

Third World Blocks Kissinger Sabotage Of North-South Meet

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Dec. 20 (IPS)—The leadership of the Third World, acting in coordination with the Socialist bloc, destroyed the efforts this week by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to use the Paris Congerence on International Economic Cooperation to split the developing countries between oil producers and non-oil producers and thereby set the stage for a series of manipulated oil and raw material embargoes.

Instead, the Third World countries forced substantive discussion to center around the necessity for Third World debt moratoria and the inclusion of the Comecon sector and its transfer ruble in the new international institutions of the New Economic Order.

By refusing to succumb to Kissinger nuclear blackmail threats, the Third World leadership effectively isolated and exposed the agent-controlled governments, such as Zaire, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela, who had been assigned a wrecking role in the conference.

However, without the immediate preemptive creation of a new non-dollar based international economic institution to replace the bankrupt International Monetary Fund and without moves in the advanced sector to dismantle the Rockefeller war machine, the Third World victory at Paris pushes the world closer to a thermonuclear holocaust provoked by the desperate Rockefellers.

Third World Call for Debt Moratoria, New Order

The developing countries, led by the progressive governments of Iraq, Algeria, India, Peru and Mexico, rejected the attempts to isolate OPEC from the rest of the Third World and pressed for the crucial participation of the Soviet bloc in the negotiations. Mexican head delegate and Natural Resources Minister Francisco Javier Alejo, told the Mexican daily Excelsior Dec. 15 that "The objective of the United States at the North-South conference is to isolate the Soviet Union." Alejo told the conference Dec. 16 earlier that the socialist countries "have to assume the function and co-responsibility incumbent upon them in a scheme of international cooperation." Aides to Undersecretary of State

Charles Robinson, who was present at the talks, refused to deny that the question of Comecon participation explicitly involved the role of the Transfer-ruble in a new international monetary system. Today's New York Times revealed that the Soviet Union, through its Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev, had demanded several months ago, to be allowed to participate in the CIEC. This request was turned down by Kissinger.

Many developing country governments called for the dumping of the dollar and dollar debt to the Rockefeller banks to establish a new monetary system. A Pakistani delegate was quoted in the New York Times as stating: "I think there is no choice but to wipe out the (Third World) debts". Mexican representative Alejo, termed the formulation of a new international monetary system as necessary for "the rapid and equal growth of world production and trade, control of inflation and the attainment of high levels of employment, as well as the betterment of the quality and conditions of life of the developing countries." Alejo, described the current state of the world economy as one of autarchy, and warned that "to maintain the tendency toward autarchy would be suicidal, because it would mean forgetting that the world correlation of forces has shifted."

Attacking Kissinger

Kissinger's moves to divide the conference along oil producer-consumer lines were denounced as maneuvers, in effect, for war by the leading leading Third World governments. Peruvian Foreign Minister De La Flor, when asked for his response to this operation replied: "Peru will prefer that this conference fails if that is the price that must be paid to maintain Third World unity." Iraqi Foreign Minister, Hammadi, according to the Dec 18 L'Humanité, the newspaper of the French Communist Party (PCF), "stressed that there is a probability of attacks against OPEC in order to prevent the creation of a new and stable international economic system."

Indian Foreign Minister Y.B. Chavan, replying to Kissinger efforts to pin the blame for the present capitalist depression on the developing countries, and particularly OPEC, said that "a

small number of people" controls 80 per cent of the world commerce and 95 per cent of world investment. "We all know who they are," he added.

Kissinger's Agents Exposed

The counterattack by the developing countries left his agents inside standing high and dry, in full view. The OPEC agents, the satrapies of EXXON known as the governments of Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, are no longer treated as part of the Third World.

Venezuela, through its oily Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Perez Guerrero, supposedly represented all of the 19 developing countries as co-chairman of the conference. Perez's role as spokesman for Kissinger was so blatant in the negotiations that Third World delegates openly charged him with "deception" and misrepresenting their views.

The Mexican daily, Excelsior reported that "several Third World countries lament having elected Perez Guerrero" and have proposed that another representative accompany him to future meetings with the industrialized countries. Excelsior noted that Venezuela "has for several months constituted a new variant conceived by the United States to defend its interests."

Perez's efforts to set up Rockefeller's phony confrontation-oil embargo, took place during the heated negotiations on the scope and content of the work of the Four Commissions on Energy, Raw Materials, Finance, and Development. These bodies have the responsibility for doing the substantive work of the CIEC. Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika insisted that the Commission's work be tightly determined as a result of a political decision at the highest level—which meant a prior agreement on certain 'non-negotiable' demands before anything could proceed. The U.S., who have no desire for any serious talks to take place refuse to accept Bouteflika's proposal.

The conference was extended an extra day on the question. It ended with a formal agreement to meet in late January for the co-chairmen of the Four Commissions. At that point they will first determine the contents of the Commissions' work. The Commissions won't begin substantive work until february.