

EIRSpecialReport

The inside story of the Club of Rome

by Nancy Spannaus, Contributing Editor

In his speech before 120 diplomats and government officials in Washington, D.C. this last week, *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. identified the major policymaking institutions of the advanced sector as the real problem leading the world toward World War III. No one could exemplify this judgement more clearly than Alexander King, cofounder of the Club of Rome, as he described the origins and workings of that institution to *EIR* in Paris last month.

King's Club of Rome is not a power in its own right. Many in the United States and developing sector would hardly recognize its name. Yet the institutional connections of this elite group, which began with a mere four individuals in 1968, make it one of the central coordinating bodies for the worldwide depopulation policy which ranges from mass sterilizations, to right- and left-wing terrorism, to fomenting of Salvador-like civil wars. It is the policies formulated in the Club of Rome, on behalf of the "black noble" families of Venice and Great Britain, which are then transmitted through leading institutions such as NATO, the OECD, and governments of nations like Canada.

Policy-makers

Despite his care to present a respectable image, Mr. King's interview as a whole lays bare the central policy commitments that motivate the Club of Rome and its assets. His first statement is rather mild: "The Club of Rome originated in a feeling that growth for growth's sake was not good enough." The first clear extension of this policy is in the area of education, King says, beginning with linking the educational curricula with their "economic impact." Again, the sentiment appears vague, until our correspondent draws out King's acknowledgement that he and his group could be considered the intellectual "fathers of the événements," i.e. the May 1968 student anarchist uprisings in France.

Gradually the policy profile becomes clearer. "Many of us felt that the nation-states of especially Western Europe were not looking at the long

term, but were bound up with short-term electoral cycles, and far too traditional." The meaning of that is directly linked to the views of the Council on Foreign Relations, whose member Lloyd Cutler, then personal counsel to President Carter, wrote an article on future governments last year. Governments will increasingly be absorbed with the business of managing scarcity, Cutler said, and therefore must be cut off from the demands of the constituencies. King extends the argument to cutting off the nation-state as an institution. Thus the concentration of the Club, as King admits, was on the development of systems analysis in such a context that at the founding meeting, "economic growth was never even mentioned."

True, King protests that the Club has been slandered with the characterization "zero growth." But the cause of his objection is clearly public relations oriented. King is interested in promoting zero growth through the rubric of the "technetronic society," as envisioned by such madmen as Zbigniew Brzezinski and the late H. G. Wells. How does this cohere with the so-called concern for the "humanization" of science reflected in the educational reforms and King's discussion of the policy review by the Nobel Foundation in 1968? Merely that an increasingly small group of technocrats will run the increasingly smaller core of industry, manipulate the overall population through the "information" society, and leave the bulk of the world's population without access to the tool of technological development.

Eventually King is brought to admit the consequences of his technetronic dream. That is not only the reduction of the world's population, but a reduction in such a way that the "white races" are preserved.

Penetrating institutions

King's description provides the reader with a remarkably clear image of how the Club of Rome functions to shape the policy directions of leading institutions. The Club of Rome is not at all interested in wielding power as such—that makes it too direct a target of opposition. It prefers to act "as a catalyst," leaving the appearance that the student rebellions, destabilizations, and economic retrenchment programs it is fostering are "just popping up spontaneously."

The Club's institutional connections go in two directions—the institutions from which it was spawned, and the institutions through which it operated to formulate global depopulation policy.

Its progenitor institutions are the direct creatures of the international oligarchy that wishes to preserve the world as its own private "game preserve." The notable and identifiable element of this oligarchy he mentions are: 1) The Agnelli Foundation—a creature of the Venetian nobility; 2) the Nobel Foundation—a creature of the Swedish nobility; 3) Royal Dutch Shell—a crea-

ture of the Dutch nobility; 4) Nestlé's Corporation—a creature of the Swiss and old Austro-Hungarian nobility; and 5) the OECD itself, the NATO policy-setter—effectively functioning as an arm of the intelligence branch of the British royal household.

On the underside of the Club of Rome are the institutions of influence and implementation, ranging from academic centers to the nest of Mussolini's secret police and terrorist controllers exposed in Italy within the Propaganda Due Masonic Lodge.

King himself does not want to concentrate on the political end of these institutions. It was quite by accident we were well received by the Austrian government, he demurs. But King's modesty aside, the accompanying list of Club members makes clear that the Club controls not only heads of state like Pierre Trudeau, but leading members of the Socialist International, banking circles, and other power positions throughout the advanced and developing sectors.

The so-called academic institutions are quite revealing. Key among them are IFIAS, the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies, and IIASA, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. These groupings, both technically oriented, are key penetrators of explicitly anti-Club of Rome governments and institutions, including especially the Soviet Union. Acting as impartial experts, their members are ruining dozens of nations, controlling international institutions like the United Nations, IMF, and World Bank, and perverting the best of scientific minds looking for a solution to underdevelopment.

King provides all the evidence linking the Club to the P-2 fascists and their collaborators in Argentina, Libya, and the KGB. The link is the Adela, or Association for Development of Latin America, which is part of the financial network called Inter-Alpha that supports the left and right terror activities of P-2. Argentina, where King and Rockefeller picked up Club cofounder Aurelio Peccei, is the well-known home for fascists who find Italy too hot for the continuation of their secret police and dirty money activities.

Careful evaluation of King's interview should give heads of government and the pro-growth, anti-world government leaders of the Reagan administration all the evidence they need to understand how the Club of Rome functions as the head of the Global 2000, genocidal hydra now leading the world toward hideous depression and World War III.

Perhaps this fact will not be ignored by individuals being lured into the upcoming Club of Rome annual meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, or at the upcoming OECD meeting in Paris, or the June 13 Palme Commission meeting in Moscow. Destroying the capabilities of the head is the most efficient way to cripple the oligarchical monster.