

Strong seed chamber in the Arctic

Bill Gates, Rockefeller, and the biogenetics giants know something we don't know



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Microsoft founder Bill Gates can be accused of everything, but not of being lazy. He started programming at 14, founded Microsoft at 20, while still studying at Harvard. In 1995 Forbes ranked him as the richest man in the world for being the largest shareholder in his Microsoft, a company that his tireless momentum turned into a de facto monopoly on personal computer software systems.

In 2006, when most people in a similar situation could think of retiring to a quiet island in the Pacific, Bill Gates decided to devote his energies to his Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the world's largest 'transparent' private foundation, such as he says, with an impressive endowment of \$ 34.6 billion, and the legal need to spend \$ 1.5 billion a year on charitable projects around the world to maintain his tax-free charitable status. In 2006, a gift of some \$ 30 billion in Berkshire Hathaway stock from his friend and business associate, mega investor Warren Buffett, put the Gates foundation in the league where it spends almost the full amount of the annual budget. of the United Nations World Health Organization.

So when Bill Gates decides to spend, through the Gates Foundation, about \$ 30 million of his well-earned money on a project, it's worth considering.

No company is more interesting today than a curious project in one of the most remote places in the world, [Svalbard](#) . Bill Gates invests millions in a seed bank in the Barents Sea near the Arctic

Ocean, about 1,100 kilometers from the North Pole. Svalbard is an arid piece of rock claimed by Norway and yielded in 1925 by an international treaty.

On that God-forsaken island, Bill Gates invests tens of his millions along with the Rockefeller Foundation, Monsanto Corporation, Syngenta Foundation and the Norwegian government, among others, in what they call 'the doomsday seed bank . ' Officially, the project is called the Svalbard Global Seed Chamber on the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen, part of the Svalbard group of islands.

The doomsday seed chamber

The seed bank is built inside a mountain on Spitsbergen Island near the small village Longyearbyen. It is almost ready to spring into action, according to its press releases. The bank will have explosion-proof double doors with motion sensors, two airlocks, and one-meter-thick, steel-reinforced concrete walls. It will contain up to three million different seed varieties from around the world, "so that the diversity of crops can be preserved for the future," according to the Norwegian government. The seeds will be specially wrapped to exclude moisture. There will be no full-time staff, the relative inaccessibility of the vault will facilitate the control of all possible human activity.

Do we miss something? His press release stated: 'so that the diversity of crops can be preserved for the future'. What future do the seed bank sponsors foresee, which would threaten the global availability of current seeds, almost all of which are already well protected by seed banks worldwide?

Whenever Bill Gates, the Rockefeller Foundation, Monsanto and Syngenta come together in a common project, it's worth digging a little deeper, beyond the rocks in Spitsbergen. And we found some fascinating things.

The first notable point is who sponsors the Doomsday Seed Vault. Added to the Norwegians are, as we have noted, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the US agribusiness giant DuPont /

Pioneer Hi-Bred, one of the world's largest owners of seeds of genetically modified proprietary ([GMO](#)) plants and related agrochemicals; Syngenta, the leading Swiss-based agrochemical and seed company, through its Syngenta Foundation; the Rockefeller Foundation, the private group that created the "genetic revolution" with more than \$ 100 million of seed capital since the 1970s; CGIAR, the global network created by the Rockefeller Foundation to promote its ideal of genetic purity through agricultural change.

CGIAR and 'The Project'

As detailed in the book »Seeds of Destruction« (1), in 1960, the Rockefeller Foundation, the John D. Rockefeller III Agriculture Development Council and the Ford Foundation joined forces to create the Institute Rice Research International (IRRI) in Los Baños, in the Philippines. In 1971 the IRRI of the Rockefeller Foundation, together with its Mexico-based International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, and two other international research centers created by Rockefeller and the Ford Foundation, IITA for tropical agriculture, in Nigeria , and IRRI for Rice, in the Philippines, combined to form a Global Advisory Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR).

CGIAR was formed in a series of private conferences held at the Rockefeller Foundation conference center in Bellagio, Italy. The main participants in the Bellagio talks were George Harrar of the Rockefeller Foundation, Forrest Hill of the Ford Foundation, Robert McNamara of the World Bank and Maurice Strong, the international environmental organizer of the Rockefeller family who, as trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, organized the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972. It was part of the foundation's decades-long approach to turning science into the service of eugenics, an execrable version of racial purity, which has been called 'The Draft.'

To ensure maximum impact, CGIAR incorporated the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN Development Program and the World Bank. Therefore, through carefully planned leverage of its seed funds, the Rockefeller Foundation was in a position in the early 1970s to shape global agricultural policy. And so he did.

Funded by generous Rockefeller and Ford Foundation study grants, CGIAR ensured that leading Third World agricultural scientists and agronomists were brought to the United States. to 'master' the concepts of production from the production of modern agribusiness, in order to take them back to their homelands. In doing so they created an invaluable network of influence for the promotion of US agribusiness. in those countries, especially the promotion of the GMO "Genetic Revolution" in developing countries, all in the name of science and efficient free-market agriculture.

Genetic engineering of a superior race?

Now the Svalbard Seed Bank gets interesting. But it gets better. 'The Project' I was referring to is the Rockefeller Foundation project and powerful financial interests since the 1920s for the use of eugenics, later renamed as genetics, to justify the creation of a genetically modified Higher Race. Hitler and the Nazis called it the Aryan Superior Race.

Hitler's eugenics was heavily funded by the same Rockefeller Foundation that currently builds a Doomsday seed vault to preserve samples of every seed on our planet. Now the thing becomes truly fascinating. The Rockefeller Foundation itself created the pseudo-scientific discipline of molecular biology in its relentless pursuit of the reduction of human life to expected "defining gene sequences", which could then be modified to change human characteristics at will. Hitler's eugenic scientists, many of whom were quietly brought to the United States. after the War to continue their eugenic research, they created much of the work that was based on the genetic engineering of various life forms, largely openly supported well into the Third Reich by generous grants from the Rockefeller Foundation. (two)

The Rockefeller Foundation itself created the so-called Green Revolution, after a 1946 trip to Mexico by Nelson Rockefeller and the former [New Deal](#) Secretary of Agriculture and founder of the Pioneer Hi-Bred Seed Company, Henry Wallace.

The Green Revolution aimed to solve considerably the problem of hunger in the world in Mexico, India and in other selected countries where Rockefeller worked. Rockefeller Foundation agronomist Norman Borlaug was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize for his work, though it's not something anyone can be proud of if people like Henry Kissinger share it, too.

In reality, as became clear years later, the Green Revolution was a brilliant ruse by the Rockefeller family to develop a globalized agribusiness that could then monopolize just as it had half a century earlier with the world oil industry. As Henry Kissinger declared in the 1970s: «If oil is controlled, the country is controlled; if food is controlled, the population is controlled. »

Rockefeller's agribusiness and Green Revolution went hand in hand. They were part of a grandiose strategy that included funding by the Rockefeller Foundation for research to develop plant and animal genetic engineering a few years later.

John H. Davis had been Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Dwight Eisenhower in the early 1950s. He left Washington in 1955 and went to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, an unusual site for an agricultural expert in those days. He had a well-defined strategy. In 1956, Davis wrote an article in the Harvard Business Review stating that "the only way to solve the so-called agricultural problem once and for all, and to avoid cumbersome government programs, is to move from agriculture to agribusiness." He knew precisely what he was up to, although few had the slightest idea back then - a revolution in agricultural production that concentrated control of the food chain in multinational corporate hands, away from the traditional family farmer. (3)

A crucial aspect that fueled the interest of the Rockefeller Foundation and US agribusiness companies. it was the fact that the Green Revolution was based on the proliferation of new hybrid seeds in developing markets. A vital aspect of hybrid seeds was their lack of reproductive capacity. The hybrids incorporated a protection against multiplication. Unlike openly pollinated normal species, whose seeds allowed similar yields to their parents, the yield of seeds given by hybrid plants was significantly lower than that of the first generation.

That diminishing performance characteristic of hybrids means that farmers must normally buy seeds each year in order to obtain high yields. Furthermore, the reduced yield of the second generation eliminated the trade in seeds that is often carried out by seed producers without the authorization of the grower. It prevented the redistribution of the seeds of the commercial crop by intermediaries. If large multinational seed companies could control the parental seed lines at home, no competitor or farmer could produce the hybrid seed. The global concentration of hybrid

seed patents at a handful of gigantic seed companies, led by Pioneer Hi-Bred of DuPont and Dekalb of Monsanto established the basis for the subsequent GMO seed revolution. (4)

Indeed, the introduction of modern American agricultural technology, chemical fertilizers and commercial hybrid seeds, together contributed to making local farmers in developing countries, particularly the older, more established ones, dependent on the contribution of agribusiness and petrochemical companies, mostly American. It was a first step in what would become a carefully planned process that took decades.

Under the Green Revolution, agribusiness made important advances in markets that previously offered limited access to US exporters. The trend was later dubbed "market-oriented agriculture." It was actually agriculture controlled by agribusiness.

Through the Green Revolution, the Rockefeller Foundation, and later the Ford Foundation, worked hand in hand shaping and supporting the foreign policy goals of the US Agency for International Development. (USAID) and the CIA.

A major effect of the Revolution was the depopulation of the peasant camp who were forced to flee to the shanty towns around the cities in a desperate search for work. It was not by accident. It was part of a plan to create cheap labor reserves for future US multinational manufacturing, the 'globalization' of recent years.

When the self-bombing around the Green Revolution ended, the results were quite different from what had been promised. Problems arose from the indiscriminate use of the new chemical pesticides, often with serious health consequences. Over time, monoculture of new hybrid seed varieties reduced soil fertility and yield. The first results were impressive; double or even triple yields of some crops such as wheat and later corn in Mexico. But that soon faded away.

The Green Revolution was typically accompanied by large irrigation projects that often included World Bank loans to build huge new dams, and in the flooding of previously inhabited areas and fertile land in doing so. The super-wheat also produced higher yields by saturating the soil with immense amounts of fertilizer per hectare, and the fertilizer was produced from nitrates and

petroleum, raw materials controlled by the Seven Sisters, major oil companies controlled by the Rockefellers.

Immense amounts of herbicides and pesticides were also used, creating additional markets for the oil and chemical giants. As one analyst described it, indeed, the Green Revolution was just a chemical revolution. At no time could developing nations pay for the vast amounts of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. They would obtain credits courtesy of the World Bank and special loans from Chase Bank and other large New York banks, backed by guarantees from the US government.

Applied in a large number of developing countries, these loans were received mainly by large landowners. For small farmers, the situation developed differently. Small-scale peasant farmers could not afford chemicals and other modern inputs and had to borrow money.

Several government programs initially tried to provide some loans to farmers so that they could purchase seeds and fertilizers. Farmers who were unable to participate in this type of program had to borrow money from the private sector. Because of the exorbitant interest rates on loans to inform them, numerous small farmers did not even reap the benefits of high initial yields. After the harvest, they had to sell most, if not all of their produce, to pay off loans and interest. They became dependent on lenders and merchants and often lost their land. Even with concessional loans from government agencies, the planting of subsistence crops gave way to the production of cash crops. (5)

For decades the same interests, which include the Rockefeller Foundation that endorsed the initial Green Revolution, have worked to promote a second "Genetic Revolution" as the president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Gordon Conway, called it several years ago: the spread of the industrial agriculture and commercial inputs including patented GMO seeds.

Gates, Rockefeller and a Green Revolution in Africa

If you keep in mind the true antecedent of the Green Revolution of the Rockefeller Foundation in the 1950s, it becomes especially strange that that same Rockefeller Foundation along with the Gates Foundation, which invest millions of dollars to preserve each seed against a possible

scenario "of doomsday, "millions are also investing in a project called" Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. "

AGRA, as it is called, is once again an alliance with the same Rockefeller Foundation that created the "Genetic Revolution." A glance at the AGRA Board of Directors confirms this.

It includes none other than former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan as president. In his acceptance speech at a World Economic Forum event in Cape Town, South Africa, in June 2007, Kofi Annan stated: "I accept this challenge with gratitude to the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and all others who support our African campaign. "

AGRA's board also has a South African, Strive Masiyiwa, who is a Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation. Includes Sylvia M. Mathews of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Mamphela Ramphele, former managing director of the World Bank (2000 - 2006); Rajiv J. Shah of the Gates Foundation; Nadya K. Shmavonian of the Rockefeller Foundation; Roy Steiner of the Gates Foundation. In addition, the AGRA Alliance includes Gary Toenniessen, managing director of the Rockefeller Foundation and Akinwumi Adesina, associate director, of the Rockefeller Foundation.

To complete the round, AGRA Programs include Peter Matlon, managing director of the Rockefeller Foundation; Joseph De Vries, director of the African Seed Systems Program and associate director of the Rockefeller Foundation; Akinwumi Adesina, associate director of the Rockefeller Foundation. Like the failed old Green Revolution in India and Mexico, the new Green Revolution in Africa is clearly a top priority for the Rockefeller Foundation.

While to date they are trying not to attract attention, Monsanto and the main giants of the GMO business are considered to be in the midst of using Kofi Annan's AGRA to spread their patented GMO seeds across Africa under the deceptive label of ' biotechnology, 'the new euphemism for genetically modified patented seeds. To date, South Africa is the only African country that allows the legal planting of GMO crops. In 2003 Burkina Faso authorized testing with GMOs. In 2005, Kofi Annan's Ghana drafted biosafety legislation and key decision makers expressed their intentions to continue the investigation of GMO crops.

Africa is the next target of the US government campaign for spreading GMOs worldwide. Its rich soils make it an ideal candidate. It is not surprising that numerous African governments suspect the worst of GMO godparents as a multitude of biosafety and genetic modification projects have been launched in Africa, with the aim of introducing GMOs into African agricultural systems. These include sponsorships offered by the US government. to train in the USA African scientists in genetic engineering, biosecurity projects funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank; GMO research involving indigenous African food crops.

The Rockefeller Foundation has been working for years to promote, largely unsuccessfully, projects to introduce GMOs into the fields of Africa. He has supported research supporting the applicability of GMO cotton on the Makhathini Plains in South Africa.

Monsanto, which has a strong foothold in South Africa's seed industry, in both GMOs and hybrids, has devised an ingenious program for smallholders known as the 'Seeds of Hope Campaign,' which is introducing a 'revolution package green 'to poor small-scale farmers, followed, incidentally, by Monsanto's proprietary GMO seeds. (6)

Syngenta AG of Switzerland, one of the "Four GMO Doomsday Riders" is launching millions of dollars into a new greenhouse facility in Nairobi, to develop insect resistant GMO corn. Syngenta is also part of CGIAR. (7)

We go to Svalbard

Is it simply a philosophical oversight? What leads the Gates and Rockefeller foundations to simultaneously support the proliferation of patented and about to be patented Terminator seeds across Africa, a process that, as has happened everywhere else on the planet, destroys seed varieties. of plants when introducing agribusiness from industrialized monoculture? At the same time, they invest tens of millions of dollars to preserve every known variety of seed in a bomb-proof Doomsday chamber near the remote Arctic Circle 'so that crop diversity can be preserved for the future' to quote your official statement.

It is not by accident that the Rockefeller and Gates foundations team up to drive a GMO-style Green Revolution in Africa while quietly funding the 'doomsday seed chamber' in Svalbard. Agribusiness giants are up to their necks in the Svalbard project.

Incidentally, the entire Svalbard operation and the people involved remember the worst catastrophic images of Michael Crichton's best-seller: "The Andromeda Menace," a sci-fi thriller in which a lethal disease of extraterrestrial origin causes clotting rapid and fatal blood that threatens the entire human species. In Svalbard, the world's safest seed repository of the future will be guarded by the GMO Green Revolution cops - the Rockefeller and Gates, Syngenta, DuPont and CGIAR foundations.

The Svalbard project will be operated by an organization called the World Foundation for Crop Diversity (GCDT). Who are they to hold such an impressive responsibility for all the seed varieties on the planet? The GCDT was founded by FAO and Bioversity International (formerly the International Institute for Plant Genetic Research), a child of the CGIAR.

The World Foundation for Crop Diversity (GCDT) is based in Rome. Its board is chaired by Margaret Catley-Carlson, Canadian, who is also on the advisory board of Group Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux, one of the largest private water companies in the world. Catley-Carlson was also president until 1998 of the New York-based Population Council, the John D. Rockefeller population reduction organization, established in 1952, to advance the Rockefeller's family eugenics program under cover of promoting "family planning," contraceptive devices, sterilization, and "population control" in developing countries.

Other GCDT board members include former Bank of America executive and currently head of Hollywood DreamWorks Animation, Lewis Coleman. Coleman is also head of the board of directors for Northrup Grumman Corporation, one of the top Pentagon contractors in the US military industry.

Jorio Dauster (Brazil) is also Chairman of the Board of Brasil Ecodiesel. He is a former Brazilian ambassador to the European Union, and chief negotiator of Brazil's foreign debt for the Ministry of Finance. Dauster has also served as president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute and as coordinator of the Project for the Modernization of the Brazilian patent system, which involves the

legalization of patents on genetically modified seeds, something that until recently was prohibited by Brazilian law.

Cary Fowler is Executive Director of the Foundation. Fowler was a professor and director of research in the Department of International Environment and Development Studies at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. He was also a Senior Advisor to the CEO of Bioversity International. There he represented the CGIAR Future Harvest Centers in negotiations on the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. In the 1990s, he headed the International Institute for Plant Genetic Resources (IPGRI), at FAO. Drafted and supervised the negotiations of the FAO Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, adopted by 150 countries in 1996.

He is a former member of the US National Council on Plant Genetic Resources, and the Board of Directors of the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement in Mexico, another project of the Rockefeller Foundation and CGIAR.

The GCDT board member, Dr. Mangala Rai from India, is secretary of the Indian Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), and director general of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR). He is also a board member of the Rockefeller Foundation's International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), which promoted the world's first major experiment with GMOs, the highly hyped 'Golden Rice' that proved to be a failure. Rai has served as a board member of CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center), and a member of the CGIAR Executive Board.

Donors or funding angels of the Global Crop Diversity Foundation also include, to use Humphrey Bogart's classic words in Casablanca: "all the usual suspects." Along with the Rockefeller and Gates foundations, donors include GMO giants DuPont-Pioneer Hi-Bred, Syngenta of Basle Switzerland, CGIAR and the Agency, pro-GMO, for Development Aid (USAID) vigorously promoted by the State Department. It seems, by the way, that we have foxes from GMOs and population reduction protecting the chicken coop from humanity, the storehouse of global seed diversity in Svalbard. (8)

Why Svalbard right now?

We can legitimately ask why Bill Gates and the Rockefeller Foundation along with leading genetics agribusiness genetics like DuPont and Syngenta, along with CGIAR, are building the doomsday seed chamber in the Arctic.

First of all, who uses such a seed bank? Plant growers and researchers are the main users of gene banks. Today's top plant growers are Monsanto, DuPont, Syngenta, and Dow Chemical, the global giants of GMO plant patents. Since the beginning of 2007 Monsanto has worldwide patent rights together with the US government. for the plant so-called "Terminator" or GURT (English acronym for Use Restriction Technologies Group). Terminator is a sinister technology whereby a proprietary commercial seed 'commits suicide' after a harvest. Control by companies Private seedlings are total, such control and power over the food chain has never existed previously in human history.

This cleverly genetically modified Terminator strain forces farmers to return to Monsanto or other GMO seed suppliers each year to get new seeds for rice, soybeans, corn, wheat, whatever crops they need to feed their population. If it were widely introduced worldwide, it could possibly turn most of the world's food producers into new feudal servants enslaved by three or four giant seed companies like Monsanto, DuPont or Dow Chemical in a decade or so.

That, of course, could also open the door for those private companies, perhaps under orders from their host government, Washington, to deny the seeds to one or another developing country whose policy can turn against Washington's. Those who say, "It can't happen here" would do well to study more closely what is happening in the world today. The simple existence of that concentration of power in three or four US-based private agribusiness giants. this is sufficient reason to legally ban all GMO crops, even if their harvest advantages were real, which is clearly not the case.

Those private companies - Monsanto, DuPont, Dow Chemical - cannot be said to have an immaculate record in terms of managing human life. Inventions like dioxin, PCBs, Agent Orange developed and proliferated. For decades, they covered up obvious evidence of carcinogenic or other severe consequences to human health from the use of toxic chemicals. They have buried

serious scientific reports that the world's most widespread herbicide, glyphosate, the essential ingredient in Monsanto's Roundup herbicide linked to the purchase of most of Monsanto's genetically modified seeds, is toxic when drained into drinking water. (9) Denmark banned glyphosate in 2003 when it confirmed that it has contaminated the country's groundwater. (10)

The diversity stored in seed gene banks is the raw material for plant cultivation and for much of basic biological research. Several hundred thousand samples are distributed each year for these purposes. The UN FAO lists some 1,400 seed banks worldwide, the largest being that of the US government. Other major banks are maintained by China, Russia, Japan, India, South Korea, Germany, and Canada in descending order of size. In addition, CGIAR operates a chain of seed banks at selected centers worldwide.

CGIAR, established in 1972 by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation to spread their agribusiness model of the Green Revolution, controls most of the private seed banks from the Philippines to Syria, to Kenya. Altogether these current seed banks have over six and a half million seed varieties, almost two million of which are 'different.' Svalbard's doomsday chamber will have the capacity to house four and a half million different seeds.

GMOs as a weapon of biological warfare?

Now we come to the center of the danger and potential for abuse inherent in the Bill Gates Svalbard project and the Rockefeller Foundation. Can developing proprietary seeds for most of the world's major subsistence crops like rice, corn, wheat, and food grains like soybeans ultimately be used in a horrible form of biological warfare?

The explicit goal of the eugenics lobby funded since the 1920s by wealthy elite families like the Rockefellers, Carnegie, Harriman, and others, has embodied what they called 'negative eugenics:' systematically ending undesirable lineages. Margaret Sanger, a diligent eugenicist, founder of the International Federation for Family Planning and intimate of the Rockefeller family, created in 1939 something called the Harlem-based "Black Project," which, as she confided in a letter to a friend, all what he intended was, as he said, 'that we want to exterminate the black population.' [eleven]

A small California biotech company, Epicyte, announced in 2001 the development of genetically modified corn that contained a spermicide that sterilized the semen of men who ate it. At the time, Epicyte had a joint venture agreement to spread its technology with DuPont and Syngenta, two of the Domsday Seed Chamber sponsors in Svalbard. Epicyte was subsequently acquired by a North Carolina biotech company. It was surprising to learn that Epicyte had developed its spermicidal GMO corn with research funding from the US Department of Agriculture. [USDA], the same that, despite worldwide opposition, continued to fund the development of Terminator technology, now in the hands of Monsanto.

In the 1990s, the UN World Health Organization launched a campaign to vaccinate millions of women in Nicaragua, Mexico and the Philippines between the ages of 15 and 45, allegedly against tetanus, a disease that results from things like stepping on a rusty nail. The vaccine was not given to men or boys, although they are presumably as likely to step on rusty nails as women.

Because of this curious anomaly, the Pro-Life Committee of Mexico, a secular Catholic organization, became suspicious and made tests with samples of the vaccine. Trials revealed that the WHO-spread tetanus vaccine only for women of child-bearing age contained Chorionic Gonadotropin or hCG, a natural hormone that when combined with a tetanus toxoid carrier stimulates antibodies that render a woman incapable of sustain a pregnancy. None of the vaccinated women was informed.

It was later learned that the Rockefeller Foundation along with the Rockefeller Population Council, the World Bank (home of the CGIAR), and the US National Institute of Health. they had been involved in a 20-year project started in 1972 to develop the covert abortion vaccine with a tetanus carrier for WHO. In addition, the Norwegian government, host to Svalbard's Domsday Chamber of Seeds, donated \$ 41 million to develop the special abortion vaccine against tetanus. (12)

Is it a coincidence that those same organizations, from Norway, to the Rockefeller Foundation, to the World Bank, are also involved with the seed bank project in Svalbard? According to Professor Francis Boyle, who drafted the 1989 Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act enacted

by the US Congress: "The Pentagon is now preparing to wage and win biological warfare" as part of two Bush national strategy directives adopted, he notes, "without public knowledge and study" in 2002. Boyle adds that only in 2001-2004 did the US federal government He spent \$ 14.5 billion on biological work related to biological warfare, a staggering sum.

Rutgers University biologist Richard Ebright estimates that more than 300 scientific institutions and some 12,000 individuals in the United States. they currently have access to pathogens suitable for biological warfare. There are 497 grants from the US NIH (National Institutes of Health). only for research into infectious diseases with potential for biological warfare. Certainly this is justified under the rubric of defense against possible terrorist attacks like so many things today.

Many of the US government dollars Spent on biological warfare research have to do with genetic engineering. MIT biology professor Jonathan King says that "the growing bioterror programs represent a major emerging danger to our own population." King adds: "While such programs are always called defensive, bioweapons, defensive and offensive programs intersect almost entirely." (13)

Time will tell if, God forbid, the Bill Gates Svalvard Doomsday Seedbank and the Rockefeller Foundation is part of another Final Solution, involving the extinction of the late, great planet Earth.

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