
Documentation

The Club of Life's battle for the New World Economic Order

by Lydia Schulman

"We are here today to re-dedicate ourselves to a New World Economic Order," Hulan Jack, the former borough president of Manhattan, told the flagship U. S. Club of Life conference in Washington, D. C.

Jack was one of numerous speakers—from the farm sector, industry, labor, the U. S. civil rights movements, and developing nations—addressing Club of Life meetings on three continents Feb. 18-19, who demonstrated that the development of the Third World is in the immediate interests of all humanity. Not only is world economic recovery impossible without a resolution of the debt crisis and the opening of exports markets in the Third World, but, on a political and philosophical level, the perpetuation of racist colonial policies by the Club of Rome, International Monetary Fund, and other present-day Malthusian institutions, is a blight against the dignity of all men.

"The United States is still largely controlled by Britain, a once formidable world empire," said Jack, who as a young boy immigrated to the United States from the West Indies. "Today, Britain is the base of a banking cartel that would take over the world once again by making the IMF into a world central bank, alone determining who will get loans and on what terms." We must take up the spirit of the U. S. Constitution again, he said.

Frederick Wills, the former foreign minister of Guyana, had explained earlier that in efforts to create a New World Economic Order, Third World leaders are only "borrowing from the ideas and promise of the American Revolution." "We accepted the promise of 1776," said the former executive board member of the Non-Aligned movement. "The position of man can be fundamentally altered for the better." Wills described the genesis of the Non-Aligned movement: "We determined we had to both change our own nations and change the habitat, the world environment. . . . We had to diversify agriculture, so that our peoples could feed themselves, and we had to industrialize, because through that we would learn to master the laws of the universe. And in this, like the American republic in its early years, we would not align with either superpower."

Civil rights leader Marion Hill, who accompanied A. Philip Randolph in a meeting with President Franklin Roosevelt 40 years ago, brought the audience to its feet when

he declared: "This conference is a funeral. We are here to bury a monetary system, the IMF and the rest, as we buried Hitler and Mussolini, and we shall bury every other fascist mass murderer we can capture." The philosophical basis of the New World Economic Order was put forth eloquently by Jaime Sanín Echeverri, director of the Colombian magazine *Arco*, in a speech in Washington that affirmed the fundamental right of all men to use their inventiveness to transform nature without limits. But, he noted, "the great men of our age. . . have renounced the pain of thinking." *Time* magazine's Man of the Year for 1982—the computer—"has been programmed with the fallacious algorithms of Parson Malthus. Humanity will not fit on the earth. It was a mistake to call 4.5 billion people to life. There should only be 2 billion."

Nuclear power

Many of the speakers from developing nations emphasized the importance of nuclear power both for developing their economies and ensuring their nations' political independence. "Development of nuclear energy is the only guarantee of demographic growth, national sovereignty, and economic justice for the Third World," said Luis Fernando Calviño, interim director of Argentina's *Energía* magazine. The speaker outlined the history of nuclear development in his nation, beginning with a 1953 cooperation accord with the United States, signed under the auspices of President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace program. Calviño said the greatest obstacle to the nuclear program had not been environmentalists, inasmuch as "virtually every Argentine citizen supports the National Energy Commission created by Juan Perón in 1950," but the "monetarist policies imposed through former Finance Minister Martínez de Hoz."

Nicholas Uwazie, a Nigerian nuclear engineer who spoke in Paris, described nuclear power as the cheapest, safest source of energy for all of Africa, as it can be installed along coasts or rivers, creating new centers of development for the entire continent. Uwazie called on the African and all Third World nations to renounce the concept of "appropriate technology" and demand "equality of technology" as a basic tenet of the New World Economic Order.

To reverse the ignorance about questions of energy that afflicts even leaders who should know better, Prof. Francois-

George Dreyfus called for a broad educational effort. Professor Dreyfus, who is director of the European Institute for Advanced Studies, said many of the existing educational programs are tainted with pessimism and Malthusian ideas.

The centrality of nuclear energy to Third World development and sovereignty was brought home to audiences in Paris, Munich, and Washington by speakers from the exiled Pakistan People's Party. In those cities, Dr. Ghulam Husain, Ahmed Chouhry, and Javed Shah left no question that former Prime Minister Ali Bhutto had been toppled and later assassinated because of his dream of obtaining nuclear energy for Pakistan. Bhutto had just reached an agreement with France in 1977 to purchase nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities when then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger threatened, "I will make a terrible example of you."

North-South dialogue

During the reception at the Washington conference, farmers from Georgia and African diplomats intently discussed the application of American farming techniques to turn Africa into a breadbasket for the world. This was the kind of dialogue that went on at the many conferences, and it is indicative of the potential for North-South cooperation to bring into being the New World Economic Order.

One of the farmers was Tom Kersey, president of the Georgia chapter of the American Agricultural Movement and the organizer in 1978 of the world's largest tractorcade. Now he is trying to arrange for delegations of American farmers to go to countries such as Zaire, which have fertile unfarmed land, to set up experimentation stations on the model of the U.S. extension system.

In Denver, another farmer, Bud Meckleberg, described how center pivot irrigation, which has been perfected for use in sandy areas of the western United States, could be applied in Egypt, Syria, and areas of the Third World.

Representatives of industry talked about the readiness of advanced-sector companies to export to the Third World—given the right credit environment. In Munich, Hans Rindfleisch, director of a firm that produces a bulldozer capable of digging canals and tunnels, stressed that such machines can enormously upgrade the productivity of the labor force.

Italian labor leader Modesto Dematté of FISBA-CISL outlined to the Club of Life conference in Paris what labor's role must be in building the New World Economic Order: The millions of unemployed could be re-employed to produce Third World needs. Dematté insisted on the importance of the North's labor movement taking up the call for a New World Economic Order as a union contract demand.

In Washington, Wayne Thomas, business manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 617, presented a petition, signed by some 30 West Coast labor leaders, endorsing the Club of Life's call for a North-South Labor Committee and expressing solidarity with "our brothers and sisters in the developing sector."

The present state of the global economy

The urgency of acting *now* to bring into being the New World Economic Order was brought home in the Club of Life panels on the state of the world economy. With every day of delay, the productive capacity needed to launch a recovery is being destroyed further—sacrificed to bankers' "conditions."

Uwe Parpart, a developer of the LaRouche-Riemann economic model, was one of many speakers to attack the sham of the "U.S. business recovery." He said, "The world economy is sitting on a time bomb on a very short fuse," hearkening back to Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s keynote address in Paris. "At any point, the gentlemen meeting in New York and Switzerland, who roll over Brazil's debt and Mexico's debt every 24 hours could decide they are not going to cover the negative balances any longer, and then all talk of recovery will go out the window."

The advanced countries that would be most severely hurt would be those relatively healthy export-oriented economies—West Germany and Japan, he said. "In black Africa, the collapse will be measured, not in points on a production scale, but in human lives lost."

Parpart also described what has already happened in countries where IMF conditionalities are being applied in return for the debt rollovers. "In Brazil, which in terms of resources and labor is one of the healthiest economies in the world, it was announced one month ago that the nuclear program would be shut down," referring to a 12,000-megawatt dam which is almost completed—its turbines may not be delivered and it may be gutted.

The gutting of agriculture

Perhaps no one is in a better position to understand the financial plight of the developing sector than the American farmer. Like the Third World generally, the U.S. farm sector is suffering under the combined impact of high interest rates, cancerously growing debt, rising costs, and below-parity prices for its commodities. As speaker after speaker emphasized, what is at stake is the potential to feed the world, including the millions who are slated to die in the Third World over the next decade because of "finite resources."

Billy Davis, a leader of the American Agriculture Movement and Democratic candidate for governor of Mississippi, outlined the evolution of the current farm crisis for the Washington, D.C. meeting: Until about 1952, the American farmer enjoyed a parity position—farm prices covered his costs and allowed him a margin of profit to reinvest to continually upgrade his productivity. But beginning in the mid-1950s, his markets began to drop ratchet-style, while his costs began to escalate. Then in response to a U.S. Agriculture Depart-

ment promotional effort for “fence row to fence row” planting, the farmer—who never had a lot of reserve capital—went to the credit markets to finance an agricultural expansion. Before long, the debt of the farm sector had grown from \$7-8 billion to \$26-30 billion. When markets collapsed in the mid-1970s—thanks to rigged commodity markets among others factors—the American farmer found himself saddled with unpayable debts and creditors who were telling him, cut back on your acreage, liquidate your capital equipment at 5 cents on the dollar, and “don’t get involved in anything controversial,” and then we might give you a little credit.

“Sound familiar? We’ve been living under IMF conditionalities for the past 10 years.”

The crisis of the cities

An equally stark picture of the destruction of productive potential emerged in talks by community leaders on the crisis of America’s cities. Barbara Simmons, senior elected official in the Washington, D.C. school system, lambasted the austerity policies of the Reagan administration. “The suggestion that we can cure inflation by raising interest rates is like proposing that a person cut off his legs to lose weight. The person may lose weight, but now he has some new problems.” Simmons honed in on the decimation of urban infrastructure, in particular education. “Teachers are no longer trained to be transmitter of culture and values.”

Later in the conference, the Rev. Cleveland Sparrow of Washington shocked his audience with a speech on genocide in the nation’s capital. He cited the fact that there are 30,000 abortions in Washington each year, and that 25,000 go to bed hungry each night. “People call this Hog-ville, because of the Washington Redskins, who won the Superbowl and call themselves ‘The Hogs.’ Well, I call it Hog-ville, too. A child starved to death across the street from the stadium the week of the Superbowl—and this is a fact.”

The moral prerequisites for economic development

In a speech to the major Paris event, Dr. Emmanuel Tremblay, professor of demography and president of the French right-to-life organization Pour le Respect de la Vie, addressed the moral prerequisites that have to be forced through in the advanced sector to save the lives of hundreds of millions in the Third World. Dr. Tremblay’s topic was the necessity of reversing the economic and demographic collapse in the West as the precondition for preventing genocide in the Third World.

He demonstrated that, contrary to the arguments of the limits-to-growth propagandists, such as Malthusian agronomist René Dumont, the reduction of population growth in the West is leading to “an irreversible threshold,” where

“Western societies cannot launch the major investment projects that are required in the Third World.”

The laws of demographics prescribe that a 50 percent collapse in birth rates—such as that undergone by West Germany in the last decade—does not reduce the population *linearly* over long periods of time, but *exponentially*. The euphoric feeling produced by the reduction in the birth rate soon gives way to “shrinking markets and the aging of the population, and the increasing burdens fall on a reduced active adult population, causing underinvestment, a squeeze in production, decay, and death.”

He summed up: “This is not the idyllic picture painted by the Malthusians of permanent enjoyment and individual well-being. It is rather the march into terminal agony.”

Other panelists from the medical profession drew on their own experience to portray the calculated genocide that is being carried out in the advanced sector, under the banner of the “right to die” movement and with the sanction of a portion of the medical community. The marking “DNR”—do not resuscitate—is now being put on the carts of over-65-year-old patients in U.S. hospitals, Dr. Roche of Chicago reported. “It is a polite way of saying, ‘let the patient die.’” Melinda Collins, a registered nurse in Los Angeles, and Janet Sare, of New Jersey, described the shift occurring in the medical field from dealing with illness as something that can be cured, to an attitude of nurturing illness.

The policy of euthanasia is being carried out on a mass scale in the developing sector, through the policy of deliberately blocking exports of life-saving, life-prolonging advanced technology. Rick Main, a toxicologist and former adviser to the American Farm Bureau, assailed the current media-fueled “EPA scandal” as a ploy by the environmentalists to shut down all exports of pesticides, antibiotics, and chemical fertilizers to the Third World. The Reagan administration had been moving to lift the Carter administration’s ban on such exports, Main said, but the genocidal consequences of the ban are integral to the IMF and *Global 2000* report’s plans for population reduction in the Third World.

The noted entomologist J. Gordon Edwards, in a speech sent to the Washington, D.C. conference and delivered in San Francisco, detailed the effects of the 1972 ban on the pesticide DDT: He calculates there are an estimated 100 million deaths a year as a result, chiefly from malaria—a disease that had been virtually wiped out before the ban.

In a telegram to the Washington meeting, Dr. Glenn D. Moore, an entomologist and agronomist, recalled his experience in trying to fight this genocide: “I actually voiced the opinion about accusing the anti-pesticide, anti-modern-agriculture movement elements of being bent on reducing world food and feed supplies so as to deliberately annihilate great numbers of the earth’s peoples—within the ASTA [American Seed Trade Association] committee I was serving upon, and I was almost removed from that committee as a ‘wild radical.’”

Cultural collapse

Many speakers pointed to the conspiratorial forces behind the moral undermining of populations—the prerequisite to imposing the oligarchy's austerity and genocide programs. The public must be made aware of the conspiratorial nature of the "four horsemen of the Apocalypse"—"the politicians, the press, the police, and the prosecutors," Roy Innis told the Club of Life conference in New York. Innis, the chairman of the Congress on Racial Equality, was drawing the lesson from his and CORE's independent investigation of the Atlanta, Georgia killings of two dozen black boys two years ago.

After the authorities continued to come up with a flat zero month after month, Innis uncovered evidence that a satanic murder cult was responsible for the murders and that many of the victims had been used as pornographic models and drug pushers before their killing. This evidence was quashed by the "official" investigation, while Innis was personally hounded by New York District Attorney Morgenthau and his son was shot and killed, with no investigation carried out.

Innis's presentation followed that of child psychiatrist Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, who had given a vivid and frightening portrayal of the growing phenomenon of pedophilia and the political movements and people in high places who have come to the fore to give it legitimacy. Innis commented that the fate of CORE's investigation of the Atlanta murders could be much more clearly understood in light of the presentation by Densen-Gerber, whom New York Attorney General Robert Abrams has tried to silence.

Dr. Densen-Gerber, director of Odyssey in Connecticut, was one of several speakers addressing the Club of Life conferences on the politicalization of child sexual abuse. She located responsibility for this bestiality with groups like the North American Man/Boy Love Association, the American attitude of "minding my own business," and the pernicious influence of the media. She cited a recent *New York Times* story, "Is Childhood Necessary," which concluded, "No, childhood is a product of the industrial revolution."

Showing a slide of an abused child in Michigan, Densen-Gerber stated that there is a direct correlation between the rate of unemployment and child abuse.

Jacques Delivré, a member of the International Scientific Committee on Occupational Medicine, expanded at the Paris meeting on the relationship between unemployment and severe psychological disorders of all types. "Like plague, unemployment is now affecting millions of people," Delivré said, producing neurotic depressive reactions as well as physiological disfunctions—digestive disease, back ailments, eczema, and heart disease.

In Paris, a representative of Le Patriarche, a European-wide drug therapy community, attacked writers like Claude Olievenstein in France, who claims that nothing can be done to reverse the "sociological phenomenon" of drug addiction, and the British drug company that has just developed a new product which is supposed to be an alternative to heroin but is also addictive.

Great projects to secure world industrial recovery

How do we reverse the crisis, economic and moral? This question was addressed by panels on "great enterprises"—the global infrastructural projects for world development.

Daniel Sneider, Asia editor of the *EIR*, explained the strategy in his slide-show presentation to the Washington conference: "Transportation networks, water management systems, energy projects, and communications are the basis for what follows. Infrastructure produces not goods and services, but productivity. Their importance is due not only to their great economic effects, but also to their impact on the vision and morale of the populations where they are implemented." Sneider cited Jawaharlal Nehru's characterization of the hydroelectric project in the Punjab as "one of the temples of the modern age."

Yoshio Osada, director of the Washington liaison office of Mitsubishi Research Institute, outlined the institute's program for a Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF) and the philosophy behind it. To make the \$500-billion GIF work, he said, it is essential that the funds not be dispersed among too many small projects; rather by emphasizing "super-projects," such as a Second Panama Canal, the maximum "multiplier effect" is achieved through the rapid development of all types of feeder industries and training of skilled labor.

The scope and potential of such projects were elaborated by numerous panelists. Ellis Armstrong, chairman of the National Energy Policy Committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, focused on the importance of water and transportation projects. "Fourteen to 20 million children under the age of five die each year from water-borne diseases," he said. Conversely, a massive water project such as the Aswan Dam—for which Armstrong was a consultant—produces immeasurable benefit in terms of irrigation and hydroelectric power.

In Paris, Dr. Graciela Piton-Cimetti, president of the France-Argentina Association, stressed the importance of Latin American coordination for realizing one of the Mitsubishi great projects—a plan to dam up several of the continent's major rivers to create a lake twice as vast as Lake Superior for irrigation and climate modification.

Hall Christmon, vice-president of the Technology Development Corporation, described how satellite imaging is being used to identify once-fertile areas in the Sahara as the basis for land reclamation projects. Developing nations could use data gathered by NASA's Landsat satellite system to compile surveys of their water resources, soil conditions, and mineral resources for future exploration. In the case of water resource surveys, the Landsat can identify areas of high turbulence in inland waterways, which might be suitable for hydroelectric development.

However, because of cuts in the space budget, the program may be completely commercialized—which would make the data prohibitively expensive—or Landsat-D, which was just launched in January, may simply be shut off.

Reviving medical and space science

The prolongation of human life through advanced medical technology—to lengthen the productive life span of the individual—is itself a “great enterprise.” In Washington, Dr. Ned Rosinsky, medical adviser to the Club of Life, discussed the promise of the artificial heart for saving 50,000 to 60,000 lives a year in the United States alone. And, in one of the high points of the meeting, he held up and demonstrated the functioning of an actual artificial heart, which had been provided by the researchers at the National Institute of Health.

Dr. R. Freelick of the National Cancer Institute addressed the meeting on the necessity of expanding research protocols for cancer, so that the knowledge gained in treating one cancer patient can be rapidly applied to all others. In Paris, the French cancerologist Prof. George Mathé called for a more rigorous theoretical approach to conquer the disease.

In the developing sector, improved nutrition and health conditions are key to lowering infant mortality and lengthening life expectancy. In Chicago, Dr. Robert Walton, who is president of the American Breeders Service, gave a talk on the potential, through genetic engineering, to greatly expand world protein production. He reported on the techniques of using artificial semination to “twin” cattle, which have been successfully applied in the United States for the past 20 years.

Speaking in Paris on the danger of worldwide epidemics, Dr. André Dodin, director of the world-famous Pasteur Institute, discussed the role of poor hygiene, low living stand-

ards, and war in the spread of killer disease like cholera. He called for the widespread use of antibiotics and improved living standards through increased energy production to protect Africa and the rest of the developing sector.

Dr. Eugenie Bergogne, director of the microbiology laboratory at Bichat University Hospital in Paris, emphasized the importance of antibiotics in fighting disease in the developing sector. Dr. Bergogne cited the fact that tuberculosis has been entirely wiped out in the advanced sector, and attacked opponents of the wonder drugs, like the French writer Jacques Attali, who are claiming that the drugs have pernicious secondary effects.

Space colonization goes hand in hand with the great enterprises of earth. The medical spinoffs of the space program were noted by, among other speakers, Dr. Rosinsky, who described the artificial heart as “a monumental example of what we mean by technological spinoffs”—every major component of the heart and the personnel who developed it came out of NASA’s Apollo project.

Pete Carlson, a space engineer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California, explained that Moon colonization is necessary to make the colonization of Mars feasible and cost-effective, and that the material makeup of the surface of Mars would make it far cheaper to produce energy and process materials there than on earth.

“Man is created in the image of God,” Carlson said. “He exists to continue creation as an unending process of perfection and development.” And the development potential of the earth has barely been tapped.

Dr. Robert Moon, a pioneer in nuclear energy development, told the Chicago meeting that “the resources of this planet alone can support 150 billion people.”

The Club of Life’s meetings

Dates and locations of the February-March Club of Life conferences internationally:

United States

Feb. 15	Jackson, Mississippi
Feb. 13	Tuskegee, Alabama
Feb. 16	Newark, New Jersey
Feb. 17	Boston, Massachusetts
Feb. 17	Portland, Oregon
Feb. 18-19	Washington, D.C.
Feb. 18	New York, New York
Feb. 18-19	Los Angeles, California
Feb. 18	Buffalo, New York
Feb. 19	Chicago, Illinois
Feb. 19	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Feb. 19	Seattle, Washington

Feb. 19	Princeton, New Jersey
Feb. 19	Denver, Colorado
Feb. 19	New Haven, Connecticut
Feb. 20	San Francisco, California
Feb. 20	Flint, Michigan
Feb. 20	Houston, Texas
Feb. 20	Anchorage, Alaska
Feb. 20	San Diego, California

Canada

Feb. 18	Edmonton, Alberta
Feb. 19	Montreal, Canada
Feb. 19	Toronto, Ontario
Feb. 20	Calgary, Alberta

Ibero-America

Feb. 11	Guadalajara, Mexico
Feb. 18	Bogotá, Colombia
Feb. 19	Mexico City, Mexico
Feb. 23	Caracas, Venezuela
Feb. 24	Lima, Peru
March 6	Sonora, Mexico
March 26	Torreon, Mexico

Europe

Feb. 18-19	Paris, France
Feb. 18	Stockholm, Sweden
Feb. 18	Copenhagen, Denmark
Feb. 19	Hamburg, West Germany
Feb. 19	Munich, West Germany
Feb. 23	Rome, Italy
Feb. 24	Milan, Italy

Asia

Feb. 13	New Delhi, India
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