



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. 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 “survival 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 hu-

man race to be “culled”. The Darwin-Huxley tribe has propagated this racist doctrine unceasingly over the past century and a half.

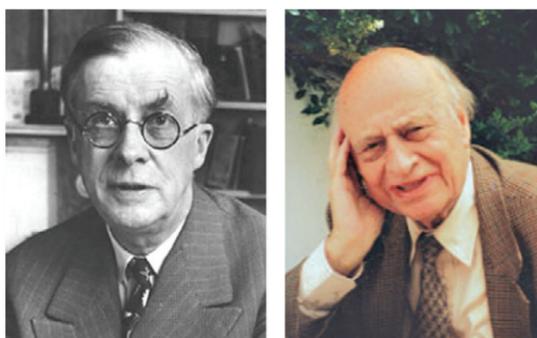
To understand the operational purpose of the WWF requires looking at this ideology as it was put into action by the whole sequence of institutions set up for that purpose during those 150 years since the American Civil War. By the time they co-founded the WWF with Prince Philip in 1961, Julian Huxley 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 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.

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 remi-



Zoologist Julian Huxley (l.) and birdwatcher Max Nicholson (r.), each a raving eugenicist, were life-long co-conspirators in creating today’s global Green Fascist movement. They did it at the behest of the Crown.

nised 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 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 inspir-

ing 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.

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 [Arthur] 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 administration 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 *world-wide* fascist planning, always under the Crown sponsorship.



The 1961 founding meeting of the World Wildlife Fund



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.

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

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.

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 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, Julian 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 Revolution: 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 "national parks", Huxley and Nicholson linked up the following year with their royal soul mate Prince Philip to found the World Wildlife Fund.

Nicholson supervised: "After a memorandum (which I had drafted at Easter in the Costwolds) had been approved by the IUCN Executive Board, the rest of the preparatory work was done in London by an informal group under my chairmanship between May and September. It culminated, in September, in the legal constitution at Zurich of an international charitable foundation called the World Wildlife Fund", housed at IUCN's own headquarters, and launched with simultaneous press conferences in Tanganyika and London.

Prince Philip headed the WWF in the UK, but he recruited Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as the first international president of the WWF, because, as one of Philip's aides later told *Executive Intelligence Review*, "It was important that the WWF not be seen as just a British colonial operation." The following year, 1962, the IUCN held its First World Conference on National Parks.

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 Renaissance—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.

Notes

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

This report, pages 15-18, is excerpted and abridged from comprehensive documentation published in *The New Citizen* of October/November 2011, p. 35 ff. The full dossier is available online at <http://cecaust.com.au/greenfascism>

Heil Philip!

How the Royals Created the Australian Conservation Foundation

The Green Fascist movement ruling Australia today is the creation of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, Consort to the Queen. The Duke wielded the power of the Crown, to deploy the offices of the Governor-General and Chief Justice of the High Court, and the finances of the Commonwealth government, to establish the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) as Australia's first and most important national environmentalist organisation. He exercised fingertip control over its establishment and organisation, personally heading it as president in 1971-76.

The Duke created the ACF in 1964 as a de facto subsidiary of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which he had co-founded in 1961 with former Nazi Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and British Eugenics Society President Sir Julian Huxley. He founded both organisations with the intention of locking away huge swathes of the globe from economic development or even civilisation, and to kill billions of human beings.

Prince Philip directed every stage of the establishment of the ACF through Australia's Governor-General, the Crown's representative. In 1962, only months after forming WWF, he summoned Murray Tyrrell, secretary to the Governor-General, from Canberra to

serve in the royal household at Buckingham Palace for four months. The next year he allocated to Tyrrell the logistics to found the ACF. With his personal ties to the Crown, and having been official secretary to five successive Governors-General, Tyrrell was the permanent power behind the throne in Australia. In 1968, Queen Elizabeth knighted him for "personal service to the Queen".

In February 1963 the Queen and Prince Philip arrived in Australia for a royal tour. Philip directed Tyrrell to arrange a meeting between British WWF founding member Ian MacPhail and Australian conservationists, to discuss the possibility of an Australian branch of the WWF. The WWF was keen to raise funds in Australia for the IUCN-led drive to sequester large tracts of sub-Saharan Africa, taking them out of control by the governments of newly independent nations, under the pretext of establishing "national parks".

Tyrrell later recalled that he knew the "obvious" person to recruit to assist him—Francis Noble Ratcliffe, an expatriate British zoologist who drove the early pro-Green quackery inside the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and the Australian Academy of Science. More important, he was a for-

mer student and protégé of Sir Julian Huxley, co-founder of the WWF; Huxley had deployed him to Australia in 1929. Ratcliffe coordinated his conservation efforts in Australia with Huxley, the world's leading early Green Fascist "scientist". Huxley wrote the foreword to Ratcliffe's 1938 conservation "classic", *Flying Fox and Drifting Sand*.

Like the eugenicist Huxley, Ratcliffe was pro-fascist. In letters to his family after first arriving here, he denounced Australians as of a "low type", "incorrigibly lazy", and "useless rotters" who would find a way to ruin nature. Like Australia's own fascists of the era, mobilised into the paramilitary Old and New Guards, Ratcliffe despised the working class Australian Labor Party, which was fighting to wrest control of Australia's finances from the City of London and their local stooges. The problem with Australia, Ratcliffe sniffed, was that it had too much democracy, but "the sooner the day of reckoning comes the better". "Unfortunately the independent, arrogant spirit of the people precludes the possibility of a Mussolini", he penned on 4 October 1929. "If one did appear, I may say, I should be one of the first to put on a black shirt."¹

All the Queen's Men...

In her 1964 Christmas Broadcast the Queen left no doubt that Philip's green crusade was a Royal Family affair, ranking "overpopulation" as first on her list of the world's major problems. Tyrrell and Ratcliffe had indeed met with Ian MacPhail during the month of Philip's visit, February 1963. Also present were two of Ratcliffe's CSIRO co-workers, Harry Frith



Hail to the Chief! The ACF's inaugural president Sir Garfield Barwick, flanked by the ACF Executive Committee, greets ACF founder, overseer and future president Prince Philip.

and Max Day, as well as the Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Yeend, whose presence indicated that Philip's message had cut through to the Australian government: "conservation" was now British strategic policy, and the various governments of the Empire should support it.

A few weeks later, Philip himself met with business leaders to conscript them to the cause. A Provisional National Committee for Conservation was formed in July 1963, chaired by Commonwealth Banking Corporation chairman Sir Warren McDonald, with Murray Tyrrell as Honorary Secretary. Members included Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) executive Donald Malcolmson, Sidney Baillieu Myer (scion of Melbourne's wealthy Myer and Baillieu families), Ratcliffe, Max Day and Harry Frith from the CSIRO, Australian National University professors A.H. Ennor and L.D. Pryor, and Department

of Prime Minister Secretary Yeend. The Provisional Committee decided that, rather than establishing an Australian branch of the WWF to fund Africa, Australia should "get its own house in order" by setting up its own national environmentalist organisation.

The inaugural meeting of the Australian Conservation Foundation was held in Canberra on 21 August 1964. Tyrrell invited selected individuals from Government House in Canberra. Over 80 delegates attended, including scientists from the CSIRO and the Australian Academy of Science, business leaders, and at least one federal Member of Parliament, future Prime Minister and future Privy Councillor Malcolm Fraser. Francis Ratcliffe was named Honorary Secretary, the new Chief Justice of the High Court and Privy Councillor Sir Garfield Barwick was announced as President, and, to get the ACF rolling, Tyrrell arranged for Prime Minister Menzies to grant the ACF an initial £1,000.

The Governor-General's office, in the person of Tyrrell, who continued to work closely with Ratcliffe, handled all

QUEEN URGES US TO CARE FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT

The Queen spoke of a bright

People pollution

CANBERRA. — Ineffective control of the world's population was a major cause of the environmental crisis, a conference of scientists and educators in Canberra decided yesterday.

Delegates to the conference passed a resolution saying the crisis was due to "economies based on un-

limited growth in material and energy consumption, and to ineffective control of world population."

All 120 delegates passed this section of the resolution without argument or question.

The three-day conference, on the role of education in the environmental crisis, was sponsored by the Academy of Science.

Newspaper cuttings from 1970—the year of the first "Earth Day"—demonstrate the Crown's radical escalation of Green Fascism, with the intent to get rid of people.

1. Abstract, *Eras Journal*—Powell, S. "Francis Ratcliffe's first impressions of Australia", <http://arts.monash.edu.au/publications/eras/edition-1/powell.php#17>

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

logistics for the ACF. In 1966 Tyrrell arranged for Governor-General Richard Casey to be named as Patron of the ACF, and did the same for Casey's successor Sir Paul Hasluck in 1969.

Tyrrell did the legwork, but Philip was the boss: President Barwick sent him regular reports on its progress, signing off, "I remain, your obedient servant, Sir Garfield Barwick".

"Gar" Barwick and Government Funding

The ACF's first major logistical issue was funding. It promoted itself in its literature as a "private foundation", but clearly could exist only with heavy government funding (like major Green groups today). Without large government funding at this stage, *the Green movement as we know it would not exist.*

Enter Sir Garfield Barwick. The enormously influential Barwick, "Gar" to his friends, was a member of the British Empire's ruling Privy Council and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (GCMG). Thus he was at the top of the totem pole of British imperial power in Australia. For 17 years he was also Chief Justice of the High Court, with power to virtually dictate to both levels of government. He was personally close to the Royals. Barwick became the founding President of the ACF.

Barwick's power as Chief Justice was essential to dictating Green policies, especially to the states. As Attorney-General in the Menzies government, he had already shown his intention to use his power to stop economic development on environmental grounds.

Barwick had famously been converted to the conservationist cause in 1958, when he was one of two independent trustees of the Kosciuszko State Park Trust. Two radical greenies, Baldur Byles and Alec Costin—the latter a close collaborator of Ratcliffe at the CSIRO, took him on a three-day bushwalk through the Park to enlist his support for their campaign to designate part of it as a "primitive" area, off limits for development. Their target was the Snowy Mountains Scheme. A little later, despite his conflict of interest as a Park trustee, Barwick used his position as Attorney-General to halt the plans of Sir William Hudson and the Snowy Mountains Authority for completion of the part of the Snowy Mountains Scheme overlapping the Park's "primitive area". As ACF President, Barwick would use his reputation as Chief Justice in an attempt to stop Tasmania's own version of the Snowy, namely, hydroelectric development in its Southwest.

Barwick's power was also key to securing government funding for the ACF. In 1965 he approached his former Cab-

inet colleague Harold Holt to request funding for the ACF's office expenses. At the same time, Murray Tyrrell spoke to Treasury Secretary Sir Roland Wilson about funding, as well as tax deductibility for donations to the ACF. In 1966 Holt, now Prime Minister, informed Barwick that his government would cough up a \$60,000 grant-in-aid, spread over three years, and the desired tax deductions. The grant amounted to over 45 per cent of the ACF's funding in its first three years. In 1968, when the initial three-year grant was about to expire, founding ACF Councillor and Science Minister Malcolm Fraser tipped off the ACF that the federal government, now led by John Gorton, was delaying new funding; after three years, questions had arisen as to exactly what the ACF was doing. Again, Barwick stepped in: he arranged an urgent meeting with Gorton, who then granted the ACF \$150,000, spread over three years.

In 1972-73, federal government funding of the ACF jumped to \$150,000 annually. The question of accountability arose again, this time in relation to the Tasmanian government's flooding of Lake Pedder. Incoming Whitlam government Environment Minister Moss Cass, a Green fanatic, demanded more action. In a fiery confrontation with the ACF executive, he threatened to slash their funding by two-thirds in favour of other conservation groups, unless the ACF became more activist. Prime Minister Whitlam overruled Cass, reinstating the ACF's full \$150,000. An angry Cass confronted Whitlam, who told him he had reinstated the funding because he didn't wish to upset Sir Garfield Barwick, in light of pending High Court decisions. That in itself is an enormous scandal, but ACF historian Beverley Broadbent in her book *Inside the Greening*, reported an even bigger one: "Whitlam did not tell Cass that Prince Philip ... had asked that the cut be restored."

Wilderness National Parks

In line with the WWF leadership's stated intention of reducing the world's population to less than one billion people, the target level for Australia—announced years ago by current Chief Climate Commissioner Tim Flannery—is as few as six million. A key pathway to this goal is what Sir Garfield Barwick called the "lockdown" of land in national parks.

National parks have a history going back to the 19th century, and the term "national park" is broad: it implies conservation, but may entail different degrees of land usage and access. By the mid-20th century, Sir Julian Huxley's IUCN was pushing for the new designation of "wilderness"—natural areas entirely off limits to people: zones of to-

tal depopulation. Hosting a March 2011 Royal Society of Arts speech by Sir David Attenborough on overpopulation, Prince Philip recounted that in founding the WWF he had never planned to promote nature as something to be enjoyed by people, but for its "own sake", separate from the "self-interest" of humans.

Almost since his arrival in Australia, Francis Ratcliffe had incessantly promoted the establishment of national parks, particularly through the Australian Academy of Science's National Parks Committee. Ratcliffe's CSIRO colleague Max Day represented the Academy at the IUCN's inaugural World Conference on National Parks, held in Seattle in 1962. He returned to Australia all fired up, just in time to be selected a member of the 1963 Provisional Committee that formed the ACF. Ratcliffe prioritised its enrolment as a member organisation of Huxley's IUCN, and, underscoring the ACF's focus on land sequestration, tried (unsuccessfully) to recruit IUCN Secretary-General Sir Hugh Elliott as ACF director.

Notably, Elliott was recommended to Ratcliffe by Derrick Ovington, head of the Australian National University's Forestry Department. Newly arrived in Australia from England, where he had led a section of the UK's Nature Conservancy for 14 years under Tansley and Nicholson, Ovington would become the first director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS), which was spawned directly by the ACF's efforts. Ovington was one of a number of Brits who moved into Australia to take up leadership roles on behalf of Prince Philip's new Green paradigm. Another was his successor as head of the ANPWS, Peter Bridgewater, who had been chief scientist for the Nature Conservancy before relocation to Australia. The ANPWS's successor organisation, Parks Australia, has been subsumed under the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities, but its director is still appointed by the Governor-General, bespeaking the importance of national parks to the Crown.

The ACF's first conservation project was a survey of national parks and reserves. Ratcliffe turned to another Brit, geographer Dr. Geoff Mosley, to conduct the survey. To fund it, Ratcliffe approached Britain's Nuffield Foundation, a big funder of eugenics programs, through his crony Frank Fenner, a member of Nuffield's Australian Advisory Committee and a crusader against population growth. The Nuffield Foundation put up \$10,000. When the Commonwealth government started the ANPWS in 1976, under legislation written by former ACF Director Don McMi-

The kind of expert the Duke would like



Coverage in *The Australian* of Don McMichael's appointment as the ACF's first full-time director shows that the role of Prince Philip ("the Duke") as boss of the project was common knowledge in the 1960s. McMichael went on to set up Australia's national parks system.

chael, Mosley's private survey work for the ACF provided the template for the ANPWS to carry on national park surveys, now under federal authority.

The ACF in 1969 played a leading role in stopping the Victorian government from developing the Little Desert region into farmland. The ACF also pioneered the practice of buying private land for nature reserves, with a 1968 purchase of private land to add to the Alfred National Park in East Gippsland. ACF Councillor Sir Maurice Mawby, managing director of Conzinc Riotinto Australia (CRA), now Rio Tinto—the Queen's own mining company—raised the funds, being chairman of the ACF's Benefactors and National Sponsors Committee.

Eradicate the "Plague" ... of People

In the 23 November 1970 issue of the Melbourne *Herald*, Prince Philip authored a full-page feature entitled "Wildlife Crisis: Every Life Form Is in Danger". Under the subhead "Plague of People", he declared: "The phenomenon now widely described as the population explosion means that the human race has reached plague proportions." Assuming the presidency of the ACF a few months later, the Duke emphasised the importance of two conservation issues: national parks, and population.

In 1969, Australian scientist and ACF enthusiast Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet, head of the prestigious Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research and a close friend of Ratcliffe and Prince Philip, had called for the world population to be cut from its then 3.7 billion down to two billion. Burnet epitomised the genocidal intent behind calls for population control: Department of Defence documents declassified in 2003 showed that

in 1948 he had advocated pre-emptive biological warfare against Asian nations, to prevent their population growth. With future ACF leaders Francis Ratcliffe and Frank Fenner, he had overseen the release of the myxomatosis virus to eradicate rabbits. Burnet now proposed to deploy biological warfare to wipe out human beings.

In 1970 Fenner warned at an Australian Academy of Science symposium against the "damaging effects" of a growing population, and the destructiveness of "technology" in general. In 1972 ACF Councillor Dr. Graham Chittleborough prepared a paper on population, in which he distinguished between a "maximum" population and the "optimum" population—12 million. In 1973 the ACF made a formal submission to the National Population Inquiry, demanding that Australia's population be kept at the "optimum". The submission was based on papers by Barwick, Chittleborough, Fenner, and future ACF president H.C. "Nugget" Coombs, who once said, "The whole [human] species [has] become itself a disease. ... [T]he human species [is] like a cancerous growth reproducing itself beyond control."

Case study: Tasmania

Tasmania today is a Green basket-case. Over half of the state is locked up in a complex system of nature reserves, including Australia's biggest declared wilderness area, in the Southwest (see map, page 18). Green policies have decimated traditional Tasmanian economic activities such as forestry and agriculture, and it has the lowest population growth in the nation. It was in Tasmania that Prince Philip incubated the modern Green movement, using the ACF.

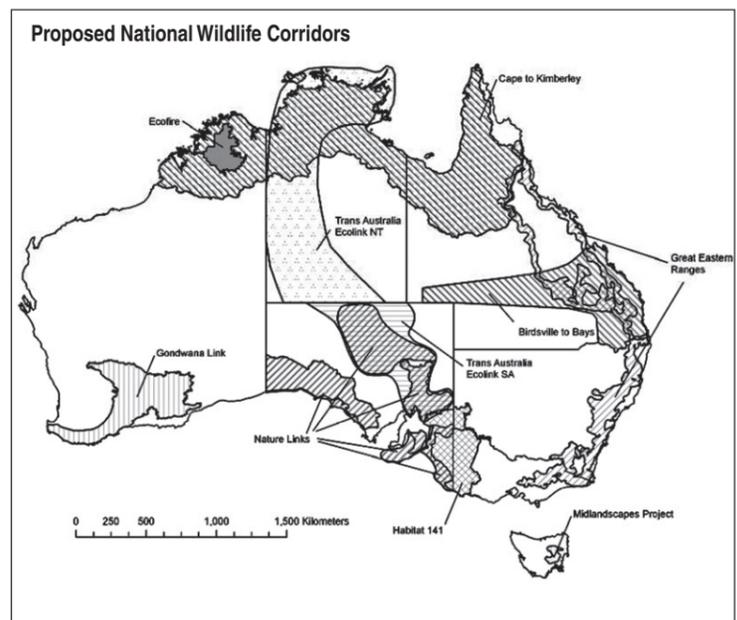
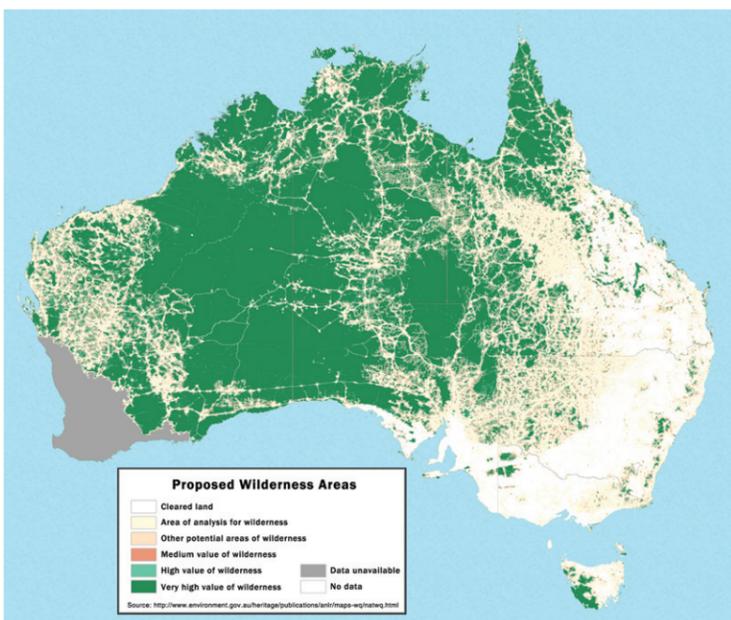
Beginning in 1967, Tasmania-based ACF members lobbied the ACF Executive to get behind the campaign to stop the flooding of Lake Pedder in the state's Southwest. The Tasmanian government of Labor Premier Eric Reece, "Electric Eric", was committed to a three-stage plan to develop the Southwest for hydro power that would have rivalled the iconic Snowy Mountains Scheme for size, but at a third of the cost. The Gordon Dam and the flooding of Lake Pedder was the first stage of the plan.

Not eager to pick a fight with a strong state government, the "old boys" on the ACF executive dragged their heels on taking action, but other sections of the ACF provided support: Assistant Director Geoff Mosley, a frequent visitor to Tasmania, provided expertise; Ratcliffe and others helped set up the Tasmanian Conservation Trust in 1968, as a branch of the ACF; and in 1969 Sir Garfield Barwick wrote the first of many letters to the Tasmanian government, haranguing it to drop the development plans.

By 1971 various state governments were hitting back at Barwick's Green activism and his spectacular conflict of interest, as the sitting Chief Justice and simultaneously President of the ACF. Commander Michael Parker, Prince Philip's former private secretary and quarry, who was yet another ACF official from Britain, brokered an arrangement whereby Barwick stepped aside in favour of Prince Philip, though remaining a highly active vice president.

At the 1971 ACF Annual General Meeting, his first one as president, Philip promised Tasmanian activists to support further action on Lake Pedder. One radical activist, Milo Dunphy, later recalled the Prince admonishing them that "Australians should be ruder to their politicians" on conservation issues.

Prince Philip thus set in motion the creation of the world's first Green political party. A few months later, in March 1972, Tasmania's Liberal Bethune government fell, and ACF member Dick Jones, a leader of the Lake Pedder Action Committee (LPAC), formed the United Tasmania Group (UTG) to contest the state election. The UTG was the first political party in the world formed around Green issues. ACF members led it: besides Jones, ACF Councillor Milo Dunphy

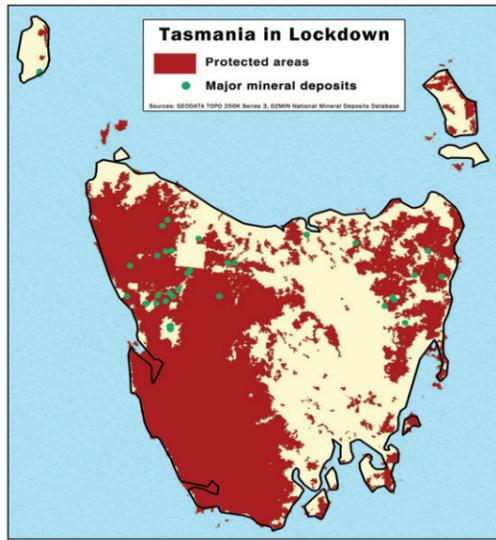


These maps show the effects in Australia, 50 years in, of Sir Julian Huxley's campaign to designate much of the planet "off limits" to humans. In the Proposed Wilderness Areas map, green areas are the highest value for official designation as "wilderness", which would ensure they are never developed; the other shaded areas are targeted for reversion to wilderness. These goals are openly set forth in the National Wilderness Inventory (NWI) of the Australian Heritage Commission, working hand-in-glove with the Crown's International Union for Conservation of Nature. Upping the ante, the Bureau of Rural Sciences used this NWI survey in its March 2010 report, *A National-level Vegetation Assets, States and Transitions (VAST) dataset for Australia*, to map the so-called "wilderness potential" of areas modified by "anthropogenic" impact (meaning, maybe you live there). Not content with shutting down most of the continent under the "wilderness" scam, the Gillard government in March 2012 released a draft National Wildlife Corridors Plan (r.), concocted by the CSIRO's quack Ecosystem Sciences division. To be funded by a billion dollars from the "carbon tax fund", the proposed "wildlife corridors" (including purchased or confiscated private land, some of it prime agricultural land) will shut down tracts of the country not covered by the "wilderness" designations. Included is the "world's first transcontinental wildlife corridor", to run unbroken from the Northern Territory to the coast of South Australia, cutting Australia in half.

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

"Slow Nuclear War"

From page 20



Tasmania is the most shocking demonstration of Green Fascism. The Queen and her Royal Clown have removed over half the state from potential development by humans, through a system of reserves. Tasmania is one of the most mineral-rich regions in Australia, with world-class iron ore deposits.

flew to Tasmania to co-direct the UTG's election campaign. In 1974 the ACF spawned LPAC and UTG merged into the Southwest Action Committee (renamed the Tasmanian Wilderness Society in 1976), at a meeting in current Senator Bob Brown's house.

The 1970 Escalation

Lake Pedder also catalysed a major shakeup of the ACF, under Prince Philip's supervision. Green fascism took a radical turn globally in 1970, with proclamation of the first Earth Day and an escalated push for population reduction. The Queen herself devoted speeches in 1970 to environmentalism. That was the year when Max Nicholson published his shamelessly titled *The Environmental Revolution: A Guide for the New Masters of the World*, in which he crowed that the world was now learning the lesson that "Ducks Unlimited means Sovereignty Superseded".

Determined to force the ACF into more radical activism, whatever the preference of the "old boys" might be for working slowly through official channels, Philip directed Commander Parker to organise a review of the ACF organisation by international management consultants McKinsey & Company. He commissioned a second study to be done by none other than Max Nicholson, who came to Melbourne to investigate.

Philip encouraged the Tasmanian activists to continue to push the ACF executive to act on Lake Pedder. His campaign led to publication in 1972 of a book titled *The Pedder Papers: Anatomy of a Decision*. In a foreword to that volume, Philip exulted that: "The Lake Pedder case marks the end of Australia's pioneering days and it ushers in a new phase of conscious concern by all sections of the community for the long-term future of the natural and human environment. ... I very much hope that never again will

Australians have cause to question so vehemently a decision on any conservation issue." The book's attack on the decision-making processes of the Tasmanian government marked a step away from the "scientific conservation" studies of the ACF's conservative backroom Ratcliffe era, towards more aggressive political engagement.

By the end of 1972, Lake Pedder had been flooded and the ACF executive thought the issue was dead. Philip's Tasmanian activists, however, started campaigning for federal intervention to force the state government to reverse the flooding. Philip sided with the activists: in March 1973 he personally piloted the Royal jet over Lake Pedder, accompanied by ACF Assistant Director Geoff Mosley and HEC Chairman Sir Allan Knight. A few weeks earlier Tasmanian Premier Reece had said that Prince Philip should butt out of Tasmania's affairs. When Philip met Reece at Government House in Hobart, Reece did not back down; their shouting match behind closed doors reportedly could be heard throughout Government House.

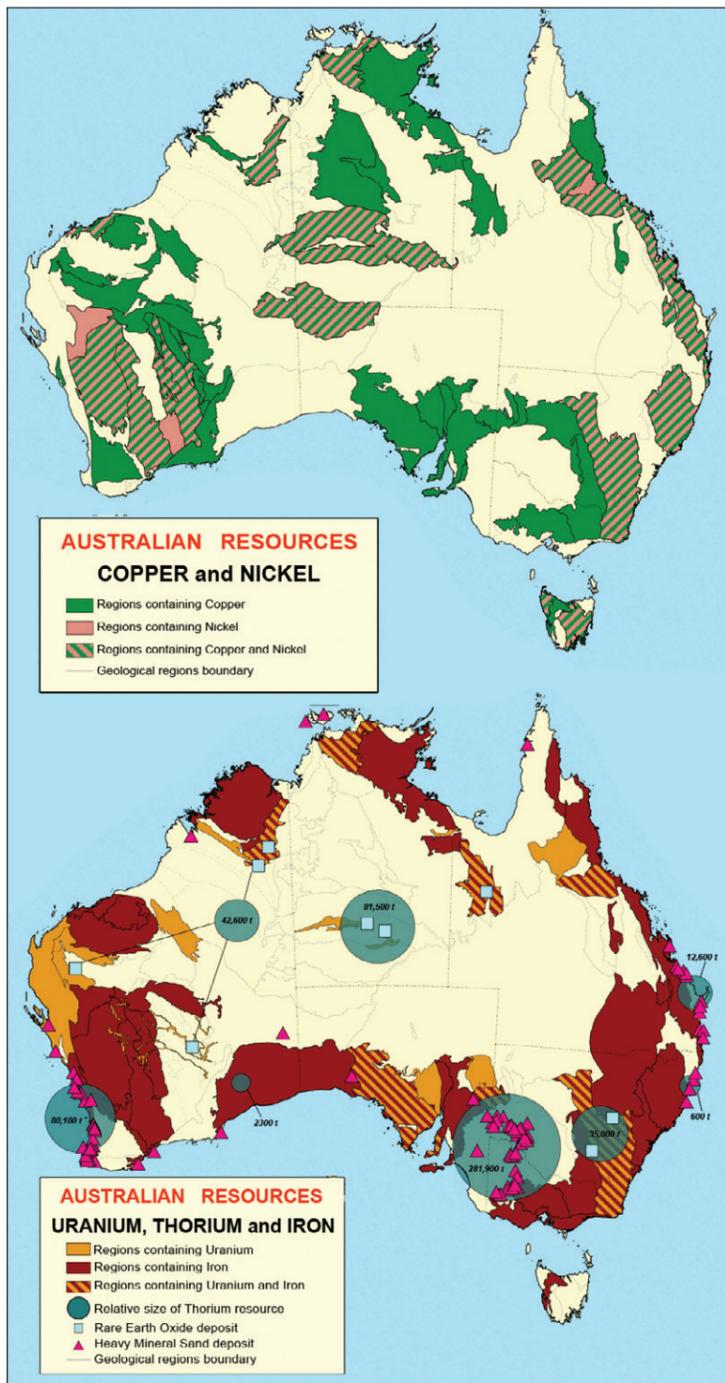
In October 1973 the tensions within the ACF came to a head at the Annual General Meeting in Canberra, chaired by Prince Philip whilst on another royal tour with Queen Elizabeth. The 1973 AGM is known as the "coup", when the well-organised radicals voted out the old guard. (But they preserved Barwick: "Sir Garfield Barwick has made conservation respectable among the legal profession throughout Australia. We will need a sympathetic legal ear in the future", the minutes of a pre-coup radical planning meeting recorded.)

ACF historian Beverley Broadbent, who was present, noted that Prince Philip, who chaired the meeting, "obviously knew something was brewing" from the outset. When Lake Pedder activist Dr. Ian Bayly was nominated against Geoff Downes, an ACF founding vice president, Prince Philip was "well able" to cite Dr. Bayly's qualifications. Those not aware that Bayly and Philip had corresponded extensively over Lake Pedder and the publication of *The Pedder Papers* would have been surprised the Prince was so well briefed. As conservative executive members were systematically voted out, one indignant Councillor demanded to know what was going on. "Prince Philip replied that he thought it would become clear to everyone shortly", Broadbent records.

Bayly moved that Geoff Mosley be vaulted over the heads of numerous ACF staffers, to become ACF Director. Mosley

was in Melbourne, having been ordered not to attend by Director John Blanch, who knew that Mosley was in the camp of the "radicals". Despite Mosley's having assisted him in every Lake Pedder-related meeting and accompanied him on the Lake Pedder flyover just months earlier, Philip pretended not to know him. "Where is this Dr. Mosley?" he demanded. Informed that Mosley was in Melbourne, he ordered, "Then you had better get him here."

At 3:30 p.m., Philip claimed he had another appointment and stepped down from the chair, allowing the coup to proceed. The old guard was defeated on one motion after another. The coup de grâce came when Bayly read a letter from Mosley, threatening to leave



The continent of Australia is endowed with some of the richest deposits of mineral resources on the planet Earth. Lock-up of the continent through wilderness reserve designations and other ploys aims to keep these resources from use for the good of the nation and humanity, allowing their exploitation—also known as looting—only under control of the Crown's minerals cartels.

the ACF if he weren't made Director. At that point the old guard realised that Mosley was part of the coup; seven councillors resigned forthwith and left. When some of the old guard met with Prince Philip at Government House later that day to express their concern at the radical takeover, the Duke's response was, "That's democracy." The press headlined: "Prince Supports Radicals".

It was obvious that the British Mosley, a radical Malthusian zero population growth zealot and crusader for the "wilderness" concept of nature reserves, had been given the job of advancing Philip's agenda of Green Fascism. Prince Philip formally notified the radical new Executive Committee that he intended to stay on as President, as if there were any doubt, but that they should not expect him to be out in the streets waving placards. UTG founder Dick Jones replied, "Don't worry about that, Sir, we've got plenty of people who will do it for you."

Green Fascism Rolls On

The ACF went on to launch the Aboriginal land rights scam, using indigenism to lock down far more land. Coombs, the former central bank head and "father of Aboriginal land rights", replaced Philip as head of the ACF, and by 1979 enough land had been turned over to "Aboriginal control", that Coombs would start to agitate for a "treaty" between a presumably autonomous "Aboriginal nation" and the nation-state of Australia.

The Tasmanian events overseen by Prince Philip led to the establishment of the UTG, the Wilderness Society, and the Australian Greens political party,

which is marching in lock step with the ACF to dictate genocidal policies such as the carbon tax and the forced shutdown of the Murray-Darling Basin food bowl. In 1988 the ACF spun off an organisation called Sustainable Population Australia (SPA), dedicated solely to the reduction of Australia's population—a cause which the ACF had taken up almost from its founding.

Sir Garfield Barwick continued to intimidate governments, in his dual capacity as Chief Justice and ACF vice president. In 1975, acting on behalf of the Queen, he brought down Gough Whitlam, advising Governor-General Sir John Kerr to dismiss the Whitlam government, which had planned to "buy back the farm" and launch great infrastructure projects throughout the country. In 1983, one year after Barwick retired from his record-setting stint as Chief Justice, one of the original aims of the ACF was realised when the High Court he had dominated for so long overturned the Constitution, ruling that the federal government had the power to override state law and stop Tasmania from building the Franklin Dam.

Whitlam Environment Minister Moss Cass's son Dan would join the ACF himself, and even represent the organisation at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit; eventually Dan Cass became a campaign manager for the Greens. In *The Age* of 10 December 2010, Cass issued a chilling call for a global climate treaty enforceable by war, writing: "We only deserve to win if we are prepared to enforce climate security through trade sanctions or, ultimately, force itself."

lock, stock and barrel by the British Empire as policies of economic warfare and genocide.

Manufacturing: Australian manufacturing industries today employ only 980,000 people, less than 9 per cent of the workforce—a lower percentage than in pre-Federation times—and manufacturing contributes only 8 per cent of GDP, making Australia virtually a third-world nation. The "Manufacturing Employees" graph (page 19) shows that the decline of manufacturing employment began 40 years ago, as it did in all industrialised nations under the "cheap labour"-seeking globalisation policies instituted after the end of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate monetary system in 1971. A temporary uptick in the mid-1980s resulted from the collapse of the Australian dollar, after Hawke and Keating floated the currency, which lowered prices for buyers of Australian exported goods at that time; but the lasting result of the Hawke-Keating reforms is seen in the resumed, steady downslide of manufacturing employment from 1989 to the present. Today the picture is even worse than it appears, because only 500,000 of those 980,000 employees work fulltime. Even by official figures, a record high total of 2,212,000 Australians (17.8 per cent of the workforce) are either unemployed or under-employed.

Agriculture: If you want to control a nation, control its food supply. With the orchestrated collapse of food production over recent decades, Australia—one of the world's leading food exporters—will soon be unable to feed even itself, or will be at the mercy of foreigners and huge conglomerates that will own most of our farmland. Family-owned farms, once the backbone of our mighty agricultural sector, have been systematically, relentlessly shut down under one lying guise after another. These pretexts include green fascist schemes such as the WWF/Ramsar-run Murray-Darling Basin Authority, which has driven the shutdown of family farms in the name of saving water for the environment, and the WWF's "multi-stakeholder sustainability initiatives" (MSIs)—a scheme started by WWF Britain—designed to seize control of targeted sectors such as beef, for which the Roundtable for Sustainable Beef Australia has been formed. There are similar MSIs for sugar cane, seafood, and forestry, among other sectors. "Through its engagement in MSIs, WWF aims to influence the largest companies on both the production and buying sides of any given commodity chain", reports *Queensland Country Life*.

Through the typically British combination of green fascism and "free trade", we have reached the point where foreigners own a fast-rising share of the nation's farmland and dominate key Australian food-processing industries. Forty-five million hectares of prime agricultural land, or 11.3 per cent of the total of 398 million hectares, is wholly or partially foreign-owned (in the Northern Territory, over 14 million hectares, or 24 per cent, of the agricultural land is under offshore-investor control). The real level of foreign ownership is even higher, because official scrutiny of foreign ownership kicks in only for assets valued at \$244 million or more. Agribusinesses have been deregulated, opening the



From the outset, the ACF displayed the British oligarchy's hatred of humanity. Prince Philip called people "a plague", while his underling Macfarlane Burnet, already in 1969, demanded slashing global population to two billion.