Environmentalists To Plan Nuclear Terrorism At Salzburg Conference

"There will be nuclear terrorism unless the European leaders come to terms with the demands of those insisting on a non-nuclear future. Unless they support alternative energies there will definitely be nuclear terrorism in Europe."

This threat was issued in an interview last week given by Jim Harding, the former energy project director of the Friends of the Earth and a featured speaker at the Salzburg Conference on a Non-Nuclear Future, April 29 - May 1. As Harding's remarks indicate, this international conference of environmentalists in Salzburg, Austria intends to plan a global strategy to end nuclear energy development with tactics that range from law suits to street demonstrations to nuclear terrorism.

The conference is sponsored by two of the Rockefeller brothers' private intelligence front groups, the Natural Resources Defense Fund and the Friends of the Earth. It is timed to coincide with major anti-nuclear demonstrations in the United States sponsored by the same Rockefeller family-initiated and funded environmentalist groups, including the planned illegal occupation of the Seabrook, New Hampshire nuclear installation (see EIR No. 15, "April 30 Demos to Kick Off Nuclear Terror Drive").

The location of the Salzburg Conference was chosen with care: the anti-nuclear conference immediately precedes the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA conference in Salzburg, May 2 - May 13, a major annual scientific gathering.)

Another anti-nuclear conference is planned as a followup in Strasbourg, West Germany May 4. This one is sponsored by the European Environmental Bureau, a cosponsor of the Salzburg anti-nuclear conference and an umbrella group for 35 environment and conservation gangs related to Interpol's private intelligence apparats.

The overt "conservational" purpose of such antinuclear activities as the Salzburg conference — while objectionable enough in itself — is only a cover for a much more sinister design. As the Rockefeller financial group sees it, given their extremely weak position internationally, only a "Cuban missile crisis" confrontation with the USSR or a terrorist "nuclear Pearl Harbor" in the USA or Western Europe is likely to provide the climate of crisis in which Carter's energy program could pass the U.S. Congress, or Europe would agree to implement a multibillion dollar bailout for the IMF.

The Salzburg and related conferences are intended to organize for and enhance the credibility of such a "nuclear Pearl Harbor" terrorist incident — despite the

documented fact that the "backyard atom bomb" or "terrorist takeover of a nuclear plant" scenarios for producing a nuclear explosion are completely unworkable without the cooperation of top government officials in either the USA or a major nuclear producing nation acting under Rockefeller network orders.

Aiding in the effort to make nuclear terrorism credible, the Rockefeller press has turned such scenarios into a front-page scare story. The British weekly Economist, for example, last week printed a cover picture of an atomic explosion with the caption "Not for the Hands of Children." To give the Rockefeller "Pearl Harbor" scenario an anti-communist twist, Harding and his colleagues are putting out the palpably absurd line that "the East Germans are funding the most violent of the anti-nuclear groups." The Rockefeller group, of course, runs both international terrorism, through their Interpol and Institute for Policy Studies networks, and the environmentalist groupings purportedly concerned about the danger of nuclear terrorism.

Origins of the Nuclear Terror Scenario

The nuclear blackmail voiced by Harding and others follows similar warnings made by Paul Levinthal at the March 28 Conference on the International Regulation of Nuclear Energy at the Columbia University Law School. A scheduled speaking at Salzburg, Levinthal is currently writing a book on "nuclear proliferation" financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The Ford Foundation played a major role in developing the idea of nuclear terror. It should be noted in this context that the foundation's current president, McGeorge Bundy, was the White House National Security Council advisor in the early 1960s during the Cuban missile crisis.

Nuclear terrorism scenarios were originally developed in the early 1970s — not in the brain of some anarchist "revolutionary," but in the Ford Foundation, the Mitre Corporation and the Rand Corporation. They were first made public by Theodore Taylor of the Ford Foundation, a former Los Alamos weapons designer, and also a featured speaker at the Columbia Law School conference.

As materials for this terrorism scenario, these think tanks used the experiences gleaned by the intelligence agencies during World War II, specifically the "high-intensity" psychological warfare strategies first developed by the Tavistock Institute in London and the

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Strategic Bombing Survey. More recent experience for the nuclear terrorism plot came from the counter-culture and anti-war movements manufactured and controlled under the aegis of the counterinsurgent Institute for Policy Studies during the 1960s. The planning of the April 30 anti-nuclear demonstrations in the U.S. is in the hands of Institute operatives.

Rockefellers' Environmentalists

The environmentalists were created out of thin air and Rockefeller agents in the early 1970s as part of the Rockefeller initiatives to induce the world population to accept reductions in living standards so that any liquidity could be freed to pay and roll over what was then rapidly approaching \$800 billion in outstanding debts.

In 1967 the Rockefellers set up the Club of Rome at their private Italian estate at Bellagio, a group that most notably came out with the "Limits to Growth" thesis. In the same year, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Ford Foundation launched the Natural Resources Defense Council, with Laurance Rockefeller and Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson) on its board of directors. This group coordinated the legal backup and planning for the subsequent attack on nuclear-based industrial expansion. At about the same time, the Rockefeller-allied Kaplan Foundation, identified by such magazines as Newsweek in 1967 as a CIA funding conduit, financed the creation of Friends of the Earth. The so-called Friends. under the guidance of Norman Cousins, were grafted on to the international networks of the World Federalists, a group set up after World War II by Cousins, a leading propagandist in the Office of War Information, and the CIA's Cord Mever, Jr.

The Kaplan Foundation is also a major funder of the Institute for Policy Studies and Counterspy magazine, published by a collection of so-called ex-CIA agents. The Institute's Swedish arm is a group called Filansgruppen. The Frilansgruppen is linked to the anti-nuclear Swedish Folket i Bild and is the funnel for anti-nulcear scare stories into the Swedish media through its members on newspapers like Dagens Nyhter, Aftonbladet, Arbetet, and others.

The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations also fund the Union of Concerned Scientists, a rabid anti-nuclear group that along with the Kaplan Foundation's Scientists' Institute for Public Information, provides bought-and-paid-for zero-growthers to lend scientific legitimacy to anti-nuclear conferences, trials, and hearings.

The International Networks

"The people who are critical of nuclear energy have internationalized their activities very rapidly," said Jim Harding, "realizing that the monolith they are taking on cannot be held within national borders. The Salzburg conference will be an excellent place to develop international affiliations."

The chief dispatchers for the international operation are Robert Fleischer and Jacob Scherr of the Natural Resources Defense Council, who are also principal coordinators for the Salzburg conference. Scherr, one of the key international strategists for environmental groups, personally sent Robert Pollard, Union of Concerned Scientists' agent and a former U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission staffer, and the discredited Ernest Sternglass to testify in West Germany against the Whyl reactor. Scherr also dispatched Union of Concerned Scientist agents Greg Minor and Richard Hubbard to testify against the reactor at Grafenrheinfeld, West Germany. And it was Scherr in a December 1976 trip to Europe who made the final arrangements for the Salzburg conference, after meetings with Friends of the Earth associates in Europe including Holger Strom and Helmuth Wustenhagen.

The environmentalists have also begun penetration operations into the Soviet sector. According to Harding, the work is run out of the Friends of the Earth office in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Although that office is still relatively small, he said, "Scandinavian tourists have been the principal conduits of environmentalist ideas into Yugoslavia and are preparing a climate where such groups can develop." Harding noted that Yugoslavia is close to Salzburg and that he expected several Yugoslavs to "unofficially" attend the counter-conference. He plans a visit to Zagreb next month.

The interface of the various environmentalist operations with well-established counterinsurgent and fascist operations is revealing. For example, the J.M. Kaplan Foundation, the principal funder of Friends of the Earth, has also funded — along with members of the "Clivedon Set" which openly backed the British fascist leader Moseley — the Columbus Center at the University of Sussex, England. This outfit helped spawn the European wing of the environmentalists and sponsors articles written by associates of the Tavistock Institute, like Military Intelligence operative H.V. Dicks's Licensed Mass Murder.

The International Institute for Environment and Development, whose president is Barbara Ward, was established in 1971 (initially as the International Institute for Environmental Affairs), and brought together various international "nongovernmental organizations" at the University of Sussex. The Sussex meeting led to the creation of the European Environmental Bureau and the Environmental Coalition for the Law of the Sea. Both the International Institute and the European Environmental Bureau will be represented on panels at the Salzburg conference.

In addition to its private foundation funding, the Bureau receives grants from various governments. The International Institute is now seeking funds from the Canadian government and is actively cooperating with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in distribution of its publications.

The Board of Directors of the International Institute for Environment and Development is a roster of notable Rockefeller agents, including:

Robert O. Anderson — chairman of the board of ARCO; chairman of the board of the Aspen Institute

Aurelio Peccei — founder, Club of Rome Hendrik Beer — secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies

Gerardo Budowski — former secretary-general of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Morges, Switzerland

Aklilu Lemma — professor, Institute of Pathobiology, Ethiopia

Saburo Okita - original member, Club of Rome;

president, Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan Banjamin H. Read — president, German Marshall Fund: former director, Woodrow Wilson International Center: former head of the Secretariat of the U.S. State Department

Joseph Slater - president of the Aspen Institute; Ford

Foundation

Maurice Strong — former executive director, UN Environment Program

Sir John Foster —IIED co-chairman, Member of Parliament, member of International Commission of Jurists

Schedule For The Salzburg Conference

The coordinating committee was initially conceived by Natural Resources Defense Council and Friends of the Earth, and included:

Peter Weish — Austrian Conservation Society (Der Osterreische Naturschutzbund)

Vincent Richet — European Environmental Bureau Hubert David — European Environmental Bureau

Thomas Burke — Friends of the Earth International, Britain

Juro Ikeyama — Japanese Congress Against A and H Bombs (Gensuikan)

Thomas B. Stoël, Jr. — Natural Resources Defense Council

Keynote Speech-Welcoming Address:

Robert Jungk — physicist, author of Brighter than 1000 Suns about the Manhattan Project

David Lilienthal — former head of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; present head of Development and Resources Corporation, a consulting firm

Hannes Alfvën — Swedish physicist; Nobel laureate; currently teaching at University of California at San Diego

First Session: Review of National Debates

Representatives from 14 countries scheduled to attend will each make a ten-minute presentation on developments in their country. The moderator is:

Dean Abrahamson — board of directors, Laurance Rockefeller's Natural Resources Defense Council; public affairs director, University of Michigan; organizer of anti-nuclear energy Goteborg Energy Conference, May 1976; member of board of directors, Scientists Institute for Public Information (along with David Rockefeller's daughter, Abby)

Second Session: Spread of Nuclear Energy and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, National and International Responsibility

Brian Johnson — senior consultant for International Institute for Environment and Development

Paul Levinthal — former staff consultant Senate Government Operations Committee; currently writing book on nuclear proliferation under grant by Ford Foundation

Kanobu Sekiguchi — director, political department, Japanese Railway Workers Union

Third Session: Economics of Nuclear Power

Jim Harding — former energy projects director, Friends of the Earth; currently advisor to California State Energy Resource, Conservation and Development Administration

Zalmay Khalilzad — Afghani Ph D candidate, University of Chicago; consultant with Pan Heuristics-Science Affiliates, Inc. California

Clarissa Niehheys — Department of Physical Chemistry, University of Groningen, The Netherlands Bert de Vries — professor, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Fourth Session; Alternative Economic Futures

Dr. Joe Camilleri — lecturer, La Trobe University of Melbourne, Australia

Amory Lovins — Friends of the Earth, Britain
Professor Amulya Kumar N. Reddy — Indian Institute

Professor Amulya Kumar N. Reddy — Indian II of Science, Bangalore, India

Lungheon Speaker

Robert Pollard — former U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission employee; Union of Concerned Scientists (sponsored by the Ford and Rockefeller Brothers Foundations)

Fifth Session: Radioactive Waste Disposal

Dean Abrahamson

Konradin Kreuzer — secretary, Forum for Responsible Advocation of Science, Basel, Switzerland Yves Lenoir — engineer, Friends of the Earth, France

Sixth Session: Plutonium Reprocessing and the Breeder — Risk to Workers' Health, Public Safety, and the Environment

Bernard LaPonche — national staff, French Democratic Confederation of Workers

Walter Patterson — physicist, Friends of the Earth, Britain

Seventh Session: Public Participation in Energy Decision Making, NFOs, Tactics and Strategies

Dr. Sadao Ichikawa — Laboratory of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto, Japan Robert Pollard — (see above)

Eighth Session: Public Participation in Energy Decision Making, NGOs, Tactics and Strategies

Dr. Cheryl Bernard — Department of Political Science. University of Vienna

Thomas Burke — director, Friends of the Earth, Britain

Brice LaLlonde - Friends of the Earth, France

Kathleen Seelman — energy resident consultant, National Council of Churches

Helmut Wustenhagen — National Federation of Citizen Action Groups, West Germany