

A NATO trick called the Brandt Commission

by Mark Burdman



Willy Brandt

In recent weeks West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mexico's President José López Portillo reportedly expressed tentative support for the recently released "North-South—A Program for Survival," the Report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, widely known as the "Brandt Commission." Press accounts of their statements have suggested that both men are considering the Brandt Report's advice on global cooperation as a component of their strategy to avoid a new world war.

Should Schmidt or López Portillo give active support to the Brandt Report, their own war-avoidance strategy will go up in smoke. The Brandt Report's recommendations are a short path to World War III.

The 21-member Brandt Commission, headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, is the offspring of the Club of Rome and the Club of Rome's parent organization, NATO—all protestations about its "independence" and "support for Third World development" notwithstanding. The Brandt Commission is the front end of the Club of Rome's decade-long effort to create NATO-linked military blocs in the Third World and to enlist Europe, East and West, in a new Malthusian "global order" premised on the end of scientific progress, technological growth, and their institutional vehicle, the sovereign nation-state.

Like the Club of Rome policy, the Brandt Report is a program for the *recolonization* of the Third World. It condemns the developing sector to increasing impoverishment and chaos, and therefore, to militarization—by NATO or NATO-surrogate "treaty organizations." It therefore ensures that the developing sector will be a battleground of strategic confrontation between the forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

But of course, Brandt commissioners do not portray themselves in this light publicly. The Brandt Commission program is incorporated into the matrix of an elaborate

NATO psychological warfare deception game: the Brandt Commission members portray themselves as the "reasonable" alternative to the overtly confrontationist lunatics inside NATO, like Zbigniew Brzezinski. They are the "soft cops," who share Brzezinski's goal of establishing NATO-modeled regional military blocs.

Thus we see Brandt Commission member Peter Peterson working furiously behind-the-scenes to engineer the collapse of the Menachem Begin government in Israel, as he revealed in a recent interview. Simultaneously, Commission member Katherine Graham deploys to Saudi Arabia to offer the Saudis a deal for regional peace premised on the dumping of Begin! Out of this "deal" is supposed to emerge a Middle East Treaty Organization extension of NATO.

Thus we also see Brandt personally advising Jamaican Prime Minister Manley to "resist" the International Monetary Fund's most recent austerity demands. As Manley does so, his country is hit with an international credit cutoff and his arch-reactionary pro-marijuana opposition prepares to assume power out of the chaos.

The deception game is not only aimed at the developing sector, but also at the Soviet leadership. The message is: the only alternative to NATO initiation of war with the nations of the Warsaw Pact is to have the U.S. and Soviets "converge" around a consensus on a Malthusian world order. This creates an international "controlled environment" or "limited options" game in which *real* development options (a community of principle between the Warsaw Pact and NATO-area nations) are eliminated, a concept of "detente" that heightens the risk of war. Not accidentally, this is the concept of "detente" developed by Brandt himself, when he was West German Foreign Minister and then Chancellor in the 1966-74 period. He called it *Ostpolitik*, a mutual effort with then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to undermine the notion of real detente grounded in

global industrial development, initiated by French President Charles de Gaulle in the mid-1960s.

Tavistock's Brandt Project

The emergence of Brandt into international policy-making prominence and the creation of the Club of Rome in the late 1960s were two, crucial, interrelated aspects of a NATO policy reorientation taking place at that time. It is hardly surprising from this standpoint that it is Brandt's government which, through the agency of the government-owned Volkswagen Foundation, provided the original seed money for the Club of Rome's early 1970s "Limits to Growth" report.

Brandt had been cultivated for decades by British intelligence as an "asset" after he had taken exile from the Hitler regime in Germany. Aside from his malleability, Brandt's importance lay in his support for the policy ends of the German fascists—deindustrialization of Europe and the imposition of a continent-wide feudal order—even if he disagreed with the means. A "third camp" socialist, Brandt was the archetypal "fascist with a democratic face" who would be critical to the ordering of Europe in the post-World War II period.

After serving as Mayor of Berlin from 1957-66, Brandt was brought in as West German Foreign Minister, as part of one of the most important—and delicate—social-political experiments conducted by NATO's Tavistock psychological warfare planning unit in the post-war period.

Starting in the early 1960s, with the development of the psychological warfare game of "futurism" and the spreading of the ideology of the "post-industrial society" by the highest levels of the NATO command, the Anglo-Dutch-centered oligarchy which ran NATO was beginning to move into open and visible sponsorship of neo-feudalist policies. This oligarchy was aghast at the positive "triggering" effects of the post-Sputnik era of space exploration on the populations of the U.S.S.R., the U.S., and Europe. To preempt a possible new era of scientific revolution, the NATO psychological warfare elite decided to implement the "New Dark Age" prescriptions outlined by H.G. Wells and Aldous Huxley earlier in this century: "de-couple" scientific knowledge from the masses of the population by imposing a drug-infested "brave new world" ("information economy") in which a self-selected elite would "choose the future" of the human race.

This general policy line resulted in the seminal "Mankind in the Year 2000" project initiated in the year 1967, which mapped out how drugs, dismantling of cities, no-growth economics, etc., would be used to transform the direction of mankind in the coming decades.

Out of the "Mankind in the Year 2000" project was created Tavistock's Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex, to serve as the spawning center for

Who's on the Brandt Commission?

Because of its nature as a psychological warfare project, the Brandt Commission's posture in public is focused on only five of its 21 members. Typified by Brandt himself, this core group is composed of "socialists," that is, Second International figures who are advocates of a "corporate state" (i.e., fascism).

In addition to Brandt, this group includes Sweden's Olof Palme, an early sponsor of the Club of Rome's "limits to growth" propaganda in Europe; Jan Pronk of The Netherlands, a protégé and research assistant to Jan Tinbergen, the medieval Cecil family (e.g., Lord Harlech) agent who authored the 1976 study, *Reshaping the International Order (RIO)*; Eduard Pisani of France, a leader of the Club of Rome International; and Canadian Joe Morris, the former head of the Canadian Labour Council and the New Democratic Party, who has publicly recommended "tripartite boards"—government-labor-management—of the type Mussolini employed.

Behind this group of "organizers" is a grouping of straightforward Anglo-American imperialists, and a tag-along assortment of the Third World's own spokesmen for neocolonialism. Included among the former are Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb investment banker Peter Peterson, *Washington Post* publisher Katherine Graham, and former British Prime Minister Edward Heath. Among the latter are Abdulatif al-Hamad of Kuwait, member of the Governing Body of the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, the source of the Club of Rome/Brandt Commission doctrine of "appropriate technologies"; Amir H. Jamal, former Minister of Economic Planning in Tanzania, where he supervised the "back to the land" relocation of populations into self-sufficient camps based on technology like sticks, windmills, and cow dung; Shridath Ramphal of Guyana, Secretary General of the British Commonwealth, whose speech to the recent Trilateral Commission meeting in London recommended the transformation of the world into a "global village"—in the name of the Brandt Commission; finally, there is Eduardo Frei Montalva, former President of Chile, and a supporter of the Pinochet dictatorship.

anti-industrial cults and kooky futurist planning.

Among the projects of the SPRU during this period was the establishment of a "global resources modeling project" under the direction of one Hasan Ozbekhan (currently at the Wharton School in Pennsylvania). Ozbekhan's work formed the prototype model for the Forrester-Meadows "Limits to Growth" project of the Club of Rome—a project which Club of Rome leader Aurelio Peccei has described as "shock treatment" and as a "commando operation" to force popular acceptance of NATO's Malthusian world order.

As Tavistock and NATO created the Club of Rome project, they resolved on a subversion project of the Comecon sector without which, they correctly perceived, the industrial commitment of the Soviet Union would eventually result in Warsaw Pact supremacy over large sectors of the globe. The goals were twofold: first, the creation of a general policy environment of blackmail and confrontation, maintaining a high level of fear of war in a Soviet command traumatized by London's Hitler experiment 25 years earlier; second, "tension" of this confrontationist mode would be "eased" by the sense of "release" offered by "global cooperation" and "detente."

Enter Willy Brandt and his policy of "Ostpolitik"—the famous "opening to the East."

The Brandt "Ostpolitik" project was carried out with great caution. It was not activated until one prior obstacle was removed from the scene: Charles de Gaulle. As long as de Gaulle remained in power in France, "Ostpolitik" Tavistock-style was impossible, since it could easily backfire and bring Germany into the orbit of de Gaulle's "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" industrial grand design.

So de Gaulle's regime was destroyed by the May 1968 destabilizations carried out under the orchestration of Tavistock-Sussex policy planner Michel Crozier. De Gaulle left power in 1969. In the same year, Willy Brandt became the first Social Democratic Prime Minister in West German postwar history. The phony detente of "Ostpolitik" was launched—by the same regime that put up the seed money for the Forrester-Meadows "Limits to Growth" report.

"After Ostpolitik now sudpolitik"

With the brainwashing policy of "Ostpolitik" launched and the Club of Rome project fully in swing, the NATO-Tavistock command turned its attention to the Third World, to transform the emerging vehicle of "North-South" dialogue into an instrument for the Malthusian one-world order. This new policy thrust was summed up by Brandt in a short catch-phrase during one of his many periods of inebriation: "After Ostpolitik, Now Sudpolitik"—the "opening to the South."

To understand exactly what Brandt means by these terms, it is useful to look at one of his close collaborators, Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger is fully committed to the Malthusian world order of the Club of Rome. He is a Special Adviser to and member of the Board of Trustees of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, whose leadership and stated profederal goals directly overlap those of the Club of Rome. Kissinger understands that to achieve this world order, a psychological "controlled environment" must be created in which *real* global development options are foreclosed. He is, thus, the author of the "madness doctrine" within NATO strategy, which holds that an adversary must be made to believe that one is insane enough to blow up the world. If the adversary believes this, he is open game for a "reasonable," "soft cop" to appear who offers the adversary an "alternative" to confrontation. Hence, the emergence of the Brandt Commission, and Kissinger's role in bringing it into being.

From 1974-77, important world leaders, such as Giscard d'Estaing of France and the ruling family in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, were seeking to find a framework for discussions on global cooperation under the rubric of a "North-South" dialogue. These forces' efforts were abetted by the widespread circulation during the same general timeframe of the conceptually more advanced global cooperation program outlined by Lyndon LaRouche in his International Development Bank proposal.

Whenever a North-South forum would meet, Kissinger and his State Department lackeys would march into the meetings like bulls in a china shop and wreck the proceedings by putting extortionist demands to the developing sector, such as Kissinger's International Resources Bank proposal to use the resources of Third World countries as collateral for debt repayment.

By 1977, the tactics of Kissinger and his successor Brzezinski in the lunatic Carter administration had left the North-South talks in a shambles. As preplanned, Kissinger's "madness doctrine" applied to "the South" had drawn such key Third World leaders as Algeria's Houari Boumediene into a radical Jacobin counterpose, increasingly thinking of "confrontation" with the North.

Out of Kissinger's wrecking actions, two responses evolved in the advanced sector. One was that of Helmut Schmidt. With the onset of the Carter administration, Schmidt strategically reoriented his nation into closer alignment with France's Giscard d'Estaing. Together, in 1977, they laid the strategic groundwork for Schmidt's historic May 1978, 25-year industrial cooperation deal with the Soviet Union, which was followed immediately after by the launching of the European Monetary System. The basis for a Gaullist strategy of East-West cooperation for development of the South had been created.

The other response was from Brandt, Kissinger, etc. They moved preemptively. Following urgent consultations with World Bank head Robert McNamara in late 1977, Brandt unveiled his new Commission, and began to recruit members, using the networks of influence built up by Peccei's Club of Rome and Ervin Laszlo's UNITAR. The Commission posed itself as a world-government in the wings, guided by the precepts of the original Forrester-Meadows "limits to growth" report. The Brandt Commission's report is the result, a continuation of "Ostpolitik" and "Sudpolitik," to engineer a global policy environment in which the EMS will *not* be transformed into an eventual European Monetary Fund that could replace the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

One tactic the Brandt commissioners have of securing the success of this strategy is to box Chancellor Schmidt in behind the Brandt report and away from his partnership with Giscard. Anglo-Dutch networks are being mobilized across Europe to hail the Brandt Commission report, particularly inside Germany. Notably the Dutch government is the only one in the world that mandates that "limits to growth" notions be inserted in the national educational curriculum.

The Club of Rome and the Commission

The foundation of the Brandt Commission program is the "zero growth" program of the Club of Rome, which is, in turn, best known through two "studies," one called Reshaping the International Order (RIO), by Jan Tinbergen, a private agent of the British Cecil family, and the second, "Goals for Mankind," authored by Ervin Laszlo, a Club of Rome member who directs the Project on Futures at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

In early May, Laszlo and Aurelio Peccei, the NATO official who founded the Club of Rome, jointly sponsored a conference on the feasibility of carving the world up into "interrelated regional blocs" supervised by a one-world government. Peccei praised the work of "independent bodies such as the Brandt Commission" for making a "significant contribution" to these goals.

The Tinbergen and Laszlo reports were an outgrowth of harsh reactions from many nations to the Club of Rome's original "Limits to Growth" study, which used the term "zero growth" to describe the conclusions computer programmers Jay Forrester and Dennis Mead-

ows had ordered their soft-ware at MIT to produce. The Tinbergen and Laszlo reports changed nothing, but substituted the term "organic growth" as the economic policy envisaged for "regional blocs."

In Peccei's words, the RIO report, the working document at a club conference in Algeria in 1975, was written to "envisage how to engineer an outflow of activity from congested areas of high industrialization, also called the 'centres,' to the outlying 'periphery'."

One year later, Laszlo echoed the theme in his "Goals for Mankind." "The problem is one of better distribution and not of greater material growth. Further material growth would simply create greater gaps between the rich and the poor. ... Our goals should be to foster development of the rural zones and to create agroindustrial complexes that are self-sufficient and far from the main urban centers."

Club of Rome members candidly acknowledged the outcome of the "development" policy they propose—a reduction of the world's population by half through the death of 2 billion persons in the next 20 years.

That is also Brandt Commission policy. The Commission's report, issued this past February, echoes the Club of Rome's "regionalization" perspective for One-World Government, including a proposal for supranational control of advanced technology and taxation of international trade.

Thus, states the Brandt Commission: "Nuclear energy is problematic and cannot be expected to make more than a partial contribution to overall energy use in this century." The report also states: "We must create jobs through low-cost, labor-intensive industry." And: "The focus has to be not on machines or institutions but on people ... Appropriate technologies can include cheaper sources of energy." Especially evil in the Brandt Commission view are "sophisticated technologies that ignore human values..."

To make the point, Olof Palme, former Swedish premier, told a May 19 audience in Stockholm on the Brandt Commission's behalf that nuclear energy was left out of the program because even though Third World nations want it, they can't have it. "We Swedish have a special responsibility" on this issue, said Palme. The minds of Third World countries must be changed to understand that nuclear power "is not for them, just as we are phasing out nuclear power in Sweden."

Exactly as the Club of Rome outlines, the Brandt Commission's objective is the deindustrialization of the advanced sector, and the crushing of all fledgling development in the Third World in pursuit of depopulation on an unimaginably massive scale. Brandt's program would bring a blush to the face of a German whose "methods" Brandt did not support, but whose "goals" Brandt did—Adolf Hitler