Brookings Prepares Genocide Under Cover of Carter Reflation

Nov. 10 (NSIPS) — Jimmy Carter's artificial brain, the Brookings Institution of Washington, D.C., pulled in a large contingent of West German and Japanese economists last weekend for a war council on Carter's plans for the world economy.

According to press reports, the conference ended with an innocuous call for tax cuts to stimulate the economies of the U.S., Japan, and West Germany, in order to promote world economic health by increasing the imports of those three largest countries. Although the gentlemen of the Brookings Institution were not willing to commit themselves publicly to anything more specific than what came out in Carter's campaign drivelings, what they in fact discussed was the following.

Conference chairman Philip M. Trezise, who used to be Lyndon Johnson's Undersecretary of State, told the group what Carter would do with the now-collapsing U.S. economy: print money and enslave American workers. Specifically, Trezise said, the Carter Administration would massively expand the U.S. government deficit, and pay for it by issuing an unlimited amount of short-term government IOUs, which it would refinance roughly every three months. These would pay for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill slave labor program for compulsory make-work jobs at the minimum wage, and expanded "production in width" of armaments. To the letter, this is a replica of Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht's operation in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1938, circulating short-term debt to pay for the Nazi labor project.

Although Trezise did not pin a figure to slave-labor financing, Humphrey-Hawkins bill co-author Leon Keyserling, a member of the war-crazy Committee on the Present Danger, wants $17 billion as a first-year program alone, with laid-off workers paid at the minimum wage under conditions of hyperinflation in consumer prices.

West German conference sources report that the West German government has been instructed to do the same.As unwanted dollars rush into West Germany, Brookings wants the government to scoop them up and use them for roadbed repairs on the country's rail networks, hiring unemployed steel, chemical, and machine tool workers for pick and shovel **primitive bauarbeit**, as their fathers were "hired" by the Nazis 40 years ago.

Carter's thinktank understandably does not want to make this program public before their frontman is in the White House, in order to dupe some credulous idiots in the Democratic Party — like Sen. Adlai Stevenson III — who might become hysterical. This is the monetary side of a comprehensive plan for Nazi economies in the advanced sector. As such, the proposal to juice up the already $600 billion U.S. national debt with short-term paper is an open declaration of war against industry. No one would propose anything that insane — the Ford Administration has tried to borrow long-term in order to contain the inflationary effect of government borrowing — unless they expected that the rate of inflation would be so astronomical that only short-term money would be available.

The Milton and Maynard Show

This sketches out the content of the so-called debate between "fast" and "slow" growth which plagued television viewers during the election campaign. Brookings has solved this problem that generations of economists have puzzled over. According to a Brookings staffer, the meeting concluded that the United States, West Germany, and Japan should be reflated, while weaker Britain, France, and Italy should be deflated. Once the strong countries get off the ground the weak ones can export to them, as long as they hold wages down far enough to sell their goods cheap.

Readers of the financial press are led to believe that followers of Milton "the Monetarist" Friedman want slow, steady growth, while followers of John Maynard Keynes, the late British economist, think they can eliminate unemployment and economic problems generally through increased government spending. The Milton and Maynard Show has been running for 30 years, nominally over whether the government should merely keep the money supply stable to have steady economic growth, or to spend a great deal of money to maintain full employment.

Milton Friedman's one chance to run an economy came last year in Chile, where he advised the fascist military regime there to "stabilize" the money supply, shut down the economy, and reduce food consumption to less than 1500 calories per day per capita. He is now the approved authority (including a new Nobel Prize) for the immediate business of mopping up Italy, France, and Britain. Brookings economist C. Fred Bergsten, who wants massive government spending for this country, West Germany, and Japan, agrees totally with Friedman about Britain. They must cut $5 billion in social services immediately, he told an interviewer this week. Then, "the rest of Europe will fall into line."

Keynes, by contrast, wrote his major work in the 1930s, putting Hjalmar Schacht's magnificent achievements in Nazi Germany into academic prose for American graduate students; Schacht "legitimized Keynes," according to Democratic Party economist John Kenneth Galbraith. Leon Keyserling, the Brookings crew, and other "Keynesians" are behind the revival of the Nazi Labor Front in the industrial countries. Government spending creates jobs, all right, as any German over 50 can testify.

The connection between Keynesian fascism for the "strong" countries and Milton Friedman fascism for the "weak" countries is a tribute to the Brookings Institution's ingenuity: the strong countries will print money to refinance the debts of the weak countries. Once Britain goes through a hideous deflation, C. Fred Bergsten says, then the United States and West Germany will come in to take over its short-term debts to old Sterling Area countries, through an International Monetary Fund refinancing swindle.

Germans Opposed

The West Germans are horrified at this. According to an economist who attended the Brookings conference, the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Christian Democratic leader Gerhard Stoltenberg, and industrialists are violently opposed to this program. They and the Soviets know equally well that fascist economics means war. Otto Wolf von Amerongen, the chairman of the country's leading industrial federation, the German Conference of Industry and Trade, denounced Jimmy Carter's "inflation" program in the public press, and Stoltenberg blasted the Brookings meeting in particular in a front-page article in the daily Die Welt.

"The industry just wants belt-tightening," this economist complained about the opposition to Brookings. This is partly true; industrialists in West Germany, like the Ford Administration, have been locked into the "slow vs. fast growth" nondebate for a long time. That is to say they have taken the dollar monetary mess for granted. But there is a very different viewpoint emerging in West Germany. "We do not need more monetary expansion," wrote the leading daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. "What we need is to subsidize long-term industrial investment." The large steel firm Kloeckner has proposed government stockpiling of steel until the monetary mess is straightened out. "There is demand for steel," a spokesman told the press, "but currency instability has interfered with it." They have to go one step further — to dump the dollar monetary system — and the problems of economic growth can be settled in precisely this fashion.

Die Welt: "Its Harm Would Be Overwhelming"

Nov. 10 — The following commentary on Brookings' hyperinflationary economic solutions appeared today as an editorial in the West German daily Die Welt.

People would like to have this sound intelligent. But then, the suggested formula is old and only helped a little bit before. And the fact is that the condition the economists complained about is not least of all the result of the policies that they suggested. Crisis management of economic policy — which was thought out by the great English economist John Maynard Keynes under totally different conditions in the 1930s — and the suggestions from Washington come from his arsenal — has created more harm than good in the 1970s....

The permanent and almost totally schematic application of Keynes' formulas has made the national economy extremely resistant to the medicine which is presently still being applied against this phony sickness. Keynes' economic works concerned themselves with overcoming unemployment, yet today's economic sickness is called inflation. And inflation is definitely a consequence of pumped government budgets.

The professors cannot even prove their thesis that today's considerable reserves in capacity and labor would prevent a new inflationary thrust when their proposals are followed. For example, in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is pretty definite that this kind of development would not occur. There are structural problems on one side, and numerous tight passes on the other side, that allow us to expect the rate of inflation to quicly begin increasing again if additional billions were pumped into the economy.

But even if we want to buy this, in order to liberate Italy and Great Britain, which were especially mentioned by the professors, from their threatening situation, this stimulant would not be the correct one. These two countries, and many other countries, do not suffer so much from a lack of demand as from social and economic structures, that are no longer competitive...it is certainly difficult to hold on to a course of stability, but in the long term, this promises more success than the economists' proposals, which can only beat around symptoms.