

Malthusians' genocide exposed in British, Italian press

by Mark Burdman

In Britain's *Observer* newspaper May 22, there was a highly unusual attack on Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and president of the World Wildlife Fund, for his frequent comments preferring the animal kingdom over the human kingdom. Columnist Richard Ingrams, former editor of the satirical magazine *Private Eye*, complained that the media in the U.K. tend to focus their attacks on the kooky Prince Charles, eldest son of Philip, while ignoring the father, although the latter's public utterances are "far more wild and weird. . . . The duke believes, as he made clear in yet another speech last week, that there are too many people in the world and that steps must be taken to stop the world's population growing."

Ingrams pointed out, "As president of the World Wildlife Fund (now to be known as the World Wide Fund for Nature), the duke is anxious to introduce population control in order to protect endangered species. There is a strong element of humbug in the duke's position. As a father of four, he is not best qualified to lecture the world on the merits of birth control. Nor can he be said to be the most appropriate friend of the world's wildlife, when he spends so much of his time gunning it down."

Ingrams likened Prince Philip's views to those of one John Aspinall. Aspinall is a degenerate British financier, who owns the largest private zoo in the world in Kent, and who has run casinos together with Sir Jimmy Goldsmith. Aspinall is a notorious advocate of radical population reduction policies. In its May 27 edition, *Private Eye* reviewed a new biography favorable to Aspinall, and comments: "His thuggerly is largely philosophical. He believes that humans are 'vermin.' He favours a policy of 'beneficial genocide.' He wants the population of Britain reduced from 58 million to 18 million. He also advocates 'a right-wing counter-revolution.'"

This is strong stuff. While neither Ingrams nor *Private Eye* are prepared to actually launch an in-depth attack on Anglo-Saxon malthusian ideologies and organizations as such, this form of press attack is characteristic of the media shadow-boxing that goes on in Britain, when policy issues are being fought out, confidentially, at a high level of the Establishment.

'A gallery of horrors'

For whatever reasons Ingrams et al. are choosing to launch such an attack, it is certainly the case that Prince Philip and his species are escalating their malthusian activity and propaganda on a global scale.

The speech that Ingrams refers to, was delivered on May 19, when Prince Philip called for a slowing-down of economic development worldwide, because this development was gobbling up the world's resources.

On May 15, the vice-director of the Italian branch of the World Wildlife Fund, Gianfranco Bologna, had proudly put forward Prince Philip's perspective, at a meeting held in a room of the Italian Parliament in Rome, co-sponsored by the Italian Association for Population and Development and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The theme of the conference was "Population and Environment."

During this conference, malthusians targeted two groups as constituting the central "overpopulation" threat in the coming period: the elderly, because of the relative aging of Western societies; and the populations of the Third World, because they are procreating too fast. Of the first, Bologna stated bluntly, "I think the problem of being old is not a real problem. With the people becoming old, the population will no longer destroy forests. Plus, many old people will die because of cancer, which is increasing." He also identified a simple solution: "not to permit the Third World countries to develop themselves as the Western nations."

Other speakers proposed "elimination of pensions" for old people and the legalization of sterilization in Italy and other countries. These comments were published in exposés in the Italian Catholic daily *Avvenire* May 17-18. They created quite a shock in Italy, because the malthusians had not been eager to have their criminality exposed to the light of day.

The featured document circulating at the Rome event, was the newest annual report of the UNFPA, which boasts about the success of sterilization efforts worldwide. Highlights of this report, which *Avvenire* labeled "a gallery of horrors," include the stated goal of sterilizing 60% of Indian couples by the year 2000; the UNFPA's management of 110

population-control centers in Pakistan that have sterilized 33,000 women (only 72% of what the UNFPA wants to achieve); and the UNFPA's deployment of 300 officials in Naples, Italy, to "inject contraceptives under the skin." This last practice, *Avvenire* stresses, has created a major health hazard.

Dr. Nafis Sadik, executive director of the UNFPA, boasted at the event that 65% of the organization's budget now goes for sterilization measures.

The international malthusians

Informed anti-malthusian Catholic circles in Italy stress that, as bad as this bunch is that gathered in Rome, the most active of the population-reduction movements, often working behind the scenes, is the International Planned Parenthood Federation in London. The IPPF grew out of the British eugenics movement earlier in this century and was created by the Anglo-Soviet "Trust" circles associated with birth-control activist Margaret Sanger.

EIR has determined that one special focus of the IPPF at this moment is an-depth study of the effect of the spread of AIDS on world population growth. Several IPPF researchers had hoped to discover that AIDS might become a "balancing-out" factor internationally, increasing the death rate so much, especially among age-groups key to the production of children and families, that the death rate would balance the birth rate, in a manner similar to the 14th-century Black Plague. So far, however, the results have been disappointing to the IPPF. As one official put it, "Each year, there are 85 million births. With AIDS, the estimate is that there are now 10 million infected with the AIDS virus. AIDS deaths are reaching the level of 200,000 per year. This is a small figure, and cannot balance out the birth rate. The disease would have to be much more widespread to do that, and by the time it becomes so widespread, it is estimated, a vaccine will have been found for the disease, and the spread will then slow down."

Both the IPPF and the UNFPA have been shifting political and conceptual focus in recent months, a shift implied in the "Population and Environment" title of the May 15 conference in Rome. From Feb. 1-10, the UNFPA's Nafis Sadik and the IPPF's president Bradman Weerakoon were together at a 10-day conference of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Costa Rica, which was one of the largest environmentalist get-togethers of the post-war period. Discussions were held on how to merge the "conservation of nature" and population-reduction movements into one tighter coordinating command structure. Sadik and Weerakoon spoke about how the IUCN could serve as the body through which, as they put it, the "population and conservation movements" might collaborate more closely.

The IUCN is the mother-organization of the international conservation movement, having been created in the late 1940s by the same Swiss and British families who created such

World Federalist organizations as UNESCO. The IUCN shares an office complex in Geneva with the World Wildlife Fund of Prince Philip, both being components of the Geneva nexus called the World Conservation Strategy. The latter is now preparing a document entitled "World Conservation Strategy for the 1990s," in which the perspectives for population-control and conservation of resources will, for the first time, be integrated into one overall malthusian conception.

The IUCN has established a special unit to carry out the project of Sadik and Weerakoon, called the "Population and Sustainable Development Program." According to an IUCN source, this unit is "working very closely with the UNFPA and the IPPF," and expects to receive funds from the UNFPA. The phrase "sustainable development" is central to the global malthusian project of the so-called Brundtland Commission, the World Commission on Environment and Development based in Geneva, which seeks to create a global East-West infrastructure for implementing population reduction. (See "Brundtland Commission proposes ecologists' fascist world order" and "Zero growers form unified command," *EIR*, Vol. 15, No. 11, March 11, 1988.)

The head of the IUCN's "Population and Sustainable Development Program" is Perdita Huston, who at one time worked with the Inter-Action Council of Former World Leaders, the group headed by former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. The Council is at the forefront of malthusianism. Schmidt has used it as a forum for demanding that population-reduction policies be adopted by Third World governments. East-West cooperation on controlling population was a feature subject at the May 16-19 Moscow meeting of the Council. In the spring of 1987, Inter-Action had held a meeting in Rome, to bring together "spiritual and lay leaders," in a dialogue on how population control could be more efficiently carried out, especially in Catholic countries. One year later, a follow-up meeting of this "spiritual-lay dialogue" was held at Oxford University. Co-sponsored by the World Parliamentarians for Population and Development, this gathering was presided over by former Peruvian Finance Minister Manuel Ulloa, a collaborator of those networks involved in expediting international drug-trafficking.

In April 1988, the Soviet magazine *New Times* lavishly praised a proposal by Inter-Action Council policy board member Maurice Strong for setting up a world commission, under the aegis of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, of "outstanding representatives of different countries with vast experience in politics, economics, public relations, science, and military, and other fields," to set up a new system of "global security." Strong is one of the most active patrons of malthusian movements, having funded or otherwise supported the Club of Rome and the Aspen Institute. Some European political insiders, indeed, consider Strong to have been the initiator of the global "environmentalist" movement.