

A Chronology of the Global Warming Swindle

by Marcia Merry Baker

The current global warming mania is the consequence of a heavily-funded, more than 30-year-long swindle, launched by leading Anglo-Dutch oligarchs, their London and Wall Street bankers and raw material cartel bosses, corrupted pseudo-scientists, and Counterculture zealots, to sell genocide, on the basis of an Armageddonist scare story about ozone holes, melting polar ice caps, and dying pregnant polar bears.

The seeds of the present hoax were laid in the immediate post-World War II period, when leading British oligarchs like Julian Huxley, Bertrand Russell, Sir Peter Scott, and the British and Dutch Royal Consorts, Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard, launched the ecology/conservation movement as an explicit successor to the Nazi-tainted eugenics movement. Subsequently, the currently unraveling global warming hoax, as detailed in the chronology below, was launched as part of the 1970s, post-Bretton Woods System drive to deindustrialize and depopulate the planet, in league with allied predatory speculators who revamped the world monetary system to loot the world.

With the drive in recent years to create a new global financial bubble, based on the global-warming hoax of “carbon emission swaps,” the two coordinated elements of the oligarchical assault on the nation-state system have fused into one final mad leap into a New Dark Age.

1945-1969

1946: Sir Julian Huxley, Vice President of Britain’s Eugenics Society from 1937 to 1944, became Director-General of the new United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

1948: The Conservation Foundation was established in Washington, D.C., by leaders of the Hitler-era European-based eugenics and nature societies. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, in particular, played a leading role. The first CF director was Fairfield Osborn (1887-1969), whose father Henry Fairfield Osborn, was a leader of the 1920s U.S. Eugenics Society. The book, *Our Plundered Planet*, published in London (Faber & Faber), was released in 1948 by Fairfield Osborn.

1948: The International Union for the Protection of Na-

ture was founded near Paris.

1952: The Population Council was founded in the United States, at a meeting including Fairfield Osborn, and his relative, Frederick Henry Osborn, the eugenicist; principal funding was from the John D. Rockefeller Foundation.

1953: The book *The Limits of the Earth*, by Fairfield Osborn was released.

1956: The International Union for the Protection of Nature was renamed International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN—The World Conservation Union), which in the 1970s became a keystone of global action.

1961: The World Wildlife Fund is formed, Sept. 11, in Morges, Switzerland by Sir Julian Huxley and others including Britain’s Prince Philip, devoted to using “ecology” to cull the human herd. WWF’s first president is Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, succeeded in 1976 by John Loudon, former CEO of Royal Dutch Shell, and chairman of Shell Oil Co. Prince Philip served as president from 1981 to 1996. The WWF office in Washington, D.C. adjoined the Conservation Foundation, whose new president in 1961 was William K. Reilly, a protégé of the genocidal environmentalists Russell Train and Maurice Strong.

1962: *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson, was released, warning of global pollution from DDT and other chemicals.

1968: UNESCO (Julian Huxley) Biosphere Conference was held in Paris, titled, “The Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere.” It was a turning point in the furtherance of supra-government action to limit population in the name of the planetary resource base.

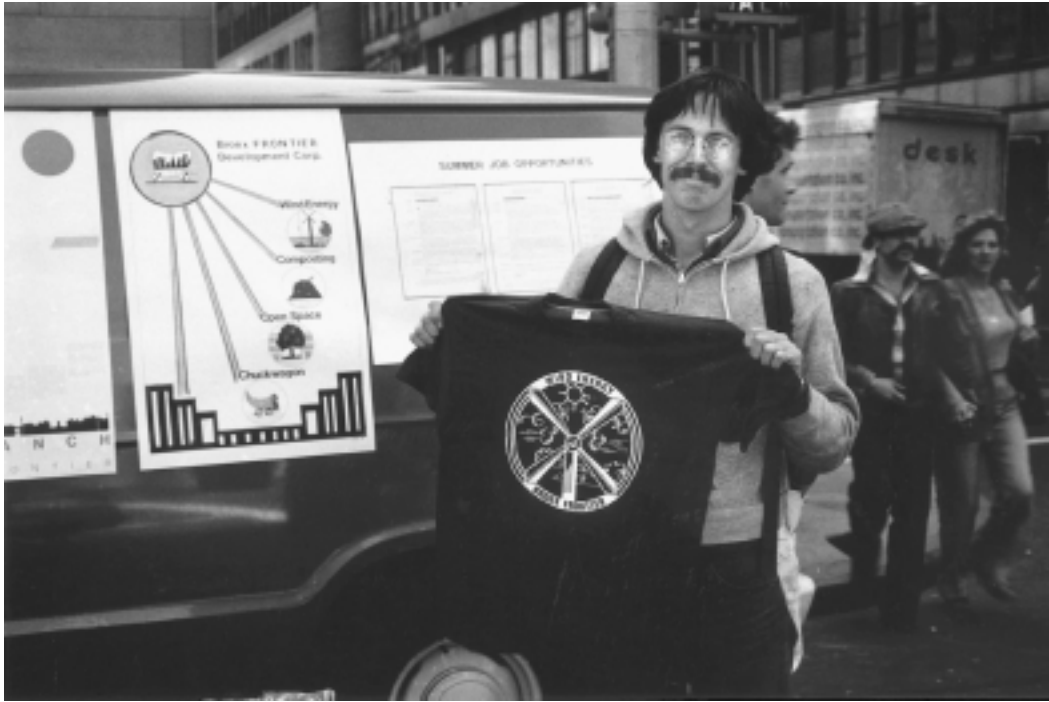
1968: Club of Rome was founded in April, to promote the thesis that economic growth and population could not continue indefinitely because of the limits of resources.

1970-1979

1970: Earth Day, in April, was launched as an international environmental quasi-religious event, under the auspices of Maurice Strong, Robert O. Anderson and other “corporate” environmentalists.

1971: On Aug. 15, President Richard Nixon announced the decoupling of the U.S. Dollar from a gold-pegged fixed exchange rate, thus completing the breakup of the Bretton Woods System of Franklin Roosevelt, and ushering in decades of unbridled speculation and global deindustrialization and depopulation. The Nixon announcement, engineered by George Shultz, Henry Kissinger, and Paul Volcker, was part of a London-led assault on the FDR monetary system, an assault that had begun with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson’s decoupling of the pound sterling from gold in the mid-1960s.

1972: The “Blueprint for Survival” manifesto was signed by 36 of Britain’s nature activists, and was published in *The*



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

The depopulation lobby ran a mass propaganda campaign starting in the 1970s, to get the Baby Boomers to support their cause. Here, a Boomer addresses an Earth Day celebration in New York City in 1980.

Ecologist, Teddy Goldsmith's journal. It warned of the "breakdown of society and irreversible disruption of life-supporting systems on this planet," and called for a steady-state society.

1972: The book *Limits to Growth* was released by the Club of Rome, sales of which came later to 30 million copies, making it the most-sold environmentalist book in history. It was written by Dennis and Donella Forester, in coordination with Dennis Meadows, based on computerized global modeling. It came to the conclusion that within 100 years, the limits to growth on Earth would be reached, because of present population, food, resources, and pollution trends.

1972: In Stockholm, Sweden, a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, was chaired by Maurice Strong of Canada, who became Executive Director of the newly formed United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). A simultaneous Environment Forum was a major step in recognizing the role of NGOs—non-governmental organizations, and set a precedent for non-governmental international meetings.

1974: The first United Nations World Population Conference, was held in Bucharest, Romania, with 135 nations participating.

1974: On Dec. 10, then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger writes the National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200), "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security Overseas Interests," citing limited resources as the pretext for targetting 13 developing countries for drastic population reduction.

1977: The book *Climatic Change and World Affairs*, was

published (Harvard: 1991; Pergamon: London, 1978) by Sir Crispin Tickell, serving in many capacities for the British government over the 1950s through the 1990s.

1979: March 16. The movie "China Syndrome" was released worldwide with great fanfare. The story revolved around safety coverups at a U.S. nuclear power plant, and promoted the idea of nuclear Armageddon—millions of deaths, if nuclear energy were to continue.

1979: On March 28, the partial meltdown incident of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania, became the capstone on the globalist "environmentalist" anti-population drive to stop the development of nuclear power, which also stopped the prospects for new water resources, etc. In the ensuing period, dozens of orders for new nuclear plants were cancelled, and unfinished projects suspended.

1979: The World Climate Conference on the "greenhouse effect" held in Geneva, Switzerland, concluded that the increased build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere required international action to mitigate. Its sponsor was the World Meteorological Organization, with certain British scientists as the leading advocates.

1979: In May, Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister. Among the first actions of her new government, was to reject the recommendation of a Commission on the Environment to take sanitation precautions for the livestock feed supply; they feared a spread of then-prevalent sheep TSE—transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. By 1986, the dreaded species jump to cows had occurred, called BSE—mad cow disease, and continued to epidemic proportions under Thatcher's no-government-regulation regime.



UN Photo/Mark Garten

Canadian Maurice Strong, a close associate of Gore, has been a leading player in developing the Global Warming hoax, especially the swindle side, through his official positions, such as his role as head of the UN Environmental Programme. He is on the board of the Chicago Climate Exchange.

1980-1989

1980: Thatcher began a “free-market” program of privatizing government assets and state-run industries.

1980: The “World Conservation Strategy” was released by Maurice Strong’s UNEP, the World Wildlife Fund, and the International Union for Conserving Nature. It called for “global coordinated efforts” for “*sustainable development*”—the first time that this latter term is used in an international document. It called for international “will and determination” to limit human activity that was endangering the planet.

1980: *The Global 2000 report to the President* was presented to Pres. Jimmy Carter. It got wide publicity for demanding “vigorous and determined new initiatives” to deal with environmental deterioration of “alarming proportions.”

1982: The UN “Charter for Nature” was passed by the UN General Assembly. It was prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

1982: The World Resources Institute was founded, in association with the United Nations, as the “authority” on world data gathering on pollution, population, water, and all resources. Maurice Strong was on the Board of Directors. Al Gore joined the Board in 2005.

1983-90: Sir John Houghton headed the British Meteorological Office, furthering the global warming hoax, and briefing Margaret Thatcher on the “science.”

1984: Thatcher defeated a 12-month coal strike, during which time coal had been discussed as a fossil fuel needing to be phased out for “environmental” reasons.

1985: British scientists announced their discovery that an ozone “hole” exists over the Arctic, which needs to be less-

ened by mitigating ozone-destroying chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

1985: The U.S. World Wildlife Fund merged with the Conservation Foundation, whose head, William K. Reilly, then headed the new group, Worldwide Fund for Nature.

1985: The World Resources Institute organized the first international meeting on the effects of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases on climate.

1986: The World Resources Institute released its first annual “World Resources” book, which features a section on global warming, thereafter covered yearly in detail.

1988: On Sept. 27 Thatcher issued the clarion call for reducing human activity because of global warming (see accompanying article).

1988: The United Nations commissioned the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which became the leading voice for insisting on the danger of global warming.

1989: The new George Bush government pressed forward with assertions about the danger of global warming, which had been started under the auspices of the Thatcher government. William K. Reilly of the Worldwide Fund for Nature becomes head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

1990-1999

1990: Thatcher opened the Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research. Its specialty is super-computer models of global climate change, and it became a center for the science concoctions of the IPCC.

1990: The Climate Change Research Act was enacted by the Bush government. It furthered the global warming campaign in the United States.

1990: The Clean Air Act was enacted by the Bush government. It created ways to tax emissions and other mechanisms both to curb economic activity, and also to further eventual profiteering from these hoaxes. Natural gas got a big boost as a clean air fuel.

1990: CERES was founded, as a “national network of investors, environmental organizations, and other public interest groups working with companies and investors to address sustainability challenges such as global climate change” (from www.ceres.org). Launched the “Global Reporting Network,” as an international standard for “green investment.”

1990: Maurice Strong, Secretary General of UNCED, appointed Stephen Schmidheiny as his adviser for business and industry, and the latter then created the WBCSD (next item).

1991: On April 12, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development was established, “to get business involved in the Rio Earth Summit. . .” (www.wbcsd.org).

1991: *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living*, was released as a sequel to the 1980 “World Conservation Strategy” by the Worldwide Fund for Nature, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and

the UN Environmental Programme. It set forth 132 actions required to halt the destruction of the earth's capacity to support life.

1992: *Earth in the Balance* was released by Al Gore, elected as Vice President that year. He remained active on the global warming issue, though at a subdued level, at the request of Administration handlers.

1992: Rio conference, the "Earth Summit." The U.S. delegation is led by William K. Reilly, formerly Bush's EPA director, and thence WWF—U.S. office, director again. Discussion included global warming, and a detailed plan of action was issued, *Agenda 21*.

1992: The UNCTAD report on international emissions trading was released. It was coauthored by Dr. Richard L. Sandor, a Director of the Chicago Board of Trade, and specialist in designing instruments for speculation.

1994: The UN International Conference on Population and Development, was held in Cairo, in September. The meeting adopted more far-ranging support for population reduction than any previous commitment.

1997: The Kyoto Protocol came out of the December meeting in Japan, which was the third meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UN Climate Change Convention. The landmark agreement was to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases.

1999: The International Emissions Trading Association was formed, "from the UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) policy forums on greenhouse gas emissions trading. It was started through the cooperation of UNCTAD and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)." (INTA website)

2000-2007

2002: The UN World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, to assess the global situation. Many nations balked at submitting to NGO dominance.

2002: U.S.A.—National Commission on Energy Policy was formed, with 20 members, including Wm. K. Reilly and James Woolsey.

2002: July 14-17. Oxford University hosted Forum 2002, a global warming event that drew in American Evangelical Christians, including Rev. Richard Cizik, Vice President of the National Association of Evangelicals. Cizik is transformed into a "born again" environmentalist under the personal tutelage of Sir John Houghton, Margaret Thatcher's Meteorology Office chief.

2003: October. UK Carbon Trust, a quasi-governmental organization in Britain, launched its "Carbon Management Programme." ICF International was subsequently commissioned to push for de-carbonizing.

2003: In November, the Institutional Investor Summit on Climate Risk took place at the UN, at which the INCR was launched—Investor Network on Climate Risk. Institutional

members manage over \$3 trillion in assets.

2003: The Chicago Climate Exchange was started up as a pilot project to trade units of greenhouse gas credits. The CCX is owned by the Climate Exchange Plc group, which in turn owns the European Climate Exchange. Maurice Strong is on the CCX Board. CCX founder and chairman is Dr. Richard L. Sandor, considered a father of the futures trade.

2003: The Northeast states commit to an electricity CO₂ trade bloc. New York gets nine other states to commit.

2003-2007: Senators John McCain (R) and Joseph Lieberman (D) filed carbon-cap-and-trade bills.

2004: The John Ray Initiative, chaired by Sir John Houghton and the Shell Foundation hosted "Science, Ethics and Christian Belief," which further linked American right-wing Evangelical Christians into the global warming hoax.

2004: In April. Generation Investment Management, was created by Al Gore and David Blood, headquartered in London and Washington, D.C. Three of the five founding partners were from Goldman Sachs.

2004: In the United States, in December. the National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP) report, "Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to meet America's Energy Challenge" was released. Three co-chairmen—Wm. K. Reilly, John Rowe—chairman of Exelon, the mega-utility owning 30% of all U.S. nuclear plants; and John Holdren, now head of AAAS, who is very anti-nuclear. Reilly said: "We propose mandatory [carbon] intensity-based limits."

2005: In January, the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme started up in Europe with 25 EU member nations.

2005: March. Rev. Jim Ball's Evangelical Environmental Network sponsored an American tour by Sir John Houghton, including a briefing to the National Association of Evangelicals. The Evangelical Environmental Network included such fundamentalist groups as Youth With a Mission (YWAM), World Vision, and the Wisconsin-based Au Sable Institute, which is the American affiliate of Houghton's John Ray Initiative, and which co-sponsored the Forum 2002 at Oxford.

2005: On May 10, the 2nd Institutional Investor Summit on Climate Risk took place at the UN in NYC, Al Gore spoke, as chairman of the Generation Investment Management. The summit was held by CERES/INCR Investment Network on Climate Risk (INCR).

2005: In June, Paul Wolfowitz became head of World Bank. He started work on global carbon trade. (more below)

2005: Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research, Exeter, U.K., hosted an international conference, "Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change."

2005: July 21 Sir John Houghton testifies on Global Warming before the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, having been invited to come from England by Chairman Pete Domenici and Ranking Democrat Jeff Bingaman.

2006: In April, at Oxford, in the UK. Al Gore and David Blood addressed an annual conference held by the Skoll Centre at Oxford University, on the topic of the benefits of green investments. The Skoll Centre is funded by Jeff Skoll, E-Bay billionaire, whose company Participant Productions, financed Gore's 2006 "An Inconvenient Truth."

2006: In May, "An Inconvenient Truth" docudrama of Gore is released in U.S.A.; over the next seven months, it was released in 36 nations. His book of same name was also released over the Summer.

2006: In midsummer, televangelist Pat Robertson warned viewers that global warming could destroy the Earth.

2006: October. Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-20-06 assigning his newly-created "Air Resources Board to develop a multi-sector, market-based compliance system that could permit trading between the European Union Trading System and the Northeast Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative [10 state entity] and others." He commissioned the creation of a "market Advisory Committee of national and international experts to advise on implementing this (March 15 testimony to House Energy Committee by Schwarzenegger's Environmental Secretary Linda Adams). Arnie's chief environmental advisor is Jonathan Pershing of the WRI.

2006: In March, the CERES report "Corporate Governance and Climate Change: Making the Connection," was issued.

2006: In July. World Bank head Wolfowitz merged two departments (Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, and Infrastructure), into one, under which a "Carbon Finance Organization," was set up. It is managed by the Bank's Director of Environment, James Warren Evans. He and his Carbon Finance agency joined up with the International Emissions Trading Organization to run an annual Carbon Exposition in Cologne, Germany. In 2007 it will take place on May 2-4.

2006: In August, a CERES report "From Risk to Opportunity: How Insurers Can Proactively and Profitably Manage Climate Change," was issued.

2006: The European Carbon Fund (ECF) was started up in Europe, based in Luxembourg, for carbon trading, formed by "bankers and insurers." Three "expert" advisers—William K. Reilly; Brice Lalonde, longtime French Environmental Minister, head of the French chapter of Friends of the Earth, etc.; and Enrico "Chicco" Testa, of Italy. Testa is member of the board of Rothschild Italy; member of European Advisory Board of The Carlyle Group; part of Board of Directors of Lloyd Adriatico (Allianz Group).

N.B. Testa was Chairman of the organizers for the Nov. 11-15 World Energy Council meeting in Rome, the 20th World Energy Congress. It takes place every 3 years, involving 90 countries, "The Energy Future In An Interdependent World."

2006: Oct. 30, *Stern Review* was released in the UK, by Sir Nicholas Stern, on the topic of the economic response to climate change. At the press conference releasing the report, British Treasury Minister Gordon Brown announced that the Blair government had "hired" Al Gore to be an advisor on global warming. As part of the deal, the British government intended to make the showing of Gore's "An Inconvenient Truth" mandatory in all British secondary schools.

2007: On Jan. 22, The United States Climate Action Program (USCAP) announced its formation in Washington, D.C. It is comprised of 10 major companies.

2007: On Feb. 13-15, the GLOBE event took place in Washington, D.C. (Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment, a British-founded group.) McCain spoke, pitching his bill calling for limits to greenhouse gases, and cap-and-trade of CO₂. Nicholas Stern, David Miliband, Environmental Minister of the UK, and many others spoke. The latter promoted emissions trading (and taxes and regulation, etc.)

2007: On Feb. 14. Paul Wolfowitz spoke on global warming in Washington D.C., claiming that developed nations can account for some \$100 billion in flow to the under-developed sector, in carbon-reducing schemes. Wolfowitz pledged to push for a \$200 billion global-carbon-swaps trading system within a year. The World Bank operates a Carbon Finance Unit (CFU); see www.carbonfinance.org.

2007: On Feb. 15. the Royal Dutch Shell CEO called for global carbon cap-and-trade. Jeroen Ven der Veer, Chief Exec: "The best news would be to get more cap and trade schemes around the world and merge them post 2012 (when the Kyoto Protocol on curbing greenhouse gas emissions expires)," he told Reuters. "For more impact, the system must be more global."

2007: On March 15. the OECD and the World Resources Institute held an event, "From Kyoto to Chicago" in Washington, D.C., which plugged carbon cap-and-trade. Brice Lalonde (adviser to European Carbon Fund) was featured, and Schwarzenegger's Jonathan Pershing (WRI).

2007: March 19. INCR lobbied Congress.

2007: March 20. USCAP members Duke Energy and PNM Resources reiterated their support for cap-and-trade of emissions, to House Energy Committee hearing.

2007: March 20. The "Safe Climate Act" was introduced into the House by Henry Waxman. It has provision for cap-and-trade of emissions.

2007: March 21. Al Gore told Joint Hearing of House Science and Energy Committees, "Put a price on carbon." In response to a question from Roscoe Bartlett (R-Md.), Gore said, "As soon as carbon has a price, you are going to see a wave [of investment] in it." There will be "unchained investment." Gore said that Morgan Stanley last week just concluded a transaction involving CO₂ in 2012—and there still isn't even a mandatory system yet, he glowed.