

was a flourishing area—the Greeks, Jews, and Romans who traveled there bearing witness to that fact. The problem is that Africa never was freed from colonialism. Today, he declared, we must liberate Africa from the International Monetary Fund to allow her to cultivate the acreage which only needs a qualified labor force. Like Friesecke, M'Polesha spoke of the need to develop African cadre, agronomists, and engineers to employ the technology that would be initially sent there by more developed nations.

“The word development,” said M'Polesha, “comes from the verb to develop; biologically speaking, to develop means to go from the embryonic state, the egg, to grow, to become adult. And to become adult means to grow. It is the same of a nation. A developed country is one that grows, gets greater, becomes adult.” If the nations of western Europe and America shrink their economies and strangle their labor forces, they are no longer developed nations by that definition of the term.

The destruction of American farming and the need for citizens to take matters into their own hands were described by Scott and Davis.

The response in Europe

The delegation met with Italian Undersecretary of Agriculture Zurlo following which the Italian Agriculture Ministry in Rome put out a press release expressing agreement with the program presented by the farmers. “The necessity of bilateral agreements between the American government, the EC, and African countries for the export of agricultural sur-

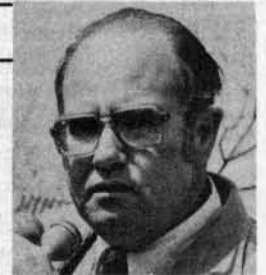
pluses to starving regions. . . . The establishment of a world parity price that would allow expansion in Western agricultural production . . . were the topics of discussion,” said the communiqué. “The exchange of ideas in depth ended with a substantial convergence of strategies necessary to fight hunger. . . .”

In particular, Undersecretary Zurlo declared himself convinced of the necessity to reach an agreement between the EC and the United States on a program for expanded food production.

In Bonn, 33 press representative came to the press conference, and all over Europe the delegation's visitors had the opportunity to speak to the media and make their programs public. Agence France Presse, Ouest France, Germany's WDR radio, FNP, *Die Welt*, DPA, Agra Europe, Europa Redaktion, several Third World agencies, and Reuters were briefed on the crisis in American farming and the need for joint European-American action.

In Brussels, a rally took place in front of the EC headquarters to deliver the Club of Life's message. And from France have come reports of an unprecedented response from farmers to this initiative. In Normandy, a meeting has been called to discuss with European Labor Party leaders the state of agriculture in France and how a campaign can be launched for French farmers to link up with their American counterparts. One of the farmers is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, a descendant of one of the officers who accompanied the Marquis de Lafayette to America to fight for the American Revolution.

Billy Davis



U.S.-European trade war is 'folly'

At the Club of Life Paris conference on the international food emergency on June 8, U.S. farm leader Billy Davis described the need for European farmers to ally with U.S. farmers to save advanced-sector agriculture and feed a starving Africa. We reproduce here excerpts from his statements in Paris.

We are in Europe on a fourfold mission predicated upon the simple moral principle that we are our brother's keeper and as such must immediately counter the absolutely immoral position of the FAO and other U.N. organizations that are systematically destroying the continent of Africa, most of Ibero-America, and southern Asia through their instrumentality, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its agent Henry A. Kissinger.

We say that it is sheer folly for the Western nations to pit their populations economically and morally one against the other in fictitiously created trade wars, when 70% of the world by our standards is malnourished and represents a market which we must address on two fronts:

- that of emergency food aid to those nations whose day to day survival is in danger, such as Mozambique;
- that of delivering to those countries the infrastructural elements that will both establish the conditions by which they themselves, without help, begin developing their countries along the lines which established the U.S.A. in its original form, and provide the technology and supportive educational institutions necessary to mobilize the populations of the respective recipient republics.