along with the World Bank's resident Marxist economist, Mahbub ul Haq, Kissinger, Cleveland, and Strong were in on all subsequent meetings where policy decisions were made.

As the two-year period progressed, the commissioners were deployed to particular parts of the world—to test the waters and modify their profiles and assessment. In October 1979, the commission decided to move its editing headquarters to the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, and Ted Heath and Ramphal were placed in charge of producing the final document.

Of great value to the commission were the services of the Carter administration, which expressed total commitment and support to the proposals in progress. In fact, whether it was to a World Wildlife Fund meeting or to promote the Carter administration's own *Global 2000 Report* (itself a mirror of the Brandt report proposals), members of the Carter administration would distribute the Brandt report with their blessing. When the report came out in 1980, tens of thousands were distributed free of charge in the Third World to mold public opinion.

It is important to note that the Brandt report received financial contributions from the apparatus which, under Brandt, had funded the Club of Rome—the German Marshall Fund, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and Scandinavian government resources. Several Third World countries also made financial contributions to the commission's work, but the most important government backing was from the Canadian International Development Research Center under Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Four months before the commission made its

recommendations public, the Society for International Development held a meeting in Sri Lanka to set up the framework for the organizing needed to sell it. Present at the Sri Lanka meeting were Peccei, U.N. Nonrenewable Energy conference chairman Enrique Iglesias, ODC chairman James Grant, IDS director Richard Jolly, and old World Bank hand Paul Streeten. Jolly and Streeten recommended that, as in 1974, a select group of heads of state should be called together and brainwashed to accept the Brandt Commission ideas. Paul Streeten defined the objectives: "The need to build development efforts on indigenous values, combining modernity and tradition, and avoiding both a reaction to tribalism and an imposition of alien ideologies; the need is for new institutions both at the subnational and at the supranational level; the need is to adjust to inevitable changes rationally and with foresight."

The full circle of the IDS control of the Brandt Commission was evident at the July 10, 1980 meeting when its core policy-makers and planners were brought together at the institute for a seminar on "The Brandt Commission and Beyond." Here, the abovementioned figures and Belgian economist Robert Triffin examined the responses various countries had had to the report and worked out a series of experts' panels on such issues as food, energy, and monetary and financial policy to exercise their influence on government officials in various countries. The goal is a forthright top-down defense of World Bank/IMF structure. IDS has deployed its full capabilities to effect that outcome.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has also played a special role. Canada is a unique asset for the British Crown and the Club of Rome. As a member of the Commonwealth, it has access to the "South" group, while its large financial and raw-materials interests in the Caribbean area give it specific channels in the United States. Canadian officials are already boasting about their inside track with the Reagan administration. Canada has set up two think tanks this year to deal exclusively with Canada-Third World relations; and one London-based Third World intellectual predicted that Canada could be in the unique situation of becoming the spokesman for both North and South. No doubt Britain's Lord Carrington hopes so.

# How Brandt's Policies Wreck Nations

The appropriate technologies low energy policies gathered together between the covers of the Brandt Commission report are nothing new. Applied to various nations of the Third World over

the past 15 years by agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, these so-called development strategies are aimed at the destruction of these nations as independent

economic entities, in fact, at the destruction of these nation-states themselves. The following case studies show this process in action.

## IN AFRICA



### Tanzania

Tanzania adopted a World Bank-designed labor-intensive antitechnology "development" model over ten years ago, and is today reaping the fruits of that strategy. Mass starvation threatens its people, whose woefully primitive ag-

riculture has been highly vulnerable to several years of bad weather. Agriculture is completely unmechanized, and absorbs more than 90 percent of the country's employable population; it produces more than 85 percent of the country's output of goods. Purchases by the Agriculture Ministry, which buys a large proportion of each year's crop, fell from 354,003 tons of food

crops in 1976 to 194,306 tons in 1979. In February 1981, the minister of agriculture warned that Tanzania was about to run out of food. The country is also badly hurt by the price of imported oil. In April 1981, foreign reserves were sufficient to pay for only one month's imports. Foreign external public debt has risen from \$464 million in 1973 to \$1,153 million in 1979.

### Zaire

Zaire's economy has been moribund since the mid-1970s after the first oil shock, and despite its rich natural wealth and excellent potential, it is a country fast sink-

ing toward disaster. Food production per capita, on an index of 100 = 1961-1965 average, fell from 122 in 1970 to 103 in 1977 to 97 in 1979. Private consumption fell 19 percent between 1970 and 1979. This on-paper statistic translates into per capita food intake of less than 800 calories a day for much of the population, an austerity regime enforced by Zaire's creditors through the In-

ternational Monetary Fund. National energy consumption has been stagnant at a 0.4 percent growth rate per year, while foreign debt has burgeoned. Debt service eats up a growing proportion of scarce foreign reserves, a problem compounded by the price of imported petroleum. Zaire's external debt zoomed from \$1,664 million in 1973 to \$4,571 million in 1979.

### Uganda

Uganda is the foretaste of the holocaust that will engulf all of Africa if present trends continue. Ravaged first by the Idi Amin

regime, and then destroyed by the marauding hordes that took over much of the country when Tanzanian troops drove Amin out, it has largely devoured itself. People killed and ate the animals in the game preserves to stay alive, tens of thousands starved to death, what industry and effective agri-

culture there once was is in ruins. From 1974 to 1979, energy consumption plummeted 8.2 percent annually, bringing Uganda to a level below that of Bangladesh by 1979, while industrial production figures were not even reported to the World Bank, which tries to monitor these numbers closely.

## The Sudan

The Sudan, one of the truly great potential breadbaskets of the world, was overtly sabotaged by the International Monetary Fund in 1978-79, and sent back decades in its quest for development. In mid-1978, the IMF demanded and got a 30 percent devaluation of the Sudanese currency and a total halt to all new development projects, until \$700 million in debt arrears was paid up. The

IMF also persuaded other lenders, including Saudi Arabia, to withhold development funds. Canceled was an ambitious project, for which the debt had been contracted, to drain swamps, build canals, and bring into cultivation hundreds of thousands of hectares of highly fertile new farm land. The result today is not a "balanced national budget" for the Sudan, but spiraling foreign debt, a more stringent IMF-dictated "conditionalities" austerity program, and a spreading crisis caused by the cost of imported oil.

### Total external public debt

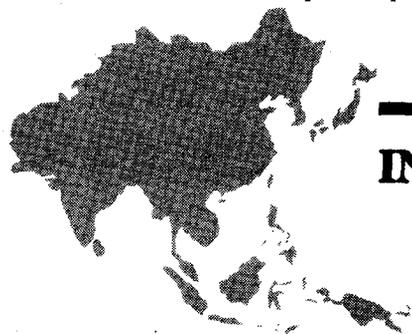
1973	1979
866	3,515

### Life expectancy at birth

1960	1970	1979
39	48	47

### Debt service as percent of export earnings

1970	1979
10.7%	33.0%



## IN ASIA

## Bangladesh

Billions of dollars in aid and loans to Bangladesh have been squandered on the labor-intensive, low technology programs carried out under the dictates of the World Bank. The nation's foreign indebtedness has zoomed thirteen-fold, yet its industrial output per

capita has stagnated, falling from 33 percent of neighboring India's level to under 29 percent between 1970 and 1977. In 1979, per capita energy consumption, at a pitiful 41 kg of coal equivalent, was one of the smallest in the world, and less than 25 percent the level of India and Pakistan. Even life expectancy at birth did not rise from 1970 to 1979, unlike virtually every other developing country in the world.

### Percentage of total imports in oil

1978	1980 (est.)
40	21

### Total external foreign debt \$ millions

1973	1979	1981
368	2,842	4,750

## The Philippines

Between 1973 and 1980, the external public debt of the Philippines jumped seven and a half times, to \$9 billion, and the nation now pays over \$900 million a

year in debt service alone. This huge debt service requirement, plus the rising costs of imported oil, have forced an end to the rapid industrialization of the early 1970s and a shift toward World Bank-sponsored labor-intensive industries. Firewood is now being substituted for foreign oil as an energy source.

### Public debt \$ millions

1973	1980
1,336	10,400

### Debt service as % of export earnings

1973	1980
7.5	12.6

## India

India has suffered badly from the effects of rising oil prices, limited and high-priced credits for development, delays in the commissioning of power projects, and insistent World Bank pressure to drop its efforts to expand heavy

industry and high-technology projects. As a result, India's rate of growth of per capita consumption fell between 1970 and 1979, and the rate of increase in life expectancy has slowed. Today, India spends a ruinous sum on imported foreign oil, which in 1980 for example, ate up nearly 80 percent of its export revenues and severely limited its industrial imports for development.

Oil imports as % of total imports		
1960	1978	1980 (est.)
6	26	50

Annual growth of private consumption	
1960-70	1970-79
3.9%	2.7%

## IN LATIN AMERICA



## Argentina

The most developed country in Latin America a decade ago, Argentina saw its rate of growth of industrial production fall from 5.7 percent a year between 1960 and 1970 to 1.9 percent per year between 1970 and 1979. Private

consumption has fallen at more than 2 percent annually for the past ten years (a fall of 24 percent over the period), and real wages fell 30 percent between 1975 and 1978 alone under the new IMF-backed military regime that replaced Mrs. Perón. In 1976, government support for industry was withdrawn, with protection and subsidies eliminated. During the same period, national debt ballooned from \$10 billion in 1976 to

over \$27 billion at the end of 1980. Most of this was short-term debt, requiring Argentina to repay over half that amount, \$13.9 billion, in 1981 alone. This figure represents more than 170 percent of total export revenues for the year—plus \$4 billion interest. Since January, the Argentine peso had been devalued 300 percent. The economy is now collapsing, with plants operating at 40 to 60 percent of capacity.

## Chile

Chile, the "model" of "free enterprise" espoused by Milton Friedman and his admirers, has followed Argentina's example by an even more brutal route. Wages have been collapsed, consumption by the population has been

suppressed, and foreign exchange has been diverted from supporting development to servicing foreign debt. Foreign companies have been invited in to take away raw materials virtually for free, paying Chile only nominal royalties. The result is adequately told in one statistic, published by the World Bank itself: Gross manufacturing output per capita in constant dollars fell 17 percent between 1970 and 1977. Other

statistics for Chile's economic performance tell an equally grisly story. Since 1974, all categories of consumables produced domestically fell by drastic amounts. Food imports—on which the nation is dependent—fell from \$500 million in 1974 to \$300 million in 1977, while domestic food production declined. By 1977 unemployment had reached 20 percent officially and more than 40 percent by unofficial calculations.

# The Genocidalists Speak for Themselves

**Willy Brandt**, Brandt Commission chairman, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, and former chancellor of West Germany, at the December 1980 conference on Eurosocialism in Washington, D.C. "A reduction in population growth forms one of the first priorities if we are to prevent the disastrous depletion of the world's natural resources. . .

"The period of persistent economic growth in western industrial society is over for the foreseeable future. The difficult reality of our days . . . is characterized



Brandt

by inflation and unemployment, by expensive energy and raw materials and lavish environmental

control measures, by high balance-of-payments deficits and an international currency system which has come apart at the seams . . . We do not need to look for the social and political consequences . . . Once, we could offset social tensions because there was enough economic growth to go around for almost all . . . Today, this handy instrument is available on a rather limited scale only. In the United Kingdom, as in France, in the Federal Republic of Germany as in the United States, the pace of social strife has quickened."

## At the IMF and the World Bank

**Jacques DelaRosière**, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, in an August 8, 1981 speech at a Salzburg conference on IMF policy:

"Global population projections recently published by the United Nations are both revealing and disturbing. A middle-of-the-range projection suggests that the world's population, which is today approaching 4½ billion, will increase by a further 6 billion before stabilizing at 10½ billion, perhaps 130 years from now. What is even more striking is the possible range within which the actual outcome could lie. On the one hand, the world's population could stabilize as early as 60 years from now. But, at the other extreme, on more pessimistic assumptions, it could go on rising

to more than 14 billion before leveling off 150 years from now. . .

"Clearly all countries have a vital interest in encouraging and participating in the massive effort that will be required if the world is to be protected from the pressures of a population growing beyond the capacity of its resource endowment and its potential for achieving technological progress."

**Paul Streeten**, World Bank, and founder of the Institute for Development Studies, during a 1979 IDS meeting to plan the agenda for coming North-South negotiations:

"In order to escape becoming dehumanized by some of the old established concepts, we may

have to search for new categories. In this search, the emphasis must be on personal and social identity, a sense of purpose in life and work, self-reliance, and similar values that have escaped the models of economic planners.

"Our styles and institutions of living together—the nation-state, the city, the village, private property, public enterprise—are ill adapted to meet the challenges of rapid scientific and technical progress. One conclusion [of the meeting] was that the nation-state is both too large and too small. It is too large for many functions that are better decentralized and left to the village or district administration and initiative, both on grounds of efficiency and human values.

"At the other end of the insti-

tutional spectrum, the nation-state was thought to be incapable of responding to the global challenges in a manner in which the private sector, in the form of the multinationals, and the Euro-currency market, has done. In some cases, it actually creates and adds to the difficulties in the path of development (arms, protectionism, brain drain, transfer of inappropriate technology, institutions, and values). The interests of the state are not identical with those of society or particular groups in society."

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**Robert S. McNamara**, former U.S. secretary of defense; former head of the World Bank, in a 1977 speech:

"There are only two ways of preventing a world with 10 billion inhabitants. Either the birth rate drops, or the death rate will rise.

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## In the Queen's Foreign Office

An official at the British Foreign Office in London, in an August 1981 interview on the prospects for the Cancún summit:

"The most damage will be to Reagan personally, who will look like an idiot to the entire Third World. Their fears of the cowboy will be confirmed. The British position will be somewhere in the middle between the cowboy and the Brandt Commission.

"Thatcher will be allowed to support the Reagan position verbally . . . Carrington doesn't care if Maggie takes the spotlight here. The summit cannot resolve anything at the heads of state level. It will be all show.

"The worse things get at Cancún, the more countries will cling to the Commonwealth, which can carry out parts of the Brandt



McNamara

There are, of course, many ways to make the death rate increase. In the thermonuclear age, war can take care of this very quickly and in a definitive way. Famine and disease are the two oldest. . . ."

*World Bank 1981 Report:*

"What happens between now

and 2000 will determine whether world population can stabilize at about 8 billion in the 21st century, or carry on growing more quickly to 11 billion or more. This will depend in part on government actions during the adjustment period—in particular, whether they can maintain and expand the programs that influence fertility decline."

The report praises the Chinese model:

"Women receive paid vacations after undergoing sterilization and abortion. In some provinces, couples pledging to have only one child receive financial allowances and priority education, employment and housing. Couples having more than two children are penalized. Disincentives are mostly social—the community disapproves of those who do not conform to the birth planning policies."

Commission report. The Commonwealth already has a population policy. It is a matter of fact. It is in line with *Global 2000* and similar plans. No talk, just quiet pressure, linking economic growth to population reduction. This is Carrington's plan. For the Crown, the Commonwealth is a weapon that functions in time of crisis. And now we have a crisis. Carrington will remain aloof, apart from it all, while the heads of state and their flunkies make asses out of themselves."

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**Edward Heath**, former British prime minister and political intimate of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington:

Shortly after the Brandt Commission report was made public

in January of 1980, Heath proposed in an interview with the *London Times* that the first step toward its implementation should be "a meeting of a small group



Heath

on the highest level, first perhaps between the North and the OPEC countries, later to be followed by some representatives of the non-OPEC countries in the

South.

"The alternative is for the world to go sliding deeper and deeper into recession . . . for the South to become so frustrated by

its impotence that it puts pressure on OPEC to use oil once again as a political weapon, denying the North the energy needs."

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## In the U.S.A. Think Tanks

**Peter Peterson**, Council on Foreign Relations, Brandt Commission, chairman of the Board of Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb, and former secretary of commerce 1972-73, in a 1980 memo circulated to his clients: "Hunger, bankruptcy, despair—intensified by the relentless growth of the Third World's population—are inevitably generating hostility and frustration that can lead only to ultimate violence—a violence that will not be indefinitely confined to infiltrators on bicycles, a seizure of embassies or the terrorizing and killing of individuals."

In 1980 Peterson also told the *Executive Intelligence Review*: "I can't give any guarantees, but I'll tell you what I think is happening. All that is needed is a handful of key advisers around the President and a worsening of the situation, a crisis around the end of this year. The advisers tell the President that either he responds to the conflagration with the sorts of proposals we have for reform in the Brandt Commission or else within one and one half to two years, his presidency goes up in flames."

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**Harlan Cleveland**, former international director of Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Colorado, and a member of the North-South Roundtable, in an April 1981 interview:

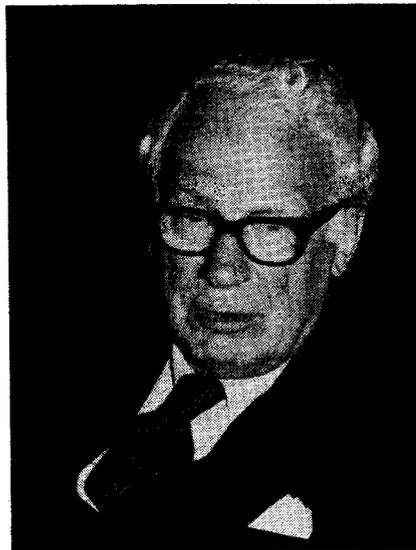
"We had a breakdown in El Salvador, a breakdown in Lebanon, a complete breakdown in

Cambodia. Breakdown in about 100 countries won't be enough to make a difference in global population growth, however. These countries are too small. But these could easily degenerate into 100 Cambodias, where they haul off and kill one-third of the population. This would be delightful for the demographers. It is also not inconceivable that we would have El Salvador in the bigger countries like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan. These are the countries which would really make a difference to world population."

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**George Ball**, member, Trilateral Commission, former U.S. undersecretary of state, in a July 1981 interview published in *Executive Intelligence Review*:

"We must slow the unbridled growth of industry in the Third World, which is more than many



Ball

of these countries can handle . . . Overpopulation results, and overpopulation in the Third World is the single most important strategic issue facing the United States today.

"Control over our own population cannot be separated from control over immigrants. The Mexican population growth problem is like acid rain pollution; it floats across borders and can't be dealt with just in Mexico. Overpopulation is a form of pollution and we can't have ourselves destroyed by this influx.

"We are going to have to establish a rigid worker identification card system for all Americans. Every American will have to carry an identification card for labor identification . . . This will mean what some people call totalitarian regime. Americans will have to accept new limitations on what they are used to regarding as their freedom."

Interest rates will stay high in the United States, said Ball, and this will have direct implications for world population levels. For the Third World, "it means slowing of their rate of growth and consumption. Many of the countries are using protectionism to maintain artificially high levels of consumption and growth."

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**Joseph Slater**, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, in an August 17, 1981 interview:

"Something will be accomplished at the Cancún summit."

because the U.S. administration is well prepared and well briefed on the matters that will be on the table. I think the summit will be good for the administration, because it will broaden its international contacts, and force it to deal with issues of this kind. There is an atmosphere of realism around the world regarding North-South issues; there's going to be less shouting and more dealing with issues.

"The Brandt report has a slow fuse, but it is gaining impact . . . especially the connection Brandt is making between the issues of disarmament and development . . . Even the Ottawa communiqué was partially a result of the discussions on population, food, water, armaments, and social unrest in the Brandt report. These five factors are embedded in the report and in countries' foreign and domestic policies, no matter

what they do. If you look at it hardheadedly, realizing that by the end of the century we will have more than 6.2 billion people, you realize that we are going to need more than band-aids.

"By this I mean that we must continue to call attention to the fact that the world has 4 billion people now, but it will soon be 6 billion—in terms of food, etc., we just can't go on this way. The second thing I'd do is to keep legitimizing the idea that population control is a choice that nations and individuals must make. The world can't go on indefinitely adding people and expecting life on the planet to continue. . . China, of course, is taking very strong measures, toward the family, toward the birth of second children. A lot of countries couldn't do that . . .

"There is now a group that is working on setting up negotiating

mechanisms for countries to choose their own methods of population control; it includes Peter Peterson and Rodrigo Botero of Colombia. Botero's the expert on population control, MIT-trained and very, very competent.

"I think that the minimum we need is a population policy with some definitive goals, with some numbers, with some incentives. I think this is do-able, despite the resistance here in the U.S.; Kate Graham is hammering away. . . There is a man named Fischer, former executive secretary to Brandt; he's very good on this. In fact, I think we should get Brandt himself in on this. Another person is William Clarke, head of the International Institute for Environment and Development in London; he was vice president of the World Bank under McNamara and he knows the story in detail."

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## In the Reagan Administration

**Thomas Ferguson**, head of the Latin American desk at the U.S. State Department's Office of Population Affairs, in a February 20, 1981 interview:

"Every hot spot in the Third World is in fact a result of failed population policy. . . El Salvador is an example of our failure to lower population. The government of El Salvador failed to use our programs effectively to lower their population. Now they get a civil war because of it. Alone, that might not do anything to the population, but there will be displacement, maybe even food shortages. They still have too many people there . . .

"There is a single theme behind our work—we must reduce population levels. Either the gov-

ernments will do it our way, through nice, clean methods, or they will get the kinds of mess that we have in El Salvador, or in Iran, or in Beirut.

"We look at resource and environmental constraints, we look at our strategic needs and we say, that this country must lower its population, or else we will have trouble. So steps are taken."

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**Roger Hansen**, senior staff member at the Overseas Development Council, former member of the National Security Council:

"The way the population question will come up at Cancún is around the discussion of food and security. No western leader could walk into the meeting and propose putting the population ques-

tion on the agenda. That would lead to a breakup of the meeting right there. No, the way the population issue will come up is that the Third World will be shown charts showing inflation, economic growth, food growth and population growth in the Third World and they will see how population growth is damaging their growth, their inflation and their ability to produce food. . . The World Bank has a large division of 25 to 30 people or maybe more who work just on reducing population. The World Bank is now working with and financing Third World population control programs in over 90 countries. . . Undersecretary of State Meyer Rashish and his assistant Robert Hormats are two people who support the views of international

reform and globality. But they would never support the lessening of International Monetary Fund conditionality. Never.”

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**Dr. Manuel Johnson**, deputy to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Paul Craig Roberts:

“I have a very strong commitment concerning the Third World. The worst possible thing we could do for the Third World would be to give them billions in International Development Agency soft loans to finance their public expenditures with foreign aid. There are success stories in the Third World: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Chile, Singapore. They went into boom because they boosted private investment . . . we should encourage Third World countries to take up loans that meet market requirements, and show the Third World that they can provide the institutional structure there to do that. But, there is no quick fix. We try to stress over and over again that they

must reevaluate their domestic economic policies and subsidies: no bailouts from us.”

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**Donald Pierce**, coordinator, International Financial Division, U.S. State Department, March 1981:

“A lot of people came into the administration considering it an article of faith that no money should be put into an institution [such as the World Bank] which we don't control. The supply-siders have a shallow analysis of what the world is like, namely that the developing world could be induced without outside pressure to create free-market conditions that constitute the dream of a classical economist. What we are dealing with is a lot of postcolonial governments which are very suspicious and hostile to multinational corporations, and want to run their own show. Bottom line, the dream of the supply-siders is identical to ours [propo-

nents within the administration of the World Bank and other multilateral development banks]: efficiency, better use of resources, new resources. But, the multilateral banks can act for us in situations where we cannot act directly. There's a lot of interaction of officials in those banks, actors who are not under anyone's thumb. A real international development community.”

U.S. State Department official, August 1981:

“Mexico and Nigeria will continue to have problems with marketing their oil. The new areas where oil production will get a lot of investment are: Peru, Ivory Coast, Kenya, and several western African nations. However, the United States is going back to the old relationship. Money will no longer be lent directly to the Third World nation in question, but rather to the multinational consortium in that nation that will be extracting that oil.

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## North-South Roundtable Members

*The U.S. members of the North-South Roundtable include:*

- Anderson, John B.** - former Congressman, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., Trilateral Commission
- Cleveland, Harlan** - Director, Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, NATO, Club of Rome, Asian Institute
- Fraser, Donald M.** - Mayor of Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Freeman, Orville L.** - President and Chief Executive Officer, Business International Corp., New York, Americans for Democratic Action, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture
- Friedman, Irving** - Senior International Advisor, the First Boston Corporation and former Vice President, World Bank
- Gilligan, John J.** - Professor of Law, University of Notre Dame
- Gordon, J. King** - Senior Adviser, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa
- Graat, James P.** - Executive Director, UNICEF, United Nations, New York, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome
- Head, Ivan** - Chairman, International Development Research Center, Ottawa, Canadian Privy Council
- Helleiner, Gerald K.** - Professor of Economics, Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto
- Hesburgh, Theodore M. (Rev.)** - President, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, Council on Foreign Relations, Trilateral Commission, Board Member, Chase Manhattan Bank
- Hinerfeld, Ruth J.** - President, The League of Women Voters of the U.S., Washington, D.C.
- Hoover, Theresa** - Associate General Secretary, Women's Division, Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church, New York

**Lewis, John P.** - Chairman, Development Assistance Committee, OECD, Paris  
**McCall, Richard** - Democratic Policy Committee, Washington, D.C.  
**Murray-Lachapelle, Rosemary** - Research Officer, Library of Parliament, Ottawa  
**Owen, Henry D.** - The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.  
**Peterson, Russell W.** - President, National Audubon Society, New York  
**Pfeiffer, Jane C.** - Greenwich, Conn.

**Poche, Douglas** - member of Parliament, House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada  
**Rothschild, Emma** - Associate Professor of Humanities, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.  
**Ruckelshaus, Jill** - Center for Voluntary Action, Medina, Washington  
**Sabourin, Louis** - President, OECD Development Centre  
**Sewell, John** - President, Overseas Development Council  
**Solarz, Stephen** - U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

**Strong, Maurice** - Chairman, International Energy Development Corp., London, chairman, Global Conference on the Future  
**Walmsley, Norma** - Former President, MATCH International Centre, Ottawa  
**Wiesner, Jerome B.** - President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.  
**Williams, Maurice** - Executive Director, World Rome  
**Young, Andrew** - former Ambassador to the U.N.

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## The Club of Rome

*The U.S. members of the Club of Rome include:*

**Roy R. Anderson** - Vice President for Strategic Planning, Allstate Insurance Companies  
**Gerald O. Barney** - Executive Director, the Woodlands Conference, Texas; Study Director of the Global 2000 Report to the President; former Director of National Programs, Rockefeller Brothers Fund; Barney & Associates.  
**Walter A. Hahn** - Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

**John A. Harris IV** - former President, Zero Population Growth; Chairman of the Board, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome.  
**Donald R. Lesh** - formerly Executive Director, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome; Executive Director, Global Tomorrow Coalition  
**Donald N. Michael** - Vice-Chairman, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome; University of Michigan Institute for Social Research; Institute for Policy Studies

**Claiborne Pell** - U.S. Senator from Rhode Island; Club of Rome  
**Russell W. Peterson** - President, National Audubon Society  
**Dr. John M. Richardson, Jr.** - American University, Professor of International Affairs & Applied Systems Analysis; Director, Quantitative Teaching & Research Laboratory  
**Robert B. Stecker** - Vice President, N.Y.C. Region, AT&T Long Lines Division  
**Glenn E. Watts** - President, Communications Workers of America

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# LaRouche's International Program To Stop Genocide

*This resolution on the North-South conference held in Cancún, Mexico in October 1981, was drafted by the American economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., chairman of the advisory committee of the National Democratic Policy Committee.*

**1** These principles of the American System, defended by Friedrich List and Henry C. Carey, not only informed the successful periods of economic growth and development of the United States, but also informed the nineteenth century's successful industrial transformations of Germany and Japan.

Now, two centuries after the United States' decisive victory in the battle of Yorktown, the majority of the world's population suffers in chief the persisting heritage of prolonged colonialist looting, burdened by hunger amid increasing incidence of genocide through famine and epidemic, as well as homicidal tumults among the hungered and desperate. It is past time that the principles of the great American System of Hamilton, List and Carey were made the basis for relations among nations.

**2** The developing nations ask nothing of the previously industrialized nations but that the credit, banking and economic practices among nations of the north and the south bordered according to the same principles set forth by Hamilton during the period 1789-1791. The developing nations ask nothing but that institutions of debt, credit, banking and economic policy among nations be ordered according to Hamilton's principles, and that international institutions be reformed quickly, to bring those institutions and their practices into agreement with those American System principles.

**3** The institutional means for this transformation according to principles of the American System shall be the establishment of a gold-reserve-based system of international banking, pricing monetary gold, for purposes of gold-reserve transfers and purchases of stocks, at a price in the vicinity of U.S. \$500 an ounce, a banking institution whose lending

practices shall be restricted to aiding technologically progressive forms of capital-intensive investments in agriculture and goods-producing industry, plus other investments essential to the logistical support of production and populations engaged in such production.

**4** While external debts of some least-developed nations must be written off in part or entirety, generally, the opening of expanding volumes of world trade in essential capital-goods traffic will be accomplished through debtor-nations' issuance of a new series of debt instruments, discountable by holders with the new banking institution. These instruments shall be exchanged for outstanding debts, and shall also be used by issuing nations to secure purchasing power for needed capital-goods imports.

**5** By establishing a gold-reserve basis for credit and currency exchange, the interest rates on credit can be reduced to the lowest level without perpetuating inflationary impulses of the variety the world has suffered since the period of decoupling from gold-reserve relations, 1967-1971.

**6** The practicability of these urgent reforms is assured by the simple fact emphasized rightly by Hamilton. The source of wealth of nations is not the work accomplished by a fixed level of productive powers of employed labor; wealth is created through those advances in the productive powers labor correlated with technological progress, increasingly capital-intensive modes of production of goods, and by benefits of those forms of education which increase the whole moral and intellectual potentialities of the individual member of society, developing individuals able to assimilate, apply and improve upon the most advanced among productive technologies.

The wealth of a nation is not defined by the accidents of its geography, such as specific raw materials, but by the humanity of its people: each

person, adequately educated and supplied with means, has the potential to produce ultimately far more wealth than is presently produced by the average goods-producing labor of the most-industrialized nations of the present. It is through credit and investment directed to that result that the creditor promotes not only the future source of payments by the debtor, but an expanding market for the creditor's own exported goods over decades to come.

**7** The only visible alternative to such reforms is a global holocaust more hideous than any monstrousness associated with the recent world war. Already tens of millions of persons are facing the genocide of famine, epidemic, and homicidal social chaos, a genocide caused chiefly by existing monetary and economic policies, striking most cruelly the people of nations least able to defend themselves against such doctrines of international practice.

The monstrous genocide of depopulation proposed by the Club of Rome and other evil institutions is becoming an actuality. A global society which tolerates such crimes against humanity, crimes a hundredfold more monstrous than any accomplished by the Hitler regime, is a global society which has lost the moral fitness to survive, and which, possessed of such madness, will perhaps go so far in its brutality as to hazard the very existence of any higher forms of life in any part of this planet.

**8** It is the goal of this new world economic order, based on the American System, to establish a congruent political order. This political order is premised upon the inviolability of the sovereignty of nations, except to prevent crimes against humanity, and the fostering of a global community of principle among political equals in a community of sovereign nation-state republics.

## *International Caucus of Labor Committees*

Public Conference, New York City Dec. 31-Jan. 3 *Roosevelt Hotel, Madison Ave. at 45th Street*

### *"Is Tom Hayden Also a Traitor to the United States Or Only to the Human Race?"*

Scientists, scholars and working politicians report to and discuss with citizens practical steps for rebuilding the economy, culture and moral capabilities of the once-great American people.

**Dec. 30**

**6:00 p.m.** Shakespeare's "Hamlet" Performed by members of the ICLC, Christopher White directing. High School of Art and Design, 1075 Second Ave., New York City.

**Dec. 31**

**10:00-10:30 a.m.** Registration

**10:30-1:00 p.m.** Address: "How Venice Organized the Mutual Destruction of the Ottoman and Russian Empires; the Precedent for British Manipulation of a No-win Conflict between the United States and Russia Today." *Criton Zoakos, director of intelligence for the NCLC.*

**2:30-4:30 p.m.** Keynote Address: "More Evil than Adolf Hitler; the Genocide of Carter's Global 2000 and Global Futures Policies." *Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., 1980 candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination.*

**7:00-9:00 p.m.** Panel Address: "Kepler, Saturn and the Golden Mean." Why Kepler's founding of mathematical science must be made the pivot of public school science education today. *Presentation, with slides, by Dr. Uwe Parpart, Dr. Steven Bardwell, and "The Significance of the Golden Mean", Carol White.*

**Jan. 1**

**2:00-4:00 p.m.** Panel Address: "The Political Significance of the Degeneracy of Literacy of Written and Spoken Language Today." *Christopher White (for American use of English), Professor Muriel Mirak (for the comparable case of the deterioration of Italian), and Criton Zoakos and Dr. Uwe Parpart (from the standpoint of classical Greek.)*

**7:00-9:00 p.m.** Report: "Who's Who in the Fight Against the Malthusian Genocidalists' Takeover of the Democratic Party Today." *Warren Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee and Will Wertz, candidate for the California Democratic Party senatorial nomination. Panelists, Nick Benton for Texas Democratic Party organizing, and Mel Klenetsky for New York.*

**Jan. 2**

**10:00-12:00 noon** Report: "The Delphi Project: How Computers Are Being Used to Brainwash Top Officials of the Pentagon and Major Corporations." *Lonnie Wolfe, of EIR's New York counterintelligence staff, Stanley Ezrol of EIR's Washington Bureau, and David Goldman, co-author of The Ugly Truth About Milton Friedman and economic editor, Executive Intelligence Review.*

**2:00-4:00 p.m.** Address: "Papal Encyclical *Laborem Exercens* from the Standpoint of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa: an Ecumenical Rallying Point Against Genocide and Green Fascism Today." *Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the European Labor Party.*

**7:30 p.m.** Concert: Portions of Hayden's *Creation*; Bach's *Jesu Meine Freude*; Selections from Beethoven's 5th Symphony. *ICLC Chorus and Orchestra.*

**Jan. 3**

**10:00-12:00 a.m.** Report: "The *Chicago Sun-Times*: Flagship Propaganda-arm for the Drug Lobby." *Jeffrey Steinberg, co-author, Dope, Inc., and expert on international terrorism.*