

The Rockefeller Plan excerpted from the book Seeds of Destruction The Hidden Agenda of Genetic Manipulation by F. William Engdahl

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p39

At the beginning of the crisis-torn 1970's, certain influential persons within the American establishment had clearly decided a drastic shift in direction of US global policy was in order.

The most influential persons were David and Nelson Rockefeller, and the group of influential political and business figures around the Rockefeller family. The family's power center was the exclusive organization created in the aftermath of World War I, the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

In the 1960's the Rockefellers were at the power center of the US establishment. The family and its various foundations dominated think-tanks, academia, government and private business in the 1960's in a manner no other single family in United States history had managed to then. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had been their hand-picked protégé, recruited from Harvard in the late 1950's to work for a new Rockefeller Foundation project.

One response by the US establishment inner-circles to the late-1960's crisis in the American hegemony, was a decision to create a new division of the global economic spoils, for the first time inviting Japan into the "rich-mens' club"

In 1973, following a meeting of some 300 influential, handpicked friends of the Rockefeller brothers from Europe, North America and Japan, David Rockefeller expanded the influence of his establishment friends and founded a powerful new global policy circle, the Trilateral Commission. The 'triangle' included North America, Europe and now, Japan.

Among the 1973 founding members of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission were Zbigniew Brzezinski, and a Georgia Governor and peanut farmer, James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, along with George H.W. Bush, Paul Volcker, later named by President Jimmy Carter as Federal Reserve chairman, and Alan Greenspan, then a Wall Street investment banker.

... Brzezinski had just written a book where he proposed the idea of consolidation of American corporate and banking influence worldwide via a series of regular closed-door policy meetings between the select business elites of Europe, North America and Japan.

His personal views were not exactly the stuff of traditional American democracy and liberty. In this little-known book, *Between Two Ages: America's Role in the Technetronic Era*, published in 1970, Brzezinski referred to the significant policy voices in the United States as, "the ruling elite' stating bluntly that, "Society would be dominated by an elite ... [which] would not hesitate to achieve its political ends by using the latest modern techniques for influencing public behavior and keeping society under close surveillance and control ."

Brzezinski was chosen by David Rockefeller to be the first Executive Director for Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission.

The Trilateral Commission, a private elite organization, laid the basis of a new global strategy for a network of interlinked international elites, many of them business partners of the

Rockefellers, whose combined financial, economic and political weight was unparalleled. Its ambition was to create what Trilateral member George H.W. Bush later called a "new world order," constructed on the designs of Rockefeller and kindred wealthy interests. The Trilateral group laid the foundation of what by the 1990's came to be called "globalization."

One of the first policy papers issued by David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission group was drafted by Harvard Professor Samuel Huntington, the person who was to draft a controversial "Clash of Civilizations" thesis in the mid-1990's, which laid the basis for the later Bush Administration War on Terror.

The 1975 Huntington report was titled: "The Crisis of Democracy."

For Huntington and David Rockefeller's establishment associates at the Trilateral Commission, the "crisis" however, was the fact that hundreds of thousands of ordinary American citizens had begun to protest their government's policies. America, or at least its power elite, was threatened, Huntington declared by an "excess of democracy." The unruly "natives" were clearly getting too "restless" for the elite circles of the establishment around Huntington and David Rockefeller.

Huntington went on to warn, "The effective operation of a democratic political system usually requires some measure of apathy and non-involvement on the part of some individuals and groups... secrecy and deception ... are ... inescapable attributes of... government."

The unreliable nature of democratic governments, subject to the pressures of an unpredictable popular mood, demonstrated for these circles around Huntington and David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission the wisdom of privatizing public enterprise and deregulating industry. The movement to deregulate and privatize government services actually began under President Jimmy Carter, a hand-picked David Rockefeller candidate, and a Trilateral Commission founding member.

p41

Domination of global agriculture trade was to be one of the central pillars of post-war Washington policy, along with domination of world oil markets and non-communist world defense sales. Henry Kissinger reportedly declared to journalist at the time, "If you control oil, you control nations. If you control food, you control people."

By the early 1970's, Washington, or more accurately, very powerful private circles, including the Rockefeller family, were about to try to control both, in a process whose daunting scope was perhaps its best deception.

p46

95 percent of all grain reserves in the world [in 1974] were under the control of six multinational agribusiness corporations--Cargill Grain Company, Continental Grain Company, Cook Industries Inc., Dreyfus, Bunge Company and Archer-Daniel Midland. All of them were American-based companies.

p48

[Cargill's Vice-President for Public Affairs William]Pearce was on the President's [Nixon] Committee for Economic Development [1974], where he developed domestic US agriculture

policy. There his target was to remove US farming's "excess human resources" (sic), to drive hundreds of thousands of family farmers into bankruptcy to make room for vast agribusiness farming.

Pearce's strategy, adopted by the Nixon Administration ... Europe, Japan and other industrialized countries should give up their domestic agriculture self-sufficiency support, and open the way for the United States to become the world granary, the most "rational" use of world resources. Anything else was patently "inefficient."

Washington would use the classic British "free trade" argument, in play since the 1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws, where the dominant economic and trade power benefits from forcing removal of trade protection of weaker competitors.

Cargill's strategy was to shape US trade policy for the following three decades, and play a decisive role in the ability of a handful of giant American agri-chemical corporations to take over the world market in seeds and pesticides with their GMO plants.

In order to become the world's most efficient agriculture producer ... traditional American family-based farming must give way to a major revolution in production. The family farm was to become the "factory farm" and agriculture was to become "agribusiness."

... US agriculture would have to be converted into an efficient export industry, phasing out domestic farm programs designed to protect farm income and move to a "free market" oriented agriculture. This approach was widely supported by corporate agribusiness, big New York banks and investment firms who saw the emerging agribusiness as a potential group of new "hot" stocks for Wall Street. It became the cornerstone of the Nixon Administration's farm policy.

Agribusiness and international trading giants like Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), would set the priorities of US agriculture policy. The idea of US food self-sufficiency was replaced by a simple motto: what's good for Cargill and the grain export trading companies was "good for American agriculture

... Third World countries should give up trying to be food self-sufficient in wheat, rice, and other grains or beef, and focus instead on small fruits, sugar or vegetables. They should import the more efficient US grains and other commodities, naturally shipped by Cargill at prices controlled by Cargill, paying for it by export of the fruit and vegetables. In the bargain they would also lose food self-sufficiency. This was to open a vastly more strategic lever over developing countries over the next three decades, control of their food.

**p50
economist J.W.Smith**

Highly mechanized farms on large acreages can produce units of food cheaper than even the poorest paid farmers of the Third World. When this cheap food is sold, or given, to the Third World, the local farm economy is destroyed. If the poor and unemployed of the Third World were given access to land, access to industrial tools, and protection from cheap imports, they could plant high-protein/high calorie crops and become self-sufficient in food. Reclaiming their land and utilizing the unemployed would cost these societies almost nothing, feed them well, and save far more money than they now pay for the so-called "cheap" imported foods.

p50

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p50

The Nixon Administration began the process of destroying the domestic food production of developing countries as the opening shot in an undeclared war to create a vast new global market in "efficient" American food exports. Nixon also used the post-war trade regime known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to advance this new global agribusiness export agenda.

p53

[NSSM [National Security Study Memorandum] 200 drafted by Henry Kissinger, was based on a classified memo sent by Kissinger to select cabinet officials of the Nixon Administration in 1974, titled Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for US Security and Overseas Interests]

[Henry] Kissinger knew that if it were be revealed that the US Government was actively promoting population reduction in raw materials-rich developing countries, Washington would be accused of imperialist ambitions, genocide and worse.

... While arguing for reducing global population growth by 500 million people by the year 2000, Kissinger noted elsewhere in his report that the population problem was already causing 10 million deaths yearly. In short he advocated doubling the death rate to at least 20 million, in the name of addressing the problem of deaths due to lack of sufficient food. The public would be led to believe that the new policy, at least what would be made public, was a positive one. In the strict definition of the UN Convention of 1948, it was genocide.

Kissinger went on to suggest the kinds of coercive measures the US policy elite now envisioned. He bluntly stated that food aid should be considered, "an instrument of national power." Then, in a stark comment, he suggested the US would ration its food aid to "help people who can't or won't control their population growth." Sterilize or starve ... It was little wonder the document was classified "Top Secret."

NSSM 200 was remarkable in many respects. It made depopulation in foreign developing countries an explicit, if secret, strategic national security priority of the United States Government for the first time. It outlined what was to become a strategy to promote fertility control under the rubric "family planning" and it linked the population growth issue to the availability of strategic minerals. However, one of the most significant aspects of NSSM 200

was that it reflected an emerging consensus with some of America's wealthiest families, its most influential establishment.

Kissinger was, in effect, a hired hand within the Government, but not hired by a mere President of the United States. He was hired to act and negotiate on behalf of the most powerful family within the postwar US establishment at the time--the Rockefellers.

... The secret Kissinger plan was implemented immediately. The thirteen priority countries for population reduction were to undergo drastic changes in their affairs over the following thirty years. Most would not even be aware of what was happening.

Brazil was one of the most clearly documented examples of NSSM 200. Beginning in the late 1980's, almost 14 years into the implementation of NSSM 200, the Brazilian Ministry of Health began to investigate reports of massive sterilization of Brazilian women.

... The Brazilian government was shocked to find that an estimated 44% of all Brazilian women aged between 14 and 55 had been permanently sterilized. Most of the older women had been sterilized when the program started in the mid- 1970's. The Government found that the sterilizations had been carried out by a variety of different organizations and agencies, some Brazilian. They included the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the US Pathfinder Fund, the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Family Health International--all programs under the aegis and guidance of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).'

By 1989, the Brazilian government, which initially had been convinced to cooperate in the interest of economic growth and poverty alleviation, protested to USAID that the sterilization programs had become "overwhelming and unnecessary." According to some reports, under the program, as many as 90% of all Brazilian women of African descent had been sterilized.

p70

John D. Rockefeller III made Puerto Rico into a huge laboratory to test his ideas on mass population control beginning in the 1950's. By 1965, an estimated 35% of Puerto Rico's women of child-bearing age had been permanently sterilized, according to a study made that year by the island's Public Health Department. The Rockefeller's Population Council, and the US Government Department of Health Education and Welfare--where brother Nelson was Undersecretary--packaged the sterilization campaign. They used the spurious argument that it would protect women's health and stabilize incomes if there were fewer mouths to feed.

Poor Puerto Rican women were encouraged to give birth in sanitary new US-built hospitals where doctors were under orders to sterilize mothers who had given birth to two children by tying their tubes, usually without the mothers' consent. By 1965, Puerto Rico was a world leader in at least one category. It had the highest percentage of sterilized women in the world.

p72

For most Americans and for most of the world, the idea that the leading policy circles of the United States Government, acting on the behest of some of its wealthiest families and most influential universities, would deliberately promote the mass covert sterilization of entire population groups was too far-fetched to accept.

Few realized that individuals with names such as Rockefeller, Harriman, banker J.P. Morgan Jr., Mary Duke Biddle of the tobacco family, Cleveland Dodge, John Harvey Kellogg from the

breakfast cereal fortune, Clarence Gamble of Proctor & Gamble, were quietly funding eugenics as members of the American Eugenics Society. They had also been financing experiments in forced sterilization of "inferior people" and various forms of population control as early as World War I. Their counterparts in the English Eugenics Society at the time included the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, economist John Maynard Keynes, Arthur Lord Balfour and Julian Huxley.

p73

Population and related food policies of the US Government of the early 1970's emanated from the halls of the Rockefeller Foundation, from their Population Council and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and from a handful of similarly well-endowed private foundations, such as the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation. The true history of those organizations was carefully buried behind a facade of philanthropy. In reality, these tax-exempt foundations served as vehicles for the advancement and domination of powerful elite families at the expense of the welfare of most American citizens and of most of mankind.

p74

In 1913, the founder of the Standard Oil Trust, John D. Rockefeller Sr., was advised to hide his wealth behind a tax-exempt foundation. That year Congress had passed the first federal income tax, and the Rockefeller family and other wealthy Americans such as steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, were enraged at what they deemed illegal theft of justly-earned gains.

... From its inception, the Rockefeller Foundation was focused on culling the herd, or systematically reducing populations of "inferior" breeds. One of the first Rockefeller Foundation grants was to the Social Science Research Council for study of birth control techniques in 1923.

... One of the first philanthropic projects undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation in the 1920's was to fund the American Eugenics Society.

... By the 1920's, Rockefeller, Carnegie and other vastly wealthy Americans embraced a Malthusian notion of what came to be called, "social Darwinism" which justified their accumulation of vast fortunes with the argument that it was a kind of divine proof of their superior species' survival traits over less fortunate mortals.

A related major Rockefeller Foundation project in the 1920's was the financing of Margaret Sanger's Planned Parenthood Federation of America, initially known as the American Birth Control League, a racist association promoting eugenics in the form of population control and forced sterilization, under the guise of rational "family planning." She wrote: "Birth control is thus the entering wedge for the Eugenic educator ... the unbalance between the birth rate of the 'unfit' and the 'fit' is admittedly the greatest present menace to civilization.

Sanger, portrayed as a selfless woman of charity, was in reality a committed eugenicist, an outright race supremacist, who remained a Rockefeller family intimate until her death. She railed against "inferior classes" and was obsessed with "how to limit and discourage the over-fertility of the mentally and physically defective.

... In her 1922 book, *The Pivot of Civilization*, in which among other proposals she advocates the idea of parenthood licenses --no one being permitted to have a child unless they first obtain a government-approved parenthood permit, Sanger wrote, "Birth control ... is really the greatest and most truly eugenic program and its adoption as part of the program of Eugenics would

immediately give a concrete and realistic power to that science ... as the most constructive and necessary of the means to racial health." Margaret Sanger was appreciated in international circles for her population control zeal. In 1933, the head of the Nazi Physicians' Association, Reichsärztführer, Dr. Gerhard Wagner, praised Sanger for her stringent racial policies asking fellow Germans to follow her model.

p77

In 1904 Andrew Carnegie's Carnegie Institute had founded the major laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, the Eugenics Record Office on wealthy Long Island, outside New York City, where millions of index cards on the bloodlines of ordinary Americans were gathered, to plan the possible removal of entire bloodlines deemed inferior. The land for the institute was donated by railroad magnate, E. H. Harriman, a firm supporter of eugenics. This was eugenics, American elite style. Naturally, if the ideal was tall, blond, blue-eyed Nordic types, that meant dark-skinned Asians, Indians, Blacks, Hispanics and others, including the sick and retarded, were deemed inferior to the eugenics goal of "best of breed."

The aim of the index card project was to map the inferior bloodlines and subject them to lifelong segregation and sterilization to "kill their bloodlines." The sponsors were out to eliminate those they deemed "unfit".

p78

One of the largest and most significant financial contributors for various eugenics projects soon became the Rockefeller Foundation. It poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into various eugenics and population projects, from the American Eugenics Society to Cold Spring Harbor, to the American Breeder's Association.

p78

By 1927, in Buck vs. Bell, the US Supreme Court, in a decision by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, ruled that the forced sterilization program of the State of Virginia was Constitutional. In his written decision, Holmes wrote, "It is better for all the world, if instead of waiting to execute degenerate offspring for crime, or to let them starve for their imbecility, society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind.

p79

Rockefeller Foundation money played an instrumental role in financing German eugenics during the 1920's. From 1922 to 1926, the Rockefeller Foundation donated through its Paris office a staggering \$410,000 to a total of hundreds of German eugenics researchers. In 1926, it awarded an impressive \$250,000 for the creation of the Berlin Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Psychiatry. That was the equivalent of some \$26 millions in 2004 dollars, a sum especially unheard of in a Germany devastated by Weimar hyperinflation and economic depression. During the 1920's Rockefeller Foundation money dominated and steered German eugenics research.

p85

In 1952, John D. Rockefeller III was ready to begin his life's major work. With \$1,400,000 of his own funds in addition to Rockefeller Foundation money, he founded the Population Council in New York, to promote studies on the dangers of over-population.

... Over the following 25 years, the Rockefeller Population Council would spend a staggering \$173 million on population reduction globally, establishing itself as by far the most influential organization promoting the eugenics agenda in the world.

p106

The American domination of the world after 1945 would be accomplished via a new organization, the United Nations, including the new Bretton Woods Institutions of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

... Under the banner of "free trade" and the opening of closed markets around the world, US big business would advance their agenda, forcing open new untapped markets for cheap raw materials as well as new outlets for selling American manufactures after the war.

... After World War II, global power would no longer be measured in terms of military control over colonial territories. The British and European empires proved to be a system far too costly and inefficient. Power would be defined directly in economic terms.

p108

In 1941, Standard Oil of New Jersey, later renamed Exxon, was the largest oil company in the world. It controlled 84% of the US petroleum market. Its bank was Chase Bank, and its main owners were the Rockefeller group. After the Rockefellers, the next largest stockholder in Standard Oil was I.G. Farben, the enormous petrochemicals trust of Germany.

p109

During the war [WWII]. Nelson Rockefeller's work laid the basis for the family's vast expansion of interests in the 1950's. He shaped a US Latin American defense concept which was to tie the military elite of the region to US policies during the Cold War, often through ruthless military dictators who benefited from the backing of the Rockefeller family and insured favorable treatment of Rockefeller business interests.

... Among the most far-reaching covert operations carried out by Nelson and his circle in Latin America towards the end of the War, was to secure for the United States the majority votes of participating nations in the founding of the United Nations, and with it, de facto US control of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in 1944-45. It was indicative of how the new US international elite moved governments and others to suit their agenda. The UN was to be their vehicle, as they saw it, wrapped in the clothing of world democracy.

... Rockefeller's political strategy was to use his block of Latin American nations to "buy" the majority vote at the UN. The Latin American bloc represented nineteen votes to Europe's nine. As a result, Washington and the powerful international banking business interests shaping its postwar agenda, ended up with decisive control of the IMF, the World Bank and a dominant role in the United Nations. The Rockefeller family, generous to a fault, even donated the land for the headquarters of the new United Nations in New York City.

p114

The Rockefeller group wielded tremendous influence on the State Department. Every man who served as Secretary of State in the critical Cold War years ranging from 1952 to the end of Jimmy Carter's Presidency in 1979 had formerly been a leading figure from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Eisenhower's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, a Wall Street lawyer, was Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation before he came to Washington in 1952. John Kennedy's and later Lyndon Johnson's Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, left his job as President of the Rockefeller

Foundation to come to Washington in 1961. Nixon's National Security Adviser and Rusk's successor in 1974 as Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, also came from the inner circle of the Rockefeller Foundation. Moreover, Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, came to Washington from his post as Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation.

... Dulles, Rusk, Vance and Kissinger all understood the Rockefeller views on the importance of private sector activity over the role of government, and they understood how the Rockefellers viewed agriculture--as a commodity just like oil, which could be traded, controlled, made scarce or plentiful depending on foreign policy goals of the few corporations controlling its trade.

**p117
What Nelson Rockefeller and other leading US bankers and businessmen were creating with agriculture in Latin America was the early phase of what was to be a revolution in world food production. In the process, they set out to take over the control of basic daily necessities of the majority of the world's population.**

