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UNDP declares war on developing countries

by Linda de Hoyos

With the release of the "Human Development Report 1994" on June 1, the United Nations has officially declared war on the 4 billion human beings of the developing countries. If implemented, the report's proposals would constitute a one-world dictatorship, with the primary aim being the genocidal reduction of the populations of the developing sector. The report, published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), demands that the developing countries surrender all rights of national sovereignty, disarm and demobilize their national armed forces, and submit all aspects of internal policy to an "Economic Security Council" for approval.

The report further establishes that the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in March 1995, for which the UNDP is supplying the agenda and draft protocols, will function as the enforcing mechanism for the genocidal proposals of the September Summit on Population, due to be held in Cairo in September 1994.

The report was released in press conferences in New York and Washington held by former Pakistani finance minister and UNDP special adviser Mabubhul Haq and former U.S. State Department official and UNDP chairman James Gustave Speth.

The UNDP report proposes a vast increase in the power of the United Nations bureaucracy and its affiliated institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, calling for a World Police, a World Court, a World Central Bank, a World Treasury, a World Anti-Monopoly Authority, and a World Trade Organization. The purpose of these organizations, the report makes clear, is to enforce the reduction of the world's population, and the disintegration of the nation-state.

The report makes clear that if nation-states do not comply with UNDP demands, then they are likely to be subject to severe economic pressures through sanctions and the enforcement powers of the IMF. Furthermore, Mabubhul Haq indicated in his press conference, nations that do not comply with the parameters set by the bogus "Human Development Index" are likely to face insurgencies like the Zapatista movement of Chiapas, Mexico, an insurgency that is in fact funded from the industrialized countries.

On the chopping block

In actively charting the disintegration of the nation-state, the UNDP is demanding "preemptive" action on the part of U.N. enforcement agencies to stop "Somalias" before they happen. In fact, this is a demand for preemptive deployment of Blue Helmets into the territory of sovereign nation-states. The UNDP report lists 13 countries, which, it states, are already in the throes of disintegration crises, and are therefore presumed to be targets for such preemptive action. They are: Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Sudan, Zaire, Burundi, Georgia, Liberia, Rwanda, and Tajikistan.

The report further cites Brazil, South Africa, Egypt, Mexico, and Nigeria as vulnerable to disintegration due to their unequal distribution of resources. Of these nations, Egypt, Mexico, and Nigeria are on the list of countries targeted for population reduction in Henry Kissinger's National Security Memorandum 200, which declared that population growth in the developing countries was a national security threat to the United States.

The UNDP is further doing detailed studies to pinpoint potential places for destabilization, as Mabubhul Haq presented the evidence in his press conference on June 1. "Regional disparities are a particularly strong indicator, because it's not poverty alone that explains disintegration," he said. "If poor people are concentrated in a region, then they get organized, like Chiapas in Mexico." Haq revealed that the UNDP had done a detailed study of Chiapas seven months

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before the January 1994 insurgency was launched. He said the UNDP team is doing detailed studies now in Egypt, Nigeria, and Brazil.

The report also takes note of the extreme internal vulnerabilities of nations under conditions of the global depression, by reporting that of the 82 armed conflicts between 1989 and 1992, only three were between states.

In short, the report throws down the gauntlet to the developing nations: Submit to U.N. one-world dictatorship run by the British oligarchical bureaucracy and its "dumb cows" like Mabubhul Haq, or face the disintegration of your country at the hands of economic pressures and insurgencies manipulated and funded by such operations as the U.N.'s Year of the Indigenous Peoples.

Human Index hoax

The UNDP has been the primary agency responsible since 1990 for the bogus concept that "human development" can be separated from actual increases in the productive powers of labor through higher levels of technology and infrastructural development. The so-called Human Development Index, or ranking of nations pushed by the UNDP, is to establish the primacy of this concept. The report itself exposes the Index hoax: While admitting that "real wages in many parts of the world have declined" by as much as 80% in some countries over the last decade, the report claims that "all countries have made substantial progress in human development"!

In this report, the UNDP forges new ground with a similarly bogus definition of "human security." The goal of "human security" is to achieve "sustainable human development," which the UNDP defines as bringing "human numbers into balance with the coping capacities of societies and the carrying capacities of nature"—that is, not economic development, but population reduction. In fact, on page 34, the report lists "unchecked population growth" as the number-one threat to "human security," and on page 28 proclaims that "intensive industrialization and rapid population growth have put the planet under intolerable strain"!

The philosophical godfathers of the UNDP's anti-human mission are correctly identified by the report's authors. Citing Aristotle as their primary authority, the UNDP pleads fealty to Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, Karl Marx, and John Stuart Mill, hailing Smith for "expressing the concept of poverty that goes beyond counting calories—a concept that integrated the poor into the stream of the community." This is precisely the philosophical tendency in the West, identified by American economist Lyndon LaRouche, that denies that man is made in the image of God, granted the creative powers of reason to increase relative population density through increasing the productive powers of labor.

Military enforcement

The UNDP and its allied U.N. institutions are fully aware that as long as the nation-state exists, their utopian dreams of

a one-world malthusian dictatorship will never be realized. Hence, the report is blunt in its demand that spending in the developing sector for national armed forces must cease. This demand for unconditional surrender is couched within the term "the global peace dividend." In this view, the report echoes the 1991 demand of former World Bank president Robert McNamara that the developing countries dismantle their militaries as the only measure to maintain their economies—while ignoring the billions in usurious interest payments the developing countries make each year to the bankrupt banks of the collapsing Bretton Woods system.

The report calls on the industrialized countries, particularly the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, to phase out military assistance to the developing nations. A "special contribution" to the report by former Costa Rican President and Nobel Prize winner Oscar Arias further demands "efforts of the developing countries to: disarm and demobilize their armed forces; reintegrate military personnel into society . . .; promote arms control" (emphasis added).

The report demands that through the Global Demilitarization Fund and the proposed Economic Security Council, demilitarization would become a conditionality for aid and loan flows to the developing countries.

Furthermore, the report calls upon the United Nations to deploy its Blue Helmet forces into any country if the U.N. alleges that any of the following conditions exist: "mass slaughter of the population by the state; decimation through starvation or the withholding of health or other services; forced exodus; and occupation and denial of the right to self-determination." And, "environmental destruction would appear to be the natural fifth reason."

The report calls for the "strengthening" of U.N. institutions to carry out such mandates. This is to include a World Police, with powers to subpoena nations; a World Court; a World Trade Organization that will enforce the total liberalization and free enterprise-looting of developing nation economies; and an Economic Security Council with powers to intervene against nations that balk at U.N. demands. Complaining that the industrialized countries have decreased the powers of the International Monetary Fund, the report calls for a World Central Bank, which would act as a lender of last resort to banks, ensure global macroeconomic management, and supervise international banking.

The UNDP also calls for "global taxation." This would come from "demilitarization funds" (money created through the dismantlement of national militaries), pollution taxes, and taxing global foreign exchange movements.

Among the participants in the report are UNDP Chairman James Gustave Speth, who oversaw the Carter administration's Global 2000 report, which called for the reduction of the world's population to 2 billion by the year 2000; and Paul Streeten of Sussex University, who aided the transition of the British Colonial Office bureaucracy into the United Nations apparatus in the 1960s.

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