

Futurists come out of closet as champions of bankers' control

by Susan Kokinda

With the convocation of its "Global Economy" conference in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 9, the World Future Society laid aside its "soft" image as peace-loving protector of plant, animal, rock, and post-industrial man. The Society has now emerged as a publicist for the fascist austerity drive of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Since its inception in 1966, the Society has made no secret of its hatred for the sovereign nation-state and the principles of Judeo-Christian civilization upon which it is based. Nor has there been any question, to the educated observer, that the Society's commitment to malthusian policies meant genocide on a mass scale.

But now it's official: It is the IMF which is the World Future Society's chosen agency for crushing the nation-state. The deindustrialization and depopulation advocated by the Society is to be administered on behalf of the international bankers. Indeed, it was the IMF's U.S. enforcer, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, who emerged as the public and private hero of the conference.

EIR has further learned that Volcker is secretly advising both the Aspen Institute and the "Global Monetary Project." Those two institutions, in coordination with the World Future Society, are examining mechanisms to better impose banker-dictated austerity on the nations of the world.

'Black hole in the ground'

The World Future Society was founded in 1966 to propagandize for a future dominated by environmentalism, world federalism, post-industrialism, and religious gnosticism. From that time to the present, the hand of the international bankers has guided the Society. Top spokesmen for the international financial oligarchy currently dominate its Board of Directors. Former Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman represents the international grain cartels; Sol Linowitz sits on the board of United Brands, which is a major conduit of drugs into the United States; James L. Kunen represents the *Washington Post* and related insurance company interests; and former Defense Secretary and World Bank President Robert S. McNamara represents just about everything else evil in the world.

In an unguarded moment 10 years ago while being interviewed by this news service, Orville Freeman revealed the policy of the real forces steering the Society. Freeman warned that if any nation declared a debt moratorium, it would be "turned into a black hole in the ground."

At its major biannual conference in June, 1984, the World Future Society began to publicly air its policy of using the international debt crisis as a vehicle for destroying national sovereignty. At that conference, Gerald Mische, president of Global Education Associates, said, "There are few issues that so clearly demonstrate the fiction of territorial sovereignty . . . as this Debt Bomb crisis." Charlotte Waterlow, chairman of the Education Committee of the World Association of World Federalists, called for a "limited surrender of national sovereignty in specific management fields, as in the European Community."

The Society's "Global Economy" conference was a small gathering of several hundred people, not the extravaganza of kooks and computer cultists who dominate its biannual affairs. At the first session, former U.S. Ambassador to Italy Richard Gardner opened the conference Aug. 7 with a loving tribute to none other than Paul Volcker. "No one has addressed the U.S. deficit crisis with greater clarity than that great man Paul Volcker. Thank God for Paul." Gardner, who is married into one of Italy's oldest oligarchical families, distinguished himself during his tenure in Rome, as one of the dirtiest ambassadors in history, covering up for the mafia and Kissinger-linked Propoganda-Two masonic lodge in Italy. Interviewed by *EIR*, Gardner revealed that Volcker is an important part of the Aspen Institute's "Governance in a World Economy" project, of which Gardner is co-director.

In a report issued last year by the Aspen project, Gardner, Volcker and their cohorts were blunt in their demand that the United States join the rest of the world in submitting to the dictates of the IMF. They called for the "establishment of an improved system of multilateral surveillance to review the domestic fiscal and monetary policies of the key currency countries." They attacked the United States for "manifestly violating" its obligations to the IMF.

Gardner himself advanced the "hole-in-the-ground" so-

lution of Orville Freeman. When asked about Peruvian President Alan García's unilateral intention to pay only a reasonable part of his country's debt service, he said, "If any of the big countries of Latin America, Mexico, Argentina, or Brazil, tried anything like that they would be totally cut off, isolated. But I don't think García will stick to his proposal; he will come to some face-saving compromise and back off."

The next day, the World Future Society luncheon keynote was turned over to Anne Krueger, the World Bank's Vice-President for Economics and Research. Krueger was quite blunt that new World Bank loans would only be extended to those countries making "the necessary adjustments" in their internal economies. Asked by *EIR* what the financial world's response to Alan García was, she too advanced the black-hole policy: "It is not only unlikely, but it is inconceivable that private capital flows to Peru will take place under such policies."

On the closing day of the conference, the World Future Society provided a forum for the "Global Monetary Conference," which is being pulled together by a group of largely Swiss-banker connected congressmen, such as presidential contender Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.). Conference coordinator Richard Medley, who had played a key role as a congressional staffer in forcing through various banking deregulation reforms, revealed that Paul Volcker is playing a seminal role with his group as well. The "summit" is to take place in November, and will, in part, use the facilities of the Federal Reserve Board. Central bankers and heads of state have been invited to what will be billed as "Bretton Woods II."

Medley was quick to point out that Paul Volcker in 1971, then assistant Treasury Secretary, had traveled the world putting together the post-gold-exchange system of floating exchange rates. "But, if you talk to Volcker now, he will tell you that, whatever the rationale then, we now need to take a second look at the system of floating exchange rates." Besides citing Volcker, Medley invoked his own personal deity, pointing to the forces which caused the breakdown of floating exchange rates: "Thank God for the speculators, they proved that the current system doesn't work."

The purpose of the summit, as with the Aspen World Governance project, will be to seek ways of forcing countries to adhere to supranational standards of "creditworthiness" in order to maintain the value of their currencies. Medley said that alternatives ranging from "peer pressure" as recently proposed by the IMF's Group of 10, to a modified form of European Monetary System, would be examined as alternatives to floating exchange rates.

A spokesman for the Aspen Institute confirmed that there was close collaboration between Aspen and the Global Monetary Conference, in part through Paul Volcker. Dorothy Kiley said that there is a "definite link" between the projects, "You just have to look at the fact that Paul Volcker is involved

in both, to get a sense of how much they interface. And many of the people involved in the Aspen project will also be at the November summit."

Documentation

From The Global Economy, Today, Tomorrow, and the Transition, edited by Howard F. Didsbury, Jr., published by World Future Society; excerpt from "How Do We Manage the Global Society," by Jan Tinbergen:

What we need is a set of institutions that together may be called a world social order. This means, in essence, that thinking in terms of separate sovereign entities (superpowers or the alliances with which they have surrounded themselves—NATO and the Warsaw Pact) falls short of what is needed. . . . We must tackle the problem at the world level from the start—and not by negotiations among representatives of sovereign powers, but among representatives of the various aspects of world aims. . . . Conditions of a political nature must not be accepted, however, since it is these that we want to change in our common interest.

From The Next Four Years: The U.S. and the World Economy, by Richard Gardner, William Eberle, and Ann Crittenden, published by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies:

The single greatest threat to international financial stability today is the present unsustainable course of the U.S. economy.

While we tell the heavily indebted developing countries to "put their houses in order," the fact is that under present policies we could not ourselves qualify for a loan from the IMF. And we are manifestly violating our obligations under the Fund's Articles. . . .

To have any practical result, the key currency countries, including the United States, must demonstrate the political will to take seriously international factors in their domestic policy decisions. We believe the United States should now lead in the establishment of an improved system of multilateral surveillance to review the domestic fiscal and monetary policies of the key currency countries. . . . The instrument of such multilateral surveillance, in our view, should be a group such as the Interim Committee of the IMF, or possibly the smaller Group of 10. The world is not ready, obviously, for supranational control of national economic policy. . . . But we believe a group of Finance Ministers and their deputies should now meet at least every three months, and in special session when circumstances so require, to seek consensus on the changes that are needed in national policies in the interest of international monetary stability.