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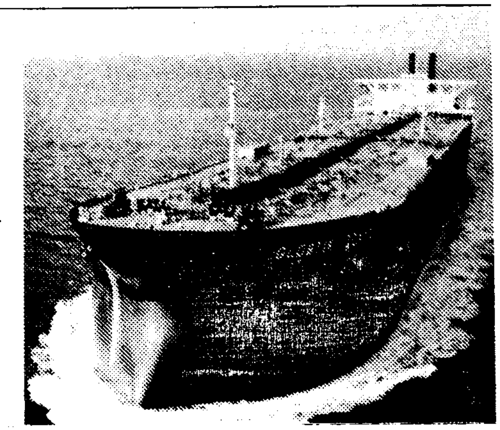

Carter Controllers Move for Global Fascist Policy Which Will Kill Half of Third World's Population

Nov. 6 (NSIPS) — The Wall Street group behind the Nov. 2 cold coup in the White House wants to impose a fascist economy on the world before the Jan. 21 Presidential inauguration. If they succeed, half the population of the Third World will face extinction through disease and starvation, according to the explicit proposal of possible Carter nominee for Secretary of State George Ball in his book, Diplomacy in an Overcrowded World.

These efforts concentrate on forcing Henry Kissinger's genocidal "International Resources Bank" plan down the throats of Europe, Japan, and the Third World, despite its virtually unanimous rejection by the rest of the world after its unveiling last Spring. The Carter financiers publicly relish the planned 20 per cent or more rise in the world oil price expected for December; they intend to use this and future price rises for an upward ratchet, or "indexation," of all raw materials prices; and they want to direct the proceeds of this extortion to servicing $800 billion of their worthless debt holdings. This program, which Carter's advisors have pushed openly in the public press since Election Day, would push that half of the Third World's population now living on the margin of subsistence into immediate starvation, and collapse living standards in the advanced sector.

Scenario For Death

As the Italian daily Il Giorno warned Nov. 4, Carter is baiting the Arab oil-producing countries to raise oil prices with provocative threats of a total embargo on trade with the OPEC group in case of a new oil embargo and his public support for the extreme warhawk faction in Israel. Carter's chief foreign economic policy advisor, Richard Cooper of the Trilateral Commission and Yale University, said in a New York Times interview Nov. 3 that a major oil price rise "would not present a serious problem" for the U.S. economy, presuming that the U.S. government "followed the right policies." Cooper, rumored to be the Carter nominee for Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, did not elaborate on those policies. But in a recent interview, the Brookings Institution's Charles Schulze, reportedly Carter's "choice" to direct the Office of Management and Budget, said it would require "a total reorganization of the U.S. economy." Even a 10 per cent oil price rise, Schulze said, "would throw Western Europe and Japan into chaos," and this is a smaller rise than Cooper predicts.

A spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute said, on the contrary, that the price rise the Carter camp wants "would mean immediate starvation for the Third World." Currently the Third World pays $20 billion a year for oil, against $16 billion for imported food. Every percentage point rise in oil price will force a corresponding, larger drop in food consumption. Carter advisors like former Kennedy Secretary of State Dean Rusk who say that a new Mideast war in the short-run "cannot be prevented" predicted an oil price increase of up to 40 per cent. This magnitude of price increase would wipe out a full half of Third World food imports, and raise the annual rate of death by starvation to several times the 1972-1976 death toll of 60 million human beings. Simultaneously, as the Brookings Institution's Schulze advocates, it would provide the impetus for "total reorganization" of the advanced sector economies on the model of 1933-1936 Nazi Germany.

Commodity Indexation

Economic analysts for several major New York City banks predict that the oil price increase will force the world to accept "commodity indexation" plans to ratchet up the price of raw materials generally. The aim of indexation, which is the central point of Kissinger's "International Resources Bank" plan, is to tax the world's industrial economy in order to pay debt service of Third World commodity producers of roughly $30 billion in 1976 and considerably more, as major repayments of principal come due, in 1977.

High-level U.S. Treasury sources reveal that Wall Street agents inside the current Administration have already planned to put through a form of financing for commodity indexation, with the cooperation of the Atlanticist French government of President Giscard d'Estaing. Giscard has posed as the friend of the Third World, supporting higher indexed prices for their raw materials. A Treasury document marked "Secret" speaks of "strengthening the commitment to a case-by-case approach (for individual commodities — ed.) to effort (sic) to secure financing for buffer stocks agreed to among producers and consumers."

One example — the Philippines — indicates what this means in human terms. The government of that country, one of the biggest Eurodollar debtors, announced this week that if prices for the commodities it exports, such as sugar and copper, failed to rise quickly by at least 20 per cent, the government would begin the "labor-intensive" butchery of its population. The government said it had a program to put millions of unemployed to work building roads and canals through jungle areas with pick and shovel, a program "with a low import content." The Third World has the "choice," under the indexation-International Resources Bank setup, of direct mass starvation through the destruction of food imports, or mass-labor intensive cannibalization of their populations in "resources projects."

Schachtian Finance

The idea of a general 20 to 40 per cent price increase for energy and raw materials, the most basic costs to an industrial economy, in the midst of an industrial collapse — which the Carter controllers are deadly serious about — is a stupendously insane proposition. To hold the patchwork swindle of the dollar monetary system together under these conditions, they want to apply the methods of Hitler's finance minister Hjalmar Schacht to the world economy as a whole.

According to a secret U.S. Treasury proposal, the International Monetary Fund, the banks' Mafia-style debt collector, will be expanded as an enforcement agency. The IMF will offer "super-tranche borrowing from the IMF, coupled with super-conditionality to ensure sound domestic policy in the recipient," in the words of a Treasury document. The IMF will underpin the unpayable debts of its victims, in return for "super-conditionality" for loans, that is, direct takeover of national governments. The International Monetary Fund, central banks, and the private Eurodollar banks of Wall Street will collectively refinance the $300 billion debts of the Third World and the almost $90 billion debts of Western Europe, backed by the military enforcement of NATO. Such a plan has already been circulated for Britain, a $5 billion bailout loan made jointly by central banks and the Eurodollar market, in return for immediate big cuts in social services. This scheme follows the model of the so-called Young Plan which financed Germany's war debts just before Hitler took power, under the combined management of Hjalmar Schacht and the Bank of England.

In addition to consolidating the IMF, the Treasury has already proposed the creation of an "Economic Security Council, permitting the consolidation or reduction in size of many existing institutions, inside and outside the United Nations" — in other words, replacing the institutions where the Third World and the socialist countries have a voice. This is Jimmy Carter's "Trilateralism," the New World Order of his chief advisor, Trilateral Commission director Zbigniew Brzezinski.

To get this program in place would mean destroying every political force on the world map — world war. But it is not even certain that thermonuclear war would be any less horrible than this deliberate, conscious program for murdering over one billion human beings through starvation and disease.

"Oil Embargo Means Third World Mass Starvation

Nov. 3 — The following is an NSIPS interview with Eugene Johnson, chief of Eugene Johnson public relations firm, who does work for several multinational oil companies:

NSIPS: Are you aware that specialists are now predicting a 10 to 25 per cent increase in the price of OPEC oil when the OPEC nations meet Dec. 15 in Qatar?

Johnson: Yes, Dr. Richard Cooper of Yale (Carter's top international economist and member of the Trilateral Commission — ed.) is talking of a 20 per cent oil price increase. He claims that such an increase could be absorbed. This might be true in the U.S., but the effect of such an increase among developing nations could be starvation.

NSIPS: It is often said that the Saudis hold the balance of power in the Middle East and will be the final determiners of an oil price increase.

Johnson: The Saudis have the oil, the weight and the military within the Middle East to run the operation.

Euromoney: Commodity Rise Or Third World Default

Nov. 5 — The following is an excerpt from an article in the October issue of Euromoney entitled "Not so much a commodity price boom, more a ripple or two," by Stefan D. Derecho:

The terms of trade of developing countries have declined by about 15 per cent since the late 1960s. Even with the incredible price increases of 1973, the purchasing power in that year had barely recovered to the level of five years earlier. Small wonder then that developing countries, stimulated by the example of OPEC, are looking for arrangements to improve the prices of their exports.

For some countries, especially the large Euroborrowers, there is the added stimulus of having to find money in a hurry to pay off a large accumulation of debt in the next three to four years, as the Eurodebts of 1972-75 fall due. The best known examples are Mexico and Brazil. A rough estimate of Mexico's service on its external public and private sector debt in 1975 was $2 billion or one-third of total current account earnings (exports, workers' remittances, tourism.) Service is projected to rise in very rough terms to $5 billion or more by 1980-81. In order to keep the debt service ratio from rising above the already high level of one-third, export earnings would have to grow at an annual rate in current price of 17-18 per cent. With a little help from world inflation — which will raise the cost of imports too — this is not an impossible goal but it is obviously ambitious.

In the case of Brazil, annual debt service five years hence is expected to reach $8-10 billion or almost two and one-half times the level of 1975. Such a case is not hopeless, so long as export earnings grow at a fast clip and bankers continue to lend. In countries such as Peru, where these two conditions do not obtain, there is already an acute debt problem. If the banks continue to lend, the real burden of debt service is the interest and the principal is rolled over. Still, the likelihood that total debt service payments of all non-OPEC developing countries will rise from about $10 billion in 1975 to $30 billion or more in 1980 is enough to give pause both to the bankers and the financial planners in the developing countries themselves...

However, several of the forces which led to the commodity boom of 1972-74 are still there. Agricultural product stocks are low, so that the prices of grains, fats, and oils are highly sensitive to small changes in the harvest. Exchange instability, political instability, in several major industrial countries, a volatile Middle East, could all intensify those latent inflationary forces which are held temporarily in check by high rates of unemployment. A commodity price "ripple" a kind of echo of 1972-74 is quite possible. It is unlikely to be large unless investment gets into high gear in the major industrial countries and unless there is another major oil price increase.