

the areas of national security and economic policy, precisely "because of the growing interdependence of the world, and because the President of the United States remains the only world leader who cannot commit the government he heads to the necessary policies." This is the content of the attack on the doctrine of separation of powers. They justify it by arguing that the Founding Fathers' fears that national sovereignty could be subverted by oligarchical demagogues and cliques—fears which motivated the doctrine of checks and balances—are no longer valid!

In order to eliminate the ability of each branch of government to resist such subversion, the wreckers propose that the President, members of the House, and a proportion of the Senate be placed on one line on the ballot, forcing voters to vote for an entire party slate. Other parliamentary proposals, notably advanced by Reuss, including allowing the President to draw his Cabinet from the legislature, and the breaking of deadlocks by providing for either the President or the legislature to call for new elections. Even Richardson noted that such a reform of the American structure would yield such instability as to "make Italy in the post-war period look like the Rock of Gibraltar."

The Senate "delaying tactics" and its ability to reject treaties by only one-third of the Senate came under special attack by Reuss. As well, Sen. Mathias, under his chairmanship of the Rules Committee, has empaneled a commission to examine how to streamline the procedures of the Senate.

The charter members of the Paul Volcker Protection Racket in the House of Representatives—Speaker Tip O'Neill, Henry Reuss, Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), Tim Wirth (D-Colo.), and Leon Panetta (D-Cal.) are pushing for tighter party discipline and threatening to "punish" those boll weevils and other Democrats who voted their constituencies in the 97th Congress rather than the policies of the Volcker-supporting Democratic Party leadership.

That the servile British Parliament and party structure is the model for these Anglophilic revisionists is nothing new to American political battles. Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic Party adopted rules binding members to vote according to Democratic caucus dictates in 1911. As Senator Works lamented in the wake of the 1913 passage of the Federal Reserve Act, the policy of caucus discipline was "the most unfortunate feature of legislation under this Administration. Neither would Congress have bowed the knee and surrendered to the monied interests of the country the ownership and control of the reserve banks with enormous power that goes with them."

The parliamentary coup which was the enactment of the Federal Reserve system had come as the culmination of 40 years of oligarchical subversion, which began in the post-Civil War period. The oligarchs have long memories. The unfinished assaults on the sovereign American nation represented by the Species Resumption Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the budget process and Global 2000, are to them merely the precursors of their current intention to finish the job.

## The World Wildlife Fund: lock away the resources

by Lonnie Wolfe

Last month, at a press conference in Bali, Indonesia, the World Wildlife Fund, the international elite of the environmental movement headed by Britain's Prince Philip, launched what it termed "the most important environmental campaign in history."

Ostensibly aimed at protecting jungle habitats and tropical rain forests, the Fund's oligarchical controllers have made clear that the real goal of the campaign is to halt prospects for the industrial development of the impoverished nations of the developing sector. By so doing, the World Wildlife Fund hopes to stop the development of sovereign nation-states which can challenge the neo-colonial domination of the world by the oligarchical families and their retinue.

According to sources in the U.S. intelligence community, the Fund is targeting several development projects in Africa, Asia, and Ibero-America, and its primary focus will be to stop the industrial development of Brazil's rain forest areas. Prince Philip and other World Wildlife Fund leaders expressly fear resource-rich Brazil's potential development into a world superpower and plan to stop this at all costs. According to one source, the Fund views its operations as a direct counter to American political leader Lyndon H. LaRouche and his mobilization for an Ibero-American debt bomb and an Ibero-American common market, a plan that focuses heavily on Brazil.

### What is the World Wildlife Fund?

The World Wildlife Fund was created in 1961 at the personal instigation of Holland's Prince Bernhard, later a central figure in the Lockheed scandal, and the British royal family. Its international executive includes most of the crowned heads of Europe and leading members of the world's black oligarchical families.

These networks deploy their forces cooperatively with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), founded in the early 1950s by British intelligence operative Julian Huxley, then working for the United Nations Education and Social Organization (UNESCO). Both the World Wildlife Fund and IUCN work closely with the Draper Fund, for Population Activities, an international command post of the population-reduction movement.

# a conspiracy to of the world

While the Carter administration was preparing its Global 2000 document, the World Wildlife Fund and the IUCN were working on a parallel project—the World Conservation Study. Released during the summer of 1980, the World Conservation Study was billed by its sponsors as “the apolitical Global 2000.” When the Reagan administration took office, directors of the Fund’s U.S. operation, led by the Republican director Russell Train, immediately started selling the study to their new friends in Washington, especially then Under Secretary of State James Buckley and Vice-President George Bush. Current Secretary of State George Schultz is said to be a supporter of the study. Prince Philip’s campaign against development to “save the rain forests” emerged as a policy recommendation of the World Conservation Study. The Fund and its allied forces have spent the last two years putting the necessary forces into the field, developing the command infrastructure and mobilizing resources, to make the campaign work.

The Fund’s published literature talks of the desire of such families to protect “vanishing species” from the ravages of modern society, but private sources close to Prince Philip paint another picture of the Fund’s purposes. For nearly 500 years, the ruling oligarchical families of Europe governed the present developing sector via direct colonial administration, guaranteeing that these areas would be permanently under-developed, that their resources would be looted, and that their forests and jungles would be maintained as hunting preserves for the members of royal households.

By the close of World War II, it was politically untenable to maintain the colonial system. While the colonial empires were dismantled, new forms of feudal manipulation were developed to maintain the colonial system by other means.

The World Wildlife Fund, say those sources familiar with the thinking of Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard, was created as a new form of colonial administrator. In specific, the goals established in 1961 called for placing the maximum amount of the world’s land surface in “untouchable” game preserves, national parks, national forests, etc. These areas were to be administered through agents of the Fund, operating often within the governments of the newly decolonized countries. Such areas represent a feudal stranglehold on the

potential development of whole continents, a way to perpetuate the colonial system by other means.

From the beginning, the concern for the “cute little animals,” was a fraud and convenient way to mobilize maximum public pressure against nationalist development programs.

Thanks to the work of the Fund, approximately 10 percent of total world surface is safely tucked away in game preserves, national parks, and national trusts. Key areas of Kenya, for example, containing vast resources, are in game preserves. In Africa in particular, the location of these areas makes a competent and coherent cross-national development plan almost impossible.

## A new Malthusian order

A close associate of Prince Philip reported that behind their latest campaign is a “secret plan” to create a new Malthusian world order based on “corporatist principles.” The idea is to use the corporate and financial institutions dominated by the oligarchical families that comprise the Fund to control all world economic and political activity.

It was “corporatist principles” which Benito Mussolini and after him Adolf Hitler used to organize fascist economies earlier this century. Now such principles will be used to carry out the next stage of the Fund’s plan for genocide in the developing sector as specified in the Carter administration’s *Global 2000 Report*.

“Our policies are to teach the principles of corporatism,” said the associate of the Prince, who recently completed a tour of the United States on behalf of the Fund’s “protect the rain-forests” campaign. “We say combine corporate efficiency with environmentalism, which translates into doing more with less—less energy, less industrial capacity, lower population levels.

“What Philip is doing is to say to government leaders and corporate leaders around the world,” the associate continued, “that we intend to make you more effective. No confrontationism, just sober warnings about realities and demonstration of profitability of environmentally sound policy.

“Then,” explained the associate, reiterating the uselesseater policy of the Nazis, “if you want to force lower population levels, show that it is more economically sound to have less people around. Get people agreeing with that—which is what the Prince is doing. Build a consensus among the elites.”

The current Volcker depression aids the Fund and its leaders in carrying out such a “cost-effective policy.”

“There is a global economic crisis,” said Philip’s associate. “The more chaos there is, the more effective we are. We intend to show people that environmentalism is the only way out of the crisis, and that there really is no other way. We tell people that the world is awful but that we can make it better. When governments are failing, listen to the non-political elite—the voice of reason in the time of chaos. We control the leaders and they take it from there.”

An examination of the corporate support network and the board of directors of the Fund reveals the way in which it

controls policy. All levels of policy are represented: the oil companies, the mining conglomerates, the top corporate and investment banking circles, the leading corporate consultants and international management agents, as well as former executives of the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

In each country, the Fund cultivates the support of such policy circles, while insinuating their own people into top leadership positions. For example, the Fund boasts of its points of control within the Brazilian Development Ministry and in the top Brazilian banking institutions.

This enables the Fund to launder its policy through several conduits, often presenting themselves as friendly "trusted experts" on development. David Rockefeller, of Chase Manhattan Bank, a Fund supporter, and Citibank Vice-Chairman John Reed, a U.S. director of the Fund, have already insinuated themselves as lenders and advisers on development to developing-sector countries. Top accountants and lawyers, such as Fund director J. McLain Stewart, the head of the major international consulting agency McKinsey and Company, and former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain Eliot Richardson of the Wall Street law firm of Milbank, Hadley, Tweed and McCoy, are among these advisers.

"We have to be very careful with these thin-skinned Brazilians," said Roger Stone, a Fund director and Latin American expert, explaining why the Fund must lie to put its policy across. "They're paranoid the colonial powers will come and put up the British or U.S. flag. . . . We can't say to the Brazilians, 'Don't build anything.' They answer: 'You just want to keep us down. You only want to maintain the balance of power on your side.' Or they will say: 'You only want to keep our population down. That's genocide.' . . . The way we work is not to say shut it down. . . . Our tack is to set the priorities of development."

The banks are key to this policy, said Stone. "We can't work directly with the banks because the Brazilians, for example, might accuse them of withholding financial resources. But from a conservationist standpoint, the answer is to stop everything—and that is what we tell the bankers to do with their lending."

Another Fund director, Howard Clark, the retired chairman of American Express, explained how this is done: "We don't tell bankers about saving the trees in Brazil. We just tell them that these countries have too many people, their populations have been growing too much, they've done too much foreign borrowing, and that this is endangering the banks. . . . Now, this might nicely save our forests, but this is not where it starts. It starts that we are just not going to give them any money. . . ."

### Who, us?

An official of the World Wildlife Fund in the United States bristled when it was suggested that his organization was against development.

"We are not opposed to all development," he replied. "If

there are resources in the ground, somebody will get the idea to take them out. The problem is when these schizophrenic national leaders get the idea that these resources can be used to develop their nations for their own interests. We are not opposed to mining these resources, for a profit. Look at our board. Who do you think does the mining? Who develops the resources? Who provides the capital? We all want people to make a profit. In fact, we are the ones who will make the profit. That is the way it's always been.

"I guess you can say our real problem is with the nations themselves," he continues, "and their immature leaders. And that is why we are so important."

## WWF's board of directors in the United States

As of November 1981, the World Wildlife Fund's Board of Directors included:

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