

## Nuremberg Law, Debt Moratorium Featured In 3rd World Charter

**July 6 (NSIPS)** — A revolutionary new Charter of the Rights of Peoples has been drafted by the governments of Algeria and Mexico, two Third World leaders in the struggle for the new world economic order. The Charter affirms the right to debt moratoria and the right to rebel, by force of arms if necessary, against colonialist and imperialist domination. It also calls for the invocation of Nuremberg type codes respecting crimes against humanity to be made enforceable international law.

The Charter was unveiled at a conference last week in Geneva organized by the League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, and will be submitted to the August summit of the non-aligned nations — the vanguard of the Third World — in Sri Lanka. At every point the document confronts the ongoing efforts of the Kissinger-Rockefeller gang of international financiers to drag the Third World into an endless series of regional wars, destabilizations, and subversion — all calculated to force their capitulation to the bankers' demands for debt payment and continued multinational looting of the developing sector. The leadership of the Third World is refusing to crumble under Kissinger's bloody provocations whether in Lebanon, southern Africa, or Latin America. The Charter represents a strong counterattack against the genocidal policy of the imperialists.

### On Debt and Imperialism

According to the Italian daily Corriere de la Sera yesterday, the Charter demands that "foreign debt burdens which have become excessive and insupportable for peoples, cease being payable." The document also attacks the looting of the multinationals, condemning all "unequal agreements or contracts" and calling for the restitution of profits obtained at the expense of a people.

The Charter sanctions the right of rebellion, even armed rebellion, and the right to obtain the assistance of other peoples in the struggle against imperialism. This declaration is directed specifically at those people "whose fundamental rights have been gravely misrecognized; the right to free themselves from any colonial or foreign direct or indirect domination and (to free themselves) from all racist regimes."

The application of this principle to the present situations in South Africa, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and Namibia is clear — the document affirms the basis of the U.S. Labor Party call for a United Nations declaration of war against the outlaw Nazi regime in South Africa and the use of U.S. troops to effect its removal. It also applies to the present struggle in Lebanon, a question explicitly taken up by representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Lebanese left present at the conference. The Palestinians accused Syria of having "invaded Lebanon in defiance of international rights and morals," and the Lebanese representative declared that an explanation of the role of the "so-called progressive regime of Assad (of Syria) should be sought for in Washington."

The document defines as "international crimes bearing penal responsibilities for their individual authors" the most serious violations of the fundamental rights of peoples, and in particular their right to existence — making genocide an explicit international crime. On these grounds Kissinger and his thugs — including the international terrorists of the Institute for Policy Studies — Should have no doubts of their fate in the new world economic order.

### Backup in Mexico

The government of Mexican President Luis Echeverria has already moved to create the political conditions for

implementing the Charter. The Mexican delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Victor Barcelo, told the Council several days ago that Mexico will take advantage of existing divisions between the advanced capitalist countries to accelerate the implementation of a "obligatory conduct decree" to regulate the multinational corporations. Along the same strategic lines, the Mexican delegate to the Paris North-South talks, emphasized that conditions in some "advanced" countries, such as Italy, are close to the devastating economic conditions of most Third World countries.

### Excerpts from Mexico-Algeria Declaration

**July 9 (NSIPS)** — *The following declaration of "The Rights of Peoples" was jointly drafted by Algeria and Mexico at a July 2 conference held by the International Foundation and League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples in Geneva. This document, which for the first time explicitly proclaims it an inalienable "right" of nations to declare moratoria on debt obligations, and recommends the invocation of "Nuremberg"-type international law to defend developing nations against imperialist reprisals, will be presented for adoption at the August summit meeting of Non-Aligned Nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The excerpts are from a text printed in today's Mexican daily, El Dià.*

## "The Rights of the People and Int'l Economic Order"

To establish the basis for the rights of peoples in the terms that this meeting proposes is to take responsibility for the most decisive and lasting problems of this historic conjuncture:

It is to announce the fact that there has grown and deepened in the great masses of the world population a definitive conscience that will not passively accept outrages and indignities, domination and exploitation, subordination of their own legitimate interests to another's privileged interests in relations between nations or within their own borders. On the basis of this forged conscience, there is no right that can be stolen with impunity; They can be trampled on by force, as has been occurring, but this merely legitimizes the necessary use of force to rescue and preserve these rights.

It is to protest, from our position of underdevelopment and dependency, against all proposals to utilize or continue utilizing our countries as the arena or instrument for resolving problems foreign to those of our people...

For the underdeveloped and dependent countries, the central concerns are others: it is the gigantic task of developing themselves into independent nations under models that they choose with true autonomy, and the task of solving the fundamental problems of their peoples through this development.

There are more than sufficient statistics and projections of the present horrors and those we can expect in the foreseeable future — if substantial transformations in the international order do not occur... there are the facts and predictions on unemployment, the problem of nutrition, and of the elementary conditions of life for our populations. Facts about hunger, from which reality one can speak of 500 million

human beings, 200 million of them children, that suffer from constant hunger, and perhaps of 1 billion 500 million more who suffer from malnutrition, or the warning of the UN Secretary General to the effect that in the next 25 years one billion jobs will have to be created in the "developing" countries...

We are struggling then, between a present filled with threats, exploitation and domination, and a future of horrible potentials. We can not accept either.

...Our own experience has shown us that there is no historic destiny, no dignity nor development within dependence...nor in negotiations with imperialism, for we know full well the interminable series of meetings in which failures and frustrations accumulate: we are reminded of the last few weeks, of UNCTAD IV in Nairobi, the world labor conference in Geneva, the world food conference in Rome and, on a regional plane, the indignity of the OAS meeting in Santiago, Chile, under the bloody hospitality of Pinochet.

In all these there have been attempts to impose the fallacious imperialist argument of a pretended "universalism" reflected in the self-serving concept of the world that Kissinger tried to sell at Nairobi and with which he tried to confuse the interests of humanity with those of North American imperialism under the mantle of a supposed "international community of interests"...Nevertheless the seriousness of the problem of hunger made extremely laborious negotiations necessary in order to arrive at the formation of an "International Fund for Agricultural Development" leaving aside the fact that a considerable proportion of the fund would be contributed by Third World countries, it is necessary to point out that this billion dollars of capital...represents scarcely a fraction of the \$12 billion dollars annually paid by the underdeveloped world solely for interest on debts accumulated...

...Disparate and isolated fights would produce uncertain results, and would facilitate imperialism's goal of organizing international relations around **bilateralism** such that each one of us, in isolation, would negotiate, from our weakness, relations of dependence with the imperial powers. It is at the same time, the right of Third World countries...to carry out a necessarily common effort. True, there have been formal recognitions of this right as stated in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Obligations of States; but we remember well the arduous road of efforts and threats that had to be travelled to achieve its approval...We are also quite familiar with the continuous efforts of imperialism to weaken and dismiss these accomplishments and to denigrate all substantive conceptions of a new world economic order...It is clear, therefore, that imperialism does not vacillate in destroying an ongoing international institution (such as the United Nations) or to cutting off all possibilities of adopting and perfecting it while preserving its interests and reconstructing another institution which docilely serves those interests. It is thus that it calls for "bilateralism" as the predominant form of relations while it offers only to strengthen the traditional instruments of domination (the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, International Aid and Development Bank) and to create another one under its control: a Resources Bank...We say this clearly. Either we from the underdeveloped world are capable of imposing an alternative institution through our own forms of association and through the preservation and transformation of that of the traditional institutions which is salvageable, or the law of the jungle will prevail...

#### **TO PREVENT THE EFFECTS OF DEPENDENCY FROM DEEPENING OUR DEPENDENCY**

It is in the context of an international institution thus forged that it is fitting to propose and demand formulas and

decisions that would prevent the accumulated problems of dependency from becoming instruments to impose domination and subordination.

There is the very obvious case of the external debt that weighs today on the Third World countries, whose magnitude already surpasses 150 billion dollars. By its own dimension, this exorbitant accumulation of debt has stepped over the boundary of being an economic and financial problem to become a political problem of the utmost importance in international relations and in the effective exercise of the right to self-determination of peoples.

It is not only the \$12 billion a year that our countries pay merely as interest on the debt, nor the disturbing fact that this debt has to continue growing not to support development projects but to service the burden of the previous debt; what is more important is the proven willingness of imperialism to utilize the debt as an instrument of pressure and constant threat. No wonder Kissinger defended the debt in Nairobi as a privileged instrument of domination, saying that a general postponement of the payment deadlines was not an acceptable response and that the U.S. was ready to help "with appropriate measures case by case."

A few months ago, in this same city on the occasion of the first congress of economists of the Third World, we described the resolution that deals with this problem as the test case for the principles of international economic cooperation that have been proclaimed and subscribed to, and we indicated at the same time that it would be enough if half of the 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of the developed nations which has been committed and yet not complied with as a measure of aid were to be contributed to a fund of amortizations of the debt, with which it could be extinguished in a period of 10 years.

There has not been an economic financial response that corresponds to the magnitude and the importance of the problem. For imperialism, it is not a financial question but a political weapon, on further instrument of domination. Thus, we accept that this is its true nature, let us put aside its arithmetical form and place it in its corresponding political terms.

Let us proclaim thus that it is the right of the people to disown inherited obligations which were shaped through dependence and used to aggravate this same dependence, and that today represents great obstacles and limitations in the mobilization of the necessary resources for development...

#### **THE INTERNAL BATTLE AND THE EXILE OF POPULATION**

Looking at things from the standpoint of the underdeveloped world, it must be recognized that the fight is not necessarily only an external one. There are also internal expressions of the same fight...At the initiative and the coordination of agencies of the North American governments close ties are woven among the repressive instruments of fascist regimes in the underdeveloped world, constituting a gigantic international network for officially organized persecution and assassination. Let us demand therefore the urgency of a comparable response of solidarity and coordination among the popular forces which struggle for their liberation, the right to live in one's own country, with the minimal guarantees of human respect, is today a question that interests and involves millions of people; and if moral strength capable of imposing and guaranteeing this does not exist then let that international "community" which is so frequently appealed to take charge of the problem and define the proper alternatives which at the same time put an end to genocide.