

my. That approach scientifically debunks the entire "limits to growth" fraud of the Club of Rome by demonstrating that their approach leads to the phenomenon of thermodynamic death in a society and that this can be averted by the introduction of new energy-dense technologies which positively transform the resource-base of the society. This presented a particular difficulty to the diminutive King, since his International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies has developed a computer-simulated "thermodynamic" model based on the law of entropy.

Laszlo too did not appreciate the evaluation that the LaRouche-Riemann model would soon put the Club of Rome and UNITAR out of business. "Who are your clients?" he defensively asked.

### **Industrial development or a new world empire?**

On the second day of the conference, the kind of world system that the Club of Rome is committed to was described in a revealing way by U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell. Identifying himself "as proud to be a member of the Club of Rome as I am to be a U.S. Senator," Pell made the following point: "The Roman, Persian, Egyptian, and British empires provided an unprecedented degree of security and prosperity to the world. Although they eventually broke up because of their subjugation of populations, they provided a good model for us today to map the future."

Various "case studies" of how to create "regional blocs" were then laid out. During the discussion period, Christian Curtis, an adviser to Mr. LaRouche, was called upon. Expressing "astonishment at the ineptitude of the ideas being expressed here today," Curtis commented: "As most of you in the audience know, Mr. LaRouche has outlined a straightforward and workable world development approach: rapid development of thermonuclear fusion power, the transfer of heavy industry, not the Club of Rome's 'appropriate' technologies, to the Third World, and the establishment of an International Development Bank to finance these transfers."

Despite several attempts from the dais to interrupt Curtis, considerable interest was aroused in the audience to this presentation. Curtis was complemented by several Third World representatives for presenting an alternative to UNITAR's approach and was asked for further documentation of the Club of Rome's NATO links.

Again, the disorientation set in among the conference organizers. When Pell was asked by *EIR* correspondent what his evaluation was of the charges that the Club of Rome was a NATO branch, he said, "I'm having trouble focusing today. I can't seem to focus on what is going on around us, on what you are saying. I'm very spaced out today."

---

## **EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEWS**

---

# *'We created the ecology movement'*

*The Club of Rome's Maurice Guernier, Aurelio Peccei's right-hand man, granted an interview to Executive Intelligence Review's United Nations correspondent Nancy Coker after the closing session of the May 8-9 Club of Rome conference at the United Nations.*

*Guernier himself presented a paper on "Regionalism and the New International Economic Order: Some Conclusions." "The Club of Rome," he said, "is today presenting a proposition for a New World Order based on 'An Inter-Community World System' which will gradually replace the present International World System." What he envisions is a "dialogue of civilizations based on the "true human and social values of peoples rather than based on a world merchant economy." Such a cybernetic system, as he describes it, is the only alternative the world has for solving the problems of the future: overpopulation, overurbanization, food shortages, ecological deterioration and so forth. Nationalism is not the answer. "The events in Iran should lead us to understand that the model for the universe is not an industrial society which is a super-consumer."*

*UNITAR, as the title of Guernier's presentation indicates, does not believe in the nation-state. Or put differently, they wish to turn the clock back to the dark ages, before emergence of nation states, when "regional communities" were dominant, for example, the Hapsburg empire.*

*Guernier's interview with our U.N. correspondent follows.*

**Q:** How do you plan to go about getting people to accept your regional/global schema for lowering consumption, decreasing population growth, and so forth?

**A:** It is obvious that if we ask the people of the Third World to go along with the regional community idea that we have, they will have some objections, some difficulties. What we have to do is make the people change. What can we do? First of all, we have to convince the people, talk with them. We have to put our hopes on the few people, the few chiefs of state who are ready to think like us. For example, in Africa, President Senghor of Senegal. He is absolutely open to this problem. He has just set up a foundation whose name is the Foundation Senghor of Senegal, which is very close to us . . .

During the next month we will have meetings in Dakar, in Paris, in Berlin, in Rome with the foundation in order to build an audience receptive to this idea of creating what we call an Atlantic-African Community. That is to say, a community going from Angola to Mauritania, with Zaire, with Nigeria, with Cameroon, with Chad, and so on. This is very important.

I have here the April 23 issue of *Jeune Afrique*. There is a very interesting article by Kojo of Togo. He says that Africa must abandon the approach of political revindication and must instead resort to organization and method. Today, he says, small countries in every part cannot influence the business of the world. They cannot make their voices heard in the developed nations. There is only one possibility—that they get together. Khojo has approved the Club of Rome report on the necessity of promoting big economic spaces, or regions. Thus, we have here a man we can trust. As he could not come here to this conference, I will go to see him and tell him the results of the conference.

Tomorrow, at the closed meeting of the Club of Rome and UNITAR, we will propose to Mr. Waldheim to set up a commission of eight very high level people from the Third World, very high level people, in order to study over the next three years this problem of regionalization, giving reports every three months to Mr. Waldheim. This is my proposal; I submitted it to Mr. Waldheim 10 days ago. These people will then go around the world, see the people, see the chiefs of state, talk with them, and say, "Here is the problem. What do you think about this? What are you doing?"

**Q:** Have you had many problems in getting your ideas accepted?

**A:** Yes, of course. The big problem is the national leader in a country. By definition, a chief of state is highly nationalistic; he is not willing to subsume his country's national interest to a higher allegiance. Look at Giscard d'Estaing, for example. He is very nationalistic. But he is not totally closing the door on us. Last year he gave an interview to *Paris Match* that was straight Club of Rome, saying that over-consumption in France has destroyed French civilization. The head of the French electricity company is very close to the Club of Rome and has much influence on Giscard.

We have a set of chiefs of state very near to the Club of Rome. For example, we have Pierre Elliot Trudeau in Canada, Olaf Palme in Sweden, and the new one in Sweden—he has exactly the same ideas as the Club of Rome. Kreisky in Austria. We have connections into Indira Ghandi, also to Giscard d'Estaing. Also to the Prime Minister of the German Republic. Also in the U.S.S.R. For example, in the U.S.S.R. we have Gvishiani, the son-in-law of Mr. Kosygin.

But our problem is still a problem of power . . .

Our key to power is the ecology movement, the environmentalist parties. The Club of Rome started these parties. The ecology movement, these parties, are very useful to us because they go across borders, because they encompass both the left and the right, and also the middle. People don't trust politicians, but they do trust the environmentalists. If the ecology movement is well managed, with good people—which is not exactly the case because there are a lot of young people who don't know if they are going left or right—then you will see whole populations beginning to change their minds on many things, and then the chiefs of state will have to change their minds too.

**Q:** Are you having much success in the United States?

**A:** It is very difficult to change the minds of people in this country. For example, on the consumption of oil. As you know, in the United States, you are consuming three times the energy consumed in France. When Carter says something about this, all the country goes against him.

**Q:** Ten years ago the Club of Rome published the book *Limits to Growth*, which laid out a schema for reducing consumption and cutting the earth's population by one to two billion by the turn of the century. What is the relationship between the proposals put forth in that book and the notions of regionalization and lowering of consumption discussed at this conference?

**A:** I think that regionalization puts the people inside a region much more aware of their own problems. For example, if you take a small country like Senegal, with 6 or 8 million inhabitants. They are not aware of their problems. They are not aware of their problem of population, of *over*-population. They are not aware of the problem of consumption because they have international aid. Any moment that they have some difficulties, there is somebody to give them aid. They are not responsible for their own situation, for their own future. People can be responsible for their future only if they are big. This is a fact. The Chinese are completely aware of the need to regionalize. India is beginning to be aware. They have difficulties; they have some very bad administration problems. But they are aware of what we in the Club of Rome are saying. We have in the Club of Rome a very high-level man, very intelligent, Ramesh Thapar in India, who is very well known and one of the greatest members of the intelligentsia. He has told me that his people in India are completely aware of the problems we are talking about. So India is becoming aware. Indonesia is beginning too to become aware. Mexico, Egypt are completely aware of the problems. And we work with them, and we show them their problems and the solutions.