
Other Overt Criminal Acts

The WWF is out to balkanize and depopulate the Americas

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The level of genocide carried out by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature against the people of Africa is unprecedented in human history. And to fulfill their goals of driving the world population below 1 billion over the next several decades and restoring a new global feudal order, the British Crown and the WWF are committed to the same genocide against the Americas, Eurasia, and Australia.

As the following maps and charts will show, every program that the WWF carried out against Africa since 1961 has now been set in place in the Americas. For the moment, the body count is smaller; but some crucial elements of the WWF agenda are more advanced in North, Central, and South America than anywhere else on the globe:

- Nowhere in the world has so much land been set aside as nature preserves, animal preserves, and anthropological reserves as in North America. The western third of the United States is on the verge of being transformed into the world's largest protected area, taking vast reserves of natural resources, some of the Earth's finest farmland, and crucial water, transportation, and communication links out of service.

- In Central and South America, the WWF and International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have established a precedent: "anthropological reserves." These are human zoos in which primitive tribes, like the Yanomami Indians of the Amazon rainforest, are kept in a permanent state of backwardness and are designated as "endangered species," like the African elephants and rhinos. Seven countries of Ibero-America have one or more anthropological

reserves. Brazil alone has 250 such "human game preserves."

- Nowhere in the world does drug production and processing occur on such a large scale as in the Americas—and much of this happens inside or adjacent to the WWF protected areas. Areas capable of producing food have been transformed into giant coca plantations and cocaine-processing centers in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

In parts of the United States, national forests in the western states house large marijuana plantations that produce an estimated \$50 billion a year in illegal pot.

- In almost all of these drug-producing areas, typified by the Upper Huallaga River Valley in Peru, the role of "park ranger" has been assigned to narco-terrorist gangs like the Shining Path, which have carried out genocide against local Indian populations. As in the case of the guerrilla groups that are trained and housed in the large game preserves and national parks of Africa, South America's narco-terrorists for decades enjoyed the patronage and logistical support of both the WWF and Soviet bloc intelligence agencies. Whereas the collapse of the Soviet Union largely brought an end to communist support for guerrilla operations in Africa, the support by Cuba for the narco-insurgents, eco-terrorists, and indigenous-separatist groups continues.

Similarly, throughout North America, eco-terrorist groups like Earth First!, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, the Animal Liberation Front, and the Rainforest Action Network have been carrying out a campaign of sabotage against industry, modern agriculture, and the electric power grid.

KEY TO MAPS 7 AND 8

The map of North America and the Caribbean (**Map 7**) shows a proposal put forward by Joel Garreau in *The Nine Nations of North America* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1981). Garreau, like the WWF and other advocates of "balkanization," called for the breakup of the United States, Canada, and Mexico into smaller regions, defined by "common concerns."

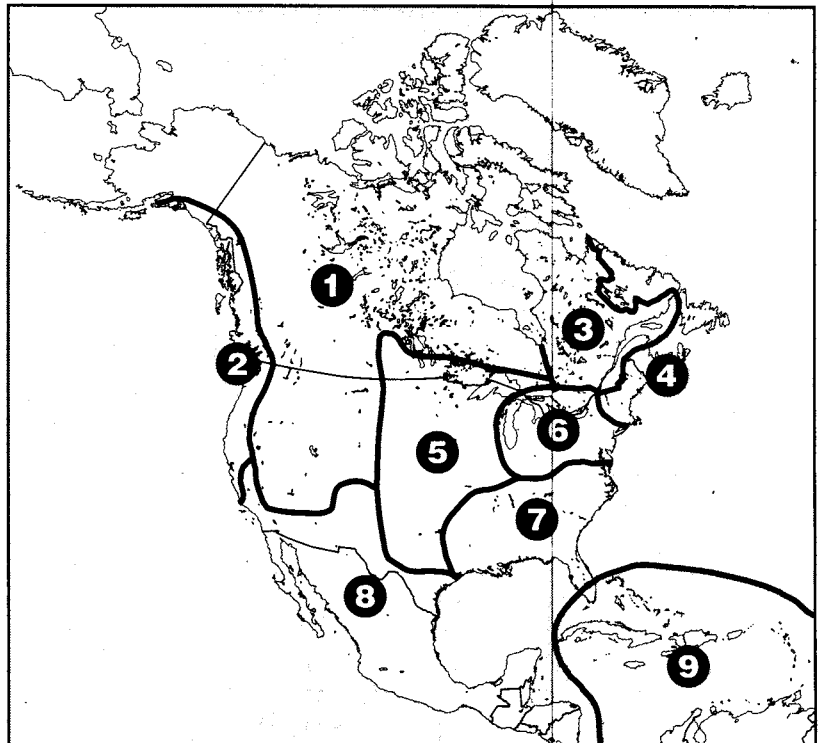
The map of the Southwest United States and border areas of Mexico (**Map 8**) shows the expansion of protected areas under the California Desert Protection Act, which was voted

up by the U.S. Congress in October 1994. The act set aside 8 million additional acres of land in southern California. The map indicates the pre-existing set-aside lands (12 million acres) and shows most of the 67 expansion areas, many of which come out of public lands that were managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. BLM land is often open to commercial uses such as mining, farming, grazing and recreation; however, most of these activities are now prohibited. Under pending proposals and legislation, as much as 80% of the state of California could be converted to forests, parks, and wilderness preserves by the end of the century.

MAP 7

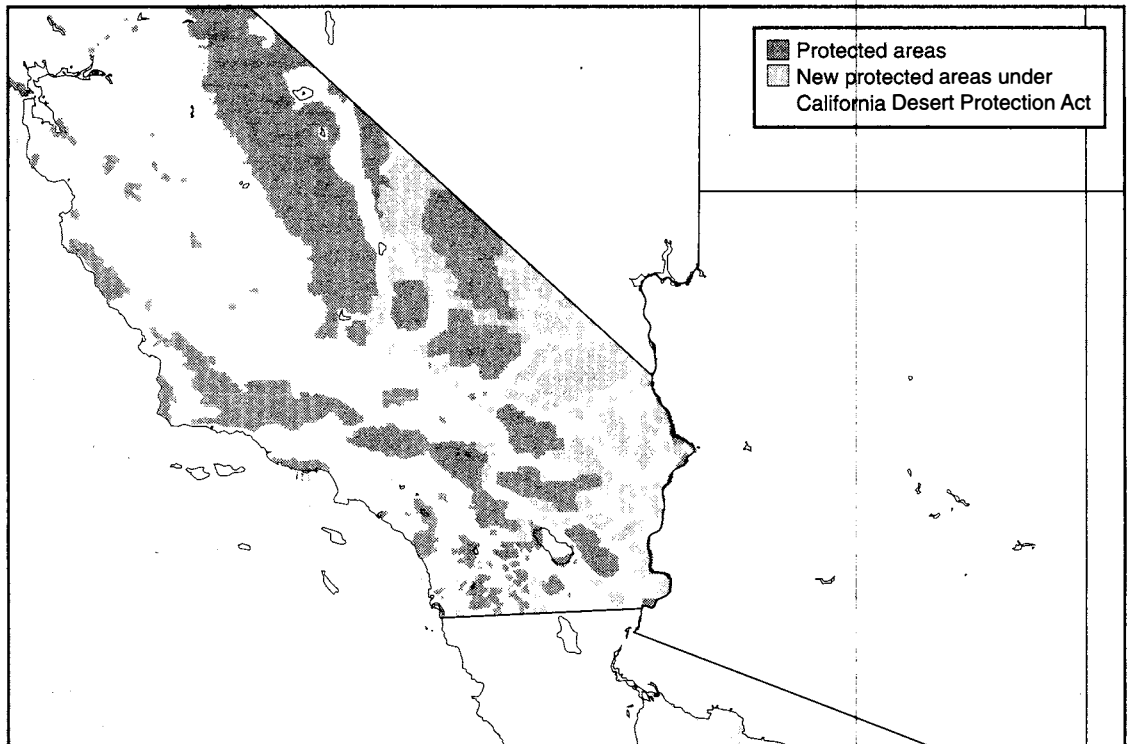
'Nine nations' of North America

- 1 Empty Quarter
- 2 Ecotopia
- 3 Quebec
- 4 New England
- 5 Bread Basket
- 6 Foundries
- 7 Dixie
- 8 Mexamerica
- 9 The Islands



MAP 8

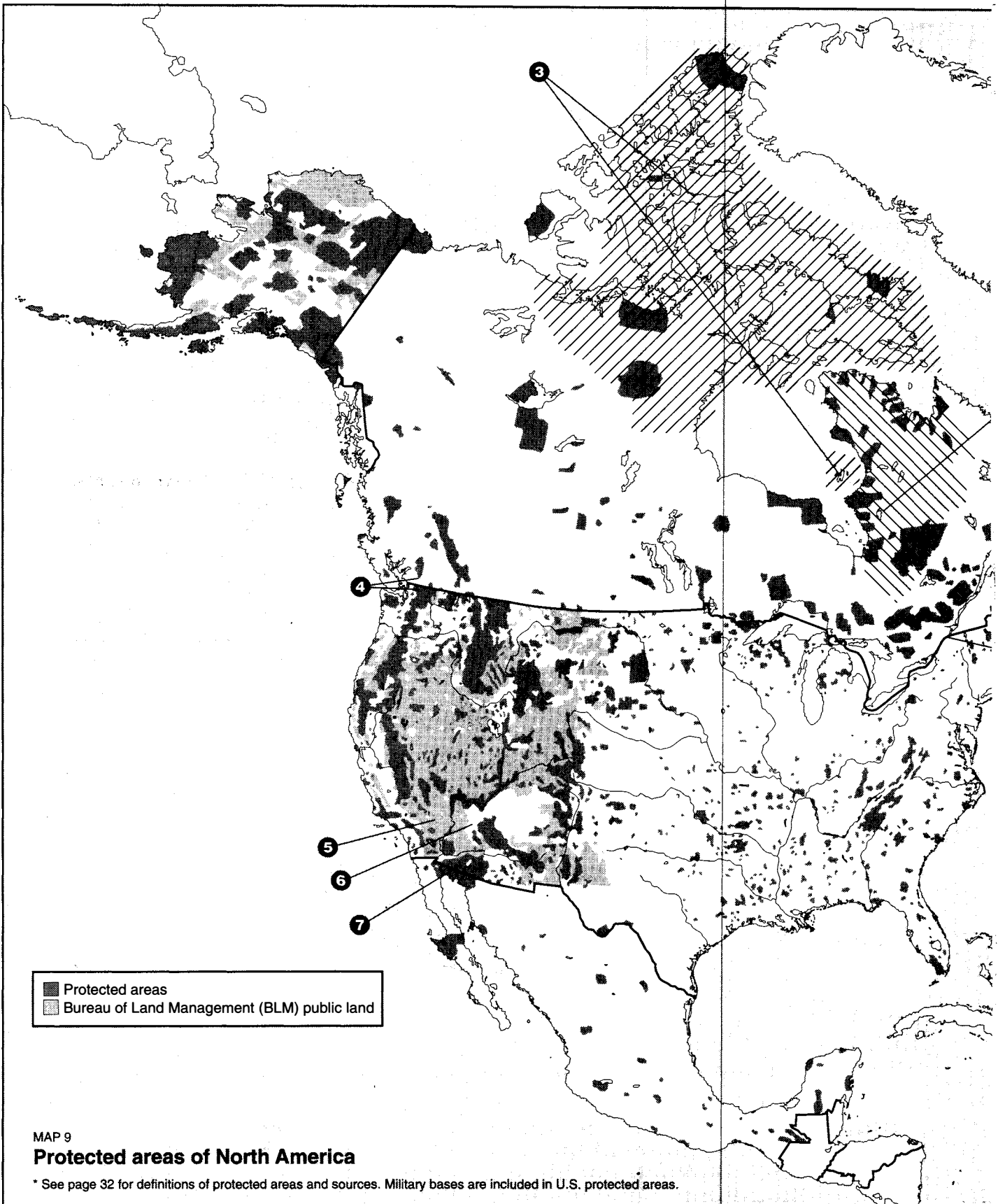
California desert-wilderness expansion



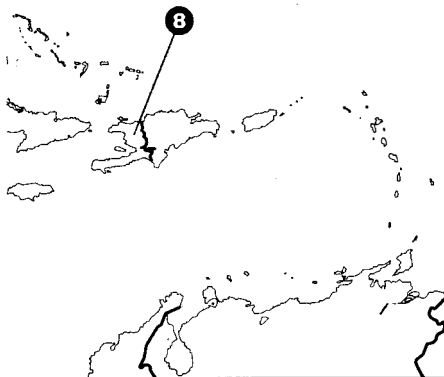
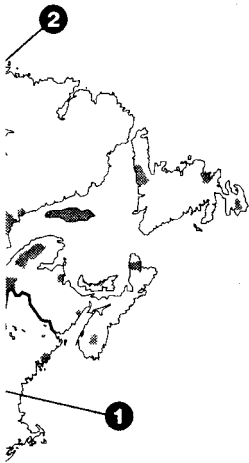
* See page 32 for definitions of protected areas and sources.

● Fulfilling a longstanding British Crown policy, efforts are under way to “balkanize” North and South America into autonomous zones that would destroy the sovereignty of every nation in the Western Hemisphere, including the United

States. One of the most advanced schemes, “Cascadia,” would create a nature preserve encompassing parts of the Northwest of the United States and Canada. Large parts of Cascadia would be off-limits to all human beings.



Total land	21,247,000 km ²
Protected land	1,457,000 km ²
Percentage protected	6.9%



KEY TO MAP 9

North American protected areas

1. Akwesasne Mohawk Reservation: One of several well-known smuggling routes for guns and drugs on the U.S.-Canada border. Wildlife reserves and game park are also prime routes.

2. Cree Indian claims: The Cree Indians want 1 million sq km or two-thirds of the territory of Quebec as their homeland, if Quebec separates from Canada. James Bay Hydro-Quebec power stations in contested area supply substantial amount of power to all of Northeast United States.

3. Nunavut: On June 10, 1993 Queen Elizabeth II, with help from World Wildlife Fund officials, establishes autonomous territory for Inuit Natives almost seven times the size of England. The WWF, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, and Indigenous Survival International are working to replicate the process elsewhere. Under the Nunavut Act, the territory will become an autonomous "nation" under Crown control in 1999.

4. Cascadia: March 1994, a campaign is launched in the Pacific Northwest to turn millions of acres of the Cascade Mountains into an international park. Human beings would be banned from the park, which extends across the border between Washington and Vancouver. Area is the epicenter of Earth First! terrorist activities.

5. California Desert Wilderness: On Oct. 8, 1994 the U.S. Congress designates an additional 8 million acres of southern California to become wilderness areas and national parks. Total area now exceeds 20 million acres, larger than New England, and reaches the Mexican border.

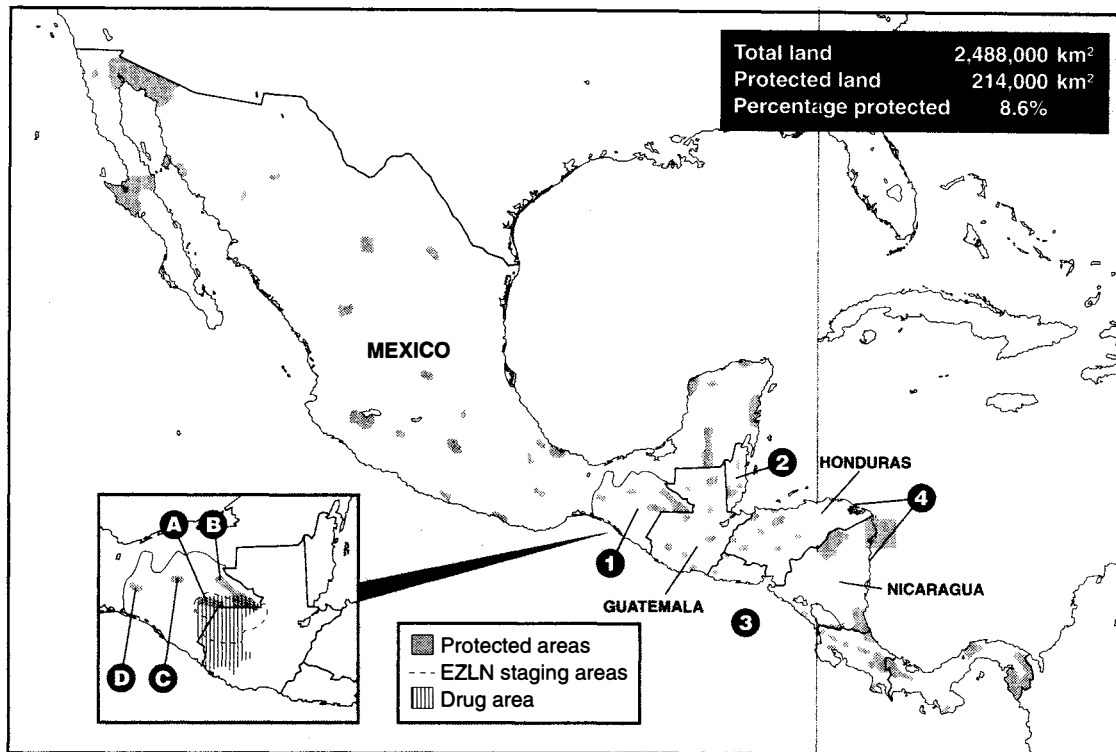
6. Southwest: 1991, Earth First! terrorists attempt to blow up power lines leading from a nuclear power plant in Arizona, hoping to cause a meltdown.

7. Papago Indian Reservation: Straddles U.S.-Mexico border at Sonora and Arizona, providing easy smuggling route of guns, drugs, and terrorists.

8. Leclerc Botanical Gardens, Haiti: October 1994, U.S. soldiers break up a terrorist training camp. The Gardens, described as a "sacred site of the native voodoo religion," are run by the New York Botanical Garden and the Biodiversity Trust headed by Prince Charles. The Gardens are owned by Catherine Dunham, African-American choreographer, a self-described "voodoo priestess," and onetime supporter of the Duvalier dictatorship who now backs Aristide.

MAP 10

Protected areas and insurgency of Mexico and Central America (inset: Chiapas)



* See page 32 for definitions of protected areas and sources.

KEY TO MAP 10
Mexico and Central America protected areas

1. Chiapas, Mexico: The staging area for the separatist insurrection launched on Jan. 1, 1994 by the Zapatista National Liberation Army, includes two large ecological parks along the border with Guatemala. A longtime resident gave *EIR* the following account:

A. Lagunas de Montebello National Park. "That's where it all began. Twenty kilometers south of the lagoons, but inside the park, there is a little village called Tziscaco. It's Zapatista, with training camps and all. There have always been guerrillas there. It's heavy jungle."

B. Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, 331,200 hectares. "They found a guerrilla camp right there, and there are photographs. Right on the border with Guatemala. On the western edge of the reserve, about a third of the way up from south to north, there's Segundo Valley, and the village of San Quintín. They have an archaeological research station there, and also guerrilla training camps. It's in the heart of the Lacandón Jungle."

C. Agua Azul Cascades National Park. "There's a lot of conflict in the area. The guerrillas take refuge there. The town of Bachajón is run by the Zapatistas. They even guard the Cascades and charge tourists to get there—they've taken over

the area. It used to be beautiful, but it's destroyed now. Some people say that Sub-Commander Marcos of the Zapatistas was trained nearby, just north of the archaeological zone of Palenque."

D. El Ocote Ecological Reserve. "This is outside the Zapatista zone, but marijuana is grown there. There's a little island in the lake formed by the Malpaso Dam, across from the village of Apitpac. They grow it there. Also, there are a lot of kidnappings and they hide the victims in the adjacent Las Chimalapas reserve."

There are also more than 40,000 Guatemalan refugees in the staging area, including members of Rigoberta Menchú's URNG guerrilla base. The cross-border area has had intense guerrilla activity for decades. In January 1993, Menchú led a march of thousands of refugees from Chiapas back to Guatemala; food was airlifted along the way by C-130 transports of the British Royal Air Force based in Belize. The same cross-border area also involves significant drug cultivation and transshipment from South America. Chiapas has Mexico's largest oil reserves, and produces over half of the country's hydro power.

In May 1994, Teddy Goldsmith's magazine *Ecologist* endorsed the uprising: "The revolt . . . was a dignified reaction to too much development. It arose because people opted for a more dignified form of dying."

The WWF, in partnership with the government and private groups, coordinates "community development" programs in these parks, including an effort to stop a proposed major high-

TABLE 3

Estimated protected area, Mexico and Central America

Country	Population (millions)	Total land area (thousands km ²)	Protected areas* (thousands km ²)	Protected areas as % of total land area
Belize	0.2	23	3	12.6
Costa Rica	3.0	51	21	41.7
El Salvador	5.3	21	.2	0.9
Guatemala	9.2	109	21	19.4
Honduras	5.1	112	10	8.8
Mexico	81.1	1,958	125	6.4
Nicaragua	3.9	139	18	13.1
Panama	2.4	75	15	20.5
TOTAL	110.2	2,488	214	8.6

* excluding national forests, where data for this category are available
Source: IUCN, 1992

TABLE 4

Estimated protected area, South America

Country	Population (millions)	Total land area (thousands km ²)	Protected areas* (thousands km ²)	Protected areas as % of total land area
Argentina	32.3	2,767	156	5.6
Bolivia	7.3	1,099	100	9.1
Brazil	155.6	8,512	1,064	12.5
Chile	13.2	757	161	21.3
Colombia	33.0	1,142	350	30.7
Ecuador	9.6	272	38	14.0
French Guiana	0.1	84	1	1.3
Guyana	0.8	215	.6	0.3
Paraguay	4.3	407	12	3.0
Peru	22.6	1,285	89	6.9
Suriname	0.4	164	9	5.6
Uruguay	3.1	187	2	1.2
Venezuela	19.7	912	366	40.1
TOTAL	302	17,801	2,349	13.2

* excluding national forests, where data for this category are available
Source: IUCN, 1992

way linking Chiapas to the center of Mexico, because it would go through the El Ocote reserve. In July, the WWF sponsored a workshop on this subject in San Isidro, Chiapas, with experts from the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Forestry Council, and the British Council, the latter created under royal charter.

2. Belize: British Commonwealth member Belize is a center for ecological activities spreading out across Mexico and Central America. A trinational park is planned on Belize's common border with Guatemala and Mexico. "Also known as the Azul Triangle, this is a vast and mostly uninhabited region, with numerous Mayan ruins," says the IUCN. In February 1994, at the height of the Zapatista uprising, Queen Elizabeth spent three days visiting Belize on the royal yacht *Britannia*.

3. Central America: At an Oct. 14, 1994 summit, the seven countries of the region formed the "Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development," to protect forests and endangered species, and promote environmental education. The accord is widely viewed as a breakthrough in implementation of the Eco '92 agenda.

In 1992 the U.S. National Geographic Society and Cultural Survival launched a pilot project to map overlapping ecological zones and Indian areas across Central America. Project adviser Bernard Nietschmann (University of California) concluded: "States are expansionist. . . . They gobble resources, and they repress peoples. . . . [Nicaragua] is a colonial creation imposed on preexisting and unconsenting indigenous nations."

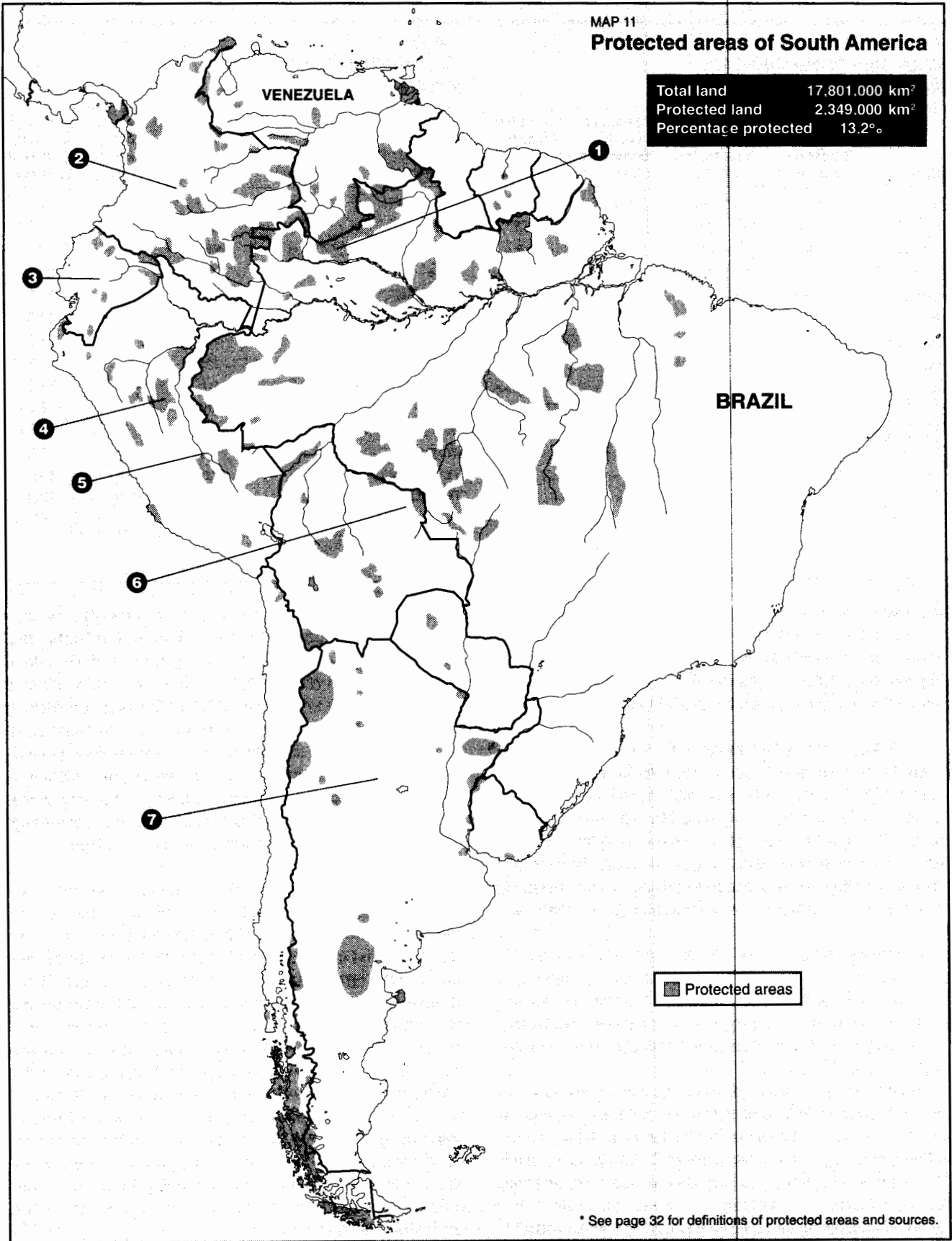
There are four existing, and six planned, cross-border ecological parks. The most ambitious is the projected "Path of the Panther," which would link up existing national parks into a continuous "green corridor" running 2,500 km. from one end of Central America to the other. Wildlife Conservation International and the Caribbean Conservation Corp. are coordinating the project. The Path of the Panther, like some existing parks, would make it impossible to build necessary great infrastructure projects, such as a Second Panama Canal across the isthmus, or a Pan American Railroad and Highway connecting North America with the southern tip of South America.

4. Miskito Coast: The Miskito Cays Wildlife Refuge, 502,000 hectares, was established in 1991 by Nicaragua. Its purpose, as defined by the IUCN, is "to protect islands, reefs, sea turtles and coastal wetlands, and the Miskito Indian culture"—in that order. The WWF helped create an "Indian" NGO, Mikupia, to run the reserve in which the 15,000 Miskito Indians now live; to "restore Miskito culture," and to provide "ecotourism" for foreigners. Its extension into Honduras is already planned. The Miskito Indians are a British fabrication. In the 1600s, British pirates gave that name to the people living along the northern and eastern coasts of what are today Honduras and Nicaragua, who were mixed descendants of these pirates, black slaves from British woodcutting gangs, and the seminomadic Indian inhabitants. The Miskito flag is modeled on the Union Jack, and their primary economic activity from the 1600s until today has been contraband.

MAP 11

Protected areas of South America

Total land	17,801,000 km ²
Protected land	2,349,000 km ²
Percentage protected	13.2%



KEY TO MAP 11

South American protected areas

1. Yanomami Reserve: In 1991 the governments of Venezuela and Brazil issued decrees designating a contiguous cross-border area totalling 17.8 million hectares as a protected reserve for the Yanomami, a group of at most 16,000 semi-nomadic Indians. The Yanomami still live in a largely hunting and gathering mode in the jungle, their life expectancy averages about 30 years, and many practice infanticide and cannibalism. The Yanomami project is designed to create a buffer state nearly the size of Uruguay between Brazil and Venezuela, abrogating national sovereignty and under supra-national control.

This cross-border park is a model of what the IUCN calls Category VII managed areas, "National Biotic Area/Anthropological Reserves," which they define as protected areas "allowing the way of life of societies living in harmony with the environment to continue undisturbed by modern technology." As of 1992, seven countries in Ibero-America had Category VII reserves: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. In the case of Brazil, 250 such Indian reserves had been established as of 1994, and another 265 await official demarcation. This amounts to 10.5% of the national territory, set aside for about 300,000 people, or 0.2% of the total population.

The creation of the Yanomami reserve has been a personal project of the British royal family for nearly 25 years. The WWF's "human" division, Survival International, was founded in 1969 to lead the campaign. Princes Charles and Philip deployed personally to Brazil in 1990 and 1991 to promote the project; the WWF ran an international publicity and pressure campaign for the park; and the Overseas Development Authority's Lady Lynda Chalker was sent to Brazil in 1990 to ram it through.

In July 1991, Sir Walter Bodmer, president of the Human Genome Organization, announced that the Yanomamis would be the first tribe to have their genes frozen and archived in London's Museum of Human Genetics as the first entry in a planned "library" of genes of "peoples in extinction."

2. Colombia: By 1992, there were 253 Category VII "anthropological reserves" in the country, with over 6 million hectares of Amazon territory locked up in such areas.

3. Ecuador: In 1989, the WWF's local branch, Fundación Natura, demanded the government expand its national protected areas system by creating more indigenous "bio-anthropological reserves." Mass protests by various indigenist movements followed, and in 1992 the government demarcated an additional 1.1 million hectares in Pastaza province as Indian territory. In June 1994 London's *Latin America*

News/letter hailed Ecuador's indigenous-international ecological alliance as "the shape of things to come" throughout Ibero-America.

Fundación Natura runs training programs for staff at the national protected areas, manages two protected forests, and finances numerous ecological projects. Part of their money comes from a 1988 debt-for-nature swap worth \$10 million, according to the IUCN. With international environmentalist groups, they are deployed to shut down this country's oil industry. In October 1994, the UNDP proposed that Ecuador's Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean be removed entirely from national control, and placed under international supervision in order to prevent ecological deterioration.

4. Upper Huallaga River Valley, Peru: The premier cocaine-producing zone of the premier cocaine-producing country in the world, this valley is dense with ecological protected areas, including the indicated Biabo-Cordillera Azul and Alexander von Humboldt national parks, which straddle the Huallaga River and its drug-trafficking corridor. It is also the main remaining locus of the indigenist Shining Path narco-terrorists, who maintain a symbiotic relationship with the drug traffickers.

5. Apurímac Reserved Zone, Peru: In August 1994, Peruvian Army troops uncovered 300 mass graves containing 1,200 corpses of butchered Asháninka Indians, on the eastern bank of the Ené River, inside the 1,669,290-hectare Apurímac Reserved Zone. The Asháninkas had been strangled or hacked to death after years of enslavement, by British-backed Shining Path guerrillas operating in the park.

Beginning in 1988, the narco-terrorists had forced the uncooperative Asháninkas to work "from sun-up to sun-down, stripping them of their lands, their animals, and their meager belongings, subjecting them to . . . interminable sessions of ideological indoctrination, watched, tortured, and assassinated on the slightest allegation of 'treason' by political commissars," according to the Peruvian daily *La República*. When the Asháninkas became ill from malnutrition or poor treatment, they were simply eliminated as "human parasites."

London has been the international logistical and propaganda base for Shining Path since at least 1983, when the Revolutionary International Movement (RIM) was founded there. RIM, a terrorist international which includes Shining Path, is committed to aiding "all indigenous peoples' struggles." In August 1992, the British Home Office, operating through its Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), produced and broadcast a "documentary" glorifying Shining Path, which it then handed over to the narco-terrorist group for international use in fundraising and propaganda. To produce the report, two IBA reporters had accompanied Shining Path on their rampages.

Continued on page 60

6. Bolivia: This unpopulated nation is designated to become one large "eco-tourist" camp. The Noel Kempff National Park, a wilderness area the size of West Virginia on Bolivia's border with Brazil, is the centerpiece of a government-private plan to bring in up to \$1 billion from such "ecological tourism" over the course of a decade. Foreign sponsors of the park include: the Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the U.S. government's Agency for International Development. Plans are already under way to triple the size of

the park, making it one of the largest in South America.

7. Argentina: The Argentine branch of WWF, the Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina (FVSA), is deployed to block the construction of an oil pipeline in the Cabo Vírgenes area in the far south; has proposed legislation which designates ecological crimes; drafted legislation which was later approved which severely limits the use of pesticides in agriculture; and has targeted the country's significant nuclear and aerospace industries for destruction.

KEY TO MAP 12

South American projects

The protected areas have become a major obstacle to the construction of great infrastructure projects, which are the only answer to the economic genocide ravaging Ibero-America.

The same obstruction of needed infrastructure projects applies in North America, where the large tracts of set-aside land in the western states block necessary water projects such as Nawapa (the North American Water and Power Alliance).

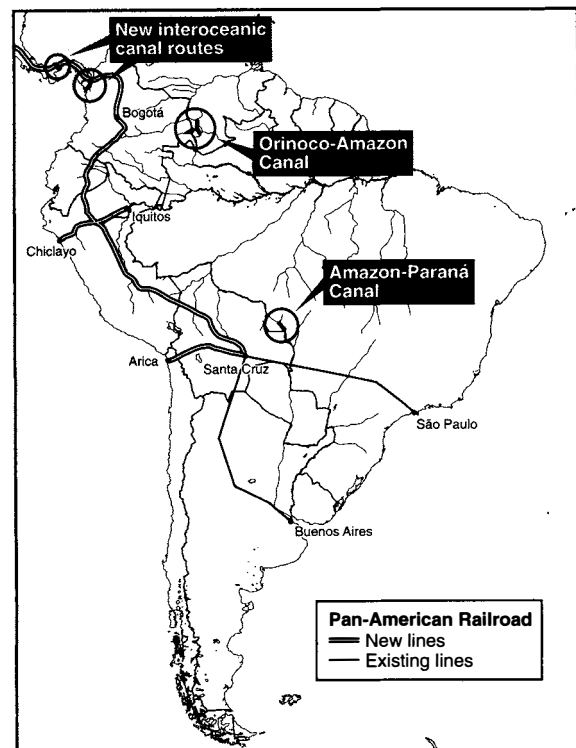
The following three projects are the most critical in South America:

1. The Pan American Railroad: This is a proposed continental North-South line running down from North America through Central America, cutting across the Darien Gap into Colombia, and then running south from Bogotá, Colombia, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, along the narrow strip of flatlands on the eastern slope of the Andes. In Santa Cruz it would link up with existing lines running to São Paulo, Brazil and Buenos Aires, Argentina. The two most important trans-Andean spurs would run from Iquitos to Chiclayo in Peru, and from Santa Cruz to Arica, Chile.

These routes are blocked by environmental parks across Central America, such as the proposed "Path of the Panther"; in the Darien Gap; throughout the eastern slope of the Andes; and along both trans-Andean routes.

MAP 12

South American infrastructure projects



2. A new interoceanic canal: The world needs a new sea-level canal capable of handling supertankers of up to 300,000 tons deadweight. There are two preferred routes: one cutting through Panama just west of the current canal; another, known as the Atrato-Truandó Canal, which runs through the Darien Gap region of Colombia, taking advantage of existing rivers and lakes. They are both blocked by existing and projected protected areas, including in the Darien Gap and the "Path of the Panther."

3. River integration: The single most important infrastructure project for opening up the interior of the continent to development and population, is the integration of the area's three great river systems: the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Río de la Plata systems.

When the 10,000 km route is completed, ships could sail directly into every country in South America, except for Chile. Sixty-eight percent of the route is already navigable for medium-sized ships and barges; another 28% requires relatively minor dredging, channel widening, and similar works; major projects are required on only 4% of the route. Of these, there are two major canals, which must be constructed: one linking the Orinoco and the Amazon rivers in southern Venezuela, the other connecting the Amazon and the Paraná rivers in western Brazil. Both fall in protected areas.