



Kissinger Pushes IRB and Continental Army at OAS Meeting

June 12 (NSIPS) — The thick propaganda campaign around the question of “human rights” at the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting in Santiago, Chile this week was a smokescreen for the real aims of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Beneath the euphoric praise in major hemispheric press for Kissinger’s sudden new firm stand on ‘human rights,’ the substance of the conference involved two projects dictated by Kissinger: an International Resources Bank (IRB) arrangement identical to the proposal rejected by the Third World at last month’s UNCTAD IV meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, and a continental military pact that would permit inter-hemispheric armed intervention for “peace-keeping” purposes.

A banker at a major Wall Street investment house told NSIPS this week that Kissinger’s strategy following his defeat at Nairobi is to “crack the Group of 77 by carving off a few Less Developed Countries.” This process was to begin at the OAS meeting, he added. National Security Council conduit Juan de Onis publicly confirmed this in the New York Times when, after giving extensive coverage to the “human rights” hoax, he noted that most of what Kissinger had put forward in Santiago is quite similar to his Nairobi proposal, only “adapted to regional dimensions.” Specifically, Kissinger called on the OAS to form an Inter-American consultative group on commodities to coordinate regional labor-intensive raw materials projects, funded by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Costa Rica’s foreign minister, Gonzalo Facio, put it bluntly when he told reporters in Santiago that the IRB, although rejected by the Third World at UNCTAD, “will be approved by Latin America if Kissinger wants to make the proposal.”

The U.S. Secretary of State made clear how he intends to use his IRB in a speech in Santo Domingo on his way to Santiago. If the Third World tries to form its own associations and forums for establishing a new world economic order unilaterally, Kissinger said, it can expect the industrialized capitalist sector to form counterblobs. In such a showdown, Kissinger threatened, “the poorer countries will get the worst of it.” The IRB represents part of this strategy. Raw material-producing countries put up their commodities as collateral for World Bank and IDB project loans, thus anchoring these “carved off LDC’s to the dollar empire and Wall Street’s slave labor policies.”

The Military Aspect

Following the guidelines of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller’s 1969 “Report on the Americas” and the Rockefeller faction’s long standing desire to set up a hemispheric security force, Kissinger is trying to get the OAS to legitimize military “peace-keeping” interventions within the hemi-

sphere. “Latin America and the US have a good defense system against...extra-continental aggression,” the Secretary stated this week, referring to 1947 TIAR treaty, the so-called Treaty of Rio. This pact provides no authority for military operations intra-continently. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Facio faithfully echoed Kissinger, saying that the hemisphere needs a “strong defense system against internal and external aggression.” The Argentine daily LaNacion carried an ANSA dispatch this week stating that the military regimes of the Southern Cone (Chile, Argentina, Brazil) are calling for a “continental army” to combat “communist subversion.”

Kissinger plans to use National Security Council-directed terrorism as a pretext for this type of arrangement, by pinning it on Cuba and the Soviets. Similarly, legitimate opposition to slave labor and austerity will be labeled as Soviet subversion. The Associated Press reported that on his Santo Domingo stopover, Kissinger “promised the nations of the hemisphere that the US is determined to thwart actions by the Soviet Union which could threaten the present balance of power.” He further vowed the U.S. will “allow no more Angolas.” This dangerous blustering was reiterated at a special close-door session at the OAS conference, where he called for regional security “against terrorism and threats of violence from outside.”

The key targets of this sword rattling are the Latin American governments that have played leading roles in the Third World for debt moratoria and a new world economic order — specifically, Peru, Guyana, Jamaica, Cuba, and Mexico. Kissinger’s “continental army” represents an immediate threat to Peru and Guyana, using the Brazilian army as a battering ram against so-called “Soviet infiltration” in these two countries. In recent months there has been a steady propaganda barrage in the Venezuelan and Brazilian press on the fortification of Brazilian forces on the Guyanese border in response to the so-called threat of a Cuban beachhead being established in Guyana.

Simultaneously, Kissinger himself has directly intervened in the tense Chilean-Peruvian negotiations over granting Volivia sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean. Upon his arrival in Bolivia immediately prior to the opening of the OAS meeting, Kissinger and Bolivian dictator Banzer issued a joint communique supporting Bolivia’s demand. This can only have one effect: to reheat tensions between Chile and Peru according to the RAND Corporation’s “Second War of the Pacific” scenario. As RAND has stated publicly, such a war, would be used for ushering in the type of “peace-keeping” force called for by Kissinger. The Secretary of State’s statement on this question threatens to destabilize

talks between Chile and Peru now taking place in Lima.

Opposition Mounts

The efforts by the Rockefeller forces to smash the continent's pro-development governments and pull the rest of Latin America into slave-labor projects modeled on the Labor Fronts in the Northeast Brazil, is encountering increasing opposition. Mexico, which led the move to resist Kissinger's schemes by boycotting the meeting, exposed the maneuvers to set up a hemispheric security force. Mexican Foreign Minister Garcia Robles this week denounced the scheme as "illegal" and a "potential threat to relations between friendly countries on the continent."

Similarly, the day after the OAS meeting began, Mexican president Luis Echeverria warned of a "systematic campaign against all attempts to form a new world economic order." Echeverria also attacked the OAS for meeting in Santiago, in the context of growing "fascism in Latin America."

Peru also took steps to neutralize the Kissinger drive. Speaking on the 96th anniversary of the War of the Pacific, Peruvian Prime Minister Jorge Fernandez Maldonado asserted the "historic duty" of the Peruvian Revolution to prevent another war. Never again will Peru commit "such a terrible error," he said. In a direct attack on Kissinger's IRB-slave labor hoax, he denounced capitalism as a system which "reduces man to simple labor at the same level as the materials and the raw materials" of production. Fernandez the previous week had called for a new world economic order in an unusually strong statement.

The destabilization attempts against Guyana and Jamaica have been answered by a unanimous declaration of support

for their governments by the Latin American Journalists Conference, held in Mexico this week.

The Smokescreen

The fact that the "human rights in Chile" issue is merely a cover for what is really occurring around the OAS meeting is not only well evidenced by Kissinger's statements calling for guarantees of such rights, but by similarly ludicrous comments from other figures who helped put the Chilean butcher Pinochet in power. Gruenwald, State Department economics advisor and formerly of the Brookings Institution, and Harry Shlaudeman, the nominee for Under Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs (whose role in the Chilean coup is well-documented), announced this week that they are both "intensely interested in human rights."

The New York Times published an editorial praising Kissinger's new-found concern for human rights, noting that it will lead the country back to a "traditional stance in defense of human dignity. James Goodsell of the Christian Science Monitor euphorically pronounced Kissinger's posturing a "fundamental shift," reminiscent of the policy of the 1960s when the U.S. supported "progressive, democratic governments."

This cover operation has been linked with Kissinger's vague promises to grant preferential trade treatment to Latin America, including the exclusion of Ecuador and Venezuela from the anti-OPEC clause of the U.S. Trade Law. However, neither these crumbs off the table nor the hysterical "human rights" campaign are likely to fool anyone — judging from the aforementioned response of the hemisphere's pro-development forces.

Kissinger Plots Fascist Assaults on Guyana, Jamaica

June 12 (NSIPS) — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is planning to overthrow the pro-development government of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and is preparing a Brazilian military invasion to crush the socialist government of Guyana.

This is Kissinger's answer to the vanguard actions taken by both nations in the international fight for debt moratoria and the new world economic order and to the determined Third World resistance to Kissinger's attempted blackmail and bribery at the recently concluded United Nations UNC-TAD conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Kissinger sought to legitimize his assaults on the two countries at last week's meeting of the Organization of American States in fascist Chile.

Guyanese Foreign Minister Frederick Wills ripped into the Kissinger plot at last week's meeting in Algiers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Nations. Denouncing North American imperialism and its "Monroe Doctrine," Wills declared, "There is a concerted attempt to destabilize the governments in non-aligned countries in Latin

America. More particularly, in the Caribbean — Guyana, Jamaica, and Barbados — have been subjected to the full fury of insidious techniques aimed at procuring their alignment. Deliberate and well-orchestrated attacks in the media, the selective sale of arms and so-called defense services, the promotion of intra-regional conflicts, the fomenting of internal unrest, the manipulation of pliant surrogates — all of these and more have threatened the uneasy peace in our hemisphere and retarded the economic development of its peoples."

Jamaican Prime Minister Manley has just completed a series of sudden and secret summit meetings with three other Caribbean prime ministers to discuss the "destabilization" of Jamaica and other Caribbean countries and the necessity for greater economic cooperation within the region. Although Manley has declined to discuss the meetings before Associated Press, citing Caribbean sources, reports that he met with the heads of state of Guyana, Trinidad, and Barbados on the destabilization operations and related issues. A meeting of the four countries was held early last week.