
Conference Report

Club of Rome puppets offer suicide to eastern European countries

by Yves Messer

On May 18, the biggest pro-malthusian seduction operation ever organized toward eastern European countries occurred at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France. Entitled "The European Common Garden: Toward a Pan-European Policy on Environment," it was sponsored by the Global Legislator Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE), an international body based in Europe, the United States, and Japan. It was created in 1989, at the initiative of some Trilateral Commission networks, as a contribution to the "Brundtland Commission," the United Nations-mandated body headed by the Socialist International's prime minister of Norway, Gro-Harlem Brundtland. The Brundtland Commission was the agency that launched the initiative for the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the Strasbourg gathering was conceived as an important feeder event for Rio.

The essence of Mrs. Brundtland's "planetary project" was to realize the dream of then-communist leaders Mikhail Gorbachov (today working openly with Henry Kissinger) and Eduard Shevardnadze for "international ecological security." So, the irony of the whole GLOBE operation is that it is just a reformulation, with a "liberal" facade, of Shevardnadze and Gorbachov's then-communist ideas, for these newly liberated eastern European countries, an idea which they normally would have rejected before 1989. Indeed, "ex-communist" Shevardnadze was to have opened the GLOBE session on May 17, but was too involved in his current function as leader of Georgia to attend.

The conference was headed by the late "red billionaire" Armand Hammer's close friend, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), president of GLOBE International, together with Venetian aristocrat Carlo Ripa di Meana, the European Community's commissar for the environment. In attendance were 160 representatives from western and eastern European parliaments and governments.

To the big surprise of eastern representatives, the debate did not focus at all on "environmental problems," which many of them wanted to discuss because of the environmental

devastation brought about by years of communist misdirection of the economies. Rather, attendees were subjected to diatribes against western capitalism.

Meadows: post-communist ecologist commissar

The first salvo was fired by malthusian Club of Rome author Dennis Meadows. Sponsored by British Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, he presented his new book, *Beyond the Limits*, which was mostly a revised version of the old Club of Rome 1972 *Limits to Growth* study which launched the international ecologist movement in the first place. Meadows is typical of the "green" propagandist, who echoes the "red" communists in his attack against western capitalism. A strange voice for these representatives of ex-communist nations to hear!

Meadows started with the following questions: "What number of people must we plan to accommodate on this planet in the coming decades? What material standard of living could be provided sustainably to those many billions? What changes in technology, governance, ethics and economics are required to achieve a sustainable system?" He then presented his conclusions, based on a so-called scientific study with the help of "objective" computers:

"1) Physical growth continues unchanged. Despite all the conferences, concern, research and international agreements that have focused on environmental problems during the past 20 years. . . .

2) We have grown beyond the limits. . . .

3) Global collapse is still possible. Unless there are significant and rapid reductions in many of the global energy and material flows, the planet's environment and natural resources will deteriorate enough to produce uncontrolled decline in per capita food output, energy use, industrial production and in global population. . . .

5) We can achieve a sustainable society, only if we drastically change current policies that promote expansion of the physical economy. . . . We all know that there is no possibility whatsoever of fashioning a sustainable society until popu-

lation growth has ended.”

He then showed the present trend, in “Scenario 1”: the present 5.3 billion population would reach 12 billion within a century from now, much “beyond the limits” allowed by the computer. The computer-predicted consequence is a “collapse of the growth of population” during the second half of the next century from 12 to 4 billion people. This spells: genocide!

In order to avoid this nightmare, he proposed to the audience his optimistic “final solution,” detailed in “Scenario 10.” This would be a “consolidation” of the world population to 8 billion for the next century, through drastic reduction of population growth, protection of soil and natural resources, and other sacrifices. Meadows commented: “This is an excellent portrait of what the Brundtland Commission sought in its quest for a sustainable world. . . . There could be fewer people and a higher standard of living, or many people with a more modest lifestyle.”

‘Sustainable’ genocide

But Meadows’s understatement is not as amiable as it may appear, since he acknowledged in his speech, as well as in his book, that the present level of population already exceeds what both his computer and the Brundtland Commission define as a “sustainable world.” A “sustainable world” would require a level of population below the present 5.3 billion of people. In other words, his “ecological” scenario means a “managed genocide” throughout the next century.

The audience had then only two choices: either an “uncontrolled genocide” (Scenario 1), i.e., the eradication during the second half of the next century of 8 billion people, or a “managed genocide” of 4 billion people for the 22nd century. Interestingly, he acknowledged during his speech that “our computer model can show any mode *except* continuous growth.” So, no surprise that there is no room left for other conclusions than his.

If eastern European countries cannot feed their own people, this is, in Meadows’s view, because they have gone beyond the limits of what he terms “the carrying capacity.” They should therefore reduce population together with their pollution.

One of the speakers who followed Meadows was Germany’s Konrad von Moltke, of the World Wide Fund for Nature, a collaborator of Prince Philip who has been spending the past years coordinating U.S.-based ecological activities out of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. He colored his presentation with a revealing analogy of the history of empires. When, in previous times, empires were fighting each other, von Moltke claimed, some crumbled because they didn’t want to change their behavior regarding domestic affairs, referring, in this context, *en passant* to the former leaders of the then-communist nations.

Speaking with a strong British accent, von Moltke proclaimed, “We have to change our behavior . . . so that we

can save the Europe we have built.”

Indeed, this was the concern of the whole Roman circus in Strasbourg: Now that the communist regimes have crumbled, the other “head of the Yalta eagle” must be saved, at all costs!

Shades of Stalin and Hitler

In fact, these malthusian ideologies shocked many eastern European representatives. For example, during a thematic session on “nature conservation,” the final conclusion provoked a stormy debate on a not-so-formal point, revealing the state of mind of the people from eastern Europe. They demanded that the expression “ecological catastrophe” be changed to “technological catastrophe,” explaining that there is, in reality, no “ecological” problem in eastern Europe, but rather a lack of “technological know-how.” This made enough of an impression on European Parliament member Annemarie Goedmakers, that she grudgingly accepted the change. She also admitted that there were “some protests from eastern European representatives charging the European Community with neo-colonialism.” Goedmakers could not refrain from denying that this was true.

Background discussions with eastern Europeans in attendance revealed that anger and frustration was rather widespread. Most of them were shocked by the “Stalin-like” ideological line imposed by Meadows and his gang. Indeed, after his speech, no debate was allowed. An important West European minister upon being briefed on Meadows’s solution commented: “You know, there was a man in Europe who also had a huge and ambitious organization program. . . . His name was Adolf Hitler.”

Rio to usher in one-world fascism

The next day was dominated by the speech of Maurice Strong, general secretary of the Rio summit and a member of both the Club of Rome and the Brundtland Commission. He stressed the importance of environmental issues, as primary to economic development. Becoming hysterical, he bemoaned, “We are at fundamental changes of civilization.” Then, Strong explained that the actual purpose of Rio was not “environmental issues,” but rather bears “primarily on changes of our economic behavior.” Strong declared that, after the Earth Summit, there should be a second one dedicated solely to the situation in the eastern European countries.

The three-day debate ended on a common and vague resolution, called the “Declaration of Strasbourg,” which will be submitted to Rio. Private discussions with the organizers of this conference revealed that this proposal was not their actual goal, but to get all the present representatives to become members of the GLOBE apparatus. Additionally, they intend to publish, imminently, a book summarizing all the ideas they are defending, to become an “ecological bible” for eastern European leaders.

Meanwhile, a more public media conference was being

held the same day in the same city, organized by a group called "World Media" and the Club of Rome. The Club of Rome's co-founder, Britain's Alexander King, was in attendance, holding discussions with top ecologists like Ripa di Meana; German Green Party "moderate" Joshka Fischer, minister of the environment in the state of Hessen; two representatives each from Russia and from Czechoslovakia; and, a bit later, with French Environment Minister Segolene Royal (with such a name, how could she refrain from meeting King?).

King had an ostensibly "progressive" approach to eastern Europe, since he was supporting "industrial renewal," and what he called a "reindustrialization" of eastern European countries. Unlike the GLOBE conference, his audience was mainly composed of young and impressionable students.

However, for a more attentive and scrupulous listener, some dissonant notes were heard. King specified what he meant by "renewal of industry": an industry based on communications, using less material and less energy in order to "reduce pollution." He also stressed the fact that the environmental problems of eastern European problems were merely "local" problems, related to the pollution of rivers or factories. But there is another level, the global one, pertaining to the "ozone hole" and the "greenhouse effect." Such "global" problems, according to King, can't be solved either by the United Nations (because it's too bureaucratic), or by any other international institution like the EC, or by the "free market" forces. The conclusion to be drawn from this British understatement? That a one-world dictatorial government is the only solution to the "ecological crisis."

'No to the Rio summit'

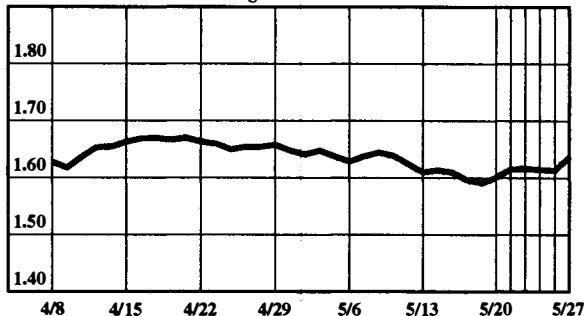
After the conference concluded, it was a most unpleasant surprise for King, an old enemy of Lyndon LaRouche, when he was greeted by a demonstration in front of the conference building led by the Schiller Institute, which was founded by LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche to counter the New Age depredations of oligarchical groups like the Club of Rome. A handful of Schiller activists came up to him, asking whether he was still supporting the elimination of half of the world's population. His face became even paler than usual, and he grumbled some inaudible words. When then told that when one has blood on his hands, no one can wipe it away, the panicked Dr. King rushed back into the conference room.

The Schiller demonstration greeted people with banners reading, "Stop Bush's Green Police!" and "No To the Rio Summit!" A lot of people were either openly receptive to the intervention, or at least were interested in the optimistic, pro-growth alternative represented by LaRouche, especially as the conference, they said, was "so boring." Even BBC's correspondent, disappointed by the "one-sided, unilateral" orientation of the debates, was pleased to interview the only people around who were opposed to the Rio summit, those from the Schiller Institute.

Currency Rates

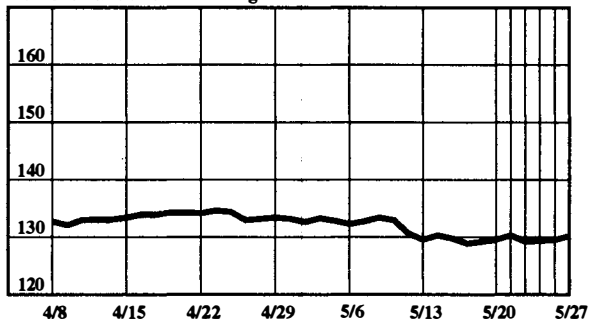
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



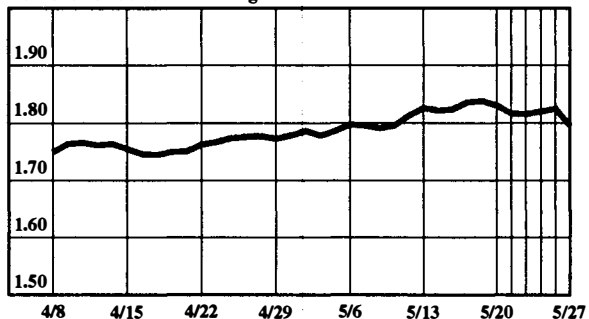
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

