

'Protecting endangered species' is a WWF scam for one-world government

by Allen Douglas and Joseph Brewda

As this issue of *EIR* goes to press, the once every two-and-a-half-year conference of the Nov. 7-18 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) is still under way in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Though the issue which has made world news is South African President Nelson Mandela's call for CITES to "downlist" the African elephant from Appendix I (endangered species) to Appendix II, which would allow a controlled trade in its skin and meat, there is a much more sinister item on the agenda: the attempt to establish a mechanism to enforce CITES's diktats.

It was to attain this supranational policing power that the World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature) and its sister body, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), founded CITES in 1975. Both the content of the meeting, as well as the extremely high-security fashion in which it was organized, demonstrate CITES's role in the House of Windsor-centered world oligarchy's push for a tyrannical, feudal one-world government under an "environmental" cover (see *EIR*'s Oct. 28 *Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor"). Thus, the push to "give CITES some teeth."

Some background

The British Foreign Office in 1948 wrote the constitution for the IUCN so that, while apparently affiliated to the United Nations, the IUCN would be accountable to no one at all. CITES was set up in the same way. While the CITES secretariat is provided by the U.N. Environment Program, CITES per se is responsible to no one—except, of course, its oligarchical creators.

The key public figure who led the drive for its establishment was E. Curtis "Buff" Bohlen, a longtime CIA agent who ran the CIA stations in Kabul and Cairo, and who later took up a high post in the U.S. Department of Interior, becoming a vice president of WWF-U.S. as well. But what opened the door to his WWF work was not his CIA ties, but his family; he was a member of the American wing of the aristocratic Bohlen und Halbach family in Germany, and the son of "Chip" Bohlen, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow and one of the "wise men" of the postwar Anglo-American establishment. Buff Bohlen was also a protégé of WWF-U.S. head and former Secretary of the Interior Russell Train,

who brags of his own descent from the aristocratic Erroll family of Scotland.

But the real brains behind CITES was MI-6 operative Tom Harrison, who ran some of the most sensitive intelligence operations for the British Crown from the 1930s until his death in a car accident in the 1970s.

During the interwar years, when the British elite was already planning World War II, to pit Germany and Russia against each other to destroy the possibility of a Eurasian economic development-centered challenge to the British Empire, that elite was extremely nervous about whether the British population would support the war effort. British intelligence assigned one of its leading operatives, an ornithologist named Tom Harrison, to study the British population's behavior exactly as he would study birds. The result of this profiling, one of the pioneer studies in mass social control, was termed "Mass Observation," and its files fill 1,000 boxes which are stored in an archive at Sussex University. Harrison later went on to run an orangutan center in Indonesia, a cover for his operations in Brunei and elsewhere for MI-6. All of this prepared him well for his work with the WWF, and his advisory role in the establishment of CITES.

First 'enforcement' measures taken

U.S. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt delivered a keynote to about 1,300 delegates from 130 nations, dozens of non-governmental organizations, and dozens of press, including two correspondents of *EIR*. Babbitt proudly announced that the first-ever CITES "enforcement" measures had been taken within the last few months, slapping trade sanctions on one nation which allegedly violated CITES provisions. Babbitt also announced that the United States "had already started training five people in CITES enforcement," and that the WWF would match dollar for dollar everything the Interior Department spent on that effort over one year. A group of supranational environmental policemen will assume increasing powers, including, presumably, the use of deadly force, just as do the WWF's park rangers in Africa, who slaughter whomever they define as "poachers."

The convention itself gives one a whiff of the brave new world to come. It is being held in the Ft. Lauderdale convention center, which is surrounded on three sides by fences and on the fourth by the inland coastal waterway. All roads

leading into the convention center are blocked off with barriers manned by guards. Inside the perimeter, numerous muscular private security guards, most of whom sport ponytails and who, by appearance at least, could double for hitmen of the Medellín cocaine cartel, roam the halls with walkie-talkies. Immediately outside the entrance, two mounted police stand guard constantly.

In order to maintain the carefully controlled psychological environment, the CITES Secretariat carefully screened all those applying to participate, and turned down whomever it chose, including the two correspondents for *EIR*. After a vigorous assertion that this conference was taking place on American soil, and that therefore *EIR*, a publication registered under U.S. law, had the same right to attend as any other press, credentials were granted. Then the fun began.

The *EIR* correspondents, Allen Douglas and Joseph Brewda, arrived on Nov. 8. By the late afternoon of Nov. 9, over 200 copies of the explosive "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" report were circulating among delegates, causing a frantic mobilization among the security guards to find the (presumably unauthorized) "Lyndon LaRouche guy" thought to be distributing "unauthorized literature" outside the hall. The report provoked intense, usually favorable interest, but also the occasional hysterical outburst, such as from the head of the British delegation, a senior civil servant who lost his stiff upper lip and shouted, "Your report is simply appalling, absolutely disgraceful!"

Dozens of government officials, including numerous Africans responsible for their nations' parks and wildlife departments, examined the report with intense interest. Several of them, from their direct experience, confirmed our charges.

By the next morning, after consultations had apparently taken place on what to do about the *EIR* presence (and about others who had literature to pass out, and who were also disgruntled with the CITES's dictatorial tactics), the secretariat decided to set up an official "unauthorized literature table" in the foyer. Almost 700 copies of the report were taken by delegates.

Gangs versus pseudo-gangs

However, the oppressive physical security is only part of the control mechanism. More important is the standard British intelligence tactic of running both sides of a fight. As the tactic had been perfected in the Mau Mau "Emergency" in the 1950s in Kenya, British intelligence sets up both the "gangs," and then the "pseudo-gangs," which then fight each other. In this case, the WWF, through financing and various forms of derivative control, effectively runs both the "sustainable use" gang, which argues that the conservation of wildlife must be made to "pay for itself" through controlled harvesting ("culling"), and the "radical green" countergang, which is against any killing of animals for any purpose. The first is typified by the WWF-funded Safari Club International and the second by the WWF-funded Greenpeace and the Environmental Investigation Agency (funded by the same

circles which originally set up the WWF).

Though there are well-meaning, naive people on both sides of the gang-countergang divide, the way the overall process is manipulated toward the WWF's goal of a return to feudalism, or even to a hunting-and-gathering society, is made clear in the Zimbabwe-based Campfire program. It is clear that most radical greenies would prefer the sort of hunting-and-gathering primitive culture so dear to the hearts of the world's oligarchy; less obvious is that major programs of the "sustainable use" movement, the greenies' nominal bitter opponents, lead down precisely the same track.

The 'Campfire' program

Since shortly after Robert Mugabe assumed power in Zimbabwe in 1980, that nation has been one of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) "showcases" in Africa; living standards have collapsed, as they always do under the IMF's brutal austerity programs when all funds are drained off from domestic industry and agriculture to pay foreign debt. So along comes the WWF and associated organizations to offer a "deal" to the increasingly desperate population. In return for allowing cultivated land to return to native bush (or simply not developing it in the first place) and protecting the big game which then flourishes, the WWF and its adjuncts arrange for the local villagers to get a substantial slice of the \$100,000 per head which big game hunters will pay for a rhino or a leopard, or the \$50,000 per head for an elephant.

This is the gimmick behind the establishment of the rapidly growing "Campfire" program in Zimbabwe and related operations in South Africa. In the 1980s, the Zimbabwe Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management set out to vastly expand its reach, as well as to project a positive image to an often hostile local population by fostering the Campfire concept. Three levels of organization were set up, the village, ward, and district, under the theme of "community empowerment." The various levels, in return for protecting the game in their territories, were given a cut of the license fees granted by the Parks Department to trophy hunters. The scheme is sold as "conservation" under the argument that "unless there is benefit to the locals," rural communities will wipe out the wildlife in their area, which is often a nuisance to crops as well as humans.

In 1988, there were only two rural district councils, the highest tier in the Campfire structure. There are now 24 such councils, and one-third of rural Zimbabwe (which comprises 40% of state land according to Campfire sources) is organized under this system. At first, only wildlife is under control of these structures, but increasingly, say Campfire representatives, "all resources, what grows on the soil, water, everything," will be included.

As people become increasingly "consciencitized [sic] on their own resources, the communities say we need game scouts to monitor the use of game in our area," said one Campfire representative. Added another, "This local control

is much tougher even than the parks. You are going to be tougher on your brother-in-law if you catch him poaching, since he is stealing from you.”

The whole process, of course, is coordinated by the WWF, both directly and through its control over the park system. It is they who do the “studies” which show the “comparative advantage” to wildlife versus cattle, for instance. It is they who conduct the wildlife “aerial surveys” of game, and they who advise in setting the quotas of local communities. It is they who finance the “upgrading of the skills of the game scouts.” And, it is their friends in the IMF and World Bank—often members of the WWF or the 1001 Club—who enforce the grinding poverty which makes the whole business look tempting in the first place.

To the villagers, looking at the system from the bottom up, the Campfire system has numerous attractions, foremost of which is earning hard currency. But if it actually helps people, and actually protects wildlife, why would the WWF be financing this program, given its indisputable track record in slaughtering people, as well as animals, all over Africa and beyond?

‘A revolutionary principle’

According to its enthusiastic, almost messianic proponents, Campfire is a “genuinely revolutionary principle” with “revolutionary implications” for the political and economic order of the countries in which it becomes established, which are soon to include Ethiopia, Cameroon, Tanzania, Malawi, and Kenya, among others. It is indeed revolutionary, and that is why the WWF backs it so strongly.

As demonstrated in *EIR*’s “The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor,” the African parks were set up as a “population control” measure against the natives. Key in this process was the extensive paramilitary apparatus put in place to “guard” the parks, which apparatus was then used to organize the guerrilla gang-pseudogang warfare from protected bases in the parks, a process first perfected by the park personnel in Kenya. Such manipulated warfare has ravaged Africa since independence.

Now, under Campfire and related programs, the amount of territory under national park control is growing dramatically, as is the armed force of “anti-poaching units” under their control. Furthermore, the Zimbabwe national park system,

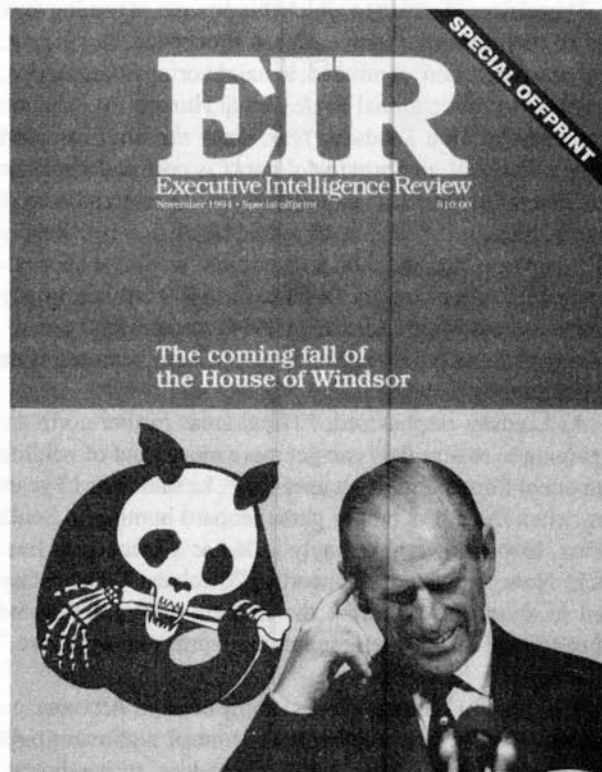
Beware Prince Philip, Sunday Times warns

EIR’s Oct. 28 *Special Report*, “The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor,” prompted a London *Sunday Times* columnist to warn on Nov. 6 that the royal consort to Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, is not someone whom one attacks with impunity.

In an article on Prince Charles’s trip to California the week before, Los Angeles-based reporter Charles Goodwin wrote: “There were no large crowds, but those who did turn out were broadly sympathetic. . . . The only mildly dissonant note on a very successful tour was the constant presence of a couple of protesters, whose anger seemed to be directed not so much at the prince as his father, alleging that he was involved in an intricate plot involving the World Wildlife Fund, Rwandan game reserves, and depopulation. Had they got close enough, Charles might have told them the Duke of Edinburgh is someone you mess with at your peril.”

The *Sunday Telegraph* account of Charles’s trip mentions that there were protests from a few groups, one demanding reparations for “The Rape of Africa,” and another with a banner reading, “The Queen *Does* Push Dope.”

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for example, is soon slated to be “privatized,” which means that it will be owned outright, instead of merely steered, by WWF-associated financial combines. What is being created is a vast self-policing apparatus, controlled at the top by the WWF, and which, because of its access to the hard currency provided through WWF channels, is now replacing the structures of local and even national government, as Campfire representatives are beginning to be elected to national parliaments.

In sum, substantial portions of the country revert to bush, while the political integrity of the nation-state itself is undermined—a “revolution” which no doubt brings a sadistic smile to the face of Prince Philip. And as subsistence agriculture is eliminated in favor of “wildlife farming,” the apparent “empowerment” of the local communities puts them even more tightly under the control of the WWF-led imperialists than they were at the height of colonialism. What happens, for instance, when their land has reverted to bush and the trophy hunters no longer come, either due to the rising incidence of AIDS; to the WWF, through its apparatus, turning off the funding spigot; or to a financial collapse which wipes out the speculative fortunes which many a big game hunter, who pays \$100,000 to slaughter some animal, depends on for his trade?

The territorial extent to which this process of turning over land to “wildlife management” has proceeded, is striking. Zimbabwe has been mentioned; in neighboring South Africa, according to International Professional Hunters Association representative Don Lindsay, *four times the area of South Africa’s national and provincial parks* is now under private management devoted to game reserves. If that estimate is correct, then, given that 5.2% of South Africa is officially locked up in parks, the total so dedicated would be approximately 25% of the country! Whereas in 1969 only six trophy hunters visited South Africa, in 1994, some 6,000 did so, while over 6,000 areas in South Africa have been set aside for hunting.

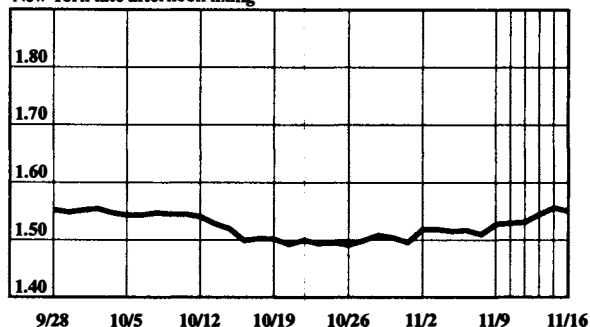
As Lindsay emphasized, “Tribal areas further north are beginning to realize they can get more money out of wildlife than out of farm animals.” It used to be, he said, that 15 years ago, when there was no big game leopard hunting in South Africa, leopards were routinely killed as a menace to livestock. Now, one leopard is worth 270 calves. “Where they used to shoot the leopards, the farmers now put salt and pepper on the calves, the leopards are worth so much more,” he joked.

Two possible futures present themselves to Africans: either the WWF’s self-policing local control nightmare built upon trophy hunting and its ancillary services, such as hotels, casinos, and prostitution, or true national sovereignty based upon breaking with the IMF and WWF and implementing great railway, water, agricultural, and industrial projects as outlined by American statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche.

Currency Rates

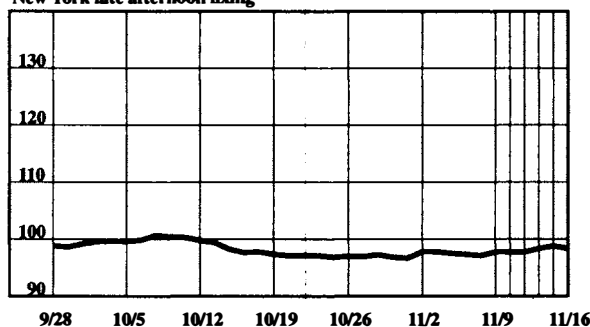
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



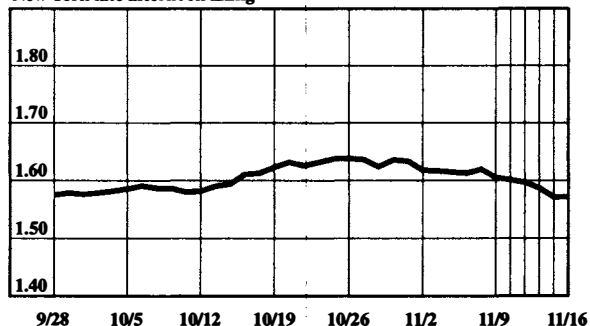
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

