

Mondale campaign part of master-plan for starvation

by Christopher White

Walter Mondale's presidential election campaign is part of a master plan to reduce black and Hispanic populations worldwide through starvation. The plan, in operation for longer than this year, is modeled on the year 1972-73. Then, according to Mondale-controller Orville Freeman, notorious as a U.S.-based supporter of the policies of the neo-Malthusian Club of Rome, 500 million people died worldwide from the direct and indirect effects of food warfare. This time it will be much worse, if the authors of the plan have their way.

The project is being coordinated through the Minneapolis-based Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs. The Institute has projected severe food shortages for October of this year, especially targeting for starvation sub-Saharan Africa and the populations of debt-strapped Ibero-American nations, as well as the 20% of the U.S. population already considered malnourished.

The Cargill network

Involved with the institute are the international grain companies, led by the world's largest, Cargill, Inc. of Minnetonka, Minnesota. These companies have run a multi-year campaign to break the independent food producers, and cut world food output. This year, with Mondale as their tool, they think they are at the point of success.

The grain companies are assisted by lackeys and supporters in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, such as Daniel Amstutz of Cargill's Swiss subsidiary, Tradax, of Cargill Investor Services, and of the investment house of Goldman Sachs, the New York employer of Henry Kissinger and Robert Strange McNamara; and Richard Lyng, former president of the Cargill-influenced American Meat Institute.

Supporters in the so-called think-tank community are

typified by the chairman of the advisory committee of the Minneapolis institute, Orville Freeman. Freeman works through the Washington, D.C.-based World Watch Institute, run by his former assistant at the Agriculture Department, Lester Brown, who supports "Chinese methods" of population control, such as infanticide. Referring to Ibero-America and Africa in a *New York Times* column on May 8, the anniversary of the defeat of Nazism, Brown wrote, "Too many governments have delayed facing the issue. When they do so, they may discover they are forced to choose between a one-child family program or deteriorating living standards."

On May 2, 1984, Freeman called for the government to "compel farmers to cut production" in a speech at the University of Georgia's Dean Rusk Center. In a 1982 speech to the Houston, Texas Woodlands Conference on Sustainable Societies, Freeman won a \$30,000 prize for proposing that "Third World landowners be matched up with the corporate giants of the advanced sector." If this is not done, he said, "mankind might be forced to allow people living on entire sections of the earth to starve." His global plantation economy is modeled on the Green Giant Corporation's relationship to Minnesota sharecroppers.

Behind this combination lurks the shadowy Conservation Foundation, the direct outgrowth of the 1920s-30s eugenics movement, headed by Averell Harriman's Nazi-racism-supporting mother, and Anglo-Saxon supremacist Fairfield Osborne of the American Museum of Natural History. Driven underground by the war against Hitler, the eugenics movement resurfaced after the war in the guise of environmentalism. The Conservation Foundation, allied with Swiss- and Belgian-based Nazi interests in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature since its foundation in 1947, is

the leading expression of white-race supremacy turned green. It is the institution which has set the pace for the Malthusian attack on the black- and brown-skinned populations of the world, by directing its action against high-technology agriculture and soil-management methods. These institutions in turn overlap the Swiss-based financial controls over the international grain and food traders, typified by the Lombard Odier bank and the insurance-related interests of the head of the Venice-based European Culture Society, Denis de Rougement, a public advocate of the destruction of American food production capabilities.

These people, including the present head of the Environmental Protection Agency, William Ruckelshaus, and British Lord Boyd Orr, provide the arguments to Lester Brown, the Agriculture Department's Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota to justify acreage reduction and lowering of technological inputs into agriculture, on behalf of reducing food production.

Playing the role of coordinator and enforcer, as he did in the early 1970s when Freeman estimates 500 million died, is Henry Kissinger.

As a front for especially the Cargill grain interest, the Minneapolis institute's projections of food shortages later in the year reflect the policy that Cargill has been implementing on behalf of its oligarchic Swiss and British masters. Through such spokesmen as Dan Huber, president of the Commodity Marketing Division of Cargill, the company has argued for "lowering the safety net for producers," i.e., driving farmers out of business; "correcting over-production," at a time when there is a recognized deficit of food available to feed people; and has described wheat as "the surplus item throughout the world." On July 9, Huber told *Business Week* that "stocks are exceptionally tight." By harvest time, he predicted, the nation's grain bins will stand almost empty.

Mondale and Kissinger

Mondale has been close to the Cargill interests for many years, maintaining particularly close ties to Cargill's vice-president for government affairs, William Pearce. The two were at law school together, and picked up their friendship again in the early 1970s as joint lobbyists for Henry Kissinger's 1972 grain deal with the Russians. Similarly, Pearce has known G. Edward Schuh, head of the Department of Agriculture and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota, for 15 years. Schuh, a former Carter Department of Agriculture official, is close to former Cargill employee Amstutz, now at the USDA, and heads the Humphrey Institute's project on the Future of the North American Granary.

All of the characters involved, in and out of government, have worked closely with Henry Kissinger. They take credit for elaborating the "food as a weapon" policy enunciated by Kissinger at the U.N. World Food Conference held in Rome in 1974. Kissinger has been involved with the Humphrey Institute since its inception in 1977, accepting, according to the *Washington Post* of July 13, 1980, "the chairmanship of

the international committee," and heading, since January 1978, a committee to raise funds for the institute. The fundraising committee also included: Leonard Marks, former director of the U.S. Information Agency; Henry Fowler, a former treasury secretary now at Goldman Sachs—the employers of Kissinger and Amstutz; and Henry Gibney, vice-president of Encyclopaedia Britannica. In July 1980, Kissinger was found fundraising for the institute in London, reportedly to set up the visiting professorship program which was to be the launching pad for the Mondale presidential bid.

Key to the elaboration of the famine plan has been the grain companies' ability to swindle farmers by manipulating prices of export crops. Such efforts, helped by the liars in the USDA, and abetted in particular by Kissinger and Mondale's friends in the Soviet Union, have brought U.S. farm production to the point of ruin this year. The companies, and their front men, have argued that cheap exports should be increased, while production in the U.S. granary is reduced through combinations of payment-in-kind, acreage conservation, and other programs. The cheap exports make it impossible for farmers already strapped by debts incurred in the 1970s to come near covering costs of production. The net result is that the power to control world food supplies is being handed over to the Nazi controllers of the grain cartel.

In early June, Orville Freeman was back out at the Minnesota institute arguing, according to Ed Schuh, for the elimination of the independent farmer producer, in favor of consolidating food production in the hands of the cartel and its sharecroppers, indentured laborers, and slaves. Schuh volunteered that Mondale would not publicly espouse such views during the election campaign. But on what he called a "sensitive question," he added that Mondale had been present at a number of seminars on the food question in relation to North-South relations, and to East-West relations.

The Minneapolis-based institute is, of course, notorious as the scene of the May 1983 conference in which KGB agent Fyodor Burlatskii deployed U.S. stooges from the Mondale wing of the Democratic Party into a campaign to defeat Ronald Reagan in the 1984 election because of his Strategic Defense Initiative. The same conference featured a discussion between Cargill vice-president Barney Saunders, representatives of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the Soviet U.S.A. and Canada Institute, on the question of the trade in grain stolen from U.S. producers. The Humphrey Institute's food-shortage scenario was timed to unfold in the month before the 1984 election. Are the Russians counting on their agents within the grain cartel, and the Swiss-based Nazi International, and their political networks of influence, bringing down Reagan through a famine crisis?

Like the Nazi International, the Russians fully support the adopted policies of Mondale's backers to starve black and Hispanic populations through food shortages. For they fully support the free-enterprise lobby's international campaign against parity pricing, and that is how the emerging world famine is being created.