

The Club of Rome targets Africa for a 1986 genocide offensive

by Mark Burdman

During the first days of December 1985, a secret meeting took place in the West African nation of Cameroon, between the co-founder of the Club of Rome, Dr. Alexander King, Club of Rome General-Secretary Bertram Schneider, and the leadership of Cameroon. At that meeting, *EIR* has learned, a decision was made to hold the next international members' meeting of the Club of Rome in Cameroon, some time in 1986.

The Club of Rome International, the command-center for Malthusian ("Limits to Growth") planning on behalf of the insurance companies of Venice and Switzerland and leading Malthusian centers in the Soviet Union, has one purpose: to eliminate the "non-white" populations of the world, through "demographic control," through promulgation of "ethnic-separatist" terrorism, and through proliferation of deadly diseases, such as AIDS, which is now rampaging across the African continent. Britain's Dr. Alexander King has stated this policy commitment in a half a dozen discussions in recent years.

Of the same British scientific-philosophical cult that produced Lord Bertrand Russell, King expresses fears, in private, that the "Caucasian race" will soon become an "armed ghetto" surrounded by the "non-white races," unless drastic measures of "population control" are adopted. In the case of Africa, he and his Club of Rome collaborators have lied that the population exceeds the "carrying capacity" of the land. He has further insisted that India's population be reduced by one-half, through cultivation of "regional autonomy movements" against the central Indian state.

The planned event in Cameroon is not the only strategic genocide-planning event of the Club of Rome for Africa for the coming year. King and Schneider are core-members of a project, co-funded by Japanese billionaire Sessakawa, and Geneva, Switzerland-based billionaire Sadruddin Aga, called "Program for Action for Africa/1986-87." This project also involves former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, U.S. Trilateral Commission member Father Theodore Hesburgh of Notre Dame University, Rockefeller Foundation house Malthusian Norman Borlaug of "Green Revolution" fame, and Geneva's Jean Freymond, son of the Nestlé Corporation's Jacques Freymond. The latter was one of a crew at Nestlé's that was instrumental in launching the Club of Rome project.

During 1985, there were at least two secretive meetings

to discuss the "Program for Action," one in Geneva, July 8-12, and one, several weeks later, in Atlanta, Georgia, between King and Jimmy Carter. The policy document for the Project, King affirms, is the latest publication of the Club of Rome, authored

foot Revolution. According to King, this is about "the spontaneous creation of self-help groups," through "village development, a local approach, for the tribal areas. . . . The issue is to prevent people from migrating to the cities."

A strategy for mass murder

Alexander King's advocacy of genocide is not an isolated phenomenon; there are more than enough of his collaborators around, to amply fill the docks at a reconstituted Nuremberg tribunal.

The Club of Rome was created in 1968, by the insiders of the European—primarily Swiss-Venetian—insurance cartels, in collaboration with the Anglo-American liberal Establishment and the "systems-analysis" planners of the Soviet Union. King's chief collaborator was Aurelio Peccei, of the Fiat and Olivetti combines, and an individual widely rumored to be an insider in the circles of the "Propaganda-2" (P-2) freemasonic lodge. Peccei controlled the Club of Rome, until his death in March, 1984. Since that time, King has run the show.

The Club of Rome was one among several projects of East-West "convergence" on policies of Malthusianism, or demographic reduction, in the developing world. Parallel to its founding, Soviet planner Dzhermen Gvishiani, nephew of the late Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin, and U.S. East Coast establishment head McGeorge Bundy, were creating the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, in Austria, an agency primarily involved in studies of food and energy flows that would prove the "necessity" of Malthusian policies. At the time, the World Health Organization in Geneva was putting together a "cost-benefit effectiveness"/systems-analysis study for reducing world health care, under the direction of Dr. Martin Kaplan, who left the WHO in the mid-1970s to assume direction of the Pugwash Conference, the Soviet-appeaser organization created by Lord Bertrand Russell in the 1950s.

Despite all their protestations of support for oppressed African peoples, the Soviets are, in their own right, accom-

plished Malthusian mass-murderers in Africa. The head of the Africa Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Anatolii Gromyko, frequents meetings in the West of Malthusian organizations. The Soviets are amply willing to give African nations arms to reduce their populations in regional wars, but have never given one iota of meaningful development aid to African nations.

The insurance cartel

The impulse behind the Club of Rome is the insurance mafia in Switzerland and Venice-Trieste, Italy.

The chief in-house economist of the Club of Rome is Orio Giarini, the secretary-general of the Geneva-based International Association of Insurance Company Economists, whose honorary president is former French prime minister and current presidential aspirant Raymond Barre. This association includes the chief economic planners and/or executives, of almost 50 private insurance companies.

In October 1983, Giarini was the coordinator of a conference in Trieste of insurance-company planners, at which the thesis was put forward that "the past 10,000 years of the Neolithic age, characterized by production of capital, are over," and that the world was entering the age of the "service economy," in which "risk and uncertainty" would be the predominant paradigms for nations and societies. Giarini asserted that "insurers and priests" would be the chief arbiters of social planning.

The Sadruddin Aga Khan is one of the chief bankrollers for the policies devised by the insurance cartel. He and his cousin, Prince Karim Aga Khan, are two of the chief "spiritual leaders" of the Ismaili sect, which was reinvigorated by the British intelligence services in the Indian subcontinent, in the late 18th century, for special operations, including activities related to terrorism. The modern-day Ismailis are particularly influential in economic and financial activities in eastern Africa.

The Aga Khan clan is enormously wealthy. Karim, for example, has, hotel chain in Italy that was created earlier in this century by Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, "the last *Doge* of Venice," and the godfather of what is known today as Libya. He also has what is reputed to be the single largest fortune in the Italian region of Sardinia, involving speculation in real estate and other activities.

The Sadruddin Aga Khan also has an immense fortune. Over recent years, he has invested heavily in real estate speculation in Spain, which speculation, in the eyes of Spanish investigators, is related to the dramatic increase of activity in Spain of drug-traffickers.

A British subject, Sadruddin Aga Khan runs a special Third World intelligence project through the London *Economist* magazine. He is one of the founders of the world environmentalist movement, including of the Ecoropa organization, which is closely linked to the Club of Rome. He

was one of the chief behind-the-scenes supporters of the environmentalist-terrorist "Greenpeace" organization, in its campaign against France and against nuclear energy development.

Having formerly been the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, the Sadruddin Aga Khan has built an elaborate contact network, both East and West. One of his front organizations, the International Commission for Humanitarian Issues, features Robert "Body Count" McNamara, former head of the World Bank and U.S. defense secretary overseeing the Vietnam war. He also has collected a small circle of "wise men" around him, including Pugwash Conference chief Dr. Kaplan and Nestlé's Freymond.

'No to zero growth!'

Happily, a counterpole has developed in European circles, including among certain individuals who formerly advocated Malthusian policies, in favor of the development of Africa and against the Club of Rome's population-reduction policies.

The Schiller Institute, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, has led this fight, and sponsored a conference in Rome Nov. 1-3; celebrating the great African St. Augustine as the founder of Western civilization, and proposing large-scale projects for the developing world. The Institute is planning a conference on the development of Africa to be held in Paris on Feb. 2.

On Oct. 27, 1985, the Italian Catholic daily *Avvenire*, under the headline, "No To Zero Growth," reported on a conference in Messina, Italy, of Catholic and lay development planners, the Fifth International Meeting of the Center for Life. The paper charged the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the International Monetary Fund with using the concept of family planning as a "maneuver" to carry out policies of "forced sterilization and forced abortion, with an aim of zero growth," in the developing world.

A featured speaker was Francesco Forte, undersecretary in the Italian Development Aid Agency, who, in former years, had advocated radical Malthusian population measures. Forte asserted that Europeans cannot answer the development-aid pleas of Africans "with the thesis of the limitation of population, we who have a surplus of grain, meat, and milk. We should answer with direct help, mainly with infrastructural help, to make them able to provide themselves with food self-sufficiency."

Forte insisted that it was not true that economic progress depended on limiting population growth, but that the reverse was true—demographic growth was essential for progress. "Only a population with a larger density than the one we have now," he said, "would help the countries of poor Africa to reach an economic dimension, in the distribution of its population in its territory, to repay the fixed amortization costs. . . . Africa does not have too many inhabitants, but too few."