

Apologies to the World: The Great Climate Scam Was Launched at a Club of Rome Meeting in 1971

Launched by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, continued by Justin Trudeau

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Global Research, January 14, 2025

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1. Club of Rome (Founded 1968)

In [1965](#), two key figures in [Aurelio Peccei](#), an Italian industrialist, and [Alexander King](#), a British chemist and [OECD](#) bureaucrat, formed a close bond.

In [April of 1968](#), a two-day meeting convening 30 European scientists, economists, and industrialists to [Rome](#) to steer the direction of global issues. This meeting essentially kick-started the [Club of Rome](#) with the organisation getting its name from the famous Italian city.

Such **issues included overpopulation, environmental destruction, urban pollution, and social discontent**, among others which they collectively labelled as the *Problématique*.



April 1968 two-day meeting in Rome. From left to right: President [Luis Echeverría](#) of Mexico, Chancellor of Austria [Bruno Kreisky](#), [Aurelio Peccei](#), President [Léopold Senghor](#) of Senegal, Prime Minister [Pierre Trudeau](#) of Canada, Prime Minister of Sweden [Olof Palme](#) and Prime Minister of the Netherlands [Joop den Uyl](#) (Holland). Photo source: [News Voice \(Sweden\)](#) and [The Club of Rome](#).

Just a few months later, a very [key meeting](#) organised by the OECD took place from October 27 to November 2, 1968 at the [Rockefeller Foundation](#)'s [The Bellagio Center](#) conference facility in [Villa Serbelloni](#), Bellagio, Italy. Both Peccei and King attended this meeting from which [THE BELLAGIO DECLARATION ON PLANNING](#) was agreed upon by participants.

The Club of Rome was **incorporated as a non-profit in 1970 in Geneva** under the laws of Switzerland.

Both Peccei and King had visited Canada in June of 1969 for [preliminary discussions about how Canadians could be involved in the Club of Rome](#). Informal [meetings](#) took place with Prime Minister Trudeau and senior members of his Cabinet, as well as the Privy Council Office, Senators, and the Governor General. More specifically, the pair sought support regarding the global issues of concern, the **Problématique, further asking Canada to take a leadership role to bring other countries on board.**

The pair once again returned to Canada in early 1970 whereby a dinner meeting was arranged with Trudeau.

After that dinner, **Trudeau led a prolonged discussion of the “problems” perceived by Peccei and King and the role the Club of Rome would play, [according to Dr. J. Rennie Whitehead](#), a physicist and Ottawa insider.**

In addition, there was a **lunch at [Rideau Hall](#), the residence of then [Governor General Roland Michener](#) who showed himself extremely interested in the objectives of the Club of Rome.**

Governor General Michener would later become active member of the Board of Directors of the [Canadian Association for the Club of Rome \(CACOR\)](#).

Efforts gained by Peccei, King, and the Club of Rome with the Canadian government bore fruit; for, in April of 1971 the pair once again landed in Canada and with the help of Pierre Trudeau; they would change the course of history.

It should also be [observed](#) that **Alexander King stated in a later [interview](#) that he found Pierre Trudeau as the one who “gave us [the Club of Rome] the most support,” as they had an “extraordinarily interesting meeting [with him] in Ottawa.”**

2. 1971: The Year Pierre Trudeau officially launches the Great Climate Scam in Montebello, Quebec

Shortly after Aurelio Peccei and Alexander King's arrival in Ottawa in **April of 1971, they attended a Club of Rome second full meeting at the [Seignior Club in Montebello, Quebec](#), which was [sponsored by the Trudeau Government](#).**

It is at this meeting that a 28-year-old MIT researcher named **Dennis Meadows presented his global model plan to club members** and others, including J. Rennie Whitehead, a leading Ottawa insider whose [personal memoir](#) of the event portrays Prime Minister Trudeau as something of a comrade-in-arms with the Club of Rome's founding leaders, [concur Terence Corcoran](#) from the Financial Post.

Moreover and most notably, [Dennis Meadows' Limits to Growth proposals](#) were first [conceived](#) and presented to members from many countries attending the meeting.

[The Limits to Growth](#) basically suggested that finite resources, continued economic expansion and population growth would lead to an "uncontrollable decrease in population and capital."

"**Population control**," is a thus major theme in the global model plan.

In the following section of this post, there will be a sub-section about the 1972 book of the same name.

Even half a century later, [Dennis Meadows still contends](#) that the population is a problem and that it should be reduced to 1-2 billion people; here is a segment on this point from his 2017 interview:

Quoting from his interview [with **emphasis added**]:

"We are so far, globally we are so far above the population and the consumption levels which can be supported by this planet. That I know **in one way or another it's gonna come back down. So, I don't hope to avoid that.**

Uh, I hope that it can occur in a civil way - and I mean civil in a a special way, peaceful. Peace doesn't mean, uh, that everybody's happy, but it means that conflict isn't solved through violence, through force, **but rather in other ways.** So, that's what I hope for.

That we can, **I mean the planet can support something like a billion people, maybe two billion depending on how much liberty and how much material consumption you want to have.** If you want more liberty and more consumption, you have to have fewer people, and conversely you can have more people - **I mean we can even have eight or nine billion probably if we have a very strong dictatorship which is smart.** That's unfortunately you never have smart dictatorships; they're always stupid. So, but if you had a smart dictatorship and a low standard of living you could have but but we want to have freedom and we want to have a high [inaudible], so we're gonna have a billion people. **And we're now at seven [billion people], so we have to get back down."**

In 2017 when Meadows made the comment, the [world's population](#) was over seven billion, and has grown to just over eight billion by 2024.

Though he does his best to try to hide or justify it, **Meadows is basically suggesting that 75% of the world's population needs to be eliminated; otherwise, it should be managed by a "smart dictatorship"** - whatever that means.

Following the Club of Rome full meeting in Montebello, Trudeau's Government

policies radically shifted towards the proposals set forth therein; as the Network in Canadian History & Environment (NICHE) [notes](#) [with **emphasis added**]:

“These early exchanges between the Club of Rome and the Trudeau government **were mirrored in Canadian environmental thinking and policy. Examples include creating institutions such as the Department of the Environment, passing a system of environmental laws,** and creating a group in Statistics Canada to resolve tensions between environmental and economic indicators (Roberts 1990; Wood et al. 2010; McDowall 2008). For his part, **Trudeau persistently voiced, and initially supported, a transformative environmental agenda that included a systems approach, rejection of economic growth in favour of an alternative view of prosperity, and a shift in societal values from consumerism and greed toward sufficiency and well-being.** Together, these ideas and actions reflect a **transformative vision of environmental governance.**”

To Read Dan Fournier’s entire Text, click the hyperlinks at the top of the article

[3. The Club of Rome, revisited](#)

[3.1 Book: The Limits to Growth \(1972\)](#)

[3.2 Book: The First Global Revolution \(1991\)](#)

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