

EIR Feature

Stop George Bush's new world order with development

by Warren A. J. Hamerman

George Bush and his allies are using the ongoing 46th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York to push as far and fast as possible to transform the United Nations into a global police surveillance and military instrument to put down all resistance to malthusian genocide and austerity in "broken" ex-independent nations—the so-called *Pax Universalis* or revival of the Roman Empire. Vital issues such as economic development, technology transfer, economic growth, and debt relief have been aggressively ruled out of order by the powerful advanced sector alliance of the Americans, the European Community, and the Japanese.

How are such agendas controlled? On the eve of the 46th Session, Thomas Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, invited all the world's ambassadors to a reception where he informed them in personal remarks and a several-page instruction sheet what the American objectives for the session would be, and what would "please" the U.S. for the other delegations to say and not to say. The Americans and their allies repeatedly intervened in private meetings and committees to extinguish every initiative by both developing sector nations and even Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar on the issue of canceling African debt payments and financing real economic development. According to various reports, the developing sector debt has already surpassed \$1.4 trillion.

In this context, those voices which have spoken out for reviving the drive for economic justice and development are all the more important. These voices show that Bush's new world order is not consolidated.

For instance, on Oct. 3 the ambassador of Sri Lanka called for "the implementation of a true Fourth Development Decade" in a speech to the Second Committee (Economics and Finance) of the General Assembly. All 166 member states of the United Nations are members in the Second Committee and many of their representatives were present during the speech of Ambassador Dr. Stanley Kalpagé. He said: "The goals and objectives of previous International Development Decades were for the most part unattained. As far as the developing countries were concerned, the reason for this was that the external economic environment over the decade was



In 1967, Pope Paul VI declared, "The name for peace is development." During the last Development Decade, a series of U.N. photos taken in Indonesia, including this one, specified that, in order to raise living standards in developing countries, "Agricultural production must therefore be increased. This requires tractors, fertilizers, new and better seeds, vast irrigation schemes, land reforms." Now even subsistence farming is too advanced for Bush's "new world order."

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generally characterized by shrinking resource flows, declining commodity prices, rising interest rates and increasing barriers to market access."

The Sri Lankan ambassador added that for most developing countries "the [last] decade was one of falling growth rates, declining living standards and deepening poverty." He identified the negative effect of debt-servicing and stated:

"If the 1990s are to be a decade of development, this record of unsatisfactory progress and performance needs to be changed. In the absence of major changes in policies, the coming decade will be much like the previous one." Dr. Kalpagé called, therefore, for the "implementation of a true Fourth Development Decade." He asserted that a true Fourth Development Decade "calls for more than marginal increases in growth rates. Higher rates of growth in developing countries will reflect progress in several sectors of the economy and in the pursuit of social and other goals. The strategy must look beyond the constraints of the moment. A decade is not enough to work miracles, but a true decade of development would make a great difference to the world situation on the eve of the next century."

Later he said: "New possibilities for increasing the flow of development finance in the 1990s should also be explored." In the concluding section of his speech, Dr. Kalpagé identified what he meant by development:

"A sustained acceleration of the development process will not take place unless developing countries modernize and transform their industrial and agricultural sectors and participate in the progress made possible by advances in

science and technology. An acceleration in the process of industrialization must be a central element in the economic transformation of most developing countries and in the reactivation of development in the 1990s."

Crucial to Bush's strategy is to rely on the fact that the media will censor coverage of such voices, while they over-amplify every nuance of the American proposal to activate U.N. blue helmets in various military actions.

Effectively, the plan of world empire, like all previous empires in history, maintains control through a combination of intimidation through overwhelming force and divide and conquer tactics. Natural allies like the developing sector nations and the newly independent European republics are pitted against each other for the meager crumbs or so-called concessions which the U.N. relief agencies or the International Monetary Fund or Paris Club have to offer.

Thus, the debate between Bush's *Pax Universalis* and a "True Fourth Development Decade" is not an academic discussion which will unfold over time. These are two life and death alternatives with the lives of hundreds of millions of people hanging in the balance over the next six months.

It must also be emphasized that all so-called "police actions" or "peace conferences" in any area of the world without a plan for food, clothing, shelter, and medical care for all the people, are doomed. Therefore, it is crucial that Ghana, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 developing sector nations, invoked Paul VI's theme, reiterated this year in *Centesimus Annus*, that "Development is the new name of peace" in the debate.