

Eco-Nazis welcome AIDS to reduce world population

by Mark Burdman

An important figure in the international "peace movement" linked to the Soviet intelligence services and to the "Project Democracy" wing of the American CIA, has been identified as the guru of a group of radical ecologists in the United States who welcome the AIDS virus as a means of reducing the world's population.

The Italian newspaper *Corriere della Sera* in early June published editorials characterizing these radical ecologists as "ecological Nazis," or "eco-Nazis," who "love nature and hate man," and whose rallying slogan is, "Strength to AIDS." The paper identified the guru of the "eco-Nazis" as Norwegian Professor Arne Naess. *EIR* investigations show that Naess is a key figure in both Soviet intelligence and Project Democracy operations.

The "eco-Nazis" are by no means a fringe phenomenon, but are an operational arm of an emerging East-West "ecology and peace" movement.

At least one neo-Nazi organization, the West Germany-based "Nation Europa" group, has also begun circulating the evaluation that AIDS will be a "solution for the overpopulation problem" in Africa and elsewhere.

The East-West "ecology and peace" movement is being launched under the aegis of the World Commission on Environment, also known as the Brundtland Commission, headed by the Socialist International prime minister of Norway, Gro Harlem Brundtland. From July 2-4, the Helsinki-based World Peace Council, a Soviet front headed by the Indian Communist Party's Romesh Chandra, is sponsoring an international meeting on ecology near Oslo, Norway, with the specific aim of implementing the recommendations of the Brundtland Commission. Naess has been invited to participate in the proceedings.

Collaborators of Naess in Oslo characterize the Brundtland Commission's program for "sustainable development" as a "good beginning" toward the aim of reducing world population to between 100,000 and 1 million!

During a June 22 discussion, a follower of Naess in Norway said:

"From an ecological point of view, AIDS can be seen as a good thing. People get quite upset when this is stated publicly, but insofar as AIDS will reduce the population, it will

benefit the ecology, if one judges the population explosion as detrimental to the ecology. . . .

"There is certainly a relation between AIDS, ecology, and population. Arne Naess's belief is that the Earth would be sustainable with somewhere between 100,000 and 1 million people in total, worldwide, although one could argue about the *exact* number. It's a fairly low number compared to today, obviously, and when he said it, he was asked, 'Well, how are you going to get rid of all those people?' But the question is not of killing people, that's not what he means. He's just working out a good number, to keep the Earth going, and to have the different cultures that the world needs, while leaving nature untouched. It is a *future goal*. The world simply doesn't *need* so many people. . . .

"The question with AIDS is, if it really is going to kill off so many people as could be imagined. It's a long-term plan we are talking about: The world doesn't need so many people. We don't need to have so many children. We are not concerned with controlling the population explosion; that is not good enough. We want to work toward a reduction in the *total*. It requires radical sorts of planning, more radical than we've had so far."

'Should human beings disappear, I surely wouldn't mind'

The Naess disciples in the United States whom *Corriere della Sera* has identified as "eco-Nazis," belong to an organization called "Earth First," based in Tucson, Arizona. The group's leader, David Foreman, recently wrote in the group's publication, "AIDS is not a malediction, but the welcome and natural remedy to reduce the population on the planet. . . . Should human beings disappear, I surely wouldn't mind."

Foreman said that, just as the Black Plague ended the feudal era, so AIDS will end the industrial era of progress, which is a good thing, since industrial progress brings population growth. Foreman called for returning human life back to the stage of hunting and gathering.

In the same article, Foreman denounced those who want to send food aid to the people starving in northern Ethiopia, because this would keep too many people alive, and charac-

terized as a "crime," the discovery of the cure for cholera, since this has kept the population of Africa unnecessarily high.

According to *Corriere della Sera*, "Earth First" has received critical support from *Nation* magazine, a Washington weekly that is a mainstay of the American liberal establishment. The magazine's editorial board has historically had close links to the East bloc. One member, Victor Navasky, traveled to Norway, to attend meetings sponsored by Naess's buddies in the Norwegian Peace Society, on the subject of "ending the enemy image of the Soviet Union among the populations of the West."

Foreman and collaborators are part of a movement, founded in the early 1980s, which calls itself "Deep Ecology." Certain elements involved in "Deep Ecology" in the United States have become known as "eco-terrorists," since they violently attack loggers and others involved in activities that they regard as "destroying nature."

Arne Naess is one of the chief ideologues of the "Deep Ecology" groups. His book, *Ecology, Community, and Lifestyle*, was translated from Norwegian into English and published in the first half of 1988 by Cambridge University Press. He has worked out the conceptions of "Deep Ecology" with Bill Devall, of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Welfare at Humboldt State University in Costa, California, and George Sessions, of the Department of Philosophy at Sierra College, in Rocklin, California.

A Naess disciple in Oslo describes the basic idea of "Deep Ecology" as, "One should protect nature. Just because people need nature for medicine, and for nature walks, we should not lose sight of nature's intrinsic value."

Naess was in the United States from April-May of this year, visiting Boston, Massachusetts and other parts of New England. He also spent time in the Caribbean.

Who is Arne Naess?

Born in 1912, Naess is a retired professor from the Institute of Philosophy and History of Ideas at the University of Oslo. In academic and intellectual circles in Scandinavia, he is known as one of the leading proponents of the Anglo-Austrian school of logical-positivism, the radical empiricism associated with such satanists as Ludwig Wittgenstein and Bertrand Russell.

Naess's activities during World War II are not clear. His brother, Anar Naess, built up Norway's merchant marine fleet during the Quisling regime; in the postwar period, this evolved into an oil-tanker fleet empire that has made him a multi-millionaire.

After the war, in the late 1940s, Arne Naess became involved in work with UNESCO in Paris. He then went back to Norway, and set up a program on experiments in "non-violent action," supposedly modeled on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. He was also one of the founders of the "peace research" or "peace studies" movement, together with Nor-

way's Johan Galtung. Together, they created the Peace Research Institute of Oslo, or PRIO, which is one of the most important such institutes in the world. Said one Norwegian insider: "Arne Naess was certainly one of the creators of the peace movement." Naess was also one of the earlier propagandists for "environmentalism," and helped create a new area of research, "eco-sophy."

One of his collaborators in the postwar experiments on "non-violent action," was a certain Prof. Gene Sharp, key ideological mentor of CIA/"Project Democracy" assets in the Philippines, Central America, and Mexico.

Naess and Brundtland

Naess's former research assistant at the University of Oslo, Taun Hofseth, works in the Norwegian government's Ministry of the Environment. Said he, there are "too many people in the world," and the population should be "reduced over a couple of hundred years" to much lower levels, in order to achieve "the aim of coexistence between man and nature." He further advocates strengthening of cooperation between "peace" and "ecology" groups, because "environmental conflicts will be the motor for precipitating political and military conflicts in future years, so the question of environment is very relevant to the question of peace and conflict resolution."

The Brundtland Commission was mandated by the United Nations General Assembly in 1983, to be the follow-up venture to the Socialist International's Brandt and Palme Commissions. It has been extremely active internationally during the past five years, and has become the institutional framework for bringing together East and West, North and South, in discussions to create an ecological-fascist world order, in which population reduction and the termination of agro-industrial progress would become the priority aims of governments. (See *EIR*, March 11, 1988, "Brundtland Commission Proposes Ecologists' Fascist World Order," and June 10, 1988, "Malthusians' genocide exposed in British, Italian press.")

In the short-term, the July 2-4 World Peace Council "Ecology Meeting" is the highlight event. A representative from the Soviet Peace Council in Moscow is slated to attend the meeting, as is Vassily Kolissov, dean of the economics faculty of Moscow State University. The meeting is preparatory to "The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development," to be held in Oslo, July 9-10.

In the longer term, the more significant Brundtland follow-up is being done by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Geneva, which shares a building complex with the World Wildlife Fund (recently renamed the World Wide Fund for Nature) of Prince Philip of Great Britain. During the past months, the IUCN has set up a "Population and Sustainable Development" program, with funding from the Andrew Mellon Foundation in the United States.