British monarchy's pagan ecologism endorsed by Group of Seven

by Mark Burdman

A key feature of the one-world federalist program codified at the July 15-17 Group of Seven summit in London was an unabashed endorsement of the perspective of the international ecological-fascist movement. The final "Economic Declaration" of the G-7, issued on July 17, asserted that "our economic policies should ensure that the use of this planet's resources is sustainable and safeguards the interests of both present and future generations. . . . Environmental considerations should be integrated into the full range of government policies, in a way which reflects their economic costs."

The G-7 leaders, from the so-called industrial nations, characterized the 1992 ecologists' extravaganza in Brazil, the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (the so-called "Earth Summit"), as a "landmark event" and as "the climax of many international environmental negotiations." They stated: "We commit ourselves to work for a successful conference and to give the necessary political impetus to its preparation."

The seven also committed themselves to "aim to achieve by the time of UNCED" a number of ecological measures including "an effective framework convention on climate change," based on limitation of "emissions of greenhouse gases"; an "agreement on principles for the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forest"; expansion of the "Global Environmental Facility" as a "comprehensive funding mechanism to help developing countries meet their obligations under the new environmental conventions"; "further development of international law of the environment"; and "the reinforcement of international institutions concerned with the environment, including the United Nations Environment Program, for the decade ahead."

British Prime Minister John Major, the host of the London summit, and his advisers pushed through this environmental package. In the days leading up to the summit, Major, a technocratic non-entity, underwent what seemed to the public to be a latter-day conversion to environmentalism. On July 11, he told a London conference that the theme of the G-7 summit would be "building world partnership and strengthening international order." He insisted on the "environmental agenda," and demanded the institutionalization, in effect, of a global ecological police state, asserting that it were now necessary to "extend the rule of law to the global

commons." He urged the G-7 leaders to attend the 1992 Rio summit.

Following the G-7 meeting, Major told journalists July 17 that it was only because of the tight agenda that other issues, such as a mooted giant debt-for-nature swap involving "forest conservation" projects in Brazil, were not formally addressed in the final declaration. According to Major, private discussions in and around the G-7 meet reached the consensus that such plans, while supported by the G-7, would be better implemented by the Earth Summit.

Monarchy pulls Major's strings

With his suddenly manifest environmentalist obsessions, Major was acting as the marionette of the ruling power in Britain: the monarchy, the royal House of Mountbatten-Windsor. The monarchy's impact on the G-7-centered London events went beyond the Queen's publicized social gettogethers with the G-7 leaders and with visiting Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov. The monarchy is the chief patron of green-ecological activities worldwide, typified by Prince Philip's position as international president of the World Wide Fund for Nature, and by Prince Charles's pontifications on environmental issues. In recent years, the House of Mountbatten-Windsor has, with ever-increasing brazenness, endorsed pagan beliefs, claiming that paganism is more attuned to "ecological" needs than the monotheistic "religions of the Book," Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. This preference was explicitly stated by royal consort Prince Philip, in his capacity as WWF president, during a Washington, D.C. press conference in May 1990.

How was environmentalism drummed into Major's head? One clue is that, according to British press reports, Major received advice on environmental issues in the days preceding the G-7 summit from Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's ambassador to the U.N. through the first weeks of the Gulf crisis. Tickell is one of the chief architects of the ecological agenda, through his writings and diplomatic efforts on behalf of the "climate change, greenhouse effect" crusades, as well as of the idea of using a "strengthened United Nations" as the vehicle for imposing a British-directed new world order. (The "strengthened U.N." concept was ratified in the G-7's "Political Declaration" issued July 16.)

In recent days, Tickell has reportedly prevailed on former

EIR August 2, 1991 Economics 9

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to accept the post of "eminent adviser" to next year's Brazil meeting. Although often (and falsely) portrayed as a hard-nosed advocate of "capitalism," Thatcher fully endorsed the green agenda in a much-publicized September 1988 speech to the British Royal Society. While in office, she regularly received briefings from Tickell and from James Lovelock, creator of the "Gaia hypothesis," a modernized form of Mother-Earth-goddess worship modeled on the cults of the Roman Empire. Thatcher was also a patron of the debt-for-nature and related schemes (or scams) of Sir James Goldsmith, the business partner of Lord Jacob Rothschild. Sir James's brother, Teddy Goldsmith, is the chief ecologist in Britain, presiding over the *Ecologist* magazine, the main popularizer of the Gaia philosophy.

Attack on monotheistic religions

On April 26, Prince Philip presided over a gathering at St. George's Chapel, St. George's House, Windsor Castle, the place where the royal family often worships. The "14th Annual St. George's House Lecture" was delivered on this occasion by Tickell. Mincing no words, Tickell attacked the Christian belief that "the world was created for the convenience of mankind" and that "God had created the world and given mankind dominion over it as laid down in Genesis." He expressed his preference for worship of the goddess Gaia: "The use of the world Gaia for the sum of the interlocking balancing mechanisms by which organisms perpetuate circumstances favorable to themselves had been considered romantic. Personally I can think of few more worthy goddesses or objects of veneration."

That all of this is a thinly spiritualized facade for policies of genocide, is evident from other parts of Tickell's speech, which we quote here at length:

"What then should be the model, paradigm, or philosophy to guide us? What mask of theory can we lay over the face of suffering nature? In devising it, no single element is more important than human population increase. This is the driving force behind both global warming and the destruction of bio-diversity. Unless such increase can be brought under control and then put into reverse, all efforts to restore stability to our environment will be in vain. I fear that if we do not do the job ourselves, Nature may give us a helping hand, or worse do the job for us.

"A first step towards wisdom is to get rid of some illusions. There is not the slightest prospect that living standards worldwide could rise to those of industrial countries. In that event, the carrying capacity of the Earth would be around 2.5 billion people.

"As the population rises to 8 or 10 or even 14 billion in the next century, let us remember the fate—or perhaps the parable—of Easter Island in the Pacific over about 1,000 years. A handful of people arrived by boat; they multiplied; they cut down trees; they cultivated the land; they multiplied again; they divided into little nations; they fought each other over diminishing resources and deteriorating land; they cut down what remained of the trees; now they could not escape; they suffered a drastic decline in numbers and living standards; finally they achieved a miserable stability. By the time Captain Cook arrived at the end of the eighteenth century, he found the wreck of a society on an ecological ruin. . . .

"The price of sticking to our present systems of value and not adapting to new ones is intolerably high. So far, all past human civilizations have crashed. None over time has reached a well-regulated steady state with population in balance with natural resources. There is no reason to believe that ours is any different. Indeed current signs are to the contrary.

"For biologists a familiar experiment is that of the Petri plate. Petri plates are round dishes with transparent food on them disposed to allow the investigator to see colonies of microbes with the naked eye. From small beginnings, the microbes multiply at an accelerating rate. They are at their most profilic as they reach the edge of the plate. Then the food runs out, the microbes die in their multibillions, and extinction takes place."

The eco-fascists' campaign trail

There is a direct path from this to the G-7 and Brazil, as Sir Crispin himself indicated in his speech, when he gave a briefing historical "road map" of the ecological movement, from the 1970s Club of Rome, through the G-7 summit process, to next year's Brazil meet.

In his address, Tickell praised Thomas Malthus as a "heretic" who differed from other economists because he did not believe that "resource problems" could always be solved. Tickell said: "Once again the frame is flawed. But this time there is widespread awareness of it. People may not fully understand what is happening, but they know something has gone wrong. The last 20 years has seen mounting anxiety. Milestones were the Club of Rome report in 1970; the United Nations Conference on the Environment of 1972, followed by the creation of the United Nations Environment Program; the First World Climate Conference in 1979; the Vienna Convention on ozone depletion in 1985; and most important in terms of world opinion, the Brundtland Commission Report on Environment and Development in 1987.

"Since then the pace has quickened with successive declarations from the Economic Summit of the seven main industrial countries, the Commonwealth, and the Non-Aligned Movement; debates in the U.N. General Assembly; the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and a Panel of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences; the Second World Climate Conference of last autumn; and now the countdown to the World Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June 1992."

This is the tradition of paganism and genocide that has been ratified and codified at the London G-7 summit.

10 Economics EIR August 2, 1991