

THE BIG BAD BANK

By George Washington Hunt

www.thebigbadbank.com geo.hunt70@gmail.com

P.O. Box 20547 Boulder CO, 80308

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all new World Conservation Bank videos and Book

Introduction:

Please accept the "**The Big Bad Bank**" with my compliments. My name is George Hunt and I was an official host at the UNCED 4th World Wilderness Congress. I am educating the public to understand that a secret bank was set in motion by international financier Edmond de Rothschild. The bank will eventually be the only bank to exist as banks merge with one another into a larger bank. As the large and small banks topple toward large banks, where will it stop? The ultimate bank may be the Bank privee Edmond de Rothschild which was created in Geneva, Switzerland, a month after the aforementioned UNCED Wilderness Congress was held. It is presently known as the World Conservation Bank.

The bank will promote conservation – but judge the hypocrisy of UNCED's Maurice Strong, Rothschild's right hand, as he brazenly attempts to circumvent Colorado water laws and ruin valuable farmlands. The bank utilizes the media to spread environment fears too. Spreading these fears will justify monstrous, inoperative, greenhouse effect projects for the greed rich and fat contracts. Some scientists have stated that they have serious questions concerning the lack of scientific methods and false or inadequate presumptions may have been used in the environment studies.

In the "**The Big Bad Bank**" documentary manual you will learn about Maurice Strong, Secretary and Under-Secretary of UNCED meetings; Baron Edmund de Rothschild, private banker to nations and the very rich elite; and Michael Sweatman president of the new World Conservation Bank. I have undertaken this role as the world educator about this world banking scheme.

After reading these articles you may never trust banks again! If you wish additional information, including a list of related DVD's I have made, you will find a list of everything for order on the back of this manual. I hope this gift somehow helps you and your country.

If you have comments or questions you may email me at geo.hunt70@gmail.com,

Sincerely,

George W. Hunt, George W. Hunt, LLC

George Washington Hunt georgehunt@thebigbadbank.com P.O. Box 20547 Boulder CO, 80308 www.thebigbadbank.com

CHAPTER ONE $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabu$

Forward

- 1. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway on three occasions, she is a key figure in the World Conservation Bank scheme. She created the "Brundtland Report" which was presented at the Congress as the key literature to present the "horrible conditions on earth".
 - Brundtland was the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) from 1998 to 2003. In that capacity, she was recognized by Scientific American as the *Policy Leader of the Year and listed as* the fourth most influential European over the last 25 years by The Financial Times a memorable event under her leadership was that WHO was one of the first major employers to require freedom from tobacco products as a requirement for employment.
- 2. Brundtland *has* spearheaded a worldwide abolition of cigarette smoking. She is said to have created this imposition on human choice through "education and persuasion".
- 3. In 1983 she assisted in creating the United Nations' World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) widely called the "Brundtland Commission". Brundtland also granted entry to the environment movement to Strong, Rothschild and their bunch, through her own committee (WCED) to create UNCED (coincidentally pronounced "unsaid"). UNCED and WCED have worked together to produce the string of wilderness congresses of which I was at the Fourth one. Rothschild is UNCED.
- 4. Brundtland helped form a group in 2007 called The Elders. It is covered in another area of this manual. They feel they are the ones who can contribute their wisdom and knowledge to solve the world's most serious problems. She is also a member of the Bilderberg group, the club of Madrid and other activities.

David Rockefeller has retired from direct activity in banking and industry. He is the grandson of John D. Rockefeller, the first billionaire in the U.S. David spoke at the Denver public forum on Sunday and to the Denver Chapter of the Council on Foreign Relations before the rest of us had our "shirtsleeves sessions" on Monday at the YMCA camp.

David is a leader in the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the important think-tank that influences the US' and other countries' political opinions. The CFR was established with funds from the great Cecil Rhodes Trust. Rhodes was a rabid anglophile and his wealth was deeded to the British elite. The will called upon the English-speaking countries to enslave the "lesser-race peoples". The organization funded by the Trust is called "The British Round Table".

Ben S. Bernanke began his Chairmanship of the Federal Reserve on February 1, 2006. His position is ranked as the "4th most powerful person in the world" in a Newsweek article. An honorable and learned man, he has been thrown to the ravenous international bankers, thrown

into those sleight of hand artists of the Federal Reserve Bank decisions. He rubs shoulders with the elite. He is in a position to this high station in life.

Will he do their bidding in cases that are prejudicial to U.S. interests? Government leaders such as Alan Greenspan may be absorbed into elite societies through business connections in their favor even though they may lack the character and culture of the very rich.

Alan Greenspan was the Federal Reserve Chairman previous to Ben Bernanke. He was appointed to his position by President Ronald Reagan in 1987 and served under all following presidents to George W. Bush. He was inundated by the October 1987 stock crash problems six months after he took control as chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, providing quick experience in controlling the economy but, in his own words at the 2008 financial meltdown hearings that he had "found a flaw" in his market ideology leadership. The economy reflected his flawed views.

The "Globe and Mail" article entitled "La Baca Troubled" in the Maurice Strong section, verifies Strong's intentions to do what I said he was going to do. This newspaper article explains the whole AWDI water scheme.

This interview of Maurice Strong gives one the impression that his problems in life are not of his own making. For instance, he contrived the story why he fled the San Luis Valley. He says it was because of (George Hunt's) videotape which "tarnished his reputation". He may have left the U.S. because of his being president of AWDI. Colorado lawmakers were angry about AWDI's possible connection with the water amendment that was slyly added to Colorado's quadrennial water bill.

The "Rocky Mountain News "shows Mr. Dale Shaffer resigning as the AWDI president instead of a picture of Maurice Strong. Maurice was anxious to get to Canada to lead Ontario Hydro; He was the person in charge of AWDI. He used Shaffer to take the public blame away from himself.

Hanne Strong is Maurice' Strong's wife. Hanne maintains a spiritual community in Crestone, Colorado. She shares herself with many religious peoples but chose to return to Ottawa, Canada in 2000. The location of her community close to the Sangre de Christo Mountains within the Colorado Rockies was chosen as the place "where the worlds of Asia's eastern religions meet the world of the non-Asian religions". In their thinking this community has world-wide importance. Also, don't forget that her husband Maurice Strong wanted the water underneath her Crestone community.

The map of the world shows where identifiable wilderness areas will be established. The Wilderness Bank will employ up to 300,000 members to guard and protect the wilderness and perform routine maintenance. Their functions and their value to the bank are vague but, if the bank is created, we'll know in time why this very large corps is required.

The "Live Earth" picture of the U.S. wilderness areas indicates that these U.S. lands may be dedicated to the wilderness inventory. This means that no person will be allowed to enter

Yellowstone National Park or any other wilderness area, if it is determined to be a wilderness area.

The schedule shows Monday's YMCA banking meeting activities at the 4th World Wilderness Congress

- Maurice Strong is a Canadian who assists Edmund de Rothschild in finding deals
 and running errands for him. While he served as a Secretary General level in the
 United Nations for conservation and development meetings, he was serving, at the
 same time, as President of American Water Development, Inc., called AWDI. His
 water scheme was finally stopped because he had nowhere else to go when his
 water legislation failed.
- 2. Strong is entrepreneurial, persuasive, brilliant in politics, an imaginative salesman, but he has not been honest, it seems, with the UN and in some of the business deals he promoted.
- 3. Strong is de Rothschild's right-hand person in both the conservation issues and matters pertaining to the new bank.
- 4. Strong was ushered into the environment circuit by way of Gro Brundtland's creation of WCED, called the "Brundtland Commission". He was appointed as a secretary-general of the WCED spin-off called UNCED. UNCED is a powerful organization involving every country in the areas of Environment and Development. Rothschild ultimately "owns and controls" UNCED.
- 5. Strong could not explain what a check for \$988,000 from Tongsun Lee Park was for. Paul Volker, his inquisitor and member of the elite class, dropped the case (!!!) on Maurice's assertion that it was really an investment in his son's business. The "business" went bankrupt one month later. The UN auditors allegedly tied the check to bribe money connected with the Iraq "Food for Oil" program. Nothing more came of the incident although some irregular payroll matters occurred. Maurice is reported to be in China, defrocked of his powers.

The Club of Rome's Confidential Eco-92 Initiative

The Club of Rome was founded in 1968. One of its main objectives is to reduce the world's population. An acquaintance attended a confidential meeting where their objectives were put on paper. Excerpts as follows:

"Insufficient progress has been made in population reduction. The immediate reduction of world population, according to the mid-1970's recommendation of the Draper Fund, must be immediately affected.

"The present vast overpopulation, now far beyond the world carrying capacity, cannot be answered by future reductions in the birth rate due to contraception, sterilization and abortion, must be met in the present by the reduction of numbers presently existing. This must be done by whatever means necessary. The issue is compulsory cooperation. It is not debatable with 166 nations, most o of whose leaders are irresolute (to kill their own countrymen), conditioned by local "cultures" and lacking the appropriate notions of the New World Order. Debate only means delay and forfeiture of four goals and purpose.

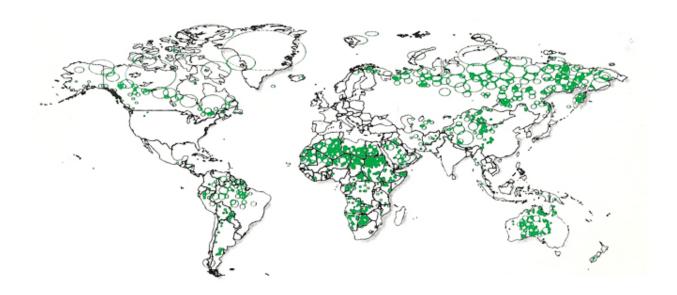
The UN action against Iraq proves conclusively that resolute action on our part can sway other leaders to go along with the necessary program. The Iraq action proves that the aura of power can be projected and sustained and that the wave of history is sweeping forward.

THEREFORE, The Security Council of the UN, led by the Anglo-American Major Nation Powers, will decree that, henceforth, all nations have quotas of population reduction on a yearly basis, which will be enforced by the Security Council by selective or total embargo of credit, food, medicine or military force, when required (Rwanda).

Outmoded notions of sovereignty will be discarded and the Security Council has complete legal, military and economic jurisdiction in any region in the world, to be enforced by the Major Nations of the Security Council.

The Security Council of the U.N. Will explain that NOT ALL RACES ARE EQUAL, NOR SHOULD THEY BE. Those races proven superior by superior achievements ought to rule the lesser races. Caring for them on sufferance that they cooperate they cooperate with the Security Council. All could be lost if opposition by minor races is tolerated and the vacillations of those we work with, our closest comrades, is cause for our hesitations. Open declaration of intent followed by decisive force (against any who resist) is the FINAL SOLUTION.

Designated Wilderness Lands



The map above shows the general distribution of wilderness areas in the inventory. The circles are proportional to the size of the wilderness areas and are centered on the center coordinates of each unit.

Wilderness Areas by Continent

Continent	Wilderness (Sq. Km.)	Total (Sq. Km.)	Percent Wild	No. of Areas
Antarctica	13,208,983	13,340,000	99.0%	2
Asia	11,863,977	43,608,000	27.2%	306
Africa	9,177,662	30,335,000	30.3%	437
North America	9,006,653	25,349,000	35.5%	89
South America	4,222,698	17,611,000	24.0%	91
Oceania ^a	2,666,315	8,923,000	29.9%	94
Europe ^b	741,011	10,498,000	7.1%	31
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WORLD	50,887,299	149,664,000	34%	1,050.

a – Includes all of Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea.

b – Includes European USSR and three arctic islands.



Colorado, USA 1987

International Wilderness Leadership Foundation

Our Purpose

Wilderness and wildlands provide essential functions and values which help support all life. In recognition of the increasing peril to our global wilderness resource, the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation was established in the United States in 1984 to:

- Promote understanding and protection of wilderness areas and values throughout the world, through integration of the wilderness concept with other conservation and natural resource management activities; and
- Inspire and strengthen an ecological consciousness among current and future leaders in all countries.

Our Program

The IWLF is committed to increasing opportunities for individuals to be strengthened in spirit, mind, and character by personally experiencing wilderness; and to use their increased understanding to establish more environmentally sound government, business and education. Major IWLF projects include:

The World Wilderness Congress

The WWC has met on four previous occasions – Africa (1977), Australia (1980), Scotland (1983), and the United States (1987). Representatives from science, industry, government, recreation and sports, tribal groups and the arts and humanities meet to:

- INFORM the public that protection of the environment and wild and natural areas must go hand-in-hand with industrial and commercial growth.
- EDUCATE policy makers and conservation professionals concerning the need for international, interdisciplinary approaches to natural resource management, thereby broadening the range of cultural, scientific and economic inquiry into conservation and sustainable development issues;

 ACT on specific, action-oriented conservation programs that promote cooperative, effective solutions to critical Worldwide Conservation challenges.

The World Conservation Bank

This international conservation banking program, under the guidance of IWLF director I. Michael Sweatman, is currently being developed. In 1987, the need for such a structure was formally cited in *Our Common Future*, the official report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. This recommendation has been acted upon by a consortium of international agencies headed by the United Nations Development Program. A two-year, phased program of feasibility study and implementation of pilot projects is now underway.

This project is aimed specifically at promoting national conservation strategies in developing countries and implementing practical, entrepreneurial approaches to financing natural resource conservation and preservation projects.

Wilderness Scholarship Trust

First established in 1974, in affiliation with the Wilderness Leadership School in Africa, this program supports opportunities for current and potential leaders to personally experience wilderness. In this, the IWLF has worked with organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America to identify candidates with outstanding leadership and personal abilities who would benefit from wilderness experience in small, international and multiracial groups in IWLF wilderness programs.

The Wilderness Leadership Institute

Future use and management of wilderness will increasingly demonstrate its values for science, education and personal growth. Many outdoor, adventure-based programs provide wilderness experience aimed at developing leadership qualities within individuals. This use of wilderness will be increasingly important. The IWLF is committed to

supporting excellence in teaching and research for more effective use of wild and natural areas to expand human potential. An endowed professorship, a learning laboratory, and interdisciplinary research are all parts of this new project designed to explore and clarify an expanding wilderness frontier.

The Wilderness Press

Begun initially to publish, in an appealing format, the proceedings of the World Wilderness Congress, the press is now a means for expanding all IWLF educational goals. Press objectives are to make available enjoyable and easily understood information which supports wilderness and natural areas.

Foundation Leadership

A principal strength of the IWLF is a committed and diverse Board of Directors, affiliates and advisors. Technical and other advisory committees are established when necessary to guide specific projects. Our directors and some of our principal advisors are:

*Dr. Robert N. Cleaves is a Los Angeles attorney who represented the U.S. During the transition of government in Zimbabwe. He is a Major-General in the U.S. Air Force Reserve (inactive) and has extensive experience in the environmental and diplomatic affairs of Africa.

Ms. Anne Cooley, who has wide experience in U.S. and international banking and private investments, is currently based in London. She is a Board member of The Wilderness Foundation (UK), and works with financial and conservation education projects in the United Kingdom.

Ms. Norma Foster is the international film producer and director who created the widely-distributed series "Wildlife in Crisis>" while continuing to work through her own company on numerous film and conservation education projects, she is responsible for IWLF public and media relations.

*Dr. John C. Hendee, Dean of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, is a well-known scientist concerned with wilderness, wildlife and human images of conservation. Dr. Hendee is focusing IWLF research and education to expand knowledge about the values of wilderness experiences for personal growth.

Dr. Jay M. Hughes, on leave from his position as the Dean of Forestry and Natural Resources at Colorado State University, has a distinguished record as a forest economist, educator and science administrator. He currently works in Nepal as chief technical advisor (watershed) for the UNDP/FAO to His Majesty's Government.

Mrs. Susan Storey Lyman works in New England on behalf of conservation and charitable projects. Formerly the Development Officer for Radcliffe College, she has long been dedicated to a resolution of human and environment conflict.

*Vance G. Martin is President of the IWLF, coordinates the foundations programs, and serves as Executive Director for the World Wilderness Congress. He served previously as Environmental Director of the Findhorn Foundation in Scotland and has lived in Europe, Asia, and Australia while working on conservation education and land management projects.

*Dr. Ian C. Player, DMS, is a widely honored international conservationist and co-founder of the IWLF and Wilderness Foundation (UK). He is well known for Operation Rhino, which saved the white rhinoceros (southern species) from extinction. He established the Wilderness Leadership School in Africa, initiated the World Wilderness Congress, and continues to develop programs which foster understanding of the ecology and psychology of wilderness.

*Sir Laurens Van der Post, explorer, scholar, and author of over twenty books, has long worked on behalf of wilderness and vanishing tribal people. His early life in the African bush and numerous wilderness expeditions around the world are reflected in his books, films and articles.

Mrs. Genevieve Di San Faustino has long supported wildlife and conservation causes, from her base in the San Francisco Bay area.

M. A. Partha Sarathy is a chairman of the IUCN Education Commission. A successful businessman in India and chairman of World Wildlife Fund (India), he travels constantly throughout the world promoting conservation education for people of all ages.

The Symbol of the IWLF is a Single Green Leaf – It's a story:

The leaf of the coral tree (erythrina caffra) was chosen many years ago as the symbol of the World Wilderness Congress by Magqubu Ntombela, a tribal Zulu of the old tradition. In doing so, Magqubu said, "This tree is an ever-active part of nature. It has red flowers in winter and green leaves in summer. Each of the three parts of the leaf has a meaning – Man to Soil, Man to Man, and Man to God. Conservation must include all three."

For further information, contact the President, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, College of Forestry and National Resources, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523. Telephone: (303) 491-5804. Telex: 9103506369.

"I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to confront only the essential facts of life, and to see if I could not learn what it had to teach."

Henry David Thoreau

"You are tired with years of civilization. I come and offer you what? A single green leaf."
Grey Owl (Canada, 1930)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Worldwide Conservation Exhibition in Currigan Hall incorporates a wide range of educational and commercial displays and demonstrations, as well as a Gallery of Wildlife and Nature Art. It is a place to meet new friends and to understand more about worldwide conservation (coordinated by Industrial Expositions Inc.).

YMCA of the Rockies - The Longhouse

The pulse of social and personal life during the World Wilderness Convention at Estes Park will be in the Longhouse. Serving as the Social Center, the Longhouse will be the place to meet old friends, make new ones and share in the experience of the 4th WWC. Beer, wine, soda and light snacks will be available in the area called the Rocky Mountain Pub; on most nights there will be live music.

The Exhibition Center will provide valuable insight and information on a variety of public and private natural resource organizations. Books, posters and souvenirs will be available for purchase. In addition, artifacts from around the world will be available through the Silent Auction (proceeds from these items will help defray costs of students attending the Congress).

Still another function of the Longhouse will be to serve as a Resource Center for all participants, where you can make impromptu posters, transparencies, signs and other visual aids to assist with your presentation.

Transportation to the shops in Estes Park is provided by the Estes Park Trolley, for \$1 per one-way trip leaving approximately every hour from the YMCA.

Audio Tapes of all plenary presentations will be available immediately following the sessions, on sale in our souvenir area by Sounds True, of Boulder, Colorado.

Souvenirs, including 4th WWC sweaters, t-shirts, track suits and other items will be on sale throughout the Congress, and will be available afterwards by mail order.

Proceedings of the 4th WWC will be illustrated and produced by our publisher; Fulcrum, Inc. Advance orders can be made during the Congress, at a discounted price, for delivery early in 1988. Inquiries can be addressed to Fulcrum, Inc., 350 Indiana Street, Suite 510, Golden, CO, USA 80401.

World Wilderness Congress Radio: Amateur radio operators worldwide can contact the Congress via our on-site radio station, N0DZA. We will broadcast on the hour from 1500Z till 2300Z each day. The frequencies for contact with the Congress are as follows: 3924, 7234, 14244, 21354, KHz. VHF and UHF frequencies will be announced on Colorado area repeaters 146.25/85. SSB, CW, and digital modes will be utilized, and constant info on the Congress' program will be offered to check-ins.

The Denver Declaration for Worldwide Conservation

PREAMBLE

Our earth is unique. All living things depend on its life –supporting, natural processes for survival. Over the millennia, self-regulatory processes inherent in its design have maintained a productive balance of natural resources as well as providing an inspirational foundation for human culture. Today, Earth's destiny is largely in our hands – where once humanity was surrounded by wilderness, now wilderness is surrounded by humanity. Only as we

understand, respect and cooperate with the self-regulatory dynamics of Earth, will we and future generations be capable of maintaining and restoring its processes which support all life.

The 4th World Wilderness Congress recognizes, in accord with recent findings of the world commission on environment and development, that:

- There is a direct connection between healthy natural ecological systems and the economic and political stability of all nations;
- The productivity of earth's natural resource base is rapidly deteriorating, as evidenced by desertification, deforestation, accumulation of toxic wastes, polluted drinking water and oceans, diminution of wilderness habitat and loss of genetic diversity. It is clear that, under the demands of increasing human population, the overall situation will continue to deteriorate:
- While qualitative similarities and differences exist in the environmental problems of the nations of the world, there is an uneven capability among nations to redress this situation;
- Financial and development institutions (public and private), non-governmental organizations and all citizens have a significant role to play in defending and restoring the productivity of natural systems and environmental quality, working with governments to provide basic human needs for expanding populations.

A NEW INITIATIVE IS NEEDED IN WORLDWIDE CONSERVATION:

- 1. To halt the destruction of the earth's remaining wildlands and its natural resource base, and to assist ecological processes in being restored to healthy balance;
- 2. TO ensure that development is sustainable by incorporating long-term natural resource concerns into economic development programs of all countries.
- 3. TO promote conservation education activities as well as cooperative exchange of knowledge, technology and financial assistance to meet global conservation challenges.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT:

- 1. The natural environment be recognized as a source of knowledge, well-being and inspiration essential to the highest achievements of mankind.
- 2. Non-governmental organizations and the private sector should join forces with governments in a major effort to stimulate educational, political and technical actions for sustainable development and an enhanced environmental ethic. These coalitions would support mutual actions which respond to the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development, under such established programs as the World Conservation Strategy, the World Charter for Nature and others.
- 3. To strengthen the efforts of existing international institutions working in those countries whose natural resource base is in the greatest decline, a World Conservation Corps or similar service should be established which would enhance the international sharing of conservation information, technology and experience.
- 4. Because new sources of funding must be mobilized to augment the expansion of conservation activities, a new International Conservation Banking Program should be created to integrate international aid for environmental management into coherent, common programs for recipient countries based on objective assessments of each country's resources and needs.

Denver, Colorado, USA September 1987

A World Conservation Bank

Secretary of State James Baker travelled to Colorado to give the keynote address at the Fourth World Wilderness Congress in September 1987. The congress was a project of the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, whose board includes Michael Sweatman, formerly of the Royal Bank of Canada; Dr. Ian Player, a leading British conservationist; and Sir Laurens van der Post, intimate of Prince Charles and devotee of the Satanist Carl Jung. According to an IWLF official, one of the group's benefactors is a longtime friend of James Baker.

In addition to Baker, the September 1987 congress drew such prominent participants as Baron Edmond de Rothschild, David Rockefeller, Sweatman, representatives of various U.N. agencies, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and Gro Harlem Brundtland, the pro-Soviet Norwegian Prime Minister who unveiled *Our Common Future*, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, which she chairs.

The key objective of the meeting was to build international political support for the Brundtland Commission's principal recommendations, especially its call for creating a World Conservation Bank, which would facilitate swaps of Third World debt for conservation projects in the debtor countries. In other words, debtor countries would hand over masses of their national territory to an international holding company, in return for a partial write-off of debt that they couldn't possibly pay under any circumstances.

Baker not only gave his tacit approval to the proposal at the Wilderness Congress, but, according to reliable sources, has been urging the Bush administration to throw its weight behind it. There is, consequently, a very strong likelihood that the Bush administration will give its official blessing to some version of a World Conservation Bank, most likely the one which Michael Sweatman is now developing under the auspices of the World Resources Institute.

In its original form, the WCB drew sharp criticism from various quarters because it could potentially gobble up the entire onethird of the world's land mass that is classified as "wilderness." Sweatman, who takes credit for first proposing the World Conservation Bank concept five years ago, heads up the International Conservation Financing Project, which has been charged with cooking up a politically saleable version of the WCB.

Financed by the United Nations Development Program, the Canadian International Development Agency, the MacArthur Foundation, the Organization of American States, the Pew Foundation, the United Nations Environment Program, and U.S. Agency for International Development, the ICFP issued its first report Feb. 6. Repeatedly referencing the Brundtland Commission, and calling for a "vision that transcends borders, that places the interest of humanity above the interests of nations," the 160-page report proffers a number of recommendations for imposing a "global environmental ethic," especially on the Third World.

Among the most important these are:

- Establishing an International Environmental Facility Sweatman's revised version of the WCB which would "help mobilize substantial, additional financing at appropriate terms for conservation projects from the bilateral development agencies, the multilateral development agencies, and, where possible, the private sector." The Facility's "basic function would be to help identify, design, and finance sound conservation projects in the Third World."
- Setting up a World Environmental Fund, administered by the UNDP, which would be financed by fining "polluters," and especially those activities which produce "greenhouse gases."
- Furthering various forms of the debt-for-equity exchange, including, for example giving some debt relief to Third World
 countries which prohibit the use of tropical forest areas for cattle ranching; or directing foreign loans to preservation of
 wilderness areas, rather than for development.

Sweatman and others associated with the project have privately expressed great confidence that the Bush administration will soon go to bat for the ICFP's proposals, which will be produced in final form this summer. "We have many ins to the Bush administration," someone close to the ICFP disclosed. "Bush and Baker are both ardent environmentalists. That's clear not only from the public record, but also from private discussions. We are very well connected to Baker, and, with the President's known outlook, we anticipate strong support for the project."

Through Sir Laurens van der Post, a leading backer of the project, Prince Charles's support is also being enlisted, although that's supposed to be kept a big secret until later in 1989.

THE UNCED (pronounced "unsaid")

The 4th World Wilderness Congress The Announcement Of The Rothschild Plan Toward A New World Order

By George Hunt

The 4th World Wilderness Congress ("4th WWC") was not a "Conservation" Congress as the public generally understands the term. To my way of perception, this Colorado convocation of the elite and conservationists was a launching pad for the last chapter of world conquest by the elite. It was a public announcement of the ways and means by which the common man will become collectivized into a wilderness of futility and control.

My first impressions of the 4th WWC were shared with you in the Bulletin of 2/88. Sometime later, the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, the sponsors of the 4th WWC, published a book of the speeches which were presented at the Congress (For The Conservation of the Earth, Fulcrum Inc.) Colonel Roberts invited me to comment on the book's contents, but I declined for the time being. I wasn't ready yet to digest over 400 pages of speeches, particularly when I had not yet absorbed the import and magnitude of what I had personally witnessed. I was still dazed from the revelation of the subtlety and wicked intentions of certain crazed humanoids, so high up that no one can stop them.

As Providence would have it, in April 1989, Admiral Nevin Shaffer sent a booklet to me by Ivor Benson. Only 60 pages long, it opened my eyes so that I knew that I could study the 4th WWC speeches with an academic structure. Benson's <u>This Age of Conflict: The Source and Technology of Illegitimate Power gave</u> me additional intellectual tools to analyze the 4th WWC in a deeper way. I am indebted to Admiral Shaffer for his thoughtful gift. It acted as a catalyst to my thinking.

Ivor Benson's Book

This Age of Conflict showed me that, simply put, two opposing forces were at work in our society to create a social dynamic, a conflict. The process, the energy, of the conflict aided the goals of the powerful elite, a New World Order, which will be the future center of world power. The center of power controls both of the opposing forces and has intruded itself into virtually every area of society. These forces which oppose each other are popularly known as Socialism, the Thesis, and, on the other hand, Money Power as the Antithesis. The center of power which infiltrates, funds and controls both of these two opposing forces the Thesis and the antithesis (and therefore the resulting Synthesis), the "One World Order" as many call it.

Mr. Benson's writing style which enabled me to reflect upon the processes of the 4th WWC in a new light, a new perspective. Many of the slogans, phrases, eye-winking, cute double entendres and metaphors, which David Rockefeller, Edmond de Rothschild, Maurice Strong, William Ruckelshaus, and other speakers who shared the podiums, uttered, suddenly began to make more sense. They weren't dull speeches filled with pap; the speeches were loaded with information about the intentions of the New World Order. George Orwell called it "newspeak" in his novel 1984. I reviewed the speeches, reviewed their words in fresh light, and came to recognize that the game plan behind the debt swaps, civil wars, Group of Seven, et al, was delivered to the public, but the public (this fellow anyway) didn't catch the drift of "what they were really saying". Until now.

ROTHSCHILD IS THE SYNTHESIS

A special Caucus at the 4th WWC, which was not reported in any journals that I have yet happened upon, was loaded with content. It is this Caucus which I have will dwell upon in this article as it identifies Rothschild as the SYNTHESIS and ANTISYNTHESIS of the coming World Order "the Synthesis," in Maurice Strong's words.

This side-meeting was called to discuss the economic concepts of the World Wilderness Programme and the International World Conservation Banking Programme. It was chaired by an international banker named I. Michael Sweatman, an Englishman living in Canada, Vermont (Washington, D.C. where he and U.S. Treasury officials work together). Mr. Sweatman is the President of the World Conservation Bank.

On Mr. Sweatman's right-hand side was seated a person named Maurice Strong, and on Mr. Sweatman's left was Edmund de Rothschild at the caucus. I would say about 150 people attended the caucus. The caucus was videotaped and audio taped. I made a complete audio of the Caucus and will now share some highlights with you.

I think you will agree that, to those that have ears to hear, some very revealing things about Our Common Future were divulged at this not-so-publicized Caucus. Do you hear collectivists speaking? Do you hear the rumblings about expensive nonsense projects "to save the environment"? Their projects will be at our huge social expense and their great profit.

Maurice Strong Introduces Edmund de Rothschild

Maurice Strong, Canadian millionaire, U.N. official, etc., introduced Edmond de Rothschild as follows:

"There is no better person to lead us in this dialogue (between growth and development forces on the one hand and conservation and ecology on the other) than Mr. Edmund de Rothschild. I have known Mr. de Rothschild for many years. I have known him as one of the great financial/industrial leaders of our planet. One of the most innovative! He has always been out front. He has always been willing to see the larger issues, the larger projects of economic development.

He financed one of the most imaginative resource development projects in Canada, embracing the whole northern part of Labrador and Newfoundland at a time when, frankly, many Canadians weren't willing to do that. Imaginative energy projects like the harnessing of tidal power in the Bay of Fundy. Edmund de Rothschild was up front in that. I remember talking to him in London most enthusiastically about that when so many people thought it was not feasible.

"He's also been up front – out in front – in terms of his commitment to environment and conservation. He was/is one of the Trustees of the International Wilderness (Leadership) Foundation which sponsored this meeting. He was at the first of these conferences (Johannesburg, South Africa 1977), so his conversion to the relationship between conservation and economic development has been a pioneering one.

His work on many dams – you know I used to be in the hydroelectric power part of energy business myself – and many of the energy developments we've seen have come from his early anticipation of our energy needs and his early work in supporting pioneering initiatives to deal with these needs.

"So there is no better person. He epitomizes in his own life that 'positive synthesis between environment and conservation on the one hand and economics on the other'. And I'm just delighted of having this opportunity of introducing to you Edmund de Rothschild".

There it is the Thesis, Antithesis, Synthesis, of the 4th WWC and the House of Rothschild controls it all. Environment versus Economics equals The Power Center. It was merely a rephrasing of the struggle between Socialism on the one hand and Money interests on the other.

MR. ROTHSCHILD SPEAKS

"Maurice, thank you very much, indeed, for all you've said, and I would ask the audience to take with a slight grain of salt, all that he has said about me. I want to start a little bit of my talk to you in a somewhat different vein.

"In order to further the ideals of the "World Wilderness Concept", and to prevent the concept, and this concept, just to remain an "ideal", it is of paramount importance to find ways and means of finding, and promoting, its rationale. There are these ways and means of putting this concept into effect, and overcoming, or minimizing, some of the (environment degradation) problems set our b the speakers in this Congress – such as pollution, prevention of acid rain, waste disposal.

"There are alternative methods that are harmless for energy, and they are available. Alternative uses of water resources not involving vast inundations of land or displacing humans and its indigent (sic) wildlife. Harnessing wave energy, solar energy, wind power, just to mention a few, to overcome the chilling, doomladen, prognostications of Dr. Irving Mintzer's "greenhouse effect". Perhaps it could be possible to utilize CO-2, carbon dioxide, one of its main causes, to manufacture dry ice to maintain the polar caps, and the actual temperature of the ice there, and maintain their present temperature.

Inoperable and modern technology, world waste material collected and perhaps burned in volcanic areas, or, perhaps, buried so deep in the earth in the wilderness desert area of the mid-Sahara, where nobody goes or in the empty quarter in Arabia, or the Gobi desert.....

"But all these ideas and visions, some far-fetched and..(wanders)...above —all, the continuation of this Congress needs m-o-n-e-y. a start has been made by the thoughts and care of one man, Michael Sweatman (the President of the World Conservation Bank). His ideas have had lip service paid to them by some of our speakers here during the Denver Congress. The meetings now of the International Conservation Governmental and inter -governmental agencies, the public and private agencies, large charitable foundations, as well as ordinary individuals, worldwide.

"Michael Sweatman has written the forward to this concept. Its final form will, no doubt, be altered, watered-down, or widened, but this Convention MUST put forward this Charter. And with the 'collective wisdom' available her today, the Charter can be enhanced, embracing those who have given their thoughts in the Denver Public Forum. By thinking forward as to how to reach out to the public-at-large, to every corporate entity throughout the world, to put aside, hopefully tax-free, a part of their profits to fund our ecological and environmental protection.

"Ladies and gentleman, every country has its own problems, i.e., It's indigenous peoples and its wildlife. This International Conservation Bank must know 'no frontiers; no boundaries.' Its funds must be used constructively and not, and not, to be channeled into greedy hands or weapons of destruction.

"I hesitate to link this Bank with world wilderness. But I would like to link it with 'our survival as a human race.' This, our generation, must not be cursed by our descendants – if we have any – as to the greatest destructors and squanderers of the world's resources. That great philosopher and cleric, Telhard de Chardin wrote, and I quote: "Man can harness the winds, the waves and the tides, but when he can harness the energy of love, then for the second time in the history of the world, man will have discovered fire."

"Michael Sweatman. Michael Sweatman, your love for the World Wilderness Concepts has given you the necessary fire in your belly to produce the germ of the future needs of this Concept. And I have great pleasure in asking you to put it forward." (applause and cheers).

WHAT ROTHSCHILD AND STRONG REALLY SAID

I have the advantage of having read and observed all of the main speeches at the conference. Over and over again I heard a collectivist theme and the warning that society will be devastated with the warfare, with the struggle, with the "Partnership", between the forces of growth and development conservation forces. My understanding of the dark sayings imbedded in the Rothschild and Strong speeches springs from additional knowledge of the content of six days of speeches, digestion of the substance of their books and tapes, and thousands of hours of review, thought, and deliberation about the content of their spoken and unspoken words. "What are they really saying here?"

The plans of the Congress are already underway; they may be, they probably are, irreversible at this late hour. Nevertheless, I, for one, am informing, informing, informing – and have actually toppled a few of their plans at critical points in their efforts. This conspiracy is vast and complicated. Thousands of intentional organizations are already in place to crush the western nation-states and demoralize, confuse and reeducate the masses into the New World Orders collective consciousness. New age Gaia "Mother Earth" religions, segments of the world's religions, governmental leaders, you name it, are already vigorously helping these mattoids accomplish their ends, some consciously but most without a clue.

What was engineered at the 4th WWC was the official public marching command to commence a deadly, society-withering, assault on the bodies, souls and spirits of every human being on earth. On the one hand is Conservation; on the other hand is Development; and, according to Strong in his introductory remarks, the Synthesis is ROTHSCHILD.

Strong also stated in his introduction that Rothschild initiated the 4th WWC, which means that the mightiest banker/industrialist also has the environment movement in his pocket. How disappointed the sincere environmentalists will be some day when they learn how they have been used!

Rockefeller also spoke at the conference and his speech was loaded with collectivist jargon. "Damages result when people fail to recognize that the future of the human race depends, to a large extent, on a sensible compromise between economic and environmental considerations. Extreme positions at either end of the spectrum are dangerous. He said "There is an urgent need for a majority 'consensus' when it comes to matters affecting human survival. Resisting change, whether man-induced or otherwise, is as futile as it can be harmful. Perhaps what we can do is guide change in a manner which, as much as possible, will better protect the long-run interests of humankind."

"Most people today recognize that the two (environment and development) must be viewed as 'equal partners', but this has not always been so...both ignore the deep interrelationship between our economic and well-being. But fortunately, I believe we are seeing progress on both sides.

David Rockefeller was dubbed "Mr. Development" at the 4th WWC and ex-EPA head William Ruckelshaus was dubbed "Mr. Environment". They are the two 'opposing camps', and Mr. de Rothschild is the collector of their efforts, the synthesis.

Sir Laurens van der Post (mentor of Prince Charles) and many other representatives of the World Elite, spoke, or at least were in attendance assisting Rothschild in mobilizing a grim warfare between Development and Environment.

The leaders of the Congress will control, and profit from, BOTH sides of the struggle. It's a "no-win" struggle for humanity. As our tax money rolls out for far-fetched environmental innovations such as "creating dry ice machines to suck the carbon dioxide out of the air to create dry ice to keep the polar caps from melting", as Rothschild proposes in his address, humanity will be in the clutches of a deadly (for the common man), losing, struggle between two irresistible forces and two immovable forces, all controlled from the top by the elite aristocracy.

THE WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE

Speeches by Wilderness Leadership School experts shared with the audience the values to the soul and human potential of "the wilderness experience". Speaking in the context of going on tours and hikes to bring people to the 'growing edge' of their capabilities and potentialities, I couldn't help but wonder if Solzhenitsyn's "gulags" were actually what was in the speakers minds. "The wilderness experience provides space for something new to happen. If unconscious patterns and values become clear, it can lead to important questions: Is there a better way? What is the meaning of my life? What goals should I pursue: What's worth living for? What's worth dying for?"

Another proponent of the 'wilderness experience' submitted a paper on his favorite camping topic named Transpersonal Psychology (definitions: how to get above and beyond our personalities). "To accomplish these goals (of reaching the hidden dimensions of the soul)", the speaker intoned, "transpersonal psychology investigates and explores the deepest realms of the human consciousness."

"It seeks to understand how extraordinary and unusual events impact and affect the human psych e – such events as the wilderness experience, profound grief, the near-death experience, altered states of consciousness, the use of psychedelic substances, meditation and yoga, psychic phenomena, trance and mystical states of awareness. In its research, transpersonal in the 'transformative process': Preparation, exploration and integration".

The speaker did not mention "collectivization of individuals into world consciousness" as the fourth step, but it certainly would have been appropriate to the World Wilderness Concept. Perhaps you can grasp and understand why I have formed the belief that the catchy title of the Congress – The Fourth-World Wilderness – is just another Rothschild anagram. I believe the people running this show are going to take humanity into a wilderness of the soul: If society does not stop the intentions of the WWC megalomical crowd.

Conservation Versus Growth & Development





"People can't worry about the air their grandchildren will breathe when they are worried about the food their child will eat today."

- William Ruckleshaus

"In some businessmen's minds it's acceptable to sacrifice the environment of the future for the profits of today."

- David Rockefeller

Camera file phot

People the world over worry about economic need outweighing environmental conservation

By Reed Glenn Camera Staff Writer

David Rockefeller Addresses the Conference – We seem to be experiencing the first cosmic vibrations of the Harmonic Convergence – if the Fourth World Wilderness Congress held here last weekend is any indication.

"We are having a great convergence today – not a Harmonic Convergence – but a global convergence," said convener Maurice Strong, the Canadian president of American Water Development Co., Inc.

The congress – which concludes in Estes Park Friday – marked the unprecedented philosophic convergence of two traditionally warring factions: environmentalists and developers.

"I'd like to introduce two of America's most distinguished leaders, who to some are 'Mr. Environment' and 'Mr. Development.' "said Sunday's moderator James Speth, president of the World Resource Institute. "Mr. Environment." William Ruckleshaus, and "Mr. Development," David Rockefeller, addressed the private sector's role and responsibilities in financing conservation and sustainable development.

Attorney Ruckleshaus was the first U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator. (Some might debate his quoted title because of his affiliations with various corporations.) Rockefeller is a world financial leader, philanthropist and retired Chase Manhattan Bank chairman.

Both agreed that protecting the environment is everyone's business, and that "the survival of our planet depends on profound changes in the way we do business," Ruckleshaus said – noting that "the way we do the wilderness depend upon solving underlying global problems – poverty being the foremost. "Tomorrow is swallowed up in the mouth of today. People can't worry about the air their grandchildren will breathe when they are worried about the food their child will eat today,"

David Rockefeller addresses the "damages that can result when we fail to realize a reasonable compromise between economic and environmental concerns." Two extreme positions threaten the future, he said – "those who pollute helterskelter" and "those who place all environmental concerns before the well-being of the people on the planet."

"In some businessmen's minds it's acceptable to sacrifice the environment of the future for the profits of today. The blind pursuit of profits has enacted its own form of tyranny on the rest of humankind." Rockefeller added that it was not fair, however, to place all the blame on business.

"The desperation of the poor places as much stress on the environment as industrial growth. Seventy percent of the world depends on wood to heat and cook," he said. Overgrazing in places like the Sahel region in Africa lead to desertification, but it's the only way some farmers can stave off starvation.

George Hunt: The Fourth World Wilderness Conference

Beware the bankers bearing gifts- An interview with Mr. George Hunt Excerpts from an Interview with the Money Changer Monetary Letter

Mr. George Hunt has been an accountant for small businesses, corporations, and partnerships for the past 18 years, specializing in physicians and dentists. He works also with general businesses, doing consulting, accounting, and tax work as well as investment counseling. He kindly made time for this interview on November 18, 1987. Concerning the establishment of the World Conservation Bank (WCB)

MONEYCHANGER - What was the Fourth World Wilderness Congress (" 4^{th} WWC") that took place September 11th through September 18th?

HUNT - It was billed as a world-wide meeting to address global environmental concerns. It was actually produced by the moneychangers in the U.S., London and Europe, particularly the House of Rothschild.

MONEYCHANGER - That is a far-reaching charge. What basis do you have for that?

HUNT - Well, the London banker Baron Edmund de Rothschild was at the meeting for 6 days. Edmund de Rothschild was personally conducting the monetary matters and creation of this World Conservation Bank (WCB), in the company of I. Michael Sweatman of the Royal Bank of Canada. Those two were like Siamese twins, and that's why I say that it appears they were running at least the money side of this conference, and I would say the conference was primarily to get money. Also, David Rockefeller <of Chase Manhattan Bank> was there, and gave a speech on Sunday to the WWC and on Monday to the Denver CFR.

MONEYCHANGER - How many people were at the WWC?

HUNT - There were 1500 from 60 countries sign up at the first meetings in Denver. That was first 3 days before it went up into the mountains, where the shirtsleeve work was done.

MONEYCHANGER - Into the mountains where?

HUNT - We went up to Estes Park, Colorado from Monday through Friday, after the primary, public, meetings were held on the preceding Friday through Sunday afternoon at Currigan Hall in Denver. Rockefeller spoke that Sunday and there were keynote addresses about how great the conservation-versus industry dialect was. Then we adjourned to the YMCA camp facility in Estes Park for another 5 days of meetings where the banking portion of the 4th WWC agenda was introduced.

MONEYCHANGER - What whole idea?

HUNT - Oh, conservation, ecology, the world has a chance, we're going to beat the ozone deterioration, we're going to get the rain forests back together again. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker gave the keynote speech.

MONEYCHANGER - Was he there?

HUNT – Yes, he said that conservation requires "growth and development". There was a hum around the audience, because they knew that "growth and development" ventures are potentially hazardous to conservation.

MONEYCHANGER - Wait now. There are some code words passing here, aren't there? When Baker says something like that, he's talking in code about something else. What do you think he meant by this comment?

HUNT - I believe he was revealing in his comment that the success of the objective of the 4th WWC was to begin to rev up an intense conflict between these two opposites. After the talks for the public and the newspapers were finished on Sunday afternoon, we went up to the shirtsleeves sessions in Estes Park. I had lunch with Michael Sweatman, the president of the World Conservation Bank, and Baron and Mrs. Rothschild on Monday, and I was able to ask Sweatman how this bank was going to continue to operate without an "earnings engine."

I told Michael that I didn't see any earnings engine inside the bank. Where were the earnings to run the bank going to come from, if all you have in it are these wilderness lands, reindeer hides, and so on, where is the source of capital for this bank and earnings going to come from? Wilderness lands cannot produce any economic benefit.

MONEYCHANGER - How will this World Conservation Bank scheme work exactly?

HUNT – At this point in time it seems like the WCB will be enacted through the United Nations, and will need to be approved by each country to participate. Then the Bank will be endowed with 30% of the earth's land surface and billions of income from selling bank shares **TO THE VERY RICH ELITE**.

HUNT – This bank will win the support of the masses, who say, God Bless you WCB, for saving our reindeer and saving us from global warming. That kind of ignorance will sell Rothschild's bank to the public. The masses are not aware of the WCB's tricks and therefore will be deceived. They don't suspect anything. They're VERY naive. They are not stupid, they're ignorant.

HUNT - So the bank is endowed with a worthless asset of very low productive value, an asset worth how many trillions? Their accountants however, will evaluate this 50 million square kilometer <twelve and a half *billion* acres, 5 million hectares> hunk of wilderness lands at maximum value. The WCB will have the power to act as a world central bank. It can create soft currencies, not hard currencies, at this point. Soft currencies are used, as you probably know, for some purpose WITHIN a country. But what I picked up on is that the soft currencies can be spent outside of a country for environmental and ecological equipment. Well, hello, International Harvester, Mack Truck, etc., they're going to bring those soft currencies into the US, convert them into hard currencies, and we'll experience subsequent dollar erosion and inflation.

MONEYCHANGER - That will be an international currency, in other words. You're calling it a soft currency, but in effect it'll be an international currency.

HUNT - It's not an international currency in the sense of a "one world currency" because soft currency will not be legal tender for all international transactions, yet. Now you know and I know that through currency and debt-for-equity swaps they're going to wheel and deal it from soft currencies into hard somehow. These guys are smart.

MONEYCHANGER - These are debt for equity swaps, which they've been talking about for several years. They're going to make their bad loans look good by collateralizing them after the fact with all of this land, and somebody, somebody, SOMEBODY is going to end up with title to twelve and a half billion acres.

HUNT – The Lands belong to the very rich elite, the shareholders of the bank. How will this project be put into effect? Will it be installed under the auspices of the United Nations? There was a United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (UNED) created in 1982 that published what's called the Brundtland Report, actually entitled OUR COMMON FUTURE. (UNED) created UNCED ("unsaid") for Rothschild's bank scheme to come to pass.

MONEYCHANGER - How fast are they moving? When will they try to put this WCB into action?

HUNT – I think they're moving now. Rockefeller said in his speech, "the good news is that collapse f the monetary system that was predicted by some regarding each of the major borrowing countries has been resolved 'temporarily' by extending the debt." Or they could hide the bank from the public knowledge for decades. I can't say when at this time.

One-third of Latin America's Export earnings are devoted to paying interest on their debt, according to the Institute for International Economics in Washington. Two-thirds of the nearly \$400 billion in debt is owed to a few commercial banks, including Chase Manhattan. Most debtors are paying only interest payments, not principal, and while economic conditions have improved the countries still face political and structural problems that could hamper repayment."

I talked to Mr. Oliveira-Costa, a Brazilian finance ministry official, at the conference. He said that there is no way that his country could pay off that debt. So the bottom line says, and this is what Rothschild will tell them, you will have a financial collapse if you DON'T join the WCB someday. We're going to have a financial collapse in our country if they DON'T get the WCB.

At the end of the caucus, Baron Rothschild said, "You have decided. This will be a Second World Marshall Plan." And I said to myself, "Did we say that? Nobody said anything here." When I got home I realized the significance of what he had said. That will be a resolution, because he wrote it on a resolution sheet, I saw him do it. That may mean for instance, that governments may need to guarantee the debt of the WCB. Russia was a lot of the wilderness lands, and I see that Russia is going to get a lot of the loans. When/if they default, the US may be the turkey again and need to bail out the WCB.

MONEYCHANGER - But still, in the end, SOMEBODY is going to end up with title to those lands, and I suggest that these somebodies are those same moneyed interests so much in evidence at this Fourth World Wilderness Conference. Rockefeller, Rothschild and their banker friends hop to own the entire world.

HUNT - Exactly, and they're going to be in back of the bank loaning currency and cash flow to the WCB to keep it alive, to give it the "appearance" of profitability. The bank will be running on an accrual basis. On paper it will be recognizing profits from interest and fees but the income may NOT actually be coming in because these countries cannot pay. So my hypothesis is that the kings, capitalists, and moneychangers of the world will be in the back of this bank as shareholders, ready to take over the banks.

International 'Earth Summit' prelude to be held in Des Moines

By Cynthia Hubert Register Staff Writer

Environmental and public policy experts from across the globe will gather in Des Moines this month to participate in a conference organized by the United States, Canada and Iowa.

A public hearing featuring Midwesterners who will speak out on energy issues and sustainable agriculture will kick off the event on Sept. 22 in the House chambers of the Iowa Capitol.

The hearing is to be followed by a three-day international forum at the downtown Marriott Hotel featuring speakers representing governments, businesses and private organizations from throughout the world.

The event will be a prelude to the United Nations "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. Representatives of 159 nations will take part in that meeting.

Debate of Ideas:

Participants in both events will discuss issues including climate change and depletion of the ozone layer, combating deforestation and soil loss, protection of freshwater resources, oceans, seas and coastal areas, and environmentally sound management of biotechnology and hazardous wastes.

They will also debate ideas for changing and strengthening institutions such as the United Nations in an effort to achieve environmental goals.

Charlotte Hubbell, media coordinator for the Des Moines event, said the goal of the Des Moines conference is to educate Midwesterners about "Earth Summit" issues and to present innovative proposals for solutions to participate in the Brazil conference.

Public Hearing:

The public hearing at the state capitol will feature addresses by Sen. Albert Gore, D. –Tenn., and from Maurice Strong of Canada, who will serve as secretary general of the Brazil conference. Citizens are invited to attend.

More than 30 people will testify at the hearing, including representatives of state and national environmental organizations, farming organizations, labor, churches, utilities and other businesses.

"The public hearing will provide an unusual opportunity for informed citizens to testify on issues that will determine the future of Iowa, the Midwest and our planet," said Dorothy Schramm, state general chairwoman of the Iowa Division of the United Nations Association.

International Participants:

Anyone interested in participating in the conference should call (319) 337-7290.

Among the 25 panelists who will participate in the international forum, which is closed to the public, is Liberty Mhlanga from Zimbabwe. Africa, general manager of the country's Agricultural and Rural Development Authority; Sandra Moniaga, a member of the Indonesian Forum for the Environment; Pedro Tarak, deputy executive director of the Foundation for the Environment and Natural Resources in Argentina; and Angus Archer, executive director of the United Nations Association in Canada. Former U.S. Senator and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and former U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson are among the American participants.

Club of Rome's Initiative for ECO-92 EARTH CHARTER (excerpts)

1. THE PRESSING NEED

Insufficient progress has been made in population reduction. The immediate reduction of world population, according to the mid-1970's recommendation of the Draper Fund, must be immediately affected. The present vast overpopulation, now far beyond the world carrying capacity, cannot be answered by future reductions in the birth rate due to contraception, sterilization and abortion, but must be met in the present by the reduction of numbers presently existing. This must be done by whatever means necessary.

Faced with stubborn obstruction and day-to-day political expediency which make most of the leaders of the most populous poor countries unreliable, the issue is compulsory cooperation. Compulsory cooperation is not debatable with 166 nations, most of whose leaders are irresolute, conditioned by localist "cultures," and lacking appropriate notions of the New World Order. Debate means delay and forfeiture of our goals and purpose.

The U.N. action against Iraq proves conclusively that resolute action on our part can sway other leaders to go along with the necessary program. The Iraq action proves that the aura of power can be projected and sustained and that the wave of history is sweeping forward.

CONFIDENTIAL

THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING POLICY MUST BE IMPLEMENTED:

- A. The Security Council of the U.N. led by the Anglo-Saxon Major Nation Powers, will decree that henceforth, the Security Council will inform all nations that its sufferance on population has ended, that all nations have quotas for population reduction on a yearly basis, which will be enforced by the Security Council by selective or total embargo of credit, items of trade including food and medicine, or by military force, when required.
- B. The Security Council of the U.N. will inform all nations that outmoded notions of national sovereignty will be discarded and that the Security Council has complete legal, military and economic jurisdiction in any region in the world and that this will be enforced by the Major Nations of the Security Council.
- C. The Security Council of the U.N. will take possession of all natural resources, including the watersheds and great forests, to be used and preserved for the good of the Major Nations of the Security Council.
- D. The Security Council of the U.N. will explain that not all races and peoples are equal, nor should they be. Those races proven superior by superior achievements ought to rule the lesser races, caring for them on sufferance that they cooperate with the Security Council. Decision making, including banking, trade, currency rates and economic development plans, will be made in stewardship by the Major Nations.
- E. All of the above constitute the New World Order, in which Order, all nations, regions, and races will cooperate with the decisions of the Major Nations of the Security Council.

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that action delayed could well be fatal. All could be lost if mere opposition by minor races is tolerated and the unfortunate vacillations of our closest comrades is cause for our hesitations. Open declaration of intent followed by decisive force is the final solution. This must be done before any shock hits our financial markets, tarnishing our credibility and perhaps diminishing our force.

CHAPTER TWO NATURAL RESOURCES



La Baca Troubled

A solar-powered temple on the Sangre de Cristo Mountains is built on land donated by Maurice and Hanne Strong.

BAD VIBES / In La Baca, Colorado, disputes over the exploitation of underground water feature mystics, Canadian millionaires and skeptical locals

Water wars disrupt New Age Valley

BY MIRO CERNETIG

The Globe and Mail

Strange and magical things are said to happen in Colorado's San Luis valley.

Mystics, millionaires and visionaries living in the desert valley believe that the heavens can speak and that dead prophets drop in for visits. Close your eyes, they say, and the thin mountain air crackles with the primordial thrum of the cosmos.

These days, though, the peace is being spoiled by what residents call "bad vibes."

A powerful force from Canada – Vancouver billionaire Sam Belzberg – wants to drill deep into the floor of the desert in southwestern Colorado, pump out the valley's water and sell it for billions of dollars to Denver, the state's parched capital.

Almost everyone, from dirt-poor migrant workers to eclectic travelers who go to La Baca to commune with soothsayers and ancient spirits, fear that the plan will suck the area dry and make a few rich men richer.

"They're after the water under this valley and they're going to make obscene amounts of money if they get their hands on the water," says Greg Gosar, a prosperous organic farmer who is a spokesman for a citizen's group the water development. Unfortunately, greed isn't illegal in America." (missing text)

It is Mr. Strong who introduced Mr. Belzberg to the San Luis Valley, and that led to the formation of American Water Development Inc., the Denver-based company that wants to tap into the water.

So, while Mr. Strong wins kudos internationally for organizing a global UN environmental conference in Brazil for 1992, he is viewed by many in La Baca with suspicion.

That is a sad thing for Mr. Strong, because it is in this valley that he and his wife, Hanne, are laying the groundwork for what amounts to a new world order.

Their plan is to be ready for the beginning of a new Dark Age, says Mrs. Strong, a self-styled visionary whose apocalyptic vision of the future involves the Earth's population shrinking to about 400 million people in the next few years as the result of environmental degradation.

"AIDS will be nothing next to the things that are coming," says Mrs. Strong, who hopes to turn the San Luis Valley, which she describes as a powerful "dream corridor" and the birthplace of "ancient souls," into a repository of all the world's knowledge.

Such talk – as well as a plan to build a conference centre for world-leaders, routine visits by Rockefellers, actress

Shirley MacLaine (who will soon be moving in) and the Dalai Lama, and a plan to make a storehouse for seeds of the world's endangered plants in a cupboard in their basement – have made the Strong's a curiosity since they arrived in the valley a dozen years ago.

So has their own peculiar brand of philanthropy. They have given or plan to give parcels of their land to Tibetan holy men, Carmelite monks, Buddhists, American Indians and a host of other representatives of ancient religions. The Strong's believe that by bringing this eclectic mix to La Baca, it may be possible to overcome the factionalism and dogma that Mrs. Strong says characterizes the world's mainline religions.

But what people in the San Luis Valley are most curious about these days is what the powerful and strange Canadians have in mind for their water.

Below the bone-dry surface sits the largest underground reservoir in the world. The best estimate is that two billion acre-feet of water are under the yellow sand, enough to cover two billion acres of land one foot deep.

It also happens to be in one of the driest parts of the United States, a region where people have been known to shoot each other over a resource that can sell for as much as \$7,000 an acre-foot to thirsty cities.

Take \$7,000, multiply it by two billion and you get \$14-trillion, the amount the San Luis Valley's water might be worth if only it were not thousands of meters under the surface of the Earth.

But American Water Development Inc., which owns a 58,000-hectare ranch in the valley, has plans to get some of that precious water to market.

It wants to dig a field of wells on its ranch and build a 73-kilometre pipeline that can pump from 25,000 to 200,000 acre-feet of water into a river that flows to Denver. Assuming a price of \$7,000 an acre-foot, which would result in revenue ranging from \$175-million to \$1.4-billion a year for the company.

"They're going to dry up this valley," says Mr. Gosar, who fears that the plan will lower the water table so much that farmers will not be able to get water cheaply enough to stay in business.

"Maurice Strong's got to shoulder a lot of the blame for this. He brought the company here."

Mr. Strong acknowledges that he is troubled by his tarnished reputation. A videotape has circulated in the valley that accuses him of being part of an international conspiracy to take over the world economy and of having a warehouse in Canada full of newly minted money all ready for a new world order.

Despite the hysteria and ill-will, Mr. Strong says he has the interests of the valley at heart, and formed the water company only to help develop the economy of the desperately poor region.

It was necessary to develop the water, Mr. Strong says, because people from outside the valley were likely to make a grab for the water if American Water Development did not act first.

"Of course, we're in the centre of controversy over the water," he said in a telephone interview from Geneva, Switzerland. "But we love this valley. We live there. It's our home."

In recent months, Mr. Strong has made efforts to divorce himself from American Water Development. He no longer is a shareholder, he has given up his position as chairman of the board and he is no longer one of its directors.

He does retain a royalty interest that would allow him an unspecified share of the company's future profits, but he says he wants to sell it back to the company, although there are no takers so far since the firm has yet to make money.

Mr. Strong donated his 22 percent share in the company to a charitable foundation, but the company has since bought back those shares. He says the firm thwarted his attempt to have the foundation sell the shares to outside interests.

He is cryptic about exactly why he left American Water Development, saying only that he lost control and that he no longer had a reason to stay. (Attempts to interview Mr. Belzberg on the subject were fruitless.)

But Mr. Strong did acknowledge that the greatest source of controversy was the New Age community that he and his wife were setting up at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

"They were not keen on the ecological and spiritual development, says Mr. Strong, who left the company with the 810 hectares of land that he and his wife need for their dream.

People associated with the company say some of the firm's principal backers were uncomfortable with Mrs. Strong, whose ideas they view as "hippy-dippy".

Mystical Hanne Strong Likes prophets, not profits

Wife of Canadian businessman has apocalyptic vision of valley





By Miro Cernetig
The Globe and Mail

LA BACA, Colo. – When Hanne Strong wants to know if a dinner companion has an untrue heart, she grabs her guest's hand, flips it over and starts reading the palm aloud.

"Oh, yes," She says as the other guests watch intently. "You've got a good heart. You're all right. You never quite know unless you check because people often run psychic interference."

It does not take much imagination to understand why Mrs. Strong, who

believes that she has lived thousands of years in previous lives, might be a tad unsettling to the dyed-in-the-wool businessmen who her husband, Canadian multimillionaire and UN diplomat Maurice Strong, deals with daily.

While he believes in profits, she believes in prophets.

A few days at her La Baca property with Mrs. Strong, who plans to accompany her husband as he meets world leaders while organizing a United Nations conference on the environment in Brazil, is dizzying.

She drives along mountain roads (which she had custom-made) in a gleaming white Jeep, pointing out details of her unique dream. She says it was given to her by Glen Anderson, a prophet who lived in the mountains and arrived one day on the Strong's' doorsteps to say he had been waiting for them.

The mysterious Mr. Anderson, who is now dead though his writings have been carefully preserved by some of La Baca's residents, then proceeded to map out the future of the area and Mrs. Strong has followed the plan.

On one hilltop is a massive dome where she foresees world religious leaders gathering in silent meditation. It is designed to reflect the 60-year cycle of the planets, she says, and was built with no nails but weaved "from the top down."

Beside an old gold mine honeycombing an entire mountain will be a conference centre for world leaders, who Mrs. Strong is sure will come to La Baca, though she is not sure when.

Tailings from the mine, still speckled with gold, will be used to pave the streets. "Here, you really will be able to walk on streets paved with gold," Mrs. Strong says.

Then she waves down toward the desert floor that has turned purple in the afternoon's heat haze. "That's where Shirley MacLaine's place will be," she says, referring to the actress now as famous for her New Age bestsellers as her movie roles. Ms MacLaine also has plans for a haven for world leaders and bought land from the Strongs.

For years, Mrs. Strong agonized over whether to allow Ms MacLaine into La Baca, fearing that her fame would bring a wave of annoying tourists and fans.

But she says she went on a threeday fast in the mountains and had a vision. "I saw Shirley flying through the sky like a ballerina, with her legs outstretched, and I knew she was going to crash," she says. "So I caught her in my arms and that was the sign Shirley should be here."

Visions are everything at La Baca, and Mrs. Strong even has one for the billions of dollars worth of water under the sand, water which her husband and Vancouver billionaire Sam Belzberg have plans to extract.

She believes that a giant lake with a bottom of crystals is under the desert. Crystals and water combine to make a powerful "energy field" that protects the valley, even from the evil channelers from Vancouver she says are trying to take over La Baca with a massive "psychic attack.

The water war with AWDI begins

By Diane Bairstow

The big story of 1990 was American Water Development, Inc.'s (AWDI) grab for water rights in the Valley. They did this on two fronts. They tried to take over the creeks and dam, and to divert the water, which would have resulted in dry creek beds and roads built through the forest as high up as 11,000 ft. This "water diversion" was withdrawn due to strong opposition.

On the second front, AWDI set out to take the subterranean water from under the Baca Ranch, which they owned, and sell it to the Front Range. This battle would last for years.

It all started in 1986 when AWDI applied for permission to withdraw 200,000 acre-feet of water per year to irrigate farmland in the Valley and brew beer. In 1989 Maurice Strong quit AWDI because he felt they were no longer interested in using the water in a "socially and environmentally responsible way." They were going to sell it to the highest bidder.

During this time, Christine Canaly began organizing a Valley-wide citizen's group to oppose the project—The Citizens for San Luis Valley Water.

Meetings with area residents, State Senators and Representatives ensued. Films were viewed about the removal of water from Owens Valley in California. After 15 years of pumping the water to Los Angeles, Owens Lake turned into a dust bowl.

The discovery of a rare subterranean fish, Aprilious Uno Subterranean (related to the Tennessee Snail Darter) made front page news. Residents were sure this would halt AWDI's progress until it was discovered it was just another of Kizzen's Aprilious Foolius Jokius.

AWDI's original application to the District Water Court was to pump 200,000 acre ft. of water annually from the underground aquifer. They denied that there would be any effect on the environment or other water users. By August, they had amended their application to 60,000 acre ft. annually, (still approximately 2 times the amount used by the City of Pueblo annually). They would, however, retain the right to the remaining 140,000 acre ft., but that would be pumped in the future on condition of the courts.

For the first time, AWDI admitted in its application that its pumping would affect 256 wells. This amended application calls for the Water Court and State Engineer to establish a monitoring system to determine pumping impact.

By the end of the year, farmers, merchants and residents of the Valley were fully engaged and were taking out full page ads in The Eagle against AWDI. Residents and businesses were filing objections in Division 3 Water Court to AWDI's claims. The Rio Grande Water Conservation District was asking for a loan of \$472,000 to fight AWDI in court.

The combatants were engaged, the battle was on.



"Division of Interest" causes Maurice Strong to quit AWDI

By Rick Boychuk

Maurice Strong says his support of the spiritual communities in the Baca was, among other things, one of the issues that caused a "deep division of interest" between himself and fellow investors in American Water Development, Inc. (AWDI)

The "division of interest" prompted Strong to resign from the company in December. Strong said that it was actually the failure of his water scheme that caused his demise.

Strong said within the past year he "lost control" of the company to a Pennsylvania banking group led by Alex Crutchfield and Vancouver, Canada financier, and CEO of Federated States, Sam Belzberg.

Both the Belzberg and Crutchfield interests were among the original investors in the company. They increased their shareholdings last year when they purchased the shares of a fourth investor.

When the company submitted an application to Colorado Water Court in 1986 for permission to withdraw 200,000 acrefeet of water a year, Strong said the water would be used to irrigate farmland in the valley and brew beer. However, within the last year it has become clear that he was focusing almost exclusively on the export of the water to the Front Range and other regions with estimated profits of up to \$1 billion per year.

Valley residents welcomed Strong's resignation but many remain skeptical that the battle is really over.

Greg Gosar, an organic beef and wheat farmer, says, "Strong's got a lot of bridges to mend in this valley. We will just have to wait and see what this means."

AWDI president resigns post; company lost bid to pump water

By Dick Foster

Rocky Mountain News Southern Bureau

Dale Shaffer, who led his company's controversial attempt to pump billions of gallons of ground-water from the San Luis Valley to Front Range cities, announced his resignation as president of American Water Development Inc, Friday.

The 48-year-old Shaffer, one-time investment banker, former president of the Denver Water Board and president of AWDI since February 1988, said he was leaving to pursue other business interests.

"I've been talking with them for a year or so about some other things I wanted to participate in, and this just seemed like a good time to do it," Shaffer said.

Shaffer's departure from AWDI follows the company's defeat in November in its first attempt



Shaffer

to obtain water rights in the San Luis Valley to pump up to 200,000 acre-feet of water – about 62 billion gallons annually – for sale to the Front Range.

The proposal met with widespread opposition among valley residents, and State Water Court Judge Roger Ogburn ruled against AWDI's application for the water.

Shaffer said his departure was not related to the company's defeat, but said the conclusion of the trial after years of preparation "was a good transition point" for him to depart the company.

Shaffer and company spokesman Jim Monaghan said AWDI's pursuit of water rights in the valley would continue according to plan despite Shaffer's departure.

"I wouldn't anticipate any great change," said Monaghan.

Shaffer will temporarily be replaced by James D. Ireland III, 42, of New York, chairman of AWDI's executive committee, which devised the policy the company has been pursuing in the valley.

Monaghan said AWDI faces "some tactical decisions" on whether to pursue a state Supreme Court appeal of Ogburn's ruling, or whether to begin a new application for the water rights under state's tributary water rights provisions.

Shaffer said his new pursuits would be "with some Denver friends of mine, but we're not really ready to put out publicly what we're doing."

Maurice Strong loses job as UN North Korea envoy

CTV.ca News Staff

Canadian businessman Maurice Strong has lost his job as top UN envoy for North Korea amid investigations into his link to a suspect in the UN oil-for-food scandal.

Strong has not been accused of any wrongdoing but was questioned by investigators about his links to South Korean lobbyist Tongsun Park, who has been accused by federal prosecutors of bribing UN officials with Iraqi funds.

"His contract expired last Thursday and was not renewed," UN spokeswoman Marie Okabe said Monday.

"If he is cleared of any involvement in the oil-for-food program, the secretary-general will consider availing himself of his expertise on an informal basis."

Strong also broke United Nations rules by putting his stepdaughter on his diplomatic payroll, the UN says.

Kristina Mayo worked as her stepfather's UN assistant for two years before she resigned April 21, 2005, after the international organization learned about the family relationship.

UN staff regulations in most cases prohibit the hiring of immediate family members.

No one at Strong's office in Ottawa has so far been available to comment.

Strong, who had been the UN point man on six-country talks aimed at persuading North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons programs, took temporary leave from his post on April 20 during a probe of his ties to Tongsun Park.

Park, a native of North Korea and citizen of South Korea, was charged by the U.S. Attorney's Office in April with allegedly accepting millions of dollars from Saddam Hussein's government to lobby illegally for Iraq in the United States on behalf of the oil-for-food program, which allowed Iraq to sell oil while it was under UN sanctions between 1996 and 2003.

He was also accused in the 1970s of trying to buy influence in the U.S. Congress.

Strong said Park had advised him on Korean issues but denied any involvement and has not been implicated in the \$64-billion US humanitarian program in Iraq. He pledged to co-operate with an oil-for-food probe led by former U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker.

Prosecutors contend Park met with an unnamed UN official in an apparent effort to influence the design of the oil-for-food program, and invested \$1 million in a company run by that official's son.

Strong has acknowledged that Park invested money in Cordex Petroleums, a Calgary oil company that was run by Strong's son Frederick.

Strong had been involved in UN environment and development issues since 1970, and in January 1997, was appointed a senior adviser to Annan on reforming the United Nations.

He was also a former adviser to the president of the World Bank and has led several power companies in Canada, including Petro-Canada, Ontario Hydro and Power Corp.

The 'Green Army' Invades Brazil

Roth-child's Konservation Korps

One of the enactments of the 4th World Wilderness Congress which Edmund de Rothschild convened and Mr. David Rockefeller, and others, attended, was a provision for the establishment of a 300,000-person "Conservation Corps". This idea sounded quite innocent at the Congress, and it was hailed for its humanitarian ideals.

Brazil Rejects Eco-Fascism

Won't Allow Supranational Control of Amazon Resources

By Mark Sonnenblick

March 11 (EIRNS) – There is a "war environment" in Brazil against attempts to "internationalize the Amazon," our correspondents reported from Brasilia today. Pressure from the United States to make relief of Brazil's \$120 billion foreign debt contingent on Brazil accepting "international surveillance" over its Amazon region has provoked an explosion of national outrage. This could lead to Brazil defending its national sovereignty with its only powerful weapon, "the debt bomb."

Brazil is organizing other Ibero-American debtors into a common front against creditor blackmail. On March 7, the eight member nations of the Amazon Pact offered their total backing to Brazil. Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, and Surinam together proclaimed, "Pressure exerted on any one member forces all of us to act jointly and in sympathy....The nations rejected any foreign interference over member countries' actions of policies in Amazonia."

The burning of an area of the Amazon jungle equal to the state of South Dakota each year is a genuine ecological tragedy for Brazil and for the world's weather patterns. But the people responsible for this holocaust are the eco-fascists now using it as a pretext to impose their genocidal world governance.

The bankers and their "environmentalist" zero-growth retainers sabotaged Brazil's efforts at scientific capital-intensive, development of its vast interior. Their savage debt-collection policies forced Brazil to destroy its land and its people in vain effort to preserve its credit rating.

Green Imperialism

British Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is at the forefront of the "Green-Imperialist" assaults on Brazil. Barbara Bramble, international affairs director of its U.S. affiliate, the National Wildlife Fund, was in Brasilia last week to lobby for Brazil to follow Bolivia.

Brazil agrees to swap rain forest protection for debt

Associated Press

BRASILIA, Brazil – Brazil has announced that it will allow foreign institutions to cancel chunks of the country's staggering foreign debt in exchange for commitment to save pieces of the Amazon rain forest.

Officials' home the so-called debt-for-nature swaps will help Brazil reduce its \$123 billion foreign debt while protecting its vast wilderness, including the Amazon rain forest.

Economy Ministry spokesman Pedro Luis Rodrigues said Tuesday foreign institutions wanting to invest in environmental programs would be able to buy Brazilian debt at a discount of 25 percent. The trades will be limited to \$100 million a year, Rodrigues said, and the money received will be placed in a specially created fund to administer environmental projects.

The Low ceiling on the value of the swaps was to avoid fueling inflation, which surpassed 350 percent in the past 12 months.



CHAPTER THREE GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND

Biography of Gro Harlem Brundtland



Brundtland addressing the Congress of the Norwegian Labour Party, 2007. Photo: Harry Wad

Gro Harlem Brundtland – A Center of Activity Born, 20 April, 1939 a Norwegian politician, diplomat, and physician, and an international leader in sustainable development and public health. She is a former Prime Minister of Norway, and has served as the Director General of the World Health Organization. She now serves as a Special Envoy on Climate Change for the United Nations

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.^[1] In 2008 she became the recipient of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medal in Architecture. ^[2]

Domestic career

Born in Oslo, Brundtland was educated as a Medical Doctor (cand. med.) at the University of Oslo in 1963, and Master of Public Health at Harvard University in 1965. From 1966 to 1969, she worked as a physician at the Directorate of Health (*Helsedirektoratet*), and from 1969 she worked as a doctor in Oslo's public school health service. She was Norwegian Minister for Environmental Affairs from 1974 to 1979, and became Norway's first — and to date only — female Prime Minister. She served as Prime Minister from February to October in 1981.

Brundtland became Norwegian Prime Minister for two subsequent terms from 9 May 1986 until 16 October 1989 (This cabinet was internationally renowned for its large percentage of female ministers. Eight of the eighteen total were female) and from 3 November 1990 until 25 October 1996, when she resigned and retired from Norwegian politics, and was succeeded by Thorbjørn Jagland. She resigned as leader of the Norwegian Labour Party in 1992.

Gro Harlem Brundtland is a member of Human-Etisk Forbund, the Norwegian Humanist Association.

International career

In 1983, Brundtland was invited by then United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar to establish and chair the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), widely referred to as the Brundtland Commission, developing the broad political concept of sustainable development in the course of extensive public hearings that were distinguished by their inclusiveness and published its report *Our Common Future* in April 1987. The Brundtland Commission provided the momentum for the 1992 Earth Summit/UNCED, that was headed by Maurice Strong, who had been a prominent member of the Brundtland Commission. The Brundtland Commission also provided momentum for Agenda 21.

Brundtland was elected Director-General of the World Health Organization in May 1998. In this capacity, Brundtland adopted a far-reaching approach to public health, establishing a Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, chaired by Jeffrey Sachs, and addressing violence as a major public health issue. Brundtland spearheaded the movement, now worldwide, to achieve the abolition of cigarette smoking by education and persuasion. Under her leadership, the World Health Organization was one of the first major employers to require freedom from tobacco addiction as a condition of employment.

The Elders

On 18 July 2007 in Johannesburg, South Africa, Nelson Mandela, Graça Machel, and Desmond Tutu convened a group of world leaders to contribute their wisdom, independent leadership and integrity to tackle some of the world's toughest problems. Nelson Mandela announced the formation of this new group, The Elders, in a speech he delivered on the occasion of his 89th birthday. Archbishop Tutu will serve as the Chair of The Elders. The founding members of this group include Brundtland, Graça Machel, Kofi Annan, Ela Bhatt, Jimmy Carter, Li Zhaoxing, Mary Robinson and Muhammad Yunus.

"This group can speak freely and boldly, working both publicly and behind the scenes on whatever actions need to be taken," Mandela commented. "Together we will work to support courage where there is fear, foster agreement where there is conflict, and inspire hope where there is despair."

The Elders will be independently funded by a group of Founders, including Richard Branson, Peter Gabriel, Ray Chambers; Michael Chambers; Bridgeway Foundation; Pam Omidyar, Humanity United; Amy Robbins; Shashi Ruia, Dick Tarlow; and The United Nations Foundation.

Gro Harlem Brundtland Talks About CO₂

Technology at the 4th World Wilderness Congress

Our vision is to develop technology which can clean coal and gas fired plants at a cost that makes this commercially attractive. Given that coal still will play a central role in global energy supply throughout this century, we have to develop carbon capture and storage technology. Such technology is not only crucial for our climate. It will give us many other benefits locally and regionally, not least for public health, by reducing other harmful emission as well.

I believe that a prerequisite for developing the technology and disseminating its use, is establishing a carbon price. Or as Nicholas Stern puts it in his report: The first element of policy is carbon pricing". "Putting a price on carbon, through tax, trading or regulation, means that people are faced with the full social costs of their actions".

Only when the unit costs of reduction is lower than the price of emission will companies and their chief financial officers really demand investment in carbon capture and storage. But when the incentives are made to work. When we manage to adapt the market regulations. Then, we will see a great climate alliance between governments and the private sector. But there are obstacles to be overcome. There is skepticism in many countries about carbon storage, even in Germany.

The skepticism must be strong, because carbon capture today is not eligible for clean development mechanism status under the climate change convention. I believe that this can and will change when it becomes apparent how such projects not only help the climate, but also can generate a trillion dollar business. Such projects will transfer technology. They can lead to substantial financial flows to developing countries. From new and additional sources of finance, by engaging the private sector. In short there is a great potential in developing incentives for change and investment. To unleash this great potential, we must set a price on carbon, not only in Europe.

Greenhouse gases are externalities. Those who produce them are causing climate change Thereby imposing costs on the world and future generations. The most effective system would be a truly common global carbon market. That would reduce emissions and direct financial flows to developing countries.

Developing countries have a right to develop. Make no mistake, none of us should be asking developing countries to slow down their ascent towards prosperity. But they must be enabled to leap-frog the more polluting stages of development that many of us went through in the past. Today we see important countries setting targets for their energy-intensity.

Many countries, such as China, where investment are booming, are experiencing reduced energy intensity. Much of this improvement comes with new investments in technology developed in countries with carbon restrictions. I believe we must explore how we can accelerate also this process by harnessing new generations of incentives, by linking economic rewards to reduced energy intensity, both in countries and in sectors.

As we all know, short and medium term security of supply may be a forceful driver in this direction. Today, I believe we stand on the threshold of a new, green economy. A low-carbon economy. Which can rid the world of poverty and save the climate. We must move forward on a broad front. Improve energy efficiency, increase the use of renewables, improve agricultural and forestry practices, And focus on adaptation, in particular for the least developed countries and small island states.

The year 2007 will be critical. Germany has shown leadership at Heiligendamm. The G-8 torch is being passed to Japan for 2008 and we believe their leadership will be essential, and that this meeting and other meetings will help us in that process. At Bali we must come is together and hammer out a new mandate for new negotiations under the auspices of the UN and the convention. This is where our collective focus must be. The Secretary-General is convening world leaders in New York on 24 September 1987. What we need at the New York High Level Event is a strong and positive signal for Bali and beyond. We all have a duty, all of us here and all other countries. Our generations will be measured, by how we stood up to this challenge.

CHAPTER FOUR MORE ABOUT THE BIG BAD BANK

The Federal Reserve Fraud



The first misconception that most people have is that the Federal Reserve Bank is a branch of the US government. IT IS NOT. THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK IS A PRIVATE COMPANY. Most people believe it is as American as the Constitution. THE FACT IS THE CONSTITUTION FORBIDS ITS EXISTENCE. Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution states that Congress shall have the power to create money and regulate the value thereof, NOT A BUNCH OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS! Today the FED controls and profits by printing WORTHLESS PAPER, called money, through the Treasury, regulating its value, AND THE BIGGEST OUTRAGE OF ALL, COLLECTING INTEREST ON IT! (THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL DEBT). The FED began with approximately 300 people or banks that became owners, stockholders purchasing stock at \$100 per share - the stock is not publicly traded) in the Federal Reserve Banking System. They make up an international banking cartel of wealth beyond comparison. The FED banking system collects billions of dollars in interest annually and distributes the profits to its shareholders. The Congress illegally gave the FED the right to print money through the Treasury at no interest to the FED.

The FED creates money from nothing, and loans it back to us through banks, and charges interest on our currency. The FED also buys Government debt with money printed on a printing press and charges U.S. taxpayers interest. Many Congressmen and Presidents say this is fraud. Who actually owns the Federal Reserve Central Banks? The ownership of the 12 Central banks, a very well kept secret, has been revealed: 1. Rothschild Bank of London 2. Warburg Bank of Hamburg 3. Rothschild Bank of Berlin 4. Lehman Brothers of New York 5. Lazard Brothers of Paris 6. Kuhn Loeb Bank of New York 7. Israel Moses Seif Banks of Italy 8. Goldman, Sachs of New York 9. Warburg Bank of Amsterdam 10. Chase Manhattan Bank of New York.

These bankers are connected to London Banking Houses which ultimately control the FED. When England lost the Revolutionary War with America where our forefathers were fighting their own government, they planned to control us by controlling our banking system, the printing of our money, and our debt. The individuals listed below owned banks which in turn owned shares in the FED. The banks listed below have significant control over the New York FED District, which controls the other 11 FED Districts. These banks also are partly foreign owned and control the New York FED District Bank: First National Bank of New York, James Stillman National City Bank, New York, Mary W. Harnman, National Bank of Commerce, New York, A.D. Jiullard Hanover, National Bank, New York, Jacob Schiff, Chase National Bank, New York, Thomas F. Ryan, Paul Warburg, William Rockefeller, Levi P. Morton, M.T. Pyne, George F. Baker, Percy Pyne, Mrs. G.F. St. George, J.W. Sterling, Katherine St. George, H.P. Davidson, J.P. Morgan (Equitable Life/Mutual Life), Edith Brevour, T. Baker.

How did it happen? After previous attempts to push the Federal Reserve Act through Congress, a group of bankers funded and staffed Woodrow Wilson's campaign for President. He had committed to sign this act. In 1913, a Senator, Nelson Aldrich, maternal grandfather to the Rockefellers, pushed the Federal Reserve Act through Congress just before Christmas when much of Congress was on vacation. When elected, Wilson passed the FED. Later, Wilson remorsefully replied, referring to the FED, "I have unwittingly ruined my country". Now the banks financially back sympathetic candidates. Not surprisingly, most of these candidates are elected.



The bankers employ members of the Congress on weekends (nickname T&T club -out Thursday...in Tuesday with lucrative salaries. Additionally, the FED started buying up the media in the 1930's and now owns or significantly influences most of it. Presidents Lincoln, Jackson, and Kennedy tried to stop this family of bankers by printing U.S. dollars without charging the taxpayers interest. Today, if the government runs a deficit, the FED prints dollars through the U.S. Treasury, buys the debt, and the dollars are circulated into the economy. In 1992, taxpayers paid the FED banking system \$286 billion in interest on debt the FED purchased by printing money virtually cost free. Forty percent of our personal federal income taxes go to pay this interest. The FED's books are not open to the public. Congress has yet to audit it. Congressman Wright Patman was Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Banking and Currency for 40 years. For 20 of those years, he introduced legislation to repeal the Federal Reserve Banking Act of 1913. Congressman Henry Gonzales, Chairman of a banking committee, introduced legislation to repeal the Federal Reserve Banking Act of 1913 almost every year. It's always defeated, the media remains silent, and the public never learns the truth. The same bankers who own the FED control the media and give huge political contributions to sympathetic members of Congress.

THE FED FEARS THE POPULATION WILL BECOME AWARE OF THIS FRAUD AND DEMAND CHANGE. We, the People, are at fault for being passive and allowing this to continue. THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, A GOVERNMENT BOARD, HAS CHEATED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OUT OF ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT SEVERAL TIMES OVER. The depredations and the iniquities of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks acting together have cost this country dearly.

They are private credit monopolies which prey upon the people of the United States for the benefit of themselves and their foreign customers; foreign and domestic speculators and swindlers; the rich and predatory money lenders. This is an era of economic misery and for the reasons that caused that misery, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks are fully liable. Half a million dollars was spent on one part of propaganda organized by those same European bankers for the purpose of misleading public opinion in regard to the Federal Reserve Bank.



WHAT MONEY LOOKED LIKE WHEN IT WAS STILL BACKED BY SOMETHING

Every effort has been made by the Federal Reserve Board to conceal its power but the truth is the Federal Reserve Board has USURPED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IT CONTROLS EVERYTHING HERE AND IT CONTROLS ALL OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. IT MAKES AND BREAKS GOVERNMENTS AT WILL. No man and no body of men are more entrenched in power than the arrogant credit monopoly which operates the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks. These evil-doers have robbed this country. What the Government has permitted the Federal Reserve Board to steal from the people should now be restored to the people.

Our people's money to the extent of \$1,200,000,000 has within the last few months been shipped abroad to redeem Federal Reserve Notes and to pay other gambling debts of the traitorous Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks. The greater part of our monetary stock has been shipped to foreigners. Why should we promise to pay the debts of foreigners to foreigners? Why should American Farmers and wage earners add millions of foreigners to the number of their dependents? Why should the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks be permitted to finance our competitors in all parts of the world? The Federal Reserve Act should be repealed and the Federal Reserve banks, having violated their charters, should be liquidated immediately. FAITHLESS GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WHO HAVE VIOLATED THEIR OATHS SHOULD BE IMPEACHED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

If the media is unbiased, independent and completely thorough, why haven't they discussed the FED? Currently, half the states have at least a grass roots movement in action to abolish the FED, but there's no press coverage. In July, 1968, the House Banking Subcommittee reported that Rockefeller, through Chase Manhattan Bank, controlled 5.9% of the stock in CBS. Furthermore, the bank had gained interlocking directorates with ABC.

In 1974, Congress issued a report stating that the Chase Manhattan Bank's stake in CBS rose to 14.1% and NBC to 4.5%. The same report said that the Chase Manhattan Bank held stock in 28 broadcasting firms. After this report, the Chase Manhattan Bank obtained 6.7% of ABC, and today the percentage is most likely much greater. It only requires 5% ownership to significantly influence the media. This is only one of 300 wealthy shareholders of the FED. It is believed other FED owners have similar holdings in the media. To control the media, FED bankers call in their loans if the media disagrees with them.

Rockefeller also controls the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the sole purpose of which is to aid in stimulating greater interest in foreign affairs and a one world government. Nearly every major newscaster belongs to the Council on Foreign Relations. The Council on Foreign Relations controls many major newspapers and magazines. Additionally, major corporations owned by FED shareholders are the source of huge advertising revenues which surely would influence the media.

Every day I hear people complaining about what they don't like about our government and media, but not one of them are willing to put forth an effort to try and change it, especially when it comes to their personal lives. We are as much a slave on a personal level, as our government is to the international bankers. We keep right on using the tool they put out here to control us, credit cards, and we are imprisoned by it. We are no longer willing to save up to buy something, we have to have it right now, so the Government has made it easy to have what you want without the having to save for it, (CREDIT). Don't you think it funny that in a land with so much wealth; only 2 PERCENT of the people own their homes? (CREDIT). Do you know 60 PERCENT of Americans have at least 3 Credit cards used to its maximum? (CREDIT). Do you know that only 1 PERCENT of the people have their car paid for? (CREDIT). To be free, you must throw away your credit cards, and NEVER buy anything that you cannot afford at the moment of purchase. We will never be a free people until we rid ourselves of the burden placed here to control us, and when we stop renting from the powers, the power will cease to exist.

I will close with Thomas Jefferson's Warning To America: "I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around [the banks] will deprive the people of all property until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs." Written by Jefferson in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin (1802).

The Forces Involved: Enviro-Aristocrats

The determinant institutions which are real force directing and controlling the staged "public outrage" at the policies of James Watt are the following:

- THE CLUB OF ROME
- THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
- THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN RELATIONS
- THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL
- THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND
- THE ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES

In the last two decades theses associations, which have heavily overlapping memberships, have used different guises and various ideological covers to call a halt to industrial, technological and economic growth. The Club of Rome promotes the concept of "limits to growth"; the Socialist International, using the United Nations and World Bank as its vehicle, heralds "appropriate (i.e. backward): technology"; the Council on Foreign Relations preaches "controlled economic disintegration" (Paul Volcker's purposefully-implemented depression) and the Aspen Institute applauds "humanistic not materialistic values".

IN REALITY EVERY ONE OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS IS COMMITED TO THE SAME POLICY: THE ESTABLISTMENT OF A MONOPOLIZED CONTROL OF GLOBAL RESOURCES. RAW MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY BY A TINY ECONOMIC ARISTOCRACY. It is independent production, invention and ownership – the basics of the American System economy – that these institutions have deployed to crush. They rightly perceived Jim Watt to present a big problem for them.

The Foundation Center on West 57th Street in New York City has on file a record of transactions of all foundations that operate in the United States, which is available for public scrutiny. The source is called **Comsearch Printouts** and the volume entitled: ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS reports that in the year 1980 alone, the Atlantic Richfield and combined Ford, Mellon and Rockefeller Family Foundation interests contributed MORE THAN \$18,000,000 TO WORLD ENVIRONMENTALIST ORGANIZATIONS. That means that every significant expenditure incurred in the training, media promotion, legal defense or any other activity of the no-growthers was covered by this consortium of funds. The very existence of the major environmentalist organizations depends to a large extent on the monies deployed every year by ARCO, Ford, Mellon, Rockefeller and related institutions.

WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON HERE

A rancher from Wyoming was golfing with a vice president of Mobil Oil recently and asked the oil executive "Why do the multis bankroll the no-growth environmentalists?" A bit on the defensive, the oil executive responded. "I guess you can't lose if you play both sides."

Robert O. Anderson would certainly be pleased by that kind of answer. After all, it took a lot of expense and effort to set up the Aspen Institute. Maurice Guernier, Club of Rome policy planner and one of the authors of **Reshaping the International Order** (Report to the Club of Rome 1976), was a little more candid than the oil executive in a recent conversation:

"Our key to power is the ecology movement, the environmentalist parties. The Club of Rome started these parties. The ecology movements, these parties, are very useful to us because they go across borders, because they encompass both the left and the right, and also the middle. People don't trust politicians, but they do trust the environmentalists. If the ecology movement it well managed then you will see whole populations beginning to change their minds on many things, and then the chiefs of state will have to change their minds too."



The German Marshall Fund

In 1949, Robert Maynard Hutchins, then Chancellor of the University of Chicago (and soon to become the first president of the re-organized Ford Foundation), along with Guiseppe and Elisabeth Mann Borgese, initiated the founding of the Aspen Institute. Hutchins' personal education at Yale College and Yale University Law School had provided him a comprehensive schooling in both the theory and ideology of British global strategists like Cecil Rhodes, Lord Alfred Milner and Halford Mackinder. Young Hutchins learned that while serving as director of the London School Economics, Mackinder was the leading British economic theoretician of the early 1900's and that his "geopolitical" strategy was designed to preserve secured looting rights for the British Empire through both resource domination and suppression of technological innovation. Upon assuming the presidency of the University of Chicago in 1929 (at the age of 29), Hutchins translated his tutoring in British philosophy into university programs, which under his direction, pioneered the creation of "liberal arts," "humanities" and "sociology" in the United States. Indicative of Hutchins' radical bent was his longstanding close association with Fabian socialist Bertrand Russell.

During his tenure as president, Hutchins provided a teaching position for Russell at the University of Chicago, Russell used this podium to rally collaborators who would later work with him, Hutchins and the Huxleys (Aldous and Julian) to launch the World Federalists. The following is a quote from Russell's 1962 book, *Has a Man A Future?* It pinpoints not merely Russell's outlook, but identifies the determining outlook of the individuals that do not

want Jim Watt around to jeopardize the same "geopolitical" (oneworld) strategy of resource monopolization that they are pursuing today:

If a world government is to work smoothly, certain economic conditions will have to be fulfilled. Various raw materials are essential to industry. Of these, at present, oil is one of the most important. Probably uranium, though no longer needed for purposes of war, will be essential for the industrial use of nuclear energy. THERE IS NO JUSTIVE IN THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF SUCH ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS – AND I THINK WE MUST INCLUDE IN UNDESIRABLE OWNERSHIP, NOT ONLY THAT BY INDIVIDUALS OR COMPANIES, BUT ALSO BY SEPARATE STATES. THE RAW MATERIALS WITHOUT WHICH INDUSTRY IS IMPOSSIBLE SHOULD BELONG TO THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY AND GRANTED TO SEPARATE NATIONS.

Centralized monopolization and control of world resources remains the dedicated goal of the aristocratic policy making elite working through the networks and institutions we have identified. In July, *New York Times* columnist James "Scotty" Reston, an unabashed anglophile, echoed an earlier, June 30 piece by Canadian columnist Gwynne Dyer, a member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). Dyer put it this way:

...it came as a mild shock when J.F. Taylor, one of the leading historians of our age, told me recently that he believes the only hope of avoiding a catastrophic world war that would end civilization was for somebody to create a world empire.

This is heavy stuff, but unfortunately Taylor is largely right. A world of 150 sovereign states, all supporting military forces and accepting war as a normal way of settling dispute, is doomed once it has access to weapons of mass destruction... So long as there are separate states in the world, the eventual collapse of civilization is inevitable.

Yet those 150 sovereign states will not voluntarily abolish themselves. Almost two-thirds of them are new since 1945, and their people are still entranced by the heady delights of independence. Even the olde countries are still afflicted with the disease of nationalism; indeed, being also the more industrialized countries, they constitute the main present danger to everyone's survival...

The old slogan of the 1950's is still relevant: one world or none. (emphasis added, Eds.)

The destruction of the nation-state and the triumph of "one worldism" is the open aim of the Forces grouped in and around the Council on Foreign Relations and its Trilateral Commission. "Supranationalism" and "global interdependence" are their buzzwords for this scheme.



Bertrand Russell

A CASE STUDY: ROBERT O. ANDERSON'S ASPEN INSTITUTE

On the surface, Robert O. Anderson appears to exemplify the independent entrepreneur. A former banker and cattleman, Anderson rose from relative obscurity in the 1950's to head what has become the largest domestic oil producer and one of the world's dominant natural resource concerns, the Atlantic Richfield Corporation. With annual sales of \$16 Billion, ARCO ranks number 7 among the majors in petroleum, number 1 in silver, number 3 in copper and number 5 in aluminum.

Anderson is the largest individual landowner in the U.S. Besides serving as the chairman of ARCO and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Anderson is a director of the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Chase Manhattan Corporation, CBS, Inc., and Pan Am. A Republican Party stalwart, Anderson served on the Republican National Committee from 1968-1972. He is a trustee of the University of Chicago (his alma mater), and the California Institute of Technology. He is also owner, as of 1976, of the British newspaper the London Sunday Observor.

An all-American success story? Not quite.

From his childhood in Chicago, where his father was with the First National Bank of Chicago, Robert O. Anderson was cultivated by the University of Chicago president Robert Maynard Hutchins, a self-proclaimed one-worlder and advocate of radical liberalism. From kindergarten through college Anderson was trained in special experimental schools run by the University of Chicago. With Katherine Meyer Graham of Newsweek Magazine and Senator Charles Percy, Robert O. Anderson was a graduate of the Hutchins curriculum, and Hutchins shaped Anderson's outlook. This outlook demands resource monopolization and control. In 1968, drillers for Atlantic Richfield discovered the huge Prudhoe Bay oil field in Alaska. Virtually overnight ARCO was capitalized into the top ranks in domestic production. Only one year later, Robert O. Anderson contributed \$200,000 in personal funds to launch the radical environmental group, Friends of The Earth. This organization wanted to lock up and prevent further development of resources. Ten years and several hundred million dollars later, the

Alaska Wilderness Lands were locked up. (Anderson could rest assured that "free enterprise" was good enough for him but for very few others). The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies was founded by Robert Hutchins in 1949, and since 1963, has been run by Robert O. Anderson.

In 1949, Hutchins had launched the Committee to Frame a World Constitution at the University of Chicago. The Committee and its journal, Common Cause, worked in close collaboration with the British Crusade for World Government and served as a rallying point for both "one world" currents in the U.S. – the U.C. based "World Republicans" and the "World Federalists" led by Norman Cousins, Cord Meyer and Carl Van Dorren.

Hutchins then went on to the Presidency of the newly reorganized Ford Foundation, which was the largest foundation in the world, and is today the biggest founder of environmentalism. Through the 1950's and the 1960's, Hutchins created four institutes and foundations. Emerging from these organizations came the Institute of Policy Studies which, beginning in 1963, has educated, developed and controlled virtually the entire "New Left" movement.

The Aspen Institute is based in New York City and Aspen, Colorado, with satellites in West Berlin, Tokyo, Hawaii, Jerusalem, Washington D.C., Stanford Research Institute in Palo Alto, and the Princeton Center for Advanced Studies. It was established as a small, tightly organized international network of social engineers.

Amidst the multitude of reports, conferences and Executive Seminar programs for corporate Executives sponsored by Aspen a persistent theme emerges: "we live in an era of limited resources," "we must limit growth," "the nation-state is outmoded".

Besides Hutchins and Robert O. Anderson, the key Aspen figure is Joseph Slater, Slater was brought on board from the Ford Foundation to assume the presidency of Aspen 1969 when Anderson took the chairmanship. Slater had worked at various allied political command posts under Dillon Reed banker General William Draper during WWII, including a tear in the State Department's United Nations Affairs division, and returned to Germany in 1949 to work under John K. McCloy in the Occupation Directorate. McCloy soon promoted Slater to Secretary General of the Allied High Commission. In 1957 when John J. McCloy took over the Ford Foundation, he brought Slater in. In 1961 Slater was made Director of International Affairs at the Ford Foundation and asked to draft a Ten Year Plan for disbursal of some \$3 billion in grants.

Slater's plan included the Ford Foundation's 1969 Project on the Environment that officially kicked off the attack on industry and technology in the U.S. we today call the environmental "movement".

One of the first things to occur after Slater took over the presidency of Aspen (and simultaneously directorship of Robert O. Anderson's own tax shelter, the Anderson Foundation), was that Robert O. Anderson personally financed a propaganda campaign on university campuses that culminated in the spring 1969 "Earth Day," the first nationwide rally to protest the "destruction of the

environment" by modern civilization. It was the first step in a deliberate effort to create a climate of sympathy for Malthusian zero growth where none yet existed in the U.S.

Also, in 1969, Robert O. Anderson personally contributed \$200,000 in seed money to launch Friends of the Earth (FOE) the first of the new environmentalist groups to be set up by the zero-growth elite. Most of the early membership of the FOE was drawn from the World Federalist and the Planetary Citizens, both postwar organizations linked closely to Anderson mentor Robert Hutchins and his two closest British collaborators, Bertrand Lord Russell and Aldous Huxley. Such World Federalist founders as Norman Cousins, also a member of the FOE Council, were members of the Aspen Institute at the time. These "environmentalist" groups drew heavily from the rabble of anti-war activists engaged in anti-Viet Nam actions who were being "educated" by the Institute for Policy Studies.



Aspen Institute Chairman Rohert O. Anderson (left), John J. McCloy (center) And Aspen Director Joseph Slater

At the same time, Slater commissioned a six-month project, a global overview of the state of the conservation and environmentalist movement to monitor the responsiveness within the U.S. Congress and foreign governments to environmentalist legislation. The report, "International Environmental Action - A Global Survey," was prepared by Aspen associate Thomas Wilson of MIT, published by Aspen, and widely circulated under the title. The Environment: Too Small a View. The report argued that a global social policy approach to the environment was needed; one that would take into account the necessity of forcing governments and corporate entities to submit to centralized limits to growth and international regulation of energy and other vital raw materials. On the basis of this report, released as the U.S. Congress was passing the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) in 1969, Aspen initiated a series of seminars in 1970 to spread the zero-growth message, targeting especially those intellectuals and journalists in a position to influence public opinion. Among the participants, for instance, was James Reston of the New York Times.

Slater and the Aspen Institute then enlisted the help of United Nations Organization. The U.N. Conference on the Environment, scheduled for Stockholm in June 1972 was then director of the state owned Petro Canada, head of the International Development

Research Center of Canada and an associate of the Aspen Institute. Slater, Strong and Anderson collaborated with then and British Labor Party leader Roy Jenkins, to create the International Institute for Environmental Development at this time as a separate organization closely interfaced with Aspen to organize support for the 1972 conference.

The IIED immediately received a grant from the Ford Foundation and World Bank to produce a policy document in support of environmentalism. That document, *Only One Earth* was put together by Rockefeller University associate Rene Dubos and British Malthusian Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson), and was published in 19 countries in 15 different languages. Aspen held another seminar in the summer of 1971 which drew representatives from 12 different nations to prepare for Stockholm.

The Stockholm conference was a milestone in the international anti-technology mobilization. On the eve of the conference 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 to coincide with the conference proceedings. Among the speakers at the series were: Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish socialist economist; Lord Zuckerman, a director of the British Friends of the Earth; Rene Dubos; Barbara Ward; and Aurelio Peccei, director of the rabidly progenocide Club of Rome.

Establishment of the United Nations Environmental Program with Maurice Strong in charge of a \$30 million budget line for antindustrial propaganda, was one direct result of the Stockholm conference. Immediately after the Stockholm events the IIED relocated its facilities to London, under the direction of Lady Jackson.

In the U.S. the Aspen Institute hosted a follow-up e vent, "Environment, Energy and Institutional Structure," which produced a new book and laid plans for new rounds of conferences to promote the new zero-growth agenda. 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 propaganda tracts extolling the "humanistic" virtues of shutting down modern technology.

Robert O. Anderson's Aspen Institute does not speak well for his image as an example of the American System of scientific progress and entrepreneurship. One might expect that his business career shows a different picture. But, in fact, Anderson's meteoric rise to become chairman of the 7th largest integrated oil company is filled with footprints of "insider deals" and political payoffs which are coherent with his role as one of the most influential propagators of anti-growth environmentalism.

From the modest beginnings, financed initially by his banker father, during and after WWII as head of the New Mexico-based Hondo Oil Company, Anderson began a series of moves which by the mid-sixties had given him control of the resources of what is today's Atlantic Richfield Corporation. There is strong circumstantial evidence to suggest that "friends" in the nefarious Kennedy Justice Department helped Anderson acquire the assets of

the Richfield Oil Company. In 1966, when the Department of Justice ordered Sinclair and Cities Service to divest Richfield stock, it fell into Anderson's hands. Richfield held leases on what two years later was confirmed to be the largest, single domestic oil find in U.S. History – the ten-billion-barrel Prudhoe Bay field on the North Slope of Alaska!

Indeed, many honest independents, assuming Anderson to be "one of us" are puzzled by Anderson's advocacy and support for Carter's infamous Crude Oil Windfall Profits Tax Act of 1980. What they don't realize is that Robert O. Anderson and his cohorts associated with the Aspen Institute (including then-Deputy Secretary of Energy John Sawhill, the author of the Trilateral Commission's energy policy and Co-chairman of the Aspen Institute's Energy Commission) drafted the basic outlines of the Windfall Profits Tax Act. Thornton Bradshaw, President of ARCO until his recent departure to take over RCA (parent company of NBC), is personally on record declaring that AECO has "never fought against" imposition of the Windfall Profits Tax on crude oil. Could one reason for this odd behavior be the fact that Sawhill and friends in the Carter administration took care to include a little-noticed clause in the final Windfall Profit Tax Act giving extremely preferential tax treatment to Alaskan oil, the source of ARCO's major production?

WHY DAVID ROCKEFELLER HATES JAMES WATT

In order to understand the intensity of those who have launched the offensive to oust Interior Secretary James Watt, we must first take a brief look at the immense power, for good or ill, which is under the control of the Interior Department, and Watt in particular, as one of the President's most trusted Cabinet members.

The Department of Interior has legal jurisdiction over 700 million acres of Federal Lands, trust responsibility for 50 million more and jurisdiction over disposition of the rich, untapped ocean resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). These Federal Lands contain an estimated 50% of the nation's known energy resources, including 37% of our undiscovered crude oil, 43% of undiscovered natural gas, 40% of our coal, and 80% of our oil shale, along with huge reserves of strategic non-fuel minerals.

The secretary of Interior has responsibility for mining policy nationally through the Bureau of Mines and the little-known, but potentially crucial Ocean Mining Administration. Through his authority as chief Cabinet member responsible for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Secretary has enormous influence over the vast mineral and resource wealth of the millions of acres of Indian lands in trust. The Bureau of Land Management, under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, establishes policy for land use, including grazing, timber use, oil and gas leasing and other mineral use over all public lands. Under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the Department of Interior has primary responsibility for enforcement of the criteria for reclaiming mined areas. The old Bureau of Reclamation, responsibility for reclamation of arid western lands, became the new Water and Power Resources Service on November 6, 1979 by a Secretarial Order from Watt's predecessor, Cecil Andrus. Through that order was one of many designed to undermine legitimate necessary water development activities of the old

Bureau of Reclamation, the authority of earlier years still rests with the Interior Secretary for water policy.

THE WATT TEAM:

As much as the forceful leadership of Watt himself, the top-level policy group that James Watt -had largely personally hand-picked constitutes one of the most cohesive and dedicated second-level teams of any Cabinet officer in the Reagan Administration. A brief review of who they are is instructive"

Secretary of the Interior: James G. Watt, 44-year old lawyer who served as founder and president of the anti-environmentalist Mountain States Legal Foundation in Denver before becoming Secretary. As head of MSLC, Watt successfully countered anti-development actions of the Sierra Club, the NRDC and his predecessor at Interior, Cecil Andrus, in cases representing independent oil and gas producers, mining, agriculture interests and other developments.

No Cabinet member comes better equipped to tackle the often awesome federal bureaucracy he inherited. He had served in various policy positions in the Interior Department, including Federal Power Commissioner, Deputy Assistant Secretary, and a variety of posts in that agency. When he arrived in Washington last January, James Watt knew exactly where the intervention points and problem areas lay.

- Under Secretary: Donald Hodel, the number two man at Interior is known inside the Department as Watt's "idea man," and overall policy strategist. The 46-year old administrator was Watt's personal choice for number two. Hodel knew Watt when he served under the Interior Department as Bonneville Power Administrator from 1972-until the Carter Administration forced him out in 1977. A strong advocate of high-technology energy development with strong support for the necessary growth of our nation's nuclear capacity, Hodel has publicly attacked the zero-growth think-tank Club of Rome and the "prophets of shortage who are dragging our regional energy system to the brink of disaster."
- Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks: G. Ray Arnett, former head of the California Department of Fish and Game during Reagan's tenure, has been dubbed the "hatchet man" to go after certain environmentalists because of his superb credentials as past president of the National Wildlife Federation and a strong record as a leading "conservationist," one who believes in sound multiple use of our resources as opposed to ideological zero-growth zealots of the environmentalist movement. The 56-year old geologist from California is a Marine Corps veteran of Korea who served as a petroleum geologist throughout the U.S. His placement as director of the Fish and Wildlife Services is highly significant. Carter environmentalists used this bureau as the vehicle to make massive withdrawals of public oil and gas land. A February 11, 1981 Report to Congress from the Comptroller General of the United States, states that this Service along with the Defense Department were in control of the majority of lands withdrawn from oil and gas exploration during the Carter years, declaring that "these lands deserve early consideration of being reopened."
- Director, Bureau of Land Management: Robert F. Burford, a close personal friend of Secretary Watt, served as Speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives where he had the deserved reputation of being a tough-nosed advocate of opening the public

lands to development. The 58-year old rancher holds a degree in Mining Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines. He is a Marine Corps veteran of World War II Pacific Theatre action. Burford is superbly qualified by having additionally served as a prominent member of the National Cattlemens' and National Woolgrowers' Associations and a district member of the BLM Advisory Board.

- Solicitor: William M. Coldiron, the Department's chief legal officer is responsible for advising the Secretary in all legal actions relating to land, water and mineral rights. Another westerner, whom Watt knew previously, Coldiron is a specialist in oil, gas and water resource law who was previously Vice-Chairman of the Montana Power Company. Coldiron was chosen by Watt for his personal commitment and legal background as a key member of the effort to "reverse field," to use Watt's words, and untangle years of legal obstructionism to proper resource development.
- Assistant Secretary, Land and Water Resources: Garry Carruthers, a 42-year old native of New Mexico is an authority on water resource development and agriculture economics. He served as acting director of the New Mexico Water Resources Research Institute and was formerly a Special Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz.
- Assistant Secretary, Energy and Minerals: Daniel Miller, a former Executive Director of the Geological Survey of Wyoming and Commissioner of the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, also taught geology at the University of Wyoming. The 57-year old administrator holds a doctorate in geology from the University of Texas and has years of direct experience as an explorationist for independent oil companies as well as a consulting geologist and state official. He will oversee the vital functions of the U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Ocean Mining Administration, Office of Minerals Policy and the Office of Surface Mining.

There are more than a score of other top-level hand-picked appointees to fill out the Watt team at Interior. The above list will indicate the quality and depth of experience that Watt and the people he has chosen around him bring to what has been rightly termed "the most powerful energy figure in the United States next to the President." Like Watt, they tend to be exceptional individuals with prior, relevant federal or state experience, a direct involvement with the issues and their impact. There is none of the "flaky" presence in top-levels of the Department of the type of zero-growth ideologues which proliferated during the Andrus years. Within weeks, most had been asked to pack their bags.

The actions of Interior Secretary Watt within the first six months have been firm and systematic on all fronts. In most of the following cases, the specific decision is important as much for indication of the direction of future policy intent as for the specific decision. We list the most significant below:

Oil and gas leasing accelerated: On April 10, Watt, together with Energy Secretary Edwards, announced the outline of a program to dramatically increase the snails-pace of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas lease sales. The plan calls for making available 200 million acres, in large units, annually for the next five years off California, Alaska and the Texas Gulf primarily. Under Carter, approximately 15 million acres per year in uneconomic quilt pattern were offered. Companies such as Atlantic Richfield and Exxon whose "preferred position" in Alaska oil and gas production stands to be threatened by vigorous competition for the vast, untapped offshore potential elsewhere, have howled protest to Secretary Watt. Watt has remained firm in his commitment,

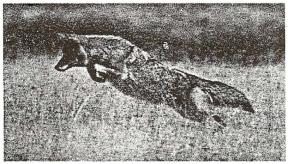
- despite protest. In one press conference he stated his desire to "see 87 Sisters, not just Seven." The Sierra Club and the eccentric California Governor Jerry Brown, whose own family investment in certain Indonesian oil and gas import projects could be threatened as well by the new program, have joined ARCO and Exxon in opposing Watt's new plan.
- Law and sea treaty frozen: It was the recommendation of Watt that led to the early April decision by President Reagan to postpone the schedule ratification of the so-called Draft Treaty on Law of the Sea. The treaty is largely the product of the infamous Elliot L. Richardson, a founding member of the Trilateral Commission, who served as treaty negotiator under Carter. As constituted it would repudiate centuries-long principles of international law and bind the United States to offshore production limits on certain strategic minerals such as manganese, believed to exist in abundance offshore. Richardson's draft would have given preferential treatment to the London-based Canadian mining interests at the expense of the vital long-term interests of the United States. The Trilateral draft would have further established a supranational taxation of such strategic mining receipts, administered under the auspices of the United Nations – a precedent to give the "one world government" advocates of the Trilateral Commission a self-financing vehicle to further undermine sovereignty of nation-states. The treaty further deals with boundary limits for offshore oil and gas development, to as much as a 200-mile limit. Watt's decision has brought swift reaction from media whose editorial policies are closely tailored to the Trilateral Commission-such as Cyrus Vance's New York Times; and from mineral conglomerates ties to the London-based mineral cartels that stood to pull off a "quiet strategic coup," names Royal Dutch/Shell, Rio Tinto Zinc, British Petroleum and others.
- Increased access to onshore oil and gas lease land: Reversing the brazen anti-development policies of the Andrus tenure, Watt's office announced on May 21 that it was accepting applications from companies wishing to explore for oil and gas on more than 100 million wishing to explore for oil and gas on more than 100 million acres in Alaska. This was the first initiating step toward development of the first onshore leasing program for public lands in Alaska in 15 years. Not surprisingly, ARCO one of the beneficiaries along with British Petroleum (SOHIO) and Exxon, of the earlier sale, has funneled millions of dollars to various "antioil" groups who have helped lock up the vast Alaskan mineral potential from other "competitors." Under Watt, the Bureau of Land Management is also beginning to unblock the deliberate sabotage of various exploration and drilling permits issued by the Bureau of Land Management prior to drilling for oil and gas on BLM-administered lands. Under Andrus, drilling permit applications going back more than two years were still stacked in regional offices under the Carter "no-to-development" mandate. BLM lands contain some of the riches potential deposits of oil and gas deposits yet to be discovered, as recent discoveries by independent companies in the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt attest.
- Acted to revoke prior federal land withdrawals: In his first official act after being sworn in on May 21, Assistant Secretary Carruthers signed 83 public land orders revoking withdrawal of about 680,000 acres of Federal Land in 11 western states. "These revocation are a positive move toward accelerated multiple-use for America's wealth of public land" Carruthers declared, adding that "The need for these resources is vital to our economy and our

- national security." The lands are now open to mineral development, grazing for livestock, timber harvesting and recreation. One affected parcel, in Arizona State Division of Mineral Resources endorsed that revocation. Most of the lands were originally withdrawn, some as far back 1896, to forestall mineral exploration and often were political in nature.
- Lifted freeze on West Virginia coal reclamation project: The Interior Department, on April 2, ordered expedited treatment for planned reclamation for West Virginia abandoned coal mine land. Under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the Office of Surface Mining had collected more than \$60 million since 1977, for land and water restoration based on a fee levied on mined coal.



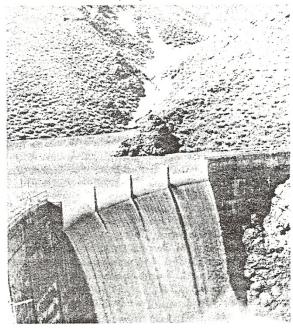
Loffland Bros. Rig 234 of Spearhead Ranch in Wyoming

- Began reopening Appalachian coal leasing: On May 28, the Bureau of Land Management announced the first coal sale in the southern Appalachian coal production region under the Department's new program to make more Federal coal resources available. Leases on an estimated 37 million tons were sold. This eastern sale followed two earlier BLM sales of federal coal land leases in the Green River-Wam's Fork region or northwestern Colorado and southern Wyoming.
- Moves to establish effective federal water development policy: As chairman of a Cabinet body called Council on Natural Resources and the Environment (see below), Watt has moved to abolish certain ineffective coordinating agencies for water policy, to replace the now defunct Water Resources Council and Office of Water Research and Technology. The new body, tentatively run out of Watt's Office of Water Policy in Interior, would coordinate more than 300 earth-moving, canal, dam and waterway projects of Interior, Army Corps of Engineers, and other federal agencies dealing with vital water policy. Carter made water a virtual issue of insurrection in many water-scarce western states with announcement of his water project "hit list." There has not been one new water project initiated federally in the past four years, despite crisis-level drought and water related problems throughout the nation. Watt's subcabinet working group, consisting of assistant secretaries from Interior, Agriculture, Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency and Office of Management and Budget, is chaired by William Gianelli, assistant secretary of Army for civil works in the Corps of Engineers and Reagan's Water Resources Director in California for six years. James Elder of the Sierra Club's Washington office predictably termed the group "a power grab for more money into water projects. Watt is moving to make a bigger pork-barrel."



Jim Watt's Policies Have Two-Legged Coyotes on the Run, too.

Cabinet-Level coordinating position: Watt has assumed enormous importance for overall Administration coordination of resources and development policy from his stature as chairman of the President's new Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment. Through his close personal friendship and longstanding collaboration with Environmental Protection Administrator, Anne Gorsuch, and his rapport with Energy Secretary Edwards, Watt has begun to emerge as one of the single most effective "constituency-oriented: officials in the entire Administration. Edwards recently submitted his Department's new policy plan, National Energy Policy Plan-III to Congress, which explicitly acknowledges the primary positive role of Watt's Interior Department in energy development. This follows the privately expressed intent of the Reagan White House and Watt to quietly shift emphasis for national energy policy out of the Carter-Schlesinger Energy Agency, back into Interior, where many of the crucial functions historically originated.

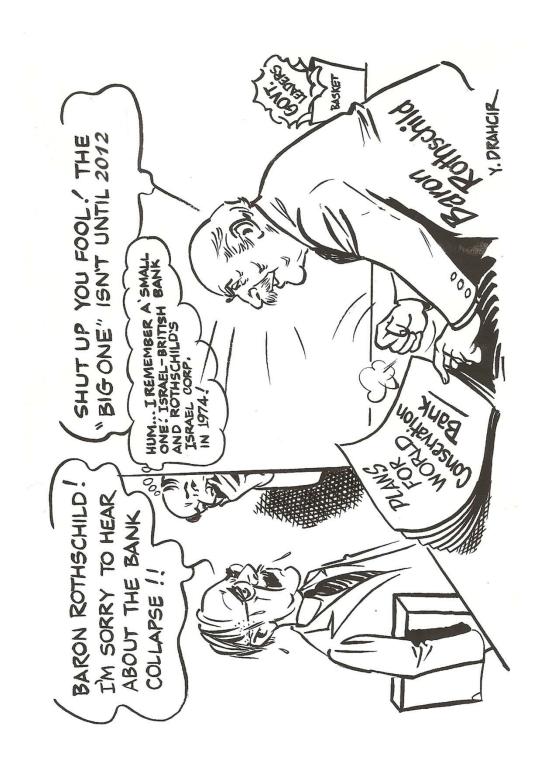


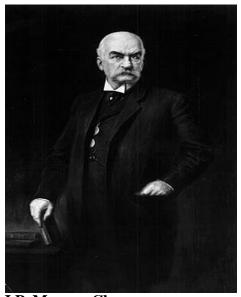
Water From the Snow Melt in the Mountains
Replenishes Storage Reservoirs Like This One in Nevada.
From his Cabinet Council function, Watt has had strong policy

shaping input into the heated fight looming over Congressional review of the Clean Air Act, formally administered by Gorsuch's EPA. Watt's role was also evident in the announcement by EPA Administrator Gorsuch to hold hearings on possible repeal of the 1972 Nixon ban on use of Compound 1080 to kill coyotes. Gorsuch cited sheep and cattle rancher complaints of losses from the predators of "well in excess of \$100 million." Interestingly, the original ban was the nefarious work of Nathanial Reed, who was assistant Secretary of Interior under Nixon. Reed, who is in the forefront of attacks on Watt, delivered this anti-Watt tirade in a recent speech to the Sierra Club. This is not too surprising when we find that the same Reed was responsible for the secret "deal" with the same Sierra Club in 1972 by which he would secure a ban of all toxicants from the predator management program, despite issuance of an official study, the Cain Report, which recommended retention of Compound 1080.

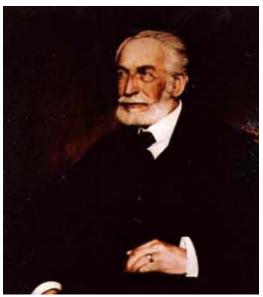
Took teeth out of strip mining reclamation act: In an executive reorganization move announced in late May, Watt announced that he was shifting responsibility for enforcement of provisions of the Strip Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 back to the relevant state agencies and out of federal hands, in effect. He abolished the regional offices of the Office of Surface Mining, laid off 400 of its enforcement personnel, closed two technical centers and announced a shift of the office to a role of "assistance, advice and review." The Carter era law and it's enforcement by zealous pro-environmentalist administrators has virtually halted economic coal development in major areas of the country by restrictions which, among others, required mined lands to be restored to "original contours," a prohibitively costly and often self-defeating means by which strip mining efforts have been slowed.

CHAPTER FIVE PICTURES AND MORE





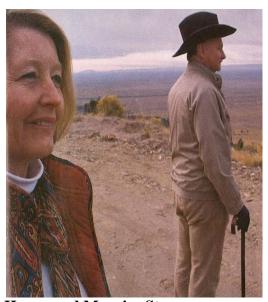
J.P. Morgan Chase



Baron Edmond de Rothschild



Gro Harlem Brundtland



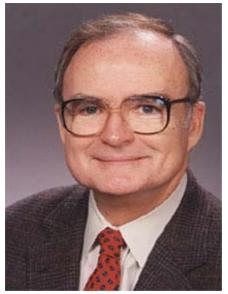
Hanne and Maurice Strong



David Rockefeller



John F. Kennedy



William Ruckleshaus



John Coleman

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