

The '1001 Club': a nature trust

by Scott Thompson

Membership in the "1001 Club," founded in 1971 by Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, consort to Queen Juliana of the House of Orange, is restricted to 1,001 persons at any given time and is by invitation only. All members pay a \$10,000 initiation fee which goes toward a \$10 million trust to bankroll World Wildlife Fund operations. The club donated an office building in Gland, Switzerland, which currently houses the international headquarters of the WWF and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Initial members were handpicked by Prince Bernhard and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Membership includes representatives of the royal houses of Europe, officials of British Crown corporations, and prominent figures in international organized crime. Below is a sample of current and past members with brief biographical data.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. Born in 1912, Bernhard is cousin-in-law of Kaiser Wilhelm's sister, Princess Victoria of Hohenzollern. In 1934, at the University of Berlin, Bernhard was recruited to Nazi intelligence and eventually assigned to IG Farben (the chemical giant which maintained business links to Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries throughout the war and produced Zyklon-B gas for the gas chambers). Because of his Nazi links, Bernhard's marriage to Queen Juliana of the House of Orange created a scandal in the Netherlands.

Bernhard founded the Bilderberg Society in 1953. Bilderberg sponsors annual secret meeting of North American and European "one world" elites. Bernhard co-founded the WWF in 1961. In 1976, he was caught taking a \$1.1 million bribe from Lockheed Corp. He resigned as head of Bilderberg, and from the WWF-International and 1001 Club. But he remains a dominant behind-the-scenes figure in all three.

Prince Henrik. President of WWF-Denmark.

Prince Juan Carlos. Founder and president of honor of WWF-Spain. He later became King Juan Carlos.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. Given the title of His Highness by Queen Elizabeth II in 1957 when editor of *Paris Review*, a publication co-founded by John Train (see box p. 27).

Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis (deceased). Self-proclaimed "head of Venetian intelligence" and heir to one of the most powerful "princely families" of the Holy Roman Empire. The family has extensive land holdings in Bavaria, Portugal, Italy, and Brazil, derived from its role as

postmaster of the Hapsburg Empire. His father, Max, founded Hitler's Allgemeine SS and headquartered it at the family's Regensburg Castle in Bavaria.

Bertolt Beitz. Director of the Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation. Beitz ran a successful takeover of Krupp Industries in 1953.

Conrad Black. Chairman and CEO of the Hollinger Corp., a media conglomerate with major newspapers in Britain, Canada, the United States, Israel, and Australia. Originally called Argus Corp., a postwar restructuring of the wartime British intelligence front company War Supplies, Ltd., Hollinger is the leading press organ of the House of Windsor and recently led the propaganda campaign against U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Baron Aubrey Buxton of Alsa. Life Peer. Vice president of the World Wildlife Fund-U.K. under Prince Philip. The Buxton family has run Barclays Bank.

Peter Cadbury. Chairman, Preston Publications Ltd.; chairman, George Cadbury Trust. Family's chocolate interests dominate the economies of West Africa.

Dr. Luc Hoffman. Vice president of WWF-International and of the IUCN (1966-69); director of Hoffman-LaRoche, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm.

Alexander King. Co-founder in 1968 of the Club of Rome with Aurelio Peccei. Responsible for the club's book *Limits to Growth*, which led a revival of the malthusian argument for drastic reduction of world population.

Jonkheer John H. Loudon. Knighthoods from the British and Dutch royal families. Bernhard's handpicked successor in 1977 to become international president of the World Wide Fund for Nature. Former CEO of the Royal Dutch Shell Group; chairman of Shell Oil Co. until 1976.

Sir Peter Scott. Knight of the British Empire (deceased). Chairman, World Wide Fund for Nature since its inception as the WWF-I in 1961; chairman, Survival Service Commission of the IUCN since 1963; founder of the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire in 1964.

TABLE 1
1001 Club membership
(by country)

Country	Number of members 1001 Club*
U.S.A.	156
U.K.	129
Netherlands	101
Canada	64
Switzerland	61
South Africa	59
Germany	53
France	34
Other (42 countries)	344

* As of 1987 membership roster

Maurice Strong. Vice president WWF-I until 1975. First executive director of the U.N. Environment Program until 1975, having previously served for two years as secretary general of the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment. Chairman, Bureau of the IUCN. Undersecretary general, United Nations (1985-87). Was charged by the secretary general to run the U.N.-sponsored Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. Appointed by the Canadian government as chairman, Petro-Canada (1976-78); currently chairman of Ontario Hydro.

Gustavo Cisneros. Venezuelan billionaire and Rockefeller family hanger-on, linked to drug money-laundering circles. In early-1994, the family's Banco Latino collapsed and was seized by the Venezuelan government. Brother Ricardo Cisneros, a director of Banco Latino, is a fugitive from justice. Ran BIOMA, a leading Venezuelan "environmentalist group" shut down after caught faking dolphin killings.

D.K. Ludwig (deceased). Businessman who made a fortune destroying the Amazon rainforests and later helped organized crime syndicate boss Meyer Lansky to establish his drug money-laundering empire in the Bahamas.

Fred Meuser. The bagman for the \$1.1 million bribe to Prince Bernhard from Lockheed Corp.

Tibor Rosenbaum (deceased). First Mossad logistics chief. His Geneva-based Banque du Crédit International was identified by *Life* magazine in 1967 as a money laundry for Meyer Lansky. Together with 1001 member **Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield** (deceased), Rosenbaum's network financed Permindex, the corporate entity which New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison charged was a vehicle for the Kennedy assassination. French intelligence established that Permindex laundered \$200,000 through BCI, to finance several aborted assassination attempts against Charles de Gaulle.

Robert Vesco, international fugitive, alleged "American Connection" to the Medellín Cartel. Initially sponsored by the Swiss branch of the Rothschild family to take over the Lansky-affiliated Investors Overseas Service (IOS). Last known address: Havana, Cuba.

Anton Rupert, co-founder of the 1001 Club and chairman of the WWF-South Africa. Rupert is owner of Rembrandt tobacco interests and a protégé of World War II chief of British MI-6 Sir Stewart Menzies.

Sir Kenneth Kleinwort, owner of Kleinwort Benson, one of Britain's oldest banks.

Henry Keswick, chairman of Jardine Matheson, the British trading company created by Lord Palmerston to service the Far East opium trade during the 19th-century. Brother John Keswick is chairman of Hambros Bank, a backer of WWF, and a director of the Bank of England.

Edmond Safra, chairman of Safra Bank, one-time owner of American Express Bank, and target of U.S. and Swiss government investigations as a drug money launderer.

Sir Francis de Guingand, former head of British Military Intelligence, now residing in South Africa.

The WWF: race science and world government

by Allen Douglas

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature), was founded in 1961 for one stated purpose: to raise money to drastically expand the operations of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Established in Gland, Switzerland in 1948 on a British Foreign Office-drafted constitution, the IUCN today boasts that it is the largest "professional" international conservation organization—as of 1994 comprising 68 states, 103 governmental agencies, and over 640 non-governmental organizations, "many of global reach."

Under the cover of "conserving nature," the WWF-IUCN has in fact dedicated itself to 1) reduce the world's population, particularly in the developing sector, and 2) ensure that control of the world's raw materials remains in the hands of a tiny handful of largely British (or Anglo-Dutch) multinationals. These two goals, WWF-IUCN spokesmen have repeatedly stated, require a world government.

The WWF has been headed since its inception in 1961 by Prince Philip, the first head of the most important national-sector branch, the WWF-UK, who recruited Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands to be the first head of the WWF-International. After the Lockheed scandals of the mid-1970s, in which Prince Bernhard was caught taking million-dollar bribes to sell airplanes, Philip replaced Bernhard as head of WWF-I. Philip was later replaced as WWF-UK head by Princess Alexandra, first cousin to the queen.

That the Crown has directly run the WWF from the outset is lawful. The WWF-IUCN is a spin-off of two of Britain's leading imperial institutions: the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire (now the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, FFPS, whose patron is the queen), which laid the groundwork for the game parks throughout Africa; and the Eugenics Society.

The co-founder of both the IUCN and the WWF, Sir Julian Huxley, personally embodied these two currents. He was obsessed with population control, which he called "the problem of our age." He served on the British government's Population Investigation Commission between World War I and World War II, was vice president of the Eugenics Society from 1937-44, and was its president when he founded the WWF in 1961. He also served as a vice president of "the Fauna," as its aristocratic members still fondly call it.

The ideology of both institutions, and of their WWF spawn, dates in its modern form from Sir Francis Galton, who coined the term "eugenics," and his first cousin, Charles