In Their Own Words

The Empire Demands Genocide

Nov. 10—The oligarchical principle of intentional genocide shines through clearly in these citations from leading spokesmen for the British Empire, spanning over 200 years.

1791, Parson Thomas Malthus, hired pen of the British East India Company College: "We should facilitate, instead of foolishly and vainly endeavoring to impede, the operations of nature in producing this mortality; and if we dread the too frequent visitation of the horrid form of famine, we should sedulously encourage the other forms of destruction, which we compel nature to use. In our towns we should make the streets narrower, crowd more people into the houses, and court the return of the plague."

1951, Lord Bertrand Russell: "War has hitherto been disappointing in this respect [in accomplishing population reduction], but perhaps bacteriological war may prove effective. If a Black Death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full."

1968, Paul R. Ehrlich in his famous *The Population Bomb*: "A cancer is an uncontrolled multiplication of cells; the population explosion is an uncontrolled

multiplication of people.... We must shift our efforts from the treatment of the symptoms to the cutting out of the cancer. The operation will demand many apparently brutal and heartless decisions."

1988, Prince Philip of Edinburgh: "The more people there are, the more resources they'll consume, the more pollution they'll create, the more fighting they will do. We have no option. If it isn't controlled voluntarily, it will be controlled involuntarily by an increase in disease, starvation and war.... In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation."

1991, The Club of Rome: Founded officially in 1972 out of the fraudulent "Limits to Growth" study, the Club of Rome is patronized by the monarchies of The Netherlands, Spain, and Belgium, to this present day. From its 1991 *The First Global Revolution*:

"In searching for a new enemy to unite us, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like would fit the bill.... But in designating them as the enemy, we fall into the trap of mistaking symptoms for causes. All these dangers are caused by human intervention and it is only through changed attitudes and behavior that they can be overcome. The real enemy, then, is humanity itself."

April 2012, Paul Ehrlich, fellow of the British Royal Society, upon the release of the Society report, "People and the Planet," issued this comment to the London *Guardian* on the need to reduce population:

"How many you support depends on lifestyles. We came up with 1.5 to 2 billion because you can have big active cities and wilderness. If you want a battery chicken world where everyone has minimum space and food and everyone is kept just about alive you might be able to support in the long term about 4 or 5 billion people. But you already have 7 billion. So we have to humanely and as rapidly as possible move to population shrinkage."

"The question is: can you go over the top without a disaster, like a worldwide plague or a nuclear war between India and Pakistan? If we go on at the pace we are, there's going to be various forms of disaster. Some maybe slow motion disasters like people getting more and more hungry, or catastrophic disasters because the more people you have the greater the chance of some weird virus transferring from animal to human populations, there could be a vast die-off."