

The murderous issue of food policy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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The following series of quotations tells its own story.

It is to be read as selections to be featured within the opening statement of an indictment, for capital crimes against humanity, to be presented to an appropriate tribunal. The clearly implied difficulty, is selecting a tribunal composed of persons untainted by complicity with persons and institutions which have been continuing parties to the crime against which complaint is made.

“The world’s fishermen and farmers can no longer assume the principal responsibility for achieving an acceptable balance between food and people. This responsibility may now lie with family planners.”

—Lester R. Brown

Nov. 1, 1996¹

“Since population growth is a major determinant of increases in food demand, allocation of scarce PL 480 resources should take account of what steps a country is taking in population control as well as food production. . . . Mandatory programs may be needed and we should be considering these possibilities now. Would food be considered an instrument of national power? . . . Is the U.S. prepared to accept food rationing to help people who can’t/won’t control their population growth?”

—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

U.S. National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM) 200

Dec. 10, 1974

1. Lester R. Brown, “Facing Reality at the World Food Summit,” Worldwatch Institute, Nov. 1, 1996.



A demonstration in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on July 24, 1996, against Gov. Tom Ridge. Some people complain, "You can't compare him to a Nazi!" Why not?

"C. Political Causes 16. Depriving people of food has been used throughout history and is still used today as a political or military weapon. In some cases, this is a veritable crime against humanity."

—From *World Hunger*
Pontifical Council "Cor Unum"
Oct. 24, 1996²

"Socialism, especially international socialism, is only possible as a stable system if the population is stationary or nearly so. . . . The white population of the world will soon cease to increase. The Asiatic races will be longer, and the negroes still longer, before their birth rate falls sufficiently to make their numbers stable without help of war and pestilence. . . . Until that happens, the benefits aimed at by socialism can only be partially realized, and the less prolific races will have to defend themselves against the more prolific by methods which are disgusting even if they are necessary."

—Bertrand Russell,
The Prospects of Industrial Civilization (1923)³

"Yet millions of people are still marked by the rav-

ages of hunger and malnutrition or the consequences of food insecurity. Is this due to a lack of food? Not at all! It is generally acknowledged that the resources of the planet, taken as a whole, are sufficient to feed everyone living on it."

—From *World Hunger*
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"(A) Murder and Ill-Treatment of Civilian Populations of or in Occupied Territory and on the High Seas

" . . . The murders and ill-treatment were carried out by divers means, including shooting, hanging, gassing, starvation, gross overcrowding, systematic under-nutrition, systematic imposition of labor tasks beyond the strength of those ordered to carry them out, inadequate provision of surgical and medical services. . . ."

—From prosecution documents presented at the International Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany⁵

"Whatever proportions these [Nazi] crimes assumed, it became evident to all who investigated them

2. With Foreword by Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Angelo Sodano. The English translation cited is that dated Nov. 7, 1996, of the CNS Documentary Service, *Origins*, pp. 326-348. This quote is from page 331.

3. (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1923), p. 273.

4. p. 327.

5. From the prosecution documents presented at the International Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany, Count Three—War Crimes, Section VIII, Statement of the Offense.

that they had started from small beginnings. The beginnings at first were merely a subtle shift in emphasis in basic attitude, basic in the euthanasia movement, that there is such a thing as life not worthy to be lived. This attitude in its early stages concerned itself merely with the severely and chronically sick. Gradually the sphere of those to be included in this category was enlarged to encompass the socially unproductive, the ideologically unwanted, the racially unwanted, and finally all non-Germans. But it is important to realize that the infinitely small wedged-in lever from which this entire trend of mind received its impetus was the attitude toward the nonrehabilitatable sick.”

—Dr. Leo Alexander

Expert Adviser to Nuremberg Tribunal
July 14, 1949⁶

It is relevant to recall a most relevant opinion supplied by the celebrated legal authority, the late Professor Friedrich (Freiherr) von der Heydte, on the subject of the legal implications of the transparently fraudulent 1988 indictment and conviction, in Alexandria, Virginia Federal Court, of the

6. Dr. Leo Alexander, MD, “Medical Science Under Dictatorship,” *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 241, pp. 39-47, July 14, 1949.

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present writer and six of his associates [see endnote, p. 31]. As Professor von der Heydte pointed out, in discussions of that case during early 1989, the tendency in the United States courts, toward a variety of radical conservatism derived from the dogmas of John Locke, leads in the direction of worse forms of fascist legal practice than those which the Nazi courts derived, via Carl Schmitt, from the neo-Kantian Romanticism of Germany's Friedrich Karl Savigny.⁷ That is precisely what we witness in the Nazi-like disregard for the lives of those persons whom Thomas Malthus, Bertrand Russell, the International Federation of Eugenics Societies,⁸ Henry A. Kissinger, and Lester Brown, among others, have deemed inconveniently excessive in numbers.

As in the recently celebrated case of the man who did not become former Senator Robert Dole's 1996 Vice-Presidential running-mate, Pennsylvania's Governor Tom Ridge, government officials, and culpable other professionals today, are perpetrating the same violations, as studied by the late Dr. Leo Alexander, for which Nazi officials and professionals were indicted, tried, and convicted at Nuremberg. Yet, the cry goes out from defenders of such U.S. personalities today: "You can't compare him to a Nazi!" Why not? Did he not commit the same crime for which Nazi Germany's officials and professionals were tried and convicted at Nuremberg? These are not to be argued as if they were cases of first impression under law. What has gone wrong with our consciences, that so many of our citizens today, defend the same acts for which their parents denounced German culprits as "monsters" fifty years or less ago? How can a Bertrand Russell be considered a peace-loving liberal today, not merely because of what he wrote in 1923, but because, for the rest of his life, he never departed from the philosophy of that horrid utterance.

Professor von der Heydte's pointing the finger at John Locke is key. Whoever adopts the philosophy of government and law which, as John Locke's teaching does, argues that one man ought to be another man's slave, according to the sacredness of right to property, is in no way morally superior to the morality of practice of the Nazi regime. The infection with Locke's evil philosophy may seem to be but a minor inflammation. As we see in the widespread, Nazi-like disregard for a principle of individual right to life which grips the conservative faction of a Henry A. Kissinger or Newt

7. Carl Schmitt, designer of the notorious *Notverordnung* relevant to Adolf Hitler's accession to power in Germany. Friedrich Karl Savigny (1779-1861), French-influenced leader of the neo-Kantian, Romanticist movement in German and international law, and political ally of the pro-Metternich Prussian State Philosopher G.W.F. Hegel (against the Humboldt brothers), at the University of Berlin. Savigny's irrationalist, neo-Kantian dogmas (hermetic separation of natural science from art and *Volksgeist* in law) served as the ground upon which the doctrines of Nazi law were constructed by Carl Schmitt et al.

8. Webster G. Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992), pp. 48-50, 56-62.

Gingrich et al. today, as it gripped the evil Bertrand Russell throughout his adult life, the infection can be fatal, not only to the victims, but the nation which tolerates such victimizations.

The issue of the right to food has become the choice of contest which will determine whether this imperilled civilization of our planet survives the closing years of this century. The *Executive Intelligence Review's* stand on this issue is clear; what will your choice be?

Note: Whenever the name of "LaRouche" is mentioned, credulous people suffer attacks of their own bad conscience, in tolerating what has been exposed as a fraudulent, politically motivated prosecution. Therefore, it is necessary, repeatedly, to remind folk of the mass of published proof of the fraudulent character of the prosecution and trial in that case. See, *Railroad! U.S.A. vs. Lyndon LaRouche, et al.* (Washington, D.C.: Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, 1989). See, also, Report of the Clark Commission (1994), and televised documentary of testimony by Odin Anderson, Esq., former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1995, before a Commission of Inquiry co-chaired by former U.S. Representative James Mann (D-S.C.) and J.L. Chestnut, Esq., of Selma, Alabama. The "LaRouche" case was initiated, under provisions of U.S. Executive Order 12333, on the initiative of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in January 1983; the conduct of the foreign national-security operations under which the legal prosecution was conducted, fell under the control of Vice-President George Bush, under the provisions of the January 1981 National Security Decision Directive 3, appointing Bush head of the Special Situation Group responsible for supervising implementation of the relevant provisions of E.O. 12333. Failing all legal avenues for eliminating target LaRouche, Bush's agents, with aid from Bush's accomplice William Weld of the Justice Department, conducted a fraudulent, illegal bankruptcy of three Virginia firms related to the political movement with which LaRouche was associated, on April 21, 1986, terminating all payments by these firms. Later, following a mistrial in an attempted Boston prosecution which Federal Judge Keeton identified as corrupted with the government's systematic and institutional misconduct, on Oct. 14, 1988, an Alexandria, Virginia Federal indictment was brought against LaRouche et al., over non-payment of political loans of the firms which Weld et al. had unlawfully, and fraudulently destroyed. In this case, Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. used a Rule 403 *in limine* provision, allowing the exclusion of relevant evidence, to conceal such things as the fraudulent actions by the U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson, in creating the bankruptcy, and Judge Bryan's own earlier role in allowing the non-repayments of those firms' relevant loans.

Documentation

Pontifical Council on 'World Hunger'

The document excerpted here was issued by the Pontifical Council "Cor Unum" on Oct. 24, 1996. It is titled "World Hunger," and subtitled "A Challenge for All: Development in Solidarity." The English translation is that published in Origins, by the CNS Documentary Service, Nov. 7, 1996.

Introduction

The right to food is one of the principles enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development declared the need for "the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the guarantee of the right to proper nutrition." Likewise, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted in 1974, declared that every person has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition for their full development and to preserve their physical and mental capacities. In 1992 the World Declaration on Nutrition recognized that access to suitable, wholesome and safe food is a universal right.

These words leave no room for doubt. The public conscience has spoken out unambiguously. Yet millions of people are still marked by the ravages of hunger and malnutrition or the consequences of food insecurity. Is this due to a lack of food? Not at all! It is generally acknowledged that the resources of the planet, taken as a whole, are sufficient to feed everyone living on it. Indeed, the per capita availability of food worldwide has even increased by about 18 percent over the past few years.

The challenge facing the whole of humanity today is certainly economic and technological in character, but it is more specifically an ethical, spiritual and political challenge. The challenge is as much a matter of practical solidarity and authentic development as it is of material advancement. . . .

A. Economic Causes

10. The primary cause of hunger is poverty. Food security essentially depends upon an individual's purchasing power and not the physical availability of food. Hunger exists in every country. It has resurfaced in European countries, West and East alike, and is very widespread in countries that are insufficiently and incorrectly developed.

However, the history of the 20th century shows that economic poverty is not an inevitability. Many countries have taken off economically and are continuing to do so at this very moment. At the same time still others are foundering after falling prey to national or international policies based on false premises. . . .

B. Sociocultural Causes

14. Ten thousand years ago the world probably had a population of 5 million. In the 17th century, with the dawning of the modern age, it had reached 500 million. Then the demographic growth rate began to rise more steeply: to 1 billion by the beginning of the 19th century, 1.65 billion at the beginning of the 20th, 3 billion in 1964, 4 billion in 1975, 5.2 billion in 1990, 5.5 billion in 1993, and 5.6 billion in 1994. For a time, the demographic situation developed differently between the "affluent" and the "developing" countries. This situation is still evolving. Let us not forget that proliferation is a reaction by nature—and consequently by the human being—to threats