

Greenpeace. During that trip back to Vancouver, McTaggart conferred with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau about further steps to shut down France's nuclear weapons testing program.

When he returned with his ship, the *Vega*, to New Zealand in 1973 to intervene against a French hydrogen bomb test, his Greenpeace fleet was joined by warships from both the Australian and New Zealand navies, whose governments were also protesting against the French tests. The 25-ship flotilla also included a boat captained by French FOE head Brice Lalonde.

Back in Canada, McTaggart's takeover was greatly facilitated by the 1974 death of Irving Stowe, the Quaker activist who had opposed the increasingly overt terrorist track being pursued by Greenpeace. With Stowe out of the way, McTaggart was able to sweep aside all resistance to what was dubbed "Operation Ahab," the purchasing of a fleet of high-speed zodiac boats to begin a global campaign of "direct action" to shut down the whaling industry. It would be the whaling campaign that would put Greenpeace on the map, and also

reveal the top-down control by the WWF.

McTaggart's next move was to establish a base of operations for Greenpeace inside Europe. Relying on his ties to Lalonde, McTaggart obtained office space, financing, and key personnel from the FOE. By the late 1970s, Greenpeace's London office was being run by Paul Wilkinson, a founder of FOE, and its Paris office was being run by another FOE founder, Remi Parmentier.

But the biggest boost for Greenpeace came directly from the WWF and the Club of the Isles. On one occasion, Royal Dutch Shell, one of the corporate stars of the Club of the Isles, covertly funneled an estimated \$2 million to Greenpeace, which reportedly went into a slush fund run by McTaggart. The total amount of secret funding from Shell to Greenpeace is unknown.

By 1977, the WWF was publicly bankrolling Greenpeace for the purchase and outfitting of a fleet of ships. That year, the Dutch branch of WWF bought the ship *Rainbow Warrior* for Greenpeace, conduiting the money through Greenpeace's London office. Three years later, Netherlands WWF bought

## 'We are all Zapatistas'

The Native Forest Network, the eco-terrorist umbrella organization created under the personal supervision of Prince Philip, has officially joined the Zapatista guerrilla insurgency in Mexico. At an international NFN conference in Missoula, Montana on Nov. 9-13, 1994, the group, which already draws together the most violent eco-fascists as well as indigenist and separatist insurgents, had Cecilia Rodríguez, a spokesperson for the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), deliver the keynote speech. She called for joint actions against "some of the multinational corporations that threaten both environmental quality and indigenous self-determination across North America and the globe." Her call for joint action was endorsed and was reflected in subsequent NFN communiqués.

The conference was attended by representatives of "indigenous nations" from Siberia, Argentina, England, Scotland, Australia, Mexico, and Canada. Among the American delegates were members of an alphabet soup of eco-terrorist and support groups, a majority of whom are current or "former" members of Earth First!

### **EZLN's war against Mexico**

The Zapatistas launched their separatist uprising on

Jan. 1, 1994. Based in the Lacandón jungle in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas, the EZLN has conscripted Mexicans of Indian descent into its ranks through methods perfected in Peru by the bestial Shining Path terrorists. These methods include forcing entire villages to witness hideous public torture of any who resist joining its ranks. Weapons, training, and manpower have been provided in part by the Guatemalan Revolutionary National Union (URNG), the long-entrenched terrorist insurgency which lives off the narcotics trade in Guatemala.

NFN support for the EZLN is not surprising, as the EZLN is an integral part of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature apparatus. EZLN operations have been centered for several years in four principal "ecological reserves" in Chiapas—Lagunas de Montebello National Park, Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, Agua Azul Cascades National Park, and El Ocote Ecological Reserve—all either run by the WWF itself, or by programs affiliated with the WWF. The EZLN's first training camps were maintained in the Lagunas de Montebello Park, years before their insurgency was launched; the WWF played an active role in the creation of that park, and in its subsequent management. The WWF coordinates "community development" programs in the Chiapas region, and runs centers for "education, training, research, conservation, and sustainable use of the Lacandón jungle," whose principal focus has been to fight any and all proposed government-run development projects in the area.

Thus it is not surprising that the *Ecologist* magazine

another ship, the *Sirius*, and gave it to Greenpeace. By now the Dutch government was in on the act, selling the *Sirius* to WWF/Greenpeace at a price far below its actual value.

But for every dollar openly passed from WWF to Greenpeace, there were apparently vastly larger sums turned over covertly. Over a period of a decade beginning in the late 1970s, this WWF/Greenpeace "special relationship" centered around a joint effort to take over the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and shut down the whaling industry altogether.

### McTaggart's controller: Sir Peter Scott

According to the Danish TV documentary "Rainbow Man," a critical biography of McTaggart, and other sources, beginning in 1978, WWF Executive Director Sir Peter Scott and Prince Philip set up a secret task force to take over the IWC. Members of the task force, which met in secret at the headquarters of the WWF in London, included Scott, McTaggart, marine biologist Dr. Sidney Holt, and Jean Paul Gouin. The WWF hired Dr. Francisco Palacios to administer

of Teddy Goldsmith, a leading British financier of the WWF and founder of the global environmentalist movement, endorsed the Zapatista uprising in May 1994 as "a dignified reaction to too much development." Has such support been more than propagandistic? Teddy's brother, banker Sir Jimmy Goldsmith, reported in 1990 that he had bought a part of the southern Mexican rainforest in a debt-for-nature trade.

On Dec. 19, 1994, the EZLN announced a new military offensive, aimed at expanding its base of operations out of the largely jungle areas which it had controlled since the January battles. Its declared purpose was to establish larger "autonomous" regions, outside government control. That day, several hundred Zapatista fighters took over several towns, and blockaded over a dozen highways and roads in Chiapas.

One day later, on Dec. 20, the NFN activated its support operations. The NFN used the Internet to circulate an emergency action bulletin written by Cecilia Rodríguez, the official representative of the EZLN in the United States. The bulletin claimed that paramilitary units of the EZLN had "penetrated" the lines of the Mexican Army, and called for actions by U.S. groups in its support. On Dec. 22, the NFN held a rally and press conference in Burlington, Vermont, where the group has its eastern U.S. headquarters. There, Orin Langelle, one of the leaders of the NFN, threatened that the NFN would "not tolerate military retaliation . . . within the new Zapatista territory."—*Leo Scanlon and Gretchen Small*

the project. A score of British Commonwealth countries, with no role whatsoever in the whaling industry, were paid under the table through the WWF/Greenpeace slush fund to join the commission. In many instances, Prince Philip personally wrote to the relevant government officials to get them on board. French radical ecologist Gouin was widely suspected of laundering illegal drug profits into the steering committee bank accounts in the Bahamas, to cover the costs of the bribes to the new "delegates" to the IWC. Among the nations to join the IWC in this way were: St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Belize, Antigua, and the Seychelles. Palacios admitted on film that he had a budget of over \$5 million.

One source familiar with the operation told *EIR*: "The steering committee would draw up a list of government officials and hand it over to Sir Peter Scott. He would then take the list to Prince Philip, who would write the letters."

By 1982, membership in the IWC had increased from 17 to 37 nations, and the new majority voted up a permanent ban on whaling.

At the same time that McTaggart was operating as a de facto agent of Sir Peter and Prince Philip, Greenpeace was running a propaganda and paramilitary campaign against the world's whaling fleets. Greenpeace's now well-outfitted navy began in 1977 engaging in a series of highly publicized "direct actions" against whaling ships from Iceland, Russia, Japan, and other countries. At the same time, Greenpeace branched out to attack seal hunters in Norway and Newfoundland.

As the Greenpeace "direct actions" became more and more violent, the group began to spawn various hard-core terrorist gangs and to create the appearance of distancing itself from their actions.

Paul Watson, a founder of Vancouver Greenpeace, split out of the group in 1977 to create the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. Watson had been a member of the terrorist Vancouver Liberation Front. He was a participant in the 1973 shootout with the FBI at the Wounded Knee Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Watson was also one of the most effective kamikazes manning Greenpeace's early fleet of zodiac speed boats.

Sea Shepherd was bankrolled by the Windsor circuit through WWF-U.S.A. activist Cleveland Amory and by the British Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In July 1979, with Watson at the helm, the ship *Sea Shepherd* rammed a Portuguese whaling ship, the *Sierra*, off the coast of Portugal. Coast Guard ships seized the *Sea Shepherd*, demanding reparations from Watson. Instead, Watson blew up the *Sea Shepherd*, and, six months later, the *Sierra* was blown up while docked in Lisbon. A caller to the Lisbon office of UPI took credit for the bombing on behalf of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society.

In 1985, Watson led a group of Greenpeace activists in a kamikaze attack against an Icelandic whale-processing facto-