

A few more contracts were announced in Paris at the closing of the Giscard-Gierek meeting this week. A general agreement was signed between the two countries aimed at fostering the exports of the French medium- and small-size companies to Poland. France committed herself to exporting 600 million tons of grains in 1978-1979 (a 300 million franc credit line was opened to that effect). Next, a coal deal, agreed upon last July, was finalized. In

total, France will import 1.5 million tons of coal yearly over the 1978-1979 period and thus contribute to reduce Poland's trade deficit which already amounted to 200 million francs at the end of the first quarter 1977. Lastly, French imports of Polish copper (32,000 tons over the 1978-1981 period) could reach 100,000 tons if the current negotiations come through.

Carter Malthusianism Exposed In French Press

"The whole basis of Jimmy Carter's foreign policy appears to be the formulation of a worldwide policy of hunger," the conservative Paris daily *Le Figaro* charged early this week, as the Carter Omnibus Farm Bill moved toward the final stages of Congressional deliberation in the U.S.

Carter's bill calls for a 20 percent cutback in production of U.S. wheat and other feed grains and the setting up of an "international" wheat reserve, using the U.S.'s current grain surplus.

According to the Sept. 9 *Le Figaro*, the U.S. has been preparing such a "food weapon" against its foreign opponents since as early as 1974, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger publicly threatened its use.

AGRICULTURE

A planner at a think-tank closely associated with the Brookings Institution reports that the international wheat position achieved under the Administration's grain-reduction and grain-reserve bill will be used to "encourage" food-short countries in the underdeveloped sector to relocate their peasantry into labor-intensive agriculture and jungle projects. Funding will be provided through U.S. government-held local currencies in the various targeted underdeveloped countries — funds now held there under "PL-480," a food "aid" bill that grew out of the Marshall Plan and its subsequent modifications by Senators Humphrey (D-Minn.) and McGovern (D-S.D.).

A State Department food aid spokesman outlined another club to induce underdeveloped country acquiescence in a recent interview. According to the spokesman, countries which adopt the desired Robert McNamara, World-Bank-type program can, in the ensemble, be granted "debt forgiveness" during the next year of up to \$600 millions in hard-dollar debt these countries owe to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The spokesman admitted that the "debt forgiveness" feature of the program — reportedly written into law under the Foreign Assistance Act passed in August 1977 — is "complex" and "controversial" and that it "would take a while to get the program fully off the ground."

Agro-Labor

An indication of the nature of the State Department-desired program was afforded by the planner from the Brookings-linked think-tank. "Take Indonesia," the planner confided. "You have all these people on Java engaged in traditional modes of farming. They don't want to move. The problem is to get them to Sumatra, to clear the jungle and grow corn. You know, low-energy agriculture (minimum technology)... That's what the Carter agriculture bill is about... There's a belt of countries near the equator — comprising over a half billion starving people — where we can do this. You know, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Sahel, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Haiti, and Northeast Brazil."

Asked who else was working on related aspects of this program in Washington, the think-tanker said, "Well, there's the NSC (National Security Council), people in the White House, and Agriculture Department, AID (the CIA-linked Agency for International Development), the Brookings Institution — Secretary of State Vance himself personally commissioned them to work on this thing — and there's Clark and Humphrey in Congress."

The *Le Figaro* article on Carter's "food weapon" targets Carter's psychiatrist Dr. Peter Bourne, who, the paper intimates, currently plays a central role in a "Human Needs Program" centered on the wheat weapon.

Not only the underdeveloped sector is threatened by the grain provisions of Carter's agriculture bill, the *Le Figaro* article notes. The article, headlined "The U.S. in Quest of Total Economic Domination — A World Policy of Hunger," notes that Japan is 95 percent dependent on grain imports, not to mention Western European dependence on U.S. soy products. But the *Le Figaro* author warns the Carter Administration's "Trilateral Alliance of the U.S., Europe, and Japan" will not survive a "Malthusian policy, be it agriculture or nuclear."

The U.S. working class and its highly productive agribusiness sector are also under attack by the Carter agriculture bill and related Administration measures. The *Wall Street Journal* describes the "land reform" program of the Carter-Mondale Administration's Secretary of the Interior, Cecil "Android" Andrus — which would break up federally irrigated landholdings in 17 Western states and parcel out small plots by lottery — as "capricious." In its lead editorial Sept. 8, it cites Farm Bureau President Allen Grant's accurate observation

that while a 160-acre farm might have been an efficient unit when farmers walked behind horse-drawn plows, now it "would limit the productivity and incomes of farm families at the same time that it would cause higher food prices."

At the same time, the attorney generals of key Western states — affected by Carter's scrapping of Federal dam and irrigation projects in the midst of a severe drought and the proposed scrapping of the Bureau of Reclamation — have reportedly drafted a resolution denouncing the Carter-Mondale national water plan. They are challenging the Administration to draw up an "Environmental Impact Study" on the damage its plan will produce — destruction of wildlife, dust bowls, collapse of agricultural productivity and in many cases production itself!

"Big Brother" Control Planned

The Administration's plan is to leave the question of control as vague as possible in the bill before Congress and then — once the bill is passed — have the Administration move in for a takeover.

Calls to officials at both the Chicago Board of Trade — the world's leading grain exchange — and Cargill (one of

the world's five leading grain exporting companies) reveal that even these leading grain concerns don't know whether the Carter Administration is going to establish direct control over the U.S. wheat reserves — the optimal goal of the Carter-Mondale starvation planners — or whether the grain will be left under the partial control of the farmers and grain companies (as desired by the grain companies and the Board of Trade).

Aside from that little scandal, a greater one has gone unnoticed by the world press — namely, that there is no "unmarketable grain surplus" in the U.S. once one takes into account the fact that the entire present U.S. wheat supply would disappear overnight if development credits were provided to the underdeveloped sector to purchase such grain and thereby insure adequate nutrition levels — the program advocated by the U.S. Labor Party. Such credits, coupled with credits for industrial development for those same countries, would in no way be inflationary welfare handouts, the credits would vastly increase the productive powers of the recipient countries, in contrast to the Carter-Mondale Administration's plan, which will destroy such powers.

— Richard Schulman

'A World Hunger Policy'

Printed below are excerpts from Le Figaro's article of Sept. 9, "The U.S. in Quest of Total Economic Domination — A World Policy Of Hunger," by Alain Verney:

"At a point in history where U.S. multinational corporations have lost much of their technological lead to the benefit of their European and Japanese competitors, the will for economic hegemony of the USA increasingly tends to express itself through the control of production and marketing not only of oil and uranium but also, particularly under the Carter Administration, of wheat.

"The whole basis of Jimmy Carter's foreign policy appears to be the formulation of a worldwide policy of hunger. Only such policy can persuade the world that idealism is really its essential motivation and not just a more clever, moralizing presentation of a Realpolitik. His eloquent defense of human rights has indeed been interpreted more than once as an attempt to wrestle the lead in the ideological struggle from the Soviet Union..."

After pointing out that psychiatrist Peter Bourne is the sole coordinator of the new "Policy of Hunger," A. Verney goes into a detailed account of the unique strength the U.S. enjoys in food production and reminds his readers that it was Henry Kissinger who first conceived of the "food weapon":

"Having made a belated discovery of the economic weapons, Henry Kissinger considered, in 1974, "food power" as a counter-force to that of oil — an embargo on the former could answer one on the latter. But Henry Kissinger had not understood that wheat could be the carrot but not the big stick of U.S. foreign policy. And this for two reasons: diversification of primitive agriculture is much easier than oil diversification and above all the grain hoarder could not weather very long the op-

probrium of refusing to deliver grains to its hungry opponent-countries."

When, in the fall 1974 Kissinger proposed to the F.A.O conference the constitution of an international stock of 60 million tons of wheat, Kissinger knew that nobody was to take his word, continues A. Verney. Three years later, commitment to building up an international wheat reserve appears like a necessary condition for the resumption of the North-South dialogue.

Means of Pressure

However, without waiting for the conclusion of Peter Bourne's work the White House decided to ask Congress for an immediate 20 percent cutback in acreage and for a further cutback in cattle feed production if need be, led A. Verney to comment:

"Indeed the White House let it known that the 30 to 35 million tons of wheat in stock should be considered as a reserve... but a reduction in acreage is no happy precondition for the launching of a program aimed at answering human needs. The transformation of stocks into reserves (as alleged by the White House) does not convince anybody since credits have been opened for the conservation of only six million tons. (If) the farm lobby demands an increase in subsidies... the State Department sees (wheat) as a means of pressure at the disposal of U.S. diplomacy..."

A Choice Fraught With Consequences

"The final decision is so fraught with consequences that it is to be hoped that it will not be taken unilaterally... Wheat policy, oil policy, uranium policy, are U.S. internal problems. But, as (French Prime Minister) Raymond Barre will say to the U.S. president, a trilateral alliance between the U.S, Japan, and Europe would ill suffer malthusian calculations, be they agricultural or nuclear."