

Churches. Such groups receive support from governments around the world, such as the U.S. State Department.

But before enumerating what these agencies are doing, it is necessary to stress that the command center for such propaganda is Great Britain. The British establishment plays a special role in promoting the modern-day variant of the worldview earlier promulgated by British East India Company propagandist parson Thomas Malthus. Today, one hears these arguments from Prince Philip, Prince Charles, Church of England head Archbishop of Canterbury George Carey, and others.

Perhaps the quintessential expression of the British Weltanschauung has come from Sir Crispin Tickell, former British ambassador to the United Nations and a chief ecological adviser to recent British governments. On April 26, 1991, Sir Crispin was the featured speaker at St. George's Chapel, St. George's House, Windsor Castle, the place where the British royal family worships. Delivering the 14th annual St. George's House lecture, with Prince Philip at his side presiding over the gathering, Sir Crispin exclaimed:

"As the population rises to 8 or 10 or even 14 billion in the next century, let us remember the fate—or perhaps the parable—of Easter Island in the Pacific over about 1,000 years ago. A handful of people arrived by boat; they multiplied; they cut down trees; they cultivated the land; they multiplied again; they divided into little nations; they fought each other over diminishing resources and deteriorating land; they cut down what remained of the trees; now they could not escape; they suffered a drastic decline in numbers and living standards; finally they achieved a miserable stability. By the time Captain Cook arrived at the end of the eighteenth century, he found the wreck of a society on an ecological ruin. . . .

"The price of sticking to our present systems of value and not adapting to new ones is intolerably high. So far, all past human civilizations have crashed. None over time has reached a well-regulated steady state with population in balance with natural resources. There is no reason to believe that ours is any different. Indeed current signs are to the contrary. . . .

"For biologists a familiar experiment is that of the Petri plate. Petri plates are round dishes with transparent food on them disposed to allow the investigator to see colonies of microbes with the naked eye. From small beginnings, the microbes multiply at an accelerating rate. They are at their most prolific as they reach the edge of the plate. Then the food runs out, the microbes die in their multibillions, and extinction takes place."

On April 10, 1991, Sir Crispin told the London *Independent* that a key policy priority, now that the Persian Gulf war was over, was for the United States to drop the Reagan-era aversion to radical population control measures, and to play a leading role in bringing such measures to implementation. He warned that "escalating population growth is acknowl-

edged as one of the most serious causes of increase in greenhouse gases and global warming."

Not surprisingly, Tickell was one of the chief strategic architects of Anglo-American-French strategy against Iraq. It was he who hosted the ambassadors of the "Permanent Security Council Five"—the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and Russia—at his residence in New York, beginning in 1987; and it was he who set the tone for the response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, in a number of well-publicized declarations from early August 1990 until he left his post some weeks later.

## Of Trilaterals and friends

As to the malthusian institutions themselves: The following list provides profiles of some, but certainly not all of the

## Boutros-Ghali: British satrap for new world order

The first African and Arab to hold the post of United Nations secretary general, Boutros Boutros-Ghali comes from a distinguished and wealthy Egyptian Coptic Christian family. He has multiple ties to British intelligence.

The Boutros-Ghali family first began work for the British government in the nineteenth century, when Boutros-Ghali's grandfather, Boutros Pasha, signed the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1899, which established formal British rule over Egypt and Sudan. With such patronage, Boutros Pasha rose in the colonialist government to become prime minister in 1908-10. In 1919, he was assassinated by Egyptian nationalists for his role in betraying Egypt. Boutros-Ghali's uncle Wassif Pasha was a key figure in bringing Egypt into the British-controlled League of Nations, the U.N.'s predecessor.

In 1949, Boutros-Ghali received a doctorate in international law from the Sorbonne in Paris. It was here that he met his wife, Leah Nadler, a wealthy Jew from Romania, during the same period that other wealthy Romanian Jewish families were building Israel. With such patronage, Boutros-Ghali rapidly began playing an important role within the Egyptian establishment. From 1949 through 1979, he was professor of international law at the University of Cairo, where he became an important figure in Egyptian academic circles. Among his early sabbaticals was as a Fulbright Scholar to Columbia University in 1954. In 1965, he became president of the Egyptian Society of International Law. In 1975, he became president of the Center of Political and Strategic Studies, affiliated

leading groups involved in planning the malthusian strategic perspective.

1) **The Pintasilgo Commission.** During the autumn of 1992, a special Commission on Population and the Quality of Life was formed, headed by former Prime Minister of Portugal Maria Lourdes de Pintasilgo. This group is the linear successor to the earlier Brandt, Palme, and Brundtland commissions, and provides the main conceptual input for Cairo '94. As Bucharest was patronized primarily by John D. Rockefeller III, so the Pintasilgo Commission is being patronized by the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, as well as by the Ford and MacArthur Foundations, and by the governments of Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United States, Canada, Switzerland, and others. Pintasilgo herself is a member of the Club of Rome and a close collaborator of

Helmut Schmidt's Inter-Action Council of Former World Leaders, two leading malthusian organizations. Some of the other members include France's "humanitarian" supranationalist Bernard Kouchner; Palestinian negotiator Hanan Ashrawi; former Japanese minister of foreign affairs Nakayama; former Nigerian leader Obasanjo; Dutch Minister of Development Jan Pronk; and Gorbachov intimate Aleksandr Yakovlev of Russia. It also includes Washington, D.C. Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, who has been active with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and related forces in keeping the statue of Ku Klux Klan founder Albert Pike standing in the national capital, despite a nationwide movement of protest against this insult.

2) **The Trilateral Commission** was set up by David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan bank, together

with the semi-official government newspaper *Al-Ahram*.

In October 1977, Boutros-Ghali's career took a dramatic turn when President Anwar Sadat appointed him minister of state for foreign affairs. The context for the appointment was Sadat's desire to strike a deal with Israel; Boutros-Ghali was taken by Sadat to Jerusalem for his speech there in November 1977. As foreign minister, Boutros-Ghali played a key role at the Camp David summit of September 1978, and had a major role in negotiating the Camp David accords, signed in 1979, which formalized a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace. The Camp David deal resulted in Egypt's break with the Arab world, and consequently a greater financial dependency on the West.

Since that time, with its foreign policy managed by Boutros-Ghali, Egypt has been transformed into one of the region's main Anglo-American assets. In 1990-91, Boutros-Ghali played a leading international role in justifying the U.S. war with Iraq. He also played a major role in sabotaging Arab efforts to find a diplomatic solution to that crisis prior to the war. Boutros-Ghali was appointed U.N. secretary general in 1992, with the public backing of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C., an affiliate of London's Chatham House, which Boutros-Ghali, along with Henry Kissinger, has long worked with. He also received backing from former State Department Intelligence Director Ray Cline's Global Strategy Council. Boutros-Ghali has served as an adviser to the council's Global Water Technology Summits.

### **Boutros-Ghali's 'reform' plan**

On July 1, 1992 Boutros-Ghali issued a 48-page report to the U.N. Security Council entitled "An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking, and Peacekeeping." The report had been mandated by a Secu-

rity Council heads of state summit in January, organized by British Prime Minister John Major. The summit called for strengthening the U.N.'s capacity to engage in "preventive diplomacy," and called for the secretary general to make suggestions to that end.

Boutros-Ghali comes right to the point in the introduction to his report: "The improvement in relations between states East and West affords new possibilities, some already realized, to meet successfully threats to common security." "Authoritarian regimes have given way to more democratic forces," he states, referencing the success of the so-called democratization drive throughout the Third World, and not merely the Soviet Union's demise. He adds that much of the world is capitulating to British free trade policies: "Parallel to these political changes, some states are seeking more open forms of economic policy."

This new world order, however, is threatened by "fierce new assertions of nationalism and sovereignty" which undermine "the cohesion of states," through "brutal ethnic, social, cultural or linguistic strife." Moreover, he warns of the supposed danger of economic development: "Progress brings new risks for stability: ecological damage, disruption of family and community life, greater intrusion into the rights of individuals."

To this, he adds the threats of "unchecked population growth, crushing debt burdens, barriers to trade, drugs," and "massive migrations of peoples within and beyond national borders." He defines this assertion of sovereignty, ecological damage, population growth, resistance to free trade, and the like, as "sources and consequences of conflict" which "require the ceaseless attention and the highest priority of the U.N." Boutros-Ghali states that military intervention may be required to deal with these alleged threats, under the new, expanded U.N. conception of "peacekeeping."