

trand de Jouvenel [head of the International Association of Futuribles, many of whose members are now ministers in the Mitterrand government—ed.] is a very good friend of mine, but he was not very much involved, although extremely sympathetic.

The main proposals for methods and techniques came from groups at Princeton and Ohio State University, and their members became our advisers for three years. Then, through the Mediterranean Regional Project, we worked in six OECD Mediterranean nations—Greece, Turkey, Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain, Portugal—putting through educational reform plans in all of them. So, we started lots of things, lots of things, long before the May 1968 *événements*.

EIR: So in a certain way, you might be considered the fathers of the *événements*? I mean, of course, the intellectual fathers.

King: Yes, We were very sympathetic to many features of the *événements*.

EIR: I would guess that General de Gaulle was not very sympathetic toward you?

King: Yes, well, France was not one of our great supporters at that time.



McGeorge Bundy

The Ford Foundation helped us a great deal at OECD. We started a center for education innovation, outside the purview of the normal budget, financed half by the Ford Foundation and half by industrial enterprises, especially Royal Dutch Shell.

We were particularly helped by the British minister of education at that time, Tony Crosland, one of the very bright and innovative people in the Labour Party—a big loss that he died.

The beginning of the Club of Rome enters here. Many of us felt that the nation-states of especially Western Europe were not looking at the long term, but were bound up with short-term electoral cycles, and far too traditional. So, I was looking around for something to do. I had never heard of Aurelio Peccei. Peccei came to the fore in a very strange way.

Peccei came by way of David Rockefeller and his group, Adela [Association for the Development of Latin America]. It was a consortium of financial people trying to do something about industrial development in Latin America. It was headquartered in Argentina. Gianni Agnelli, the head of Fiat, was very much a part of it. Of course, at that time, Peccei was president of Olivetti. Agnelli had put him in there. You know how the Italian industrial mafia works.

Aurelio—well, it was like this: the Adela people were planning their first meeting between U.S. industrialists and financiers and their Latin American counterparts. It was held in Buenos Aires. They wanted a keynote speech which would be forward-looking, long-term—not the “Year 2000” stuff, but a 10-year perspective, perhaps. They wanted it delivered in fluent Spanish, but preferably not by a Yankee. Peccei, having been president of Fiat Latin America for a long time, speaks fluent Spanish. He gave the speech.

It was a very intelligent speech—a very good speech indeed.



David Rockefeller

Actually, I only saw the speech later. As far as I could tell, the United States government knew about it. David Rockefeller, perhaps, let the Department of State have a copy of it. The English-language version was placed on sight-tables at the United Nations, particularly at Unesco, and the U.N. Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (Unacast). This

was all back in 1967 or 1968.

Dzhermen Gvishiani: a mole in the U.S.S.R.

The Club of Rome has a ready-made influence in the Soviet Union in the person of Dzhermen Gvishiani, the son-in-law of the late Premier Aleksei Kosygin. Gvishiani, from Soviet Georgia, is deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee on Science and Technology, and codirector with McGeorge Bundy of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Vienna.

Gvishiani is a trade negotiator for the Soviet Union with the West. He is also a de facto founding member of the Club of Rome, who has brought to the Soviet Union such Club members as top people from the inner councils at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

“It is a naive . . . and in some cases a reactionary attitude,” announced Gvishiani in a recent article, “to believe that the only goal of developing countries is the attainment of a level at which they will be able to reproduce the entire social order, with its technological progress and the nature of mass consumption, that is dominant in developed capitalist countries.”