

mission beginning in 1993, does not exist with Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, as it also did not with Primakov's predecessor, Sergei Kiriyenko.

An investigation beginning with Gore's relationship to Chernomyrdin, would not only hit Gore, but would slam financier and derivatives moloch Soros, who was trying to put Chubais back in power in Russia at the same time that Gore was making phone calls to his Russian friends behind Clinton's back in August 1998, desperately trying to bring Chernomyrdin back into power.

Investigating the nexus of Gore, Chernomyrdin, Chubais, Gore's national security aide Leon Fuerth, and Soros (whom Gore once intervened to protect from criminal investigation in Croatia), would be one of the greatest gestures of friendship between nations that President Clinton could possibly show to the beleaguered Russian Federation.

Such an investigation, which could be conducted by a Presidential Commission under national security auspices, could serve as an extension of the concepts of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal," which combatted the Wall Street financial oligarchy during the Great Depression, in the interest of restoring the productive power of the nation. The precedent of the New Deal is being intensely studied by groups of economists and leaders in Russia, and was discussed by President Clinton with Russian leaders during his last visit there, in September 1998.

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Gore's eco-fascists hit by new British scandal

by Mark Burdman

When he arrived in Great Britain over the weekend of Jan. 30-31, U.S. Vice President Al Gore was upstaged by an event that received banner coverage in the British print and electronic media. It was revealed that leading British Conservative European Parliament member Tom Spencer, head of the European Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, had smuggled cocaine, cannabis, and homosexual pornography magazines and videos into the U.K. from Amsterdam. Among the objects found in Spencer's suitcase, were a "sexual accessory," and an extremely large black leather suit, complete with waistcoat and hood. Spencer was fined, but not arrested, by the U.K.'s Customs and Excise Service. He was chastised by the Conservative Party leadership, and he announced that he would be stepping down as Euro-parliamentarian in June of this year, when the elections to the next European Parliament take place.

On the surface, aside from the fact that the incident upstaged the Vice President, the Spencer incident seemingly had nothing to do with Gore. However, there is a very interesting relationship between Spencer and Gore: The morally questionable British Conservative politician is a key component of Gore's global ecological-fascist network.

What British media accounts of Spencer did not report, is that he has been president, since 1995, of an organization called Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment, or GLOBE-International. Gore was one of the handful of individuals who were responsible for launching GLOBE as an international operation, in 1989. He served as its president from 1991 until he became U.S. Vice President after the November 1992 elections. Succeeding Gore in the post, was a Japanese parliamentarian, who held the office until 1995, when Spencer took over.

Was the brouhaha about Spencer's smuggling orchestrated to send some kind of "message" to Gore? This is hard to say, at this point. What is curious, is that Spencer was nabbed on the smuggling charge on or about Jan. 19, but it took nearly two weeks before someone in the British Customs and Excise Service leaked the news to the British press. Coincidence or not, the leak occurred just as Gore was arriving in Great Britain.

At some point between Jan. 19 and the Jan. 30-31 weekend, Spencer held a meeting of leading GLOBE figures at his home in Britain.

Gore presides in Strasbourg

Understandably, officials at GLOBE-International's headquarters in Brussels are refusing to comment about the Spencer affair, and what implications it has for the organization. The U.S. Vice President has made no comment on the matter, but Gore would certainly have a lot to say about GLOBE-International. He is one of its leading lights, and an avid supporter of its activities, up to the present day.

GLOBE was launched by the Dutch parliamentarian Hemmo Muntingh, today a leading official with the International Fund for Animal Welfare, one of GLOBE-International's funders. During a visit to the United States around 1989, in pursuit of his project to create an international organization of parliamentarians committed to environmental matters, Muntingh met with Gore, then a Senator from Tennessee. Gore became the head of the American branch of GLOBE, GLOBE-USA, which merged with Muntingh's GLOBE-Europe, and GLOBE branches in the Soviet Union and Japan, to become GLOBE-International. This was a natural evolution for Gore, already a leading figure in the Parliamentarians for Global Action, and the chief figure, together with Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), in the Washington, D.C.-based Congressional Clearinghouse for the Future and the Congressional Institute for the Future. A key Senate collaborator of his, in the creation of GLOBE-USA, was the late Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.).

In 1991, Muntingh ended his term as GLOBE-International president, and Gore took over, steering GLOBE as one of the more important of the international eco-fascist organizations.

On May 18, 1992, Gore co-presided over a gathering of GLOBE in Strasbourg, France, on the theme, "The European Common Garden: Toward a Pan-European Policy on Environment," which brought together 160 representatives from eastern and western Europe. His partner in directing the event was Carlo Ripa di Meana, a Venetian aristocrat who was then the European Community's commissar for the environment. The gathering took place less than a month before the June 1992 United Nations "Earth Summit" extravaganza, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for which the GLOBE Strasbourg meeting was an important feeder event. One of the speakers in Strasbourg was Maurice Strong, then the secretary general of the Earth Summit. (Strong's relationship to Gore is elaborated in *EIR*, Jan. 29, 1999, pp. 24-29.)

Other speakers included Dennis Meadows, co-author of the Malthusian Club of Rome's 1972 *Limits to Growth* report, who was sponsored at the GLOBE event by Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund (WWF, since renamed the World-Wide Fund for Nature, in order to present the findings of his new book, *Beyond the Limits*; and the WWF's Konrad von Moltke of (then-West) Germany. Prominent participants included Club of Rome co-founder Dr. Alexander King and (West) German Green Party leader Joschka Fischer, today Germany's Foreign Minister.

'We have strong hopes for Al Gore'

Gore has remained deeply involved in the organization, since becoming Vice President. As a GLOBE-International official stated on Jan. 29:

"Al Gore has kept an interest in our organization, even if he had to relinquish his post as president when he became U.S. Vice President. We have general assemblies every year, and Al Gore usually sends us a paper, or sends letters of encouragement and support. We are in touch with his office, through the GLOBE-USA branch, headed by Congressman John Porter [R-Ill.]. We have strong hopes for Al Gore, that if he becomes U.S. President, the environmental agenda will again become more up-front."

Since 1992, GLOBE gatherings have regularly exploited the links to Gore, emphasizing that he could be a swing factor in changing the policy of, as an April 24, 1996 press release from Spencer in Brussels put it, "an America paralyzed by environmental doubt." Spencer lavished praise on Gore, as "environmentally aware, intellectually coherent and honest."

Wonderful praise, coming from a man of Tom Spencer's moral integrity.

In August 1998, a month in which the ambitious Gore was extremely active on numerous fronts, GLOBE-International held its general assembly in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. An October 1998 GLOBE press release referring to the event stated: "Tom Spencer pointed out, 'the centerpiece of the meeting was seven hours of debate on climate change and the knotty problem of how to achieve ratification of the [Kyoto conference protocols on climate change] by the U.S. Congress.' According to Spencer, this issue has become hopelessly mixed in [with] domestic U.S. party policy and the electoral prospects of Al Gore, a former president of GLOBE-International."

Although its future is now uncertain as a result of the Spencer debacle in Britain, the fact is that GLOBE has developed a significant global destabilization capability, since its founding ten years ago. GLOBE-International today has some 620 members in 98 countries, with regional branches in Europe, and national branches in the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Soon, they will be establishing a GLOBE-Southern Africa, and, later, a GLOBE-South Asia and a GLOBE-Latin America. One can only imagine, what this capability would mean, should Gore become U.S. President.

In March, GLOBE is holding a high-level seminar and reception with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, a leading world-federalist, in Geneva. In March of last year, GLOBE and Prince Sadruddin's Geneva-based Bellerive Foundation held a conference on the theme, "Policing the Global Economy," with participation from the European Commission's Sir Leon Brittan, World Trade Organization head Renato Ruggiero, ecologist fanatics Hazel Henderson and Teddy Goldsmith, and others. GLOBE-International has also held joint events with Prince Philip's WWF.