

Ghouls testify at U.N. hearings

by Joseph Brewda

Twenty ghoulish experts on ridding the world of its "surplus" non-white population gathered at United Nations headquarters in New York on June 6-10 to testify before "world hearings" on U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's latest report, "An Agenda for Development." The report is aimed at shaping the run-up to a World Summit on Development to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995. That summit is supposed to assemble the machinery for enforcing the anticipated results of the International Conference on Population and Development, set for September 1994 in Cairo.

Most of the testimony revolved around the usual array of fraudulent buzzwords such as "overpopulation," "sustainable development," "putting people first," and other issues which are being used nowadays to justify the elimination of the planet's "useless eaters." There was no talk here of actual industrialization and infrastructure development.

Among the more prominent figures present were Prof. Paul Kennedy, author of the popular book *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*; Nobel Prize winner and voodoo economist Lawrence Klein; former Nigerian head of state Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, currently an important tool in British efforts to recolonize western Africa; Frances Stewart, director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at Oxford University, a British intelligence soft-cop; and Prince Alfred von Liechtenstein of the Vienna Academy for the Study of the Future, possibly the most deranged of the whole lot.

The first day's testimony focused on "development, peace, and security." The audience was informed that the gravest threat to world peace today was the "perceived need for military power" among Third World states. The solution for dealing with the uppity natives: Demilitarize the Third World, and form an advanced-sector weapons cartel.

The second day was devoted to "putting people first," a term which, translated from U.N. newspeak, means that governments which resist the U.N.'s brand of "development" must bend to the "people's needs"—needs which, of course, are dictated by the U.N. itself.

The third day dealt with "globalization." Speakers complained that "many developing countries have been excluded from the high-technology trail." But the "high technology

being discussed was not advanced port facilities, railways, or nuclear power plants, but rather the need to hook up more satellite television and related forms of mass brainwashing.

The fourth day heard speakers calling for "a new partnership for global development," by which they meant, for example, "debt-for-nature swaps" such as those which certain multinationals are proposing for the Amazon so that they can grab that area's natural resources.

The final day focused on the changes necessary in the U.N. bureaucracy in order to implement this agenda, especially the creation of an economic security council endowed with the power to militarily enforce its ukases on population control, the environment, and so forth. Such enforcement mechanisms are to be the main topic at the Copenhagen summit. Professor Kennedy, it was announced, has just been appointed Boutros-Ghali's adviser on reorganizing the U.N. bureaucracy in preparation for such requirements.

Imposing technological apartheid

Prince Alfred von Liechtenstein's efforts to enforce continuing backwardness within the former colonial sector typify the real agenda behind hypocritical U.N. concerns with "development." The prince argued that western civilization and the American and European way of life are simply not "sustainable," and that therefore the global expansion of such a civilization and way of life could not occur without severely damaging or even destroying the ecological basis of life.

The prince argued that "worldwide cultural uniformity" is also undesirable, since it would lead to massive cultural impoverishment. The preservation of "cultural diversity," he argued, represents a "rich legacy of mankind," and is as important as the preservation of "bio-diversity." (In U.N. newspeak, bio-diversity means balancing the needs of mankind and crocodiles; cultural diversity means denying scientific education to non-white populations.)

In order to block technological and cultural transfers, the prince proposed the creation of national councils of sustainable development to replace existing national security councils. Security will have to be redefined to encompass social, economic, and ecological security, and existing security forces and institutions redefined and restructured to become "green helmets," i.e., eco-police.

If this is 'development' . . .

Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the type of black face often put forward at such gatherings to justify imperial designs, also emphasized the need for enforcement. He said it is desirable that the United Nations form an "effective body" which would "manage" the interdependence of the world as manifested in challenges to the environment, and in population growth. The new body, an economic security council, would set effective norms and rules for equitable and sustainable world development, and would monitor compliance with such rules, he said. Such a body would have to act preemptively

tively when necessary.

Obasanjo was asked by Sir David Hannay, the British ambassador to the U.N., about what could be done about the "fact" that while the military expenditures of the industrialized nations were dropping, those of the developing sector were increasing, despite the "fact" that the external threat to such former colonies has decreased. Such funds used for the military would be better spent on "development," Hannay said, perhaps thinking of Iraq, whose starvation he continues to supervise.

Obasanjo replied that various steps could be taken to deal with Third World militarization. For one, the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council should control, among themselves, the movement of weapons. Second, records should be kept by appropriate U.N. and related agencies on the transfer and purchase of weapons to Third World states, as well as on the movement of troops. Third, countries that insist on building up their militaries should receive a less sympathetic hearing at the World Bank and related lending agencies.

In another discussion, the Dutch ambassador, Nicolaas Biegman, blustered about "democracy" (newspeak for "whatever suits the international banking community"). Development without democracy could cause harm, including in the environment, he said; and in today's interdependent world, non-intervention is not an option in dealing with the lack of democracy and environmental abuse. The main threat to today's interdependent world, he said, was "unchecked population growth," which, he claimed (falsely, as it turns out), was the root of such conflicts as that now engulfing Rwanda.

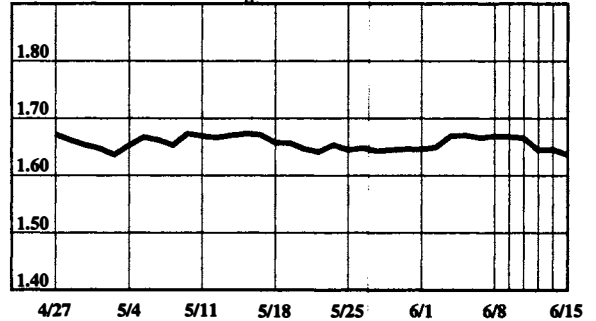
Margaret Catley-Carlson, president of the Population Council, expanded on the "overpopulation threat." Depending on what happens in the next ten years, she ranted, the population will continue to grow to 8.5 billion, or in a "worst-case scenario," 15 billion. Food could not be produced for that number without severe environmental implications, she lied, since "every human being accounts for a stress on the environment." One partial solution, she said, is globalized communication—television in every home—which would lead to rapidly declining population rates by shifting viewers toward modern western cultural norms (such as acceptance of homosexuality).

Frances Stewart, director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at Oxford, emphasized the need for the U.N. to create an economic security council. Stewart shed a couple of crocodile tears over Third World debt burdens, but said such problems could be solved by creating a "safety net" for those who are marginalized. But one man's safety net is another man's prison: The net would be provided by creating an economic security council which would govern the work of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and would impose an international tax on common resources to fund it.

Currency Rates

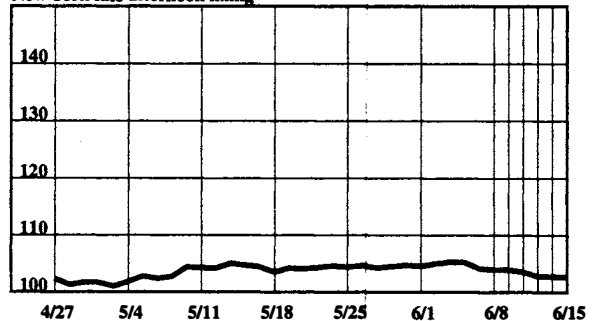
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



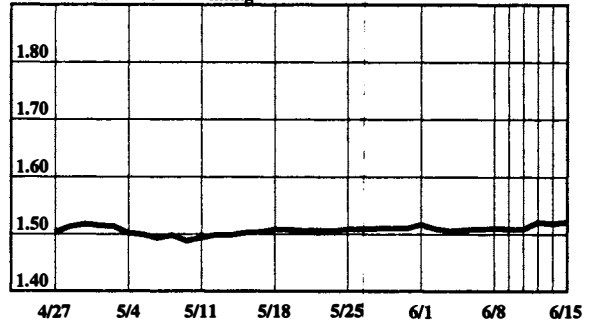
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

