

EIRFeature

Copenhagen Summit to chart malthusian U.N. dictatorship

by Poul Rasmussen

On March 11-12, more than 100 heads of state and government will gather in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark for the U.N. World Summit on Social Development. According to the documents and press releases circulated by the United Nations prior to the summit, the conference will be an "historic step" toward the "eradication of poverty, unemployment, and social disintegration." The true agenda of the U.N. bureaucrats who set up this conference, starting with Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, is quite different.

Under the guise of eradicating poverty, the Copenhagen Summit will consider a plan for "global governance" that will transform the U.N. into what its intellectual godfathers, such as Bertrand Russell, originally intended: a global government that will eradicate the nation-state, wipe out millions of people on the malthusian premise that the earth's "carrying capacity" cannot sustain a growing population, and rule the world according to the oligarchical view that the majority of human beings are beasts of burden who do not require education, modern health care, and rising living standards.

The summit is part of a package of four conferences that began with the U.N.'s "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, then the Cairo conference on population in September 1994, followed by the Copenhagen event, and a conference on women to take place next year in China.

As *EIR* reported in its issue of June 10, 1994, the agenda for the Copenhagen Summit was spelled out in the "Human Development Report 1994," issued by the U.N. Development Program. The report demanded that the developing countries surrender all rights of national sovereignty, disarm and demobilize their national armed forces, and submit all internal policy to an "Economic Security Council" for approval. The report further called for a vast increase in the power of the United Nations bureaucracy and its affiliated institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, calling for the creation of a World Police, a World Court, a World Central Bank, and World Treasury, a World Anti-



Bosnians demonstrate in Copenhagen in September 1993, against the European Community's Balkan "mediator," Lord David Owen. His partner in crime is U.N. mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg, who also worked with the Commission on Global Governance in preparing for the Copenhagen Summit. The U.N.'s genocide in Bosnia is a case study of the one-world dictatorship these people want to bring into being.

Monopoly Authority, and a World Trade Organization. It also called for "global taxation," which would come from funds provided by the dismantling of national militaries, pollution taxes, and taxing global foreign exchange movements.

That was in June 1994. Nine months later, where do things stand?

First, the U.N. malthusians suffered an unexpected setback at the Cairo depopulation conference. The Vatican, forces in the Islamic world, and the international political movement of Lyndon LaRouche were among the most prominent of those who mobilized effectively to prevent the leaders of the world's nations from adopting the malthusian principles that were placed before them in Cairo. While the malthusian agenda remains in effect, its advocates have been forced into somewhat more subtle maneuvering. They are unable, in general, to get governments to promote their schemes directly, so instead they are relying on the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are taking a leading role in organizing the Copenhagen affair.

Ignoring reality

While the U.N. papers prepared for the summit purport to describe the crisis the world faces, they offer no solution. In a publication distributed to summit participants by U.N. Assistant Secretary General for Public Information Samir Sanbar, entitled "Notes for Speakers, Social Development," some of the world's problems are summed up. In 1972, there were 700 million people living in poverty, it says. Today,

1.3 billion people do—one out of every five on Earth. Some 550 million people go to bed hungry each night. A billion and a half people lack water or sanitation. More than a billion people struggle to survive on less than \$1 a day. Of a world labor force of 2.8 billion people, 30% are unemployed or underemployed.

Even some of the cruel and destructive effects in the poor countries of the Structural Adjustment Programs dictated by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are discussed in the assistant secretary general's paper. It is admitted that the IMF has forced governments to slash their social spending, reduce subsidies for food, and cut civil-service jobs, all of which has resulted in increased poverty. In Ibero-America and the Caribbean, education outlays have fallen by 25% or more since the 1980s. Worldwide, more than 100 million children have no school to attend. A billion adults are illiterate. The cost of essential medicines has soared to prohibitive heights, while health facilities have closed throughout the developing world.

What should be done to solve these problems? The unofficial draft declaration and program of action for the summit, which were distributed by the U.N. on Feb. 1, amount to mainly a long list of truisms. The world leaders will recognize "the significance of social development and human well-being for all and to give to these goals the highest priority both now and into the 21st century." And they will "acknowledge that the people of the world have shown in different ways an urgent need to address profound social problems,

especially poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion that affect every country.” And lo and behold, the heads of state and government will even declare, “We are also deeply convinced that social development and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.”

The draft resolution and program of action contain mostly U.N. “Newspeak” of the kind which has been developed by the many U.N. conferences in recent years. There are plenty of references to the need for “empowerment of people,” and everywhere the word development is replaced by the politically correct term “sustainable development.” Globalization (i.e., the search for the cheapest labor market) is hailed as a benefit for the economy, although market mechanisms are admitted to represent a potential threat to social development if left unchecked.

It is clear from the draft program of action, that the most likely result of the Copenhagen Summit, will be a worthless agreement on principle, that the industrialized countries commit themselves to allocate 20% of their overall development aid to social programs, while the developing countries in turn, commit themselves to spending at least 20% of their national budgets on social development. This will become known as the “20-20 principle,” another new term in the vocabulary of “U.N. Newspeak.”

The debt problem

Although the evil effects of the World Bank and IMF conditionalities are officially recognized, the draft program only calls upon these institutions to “review” their Structural Adjustment Programs. Otherwise, the program calls for a further strengthening of the Bretton Woods institutions—the IMF and World Bank. There is no talk of a new world economic order or new financial institutions, only a vaguely formulated call for the promotion of “an international financial system which is more conducive to stable and sustained economic growth and sustainable development through, *inter alia*, a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reducing the risk of financial crisis, improving the stability of exchange rates, stabilizing and striving for low real interest rates in the long run, and reducing uncertainties of financial flows.”

This is certainly not an appropriate answer to serious problems facing the international financial system, as reflected in the financial crisis that broke out in Mexico in December 1994.

The draft program does contain one concrete measure that could have a real effect on the present condition of the world economy: There are provisions for the cancellation of the Third World debt. But these provisions were not fully agreed to by the Preparatory Committee at its final meeting on Jan. 27. Therefore, they are included in the unofficial draft text of the program of action, but the final decision as to their inclusion in the official text, will be made by the

world leaders during the Copenhagen Summit. Part of one of the suggested texts for paragraph 11(e) of the Plan of Action reads: “Achieving an effective, comprehensive, equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the external debt problem by taking urgent action and measures, *inter alia*, through the cancellation and/or reduction of various types of debt. . . .”

It is no secret, that during the past 20 years, the international banks of London and New York have brutally fought against any idea of a debt moratorium to relieve the suffering of the Third World. If the world leaders were to adopt a program of action at the summit meeting in Copenhagen, which includes a general provision for the cancellation of debts, it would represent a dramatic break with the present financial policy and the interests of the international financial institutions.

The Preparatory Committee also had to leave it to the world leaders to decide upon the following suggestion to control financial speculation, in paragraph 12(d) (the bracketed formulations have not been agreed upon by the committee): “Taking measures to reduce inefficiencies from [illegitimate/excessive] accumulation of wealth [by speculative or windfall gains] [including through the use of appropriate taxation] [in accordance with national priorities and policies].” An excellent provision, which unfortunately runs the risk of being stripped from the final document.

National sovereignty

In the accompanying article, Torbjørn Jerlerup analyzes the recent report prepared for the Copenhagen Summit by the Commission on Global Governance, showing how the one-worlders of the U.N. plan to abolish national sovereignty. In the draft program of action for the Copenhagen Summit, the attacks on national sovereignty are more subtle. In paragraph 9(e), the nations pledge to refrain “from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that creates obstacles to trade relations among states, impedes the full realization of social and economic development, and hinders the well-being of the population in the affected countries.” In other words, no unilateral national dirigist economic measures that could actually save a country.

The most interesting paragraphs on national sovereignty are actually the parts that the Preparatory Committee could not agree upon. In the section on international support for national efforts, the Preparatory Committee could not agree to the following formulation of the first paragraph, (a), “Upholding the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of states, as well as non-interference in their internal affairs, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.”

The Preparatory Committee also could not agree on paragraph 17(e), which said, “Removing the obstacles to the right

to self-determination to peoples under colonial, foreign, or alien occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development.”

And finally, there was no agreement on the following statement in paragraph 15(b), “Reaffirming that the right to development is an inalienable human right, by virtue of which all human beings and all peoples have the right to participate and to contribute to economic, social, cultural, and political development, and that all human beings have the responsibility of development, individually and collectively, the states have the primary responsibility of creating the national and international conditions favorable for the realization of the Right to Development.”

Disregard for physical economy

As already mentioned, the world leaders are instructed to solemnly declare that they are “deeply convinced that social development and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.” Unfortunately, the draft program of action for the summit reveals this to be an absolutely empty statement.

The draft text shows no understanding of real physical economy and economic development. There are plenty of references to so-called “sustainable development” and “productive employment,” but there is no reference to any physical productive initiative that could facilitate real economic growth. As a matter of fact, there is not a single word about any infrastructure project, large-scale technology transfer, or real economic investment.

The program of action for the Copenhagen Summit maintains the illusion of the “post-industrial” society. It is plainly insane to speak about social and economic development in a post-industrial world. By what means are poverty, unemployment, and social disintegration going to be eradicated if industrialization and technological development are seen as undesirable?

In the “Notes for Speakers” mentioned above, the idea of industrial development is depicted as outright old-fashioned. The assistant secretary general quotes the U.N. Human Development Report from 1993: “The notion that manufacturing is the foundation for all other economic activity is an old illusion. The distinction between industry and services is now largely meaningless.”

As American statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly pointed out, it is exactly this post-industrial insanity, combined with free-market economics, that has destroyed the world economy and left the Third World to its misery over the past 20-odd years.

EIR is currently sponsoring a series of conferences worldwide on Mr. LaRouche’s proposals for global reconstruction of the world economy based on large-scale infrastructure development. Such a conference took place in Copenhagen on Feb. 9.

Commission on Global Governance

Global empire on the U.N.’s agenda

by Torbjoern Jerlerup

In the year-end issue of the London *Economist*, “The World in 1995,” author Nico Colchester called for the creation of “government at above the level of nation-state,” in an article with the headline “The Slow Death of the Nation-State.” Colchester wrote: “The threat or promise of government at above the level of nation-state will be a strong undercurrent in the politics of the rich world in 1995. The dramatic clash between the irresistible needs for such authority and the immovable forces rejecting it is ousting the old left-right divide as the bitterest source of argument within the mature democracies. The irresistible needs flow mostly from the benevolent economic facts of life. Institutionally managed savings now slip across national frontiers like quicksilver, sapping the power of governments to finance themselves through inflation. Great companies now transcend nationality. Elites do the same. So governments are reduced to mere corporate managements, competing to attract savings, companies, and elites to their territories. This is a game that demands a degree of international refereeing.”

This piece of propaganda from the British financial elite has to be seen in the light of the ongoing global financial collapse. The international financial oligarchy wants to use the 50th anniversary of the United Nations to create the administrative organ for a global financial fascist system, under the slogan of “global governance.” In this way, they hope to wipe out what remains of the sovereign nation-state, and secure their own domination.

A proposal for financial dictatorship under the cover of “global governance” was put forward at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January, when world leaders met to shape the economic agenda for 1995. The official commission working on the reform of the U.N., the Commission on Global Governance, presented its final report, “Our Global Neighborhood,” on Jan. 26 to the assembled elites. Two agents of influence for the British financial elite, Shridath Ramphal, former secretary-general of the Commonwealth, and Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, were present in their capacity as chairmen of the commission, and explained that the report will be the main policy document for the U.N. Social Summit in Copenhagen in March. The