

Who's to Blame For America's Economic Decline?

Profile of The Environmentalist Conspiracy, 1965-1980

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Destroying the environment of progress

The landslide defeat of Jimmy Carter in the Nov. 4 presidential election has created a unique opportunity for America. It is now possible to bring an end to the unbridled policy influence of the "zero-growth" advocates and those who demand austerity for its own sake. It is now possible to put the forces of progress back in control of government and the nation's leading private institutions.

However, more is required than the replacement of a President.

Over the past decade, a disease called environmentalism has spread across the nation. The so-called environmentalists are most visible at the level of the antinuclear street demonstration, where marijuana smoke wafts around the "Back to Nature" posters on display. But "environmentalism" has penetrated American institutions at the highest levels, from corporate boardrooms to the Federal Reserve, the Congress, and the White House itself.

America's domestic economic decline, its loss of foreign policy influence, its collapsing military capabilities, are all fruits of the environmentalist program.

Now, several factions vie for policy influence in the incoming Reagan administration. One is constituency-based and rallied around the President-elect's slogan, "Put America Back to Work Again." This grouping of advisers want a restoration of America's basic industries, a restoration of advanced scientific and technological research capabilities, an expansion of nuclear power and

other key features of economic growth. Another faction is associated with those elite institutions that authored the antinuclear and anti-industrial policies of the outgoing administration; this faction has promoted environmentalism at all levels over the past decade. Jimmy Carter's departure does not automatically signify theirs.

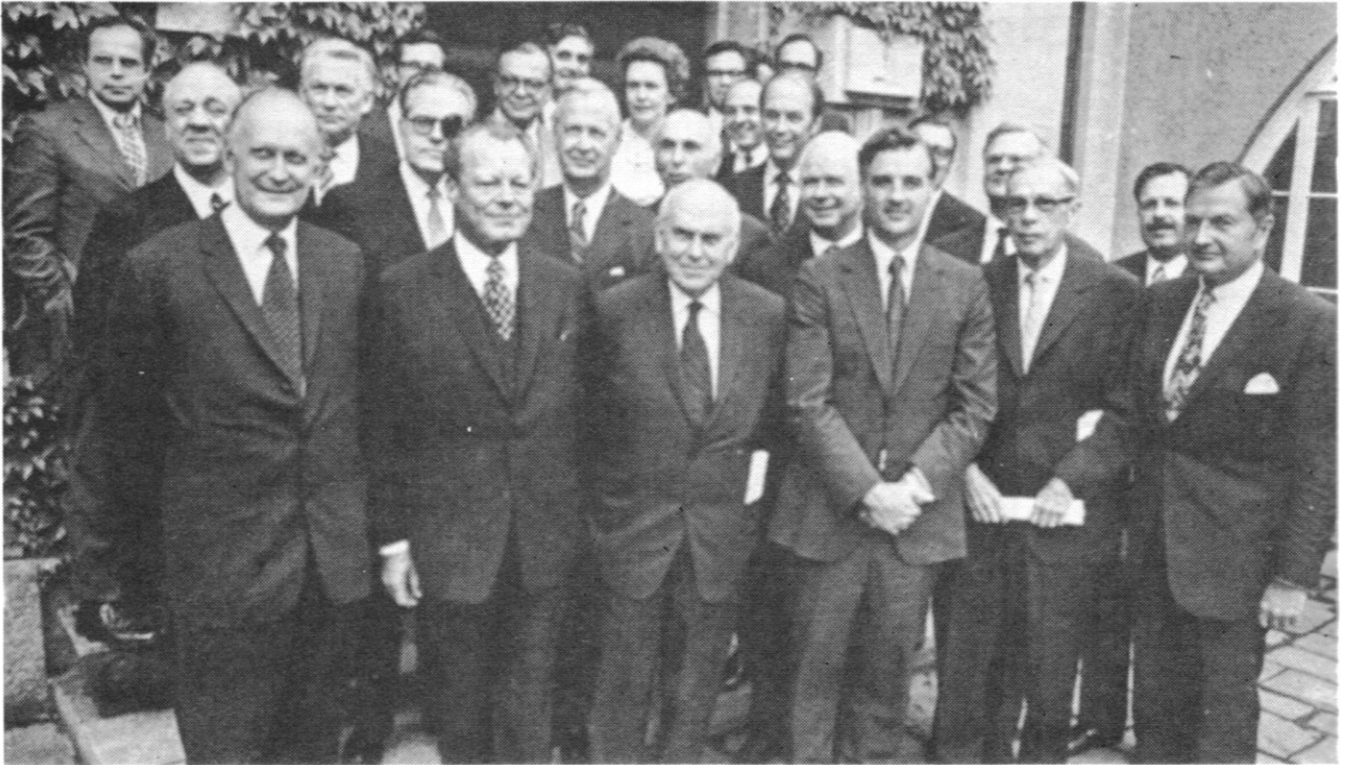
But the landslide proportions of the Reagan victory have created the conditions to force their departure: the American people want an end to rule by the zero-growth environmentalists who, over the past four years, were elevated to a level of credibility and policy influence that threatened to overthrow the most basic principles on which this nation was founded.

In and out of government, environmentalists must be rooted out of positions of influence. The purpose of this investigative report is to help guide that effort.

Who and where?

It is not our intention to impugn many serious students of the environment who may from time to time refer to themselves as "environmentalists," and honestly seek to employ science and technology to enhance the environment. On the contrary, "environmentalism" in connection with the network of influence traced out here constitutes a zero-growth movement founded on the belief that technology in itself is evil.

More than "radical fringe elements" are involved. Environmentalist policy formulation, propaganda, and funds start with the most prestigious institutions of the



“Eastern Establishment,” centered around the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and including the Trilateral Commission, the Aspen Institute, and a host of others. Such elite strategists do not always believe the environmentalist propaganda they have fostered. They do, for their own reasons, absolutely oppose industrial development, seeking what Cyrus Vance calls “a new world order based on environmentalism.”

International economic development quite simply threatens the power of this Anglo-American elite to order the world’s affairs. They are therefore determined to enjoy “zero growth,” just like the street-level anti-nuclear fanatic, but as a matter of the elite’s political security.

Environmentalism therefore exists on two levels. Those “at the bottom” who suffer from the belief structure’s delusions—the world is running out of resources, economic growth is impossible, scientific and technological progress destroys “Nature”—and those “at the top” who promote those delusions without suffering from them in quite the same way.

The nuclear example

The case of nuclear energy is exemplary. Those who fund and control the movement against nuclear power know perfectly well that it is the safest energy in history. But they want zero growth.

By no later than the close of World War II, it was the overwhelming consensus of the scientific community that nuclear energy—both fission and fusion—would be the dominant energy source of the last half of the 20th century. Anticipating the depletion of previously abundant fossil fuels, the world’s leading scientists prepared for the advent of the nuclear age and celebrated the fact that mankind had taken another qualitative step toward mastering the universe and placing it at the service of humanity. While many technical details would have to be ironed out, including measures to ensure the safety of the new nuclear plants and equipment, and agreements among the nations of the world to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the prospects for a future free of concern over limited resources were bright.

From 1965-1970 alone, over 100 new nuclear plants were placed under construction. With an average construction time of under four years, it was expected that by 1980, over 22 percent of all U.S. energy needs would be provided at dramatically reduced rates through fission reactors and fast breeder reactors.

Then, in 1969, the U.S. Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act. While the vast majority of congressmen were wholly naive with respect to the implications of this first major piece of environmentalist legislation to pass into law, the author of the bill

The tens of millions of dollars poured into "the greening of America" since 1965 have been planned and arranged by a handful of little-known oligarchic "one-worlder" societies like the World Wildlife Fund; German Marshall Fund, left; and Institute for World Order. One of their major coups was driving Henry Ford II out of the Ford Foundation, denouncing it as transformed into a weapon of destruction of the American capitalism his family helped build.

The "bottom line" for the one-worlders (right): creating a worldwide climate of tolerance of reducing the "subject" populations by war, famine, disease, and the collapse of family formation. The Ford Foundation, typically, spends over \$2 million per year on ZPG, far more than any other environmentalist cause.



Lynton Caldwell, was not. Environmentalist Caldwell motivated the bill on the basis of a deep commitment to zero growth:

This country could do with a lot fewer people. We should encourage a sub-zero rate of growth. . . . I agree with Paul Ehrlich when he says that we could do better with half the number of people in this country. I happen to agree with Ehrlich that 100 million people would be a lot better than 200 million.

As a result of "environmental protection" guidelines written into NEPA, a foot-in-the-door was established for the minuscule environmentalist lobby to embark on a series of well-financed legal actions that would have the effect, over the next 10 years, of virtually shutting down America's nuclear power grid.

During 1979, legal blocking actions based on NEPA resulted in only one new nuclear power plant coming on line. No new plant construction starts were approved! Moreover, the construction time for a nuclear plant, which had averaged under four years in 1970, had jumped to over nine years by 1979. The entire difference can be measured in long and costly legal tie-ups.

Instead of entering the 1980s with over 20 percent of the nation's growing energy needs being satisfied by nuclear plants, a mere 13 percent of the energy grid was nuclear at the end of 1979.

The human toll of this environmentalist onslaught is measured in the skyrocketing rate of unemployment, the collapse of the nation's most basic heavy industries, and the rash of bankruptcies in the nation's once-proud agricultural sector.

- The steel and auto industries have been strangled by high-cost and low-efficiency antipollution guidelines that have had the overall effect of locking the industries into antiquated plant and equipment in order to meet Environmental Protection Agency deadlines for "clean air" correctives;

- American agriculture has been hit by environmental actions against the use of pesticides and herbicides, the development of integrated irrigation systems, and the very use of fertilizer and machinery—everything that distinguishes modern agriculture from the farm practices of the 18th and 19th centuries;

- The nuclear industry has been crippled even further by waves of Nuclear Regulatory Commission harassment and temporary shutdown orders; even uranium fuel supplies are threatened by environmentalist legal actions undertaken on behalf of American Indians reclaiming uranium-rich Western lands on the basis of century-old treaties!

The list could go on.

Obviously, this is not the work of a ragtag crew of

“consumer advocates” and “alternative” scientists. This is a well-financed, highly organized campaign, controlled by some of the most powerful financial and political circles in the world; those circles, who will be introduced by name in the report that follows, have significantly succeeded in taking over U.S. government institutions as a leading vehicle for environmentalist policies.

In particular, the Carter administration was less a national government than an arm of zero-growth forces.

The case of Carter

It is reliably reported that whenever the word “fission” is mentioned, Jimmy Carter’s eyes glaze over, and the word “no” rises to his lips. Carter will soon be gone, but many of his policies will remain behind, and many appointed individuals could remain behind in posts of government.

Moreover, environmentalist policy influence goes beyond what it gained even under Jimmy Carter. For example, Carter’s first secretary of energy was James R. Schlesinger, the self-proclaimed “Malthusian.” But well before his 1977 appointment, Schlesinger had laid the basis for all future environmentalist legal challenges to nuclear power, when upon his appointment to head the Atomic Energy Agency in 1971, he let the Calvert Cliffs court decision stand.

At the time environmentalists led by the Natural Resources Defense Council, had won a court ruling that prevented the construction of a nuclear power plant until a full “environmental impact statement” had been filed and approved. Such requirements had never been imposed on the nuclear industry before—and there was no need to impose them then. But though the environmentalists had only shaky legal grounds to stand on, and the case would undoubtedly have been overturned on appeal, Schlesinger let the precedent stand. The 1971 Calvert Cliffs ruling has served as the basic legal precedent for every environmentalist legal challenge to nuclear power and major industrial development projects, amounting to several thousand every year since 1971.

Then, with the Trilateral Commission’s successful election of Jimmy Carter in 1976, environmentalism became official government policy. In January 1977, James Schlesinger, then “energy czar” and soon to become secretary of the new Department of Energy, held a series of private, unpublicized meetings with leaders of the environmentalist movement, including Dean Abrahamson and J. Gustave “Gus” Speth of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Jim Kubie from Ralph Nader’s Environmental Policy Center, and others to map out coordination of activities between the administration and the environmentalists.

At the same time, S. David Freeman, Schlesinger’s deputy, held private meetings with “grassroots” anti-nuclear activists from across the nation, to discuss their plans for a series of “direct action civil disobedience demonstrations” against nuclear power facilities.

In February 1977, President Carter’s domestic policy adviser Stuart Eizenstat was invited to address the concluding meeting of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Environmental Agenda Task Force, which had just completed *The Unfinished Agenda*. This program was a complete environmentalist policy handbook, ranging from deindustrializing the American economy, to achieving zero population growth, to phasing out nuclear power.

Eizenstat began his address with the promise that by 1980, the agenda would be completed by the Carter administration. And when in April 1977, Jimmy Carter and energy czar James Schlesinger issued the administration’s master energy plan, it was found to be nearly a carbon copy of *The Unfinished Agenda* report.

At that time, Carter issued an executive order delaying the completion of facilities for reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel in Barnwell, S.C. The Barnwell facilities were 75 percent complete, and when finished, would have been capable of recovering and recycling as much as 96 percent of what is currently classified as “nuclear waste” back into reactors as new uranium and plutonium fuel.

Carter then proceeded to try to kill the development of the fast breeder reactor, whose urgency to an industry facing near-term exhaustion of naturally occurring fission fuel rests on the fact that this new technology could actually “breed” more new fuel than its operation requires. Since 1977, breeder development has been stalled, and at least three other nations, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, have moved well ahead of the United States.

The following year, having created a nuclear waste problem by refusing to allow fuel reprocessing, Carter announced that he was deferring any decision on construction of a nuclear waste depository facility. Suddenly, nuclear “waste” had been created as an issue with which the environmentalists went wild. A half dozen states have passed referenda initiated by environmentalists to prohibit construction of new nuclear plants until the “waste problem” Carter created is resolved.

The scale of Carter administration complicity with the environmentalists became fully apparent in the following months, as the administration unveiled its list of presidential appointments. *These people are still in office.*

Joseph Browder, director of Ralph Nader’s Environmental Policy Center, became head of the Interior Department’s Land and Water Use Section.

J. Gustave Speth, antinuclear legal specialist for the Natural Resources Defense Council, was appointed to the three-member Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). CEQ was established as the government body in charge of overseeing the National Environmental Policy Act.

Gerald O. Barney, head of the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund Environmental Task Force and project manager of the Environmental Agenda Task Force, was appointed to the CEQ.

Charles Warren, a former California state senator, advocate of "Malthusian" policies and close associate of the Friends of the Earth, was appointed to the CEQ.

S. David Freeman, was appointed to head the Tennessee Valley Authority, one of the most ambitious nuclear and high-technology hydroelectric energy grids in the nation. Freeman is former director of the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project, which published a 30-plus-volume study of "alternative energies" and the problems of existing energy sources after two years and \$4 million worth of research. Freeman praised China as a "model conservation society," and identified his desire to turn the government-run TVA into a "low-growth, non-energy-intensive" system as early as February 1976.

John Froines, best known to the public as a member of the "Chicago 7" conspiracy to disrupt the 1968 Democratic Party National Convention, was named to head the Occupational Health and Safety Organization's Toxic Substances Division, which has responsibility for determining which chemicals are toxic and regulating their use.

Sam Harris, a top organizer of the "new left" Vietnam Day committees, later an environmentalist organizer in the state of Colorado, was appointed director of Action, the parent of the Peace Corps and VISTA programs. Since his appointment Harris has used Action to provide funds to the local community-control and environmentalist groupings previously financed and run through the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS).

Mary King, a former civil rights organizer and "new left" activist associated with the Institute for Policy Studies, was appointed deputy director of Action. She is the wife of Peter Bourne, President Carter's drug-policy adviser who was fired after being caught dispensing phony prescriptions to staff members.

Marge Tabankin, a staff member of the Midwest Academy,

one of the "community organizer" training centers used by IPS, was named to head the VISTA project. One of Tabankin's first acts was to grant \$400,000 to the Midwest Academy.

On May 3, 1978, the government-environmentalist collaboration was consolidated in "Sun Day," lauded as a new phase in the environmentalism which first began with "Earth Day" in 1970. Sun Day was organized as a celebration of solar energy "technology" under the direction of Denis Hayes, the environmental and nuclear terrorism specialist of the WorldWatch Institute think tank. On May 3, hundreds of thousands of environmentalists were to turn out in the streets for "solar energy fairs" across the country, to "educate" the public and demonstrate "growing national support" for a no-energy solution to the energy crisis.

In January 1978, Schlesinger and the Department of Energy threw their weight and funds behind Sun Day. An internal memo to all DOE personnel signed by Schlesinger, stated in part:

The broad objectives of Sun Day are consistent with the major objectives set forth in the National Energy Plan. The Department of Energy, therefore, supports the concept of Sun Day which is compatible with the NEP. I have designated the Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Institutional Relations as the focal point for Sun Day policy guidance. . . . Each DOE office and employee should consider how they can assist the NEP supported activities of Sun Day.

The DOE later established a 20-member steering committee to handle DOE relations with Sun Day organizers outside of government. The office was headed by assistant secretary Sam Hughes.

When questioned by reporters at the time about the unsavory quality of some of the Sun Day organizers Schlesinger was financing, including several groups linked to environmental terrorist activities, Schlesinger stated: "Terror is unappetizing, but you can't do anything until after it happens. It may be true that a number of groups organizing for solar energy tend to get very emotional about nuclear power; but in terms of their organizing for solar, I'm willing to work with them."

With the departure of Schlesinger, Charles Duncan became the new energy secretary. However, according to inside sources, the Deputy Secretary of Energy, John Sawhill began running policy at that agency. Sawhill is one of the nation's original environmentalists. Sawhill had helped devise an energy strategy which features:

- Increased emphasis on "soft" energy schemes, like solar, windmills, biomass (formerly known as wood, dung, etc.);



- Increased emphasis on “conservation”;
- De-emphasis of nuclear fission, and prohibition, in the name of “nonproliferation,” of nuclear technology export;
- The “windfall profits” tax on, not profits, but oil output at the wellhead—a *production* tax;
- A massive program for synthetic fuel production using primitive, costly nonnuclear methods.

The Sawhill-Carter strategy, reduced to essentials, seeks to make synfuels a “competitive” energy program by systematically rendering “noncompetitive” every alternative to synfuels. In the process, U.S. agriculture and industry are also rendered “noncompetitive.”

During the Nixon years, Sawhill headed the Federal Energy Agency, and later headed New York University. It is no secret in Washington that when Sawhill joined the DOE in July 1979, it was on condition that he be appointed head of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, which is to pour \$88 billion in proceeds from the “windfall profits” tax into synfuels installations, locking the economy into unbearable resource and capital commitments, wasting precious manpower, western water resources, and national industrial capabilities.

The Synthetic Fuels Corporation boondoggle, with John Sawhill at its head, remains intact despite Jimmy Carter’s exit from the White House. At this moment, it

stands as potentially the greatest single obstacle to American economic development—whatever policies a Reagan administration were to adopt otherwise.

Sawhill’s takeover of the Synfuels Corporation, if confirmed, represents a takeover by Robert O. Anderson’s Aspen Institute. Sawhill was one of the central energy policy strategists at Aspen when the “limits to growth” environmentalists were being conceived and created from there. It was Aspen seminars that devised the “windfall profits” tax Sawhill carried to the DOE. It was Aspen seminars that devised the “nuclear nonproliferation” method of keeping advanced technology out of Third World hands.

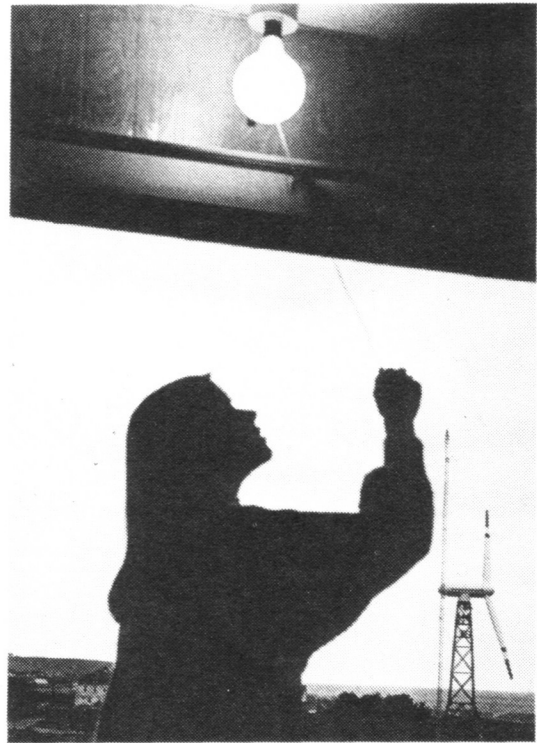
In 1977, Sawhill authored the Ford Foundation study: “Nuclear Power: Issues and Choices,” which became Carter’s “nonproliferation policy.” This is the policy that killed the fast breeder reactor program and associated reprocessing programs. It also killed the vital export market so necessary to the economic health of the domestic nuclear reactor industry, beginning to remove it from “competition” with synthetic fuels, as the windfall tax is now removing domestic oil and gas production.

In 1978, Sawhill authored the energy policy statement of the Trilateral Commission—which also automatically became Carter policy. The report proposed that energy prices of all types be driven up, to promote both synfuels and “conservation.”

**SELECTED NEWS PHOTO
CATALOG SUPPLEMENT**

Environmentalist demonstrators raise arms in mindless cult-worship of the Sun. Said Energy Secretary Schlesinger: "The broad objectives of Sun Day are consistent with . . . the National Energy Plan. The DOE, therefore, supports the concept of Sun Day."

The DOE, established under Jimmy Carter, by 1979 provided regular promotions of wind, solar, biomass, etc. in catalogues like this one at right.



U.S. Department of Energy

Sawhill's object is to either render energy from alternative sources like nuclear unavailable, or drive prices so high (gas and oil) that even the cost of producing synthetic fuels (\$66 per barrel) looks good by comparison.

The case of Volcker

But perhaps the leading environmentalist who now threatens to remain in power after Carter leaves is Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve. Paul Volcker's sky-high interest rates policy has done more for the zero-growth environmentalist forces than any other single piece of government action during the Carter regime.

Volcker's October 1979 "anti-inflation" increase of interest rates to the 14 percent level has driven the annual inflation rate, at 7 percent when Carter assumed office, up to the 20 percent range. That was a lawful result: the new interest rates compelled industrial corporations to refinance carried-forward debt burdens at the most costly rates in history, passing those new costs on to consumers, while rendering new borrowing for productive investment impossible. At the same time, the new interest rates placed a premium on all kinds of inflationary, quick-return speculative investments. Volcker's policies thus had a crushing impact on America's most basic industries—housing and construction,

auto, steel—while rewarding the unproductive use of capital.

A clearer prescription for environmentalist "deindustrialization" of America could not be imagined.

Moreover, Volcker, like most highly placed environmentalists, is entirely witting of the consequences of his policy. A few months prior to his appointment, he delivered an *in memoriam* speech for the late Fred Hirsch's call for "controlled disintegration of the world economy," which had appeared in the Council on Foreign Relations *1980s Project* study.

So long as the policies embedded in the Synthetic Fuels Corporation remain intact, so long as figures like John Sawhill and Paul Volcker remain in positions of overriding policy influence, "environmentalism" will remain a powerful force in this nation's affairs. These forces are committed over the remaining decades of the 20th century to halving the world's population and instituting a global no-growth regime that will throw the United States and the world into a new "Dark Age."

There is no doubt that this new dark age will become a reality unless concerted efforts are taken now to restore the American System of progress and drive the environmentalists out of their positions of power. In this investigation, we begin to uncover who they are, and where they are.

How the environmental movement was built

On April 22, 1970, tens of thousands of college students and curious onlookers turned out to participate in Earth Day, the first attempt at a nationwide rally to protest the “destruction of the environment.” On the surface, it appeared to most observers that the nationwide series of campus rallies represented the beginning of a new grassroots movement for social change. Nothing was further from the truth.

The Earth Day publicity stunt was part of a highly coordinated top-down effort to create a climate of sympathy for Malthusian zero growth where none yet existed in the United States. Earth Day was bankrolled through a \$200,000 personal grant from Robert O. Anderson, the president of Atlantic Richfield Oil Corporation, the president of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, and a personal protégé of University of Chicago zero-growth ideologue Robert Maynard Hutchins. Anderson and the Aspen Institute would play a crucial role in the launching of the worldwide environmentalist effort.

Coincident with the Earth Day effort, *The Progressive*, a 70-year-old publication of the U.S. branch of the Fabian socialist movement of H. G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and the Huxley brothers, devoted its entire issue to a special report on “The Crisis of Survival.” Among the environmentalist ideologues who contributed to the special issue were: Ralph Nader; Paul Ehrlich, whose views on population genocide (“reduction”) were endorsed by NEPA author Lynton Caldwell; Rep. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.), the NEPA sponsor; Barry Commoner; former

New York City Mayor John Lindsay; and British Tavistock Institute psychological warfare expert Kenneth Boulding. Denis Hayes, a Stanford University graduate who would later become the environmentalism expert-in-residence at the WorldWatch Institute, wrote the keynote article on Earth Day. He stated in part:

April 22 is a tool—something that can be used to focus the attention of a society on where we are heading. It’s a chance to start getting a handle on it all; a rejection of the silly idea that somehow bigger is better, and faster is better, world without limits, amen. This has never been true. It presumes a mastery by Man over Nature, and over Nature’s laws. Instead of seeking harmony, man has sought to subdue the whole world. The consequences of that are beginning to come home. And time is running out.

At the same time that Anderson was financing Earth Day, he was putting up a matching \$200,000 in seed money to the Friends of the Earth, the first of the new environmentalist groups to be launched with the backing of the Malthusian elite. Most of the early membership of Friends of the Earth was drawn from the World Federalists and the Planetary Citizens, both postwar organizations founded by Anderson mentor Robert Hutchins and his two closest British collaborators, Bertrand Lord Russell and Aldous Huxley. Such World Federalist foun-



Aspen Institute Founder Robert O. Anderson (left) and Director Slater (right): \$400,000 to the World Federalists to create Friends of the Earth, and Earth Day.

ders as *Saturday Review* editor Norman Cousins, also a member of the Friends of the Earth Council, were members of Anderson's Aspen Institute.

Aspen itself, however, would play the early role of chief orchestrator of the environmentalist hoax. The Aspen Institute at this time counted among its trustees and directors

- Robert O. Anderson
- Robert McNamara, future president, World Bank
- John Gardner, president, Common Cause
- Allan Lord Bullock, chancellor, Oxford University
- Richard Gardner, future U.S. ambassador to Italy
- Leonard Woodcock, president, United Auto Workers, future U.S. ambassador to China.
- Harlan Cleveland, former U.S. ambassador to NATO
- Russell Peterson, senior partner, Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb.
- Margaret Mead
- Teddy Kollek, mayor of Jerusalem
- Thornton Bradshaw, chairman, Radio Corporation of America (RCA)
- Douglas Cater, former White House aide to Lyndon Johnson.

In the spring of 1969, Anderson had retired as president of the Aspen Institute and assumed the position of chairman of the board of trustees. His handpicked successor as president was Joseph Slater, the former pro-

gram director of the Ford Foundation. While directing Ford's \$3 billion in annual tax-exempt spending, Slater had designed a 10-year plan for fostering a worldwide antitechnology movement to be directed by an environmentalist parallel to the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).

In place at Aspen, Slater, with the financial backing of Robert O. Anderson, launched that project in earnest. While Anderson money was staging the Friends of the Earth/Earth Day effort, Slater brought Thomas Wilson, Jr., onto the staff at Aspen Institute as the head of the newly established Thought-Through-Action Program on the Environment and the Quality of Life. The wartime head of the Combined Economic Warfare Agency in the Middle East and the postwar aide-de-camp to Averell Harriman for the Marshall Plan, Wilson had served in the Kennedy and Johnson state departments.

Wilson's first task at Aspen was to prepare an international study on the prospects for launching environmentalist front organizations. That study was published in book form as *The Environment: Too Small a View*.

Simultaneous with the publication of the Wilson book, Aspen president Joseph Slater elicited the support of the Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, Sverker Ostrom, in introducing a proposal for the U.N.O. to sponsor a conference on the environment. That proposal was adopted in early 1970 by the General Assembly, but only after intensive pressure was put on the majority of Third World delegations. Those delegations strongly

opposed any measures that would restrict the flow of advanced technological aid to their countries. Their fears, though overridden, were well founded.

Maurice Strong, the director of Petro-Canada, the head of the International Development Research Center of Canada and an associate of the Aspen Institute, was selected to chair the Conference on the Environment, scheduled for Stockholm in June 1972. Strong immediately appointed Thomas Wilson as his special assistant in preparing for the event, which was conceived by its Aspen sponsors as the kickoff of a high-profile international antitechnology mobilization.

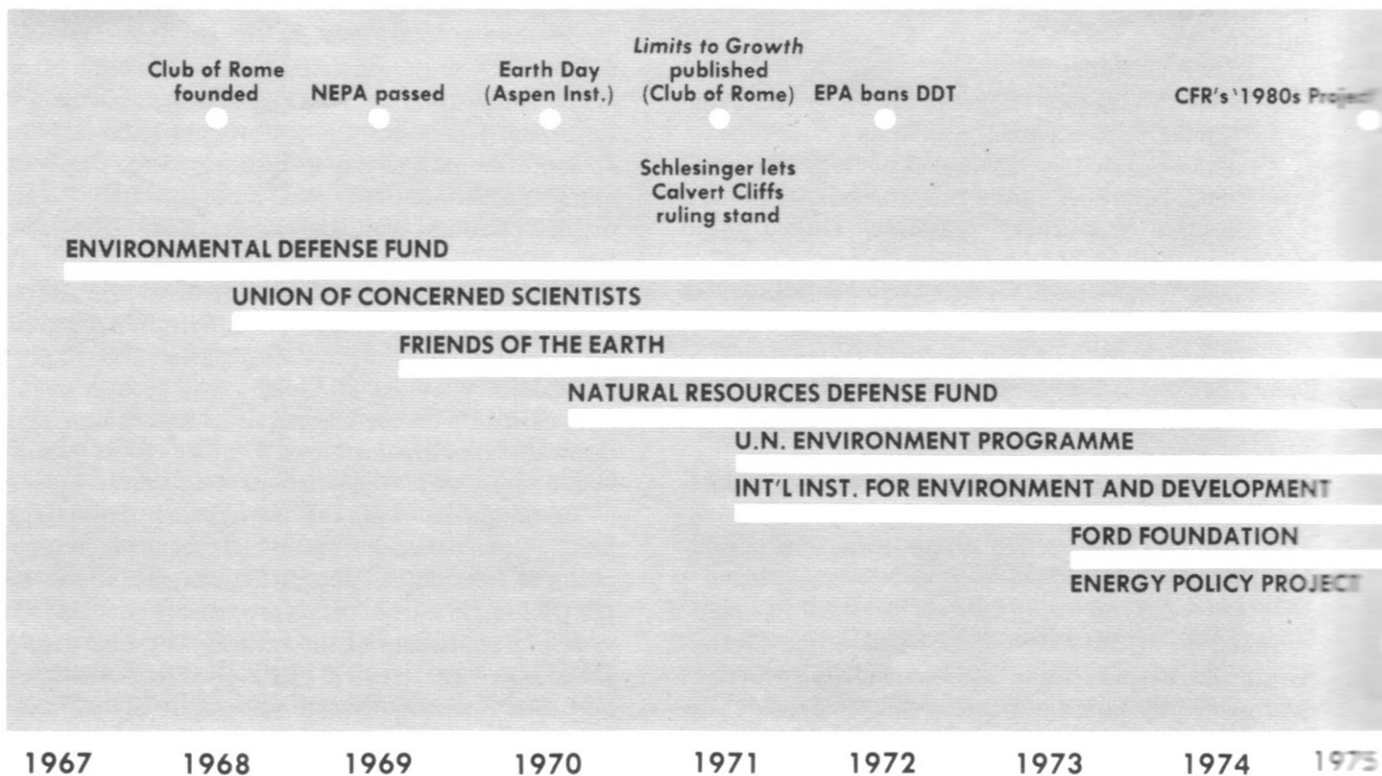
To facilitate the buildup towards the Stockholm event, Joseph Slater in early 1971 moved to officially create the international environmentalist command center that he had envisioned during his stay at the Ford Foundation. The International Institute for Environmental Affairs, later the International Institute of Environmental Development, was founded as a separate organization, closely interfaced with the Aspen Institute. The founding director of the IIEA was Jack Raymond, a former *New York Times* bureau chief in Belgrade, Bucharest, and Moscow. The associate director was Thomas Wilson. Among the other founding members were Robert O. Anderson, Roy Jenkins of the British Labour Party, Maurice Strong, and future World Bank president Robert McNamara.

Immediately, IIEA received a massive grant from the Ford Foundation and the World Bank to produce a policy document in support of environmentalism. That document, *Only One Earth*, written by Rockefeller University associate René Dubos and British Malthusian Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson), was published in 19 countries in 15 different languages.

Among the by-products of that widely disseminated propaganda tract was a series of conferences sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce in which several hundred corporate executives (eight senior vice-presidents of ITT, for example) were subjected to the antitechnology diatribes of Maurice Strong and Thomas Wilson.

On the eve of the Stockholm Conference on the Environment, the Aspen group pulled off its final little coup d'état by arranging for the International Population Institute, another zero-growth institution, to sponsor a widely publicized "Distinguished Lecturers Series" in Stockholm timed to interface with the sessions of the U.N.O. Conference. Among the speakers at the series were: Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish environmentalist; Lord Zuckerman, a director of the British Friends of the Earth; René Dubos; Barbara Ward; and Aurelio Peccei, director of the rabidly progenocidal Club of Rome.

What was accomplished by the Stockholm conference? The United Nations created the U.N. Environmen-



tal Programme, chaired by Maurice Strong. That program not only gave international credence to the anti-scientific propaganda put out by the Aspen Institute over the two-year period leading into Stockholm; it established a \$30 million annual budget line—to be devoted exclusively to the spread of environmentalist material, deployment of task forces into any member-nation, and so forth.

Quietly, systematically, from the top down over a two-year period, the Aspen Institute-centered network had created an international infrastructure through which to conduct an ever-expanding onslaught of environmentalist operations. Immediately after the Stockholm events, the International Institute for Environmental Development, the renamed IIEA, relocated its facilities to London—under the direction of Lady Jackson. Back in the United States, the Aspen Institute convened a series of post-Stockholm strategy sessions to expand the effort. Through several million dollars in grant money provided by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Danforth Foundation and the Conservation Foundation, Aspen continued to flood the American population with black propaganda tracts extolling the “humanistic” virtues of shutting down all modern technology.

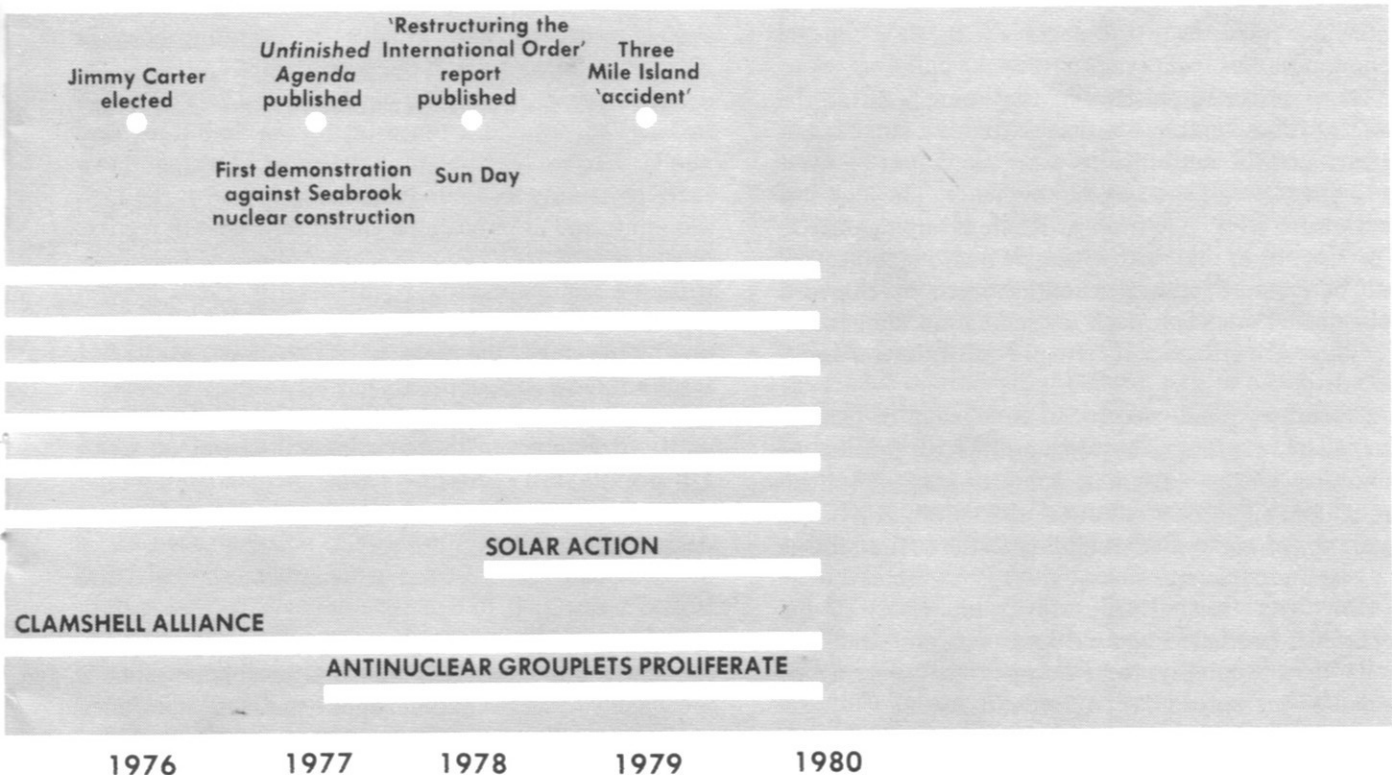
Aspen Institute had been from the outset a center for the propagation of precisely the kind of subversion represented by its role in the 1969-1972 launching of envi-

ronmentalism. At the 1948 founding convocation of Aspen Institute, Robert M. Hutchins had spelled out the essential outlook of his successors when he stated in his keynote speech:

If it is possible to apply atomic energy to peacetime purposes, then we shall have more vacant time. Atomic energy, therefore, confronts mankind with this dreadful choice. If we have war, we shall be blown to bits; if we have peace, we shall be bored to death. There is no military way by which we can avoid being blown to bits. There is no mechanical way by which we can hope to avoid being bored to death. Since there is no defense against the atomic bomb, that tribal adoration which is the current definition of patriotism is worse than silly; it is suicidal. Since the mechanical means of escaping from boredom that we have already employed have induced a universal passivity, we may be said to be sinking into a coma from which even the most fantastic mechanical means, like television and the comic book, may no longer arouse us.

‘Limits to growth’

The initiating role of the Aspen Institute in fostering a worldwide zero-growth campaign was complemented



from the beginning by the efforts of the Club of Rome. Like the Aspen environmentalism effort, the Club of Rome utilized an agency of the United Nations Organization to provide an audience and credibility to the antitechnology quackery that it churned out.

As Aspen Institute built the environmentalist movement, the Club of Rome launched a series of widely publicized studies retailing the Malthusian lie that a zero growth-rate is a desirable and achievable goal for mankind. Under the direction of a Jesuit-trained Hungarian structuralist philosopher, Ervin Laszlo, the Club of Rome published a series of four reports beginning in 1969 aimed at provoking an international debate over the zero-growth issue.

The first of those reports, *Limits to Growth*, by Massachusetts Institute of Technology professors Forrester and Meadows, was the most radical call for an absolute cutback in the world population and output of food and other consumer goods. The *Limits to Growth* study purported to prove that resources for continued economic growth would be totally exhausted in the space of a few decades, that economic growth was therefore impossible. The report employed the typical Malthusian trick: technology through the year 2000 was assumed to be fixed at 1965 levels. Sponsor Aurelio Peccei admitted the hoax later, but said it was justified, because the nations of the world needed "shock treatment" that the Forrester-Meadows fraud was intended to provide. Through the offices of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), in-depth survey research was carried out to profile the response to the document by political and economic leaders from every part of the globe.

Those response patterns in turn were used as the basis for follow-up reports that shifted the language of the zero-growth substance to expressions more palatable to the views of the targeted audience. Through this process, the UNITAR-Club of Rome grouping, directed by Friends of the Earth executive board member and Club of Rome President Aurelio Peccei, developed a sophisticated sales approach for selling the same, unaltered zero-growth package to previously intransigent opponents.

This effort, conducted by an elite group of technocrats, all heavily funded by some of the most prestigious Wall Street and London foundations, continued through the mid-1970s without the benefit of any visible social movement to give credibility to the desired image of a grassroots, decentralized "citizens movement."

Only with the 1975-77 study-group effort of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund did environmentalism develop its first capability for fielding a ragtag army of "greenies" to spread the no-growth ideology into a broader base of the American people.

'The Unfinished Agenda'

In 1975, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, under the direction of staff researcher Gerald O. Barney, initiated a project called the Environmental Agenda Task Force. The objective of the Task Force was to bring together virtually the entirety of the environmentalist movement in the United States to prepare a "consensus report" on the policy objectives of the movement over the next 10-year period.

Not coincidentally, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund effort coincided in time with the New York Council on Foreign Relations' inauguration of its own 10-year study group, the "1980s Project." To say that the two efforts were compatible would be an understatement. While the CFR effort was directed at shaping out a strategic policy intervention based on anticipated control over the White House and the executive branch of the United States government (the project involved Zbigniew Brzezinski, Cyrus Vance, and several others who became the powerful policy figures in the Carter administration), the political-economic underpinning of the CFR project was summed up in the expression: "controlled disintegration of the world economy." The stated objective of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund effort was the shaping of an environmentalist policy agenda to be implemented by the U.S. government over the decade of the 1980s.

The 13-member Environmental Task Force brought together delegated representatives from the 13 largest environmentalist groupings in the U.S.A. In addition to this core membership, no fewer than 72 additional environmentalists were listed as contributing consultants in the final report of the task force.

That report, published in 1977 as *The Unfinished Agenda*, constituted a blueprint for an ambitious economic warfare campaign directed at shutting down every remaining technology-intensive sector of the U.S. economy, and at imposing a global zero-growth regime. In this regard, *The Unfinished Agenda* meshed perfectly with the simultaneously released CFR *1980s Project* report which called for a halving of the world population by the end of the century.

What were the proposals put forward by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund task force?

On population control

- 1) Establish a U.S. national goal of population decrease;
- 2) Encourage a policy of sterilization for Third World areas;
- 3) Impose tight immigration restrictions, especially for those impoverished nations whose population is most likely to seek economic opportunities in the United States.

On food and agriculture

"Three approaches are possible for the world food problem: increase food production, redistribute more effectively the food that is already grown, or stabilize world population growth. U.S. policy currently emphasizes the first of these, through agricultural research, economic aid and agricultural assistance, and export of surplus agricultural production. But the urgency of the world food situation requires the priorities in reverse order." Therefore:

- 1) Link all forms of food aid to an equalizing of the birth rates in targeted countries in line with the death rates;
- 2) Reduce the energy intensiveness of American agriculture;
- 3) Drop the use of chemical methods of fertilization and pest control.

On energy

- 1) Drop all future use of nuclear fission as a source of energy;
- 2) Limit all future expansion of electricity;
- 3) Foster small-scale alternate energy systems;
- 4) Curtail all future development of the interstate highway system.

On natural resources

"The broad problem of energy supply implies a correspondingly broad problem of the availability of natural resources. The prosperity of the industrialized world which has been built on abundant supplies of easily accessible energy and materials, is now approaching a period of general scarcity." Therefore, the United States must act to minimize the depletion of all natural resources.

On water and air

Drastically increase the Environmental Protection Agency's pollution research budget.

On toxic substances

Shift the priorities of cancer research away from the development of a cure for cancer to a thoroughgoing focus on preventing cancer from developing by eliminating the toxic "industrial" causes.

In his conclusion to *The Unfinished Agenda*, Rockefeller Brothers Fund ideologue Gerald O. Barney candidly admitted that the objective of the project and of the environmentalist movement as a whole was not to solve the problem of scarce resources. The objective was the fostering of a change in values away from the traditional commitment to progress to an acceptance of

the quackery of Malthusianism and the genocidal policies called for in the environmentalist program:

The transition from abundance to scarcity requires a profound change of values. In abundance, personal interests and individualism are the keys to success and growth. In scarcity, the values necessary for survival are a paradox: It is in the best interest of each and every individual to put the interest of the whole society above his own; survival and stability are possible in no other way. Those who live in the common environment of the planet are now experiencing the transition from abundance to scarcity. The immediate challenge ahead is not physical limits to growth but the challenge of a major transformation in human values.

The publication of *The Unfinished Agenda* marked the convergence of the entire environmentalist apparatus in the United States, from the well-heeled ideologues on the payroll of the Aspen Institute, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the United Nations Organization, etc. to the foot soldiers who had been drawn together under the umbrella of the Friends of the Earth during the half decade that had elapsed since the original Earth Day effort in April 1970.

As we shall discover in the next section of this report, the half decade of environmentalist black propaganda had the effect of activating those predominantly young people who had already been drawn into the "rock-drug counterculture" and associated Fabian institutions, for participation in a nationwide and worldwide "greenie" movement.

Through a virtually bottomless cash reserve, the Malthusian elite housed in such agencies as the Aspen Institute, the International Institute for Environmental Development, the United Nations Environmental Programme, and the New York Council on Foreign Relations had sponsored a proliferation of front groups broken down by geographic regions, by levels of commitment to violence, etc. Among the purposes of that proliferation of local greenie cells was the concealing of the actual centralized, top-down nature of the environmentalist drive. Despite those often ambitious efforts at camouflage, the fact now stands exposed: The environmentalist apparatus is a tightly knit army, relying on the same command structure and elaborate support apparatus that any such operation—whether covert or open—requires to succeed.

As a corollary, it should soon become obvious to the reader that the environmentalist army is a small, highly vulnerable force that can be crushed provided that the effective counterintelligence map is painted and the effective countermeasures acted upon.

The environmentalist machine

The movement to impose environmentalist policies on the United States is organized on five distinct levels, each with a specific role in the total campaign. Because the American population has been born and raised on the idea of progress and scientific solutions to all problems, the organizational structure has been designed to reflect both "scientific opinion" and "popular opinion," using carefully prepared techniques to draw in larger and larger segments of the public behind environmentalism, or at least keep the public passively watching while the economy is systematically dismantled.

At the top level of the operation are the policy makers of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Aspen Institute, the World Wildlife Fund, the German Marshall Fund, and others; an oligarchy that would take it upon themselves to decide the fate of the world's people. On this level, the CFR's *1980s Project* was commissioned, as was the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* and *Restructuring the International Order* (RIO) reports and *The Unfinished Agenda* environmentalist handbook.

Immediately below the policy level exists an array of think tanks and foundations which translate the policies into environmentalist ideology and concrete actions. The Institute for World Order has been used to create new "grassroots" environmental groups, while the Natural Resources Defense Council carries out economic studies and environmental litigation against advanced science and industrial projects; Wall Street foundations, including the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Ford Foundation, the Stern Fund, and others pour money into the array of organizations actually involved in implementation of the policies (see Appendix I).

On the third level sit the technicians of the operation. Organizations such as the Union of Concerned Scientists, Scientists' Institute for Public Information, and Friends of the Earth, made up of former scientists and

engineers, provide "scientific opinions" against science, progress, and advanced technologies to the public, and to government agencies through testimony, special reports, etc. This level also serves to shape the belief structure of the activists on the bottom level, who are deployed like cannon fodder to carry out mob actions and, if necessary, terrorist sabotage of targeted industries.

On the bottom or street level of the operation are the dupes. This is the level which is the most visible, and is generally considered to be the "environmentalist movement." In reality, it is only a small, expendable portion of the entire machine. A decade ago, many of these "environmentalists" would have called themselves "hippies."

Because a handful of powerful financial interests here and abroad have organized and spread the influence of this so-called movement, it is sometimes hard to realize that, worldwide, the environmentalists are only a few hundred thousands of persons, the effect of whose actions could destroy the lives of billions.

The Command Structure

From high-level policy makers to low-level "greenies" the following are the most noteworthy of the institutions and organizations:

I. Top Level

The World Wildlife Fund. Its board includes Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Prince Philip of England, and various Hapsburgs; its recently retired international president is John Loudon of Royal Dutch Shell, the Chase Manhattan bank, and the Ford Foundation. The current President, Sir Peter Scott, previously headed Britain's Wildfowl Trust, and is an endorser of the 1971 "Blueprint for Survival" manifesto. In the United

States, Citibank director Godfrey Rockefeller is executive director. The organization works closely with the United Nations Environment Programme to identify and publicize new "issues" and areas of activity for the international environmentalist movement. Founded in the 1940s by Sir Julian Huxley (brother of Aldous) as the international Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the institution's preoccupation with "endangered species" neatly coincides with opposition to economic development projects, and is an argument used to obtain international agreements not to develop vast areas of resource-rich land. The World Wildlife Fund has sometimes succeeded in getting nations to cancel development projects in regions adjoining its "nature preserves."

The International Institute for Environment and Development. This was created in 1971 by Barbara Ward (Britain's "Lady Jackson"), as part of a project with the Colorado-based Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, which created the U.N. environment program. The IIED describes itself as a "private" arm of the same United Nations Environmental Programme, with which the World Wildlife Fund also coordinates. Aspen Institute leader Robert O. Anderson, of Atlantic Richfield, and the former United Nations Environment Programme head, Maurice Strong, director of Petro-Canada (also of Aspen), are on its board. The IIED controls the U.N. Environmental Liaison Board, which includes control of the U.N. Environment Fund, a kitty of over \$100 million which it employs to "stimulate through partial assistance of seed money those activities which may be needed to fill gaps in the pattern of environmental action at all levels."

Barbara "Lady Jackson" Ward is also a director of the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, whose litigation has stalled construction of dozens of nuclear plants. She is author of several books popularizing aristocratic (e.g., feudal) ideology in the form of "environmentalism," including *Spaceship Earth*, *The Widening Gap*, and *The Home of Man*. Portraying her role and that of her organization as providing "an effective link between expert and popular opinion," she directed the International Institute for Environment and Development in the creation of the European Environmental Bureau, an umbrella over nearly all the "direct action" street-level environmentalist groups in Western Europe.

The Aspen Institute. The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies exerts very important influence on the policies of both leading corporations and the United States government. It has specialized in holding week-long or two-week-long "seminars" with government figures,

political leaders, corporate executives, and other selected individuals. These are indoctrination sessions, on the theme of "solving problems that have arisen from unbridled economic growth."

Aspen, based in Colorado, is essentially a British institution. Its board of trustees is top heavy with titled English and Scotch nobility. It is headed by Robert O. Anderson and Thornton Bradshaw, executives with Atlantic Richfield; it also features Maurice Strong of Petro-Canada. Anderson owns *The Observer* newspaper in London.

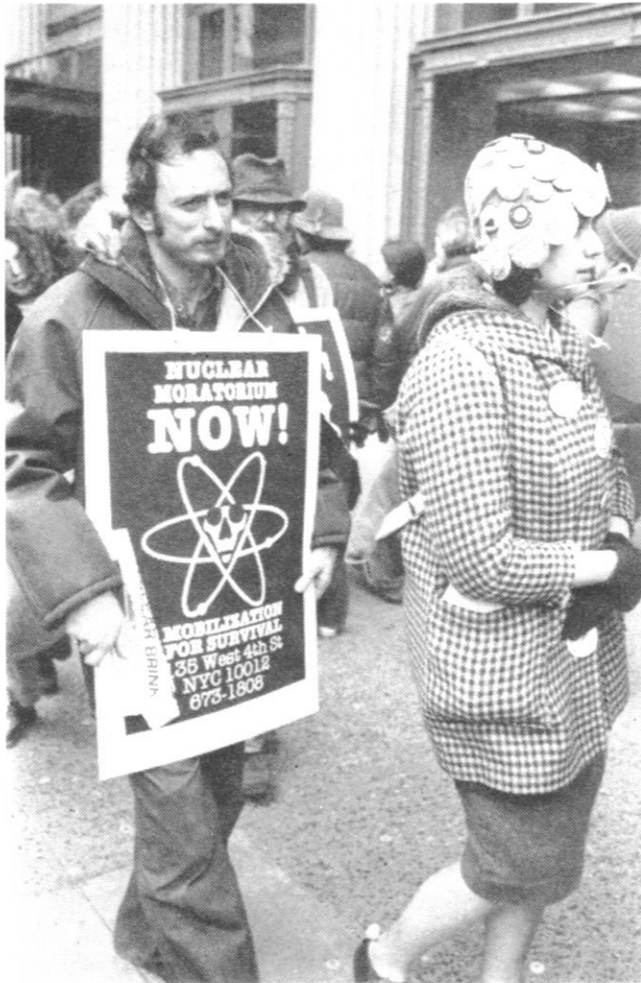
Aspen officials say that they "mothered" environmentalism into being in the United States. Robert O. Anderson sponsored the first "Earth Day" in May 1970 with \$200,000 of out-of-pocket money—the beginning of the "environmentalist movement." Anderson put out similar personal funds to create Friends of the Earth a few months earlier.

Deputy Secretary of Energy John Sawhill's energy strategy, to undercut the exports ("proliferation") which are the basis of the U.S. nuclear industry, and to drive up oil prices so as to render nonnuclear production of costly synthetic fuels "competitive," resulted from his years of study at Aspen.

Aspen's "environmentalism" is international in scope. Aspen people were in Iran in the period of upheaval that brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power to end that nation's "unbridled growth" under the Shah—a "problem" that had been the subject of Aspen studies and seminars since 1975. Aspen has also conducted extensive studies and seminars on reorganizing the American political system, to bring it into conformity with an "age of scarcity."

The Club of Rome. The head of the Club of Rome, Aurelio Peccei, served for six years as head of the Economic Committee of the Atlantic International Institute in Paris. Its Atlantic Institute sister-organization in the United States shares offices with the Atlantic Council. The council is the top NATO policy-making institution in America. Peccei's Club of Rome, officially private, is effectively a NATO special intelligence operation.

The Club is the leading international propaganda agency for zero-growth environmentalism. Since late 1968, when it was created after a series of NATO conferences devoted to reversing especially American policies of high-technology industrialism, the Club of Rome has advocated a "postindustrial society" or "information society" for the developed countries, and not only a halt to development, but massive depopulation in the Third World. The Club of Rome sponsored the famous *Limits to Growth* study designed by MIT computer programmers Forrester and Meadows in the early



Ian Levitt/NSIPS

The Mobilization for Survival was created by Richard Falk, Council on Foreign Relations member who took credit for the Khomeini revolution, and was on the scene in Iran helping direct it.

1970s. The study, published as *The Limits to Growth, the First Report to the Club of Rome, Project on Mankind* “proved” the lack of a resource-base for any further economic growth by employing the classic Malthusian trick, assuming that technology would remain forever fixed. Peccei subsequently admitted the hoax, but justified it saying that the Western industrial nations needed “shock treatment” that the study was intended to provide.

Included in the Club of Rome’s perspective is the assertion that zero growth must be policed by a supra-national “technocratic dictatorship” over nation-states; some Club of Rome propaganda proposes NATO as the regulator of “the international flow of technology.”

The U.S. Association for the Club of Rome, created in 1976, exemplifies the subordinate nature of this leading environmentalist institution within the NATO intelligence apparatus. Its current membership includes

Harlan Cleveland, former U.S. ambassador to NATO, vice-chairman of the Atlantic Council, and a leading figure at the Aspen Institute; George McGhee, another former U.S. ambassador to NATO, director of the Atlantic Council, and former undersecretary of state for political-military affairs; William Watts, director of the Atlantic Council, and former director of Potomac Associates, the Washington think tank that assumed circulation rights to the *Limits to Growth* study; and Donald Lesh, executive director of the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome, formerly of the European desk of the National Security Council, and formerly of Potomac Associates.

The Club of Rome is exemplary of the real policies of the highly placed promoters of the antinuclear movement: a world “technocratic dictatorship” to put an end to scientific and technological progress. The club candidly advocates genocide.

The Institute for World Order. Established in 1961 by Wall Street investment banker C. Douglas Dillon on the behest of Bertrand Russell to further “world government” designs, the institute is devoted to the *1980s Project’s* “preferred world order” without nation-states or scientific progress. Among its leading figures today is Richard Falk of the *1980s Project*. The Institute for World Order launched projects under Falk that created both New England’s Clamshell Alliance and the Mobilization for Survival. Falk, consistent with his *1980s Project* writing, has termed the accession to power of Iran’s Ayatollah Khomeini, dedicated to destroying all remnants of “Western” science and technology, “one of the greatest achievements of modern times.”

Richard Falk, however, did more than praise the rise to power of Ayatollah Khomeini; he directly took part in the Iranian revolution. Falk is known to have traveled to Iran at least once during the overthrow of the late Shah to advise Khomeini’s revolutionaries. In an Institute for World Order publication after the overthrow of the Shah, Falk explained that the Shah’s attempt to introduce nuclear power plants in Iran had “caused” the Khomeini revolution.

Since Khomeini’s takeover, Falk has worked closely with such “culturally oppressed” groups as the American Indian Movement, to educate them in the “Iranian revolutionary model.”

II. Middle Level

The Stanford Research Institute. Key in translating “controlled disintegration” policy into “environmentalist” ideology has been SRI’s Center for the Study of Social Policy under Willis Harman. It has done major studies since the 1960s to devise a generalized belief system whose promulgation would mean general ac-



George Ball, in May 1978, presents the "1980s Project", the CFR's policy document for the Carter "transition presidency" leading to "controlled" world economic disintegration. Months later Ball personally made the official Carter administration "connection" to the Khomeini opposition.

ceptance of zero growth as a replacement for the "American dream" of progress. These studies have been done on contract from the U.S. Office of Education, the Defense Department, the Department of Energy and large private institutions. Exemplary of the brainwashing work of Harman's center is the 1974 report "Changing Images of Man," sponsored by the Charles F. Kettering Foundation. Asserting that "Images and fundamental conceptions of human nature and potentialities can have enormous power in shaping the values and actions in a society," this study proposes that the current "scientific-industrial image" of man in America can be destroyed by promoting various cultish mysticisms, in particular, those associated with the "rock-drug counterculture."

Harman urged Marilyn Ferguson to write the best-selling book, *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, a popularized version of the "Changing Images of Man" study at SRI, where Ferguson was an assistant.

The Ferguson book candidly admits that SRI was not simply "forecasting," but had the intention of creating the counterculture, the zero-growth antinuclear movement, the "gay movement," and other forms of rejection of scientific outlook. The SRI studies pinpointed "growth of Eastern spiritualisms," "antitechnology bias among young people," homosexuality ("changing interpersonal relationships") and a "conservation/ecology movement" as things to be promoted among Americans to permit imposition of an "age of scarcity"—called by Ferguson the "Age of Aquarius."

The Center for Law and Social Policy. Virtually every "precedent-setting" legal case that has given rise to hundreds of other "environmentalist" litigations was selected and taken to court by the CLSP. Their lawyers have stalled the construction of nuclear facilities nation-

wide, stalled export of nuclear technology to foreign countries to undercut the export foundation of the domestic reactor industry, stalled nuclear reprocessing, enrichment, etc. They have also challenged superport construction on both coasts, and conducted litigation that could ban 85 percent of the world's oil tanker fleet from U.S. waters on grounds of "safety hazards." On its board sit Ramsey Clark, Francis Plimpton, Louis Cowan, Seymour Rubin, C. Fred Bergsten, and Rita Hauser, all members of the Council on Foreign Relations; Paul Warnke, as well as Coleman and Bergsten, are also members of the Trilateral Commission. Arthur Goldberg and six other board members were all once associated with the Office of Strategic Services, the Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Office of War Information, or the U.S. Agency for International Development. If there is a legal case to block nuclear development, or industrial development in general, anywhere in the country, they established the guidelines for its conduct, or are conducting it themselves.

Natural Resources Defense Council. The NRDC serves as the actual clearinghouse for environmentalist litigation, from antinuclear cases to obstruction of mining development, irrigation projects, offshore oil drilling and fuel shipment. Working closely with the CLSP, it describes itself as the "policeman" for the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It promotes wind power and solar power. Featured on its board are Laurance Rockefeller, whose Population Council created the "zero population growth" movement, and Barbara "Lady Jackson" Ward. One leading NRDC initiative at present is a federal court suit to extend environmental "impact statements" to overseas projects assisted by the U.S. Export-Import Bank. Billions of dollars in foreign orders for U.S. industrial products would be lost, and future U.S.

export capability—and exporting industry—severely damaged.

Environmental Defense Fund. Originally begun as a Ford Foundation project, the EDF operates primarily in the areas of land use, water resources development and transportation infrastructure development, intervening through the courts to block projects or at least tie them up indefinitely. Since its founding in 1967, the EDF helped kill over a dozen major dam projects which would otherwise be providing hydroelectric power to the nation's energy grid and greatly expanded agricultural irrigation.

The EDF's main claim to fame, however, is their successful campaign to force the banning of DDT pesticide from use in the United States. Despite EDF admissions that "scientific" testimony provided by EDF witnesses was false or incorrect, the Environmental Protection Agency finally banned DDT as unsafe in 1972. In 1973 the EDF secured this ruling through legal intervention in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Similar EDF campaigns have now been launched against other pesticides, rodenticides, and herbicides which are crucial to modern agricultural productivity.

The EDF has recently worked out a coordinated division of labor with the NRDC to avoid overlapping activities.

Institute for Policy Studies. This is the nerve center of "New Left" radical activities, created in 1963 by Richard Barnet, author of *The Age of Scarcity* and a long-time secretary to the Rockefeller family, and Marcus Raskin, who left the National Security Council to take up the position. IPS seeks to spread "anti-imperialist," "quality of life," "countercultural," and "local control" ideology, centralizing its specifically environmentalist activity through a front called the Public Resources Center. IPS figures have been linked to a great deal of international terrorism. James Ridgeway, working out of the Public Resources Center of IPS, edits a magazine called *The Elements*, which first discussed the idea of "nuclear terrorism" and sabotage of nuclear facilities. Ridgeway authored a book, *The Last Play*, which profiled the entire energy industry, from plant and pipeline locations to corporate structure, for attacks by environmentalist terrorists.

III. Operational Level

Center for the Study of Responsive Law. Ralph Nader's own organization, which functions as an umbrella overseeing the activities of Nader's Public Interest Research Groups and related environmental lobbying efforts plus the activities of various "direct action" anti-nuclear "alliances."

Ralph Nader has been in the forefront of the campaign against science and technology from the early 1960s. Nader's campaign against the auto industry in the mid-1960s was used to redirect investments away from research and development of new technologies for automobiles and other transportation systems, into so-called safety and fuel efficiency requirements which have ruined the industry's cost effectiveness. The result is the production of a standard car far less safe than those attacked by Nader in his famous *Unsafe at Any Speed*.

In the late 1960s, Nader joined with two operatives from IPS, James Ridgeway and Andrew Kopkind, to publish *Hard Times*, a "new left" newsletter designed to orient the anti-Vietnam War movement toward environmentalist actions. Although *Hard Times* has long since folded, Nader has maintained the same deployment. In an April 4, 1977 interview published in New York's *Village Voice*, Nader explained the environmental movement:

What activists are trying to do is make a new law based on the settled Anglo-Saxon tradition of self-defense. . . . That is, if someone tries to break into your house you can retaliate lawfully. In the case of a nuclear reactor, the self-defense is projective. But what are you going to do, wait until radioactivity is all over the place? Shouldn't you destroy property before it destroys you?

You know, if it hadn't been for those demonstrators, the war [Vietnam] would still be going on. The government was afraid of civil war. . . . I'll make a prediction: If they don't close those reactors down, we'll have civil war within five years.

One of the key spinoffs of Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law is the Environmental Policy Center, based in Washington, D.C. which coordinates lobbying on Capitol Hill and centralizes information on environmentalist issues across the country. The EPC also publishes a monthly antinuclear newspaper, *Critical Mass*, which serves as the main information source for antinuclear "alliances" nationally.

Friends of the Earth. This was organized in 1969 by former Sierra Club President and World Federalist Association member David Brower with \$200,000 from Robert O. Anderson. FOE is the environmentalist name for an international intelligence network which incorporates much of the World Federalist movement set up by Norman Cousins and Cord Meyer with help from Bertrand Russell, and other elements of British intelligence operations. Antinuclear riots in Brokdorf, West Germany and Créys-Malville, France were organized

by FOE leaders Helgar Strohm and Brice LaLonde, respectively. FOE itself stayed "clean" with no official connection to those actions. FOE has no Council on Foreign Relations members or similar elite figures on its board—but they pack its "advisory council." Advisors also include Aurelio Peccei and Albert Szent-Gyorgyi of the Club of Rome; Norman Cousins, honorary president of the World Association of World Federalism; and Harrison Brown and Maurice Strong of the IIED. FOE in the United States is an ideological and programmatic source for the environmentalist movement.

FOE ideologue Amory Lovins, an expatriate American who "would rather live in England," has been featured in the CFR publication *Foreign Affairs* on two occasions in the past five years writing on behalf of backward, or "soft" technologies.

Scientists' Institute for Public Information. Formed jointly by Barry Commoner and British intelligence "anthropologist" Margaret Mead, SIPI currently publishes a joint newsletter with the United Auto Workers (UAW) under Douglas Fraser. Fraser is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. The newsletter, entitled *Job Health News*, promotes the notion that industry causes illness. Commoner once toured with the UAW's Irving Bluestone to promote labor-intensive jobs in place of high-technology industrial employment. Commoner, 1980 "presidential candidate" of the Citizens Party, whose trustees include several CFR members, is generally considered the leading advocate of solar power. He recently admitted to a Columbia University student audience that to run a toaster for one year on solar power would cost approximately \$10,000. SIPI exists to provide a halo of scientific credibility around environmentalist ideology, without much success from a scientific standpoint. SIPI prepares materials of an incompetent type which frequently appear in the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, as well as their own *Environment* magazine.

The Union of Concerned Scientists. UCS is a "special operations" branch of the environmentalist hierarchy. One of its leading figures, Dr. Henry Kendall, was a member of the elite "Jason" group of physicists who consulted for the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Defense Department on special weaponry, counterinsurgency, and so forth. Now "antinuclear," Kendall and UCS director Daniel Ford were the favored recipients of "leaks" of classified government documents—through the Freedom of Information Act, "by mistake"—alleging "safety hazards" at nuclear plants. The scandal they initiated led to the dismantling of the Atomic Energy Agency. UCS is also prominent in the Cambridge, Mass. "arms control" circles whose oppo-

sition to weapons proliferation has conveniently served to keep advanced technology of any form out of the hands of Third World nations. UCS scientists like Kendall are on call to testify in environmentalist court cases against nuclear plant construction.

IV. The Street Level

Mobilization for Survival. An umbrella group for over 400 environmentalist organizations nationally, MFS was created by a special project of Council on Foreign Relations member Richard Falk. Called "Operation Turning Point: Stop the Arms Race," and sponsored by the Institute for World Order, Falk's project sought to revive and turn the remnants of the "New Left" toward environmentalism, around a four-point program: "Stop the Arms Race; Ban Nuclear Power; Zero Nuclear Weapons; Fund Human Needs." The MFS, for example, contacted 280 environmentalist organizations around the country on March 28, 1979, the day after the "accident" at Three Mile Island, to direct them to organize protests against nuclear power while the news media's scare stories were still coming out. The leading figure in the Mobilization for Survival is Daniel Ellsberg of "Pentagon Papers" fame. Ellsberg was an aide to Henry Kissinger at the State Department, enjoyed a top security classification at the Rand Corporation, and was a CIA operative in Vietnam. He was suddenly transformed into a "leftist" in 1971. Ellsberg is still, however, a member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

The Movement for a New Society. This brings us to the bottom. MNS was also founded by the CFR's Richard Falk, with the aid of the American Friends Service Committee, through its project known as the "Quaker Action Group." Among "street-level" environmentalist organizations, MNS members function as a "gutter level" core group, infesting the Clamshell Alliance, the Shad Alliance, and so on. Members live communally, undergo intensive brainwashing according to methods the intelligence community associates with the Tavistock Institute in Sussex, England, and are repeatedly put through "ego-stripping" sessions to rid themselves of "bourgeois hangups." This includes promoting homosexuality, exhibited in the MNS publication, "Homophobia: Its Causes and Cures," which directs members on how to enjoy homosexual relations. MNS members, understandably, are cannon fodder, "shock troops," fanatics in their opposition to all science, technology and industry. They have been arrested in environmentalist demonstrations from Colorado to South Carolina to New Hampshire, though most have addresses in Philadelphia—15 to 20 in each of a dozen houses. Financing is largely by the American Friends Service Committee.

How environmentalism is becoming terrorism

The bottom level of the environmentalist machine, while providing the semblance of a "mass movement" against science and industry, was created for the added purpose of breeding a new international terrorist capability directed against modern technology.

During the 1976-77 period, this bottom or "grass-roots" level was first deployed against the nuclear energy industry. In the spring of 1977 bloody riots were orchestrated at nuclear power plant construction sites across West Germany and France. A parallel operation inside the United States began with a riot at the Seabrook, New Hampshire nuclear plant construction site. Effective prophylactic measures taken by New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson and state police prevented violence, and the demonstration ended with the arrest of 1,400 activists.

These demonstrations have served as a conditioning process which effectively screens potential recruits to a hard-core terrorist underground. Those with desired characteristics were channeled into the "direct action" arm of the protest movement. By 1979 the selection process had progressed sufficiently to begin phase two, the creation of the terrorist capability itself.

In June 1979 a new "underground" publication appeared entitled *Midnight Notes*, published by the "Midnight Notes Collective." Oriented towards the "grass-

roots" environmentalist groups involved in Seabrook protests, *Midnight Notes* called for "direct action" confrontations with police and destruction of property to stop nuclear power development.

On investigation, the Midnight Notes Collective, which listed its addresses as 491 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. and 12 Parkton Place, Brockton, Mass., proved to be another name for the Committee Against Repression in Italy (CARI), the principal U.S. support group for the Italian Red Brigade terrorist organization. CARI, operating out of the Brooklyn address, is headed by Sylvia Federici, an Italian citizen with a long personal history of ties to the network of Italian university professors now jailed or under indictment as the "behind the scenes" controllers of Red Brigade terrorism, and the plotters of the kidnapping and assassination of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro. Federici's lieutenant, George Gaffernzis, an official member of CARI, was listed as the editor of *Midnight Notes*.

The Massachusetts office of the Midnight Notes Collective was discovered to also be the office of the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook.

On September 9, 1979 a semisecret meeting was held on the campus of Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass. The meeting was to plan out details of an Oct. 6, 1979 assault on the Seabrook site; it was spon-

Crazy hippies? Not quite. The call for "direct action" at Seabrook was imported into the U.S. street level environmentalist groups by the Committee Against Repression in Italy, the legal defense front of the Red Brigade assassins.

sored by the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook. A planning document circulated at the meeting detailed their goals:

In the past, the antinuclear movement has had to raise public awareness of the dangers of nuclear energy and the centralized control of power. . . . We are now at the point in the antinuke movement where mass nonviolent direct action will be participated in by thousands, will be supported by many more, will be understood by the majority of the American people. . . . By direct action we mean the acting to stop nuclear power ourselves, without appealing to or recognizing the legitimacy of state or corporate authority. . . .

On Sept. 28, at another planning meeting for the Oct. 6 demonstration held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, Rudy Perkins, a leader of the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook, elaborated the concept of "direct action" further:

Acceptable tactics [for the Seabrook demonstration] are tearing down fences, blocking access routes by means of physical obstructions such as automobiles, slashing tires of police vehicles, going



Linda Roy/NSIPS

through police lines and resisting arrest . . . an effective example of direct action, but one which is not acceptable to the American community *at this time*, was the bombing of a shipment of atomic reactor components in France which were going to be shipped to Iraq.

Not coincidentally, in the fall of 1979, a new terrorist grouping emerged in France with a series of bombings of police stations and computer centers. The group is named Action Directe, and has been discovered by French authorities to have extensive ties to the Red Brigade terrorists in Italy.

Beginning in 1980 the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook, as well as other antinuclear groupings, began openly discussing the use of terrorism against nuclear facilities. In May, a coalition spokesman stated that the French Action Directe had been invited to the scheduled assault on the Seabrook site, May 24 to 26. After demonstrators again did not succeed in breaking into the site, a coalition member, Victor Manfredi, told the *Boston Globe* newspaper of discussions about resorting to terrorism. "We hope it doesn't happen," Manfredi is quoted saying, "because if we begin to rely on sabotage, we will have to go underground. That's the way they are pushing us."

Sabotaging the American economy: three case studies

Through persistent activities with aid of high level corruption within government policy circles, the U.S. environmentalist campaign against the economy has succeeded in undermining key areas of technological development. Not surprisingly the areas most heavily targeted by the environmentalists have been those which represent significant applications of scientific discovery which advance man's mastery over nature.

The following three case studies serve to indicate the scope of the environmentalist campaign and its effect to date.

Target: nuclear power

Among all of the industries hit by environmentalist legislation and legal actions, none has been more severely affected than the nuclear energy industry. This campaign has been carried out under a variety of charges relating to safety, economics of nuclear energy production, and most recently, the threat by the environmentalists themselves to commit terrorist sabotage against nuclear facilities unless their shutdown is accelerated.

1969: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is passed through Congress whose members barely suspect the implications of their action. NEPA's author Lynton Caldwell, while not informing Congress, was very clear on its long-term effects. "NEPA implies a major modification and even a reversal of long-established priorities in the political economy of the nation," Caldwell noted at the time, "The disruptive effects on the business-as-usual economy do not appear to have been foreseen by Congress or those interests most likely to have been effected."

As NEPA was being pushed through the Congress, the nuclear industry was projecting their growth rates over the next decades. Realistic estimates projected a

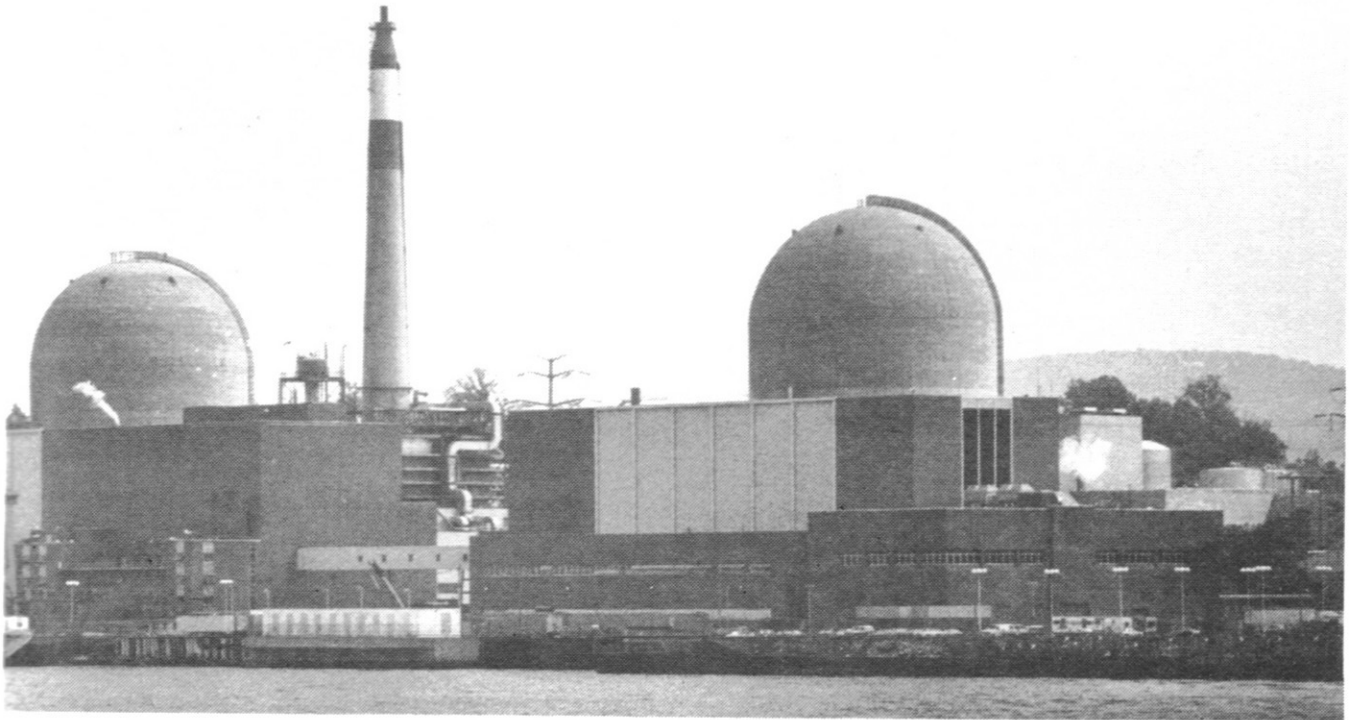
1980 nuclear generating capacity of 150 million kilowatts, amounting to over 22 percent of U.S. electric generating capacity.

1970: The Natural Resources Defense Council is formed, specifically to serve as the policeman of NEPA. The first legal cases are filed against nuclear power projects, on the pretext that "environmental impact" statements must be filed.

1971: The Natural Resources Defense Council wins the first important test case of NEPA in court in the case of *Calvert Cliffs Coordinating Committee v. the Atomic Energy Commission*. In this case, the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that environmental issues must be considered in the licensing of nuclear power plants by the AEC, that the AEC must conduct its own environmental analysis even if other federal agencies were conducting identical studies, and that the AEC must "balance" environmental concerns against the economic and technical advantages of a power project.

James R. Schlesinger is appointed director of the Atomic Energy Commission. Immediately upon taking office he commissions the Boston-based Arthur D. Little Company consultants to conduct a study of the commission preparatory to a broad reorganization. Exactly nine days after taking his position, Schlesinger reversed the standing AEC policy of fighting the environmental impact challenges of the NRDC, announcing he would not appeal the recent court ruling.

As a result of the Calvert Cliffs ruling, and Schlesinger's refusal to appeal, 93 nuclear reactors, in various stages from planning to completion, were either shut down entirely, delayed indefinitely, or operated at a reduced capacity while the AEC "considered" the envi-



ronmental issues. Additionally, a rash of new intervenor and “public interest” groups were created to challenge each and every nuclear plant being built in the country.

1972: The Ford Foundation begins its \$4 million Energy Policy Project attacking nuclear energy technology as unsafe and economically overpriced. For the first time, the Ford Foundation project creates the issue of “nuclear terrorism,” bringing in former Los Alamos nuclear weapons designer Ted Taylor to conduct feasibility studies of terrorists’ fabrication of crude nuclear weapons.

1974: Even though 29 new nuclear plants were ordered during the year, 70 others, previously ordered by utilities across the country, are either cancelled or deferred indefinitely.

1976: Jimmy Carter is elected President with support from the antinuclear movement. James Schlesinger is appointed as a leading member of Carter “transition team” to select the new cabinet.

By this time the construction time for a nuclear power plant has risen 130 percent over 1970. Once under four years, average construction time of a nuclear plant is now nine years or longer due to safety, licensing and environmental restrictions.

1977: The environmentalist movement launches an international wave of “direct action” assaults against

nuclear plants under construction. In Brokdorf and Weil, West Germany, Seabrook, New Hampshire, and Créys-Malville, France, antinuclear protesters engage in sometimes bloody clashes with police.

Carter appoints leading environmentalists to key cabinet posts, beginning with Schlesinger’s appointment to the new post of Secretary of Energy. In April the Carter administration Master Energy Plan is released to the public, a carbon copy of the environmentalists’ “consensus report,” *The Unfinished Agenda* publication of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Only four new orders are placed for nuclear power plants, while four previous orders are canceled. The NRDC and Friends of the Earth call for an international moratorium on all nuclear power plant construction until all safety questions can be answered to their satisfaction.

1978: Appropriations for the U.S. breeder reactor program are cut, along with appropriations for the Barnwell nuclear fuels reprocessing facility. With no fuel-recycling capability in the nation, environmentalists begin raising the new “issue” of nuclear waste disposal.

The Department of Energy fully endorses the environmentalist “Sun Day” and its “alternative energy technology exposition” providing considerable funding and personnel to help the project.

1979: The famous “accident” occurs at Pennsylvania’s Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in late March.

While national media terrorize the general public over the dangers and implications for the future of all nuclear technology, the prestigious Fusion Energy Foundation charges sabotage, and later wins the Freedom Foundation's "George Washington Medal of Honor" for its exposé. All evidence points towards a carefully planned sabotage operation, run with top-level government complicity. But the much overblown "accident" is used to polarize the public around nuclear technology.

The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) calls for shutdown of all nuclear plants similar to the Three Mile Island facility until all safety issues are resolved. This is followed shortly by a call by the UCS to close most other nuclear facilities due to other "potential" safety problems.

1980: The sixth "direct action" assault against the Seabrook, N.H. nuclear construction site fails, leaving antinuclear activists in a state of confusion. Some threaten terrorist sabotage as the next step in their campaign.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission imposes in-

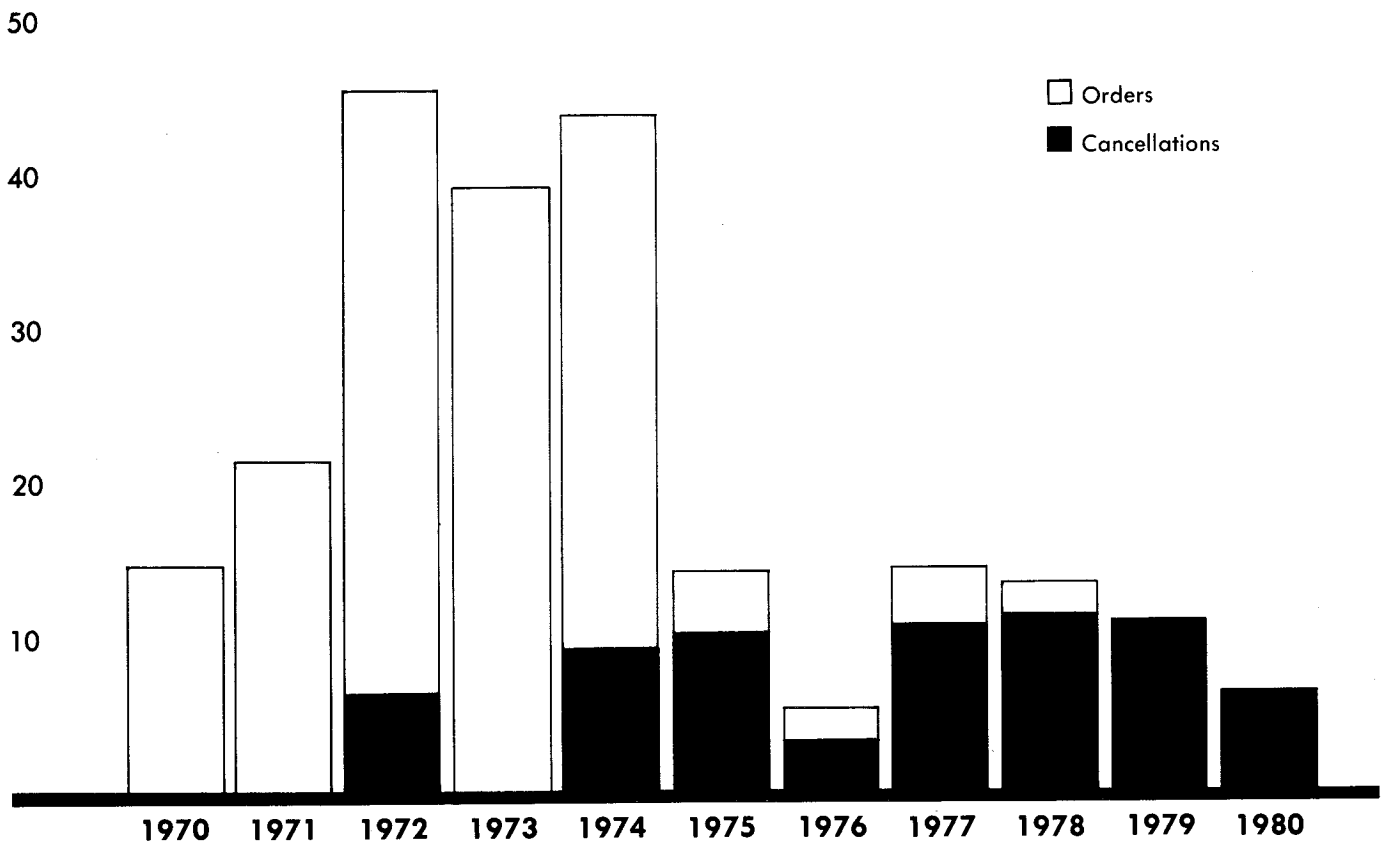
creased security precautions at nuclear facilities, launches prosecution of Commonwealth Edison in Illinois, the nation's largest nuclear utility, for alleged violations of security, and continuously harasses utilities operating nuclear installations throughout the country.

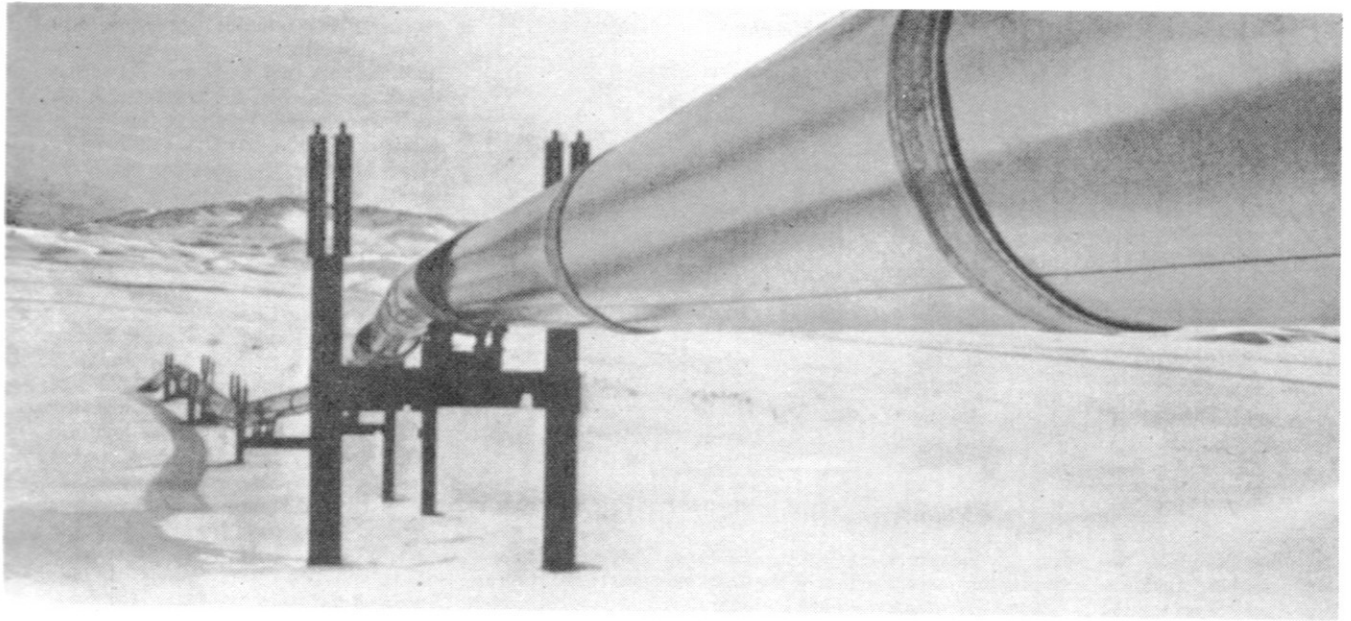
Target: resource development

The development of mineral-rich lands for extraction of vital raw materials is essential to any industrial economy. Accordingly, the environmentalists have launched a "save the wilderness" campaign to lock away such resources, with the regulatory support of the Secretary of Agriculture, Bob Bergland, the Secretary of the Interior, Cecil B. Andrus, and the Secretaries of Energy James Schlesinger and his successor, Charles Duncan. While, as in the Alaska Lands Bill, development of lands for any form of resource extraction has been attacked, uranium resources so vital to the nuclear industry have been a special subject of attack.

One of the more outlandish features of this campaign has involved what one specialist terms "a modern way of selling guns and whiskey to the tribes." Ameri-

U.S. Nuclear Plants: Orders and Cancellations 1970-1980





can Indians have been the recipients of millions of Ford Foundation dollars and high-priced legal talent to reclaim lands—for example, most of the state of Maine—promised them in treaties sometimes 200 years old. The cruel hoax in this tactic is that the outcome will not be land and resource development for the Indians' benefit—their leadership has been specially "trained" to oppose any development at all.

1973: Friends of the Earth mysteriously obtains files from the Australian offices of the British mining conglomerate, Rio Tinto Zinc, revealing a secret uranium cartel which is fixing the uranium price at an artificially high level. The FOE's information receives international press coverage. The Westinghouse Corporation files a lawsuit against Rio Tinto Zinc and other firms named by Friends of the Earth, while it also attempts to renegotiate the price of uranium fuel Westinghouse had guaranteed to utilities operating Westinghouse-built nuclear installations. Fuel supplies to the nuclear utilities is disrupted, and Westinghouse is enmeshed in costly legal battles that bring their nuclear division to the verge of bankruptcy.

1974: Friends of the Earth launches a legal offensive against uranium mining in Australia on behalf of aborigine tribes, arguing that mining threatens the tribes' sacred religious grounds, and amounts to "cultural genocide" or "ethnocide." More than 90 percent of Australian uranium mining—a major portion of the world's known reserves—is suspended.

1977: Twenty-four American Indian tribes in the Western states, with support from the Department of Energy

and environmentalist organizations, organize a Council on Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). At the time, the organization is described as an "Indian OPEC." The tribal leaders have received special "training" in their "cultural heritage"—celebrating backwardness—in well-funded Ford Foundation programs. CERT demands that Indians be given "sovereign rights" over all raw material resources in tribal lands, allowing them sole authority in the sale and development—or nondevelopment—of such lands. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger accepts the resignation of DOE official Peter McDonald, who becomes CERT's director.

Also in 1977, the forestry division, manned with "Naderites" by Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland, begins a Roadless Area Review Evaluation (RARE). Public lands subject to development, from Alaska to North Carolina, are declared "under study" for possible, future designation as wilderness preserves. Not even exploration is allowed. In part a preparation for the Alaska Lands Bill, whose passage after much compromise in 1980 permanently locked away millions of mineral-rich acres, the new RARE regulations are also applied to prevent development of rich uranium, oil, and gas resources in the Appalachian Overthrust, and other areas.

1980: RARE II is launched by Bergland's forestry division; the regulatory blockade against resource development is extended to more lands.

The terrorist American Indian Movement jointly sponsors a conference in North Dakota with the Mobilization for Survival and other environmentalist organizations. This "Black Hills Survival Gathering" draws over 1,000 Indians, environmentalists, and representa-



tives of “indigenous peoples” support grouplets from the United States and Europe. “The consensus of the gathering,” according to a source present, “was an international policy of ‘direct action’ culminating in the spring of 1981.” The “direct action” is to target nuclear-related uranium mining companies worldwide.

Target: agriculture

In the modern period of high-technology cultivation techniques, the productive American farm operates on the basis of a certain minimum acreage required to realize the economies-of-scale implicit in well-irrigated, fertilized, and mechanized agricultural practices. The environmentalist forces inside and outside government have attacked modern American agriculture on all sides, from its use of pesticides and herbicides, to its irrigation dependence, to its large acreage per farm, right down to use of advanced machinery.

In the Western states, in particular, where agriculture is heavily dependent on water development, the Carter administration has played an especially destructive role in support of the environmentalist goal of preserving desert, and returning now-rich farmland to a desert condition. In 1977, the President succeeded in killing 12 crucial Westlands water projects. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland has gone on record as perhaps the first federal official in 100 years to denounce mechanized agriculture.

1962: Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* novel is published. A fictional account of hypothetical long-term effects of

chemical insect control, the book is very short on fact, but very effective in playing on emotions.

1967: The Environmental Defense Fund is founded, originally around a campaign in New York State against the highly effective mosquito abatement program utilizing the *proven safe* pesticide DDT. The EDF extends its war on DDT nationwide.

1970: The Agriculture Accountability Project is founded as a spinoff of the Ford Foundation’s Center for Community Change. AAP is the pilot project for the broader campaign against high-technology agriculture to follow.

1972: The Environmental Defense Fund wins its legal battle against DDT; the Environmental Protection Agency bans all DDT use in the United States.

Ralph Nader publishes *The Politics of Land*, a profile of large landowners and agribusiness operations in California. The book is designed as a primer for legal actions against the large landholdings essential to both resourcedevelopment and modern farm practices.

The Agriculture Accountability Project publishes *Hard Times Hard Tomatoes* by Jim Hightower. Taking its title from the University of California’s development of an advanced tomato harvester and a special, easily harvested tomato whose application fully mechanized the industry, the book is an attack on the U.S. Land Grant System of colleges established by the Lincoln administration. The land grant colleges are the research and development centers for American agriculture, and

have been the key to the American farmer's development into the most efficient producer in the world.

Jerry Brown is installed as California governor, bringing with him a circle of "Naderites" who assume government offices.

1973: British environmentalist E. F. Schumacher publishes *Small is Beautiful*, a mass circulation book glorifying zero growth and the pastoral lives of farm populations living little above the feudal level.

1974: National Land for the People is formed as a "grassroots" constituency group dedicated to the issue of 160-acre farming. The 1902 Reclamation Act prescribed that no farm larger than 160 acres could receive federally funded irrigation, and NLP demands the act's enforcement, which would destroy Western agriculture. NLP also works with the Agriculture Accountability Project in campaigns against herbicides and pesticides.

1975: Rural America, a "grassroots" environmentalist group, is formed as a new "constituency" organization advocating primitive farming techniques. Their first major focus is to seek tightened regulations on all use of pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals on grounds they might possibly contaminate farmworkers. With collaboration on key issues of "toxic" chemicals from the Environmental Protection Agency, Rural America's goal is to ban their use entirely.

Professor Paul S. Taylor, economics professor at the University of California at Berkeley, publishes a study supporting the enforcement of the 1902 Land Reclamation Act or a similar 160-acre law.

1976: National Land for the People wins an injunction against all further irrigation development in the Westlands Water District until the 160-acre issue is resolved. The prestigious Washington lawfirm Rogovin, Hugel and Stern represents NLP in the case.

1977: Robert Bergland is appointed secretary of agriculture by Jimmy Carter. Bergland staffs the department with "Naderite" consumer affairs activists like Carol Foreman and Susan Seschler; departmental policies shift from emphasis on farm production to a consumer-oriented attitude of environmentalist, near-hostility to the farm producer.

President Carter appoints "Chicago 7" conspirator John Froines to head the Toxic Chemicals Section of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration.

The Unfinished Agenda "consensus report" of environmentalists, drawn up under auspices of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, identifies small farms operated with primitive, "appropriate technologies" as a key element in their overall land-use policy.

1978: The Environmental Defense Fund launches a legal campaign against those herbicides used in crop management and forest management, attempting to prove that herbicides like 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are toxic. The sole basis for the argument is that, under the designation "Agent Orange," these herbicides were used *at considerably higher strengths* in Vietnam as defoliants. EDF, parading Vietnam veterans who have discovered they have symptoms of toxic poisoning, argues that these herbicides' use on farms will have the same long-term effects.

1979: The environmentalist campaign against herbicides is joined by the drug lobby, led by Keith Stroup, then director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). It turns out that a considerable amount of marijuana is being illicitly grown in northern California and Pacific Northwest forests, areas normally sprayed with defoliants to control underbrush growth. Since marijuana weeds are extremely sensitive to defoliants, pot growers fear that agricultural techniques will destroy their crops. Jerry Brown's human resources department under Huey Johnson suddenly proposes regulations to restrict herbicide and pesticide use in such areas.

The California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) organization, an environmentalist lawyers' collective, sues the University of California to prevent tax dollars from being used to support agricultural research, especially for farm mechanization, arguing that increases in farm productivity benefit only the agrobusinesses! CRLA demands injunctions against development of melon harvesters, grape-tending and harvesting machines, citrus-fruit tree shakers, and other mechanical devices still under development.

In a December speech in California, Secretary Bergland proclaims: "I do not think that federal funding for labor-saving devices is a proper use of federal money," effectively an attack on the entire Land Grant College research system for farm technology. "We no longer have cheap and abundant supplies of energy. And we have learned that mechanical and chemical technology can exact a high price in terms of erosion, pollution, and human health." He appoints a special "mechanization review committee" to examine the "social conflicts created by high-technology farming."

1980: Alameda County Superior Court Judge Spurgeon Avakian astonishes legal experts by ruling that the University of California must stand trial in the California Rural Legal Assistance lawsuit, on the charge that it has unlawfully subsidized the development of farm machinery benefiting private agribusiness.

Appendix I

Who funds the environmentalist movement

The following list documents a flow of \$22,257,000 during the year 1979 to prominent environmentalist organizations from six foundations: the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Rockefeller Family Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Stern Family Fund.

These foundations make grant decisions on the basis of strategic policy decisions taken at the New York Council on Foreign Relations. The strategic policy perspective summarized in the term "controlled disintegration" of the world economy, elaborated in one form in the CFR's "1980s Project," was the efficient source of the funding decisions here enumerated.

Noteworthy is the fact that the largest single recipient of funds listed here is the Population Council, which received nearly \$9 million from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations. Established in 1952 by John D. Rockefeller III, it is exemplary of the policy behind the funding decisions overall. The Population Council created the "zero population growth" aspect of the anti-technology environmentalist movement in the United States. It is frankly dedicated to the "spread of government-supported family planning programs throughout the devel-

oping sector" and the "spread of the zero population growth movement and the Club of Rome's Malthusianism in the developed countries," according to its Annual Report for 1979. Reticent to discuss the nature of its "family planning" programs in the Third World—which have focused on forced sterilization, according to one source in India—the Population Council's endorsement of the Club of Rome means an endorsement of the Club of Rome's goal of reducing world population by 3 billion persons in the next 20 years. The term genocide summarizes the methods that realizing such a goal require. Such is the "environmentalism" that nearly 40 percent of the funds enumerated here went to promote.

The boards of trustees of each of these foundations are predominantly composed of Council on Foreign Relations members, or members of sister institutions like the Trilateral Commission. Other trustees are representatives of corporations significantly represented in the council or the commission, and so forth.

The degree to which environmentalist grant decisions by the listed foundations are subordinate features of CFR policymaking was highlighted several years ago by Henry Ford

II. Ford walked out of the Ford Foundation, once under his family's control, never to return. He reported in disgust that the foundation was "no longer dedicated to the principles of industrial capitalism" for which his father had founded it.

The \$22,257,000 figure for 1979 is to be considered only a very small part of the actual funds disbursed to promote environmentalism as a result of CFR policy. Dozens of other foundations are in equally subordinate relationship to the CFR policymaking process, and have conduited additional millions to all types of environmentalist institutions and organizations. Millions more have gone into university "environmental studies" departments, \$3 million in 1979 from the Ford Foundation alone. Then, consider that such figures pertain to the year 1979 alone.

Over the past decade, billions of dollars have been disbursed "from the top" to create, expand and institutionalize environmentalist ideology and organization in the United States alone, in a manner wholly dependent on the policymaking elite centered at the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

The six foundations to which we restrict ourselves here include the following officers and trustees:

Ford Foundation

President: McGeorge Bundy, *CFR*
Vice-President: David E. Bell, *CFR*
 Andrew F. Brimmer, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*
 Hedley Donovan, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*
 Robert S. McNamara, *CFR*
 J. Irwin Miller, *CFR*
 Irving S. Shapiro, *CFR*
 Glenn E. Watts, *Trilateral Commission, Aspen Institute*

The Ford Foundation made the following grants to environmentalist organizations in 1979:

Alaska Native Foundation	\$20,000
American Friends Service Committee	75,417
Aspen Institute	29,395
Center for Law and Social Policy	12,000
Conservation Foundation	25,000
Council on Foreign Relations (for "1980s Project")	167,000

Environmental Defense Fund	250,000
Fund for Peace	150,000
Hawaiian Coalition for Native Claims	25,000
Inform	12,000
Institute for Democratic Socialism	5,000
Institute of Research on Public Policy	450,000
International Committee on Management of Population Programs	25,000

Keystone Center for Continuing Education Massachusetts	50,000
Audubon Society	10,000
Native American Rights Fund	600,000
Natural Resources Defense Council	1,740,000
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest	15,000
New York Alliance to Save Energy	15,000
North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research	25,000
Population Council	2,408,000
Scientists Institute for Public Information	25,000
Resolve	15,000
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	170,000
Survival International	60,000
Trilateral Commission	18,400
United Indians of All Tribes Foundation	25,000
Urban Environment Conference Foundation	106,000
Washington Univ. Center for Biology of Natural Systems	79,443
Wisconsin Center for Public Policy	100,000
Youth Project (Institute for Policy Studies)	10,000
World Wildlife Fund	25,000

Atlantic Richfield Foundation

Director: Robert O. Anderson, *CFR, Trilateral Commission, Club of Rome, Aspen Institute*

Director: Thornton Bradshaw, *CFR, Club of Rome, Aspen Institute*

The Atlantic Richfield Foundation made the following grants to environmentalist organizations in 1979:

Aspen Institute	\$1,186,000
California Conservation Project	15,000
Center for International Environmental Information	10,500
International Institute for Environmental Information	20,000
National Wildlife Federation	50,000
Nature Conservancy	162,000
Resolve	1,033,000
Sierra Club Foundation	30,000
U.S. Association for the Club of Rome	5,000

Wildlife Society	15,000
World Wildlife Fund	10,000

Rockefeller Foundation

David Rockefeller, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*

Theodore Hesburgh, *CFR*

Robert V. Roosa, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*

W. Michael Blumenthal, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*

James P. Grant, *CFR*

Lane Kirkland, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*

Bill Moyers, *CFR*

Victor Palmieri, *CFR*

Henry B. Schacht, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*

Clifton Wharton, Jr., *CFR*

The Rockefeller Foundation made the following grants to environmentalist organizations in 1979:

American Civil Liberties Union	13,500
Aspen Institute	313,000
Canadian Arctic Resources Committee	5,000
Conservation Foundation	15,000
Foxfire Fund	6,870
Inform	6,116
Institute for Policy Research	109,000
Int'l Center for Aquatic Resource Management	1,057,000
International Council of Scientific Unions	108,000
International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (Club of Rome)	108,000
International Union for Scientific Study of Population	23,000
John Muir Institute	24,310
Lindesfarne Association	35,000
Massachusetts Audubon Society	34,000
Nature Conservancy	100,000
Population Council	2,365,000
Population Resource Center	200,000
Royal Institute for International Affairs (project on nuclear power)	150,000
Inst. of Environmental Studies, University of Toronto	60,000
Office of Environmental Mediation, University of Washington	64,000

Worldwatch Institute	35,000
Zero Population Growth Foundation	37,500

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Henry Kissinger, *CFR, Trilateral Commission*

Dana S. Creel, *CFR*

William M. Dietel, *CFR*

William McChesney Martin, Jr., *CFR*

David Rockefeller and other family members.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund made the following grants to environmentalist organizations in 1979:

American Civil Liberties Union	\$50,000
American Friends Service Committee	25,000
Aspen Institute	30,000
Caribbean Conservation Association	10,000
Center for Law and Social Policy	75,000
Conservation Foundation	50,000
Foundation for PRIDE (Florida)	45,000
International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies (Club of Rome)	60,000
Hospice	20,000
National Center for Policy Alternatives	70,000
Natural Resources Defense Council	50,000
New Alchemy Institute	120,000
Population Council	3,650,000
Survival International	25,000
Zen Center (San Francisco)	50,000
Northern Rockies Action Group	95,000

Rockefeller Family Fund

Rockefeller family members are trustees, all *CFR* members at various times.

The fund made the following grants to environmentalist organizations in 1979:

Alaska Trustees	\$25,000
Pacific News Service	25,000
Citizens for a Better Environment	20,000

Conservation Foundation of New England	50,000
Environmental Action Foundation	20,000
Environmental Defense Fund	30,000
Environmental Law Institute	5,000
Environmental Policy Institute	40,000
Foxfire Fund	10,000
Inform	15,000
National Audubon Society	25,000
National Wildlife Federation	20,000
Natural Resources Defense Council	35,000
Public Lands Institute	10,000
River Conservation Fund	10,000
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	75,000
Wilderness Society	25,000

Stern Fund

Jerome Wiesner, *CFR*
David Hunter, *Ford Foundation*

The Stern Fund, channeling the bulk of its monies directly to the "street level" or "direct action" environmentalist groups, made the following grants in 1979:

Alaska Public Interest Research Group	\$20,000
American Civil Liberties Union	45,000
Clamshell Alliance	5,000
Crabshell Alliance	5,000
Environmental Policy Institute	15,000
Environmentalists for Full Employment	20,000
Institute for Policy Studies	20,000

Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project	5,000
Mobilization for Survival Movement for Economic Justice	15,000
National Conference on Alternative State and Local Public Policies	25,000
National Land for the People Foundation	30,000
New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution	15,000
Nuclear Information and Resource Service	15,000
Scientists Institute for Public Information	20,000
Southwest Research and Information Center	25,000
"Vermont Alliance" of the Youth Project (Institute for Policy Studies)	35,000

Appendix II

Who prepared 'The Unfinished Agenda'

The Unfinished Agenda, lauded by Ralph Nader as "required reading" for all environmentalists, has been the main blueprint for both environmentalist actions and domestic policy initiatives by the Carter administration.

The individuals involved in the project represent the top ideologues of the environmentalist movement.

The project was financed by the Rockefeller Brother's Fund and run by RBF director Gerald O. Barney.

With Barney, on the actual Task Force Board, were representatives of every major environmentalist organization in the United States.

John H. Adams, *Natural Resources Defense Council*
David R. Brower, *Friends of the Earth*
George D. Davis, *The Wilderness Society*
Robert T. Dennis, *Zero Population Growth*
Thomas L. Kimball, *National Wildlife Federation*

Ian C. Nesbit, *Massachusetts Audubon Society*
G. Jon Roush, *The Nature Conservancy*
Arlie Schardt, *Environmental Defense Fund*
Maitland S. Sharpe, *Izaak Walton League of America*
Anthony Wayne Smith, *National Parks Conservation Association*

Elvis J. Starh, *National Audubon Society*
Paul Swatek, *Sierra Club*

Additional individuals were brought into help on the project, to increase the "consensus" of opinions.

James Aldrich, *Alliance for Environmental Education*

Frederick Anderson, *Environmental Law Institute*
 James Benson, *Energy Research and Development Administration*
 Lester Brown, *WorldWatch Institute*
 Robert Cahn, *The Conservation Foundation*
 Chester L. Cooper, *Institute for Energy Analysis*
 Herman Daly, *Louisiana State University*
 J. Clarence Davies, III, *The Conservation Foundation*
 Henry Diamond, *Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality*
 Dennis Drabelle, *Department of Interior*
 Daniel Ford, *Union of Concerned Scientists*
 Jay W. Forrester, author, *Limits to Growth*
 Allen Green, *Garden Way Associates*
 Willis Harman, *Center for the Study of Social Policy, Stanford University*
 Peter Harnick, *Environmental Action*
 Hazel Henderson, *Princeton Center for Alternative Futures*
 Joseph Highland, *Environmental Defense Fund*
 Charles Hitch, *Resources for the Future*

John Holdren, *Energy and Resource Program, University of California at Berkeley*
 John Humke, *The Nature Conservancy*
 Clifford Humphrey, *Ecology Action Institute*
 T. Destry Jarvis, *National Parks and Conservation Association*
 Huey D. Johnson, *Trust for Public Land*
 Dorothy Kuper, *League of Women Voters*
 George Lamb, *American Conservation Association*
 Thomas A. Lawland, *Institut de Recherches Braces*
 Thomas V. Long, *Resources Analysis Group, University of Chicago*
 Amory Lovins, *Friends of the Earth*
 Alice Tepper Marlin, *Council on Economic Priorities*
 Allan McGowan, *Scientists Institute for Public Information*
 John and Magda McHale, *Center for Integrated Studies, State University of New York*
 George McRobie, *Intermediate Technology Development Institute*
 Dennis Meadows, *Club of Rome*
 Donella Meadows, *Dartmouth College*

James Moorman, *Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund*
 Al Moran, *Planned Parenthood*
 David Pimentel, *Cornell University*
 William K. Reilly, *The Conservation Foundation*
 Laurence Rockefeller, *Natural Resources Defense Council*
 Charles Ryan, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
 Robert Stein, *International Institute for Environment and Development*
 Larry Stevens, *Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality*
 Robert Stecker, *AT&T Long Lines Division*
 Thomas Stoel, *Natural Resources Defense Council*
 John Todd, *New Alchemy Institute*
 Nancy Todd, *New Alchemy Institute*
 Joanna Underwood, *Inform*
 Carroll Wilson, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
 George Zeidenstein, *The Population Council*

In addition to these environmentalist specialists, other leading Malthusian figures' opinions were solicited; these included Ralph Nader, Barry Commoner, and Emma Rothschild.