

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

The WWF: Race Science and World Government

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature), was founded in 1961 for one stated purpose: to raise money for the drastic expansion of the operations of its parent organisation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Established in Gland, Switzerland in 1948 with a British Foreign Office-drafted constitution, the IUCN today boasts that it is the largest “professional” international conservation organisation—active in 140 countries, with over 200 governmental and more than 800 non-governmental organisations, “many of global reach”.

Under the cover of “conserving nature”, the WWF-IUCN has in fact dedicated itself to 1) reducing the world’s population, particularly in the developing sector, and 2) ensuring that control of the world’s raw materials remains in the hands of a tiny handful of primarily British (or Anglo-Dutch) multinationals. These two goals, WWF-IUCN spokesmen have repeatedly stated, require a *world government*.

Since its inception in 1961 the WWF has been headed by Prince Philip, who was also the first head of the most important national-sector

branch, the WWF-UK. He recruited the late Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as the first head of the WWF-International. After the Lockheed scandals of the mid-1970s, in which Prince Bernhard was caught taking million-dollar bribes to facilitate aeroplane sales, Philip replaced Bernhard as head of the WWF-I. Philip was later replaced as WWF-UK head by Princess Alexandra, first cousin of the Queen.

That the Crown has directly run the WWF from the outset is lawful. As noted in the introduction to this special report, the WWF-IUCN emerged directly from leading British imperial institutions: the Fauna (Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, now Fauna & Flora International, whose patron is still the Queen); the Eugenics Society; and the post-war Wild Life Conservation Special Committee (the “Huxley Committee”). Accordingly the ideology of both the WWF and the IUCN dates, in its modern form, from the hey-day of 19th-century British imperialism—from Sir Francis Galton, who coined the term “eugenics”, and his first cousin, Charles Darwin. Galton aimed to propagate the pseudoscientific humbug of Darwinism’s “sur-



vival of the fittest” in the human arena, and so defined the aims of his Race Betterment Movement as: “To create a new and superior race through eugenics”, which would require the human race to be “culled”. The Darwin-Huxley tribe has propagated this racist doctrine unceasingly over the past century and a half.

To understand the operational purpose of the WWF requires looking at this ideology as it was put into action by the whole sequence of institutions set up for that purpose during those 150 years since the American Civil War. By the time they co-



The 1961 founding meeting of the World Wildlife Fund

founded the WWF with Prince Philip in 1961, Julian Huxley and Max Nicholson had been intimate collaborators for the better part of four out of those fifteen decades. It is most revealing, therefore, to look at their earlier joint projects, foremost of which was the think tank called Political and Economic Planning (PEP), which they co-founded in 1931. Nicholson was

its director and Huxley was chief of research and a member of the PEP publicity committee. Its “planning” focused on eugenics, raw materials control, and world government.

Birds of a Feather

Huxley and Nicholson met at Oxford in the 1920s. Nicholson had been working at *The Observer*, a Round

Continued from previous page

in the 1850s, he organised “working men’s associations”, a process that culminated in the founding of the Fabian Society in 1883.

One of Ruskin’s allies in this endeavour to overthrow the nation-state and return to medieval serfdom was his friend Thomas Carlyle, who preached that the tyranny of feudalism, under which the feudal lord could kill his subjects on a whim, was more glorious than the “slavery of the soul” of modern industrialism. Ruskin approvingly wrote about Carlyle:

“In [his book] ... is a passage about the mental slavery of modern workmen which may be said to be the creed, if it be not the origin, of a new industrial school of thought. It is as powerful in expression as it is elevated in conception. ‘Men may be beaten, chained, tormented, yoked like cattle, slaughtered like summer flies, and yet remain in one sense, and the best sense, free. But to smother their souls within them, to blight and hew into rotting pollards the suckling branches of their human intelligence, to make the flesh and skin, which, after the worm’s work on it, is to see God, into leathern thongs to yoke machinery with,—this is to be slave-masters indeed; and there might be more freedom in England, though her feudal lord’s lightest words were worth men’s lives, and though the blood of the vexed husbandman dropped in the furrows of her fields, than there is while the animation of her multitudes is sent like fuel to feed the factory smoke, and the strength of them is given daily to be wasted into the fineness of a web, or racked into the exactness of a line.’”

Reflecting the outlook of his Crown-centred sponsors, Ruskin particularly hated America and the ideals upon which it had been founded as a “temple of hope and beacon of liberty” for the world: “The Americans, as a nation set their trust in liberty and equality, of which I detest the one, and deny the possibility of the other.” He preferred a ruling oligarchy of the “best old families”: “And in the case of great old families, which always ought to be, and in some measure, however decadent, still truly are, the noblest monumental architecture of the kingdom, living temples of sacred tradition and hero’s religion, so much land ought to be granted to them in perpetuity as may enable them to live thereon with all circumstances of state and outward

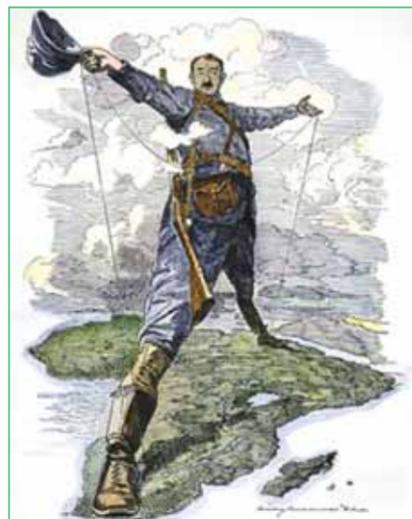
nobleness.... Their income must be fixed, and paid them by the state, as the King’s is. ... [T]heir land ... should be ... kept in conditions of natural grace ... [under] such agriculture as develops the happiest peasant life; agriculture which ... must reject the aid of all mechanism except that of instruments guided solely by the human hand, or by animal, or directly natural forces.”

Ruskin’s Imperial Vision

After living in Venice for much of the 1840s-60s, Ruskin returned to England. He was appointed the Slade Professor of Art at Oxford, a post created especially for him by the Royal Colonial Institute, a kind of outside think tank for the British Colonial Office. In his inaugural speech there in 1870, Ruskin called for a new expansion of the British Empire:

“A destiny is now possible to us, the highest ever set before a nation to be accepted or refused. Will you youths of England make your country again a royal throne of kings, a sceptred isle, for all the world a source of light, a centre of peace? This is what England must do or perish. She must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of the most energetic and worthiest men; seizing any piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on, and then teaching her colonists that their chief virtue is to be fidelity to their country and that their first aim is to be to advance the power of England by land and sea.”

The young Cecil Rhodes seized upon this speech, and carried a copy of it on his person for the rest of his life. In his



Cecil Rhodes as emperor of Africa.

own “Confession of Faith”, written in 1877, Ruskin’s disciple Rhodes emphasised that a British master race was to rule the empire: “I contend that we are the finest race in the world and that the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race. Just fancy those parts that are at present inhabited by the most despicable specimens of human beings; what an alteration there would be if they were brought under Anglo-Saxon influence, look again at the extra employment a new country added to our dominions gives. I contend that every acre added to our territory means in the future birth to some more of the English race who otherwise would not be brought into existence. Added to this the absorption of the greater portion of the world under our rule simply means the end of all wars.”

One problem for British world rule, was that it had lost America; but, Rhodes said, America could and would be reconquered: “Why should we not form a secret society with but one object the furtherance of the British Empire and the bringing of the whole uncivilised world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States for the making the Anglo-Saxon race but one Empire.”

About Africa, where, under Rothschild family sponsorship, he was soon to make a fortune that brought him an income of an astounding one million pounds per year, Rhodes said, “Africa is still lying ready for us, it is our duty to take it. It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes: that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honourable race the world possesses.”

In his infamous will, Rhodes defined the goal of “the extension of British rule throughout the world”. This would entail: “The colonisation by British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labour, and enterprise and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire Continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley the Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, [and]

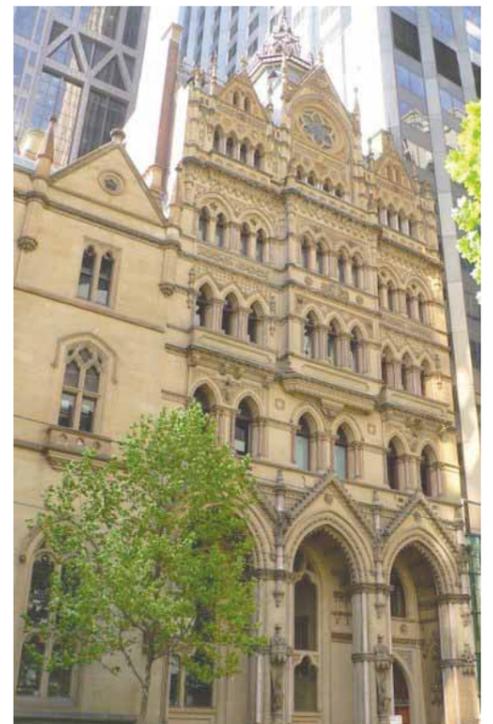
the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire.”

Beginning in the early 1890s, Rhodes used his fortune to build up institutions to achieve these ends. The Round Table apparatus would give birth to such fronts as the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), and our own Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA), and would establish the Rhodes Scholarship to recruit American and Commonwealth Anglophiles to serve the Empire.

Rhodes envisioned the British imperial organising drive as virtually a religious campaign, writing in his will: “Let us form ... [a] society, a Church for the extension of the British Empire. A society which should have its members in every part of the British Empire working with one object and one idea we should have its members placed at our universities and our schools and should watch the English youth passing through their hands just one perhaps in every thousand would have the mind and feelings for such an object, he should be tried in every way, he should be tested whether he is enduring, possessed of eloquence, disregardful of the petty details of life, and if found to be such, then elected and bound by oath to serve for the rest of his life in his Country. He should then be supported if without means by the Society and sent to that part of the Empire where it was felt he was needed.” (Sentence structure per the original.)

Over time the Round Table would transform the British Empire into the British Commonwealth, where redcoats and gunboats would be replaced by mental chains, supervised by this Oxford/Cambridge-trained imperial elite, typified today by Kevin Rudd and Malcolm Turnbull.

As will be seen in this newspaper below, the institutions of global ecogism, or Green Fascism, were to emerge from this late-19th century institutional push



The Melbourne Stock Exchange was built in 1888 using John Ruskin’s anti-Renaissance “Venetian Gothic” style, directly modelled on the Doge’s palace in Venice.

by Rhodes, for which Ruskin and his followers continued to serve as the ideologues. Thus it is no surprise to see how Ruskin himself anticipated today’s hysteria over “global warming”. On 4 and 11 February 1884, Ruskin delivered two lectures in London, which were later reprinted as a pamphlet called *The Storm Cloud of the Nineteenth Century*.

In this tract, Ruskin harped on a theme for which he was already notorious: that the rise of industry was steadily, ineluctably changing the Earth’s weather patterns in a dangerous fashion. In the introduction, he acknowledged that, “In many of the reports given by the daily press, my assertion of radical change, during recent years, in weather aspect was scouted as imaginary, or insane.”

With no scientific basis whatsoever, Ruskin proposed that the very clouds had changed. Now there was what he called “the storm-cloud—or more accurately plague-cloud ... the far more fearful, because protracted and increasing, power of the Plague-wind”. He offered nothing but a pastiche of odd bits of poetry, images in paintings, and his own observations, as evidence for claiming that these “plague winds” had shifted global weather patterns dramatically.

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Table organ overseen by that elite club's Lord Alfred Milner himself. Nicholson was spotted by Royal Institute of International Affairs talent-hunters and sent to Oxford for training. Oxford Professor Huxley, meanwhile, was working furiously on his book with H.G. Wells and his son G.P. Wells, in their desperate attempt to discredit Vladimir Vernadsky (see page 32).

The zoologist Huxley was one of Britain's top ornithologists, but his expertise on birds was soon to be rivalled by that of his friend and protégé Nicholson, who set up the Oxford Bird Census. This project generated the British Trust for Ornithology in 1933, with Nicholson as its first treasurer.

The pastime of birdwatching was already a leading element in popularising the British oligarchy's anti-industrial, back-to-nature drive, dating back to the role of John Ruskin's Anti-Plumage League in founding the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in the late 19th century. (Birdwatching also was frequently a cover for activities of the British Secret Intelligence Services, with which the main British birdwatching associations had an extraordinary overlap of leadership during the 20th century. And, as Nicholson reminisced later, birdwatchers provided most of the cadre for the early Green movement in Britain.)

After Oxford Nicholson became deputy editor of *The Weekend Review*, in the 14 February 1931 issue of which he wrote a famous manifesto, "A National Plan for Britain". With the backing of top figures in British industry and finance, Nicholson's manifesto led to the establishment of PEP the following month. PEP was the British end of the European-wide fascist movements being sponsored at the time by the British Empire. Mussolini had been on the payroll of the British Secret Service since the 1920s, while Bank of England boss Montagu Norman arranged the financing for the Nazis in the 1932 German elections which vaulted Hitler into power. PEP itself maintained close ties to the fascist movement in France known as the Synarchy.¹

PEP: Fascist Corporatism and Eugenics

PEP called for Britain to institute a corporatist ruling structure almost identical to Italy's under the Venetian Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, who was Mussolini's controller, his first finance minister, and head of the Fascist Confederation of Industry; public-private National Councils would dictate every aspect of the

The Observer



HUXLEY IN AFRICA-1

Millions of wild animals have already disappeared from Africa in this century. Does the wild life of the continent now face extinction—threatened by increases in population and the growth of industry in the emergent nations? What, if anything, can be done to safeguard it? Sir Julian Huxley has spent several months in Africa investigating the problem for Unesco. In the series of articles which begins to-day he reports on his findings.

The Treasure House of Wild Life

By SIR JULIAN HUXLEY

Julian Huxley's 1960 Africa tour, staged to promote creation of the World Wildlife Fund, was hugely publicised by British media such as the Round Table's *Observer* newspaper.

economy. But the common denominator of virtually all of PEP's hundreds of studies from the 1930s and thereafter was *population control*.

PEP was virtually a subsidiary of the British Eugenics Society (BES), which itself was directed by the Crown. The Eugenics Society at the time, in the mid-1930s, was officially led by Lord Horder, personal physician to the Royal Family. PEP's founding president was the financier Sir Basil Blackett, a life fellow of the Eugenics Society and an intimate of the Bank of England's Montagu Norman and of John Maynard Keynes (another life-long Eugenics Society member, who first published his *General Theory* in Nazi Germany because he thought a fascist government was the most likely to implement his proposals). Keynes reviewed all of PEP's work before publication.

In 1937-38 PEP and the Eugenics Society jointly established a Population Policy Committee. Its chairman was PEP's Alexander Carr-Saunders, secretary of the Eugenics Society and an intimate of Julian Huxley since the early 1920s, at which time he had written a famous book *The Population Problem*, based explicitly on Sir Francis Galton's work. The joint committee's secretary was C.P. Blacker, General Secretary of the Eugenics Society from 1931 to 1952. The committee's workhorse was François Lafitte, an adopted son of eugenicist Havelock Ellis and a Eugenics Society member himself. Lord Horder personally rescued Lafitte from the draft on the eve of the War, under an exemption as a "social science research fellow" doing nationally vital work; Lafitte joined PEP's Executive Committee.

The PEP/BES Population Policy Committee paved the way for a Royal Commission on Population, set up

by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1944 and lasting until 1949. Its most important member was the chairman of its Statistics Committee, PEP/BES official Alexander Carr-Saunders.

PEP studies shaped British thought and institutions from the 1930s on into its merger with the Centre for Studies in Social Policy, which would become the Policy Studies Institute in 1978. Its 1937 study on Britain's national health policy laid the foundation for the post-war British National Health Service, the institution which is now supervising mass genocide in Britain and exporting the policy to its colonies, including the Obama health care policy in the United States.

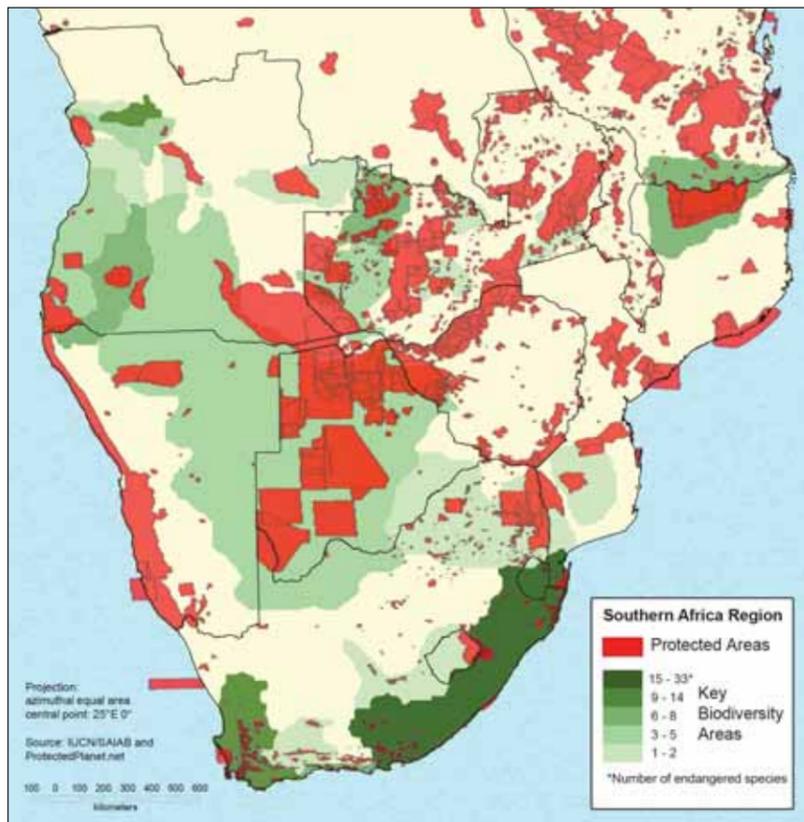
"During the 1950s PEP held almost a monopoly on the serious study of the [European] Common Market", observed Policy Studies Institute Deputy Director Prof. Alan Marsh. Indeed, it was Britain's lead institution in planning a "United Europe" after World War II. It also was central in planning British post-war imperial policy in Africa, as well as dictating educational policy for Britain.

Best illustrating PEP's goal of mass population reduction, as well as foreshadowing the WWF's later efforts to lock up the world's raw materials under British control, was PEP's monumental 1955 study, *World Population and Resources*. Nicholson and Huxley supervised the work, conducted by the PEP Research Group on Population, which the eugenicist Ernest Simon, 1st Baron Simon of Wythenshawe, chaired and co-financed. Money also came from the Nuffield Foundation, directed in 1944-64 by Eugenics Society fellow and Council member L. Farrer Brown; this same Nuffield Foundation later financed a key early proposal for national parks for Australia.

This 1955 PEP report was a boost to eugenics, paving the way for the creation of additional eugenics front groups, often avoiding the inflammatory word "eugenics" in their names, including the Simon Population Trust (SPT), which targeted Australia. Founded in 1957, the SPT was headquartered at the Eugenics Society address, 69 Eccleston Square, and chaired by Eugenics Society Honorary Secretary C.P. Blacker. One of its founding Trustees was "E. Max Nicholson, (Chair of PEP and Director, Nature Conservancy)", according to an in-house history. Minutes of one of the first Trustees' meetings credit PEP's 1955 *World Population and Resources* report with inspiring the SPT's creation.

The Trust's secretary in the 1960s was Donn Casey, son of the Lord Casey who was Governor-General of Australia from 1965 to 1969. Donn had headed up another eugenics front, the Reproduction Research Information Service Ltd. in Cambridge, largely financed by his father.

1. *The New Citizen*, Vol. 5, No. 5, April, 2004
2. *The Telegraph*, 29 April 2003, Obituary of Max Nicholson.



Areas marked in red are parts of Africa now off limits to development, after 50 years of genocidal land clearances by the IUCN and WWF. Green shading shows Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), targeted to be locked away from Africans, as sketched by the Protected Planet, an organisation of the United Nations Environment Programme and Cambridge University's World Conservation Monitoring Centre, jointly supported by the IUCN and the WWF.

PEP Goes Green

In 1945 Nicholson became the Privy Council's leading civil servant and workhorse, as secretary to Lord President of the Privy Council Herbert Morrison, deputy Prime Minister. In August 1945, the same month in which British puppet U.S. President Harry S Truman dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, another British project was born, which was to have a similarly devastating effect on the entire world's economy: Green Fascism.

In Nicholson's account, "Julian Huxley was officially commissioned to lead an expert inquiry into conservation of nature in England and Wales." Among Huxley's colleagues, Nicholson reported, were Tansley and himself. Indeed, Tansley was vice chairman of the committee and did much of the work of this Huxley Committee, as it was called, since Huxley was increasingly busy setting up UNESCO, yet another British imperial front and pioneer of Green Fascism.

In the premiere issue of *The Environmentalist* magazine (1980), Nicholson recalled: "The resulting report, issued in July 1947, has stood the test of time as the foundation of the Nature Conservancy, for the science-based administra-

tion of nature and natural resources." He was being modest. Nicholson still headed the fascist planning body PEP, when the Nature Conservancy was set up in the same building in Belgrave Square in London. PEP boss Nicholson personally drafted crucial parts of the *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act*, establishing the new Nature Conservancy. Part 3 of the legislation provided for the defining National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, "with sweeping powers of compulsory purchase", as an obituary for Nicholson noted in 2003.

Thus PEP, this eugenics-centred, fascist planning body, donned protective "green" colouring, without for a second abandoning its goal of what was now to be *worldwide* fascist planning, always under the Crown sponsorship.

Huxley, Tansley, and Nicholson insisted that the Nature Conservancy be classified not as merely a "planning body", whose decisions might be open to debate, but as a *scientific* body. Created as one of only four permanent research bodies under the Privy Council itself, it was "the world's first statutory nature conservation body."² Tansley was its first chairman, with Nicholson effectively in command as its second director

"Wild Law", Giving Nature Equal Rights, Boosted in Australia

Networks of academics are active on behalf of the international Green Fascist offensive, headed by Prince Philip. This year they have begun to target Australia for adoption of an even more stringent anti-development play called "wild law". Griffith University in Brisbane hosted a September 2011 conference on giving rivers, forests, ocean waters, flora, and fauna "the same legal rights as the nation's people". The *Brisbane Times* reported 16 September that the event was part of an "emerging global legal movement" for this so-called "wild law".

The Australia Wild Laws Alliance co-organised the event. As quoted by the *Times*, the AWLA's convener, Griffith University researcher Michelle Maloney, holds that "all western legal structures and governance

systems are based on a belief that humans can do whatever they wish and that most things out there in the world are simply for our use". In Australia, she said, the aim will be to strengthen existing legislation because: "The current laws manage human activities and don't reflect that the environment has rights. We need to fit our legal structures within the natural limits of the world."

Scheduled participants from Australia included NSW Land and Environment Court Chief Justice Brian Preston, Greens Senator Larissa Waters, Dr. Chris McGrath of the University of Queensland and Prof. Brendan Mackey of the Fenner School of Environment and Society at the ANU, according to the *Brisbane Times*. Mackey considers wild law "the next step in the evolution of environmental law".



Alexander Carr-Saunders (r.), was secretary of the Eugenics Society, an intimate of Julian Huxley (l.) in Oxford's Zoology Department, and the chairman of numerous PEP studies during the 1930s.

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general (1952-66). All the while Nicholson remained PEP chairman, and into the 1980s vice-president of PEP's successor body, the Policy Studies Institute.

Many were surprised that Nicholson would leave his position at the apex of Britain's civil service—as de facto chairman of the Privy Council—to chair the Nature Conservancy. But the Nature Conservancy was but a special arm of the Privy Council, meant to provide the ideology and recruit the troops for the British Empire's worldwide Green Fascist movement. Nicholson observed in his 1980 article in *The Environmentalist*, "We recognised too that the threat was worldwide. It would be morally obligatory and also a source of added strength to use our British base to build up an effective world network."

The IUCN: Raw Materials Grab, and on to World Government

In parallel with the Nature Conservancy, Huxley and Nicholson also laid the groundwork for the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Nicholson recalled the early days of this other British Green Fascist front: "Julian Huxley arranged for some of us ... to check our findings by visiting, in 1946, the Swiss National Park, which had already thirty years' experience of management. Our Swiss hosts took the opportunity of bringing together colleagues from several other countries, and of discussing the formation of an International Union for the Protection of Nature. Meanwhile, Ju-

lian Huxley had been wafted away from us to set up UNESCO, as Director-General of which he convened at Fontainebleau in 1948 a meeting for the formal establishment of the International Union. I was not there, but I had arranged for the Foreign Office during that quiet August to draft the Union's constitution, which is so far as I know still unique. It provides for a membership of governments as well as government agencies and various kinds of voluntary bodies. It is not therefore either an official international agency or an NGO, but an odd hybrid."

Not long thereafter, Nicholson's friend, the notorious eugenicist Fairfield Osborn, proposed to rename the IUPN the "International Union for Conservation of Nature and *Natural Resources*" (emphasis added), the better to fulfil its actual aim of locking up the world's raw materials.

The process was headed towards a campaign for world government, which Huxley and Nicholson avidly sought. "Wildlife conservation" was a pathway to this goal. Huxley said that "the spread of man must take second place to the conservation of other species". If that meant an end to national sovereignty, so be it. Nicholson wrote in his 1970 history of the world environmental movement *The Environmental Rev-*



His Royal Highness Prince Philip, and Nazi Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

olution: *A Guide for the New Masters of the World*, that avian migratory patterns mean: "[T]he lesson has been learnt and unreservedly accepted that Ducks Unlimited means Sovereignty Superseded. There are many subjects besides ducks where the same lesson applies, but few where it has been mastered."

In 1960, when much of Africa was preparing for independence, the 73-year-old Huxley took an arduous three-month tour of that continent, preaching that the newly independent nations could not be trusted to "conserve wildlife". He followed with a series of articles in *The Observer* on the horrific dangers to Africa's wildlife. Under that cover, and with the aim of subverting and destroying independence, in part through putting huge swathes of the new African nations under supranational control as "nation-

Sir Julian Huxley: "Too Many People"

Co-founder of the WWF and grandson of Darwin's bulldog T.H. Huxley, Sir Julian Huxley was obsessed with population control, which he called "the problem of our age". Having served on the British government's Population Investigation Committee between the World Wars, Huxley continued his eugenics fixation after the war, as the first head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). He stated in its founding document, "Thus even though it is quite true that any radical eugenic policy will be for many years politically and psychologically impossible, it will be important for Unesco to see that the ... public mind is informed of the issues at stake so that much that now is unthinkable may at least become thinkable."

Huxley was vice-president of the Eugenics Society from 1937 to 1944, and its president at the time of the WWF's

founding in 1961. He laid out his creed in an essay with the less than subtle title, "Too Many People!", published in the anthology *Our Crowded Planet: Essays on the Pressures of Population* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1962). The book was edited by Fairfield Osborn, one of the most notorious eugenicists of the 20th century, and featured contributions from other leading eugenicists, including Max Nicholson. Here Huxley flaunted his zoological view of humankind, while cloaking his "attack on the problem of population" as a new religion that he said should replace Christian values.

Huxley: Overpopulation is the most serious threat to human happiness and progress in this very critical period in the history of the world. It is not so acute as the threat of atomic warfare, but is graver, since it springs from our own nature. ... [B]iological evolution on this planet has been going on for

nearly three billion years, and ... in the course of that period life has advanced ... so that its highest forms, from sub-microscopic pre-cellular units, became cellular, then multicellular, then through hundreds of millions of years grew larger and more powerful with greater control over their environment and greater independence of its changes, culminating in land vertebrates and eventually in the latest dominant type, now spread over the whole world—man. ... Man has been overexploiting the natural resources of this planet. ...

The essential point is that overpopulation is a world problem so serious as to override all other world problems, such as soil erosion, poverty, malnutrition, raw material shortages, illiteracy, even disarmament. The future of the whole human species is at stake. If nothing is done about it, in the next hundred years man will cease to have any claims to be the Lord of Creation

or the controller of his own destiny, and will have become the cancer of his planet, uselessly devouring its resources and negating his own possibilities in a spate of overmultiplication. ... The time is ripe for action. The population problem is being passionately discussed everywhere. ...

I would say that [the] vision, of the possibilities of wonder and more fruitful fulfilment on the one hand as against frustration and increasing misery and regimentation on the other, are the twentieth-century equivalents of the traditional Christian view of salvation as against damnation. And I would indeed say that this new vision that we are gaining, the vision of evolutionary humanism, is essentially a religious one, and that we can and should devote ourselves with truly religious devotion to the cause of ensuring greater fulfilment for the human race in its future destiny. And [to] this serious

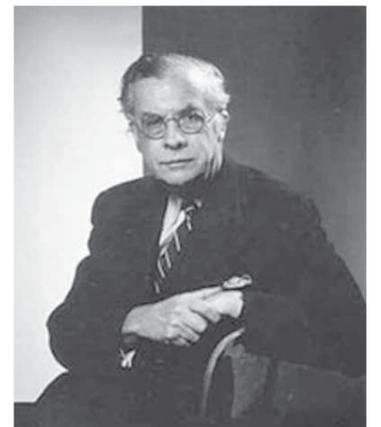
naissance—using the new "science" of ecology as a bludgeon. In Nicholson's words, "We should perhaps look back as far as the Reformation and the Renaissance for a comparable general disintegration of long settled values and patterns through the impact of new outlooks and new ideas. ... The message of ecology ... undermines many recently cherished values and beliefs by a kind of seismic upheaval which is bound to leave in its train heaps of intellectual and ethical rubble. Seismic seems the right word because the emotional force and intensity behind the idea of conservation is as important as its intellectual power."

The WWF was to be the general staff of a worldwide campaign. Reflecting, in 1981, on the WWF's founding, Nicholson emphasised, "In my initial memorandum of almost twenty years ago on Saving the World's Wildlife, I emphasised the need for an International Operations Group to prepare and maintain a world map showing the main current threats to wildlife and wilderness, and pinpointing the projects and campaigns at countering them."

Thus the WWF was born. Its leaders have provided ample evidence of their true intentions, in their own words. Of the ones quoted here, both Nicholson and Prince Philip took a hands-on role in founding the Australian Conservation Foundation (see page 48).

A Worldwide General Staff

The Privy Council's project from the outset was to wreck the entire order of nation-states and industrial civilisation, born of the Golden Re-



Julian Huxley

and concerted attack on the problem of population; for the control of population is, I am quite certain, a prerequisite for any radical improvement in the human lot.

Max Nicholson, High Priest of Environmentalism

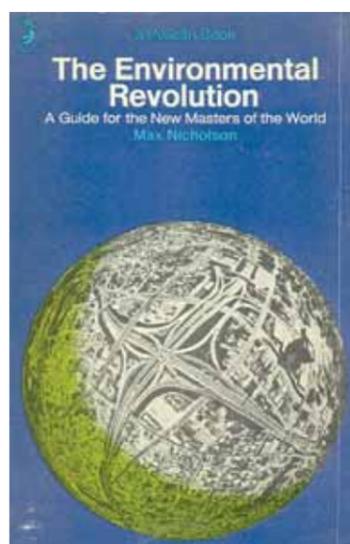
This most senior of the British Empire's civil servants, as permanent secretary to five post-war British foreign ministers, was the leading organisational activist in spreading the Green movement worldwide in the second half of the 20th century, while his writings dictated its ideological guidelines. Nicholson's lecture "Conservation and the Next Renaissance", delivered 4 March 1964 in California, was published as a pamphlet of the same title (Berkeley: University of California, 1964). With a typical *Sophist's* sleight of hand, Nicholson laid the blame for the war and poverty—that is, for the outcomes of the financial oligarchy's crimes and the Empire's geopolitical manipulations—at the door of "national sovereignty" and "uninhibited human reproduction". He also declared war on the noosphere (Nicholson used the term "technosphere") as an "artificial" disruption of "natural" evolution, and on the Christian Renaissance concept of man *imago viva Dei* (the living image of God).

Nicholson: I propose here to outline the thesis that a transformation of comparable magnitude and significance to the Renaissance may now once more be in train, and that ecology and conservation may be cast to

play a big role in it. To test such a thesis it will be necessary to look at the processes of history as we look at those of ecology, in terms of the direction and rate and nature of energy flow and of the cycles of building and decay which underlie serial phases. ...

The sacred cows of national sovereignty, the economic free-for-all, uninhibited human reproduction, and so forth, have grown into devouring monsters, bringing into our midst nuclear bombs, unemployment, the population explosion, and physical destruction or pollution of man's habitat on an appalling scale. All these great troubles of our time ... have to be brought within the range of the human will by an expansion and infilling of man's consciousness of his indirect and often unsuspecting impacts on his environment, both natural and human. ...

Almost insensibly and unobserved, the natural system of evolution has suffered from the breakaway of a novel, artificially developed rival evolutionary system based on human society, which has quickly grown so large, and so powerful in deliberate manipulation of natural processes, as to challenge and even supersede natural evolution over wide areas of the earth and varied ranges of activity. ...



No doubt the blame for the failure to get on with the new Renaissance which we clearly need, and have some grounds to expect, can be laid at various doors. We may attribute it to the arrogance of Man the Conqueror of Nature and the Substitute for God, directly arising from the pride of the Renaissance, and gathering force to this day.



Max Nicholson, ardent eugenicist and one-world-government freak, was assigned by the Crown to create modern Green Fascism. His book (left) appeared simultaneously with the first Earth Day in 1970.

"The New Masters of the World"

Nicholson's book *The Environmental Revolution: A Guide for the New Masters of the World* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1970), came out just when the first Earth Day was held, on 22 April 1970, a turning point in whipping up the international Green movement. Nicholson provided detailed confirmation of the organisational structure of the Crown's global Green Fascist movement, as outlined above. He cited his debt to the ideologies of the neo-Venetian British

Empire, profiled throughout this issue of *The New Citizen*: Darwin, Ruskin, and Tansley, in particular. Selections from this nearly 400-page tract serve to dramatise Nicholson's fanatical promotion of Green Fascism as a new religion, aimed against the heritage of Christianity, the Renaissance, the American System, and technological advance in general.

As is shown in our article on the Australian Conservation Foundation (page 48), Nicholson had a hands-on role in bringing the Crown's Green

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

Fascist movement to Australia. Writing the year after Apollo 11 landed on the Moon, Nicholson boasted in a Foreword to his book that the technological optimism, embodied in that accomplishment, was about to be eclipsed by the efforts of his elite priesthood of ecologist zealots:

Nicholson: The pride of having reached the Moon is cancelled out by the humiliation of having gone so far towards making a slum of our own native planet. Quite suddenly the long struggle of a small minority to secure conservation of nature has been overtaken by a broad wave of awakening mass opinion reacting against the conventional maltreatment and degradation of the environment which man finds he needs as much as any other living creature. Old values, habits of thought and established practices are being challenged all over the world.

Nicholson echoed Ruskin and Tansley, in venting his hatred of cities, demanding that mankind divest itself of any distinction from the rest of nature, and calling for a new, ecologist religion. He claimed that the political unrest and riots of the 1960s proved that cities were no good.

Nicholson: As nature is man's an-

cestral home and nurse, ... the achievement of a fresh recognition by mankind of the potential for the renewal and for the healing of a sick society through creative intimacy with the natural environment could bring a transformation of the kind and scale which our degenerate and self-disgusted, materialist, power-drunk and sex-crazed civilisation needs. ... A civilisation which through its own intellectual advances has gone far to cripple supernatural religion as a living force has probably no option but to return in some form to the wilderness from which religion itself sprang.

Already after a few decades the brief authority, prestige and dominance of the man-made wilderness of the great cities is collapsing. ... At every occasion sanctioned by political differences the lawless try to burn or break down megalopolis in an orgy of senseless destruction. ...

It may be that the rot has already gone too far. Human numbers and material demands may be destined hopelessly to outrun the most that ingenuity can now achieve towards restoring the equilibrium through the sensitive and healing use of the natural environment....

By going so far as he now has towards taking over the earth from nature man has made it inevitable, not only that

he should manage nature, but also that he should henceforth learn to manage himself as a part of nature. ... It is still common, almost universal, to speak as if man's main environmental problem were to bend nature to his will by the use of bigger and better technology. ... [C]ontinuing to live on this planet with our present utter disregard for the limitations and requirements which nature sets for us is simply not a course which can be pursued much longer without disastrous consequences. ... [T]he environment cannot be regarded as just an external framework, still less as the mere backdrop of city imaginations. Its pressure and its challenges have become built into man's bodily and emotional make-up.

A Revolution of Values

[T]he reader may care to have in mind the following clues to the difference between the approach here offered and its predecessors. In its human aspect it seeks to supersede classical and theological Western assumptions about man and to substitute an interpretation derived from present knowledge of social evolution of the various stocks and cultures and the traceable steps by which what we term civilisation has been achieved.... In its natural aspect, in relation to life on the earth, it makes use of what have been termed the genetic approach based on causal environmental factors such as geology and climate.... [M]odern ecological techniques such as measurement of biomass and of biological productivity.... allow us to begin thinking in terms of models and systems analysis for natural processes. ...

Like the Gods of Olympus, Nicholson hated man's

mastery of fire and demanded that it be seen as a negative, not a desirable value.

Nicholson: Multiplier effects sufficient to begin affecting ecosystems were first developed by men with the deliberate use of fire as a means of clearing forests.

With the attainment of the capacity to use and to create fire the mischief-making capability of the species, and its tendency to embark upon the use of destructive instruments without understanding the necessary restraints, became manifest. ... For these and other reasons command and use of fire must be rated as the first advance in human technology which struck the natural environment hard wherever it was practised. It remains to this day the only case in which the capacity of modern man to inflict large-scale damage upon the natural environment is matched by that of pre-technical man.

Nicholson hailed Darwin for assailing "western Christian culture". In the same section of his book, he said that it was America's post-Civil War industrialisation that compelled the doctrine of scarce resources:

Nicholson: In the middle decades of the 19th century Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace carried ... [their] probing [into the working processes of nature] deep enough to undermine much of the accepted theological and intellectual foundation of earlier western Christian culture. Indirectly the impact of this contribution towards a new approach to natural environment was immense....

[T]he Gross National Product of the United States had immediately after the Civil War begun expanding at a pace never before achieved anywhere over any substantial period. This expansion was buoyed up by mass immigration of willing workers, by fresh technology eagerly embraced, by crude but effective innovations in the structure of finance, commerce and industry, and by



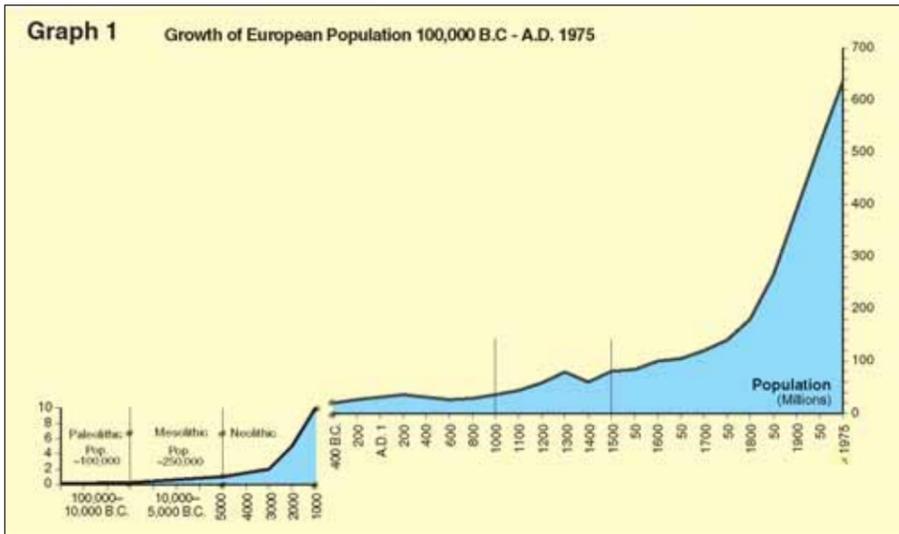
When Nicholson died in 2003, the British press took note of his role as Green Fascism's "prime mover".

the large-scale tapping of hitherto unused resources.

This dynamic condition, which increased the frequency and aggravated the seriousness of manifest blunders and crimes against the principles of conservation, also led to ... intense controversy on a quantitative basis concerning real resources and the reality of dangers of exhausting them.

In 1981 Nicholson delivered the First World Conservation Lecture at the Royal Institution in London, marking the twentieth anniversary of the WWF.

Nicholson: Although the overall rate of increase is currently somewhat diminishing it is as clear as daylight that no one is tackling this problem with anything like the urgency that it calls for. ... [We must] tackle the Three Nasty Giants which are undermining the future of life on earth, for us as well as the animals. These are the giants of Reckless and Harmful Technological Development, Profligate Waste of the world's readily available energy reserves and Senseless Multiplication like crazy rabbits. ... We are fatalistically offered the prospect of an increase of 1.5 billion [people] by around 2000, bringing the global total to 6 billion, with a staggering 6 billion more to follow next century. The implications of this for the planetary environment and resources, including wildlife, must be catastrophic. ... My alternative proposals would be to ... [bring] together those concerned immediately and set realistic targets of maximum tolerable human numbers, by areas and dates, at the year 2000, with a ceiling of 5.5 billion.



Nicholson wanted to roll back the Renaissance and return to the population levels of pre-15th-century feudalism.

His Royal Virus Prince Philip

Prince Philip's statements on the need to reduce "surplus" population have the advantage of raw brutality, with far less packaging in academic niceties than is found with other authors. Most infamous is his remark, reported by Deutsche Presse-Agentur in August, 1988:

Prince Philip: In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as

a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation.

The Duke repeated this wish in the Foreword to If I Were an Animal (UK: Robin Clark Ltd., 1986).

Prince Philip: I just wonder what it would be like to be reincarnated in an animal whose species had been so reduced in numbers that it was in danger of extinction. What would be its feelings

towards the human species whose population explosion had denied it somewhere to exist. ... I must confess that I am tempted to ask for reincarnation as a particularly deadly virus.

Prince Philip regrets the eradication of disease. He said the following upon receiving an honorary degree from the University of Western Ontario, Canada, on 1 July 1983.

Prince Philip:

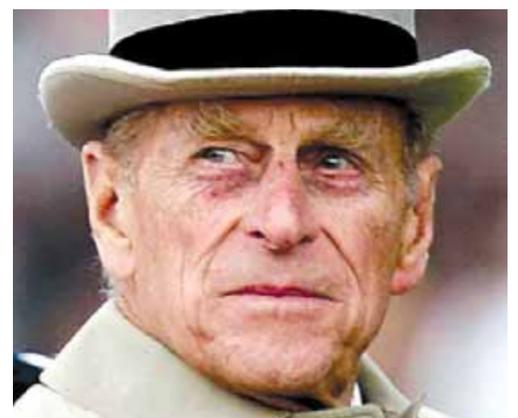
[T]he World Health Organization Project, designed to eradicate malaria from Sri Lanka in the post-war years, achieved its purpose. But the problem today is that Sri Lanka must feed three times as many mouths, find three times as many jobs, provide three times the housing, energy, schools, hospitals and land for settlement in order to maintain the same standards. Little wonder the natural environment and wildlife in Sri Lanka has suffered. The fact [is] ... that the best-intentioned aid programs are at least partially responsible for the problems.

In the Preface to Down to Earth, a collection of his speeches (London: Collins, 1988), Philip pressed his comparison of human beings to herds of animals.

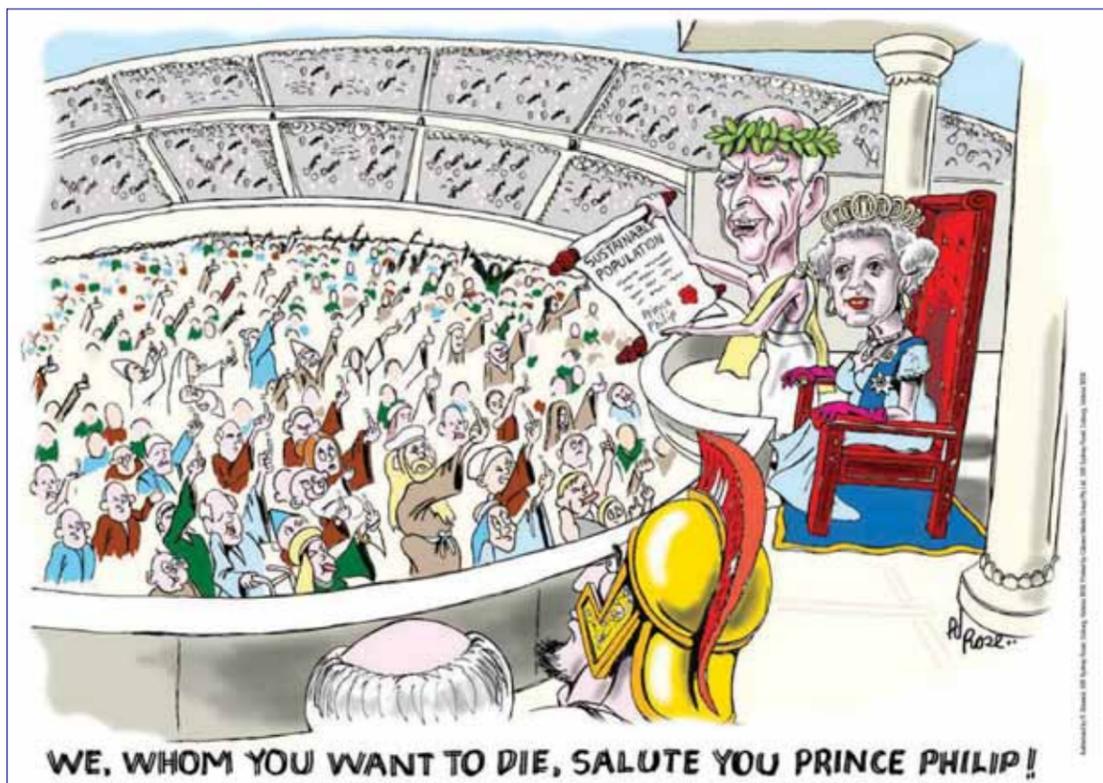
Prince Philip: I don't claim to have any special interest in natural history, but as a boy I was made aware of the annual fluctuations in the number of game animals and the need to adjust the "cull" to the size of the surplus population.

Philip has often expressed his hostility to the process Vernadsky identified as the emergence of the noösphere. The following is from one of the speeches published in Down to Earth.

Prince Philip: It took about three and a half billion years for life on earth to reach the state of complexity and diversity that our ancestors knew as recently as 200 years ago. It has only taken indus-



Prince Philip said he wants to be reincarnated as a deadly virus to wipe out people. He wasn't joking.



trial and scientific man those 200 years to put at risk the whole of the world's natural system. It has been estimated that by the year 2000, some 300,000 species of plants and animals will have become extinct, and that the natural economy, upon which all life depends, will have been seriously disrupted.

Humans As the Greatest Threat
An interview with Prince Philip was published in People magazine of 21 December 1981 under the headline "Vanishing Breeds Worry Prince Philip, But Not as Much as Overpopulation".

Question: What do you consider the leading threat to the environment?

Prince Philip: Human population growth is probably the single most serious long-term threat to survival. We're in for a major disaster if it isn't curbed—not just for the natural world, but for the human world. The more people there are, the more resources they'll consume, the

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more pollution they'll create, the more fighting they'll do. We have no option. If it isn't controlled voluntarily, it will be controlled involuntarily by an increase in disease, starvation and war.

The Duke of Edinburgh worships Malthus. He said so in his Chancellor's Lecture at Salford University, 4 June 1982.

Prince Philip: As long ago as 1798, Malthus explained what happens when the factors limiting the increase in any population are removed. One of the factors noticed by Darwin was that all species are capable of producing vastly greater populations than can be sustained by existing resources; populations did not increase at the rate at which they are capable was the basis for his theory of Evolution by Natural Selection.

The relevance to natural selection of this capacity for overproduction is that as each individual is slightly different

to all the others it is probable that under natural conditions those individuals which happen to be best adapted to the prevailing circumstances have a better chance of survival. Well, so what? Well, take a look at the figures for the human population of this world. One hundred and fifty years ago it stood at about 1,000 million or in common parlance today, 1 billion. It then took about a 100 years to double to 2 billion. It took 30 years to add the third billion and 15 years to reach today's total of 4.4 billion. With a present world average rate of growth of 1.8 per cent, the total population by the year 2000 will have increased to an estimated 6 billion and in that and in subsequent years 100 million people will be added to the world population each year. In fact it could be as much as 16 billion by 2045. As a consequence the demand on resources of land alone will mean a third less farm land available

and the destruction of half of the present area of productive tropical forest. Bearing in mind the constant reduction of non-renewable resources, there is a strong possibility of growing scarcity and reduction of standards.

But he detests improvements in public health. Again, from his July 1983 speech in Ontario:

Prince Philip: The industrial revolution sparked the scientific revolution and brought in its wake better public hygiene, better medical care and yet more efficient agriculture. The consequence was a population explosion which still continues today. The sad fact is that, instead of the same number of people being very much better off, more than twice as many people are just as badly off as they were before. Unfortunately all this well-intentioned development has resulted in an ecological disaster of immense proportions.



"SUSTAINABLE POPULATION" - IT'S CATCHING ON

The WWF at 50: Philip and Sir David Attenborough

On 10 March 2011, Prince Philip introduced, and lavished praise upon, Sir David Attenborough, who was to address the British Royal Society of Arts (RSA). The latter proceeded to deliver a diatribe titled "People and Planet", in which he proudly identified himself directly with Malthus; Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche termed this performance "an incredible call for genocide such as we have really not heard in Germany or the world for 70 years". Following are excerpts from Attenborough's speech, which was dedicated to Prince Philip's 90th birthday and the WWF's 50th.



Two Green Fascists laughing over your planned demise.

Attenborough: Fifty years ago, on April 29th, a group of far-sighted people in this country got together to warn the world of an impending disaster. Among them were a distinguished scientist, Sir Julian Huxley; a bird-loving painter, Peter Scott; an advertising executive, Guy Mountford; a powerful and astonishingly effective civil servant, Max Nicholson—and several others. They were all, in addition to their individual pro-

fessions, dedicated naturalists, fascinated by the natural world not just in this country but internationally. ...

Fifty years ago, when the WWF was founded, there were about three billion people on earth. Now there are almost seven billion. Over twice as many—and every one of them needing space. Space for their homes, space to grow their food (or to get

others to grow it for them), space to build schools and roads and airfields. Where could that come from? A little might be taken from land occupied by other people but most of it could only come from the land which, for millions of years, animals and plants had had to themselves—the natural world.

But the impact of these extra mil-

lions of people has spread even beyond the space they physically claimed. The spread of industrialisation has changed the chemical constituency of the atmosphere. ... We now realise that the disasters that continue increasingly to afflict the natural world have one element that connects them all—the unprecedented increase in the number of human beings on the planet.

There have been prophets who have warned us of this impending disaster, of course. One of the first was Thomas Malthus. ... His most important book, *An Essay on the Principle of Population* was published over two hundred years ago in 1798. In it, he argued that the human population would increase inexorably until it was halted by what he termed 'misery and vice'. Today, for some reason, that prophecy seems to be largely ignored—or at any rate, disregarded. It is true that he did not foresee the so-called Green Revolution which greatly increased the amount of food that can be produced in any given area of arable land. And there may be other

advances in our food producing skills that we ourselves still cannot foresee. But such advances only delay things. The fundamental truth that Malthus proclaimed remains the truth. There cannot be more people on this earth than can be fed. ...

I simply don't understand it. It is all getting too serious for such fastidious niceties. It remains an obvious and brutal fact that on a finite planet human population will quite definitely stop at some point. And that can only happen in one of two ways. It can happen sooner, by fewer human births—in a word by contraception. That is the humane way, the powerful option which allows all of us to deal with the problem, if we collectively choose to do so. The alternative is an increased death rate—the way which all other creatures must suffer, through famine or disease or predation. That translated into human terms means famine or disease or war—over oil or water or food or minerals or grazing rights or just living space. There is, alas, no third alternative of indefinite growth.

Prince Charles Takes Over

In early September 2011 the adulated Prince Charles took over as head of WWF-UK, to continue the family business of genocide. He replaced his "darling cousin" Princess Alexandra, the Honourable Lady Ogilvy, WWF president for 27 years; she had succeeded his father Prince Philip, the first president of WWF-UK.



Prince Charles visits Hans Joachim Schellnhuber CBE, his mother's climate change envoy and crusader for her goal of slashing the world's population to less than one billion.

On 8 September, in his first speech as *capo dei tutti-frutti*, Chuck warned that mankind must enact a "sustainability revolution" so as to live in harmony with Mother Nature, or suffer the "sixth great extinction" of the last half-billion years. It was a parody of LaRouche's warnings of an extinction proceeding from a 62-million-year galactic cycle, not from voodoo. Unless we stop "the continued erosion of much of the Earth's vital biodiversity caused by a whole host of pressures", Chuck whined, "we won't be able to survive ourselves." Surpassing the lunacy even of Charles Darwin, the Prince proclaimed that "we are not so much 'a part of Nature,' but that we are Nature...."

Like his mass-murderous father, the Prince is used to bossing people around, especially Australians. Thus in June 2011 he delivered orders via video address to Australia's 12th National Business Leaders Forum on Sustainable Development, to ignore the mass revolt erupting in the country against the carbon tax, and just get on with it and pass the damn thing! We cannot "allow the deniers of human-induced climate change to prevent vital action being taken", he intoned.

The Prince ranted in that Australian speech about "sustainability", the

new name for genocide, and his all-consuming passion of late. He has set up and serves as Royal patron for the Programme for Sustainability Leadership at the University of Cambridge (also home to the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the central intelligence agency of the worldwide Green Fascist movement), and he established the International Sustainability Unit under his personal direction as well. In case those were not sufficient, he also founded the Business & Sustainability Programme, all this to solve mankind's "fundamental disconnection from nature".

You wonder where Charles finds the time to talk to plants any more, as this frenetic activity comes on top of his work for the "ground-breaking" Forest Stewardship Council; the Global Forest and Trade Network plot to lock up the world's forests; the Prince's

Rainforests Project plot to lock up the world's rainforests; the Marine Stewardship Council plot to lock up the world's oceans; and his support of the UK's new National Ecosystem Assessment plot to lock up just about everything, and even make you pay for it: "mapping out what we should be paying for the services Nature provides", the Prince of Whales observed approvingly.

As if to prove that he is as certifiable as Barack Obama, the Prince devoted the last third of his 8 September speech to "our spiritual connection to the natural world because, without it, life would surely be pointless." Yes, no doubt colonising outer space and figuring out how to avoid a threatened galactic-driven sixth great extinction would certainly be pointless if one has a "spiritual or inner disconnection" caused by running down Nature.

How does one overcome such a disorder? Well, this requires "reshaping our economic systems so that Nature sits at the very heart of our thinking"—the "sustainability" racket, whose strictures extend well beyond even the draconian measures demanded of Australians and everyone else to deal with "climate change".

That was good, explained the Prince, but now we have to move on: "For too many years we have been concentrating on Climate Change as the number one threat when, unfortunately, it is merely a threat multiplier to the risks

we face from the rapacious way we have used our natural resources." And that, he observed, requires nothing less than an all-consuming "sustainability revolution", i.e., locking up the whole world and everything in it. To those few stalwarts who, out of courtesy or sheer iron willpower, had not yet fallen asleep, the Prince concluded, "This is the mission of WWF-UK, and it is my mission as well." Yes, and also that of his mum and dad. And that is why Australia now boasts the world's first Department of Sustainability and Population.

