

Lafontaine's mentors plot eco-fascist order

by Mark Burdman

From Feb. 18-21, a by-invitation-only meeting took place at the West German Evangelical Church's Tutzing Academy near Munich, organized by those high-level controllers of the global ecologist movement who are also the brain-trust for the governor of the Saarland, Oskar Lafontaine. Lafontaine, a committed ecological-fascist, is the likely West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) candidate for chancellor in the December 1990 elections. He is favored by powerful Anglo-American and certain Soviet interests to be the Social Democratic chancellor of a united Germany.

The four-day event was co-sponsored by the Tutzing Academy and the Munich-based Global Challenges Network. Support came from the Vienna Academy for Questions of the Future, the Austrian Fund for the Protection of Natural Resources, and West Germany's Association for Protection of the Environment and Nature.

All of these entities are now involved in concocting what they call an "ecological Marshall Plan" for Central and Eastern Europe, the purpose of which is to suffocate the enormous potential for economic growth being opened up through the democratic revolutions there.

The conference was held against the backdrop of the collapse of the Social Democracy's "Swedish way," with the fall of the Socialist International's Ingvar Carlsson government in Sweden. Since the "Swedish way," based in large part on a marriage of the Social Democracy to ecologism, is precisely what is being pushed by the Lafontaine mafia for Eastern Europe, the organizers of the Tutzing event should have had the good grace to cancel their event; But good grace is not one of their strong points.

The theme of the Tutzing meeting was "Economy and nature: From the growth-fixated economic order to a sustainable economic path." Panels included: "Which economic system does Nature need?" and "Sustainable economic paths and the physical economy." Attendees and/or speakers included several West German parliamentarians, like former Green Party leader Otto Schily, an anthroposophist who has gone over to the SPD; SPD ideologue Peter Glotz; and Kurt Biedenkopf, a leading figure in the Christian Democratic Union (CDU). Biedenkopf's participation should certainly raise some eyebrows: Is he working for Lafontaine?

Other scheduled participants included representatives from insurance companies, banks, and corporations; princes and counts from the Central European oligarchy, including

Alfred, Prince of Liechtenstein, co-founder and co-director of the Vienna Academy; and various ecological organizations working on the "Marshall Plan" project.

The current buzz-word in such circles is "ecological-oriented social market economy." This denotes placing all economic decisions under "ecological" imperatives, through use of "ecological tax" mechanisms, denial of advanced energy sources, and so on.

The Vienna Academy for Questions of the Future is preparing an international conference for October 1990 on the theme, "Steps for implementing an ecologically oriented market economy." This will be co-sponsored with the Soviets' International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity. Two leaders of the latter traveled from Moscow to Vienna in February to meet with Prince Alfred, and his Academy co-director Ervin Laszlo, a senior figure in the Club of Rome, to discuss the October event.

'Network of the networks'

According to one well-connected ecologist in Central Europe, the Vienna Academy, the Soviets' International Foundation, and the Global Challenges Network are among a select group of organizations that have recently constituted themselves as a "network of the networks," arrogating to themselves responsibility for drawing up ecological policies for the world. Other organizations in this "network of networks" are the Club of Rome and the Brundtland Commission.

The pseudo-scientific conceptual framework for all their work is a quack gnostic theory based on entropy, the "second law of thermodynamics." This perspective was elaborated at a Feb. 3-4 conference at the University of Edinburgh's Center for Human Ecology, a conference attended by several advisers to Lafontaine. The Center for Human Ecology is closely associated to the Club of Rome. A speech was made at that event by Francisco Sagasti, the head of strategic planning at the World Bank. He insisted that it was now impossible for the developing nations to acquire the same living standards as exist in the industrialized North, because this would destroy the world environment. He called for a new global "eco-development" strategy, to achieve what he called "international environmental security."

A source at the Center for Human Ecology states that what Sagasti said about the Third World, is equally applicable to Eastern and Central Europe. "We've reached a saturation point, not in terms of resources, but in terms of our impact on the planet. The motto is, 'A lot of energy will always make a lot of danger.'"

The World Bank has recently established a kind of "entropy unit," committed to stopping industrial growth. This work centers around a World Bank consultant named Herman Daly, who works closely with the Club of Rome and with a leading "entropy-in-economics" theorist named Nicolae Georgescu-Roegen, who is widely read among certain would-be policymaking circles in the United States.