

## Report from Rio by Silvia Palacios

### Prince Charles boosts green agenda

*The unemployed prince peddles "self-sustained development," which means no development at all.*

**D**uring his April 23-27 visit to Brazil, Prince Charles, who apparently has nothing better to do with his time, called on the country to adopt "self-sustained development," which is a new name for the same old British Empire colonial free trade. He manifested no inclination to hide the British monarchy's desire to return Brazil to its colonial status as a supplier of raw materials, as it was at the beginning of the last century, when King Dom João VI of Portugal imposed on the young Brazilian nation the British free trade system.

In São Paulo on April 25, Charles spoke before the First Businessmen's Forum on Community and Environment, sponsored by the Business in the Community International, a group he created himself. The prince began his speech by invoking the name of the guru of free trade, Adam Smith, nostalgically recalling the relationship that once existed between the Empire and the subjugated nation.

"Our trade relations go back many years," Charles said. "In fact, the decision by Dom João in 1808 to open the ports of the Portuguese colony of Brazil to all friendly nations, based on the defense of free trade advocated by Adam Smith, was a considerable step in the direction of independence. By 1821, one year prior to independence, Brazil had become one of Great Britain's most important foreign markets, absorbing more British merchandise than Asia, and 80% of all British exports to Latin America."

Charles was accompanied to Brazil by the ecological-fascist group in

charge of organizing Eco-92, the international conference on the environment to be held next year in Rio de Janeiro, whose chairman is Maurice Strong, a Canadian member of the malthusian Club of Rome. During their stay, they campaigned in favor of "self-sustained development." For the Third World, this means returning to a level of pre-industrial development.

While emphasizing the "wealth of natural resources" Brazil possesses, Prince Charles got to the real issue which concerns him: ecology. "Today it is extremely clear," he said, "that since the publication of the report *Our Common Future* by the Commission on Environment and Development, if we continue to produce energy, manufacture, produce food and fish, and use the forests the way we are doing today, and if the world's population continues to grow at its current rates, we will drastically reduce opportunities for prosperity."

Maurice Strong was unable to hide his hatred for the human race. Speaking before a businessmen's seminar in Rio de Janeiro, Strong commented on the outlook for the species' continued existence: "If the human race were a company, 'Human Race, Inc.,' we could say that it works without maintenance, administration, or accounting. That means, it's heading for bankruptcy."

"Reversing this catastrophe," he added, implies "transforming its economic behavior," and, using the same analogy, a brutal reduction in "the company's" population.

Both Prince Charles and Strong have been coordinating their efforts to bring together a single world forum dealing with ecology and self-sustained development, a business grouping characterized by its ties to the so-called British Israelite group, and committed to a free trade agenda. Prior to the Brazil meetings, during the first week of April, a group of over 700 international businessmen met in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, convened by the Business Council for Self-Sustained Development, a creation of Strong's right-hand man, Stephan Schmidheiny, a Swiss.

In Brazil, on board the royal yacht *Britannia* anchored at the city of Belém, Charles met privately on April 26 and 27 with the leadership of the Anglo-American environmentalist movement and some of its Brazilian hangers-on: The group included U.S. Environmental Protection Agency head William Reilly and Britain's Environment Minister David Triepier.

The Brazilian delegation at this gathering included select businessmen, some of whom had also been at the Rotterdam meeting. Also present was Israel Klabin, the Brazilian mentor of Environment Secretary José Lutzenberger, as well as José Safra, both personal friends of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Despite the protests of several Brazilian nationalist groups which correctly identify British royalty with the effort to internationalize the Amazon, President Fernando Collor de Mello showed up at the evening session along with some of his ministers and with the top officials who are organizing Eco-92. To date, the results of their deliberations have been kept secret; however, the press has revealed the existence of a document which states that Brazil and Great Britain intend to come to the 1992 meeting with identical positions.