



Kissinger Stalling Ensures Collapse Of Paris Talks And Unilateral Action By The Third World

Sept. 17 (NSIPS) — Negotiations on the Third World's \$250 billion debt began in Paris this week at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, but the talks have already been hopelessly deadlocked by the refusal of the advanced sector representatives, under the direction of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to accept the demand of the Group of 19 countries representing the Third World for general debt moratoria. The western intransigence on this issue has made imminent the declaration of unilateral debt moratoria by the developing nations.

Two days ago, Kissinger ordered the Group of 8 countries "representing" the advanced sector to resubmit a long-standing "offer" of case-by-case debt moratoria tied to austerity, only to the "most seriously affected" nations. This proposal, which had been rejected previously by the Third World, was clearly submitted with the full intention of sabotaging and producing a deadlock at the talks.

Diplomatic sources close to the talks report that the continued stalling antics and sabotage of the Paris meeting by Kissinger have virtually destroyed Third World hopes that the talks could serve as a productive forum for the implementation of debt moratoria and the New World Economic Order. Now, the sources indicate, Kissinger has left the Third World no choice but to move outside of the Paris talks and declare unilateral action in some other international forum.

The talks began this week only after an intense series of negotiations last week held to determine the agenda for the finance commission — where the debt issue is discussed. Both the Group of 8 and the Group of 19 insisted that their respective position be the only basis for discussion of the debt issue — the Group of 8 calling for "case-by-case" and the Group of 19 standing by the Colombo demand for general debt moratoria. A compromise was reached under which the setting of the finance agenda would be determined after the start of the conference. The Group of 8 participated in the compromise under the pressure of a threat by the Third World negotiators to not participate in the talks and take immediate unilateral action if the advanced sector did not retreat from its insistence on Kissinger's case-by-case formula as the only basis for negotiation of the debt issue. The Group of 19 agreed to the compromise from a desire to get the conference underway as a last chance for the advanced sector to actually partake in meaningful and productive negotiations.

The finance commission at this time has still not gotten past debate on its agenda, however, and the deliberations of the other conference commissions have likewise been sabotaged by the Group of 8. It is reported that the Energy and Raw Materials commissions are about to cease all discussions as a result of the deadlock.

Kissinger has gone so far as to circulate the lie that the United States cannot engage in serious negotiations at this time because of the proximity of the U.S. national elections in his efforts to stall and delay the proceedings. The chief U.S. delegate to the talks, Assistant Secretary of State Stephen Bosworth, is reported to be spending most of his time circulating this lie.

Third World Plans Unilateral Action

The collapse of the Paris talks has left those Third World countries most responsible for the formulation of the Colombo resolutions more determined than ever to implement the new world economic order unilaterally. High level diplomatic sources at the meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries now underway in Mexico City have reported that the leading Third World nations are "fed up" with Kissinger's belligerent attitude and are organizing to confront his delaying tactics by turning the upcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly into a forum for unilateral action.

This decision has been reinforced by the lack of substantive results coming out of the Group of 77 meeting, which has been the scene of a major filibustering operation against immediate implementation of debt moratorium conducted under the leadership of United Nations Secretary General Jurt Waldheim. Waldheim, who is in attendance at the conference, is advising Third World nations to avoid deeper indebtedness by cutting imports of Western technology and relying more on their indigenous resources, namely peasant labor. In collaboration with Waldheim, Kissinger agents at the conference are promising anything in the way of a new world economic order so long as it does not involve immediate action, according to on-the-scene reports (NSIPS will feature a full, on-the-scene report on the conference in the next issue).

A leading Third World diplomat explained this week that Kissinger's strategy for defeating debt moratorium now includes further conferences to discuss the issue — as a tactic to buy time. He revealed that, in line with this strategy, the Pakistani proposal for another conference on debt in December which is being widely circulated at the Mexico City meeting, actually has Kissinger's backing. He also stated that the western forces represented by Kissinger had won an important tactical victory at Colombo when the conference postponed the deadline for general debt moratorium until December, and said that this postponement had been achieved after intense arm-twisting of the conference attendees by Kissinger agents.

A statement three days ago by Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa, who is in Mexico for the Group of 77 meeting and the opening of the Third World University, sharply captured the hard-line attitude of leading Third World nations against any further such stalling. Roa declared that the vehement refusal of the advanced sector countries to negotiate "cannot last very long since the future of the world will be determined by the development of creative forces that are centered in the Third World."

Further, developments in Europe over the past few days, especially around the issues of gold and the Eurodollar market, have made clear that the positions adopted by the Kissinger-controlled delegations at the Paris meeting are not reflective of the true political forces of the advanced sector. An article today on the international debt crisis in the Italian daily *Il Fiorino*, a paper close to pro-development Italian Prime Minister Andreotti, directly reflected the growing European revolt against

the dollar empire. The article, which all but endorses debt moratorium for the Third World and the advanced sector, stresses that Italy's foreign debt "has reached the point of no return" and this "problem of uncollectable debt equates Italy with the Third World, which is indebted up to its neck."

Mr. Waldheim: Soft Blackmail

The following are excerpts of United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's speech at the Group of 77 meeting in Mexico City this week:

... We must seek to increase the specific influence of the Third World countries in international affairs by organizing the collective confidence in themselves, looking for ways of cooperation which increase the mobilization of their local resources and accelerating the structural changes which are the aim of development policies. For several years it has been evident that national development must be based on the country's confidence in itself to be able to more rapidly advance and better itself to local conditions. The expression 'confidence in oneself' naturally encloses distinct meanings for different peoples and societies. For the majority of countries it has meant an effort to become less vulnerable to the fluctuations of the world markets through the diversification of their economies and reflects their compelling desire to increase their capacity to make decisions autonomously. For some, confidence in themselves has also meant a new model or style of development, now that it is considered that an excessive dependence on the world markets or external financing could not lead to the attainment of social equity, better distribution and maximum employment. It is obvious that collective efforts can greatly strengthen the search for these objectives.

... In the extensive program you have before you, the collective confidence in yourselves ceases to be only a symbol or an inspiring ideal. It has been converted into a model for action. It is an ample coherent and well founded program since it would be an error to limit the cooperation of the Third World to projects which mainly necessitate capital. There are in effect, many more modest, but extremely advantageous approaches based on human resources, technical experience already acquired, and new institutional formations. The efforts of the United Nations in matters of technical cooperation among developing countries which are already being carried out constitute an excellent example. But it is true that the increase of capital resources inside the developing world broadens the possibilities. If more capital can easily be made available and under more acceptable conditions it would also be easier to mobilize the necessary technology, whatever its source.

... Nevertheless it cannot be forgotten that there can be some practical problems. This is due to the fact that the markets of the Third World cannot rapidly replace the opportunities for exports that are found in the advanced industrial countries.

Africa Demands Conversion of Loans to Development Grants

Sept. 16 (NSIPS) — This Agence France Presse release on the Sept. 4 meeting of African states in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was run in the Sept. 14 edition of the Mexican newsdaily El Dia under the title, "African Countries Demand Debt be Converted into Grants":

This position of the African nations was reached in a meeting of African representatives in Addis Ababa, Sept. 4:

Colonialism, discrimination, aggression and apartheid are the gravest threat to the emancipation of our countries and to the peace and security of the world. In this respect, (the document

presented by the group) urges the international community to facilitate the effective exercise of the rights to full compensation for the exploitation and the exhaustion of natural resources, and the damages caused to these resources and to their peoples.

There should be special aid and support given to nations which have recently gained their independence, and have been recognized by the Organization of African Unity. It is necessary to give special compensation to the governments of Zambia and Mozambique for their decision to close their borders to the illegal minority regime in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia — ed.). Aid should also be given to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. . . .

In respect to trade, the document contends that there is a necessity to create industrial companies and multinationals, specialized in the production and distribution of all types of natural resources, with the aim of reaching 25 per cent of production, in conjunction with harmonizing national policies, with subregional, regional and inter-regional programs for industrialization.

The document proposes the establishment of a bank of the developing nations, which would have the responsibility of general operations of a commercial reserve and trade bank, the establishment of a currency backed by the developing nations, and a system of payments in a new currency unit backed by the development potential of the developing nations.

The document specifies the need by this conference (North-South) to reach an agreement to solve the overwhelming problems posed by the debt of the developing countries, and proposes in this respect that current loans be converted into grants and new, broader, rescheduling arrangements be made. The developed nations should be urged to cancel the debts of the nations that are least developed, and those which have been gravely affected by foreign occupation or aggression. The international community is urged to facilitate the effective exercise of international rights for the full compensation for exploitation, the exhaustion of natural resources, and the damages caused to the resources and the peoples of the affected nations. The international community is also urged to facilitate full compensation to those countries, territories, and peoples that have been submitted to foreign occupation or aggression, colonial or foreign domination, racial discrimination, and apartheid. In addition, all states have the duty to give assistance to these countries, territories and peoples.

Cuban Foreign Minister: Advanced Sector Cannot Hold Out Much Longer

Following is an interview with Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa printed in the Mexican daily Excelsior Sept. 15.

Raul Roa, Minister of Foreign Relations of Cuba, yesterday said that the Non-Aligned countries currently represent a decisive force in the international arena, because many of the problems posed in the world could not be resolved without the participation of the Non-Aligned.

According to the Cuban Foreign Minister, it is possible for new forms of negotiation between the Non-Aligned countries and the capitalist countries to open up as there is no reason for resistance even when the North-South dialogue taking place in Europe doesn't seem to have had results.

The failure of this attempt to dialogue is due, according to Roa, to the fact that the capitalist countries are steadfast in their position to exercise and control privileges and exploitation.

The foreign minister emphasized that this posture cannot be maintained for much longer, as the destiny of the world is sealed by the development of the creative forces which are centered in the Third World.

He added that the Third World countries are fighting positively against the powers that are trying to destabilize them, and that there truly exists solidarity among them since there are a series of common actions that bind them (the Third World) together in the struggle, even though there are distinct political and social regimes among them.

Yugoslavia:

Advanced Sector Needs Third World

Sept. 17 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts from a Sept. 9 article in the Yugoslav daily Politika on the current talks of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris:

The developing countries of the Group of 77 delegated their own 19 representatives, and gave them the mandate to act in the interests of all the Group's members (at the Paris North-South talks). . . .

At the same time, the developed countries, especially the U.S., have from the start pursued a policy of procrastination instead of a constructive approach. . . . It was obvious at the session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi, that the industrialized countries failed to exhibit readiness for fair cooperation. The problem of the developing countries' debt showed this clearly. . . .

(But) the UNCTAD conference and, even more so, the recent summit conference of the Non-Aligned countries in Colombo clearly showed the unity of the developing countries and their readiness to work to create a new world economic order. At the same time, the existence of the economic crisis has shown that

the industrialized countries are incapable of solving their problems themselves and that they need cooperation with the developing countries. Furthermore, American diplomacy does not want, in the present election campaign, to have the conference broken off on their account. These are the elements which, according to thinking in Paris, suggest that the September session could mark a take-off from deadlock.

Ultimas Noticias:

Debt Is Unbearable

The following are excerpts from a Sept. 15 8-column bannered article in the Mexican newspaper Ultimas Noticias of Excelsior which reported the statements of Mexican Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Ruben Gonzalez Sosa at the inauguration of the Third World University (CEESTM):

Oppressed by a foreign debt which is already up to \$30 billion, the underdeveloped nations are in an untenable situation (says Sosa).

Interest payments by themselves represent a heavy and grave burden on their economies. In 1975 the interest payments on foreign debt were higher than the total of public foreign aid from the rich countries.

Our world is far from the conditions needed for the harmonious forward march of the human species. . . . The only road of survival is that of changes to new forms of coexistence and to more rational structures, institutions and concepts.

**' DID MAO DIE
IN TIME
FOR CHINA? '**

In the Next Week's NSIPS