



Trilateral Commission Member Exits Trump Administration For Goldman Sachs

member of the Trilateral Commission and the CfT, Powell served at U.S. Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategy to President Donald Trump. She also concurrently served as Assistant to the President for Economic Initiatives. The Trilateral Commission was instrumental in calling for a New International Economic Order in 1973, and then creating and promoting the doctrine of Sustainable Development at the U.N., aka Technocracy. Thus, Powell's first year with Trump allowed her to have a huge impact on Trump's economic policy. □ TN Editor

[Dina Powell](#), a former national-security pro and foreign policy advisor to President [Donald Trump](#), may head back to the banking industry.

Prior to accepting her position in the Trump White House (she also worked for President [George W. Bush](#)'s administration), the foreign policy expert was a managing director and partner at Goldman Sachs Group Inc. Now, she's looking to return to her old stomping grounds.

At Goldman, Powell was president of their non-profit subsidiary, the

Goldman Sachs Foundation where she ran the foundation's 10,000 Women and 10,000 Small Businesses programs. Both programs were considered instrumental in repairing the bank's image following the 2008 global financial crisis when Goldman Sachs [defrauded many of its investors](#).

Until recently, Powell served as a top national-security adviser in the White House, is talking to Goldman Sachs (NYSE: GS) about returning to the firm.

Powell spent a decade at Goldman before joining the Trump administration in 2017.

[According to The Wall Street Journal](#), Powell is unlikely to resume her old job running Goldman's philanthropic arm and its community-development investing business, but rather is discussing a broader global role.

Powell also led Goldman Sachs Gives, a donor-advised fund through which the firm's current and retired partners can recommend grants in support of communities around the world.

During her time at Goldman Sachs, Powell also joined the boards of directors or trustees at various institutions, including the American University in Cairo, the Center for Global Development, Vital Voices, and the Nightingale-Bamford School.

She is also listed as a member of the council on foreign relations and a member of the trilateral commission.

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Christiana Figueres: Cities Can Change The Fate Of Climate Outlook

As the U.N. drives people into the cities, proposing to micro-manage them like herds of cattle, nobody challenges people like Figueres with the fact that cities are the very engines of pollution and not saviors from it. Technocrats will bend science to any degree to make their 'solutions' fit. □ TN Editor

The woman who led the world to its first deal on climate change now has a new mission: Stopping emissions from rising by 2020. Ahead of the upcoming MIECF 2018 event, she shares why cities hold the key to success for climate action.

One of the most iconic photographs from the signing of the Paris Agreement in the French capital in 2015 shows a row of United Nations officials and global leaders standing at a podium, joined hands raised in

triumph as they celebrated the world's first universal deal on climate change.

In the middle of this image, standing out from a sea of black in a light blue suit, is Christiana Figueres, the former executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). She is also the woman who led the complex and fraught negotiations among 195 global leaders to lock in a deal that will see the entire global community working to cap global warming at 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, in a bid to avoid dangerous climate change.

More than two years have passed since that milestone global event, but the 61-year-old Costa Rican diplomat who stepped down from her UN post in mid-2016, has not let up on her efforts to rally people across the world to take strong climate action.

These days, she spends much of her time working towards a goal that is just as ambitious as herding 195 nations towards a common agreement: Ending the upward trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions and making sure they start to decline by 2020.

She is the convenor of Mission 2020, an organisation that aims to bend the curve of global emissions in the next two years, and also the vice-chair of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, and a World Bank climate leader, among other roles.

In a recent interview with Eco-Business, Figueres, who will be delivering the keynote address at the upcoming Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition (MIECF) conference, says: "Cities are the key to the future of this planet, for two simple reasons".

"First, almost three quarters of the world's population will be living in cities within the next 20 years. Second, cities are from a regional perspective the highest emitters of greenhouse gases," she says.

"If we do not create better cities, 80 per cent of global emissions could come from cities," she adds.

Greenhouse gas emissions are not the only issue cities must contend with, Figueres adds. In addition to their growing populations and carbon footprints, urban areas struggle with challenges such as air pollution, inadequate transport and infrastructure, and food security.

But in the face of such an immense challenge lies a massive opportunity, says Figueres. “About 60 per cent of all the urban infrastructure we are going to need has not even been built yet,” she says. “There is an opportunity to make those cities much more sustainable, much more liveable, and certainly much more energy efficient.”

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Apple’s Technocrat CEO Seeks ‘Elimination Of Money’

Technocrat Tim Cook heads the giant Apple organization and he is calling for a) the elimination of money in society and b) Universal Basic Income, both of which are pillars of modern Technocracy. Don’t assume for a minute that Cook doesn’t understand what he is doing! □ TN Editor
Apple CEO Tim Cook has one big hope for the future - that he lives to see the end of money.

“...I’m hoping that I’m still going to be alive to see the elimination of money.”

Speaking at a meeting for Apple shareholders in Cupertino, California earlier this month, Cook made it clear that he is firmly on the side of the war-on-cash establishment.

“Because why would you have this stuff! Why go through all the expense of printing this stuff and then some people steal it, and you’ve got to worry about counterfeits and all these things,” he continued.

As Apple’s CEO talked about the downsides of cash, [BI reported](#) that he became more animated, revealing his real passion about the topic...

“We can provide a solution for the customer that’s simpler, more convenient, you don’t carry around a wallet with a bunch of cards in it, or a purse with a bunch of cards in it,” Cook said.

“And it’s more secure, if you’ve ever had your credit card ripped off, I’m sure a lot of you have, I have, it’s not a good experience.”

Until now, it has tended to be politicians and central bankers leading the call for a cashless society... for your own good.

The enemies of cash claim that only crooks and cranks need large-denomination bills. They want large transactions to be made electronically so government can follow them. Yet these are some of the same European politicians who blew a gasket when they learned that U.S. counterterrorist officials were monitoring money through the Swift global system. Criminals will find a way, large bills or not.

The real reason the war on cash is gearing up now is political: Politicians and central bankers fear that holders of currency could undermine their brave new monetary world of negative interest rates. Japan and Europe are already deep into negative territory, and U.S. Federal Reserve Chair Janet Yellen said last week the U.S. should be prepared for the possibility. Translation: That’s where the Fed is going in the

next recession.

*Negative rates are a tax on deposits with banks, with the goal of prodding depositors to remove their cash and spend it to increase economic demand. **But that goal will be undermined if citizens hoard cash. And hoarding cash is easier if you can take your deposits out in large-denomination bills you can stick in a safe.** It's harder to keep cash if you can only hold small bills.*

So, presto, ban cash. *This theme has been pushed by the likes of Bank of England chief economist Andrew Haldane and Harvard's Kenneth Rogoff, who wrote in the Financial Times that eliminating paper currency would be "by far the simplest" way to "get around" the zero interest-rate bound "that has handcuffed central banks since the financial crisis." If the benighted peasants won't spend on their own, well, make it that much harder for them to save money even in their own mattresses.*

All of which ignores the virtues of cash for law-abiding citizens. *Cash allows legitimate transactions to be executed quickly, without either party paying fees to a bank or credit-card processor. Cash also lets millions of low-income people participate in the economy without maintaining a bank account, the costs of which are mounting as post-2008 regulations drop the ax on fee-free retail banking. While there's always a risk of being mugged on the way to the store, digital transactions are subject to hacking and computer theft.*

Cash is also the currency of gray markets—amounting to 20% or more of gross domestic product in some European countries—that governments would love to tax. *But the reason gray markets exist is because high taxes and regulatory costs drive otherwise honest businesses off the books. Politicians may want to think twice about cracking down on the cash economy in a way that might destroy businesses and add millions to the jobless rolls. **The Italian economy might shut down without cash.***

*By all means people should be able to go cashless if they like. **But***

it's hard to avoid the conclusion that the politicians want to bar cash as one more infringement on economic liberty. They may go after the big bills now, but does anyone think they'd stop there? Why wouldn't they eventually ban all cash transactions much as they banned gold and silver as mediums of exchange?

Beware politicians trying to limit the ways you can conduct private economic business. It never turns out well.

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Gallup: 48% Of Americans Now Support Universal Basic Income

Technocrat propaganda is a sweeping success in America as citizens stampede toward 'free cash', or Universal Basic Income (UBI). This concept has been spread by Technocrats such as billionaire Richard

Branson, Y Combinator, Elon Musk, Google, and other Silicon Valley moguls. Basically, this is economic insanity. □ TN Editor

Political philosopher and economist Karl Widerquist, an associate professor at Georgetown University in Qatar, remembers a poll from 10 years ago that showed just 12 percent of Americans approved of a universal basic income.

That's changed — and quickly. Today, 48 percent of Americans support it, according to a new Northeastern University/Gallup [survey](#) of more than 3,000 U.S. adults.

“It represents an enormous increase in support,” said Widerquist, who is a well-known advocate for a universal basic income. “It’s really promising.”

Proposals for [universal basic income programs](#) vary, but the most common one is a system in which the federal government sends out regular checks to everyone, regardless of their earnings or employment.

Pilots of such programs are underway in Finland and Canada. In rural Kenya, a basic income is managed by nonprofit [GiveDirectly](#). India — with a population of more than 1.3 billion residents — [is considering](#) establishing a universal basic income.

“People are saying, ‘Look we cannot let inequality continue to grow because the political consequences could be a disaster.’” -Guy Standing, co-founder of the Basic Income Earth Network

Some projects are happening closer to the U.S.

Y Combinator Research, based in Oakland, California, started a [test](#) of a basic income last year, and is [raising funds](#) to expand the research project. This year in Stockton, California, Mayor Michael Tubbs’s [Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration](#) will give several dozen low-income families \$500 each month in a study of basic income. And for decades, Alaska residents have each received around [\\$2,000 a year](#) from the Alaska Permanent Fund.\

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Sweden's Economy To Be Completely Stripped Of Cash

Technocrats are crushing Sweden - read this article carefully for hints at the future: "the public's means of payments is controlled by commercial parties", "Such a scenario would be worrying in the event of natural disaster or a technological breakdown, with Swedes potentially unable to buy the basics needed to survive." □ TN Editor

People living in the world's most cashless society may soon lose their access to notes and coins.

To avoid that extreme scenario, Swedish cash-handling provider Loomis AB wants authorities to force banks and retailers to continue accepting cash.

The warning follows similar calls from the Swedish central bank, which is worried that the rapid disappearance of cash will ultimately lead to the disintegration of the infrastructure needed to use notes and coins and undermine its task to promote a safe and efficient payment system.

“We have to have cars, vaults and all that, and in order to maintain the infrastructure we also need a base volume,” Loomis Chief Executive Officer Patrik Andersson said in an interview.

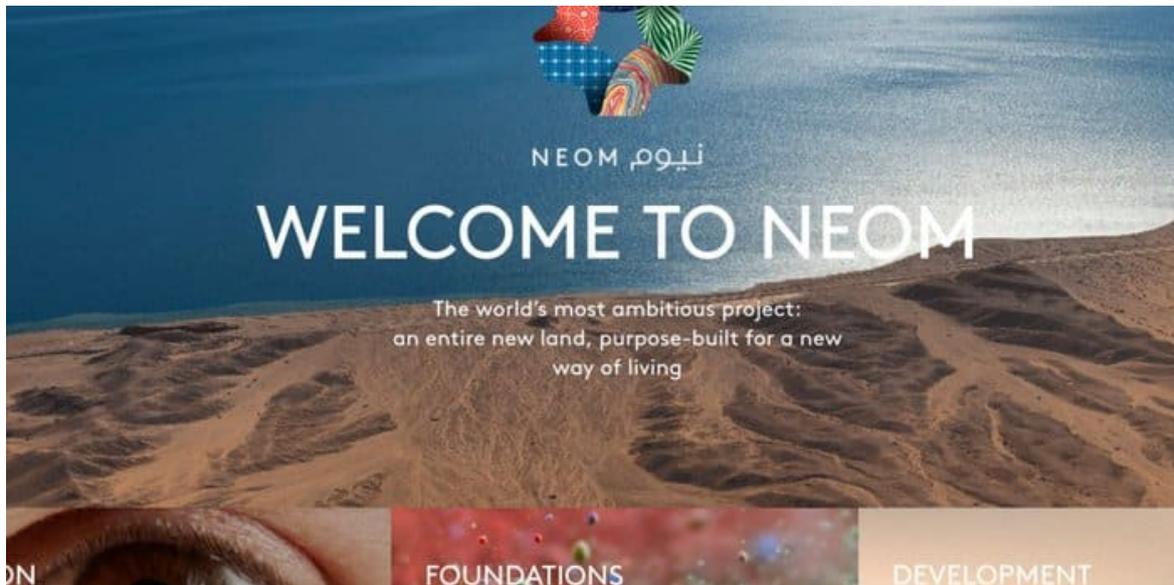
He says Sweden’s more remotely populated areas in the north are most at risk of losing access to cash. Such a scenario would be worrying in the event of natural disaster or a technological breakdown, with Swedes potentially unable to buy the basics needed to survive.

“Cash is important in a crisis situation,” Andersson said. “Swedes don’t maybe have the insight to understand the effects of such a crisis, that it pervades the whole community.”

A parliament committee reviewing the broader framework for the Riksbank plans to publish a special report this summer looking at the challenges posed by declines in cash usage. Riksbank Governor Stefan Ingves this week called for legal changes to safeguard the central bank’s governance of the payment system amid the rapid decrease in the use of cash.

Sweden is moving toward a situation where “the public’s means of payments is controlled by commercial parties,” Ingves said in an op-ed in Dagens Nyheter. “That could become problematic, especially in a crisis situation.”

The amount of cash in circulation in Sweden last year dropped to the lowest level since 1990 and is now more than 40 percent below its 2007 peak. The declines in 2016 and 2017 were the biggest on record.



Saudi Arabia: \$500 Billion Smart City 33 Times Size Of New York

Saudi Arabia is growing into a Technocracy where everything is driven toward Sustainable Development. NEOM promises to be the largest Technate in the world, 33 times the size of New York and built from the ground up as a micro-managed and engineered Smart City. □ TN Editor Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil exporter, but falling oil prices have made it more difficult for the country to pay its oil workers.

Now the Saudi Arabian government has come up with a project that could give its economy a boost: a \$500 billion mega-city that will connect to Jordan and Egypt and be powered completely by renewable energy.

In October 2017, Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman announced the project, called NEOM, at the Future Investment Initiative conference in Riyadh. It will be financed by the Saudi government and private investors, according to Reuters.

The country is now starting to award contracts to local construction companies for the development of five palaces. Set to be located on the Red Sea coast, the palaces will be for the king, crown prince, and other

senior royals. According to Reuters, the buildings will feature traditional Moroccan-style architecture, Islamic designs, and colorful ceramic tiles. The complex of palaces will include a marina, helipads, and a golf course.

The business and industrial-focused city will span 10,230 square miles. To put that size in perspective, 10,230 square miles is more than 33 times the land area of New York City.

NEOM's larger goal is to lessen Saudi Arabia's reliance on oil exports, which could expand the country's economy beyond oil, bin Salman said at the conference in October. The city will focus on a variety of industries, including energy and water, biotechnology, food, advanced manufacturing, and entertainment. Saudi Arabia hasn't released a masterplan yet for what it will look like.

The country appointed Klaus Kleinfeld, a former chief executive of Siemens AG and Alcoa Inc, to run the NEOM project. Officials hope that a funding program, which includes selling 5% of oil giant Saudi Aramco, will raise \$300 billion for NEOM's construction.

Routes of the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative



China Excels In Development Finance, Or ‘Fintech’

As a full-fledged Technocracy, China’s Technocrat leaders have no interest in helping the poor in their country or anywhere else in the world. They do intend to lead in so-called ‘Fintech’ that will complete massive infrastructure projects. □ TN Editor

The China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is reshaping the landscape of development finance, UNCTAD economist Daniel Poon has told a seminar on South-South cooperation run by Africa 21, a Geneva-based think tank that has [observer status with the UN trade body](#).

Opened for business in January 2016, the bank’s approach to mobilizing capital for infrastructure projects offers an innovative alternative financing model for developing countries, who need to invest an additional \$1 trillion or so each year in the ports, roads and power grids required to lift billions out of poverty by 2030, the finish line for the [UN-endorsed Sustainable Development Goals](#).

“There’s a lot of hype out there about China’s new development banks, and I hope this discussion can shed some light on what’s actually happening,” Mr. Poon said at the Africa 21 event, held in Geneva on 15 February, adding that the AIIB’s start-up phase has not been covered well in the media, much less some of the institution’s finer details. The same can be said about China’s other initiative, the New Development Bank, launched in July 2015.

“I think that from the African context, it’s important to know what changes are happening in the international system, particularly related to new development banks, and the opportunities that may arise from them,” he said.

With traditional donor countries cutting foreign aid, financial institutions such as the World Bank will need to step up, Mr. Poon underlined. But the ability of existing development banks to bridge the financing gap is limited by their low statutory lending capacities.

“Because these banks have to go to the international capital markets to raise money, they have to maintain a triple-A rating in order to reassure investors to buy their bonds.”

“This leads them to adopt a relatively conservative approach to their lending,” he said, adding that typical loan-to-equity gearing ratios for these existing banks range between 2:1 and 5:1, meaning that for every dollar of equity they can lend between \$2 and \$5.

Overly cautious lending policies

The strategy is understandable, the UNCTAD economist said, but the question is whether more can be done to raise gearing ratios without scaring off bond investors. By comparison, private banks tend to have gearing ratios in the double digits - albeit with more commercially-driven loan portfolio profiles.

Ramping up finance seems feasible, however, since there is no apparent regulator for international development banks. The overly cautious policies, he said, stem from the predominant role of the World Bank, whose statutory gearing ratio until recent years was 1:1.

What's required is the willingness to innovate and break away from the pack. And according to Mr. Poon, although it's still early for the AIIB, certain institutional features of the bank could allow it to strike a better balance between the desire for high safeguards and the need to increase lending capacity, including the speed and size of loan dispersions.

To illustrate the potential for innovation, the researcher compared the gearing ratios of multilateral development banks to those of selected national development banks, including the Brazilian Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank of India and the China Development Bank.

These rough estimates showed that, in general, national development banks' ratios are more progressive, with the China Development Bank topping the chart at 11:1 (for more than \$1 trillion in outstanding loans in 2015). Among multilateral development banks, the European Investment Bank had the highest ratio of 5:1.

"This speaks to different degrees of institutional experimentation with development banks, particularly Chinese national development banks," Mr. Poon said.

Ordinary and special funds

The burning question is whether the experimentation happening at the domestic level in China can be moved up to the multilateral level.

"One way of doing this could be through what the AIIB's articles of agreement call the special fund mechanism," Mr. Poon said.

The bank's articles clearly state that operations consist of two types - ordinary operations financed from ordinary resources, and special operations financed from "special funds" resources.

"This generally has not been mentioned in the news media or in other policy analyses, but these two types of funds can contribute to the same project," he said, adding that risks are held separately.

"If there are any losses, they don't affect the equity of the bank, but rather the equity arrangements of the special funds."

This arrangement gives the AIIB greater flexibility, allowing it to scale up loans for infrastructure projects while respecting the 2.5:1 gearing ratio limit set by its articles of operation.

“The bank is trying to maintain this conservative ratio to be able to issue bonds on international markets. But at the same time, it has created this conduit through the special funds mechanism to scale up that investment by also indirectly tapping domestic capital markets.”

In recent years, China has established a range of national, regional and bilateral investment funds, such as the China-Africa Development Fund and the Silk Road Fund, which could potentially inject additional capital into AIIB projects through the special funds mechanism.

“The combined target fund size of these entities is about \$100 billion,” Mr. Poon said. “Now that isn’t to say that all the funds will go to the AIIB, but perhaps portions of it will, which will allow the bank to scale up operations beyond what some would expect.”

Political will trumps financial resources

The main message of China’s experience, according to the UNCTAD economist, is that political leadership and innovative ideas, not financial resources per se, are what’s needed to improve how banks finance development projects.

While the extent of AIIB’s lending operations remain to be seen, China’s inclination to experiment with multilateral development bank institutional features is clear.

As the world moves to implement the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - of which the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are the core - existing multilateral development banks, controlled by leading advanced economies, will face mounting pressure to adapt their lending operations and bolster the resources available for infrastructure financing.

Otherwise, they risk losing their leading position in the international development arena.

Mr. Poon's presentation was based on the paper Scaling up Finance for the Sustainable Development Goals: Experimenting with Models of Multilateral Development Banking, prepared with fellow economist Ricardo Gottschalk for [UNCTAD's first meeting of the intergovernmental group of experts on financing for development](#), held last November in Geneva.

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Science Journal Pushes International Technocratic Tyranny

The global elite that are promoting Technocracy are deft at deception, propaganda, half-truths and fake news. This article explains the hypocrisy of these Technocrats and suggests that they must be stopped now! □ TN Editor

The environmental movement wants to make the rich West much poorer so that the destitute can become richer.

However, rather than improve the plight of the developing world through such crucial projects as constructing an Africa-wide electrical grid, environmentalists say significant progress will have to wait until the improvements can be sustainable — meaning that billions will have to remain mired in poverty to “save the Earth.”

Having ruled out substantial growth for our destitute brothers and sisters, we are told that we will have to substantially redistribute the wealth of the West to the poor, so that the entire globe can live in a substantially lower (for us) but relatively equal standard of living.

In other words, forget creating a world with freedom of opportunity, but tilt at Utopian windmills to force equal outcomes: To each according to his needs, from each according to his ability.

That’s certainly the message of a new paper published in *Nature Sustainability*. After identifying the criteria for a “good life,” the authors push redistributionism on a global scale. From, “[A Good Life for All Within Planetary Boundaries](#)” (my emphasis):

*We apply a top-down approach that distributes shares of each planetary boundary among nations based on current population (a per capita biophysical boundary approach). While the environmental justice literature emphasizes the need for differentiated responsibilities in practice, a per capita approach allows us to explore what quality of life could be **universally achieved if resources were distributed equally.***

It is an important question to address given that it is often claimed that all people could live well if only the rich consumed less, so that the poor could consume more.

This means limits, limits, limits!

The theory of human needs developed by the above authors...visualizes sustainability in terms of a doughnut-shaped space where resource use is high enough to meet people’s basic needs (the inner boundary), but not so high as to transgress planetary boundaries (the outer boundary).

In other words, growth is out. We must live within economic and social systems strictly limited by arbitrary boundaries on the use of resources established by “the experts.”

The authors argue that thriving societies are “transgressing” their resource use quotas:

Countries with higher levels of life satisfaction and healthy life expectancy also tend to transgress more biophysical boundaries...In general, social performance is most tightly coupled to CO2 emissions and material footprint...

The social indicators most tightly coupled to resource use are secondary education, sanitation, access to energy, income and nutrition. With the exception of education, these are more closely associated with meeting physical needs than with achieving more qualitative goals (for example, social support and democratic quality). The social indicator least tightly coupled to resource use is employment.

They talk democracy. But they don't mean it, as they prescribe an international technocratic tyranny — couched in passive language — that would take from the successful to give to those in need in order to prevent their increased use of natural resources:

*If all people are to lead a good life within planetary boundaries, then our results suggest **that provisioning systems must be fundamentally restructured** to enable basic needs to be met at a much lower level of resource use.*

How are you going to do that, fellows? Confiscation of wealth? Increased socialism? Destruction of democracy for those countries not willing to strip their walls bare? In so many words, all of the above:

Based on our findings, two broad strategies may help move nations closer to a safe and just space. The first is to focus on achieving ‘sufficiency’ in resource consumption...

A focus on sufficiency would involve recognizing that over-

*consumption burdens societies with a variety of social and environmental problems, and **moving beyond the pursuit of GDP growth to embrace new measures of progress. It could also involve the pursuit of 'degrowth' in wealthy nations and the shift towards alternative economic models such as a steady-state economy.***

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The Fight Against Lab-Grown Meat Has Officially Begun

Technocrat scientists are bent on transforming the food system of the entire planet, using science-based solutions, in this case, lab-grown meat. Cattle ranchers are attempting to stop the threat against them before it takes hold. □ TN Editor

What is meat?

Back in the day, the distinction was simple. Animals are meat, and plants are not. But now, it's getting a lot more complicated thanks to cultured, or what some might call "fake," meat.

Companies like Impossible Foods and Beyond Meat are using science labs and farms, rather than animal meat, to create products that rival traditional grilling staples like burgers and hot dogs.

The U.S. Cattlemen's Association is looking to draw a line in the sand and launch what could be the first salvo in a long battle against plant-based foods. Earlier this month, the association filed a 15-page petition with the U.S. Department of Agriculture calling for an official definition for the term "beef," and more broadly, "meat."

"While at this time alternative protein sources are not a direct threat to the beef industry, we do see improper labeling of these products as misleading," said Lia Biondo, the association's policy and outreach director. "Our goal is to head off the problem before it becomes a larger issue."

Not everyone sees it that way. Ethan Brown, founder and CEO of Beyond Meat, said consumers already know what they're looking for when they're browsing the grocery store aisles. But he doesn't necessarily see the petition as a bad thing.

"I think it actually could help us more than it could hurt us because it starts the national dialogue around what really is meat, and if the origin of meat really matters to the consumer," said Brown.

The cattle ranching group contends that if a product is going to be labeled "beef," it should come from the flesh of cattle. And that means products like veggie burgers and Tofurky won't make the cut.

While these foods are commonly dubbed "fake meat," there's a little more to the meat-substitute market than that. The Good Food Institute, which advocates a sustainable food supply, breaks it down into two categories: clean meat and plant-based meat.

Clean meat refers to "meat" grown in a lab from a small amount of animal stem cells. This kind of meat isn't on the market yet, but it's in

development. Plant-based meat is anything that mimics traditional meat but is made mainly using plant ingredients.

For example, Beyond Meat is a plant-based protein producer that manufactures food products in a factory without using animals. It's Beyond Burger is so "meat-like," it even made its way into the meat aisle of grocery stores.

And it's not just vegetarians eating the plant-based burgers.

"From the consumers we see going to the meat case to buy our plant-based burgers where they're sold, we see about 70 percent of those are at least flexitarian, people that have meat in their diet as well as non-meat protein," said Brown.

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Sheeple? Scientists Create First Human-Sheep Hybrids

There are few ethical or moral boundaries with Technocrat scientists. The slippery slope of dangerous technology has already begun, and will likely end very poorly for mankind. In any case, this could give new meaning to the term 'sheeple'. □ TN Editor

Scientists have created the first ever human-sheep hybrids, paving the way for organs to be grown in animals which can be transplanted into humans.

The successful Stanford University project could even open the door to finding a cure for type 1 diabetes by creating healthy pancreases to regulate blood sugar.

While scientists have previously developed human-pig hybrids, sparking excitement that they could use them grow human organs, no team has been able to take it to the next step.

But Stanford's team, which has already successfully transplanted pancreases into mice, is tipped to be the first after now that they have produced a human-sheep model to use.

Scientists have created the first ever human-sheep hybrids, paving the way for organs to be grown in animals which can be transplanted to humans.

'We have already generated a mouse pancreas in rats and then transplanted those in to diabetic mouse and were able to show almost a complete cure,' project lead Dr Hiro Nakuachi, a professor of genetics at Stanford, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science conference.

'It could take five years or it could take 10 years but I think eventually we will be able to do this.'

The breakthrough could also help to alleviate the global shortage of

organ donors.

Around 76,000 people in the US and 6,500 in the UK are on an organ transplant list, and it can take up to five years to reach the top.

Thirty-two people die a day waiting for a life-saving organ.

The development comes less than two years after the US government said it would approve funding of these controversial experiments, but later backtracked after receiving more than 20,000 complaints from animal rights groups.

Pablo Ross, associate professor of animal science at the University of California, Davis who is part of leading the venture, admitted he harbors similar concerns.

It depends on how far the human cells roam in the animal, he said. If they spread further than intended, it could be impossible to approve for ethical reasons.

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