

together by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This group, in its 1995 report, stated, "The balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate." The IPCC backed up this statement by citing a series of scientific articles. Upon examination, however, none of the cited studies actually supports the IPCC suggestion!⁷

The green transmission belt

Each enviro-hoax has been launched into popular orbit with a media barrage, large amounts of foundation funding, and government and private grants for those scientists who are willing to go with the politically correct flow.⁸ In print, on the air, and on the screen, news and opinion reports play up the scare. The lies and misinformation are repeated so often, that even the unwitting recipients of the propaganda begin to believe it.

With DDT, the barrage was so successful, that EPA administrator Ruckelshaus was able to cite "public perception" as playing a more important role than scientific evidence in making his decision to ban DDT. From that point on, "perception" and not truth became the operative concept in environmental policy.

Today, the term "scientific consensus" has been added to the green arsenal. The hoaxes are defended by citing body counts of the scientists who are for it. At Congressional hearings on global warming, for example, an EPA spokesman put up a chart that listed on one side, hundreds of scientists who allegedly backed global warming, and on the other side, the three scientists who were testifying that day against the hoax. This idea that scientific truth lies in majority opinion is accompanied by an atmosphere of intimidation and harassment for those scientists whose research goes counter to the prevailing ideology, or who criticize any aspect of a hoax.

Many environmentalist groups rode their way to million-dollar budgets and fame on one or more hoaxes. The Environmental Defense Fund, for example, made its name by promoting the DDT scare in the early 1970s. In the 1980s, the Natural Resources Defense Council hired a public relations firm to convey the Alar scare into a money- and member-maker for the organization. The World Resources Institute received millions of foundation dollars in the 1980s, specifically to promote the ozone and global warming scares.

7. Hugh W. Ellsaesser, an atmospheric scientist with 43 years of experience, has analyzed the IPCC pronouncement and the scientific studies upon which it is based in "What Man-Induced Climate Change?" *21st Century Science & Technology*, Summer 1997, p. 61. Another aspect of the fraud, including how certain scientists "adjusted" their data to fit the global warming ideology, can be found in Zbigniew Jaworowski, Ph.D., "Another Global Warming Fraud Exposed: Ice Core Data Show No Carbon Dioxide Increase," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Spring 1997.

8. Oceanographer Robert E. Stevenson gives a first-hand view of the funding process on global warming in the article cited in footnote 6.

How the green fascist movement was created

Unesco: The United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, founded in 1948, is a Paris-based, specialized UN organization that was designed by Sir Julian Huxley, one of the leading figures of war-time British intelligence. Huxley was also its first director general. In his 1946 document which called for the group's creation, Huxley defines Unesco's two main aims as popularizing the need for eugenics, and protecting wildlife through the creation of national parks, especially in Africa. With a \$550 million annual budget, Unesco funds a vast network of conservation groups; it defines protection of the environment as one of its three main goals.

IUCN: The Swiss-based International Union for the Conservation of Nature was formed in 1948 by Sir Julian Huxley. Its constitution was written by the British Foreign Office. It brings together 60 nations, 95 government agencies, and 568 non-governmental organizations. Together with the UNEP and the World Resources Institute (see below), the IUCN launched the "Global Biodiversity Strategy," which guides the conservation planning of many nations. Today, its staff directly plans the conservation strategies and administers the national parks systems of many former colonies. It sees the preservation of biodiversity as its main mission. The IUCN president is Sir Shridath Ramphal, the former secretary general of the British Commonwealth, 1975-90; its director general, Martin Holdgate, was a senior official of the United Kingdom's Department of the Environment.

The Nature Conservancy: Founded by royal charter in 1949, the Nature Conservancy is one of the four official research bodies under the British royalty's Privy Council. Known as the "world's first statutory conservation body," it became one of the most powerful postwar covert operations of the Crown. Max Nicholson, the permanent secretary to the deputy prime minister, wrote the legislation for the Conservancy, then left his government post to head it. Nicholson personally developed most of the major strategies and tactics of the world environmentalist movement for the next decades. The group started the campaign against DDT, drafted the constitution for the IUCN, and set up the committee which established the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in 1961. The subtitle of Nicholson's 1970 history of the postwar environmental movement is "A Guide for the New Masters of the Earth."

Conservation Foundation: This group was established in Washington, D.C. in 1949, as the U.S. arm of the Nature Conservancy Society of Europe. The first director of the foundation was Henry Fairfield Osborne, an outspoken advocate of eugenics and depopulation. The group took credit for the 1969 national Environmental Policy Act, and the 1985 National Resources Conservation Act, which locks up farmland into non-agricultural use.

Sierra Club: Founded in the 1890s in the United States by preservationist John Muir, the Sierra Club was mostly an outing club until the 1950s. At that time, it became a radical environmentalist lobbying organization, dedicated to preventing all commercial uses of public lands in the United States. Its executive director, David Brower, who oversaw this transformation, left the group in 1969, to form the more radical Friends of the Earth (see below). In 1971, leaders of the Sierra Club in Canada created the eco-terrorist Greenpeace (see below).

World Wildlife Fund: Founded in 1961 by Prince Philip of Britain and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the WWF (now called World Wide Fund for Nature) functions as the leading European oligarchical families' intelligence arm. It is the single most important "environmentalist organization" operating in the world today, and is responsible for overseeing all of the operations of the global environmentalist movement, including fostering terrorism, insurrections, and civil wars.

The professed concern of the group is to protect "endangered species" threatened by industrial development, particularly in former British colonies. It has done this, in part, through setting up "national parks" and "ecological reserves" outside the control of national governments, in targeted regions. These parks, in turn, serve as training grounds and safe-havens for British-backed terrorist organizations. Exemplary is the use of the national parks in Africa, to train and protect all the "liberation fronts" under British control.

The WWF's "1001 Club," made up of 1,001 individuals hand-picked by Prince Philip, is the ruling body of the group. It is dominated by members of the oligarchical families of Europe, and includes some of their leading operatives within government and industry. The WWF works closely with the **Royal Geographical Society**, and **The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society**, both patronized by Queen Elizabeth.

UN Development Program: Formed in 1966, the UNDP's purpose was to propagandize in favor of the doctrine of "sustainable development," which labels physical economic growth and industrialization as contrary to development. Under this doctrine, the UNDP has given extensive funding to indigenous and ecological programs against national governments.

Friends of the Earth: Founded 1969 by the former executive director of Sierra Club, David Brower, it moved to England in 1970, with financing from the Goldsmith interests (see below). It engages in direct action and other activities,

particularly targeting nuclear power plants. Its U.K. director during the 1980s was Jonathan Porritt, son of the ex-governor general of New Zealand.

Survival International: It was founded in London in 1969, with the sponsorship of WWF Chairman Sir Peter Scott, to provide funding to "help tribal peoples protect their lands, environment and way of life." Originally named Primitive Peoples Fund, it continues close collaboration with the WWF and the Royal Geographic Society. Other founding members include Edward Goldsmith and Royal Geographic Society director John Hemming. South American Indians were initial targets of its operations.

Earth Day: Hundreds of millions of dollars went into "Earth Day" 1970, a vast public relations stunt to get the "green movement," earlier prepared by the WWF and allied agencies, off the ground. Earth Day was bankrolled by the UN, Atlantic Richfield, and the Ford and Rockefeller foundations; it was directed by the British intelligence-sponsored Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies.

Goldsmith/the Ecologist: In 1970, Sir James Goldsmith, a top official in British intelligence, and his older brother Edward ("Teddy") Goldsmith, launched the *Ecologist* magazine, the organ of what became the most radical wing of the environmentalist movement. The Goldsmiths also published a call for the creation of a Movement of Survival, which was founded under the name Peoples Party, later renamed the Green Party. Green parties, all mobilized against industry, then spread to Germany, France, and, eventually, every nation in the European Community.

Greenpeace: Greenpeace was founded in 1971 out of the Don't Make a Wave Committee, by a coalition of Maoists, Trotskyists, and Canadian members of the Sierra Club. Its first head, Ben Metcalfe, had worked for British Intelligence in postwar Germany. The idea was to create a "direct action" terrorist arm of the WWF. It now has branches in 24 countries, including Russia, with headquarters in the Netherlands and an annual budget of \$157 million. Its current director is Lord Peter Melchett, heir to the Imperial Chemical Industries fortune.

UNEP: The United Nations Environment Program was formed at the 1972 UN Conference on the Environment, which was organized by WWF co-founder Maurice Strong. Based in Kenya, the UNEP works closely with Unesco, the IUCN, and the WWF in diverse ventures. Its World Conservation Monitoring Center in Cambridge, England, which it jointly sponsors along with the IUCN and the WWF, is the central intelligence agency of the conservation movement.

Worldwatch Institute: This group was founded in Washington, D.C. in 1974, with Lester Russell Brown as director. It maintains that the Earth's carrying capacity has been exceeded. Brown is, or has been, affiliated with many groups including Zero Population Growth, the Population Reference Bureau, and the New York Council on Foreign

Relations. He is on the advisory committee of the “2020 Vision” program of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), which is connected to the World Bank; and of the Institute of International Economics, run by C. Fred Bergsten, of the Trilateral Commission, which acts in close association with the International Monetary Fund. Money to found Worldwatch came from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

International Food Policy Research Institute: IFPRI was founded in 1975, for the stated purpose of identifying “alternative national and international strategies and policies for meeting food needs of the developing world on a sustainable basis,” in terms of protecting the environment. It became a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (founded in 1971), and is associated with the World Bank and various UN agencies, including the Environment Program and Population Program. It specializes in propaganda that large-scale infrastructure is bad for the environment, and that resources, such as soil and water, are finite.

Earth First! Founded by David Foreman, formerly of the Sierra Club, in 1979, Earth First! has been involved in hundreds of attacks against farmers, loggers, and cattlemen, each year. The self-professed terrorist group has regularly driven spikes into trees, to injure loggers and woodworkers, and has engaged in arson and bombings of buildings used to sell livestock, or conduct scientific research using animals.

World Resources Institute: WRI was founded in 1982 under the guidance of then WWF-U.S. President Russell Train, with generous grants from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the MacArthur Foundation. James Gustave Speth was appointed its president. Speth was a co-founder of the Natural Resources Defense Council. After 11 years at WRI, Speth was made head of the United Nations Development Program in 1993. WRI is the main think-tank for U.S. environmental groups, putting forward study after study promoting the “new world order” and the global biodiversity strategy. WRI is affiliated with the International Institute for Environment and Development in London, formerly headed by Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward), a British Socialist Party think-tank.

A 2020 Vision for Food, Agriculture, and the Environment: This program was created in 1993 by the International Food Policy Research Institute. Uganda President Yoweri Museveni is its figurehead chairman. “2020 Vision” stresses small-scale, pick-and-hoe agriculture, and free trade. In June 1995, IFPRI hosted an international conference on future food supplies. IFPRI Director Per Pinstrup-Andersen predicts that, in particular, struggles for water will be the battleground of the future. The advisory board of “2020 Vision” includes leaders of Worldwatch Institute, World Wildlife Fund, UN Development Program, World Bank, the Population Council, U.S. Agency for International Development, and the UN Environment Program.

Environmentalism means genocide

by Susan Welsh

For three decades, Lyndon LaRouche has led a fight with the Anglo-American establishment, to defeat their policies of zero population growth and anti-technology environmentalism. These policies, LaRouche insisted, mean *genocide*, especially for the Third World. Those nations require advanced technology and education in order to develop, to increase their potential relative population density; instead, they have been subjected to ever more devastating austerity conditionalities, birth control programs, and “population wars,” deliberately planned to keep the growth of their *non-white* populations in check.

Since his founding of a political and philosophical movement in the late 1960s, LaRouche has repeatedly sent the Malthusians into fits of apoplexy by exposing the true nature of their murderous doctrines. Here are a few early examples:

The National Caucus of Labor Committees, founded by LaRouche and a group of associates, issued a pamphlet in **July 1972**, “Blueprint for Extinction: A Critique of the Zero Growth Movement,” which refuted the Malthusian ideology of the Club of Rome and its influential tract *Limits to Growth*, by Jay Forrester and Dennis Meadows. The pamphlet exposed the scientific incompetence of the “limits to growth” argument, emphasizing that man has always overcome “resource crises” by creative advances in the development of new technologies.

On **Aug. 26, 1974**, a group of LaRouche’s associates attended the World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania—a major forum for the Malthusian lobby. Helga Zepp, who was later to become LaRouche’s wife, confronted one of the featured speakers, John D. Rockefeller III: “I would like to point out that while you are having this nice discussion, this conference is determining the future of human life. You are pushing zero growth. And on the basis of what you do, 20 to 40 million people will die. You are responsible for the death of 30 to 40 million human beings. So what do you think, Mr. Rockefeller?” (Eight years later, Mrs. Zepp LaRouche would found the Club of Life, in opposition to the genocidal views of the Club of Rome.)

Lyndon LaRouche wrote a groundbreaking analysis of the fascist economics of the Malthusians, published in *Campaigner* magazine **November-December 1974** (under the pen name Lyn Marcus), with the title “Rockefeller’s ‘Fascism