



Italy, Guyana Set Challenge For IDB At UN

Kissinger Threatens War Chaos; Gromyko Warns Of War Danger

Oct. 2 (NSIPS) — The foreign ministers of Italy and Guyana, in speeches to the United Nations General Assembly, laid out the essential basis for establishing the International Development Bank (IDB) and the new world economic order. Guyana Foreign Minister Frederick Wills, speaking to the General Assembly Sept. 27, called for debt moratoria and the replacement of the dollar system by a system of "international development banks." (See Wills speech reprinted in full below.) The Wills speech, which immediately polarized the UN delegates around debt moratoria and challenged the political leadership of the Third World to summon up enough courage to deflate the bloated dollar empire, was followed by Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani's flat endorsement of the Colombo call by the Non-Aligned countries for a new world economic order.

"Italy is convinced of the need, which was also stressed at Colombo, to achieve a new international economic order which will allow every nation to follow the path of development," said Forlani, in a speech that publicly shattered the façade of Western Atlanticist unity against the developing sector. "This objective will be attained only in an economic system in which the basic problems of raw materials, trade, the indebtedness of the developing countries, and the transfer of technology have been solved." (See Forlani speech below.)

The speeches by Wills and Forlani herald the establishment of a broad new era of development and industrial expansion and scientific-technological progress. Key African states and Arab oil-producing countries, along with Egypt, have already accepted the challenge from Italy and are presently negotiating with Rome on terms of trade which will serve as the basis for new treaty relationships leading to an IDB regime.

The dangers involved in not taking immediate and unilateral action to force the establishment of the new world economic order and the Colombo Action Program of the Non-Aligned countries were underscored by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Speaking before the General Assembly Sept. 28, Gromyko emphasized the growing threat of general war: "Has the United Nations really addressed itself to solving the most burning issue facing humanity today — the elimination of the threat of another world war?" asked Gromyko. Answering in the negative, Gromyko added, "The gigantic machine of arms production continues to pick up speed." Gromyko also said that his delegation would issue a special statement soon in support of the new world economic order. (Sections of Gromyko's speech are reprinted below in the section "The Danger of War.")

As the Soviet representative spoke, a new offensive by Henry Kissinger's Syrian troops and their fascist allies in Lebanon

again pushed that war to the brink of a U.S.-Soviet showdown; and in southern Africa an escalating guerrilla war threatened to explode an entire region whose crisis worsened with the war-mongering diplomacy of Dr. Kissinger.

Delegates of key developing nations are fully aware that the engine powering the threat of general war is the maddened drive by the Atlanticist banking community, stage-managed by Dr. Kissinger, to eliminate by brute force and terror all opposition to the debt-collection policies of Chase Manhattan Bank and its allies. They are also aware that a declaration of moratoria on a minimum of \$30 billion in debt by a handful of developing countries would set off an unstoppable chain reaction that would demolish the Eurodollar bubble — and, by bankrupting the monied sponsors of Kissinger and Jimmy Carter, eliminate the political-military power of the soon-to-be extinct Atlanticists.

The war-and-chaos policy of Secretary Kissinger was announced by Kissinger in person at the General Assembly on Sept. 30. Kissinger's speech to the General Assembly was a virtual declaration of war against the developing countries and their socialist allies, leaving out the tiny carrots he usually waves to accompany his big stick. Kissinger opened his speech (excerpted below) by warning that unless there is "cooperation" — with him — then "disputes will be settled as they have been all too frequently and painfully in history — by tests of strength." In that case, the obese Secretary murmured in a depressed monotone, "It is not the weak that will prevail in a world of chaos." Diplomatic observers wondered whether Kissinger had not reached the heights of his diplomatic art of subtlety and was launching an attack — on himself, the weakest person in that Assembly hall.

In Kissinger's paranoid account of the world arrayed against him, he attacked the Colombo summit as a "bloc" taking decisions "by rigid ideologies" and "coming here for battle rather than negotiation." Following this projection of his own motivations and actions, Kissinger unveiled his familiar "get tough" attacks on the Soviet Union, terming the Soviets' defense of the liberation movements in southern Africa against Kissinger's fascist allies in the racist regimes, "crude attempts to distort the purposes of diplomacy" and "selective détente." In a final act of self-flagellation, Kissinger provided the most accurate description to date of his African diplomacy: "There may be some countries who see a chance for advantage in fueling the flames of war and racial hatred. But they are not motivated by concern for the peoples of Africa, or for peace." Diplomats from certain developing countries, interviewed at the conclusion of Kissinger's ravings, expressed concern for the

sanity of the renowned statesman and gratefully received the apologies of U.S. Labor Party representatives for his gross misrepresentation of the views and interests of the American people.

Forlani Replies to Kissinger

The speech by Italian Foreign Minister Forlani hit back at Kissinger's warmongering. On the Middle East and Africa, in particular, Forlani indicated clearly that Italian policy differs sharply from that of the U.S. under Kissinger direction. Forlani pointedly delivered his response to Kissinger's Africa policy by using as an example of Italy's "spirit of openmindedness and friendly cooperation with the developing countries" the visit to Rome of Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento. While in Rome, at a press conference, Nascimento gave full endorsement to the call issued at the UN by Guyana Foreign Minister Wills for immediate debt moratoria and replacement of the IMF system with an alternative structure of "international development banks." On the Middle East, Forlani gave full support to a process of peace in Lebanon, warning that the failure to achieve that "involves obvious risks of repercussions on a larger scale which would be difficult to control." He linked a solution to the Lebanon crisis to a wider settlement of the Middle East crisis including support for the Palestinian movement.

French Foreign Minister Tries Scare

In a press conference at the UN Sept. 29, a frightened French

Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud reacted with empty bluster to a question about Guyana's support for Third World unilateral action on debt. "I don't believe that the developing countries will declare unilateral debt moratoria," he said bravely. "They would kill themselves by doing so. They would kill any possibility of credit for themselves or anyone else." With imperial candor, he then revealed to his audience that the Third World's debt problems "are due to defective structures in the developing countries."

In discussions at the UN, diplomats from the Third World indicated that they were either committed themselves to initiating unilateral action on debt, or — in some cases — to explore the possibility of such action. The deadlocked Paris North-South talks have become an object of derision by Third World delegates, and deep anger at the Kissinger-led refusal to discuss general moratoria is on the verge of being catalyzed into action, with Wills' speech on Monday setting the tone. "If we were pushed to the wall," said an Asian Diplomat, weighing the situation, "then we have no choice."

A broad layer of developing countries is that group which, while not ready to take the lead in dumping their debt, will quickly follow a handful that do. The example cited of this group is Egypt. One Arab delegate, noting that Egypt has de facto instituted a quiet moratorium on its huge debt, said, "If others move, I know Egypt will follow the next day."

Guyanese Foreign Minister:

"The Time Has Come For A Debt Moratorium"

Mr. President:

We are fortunate at this time to have you in the Chair where your long experience can so significantly assist in guiding our deliberations during this momentous session of the General Assembly. It is fitting, too, that your country, Sri Lanka, which has been charged with the task of coordinating the affairs of the Non-Aligned Movement, should provide an essential link to facilitate here at the United Nations the implementation of the mature decisions taken at Colombo. I entertain every hope that this Assembly will not be caught below the level of events and the results of our deliberations will reflect those tenets of justice for which we all strive.

Mr. President, it also gives me particular pleasure to welcome into our midst the new State, the Seychelles. We look forward to working with them in the years ahead in this organization in advancing the objectives of peace, security and development.

Mr. President, this session of the United Nations General Assembly, I feel, will go down in history as one of significance and importance to the question of freedom in southern Africa. As this question so well illustrates, all the difficulties which confront us in the contemporary international system can be traced to the strategic dilemma which faced the victorious powers at the conclusion of the Second World War. It was clear after Potsdam that the gravest threat to peace was the defence perceptions of those who saw the world in terms of an ideological confrontation between so-called free and unfree societies. This legacy informed all the important changes in the world since 1945—the Chinese revolution, the Algerian revolution, the Cuban revolution, the Vietnam revolution. Wherever a people strove to end the process of exploitation and to devise strategies of development that would increase their control over their natural resources, and to fully realize their

human dignity—wherever these existed the issues were approached from a standpoint of elimination or expansion of socialism. Looking back on this period we may well wonder at the prodigious expenditure of life-energy over matters of terminology and nomenclature.

The Rhodesian rebel leader Ian Smith said in a broadcast on September 24 this year:

"Dr. Kissinger assured me that we shared a common aim and a common purpose, namely, to keep Rhodesia in the free world and to keep it from Communist penetration."

It is significant, Mr. President, that Smith did not say that the United States and Rhodesia shared a common aim that the black majority should be free and that its will should prevail. That after all—black majority rule—should be the common aim. If this session of the United Nations General Assembly achieves anything, and I feel sure that it will achieve much, its most outstanding contribution to progress on this planet could be the universal acceptance that the fight for freedom and material equality is waged at a level beyond the strategic imperatives of competing ideologies.

Mr. President, individual freedom has this characteristic: its claims are universal. I say emphatically, Mr. President, that neither the present position in Rhodesia nor the position envisaged by the Anglo-American proposals is consistent with any definition of freedom, with any definition of democracy, with any definition of justice. Guyana wishes to make its position clear. We completely endorse the action taken by the five frontline States of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania in reaffirming the sole conditions under which majority rule can be installed in Rhodesia through negotiation. Either Smith accepts these now or the war will be intensified until inevitable victory. It was perhaps asking too much that the Secretary of State of the