

# Kissinger Emerges As Leader Of Brandt Commission Genocide Parley

The Independent Commission on International Development Issues, chaired by Socialist International chieftain Willy Brandt, this week made public the fact that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is the "key expert" guiding the commission's work. Kissinger's role was announced personally by Brandt, the former Chancellor of West Germany, at a United Nations press conference Aug. 28 at the conclusion of three days of secret meetings of the commission held in Tarrytown, N.Y., August 25-27.

The surfacing of Henry Kissinger's role as a controller of the "Brandt Commission" confirms a view held among prodevelopment Third World forces that, far from being an "independent" group formed to discuss bringing about a "new world economic order," the commission is one of the world's leading, British-backed organizations dedicated to enforcing backwardness in third world countries. Kissinger is detested in the Third World for his role in wrecking the North-South dialogue.

The Tarrytown meeting was called by Brandt as one in a regular series of meetings of the commission held every two or three months. In addition to Kissinger, the commission brought in as "guest" speakers such antidevelopment crusaders as Zionist Lobby Senator Jacob Javits, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Cooper, Raul Prebisch, godfather of the British-organized UN Economic Commission on Latin America, and Oxford University-trained United Nations development "expert" Kenneth Dadzie.

As was the case with previous meetings of the commission, the discussions at Tarrytown have been kept tightly under wraps. However, the press conference given by Brandt together with other commission members at the UN, has shown without a doubt that the basic policy of the organization is to strengthen the powers of the genocidal World Bank and the International Monetary Fund over national economies, and obstructing the formation of the European Monetary System agreed upon at the July EEC heads of state meeting.

As was originally planned by its founder, the Brandt Commission has emerged as the only remaining organization still actively discussing the "North-South" controversy. Having achieved this monopoly on debate, the commission is now working to define the "new world economic order" as transfer of

"appropriate technology" for labor intensive jobs, from the advanced countries to the Third World. This is in line with the World Bank's campaign for "rural employment" and other schemes that shun serious efforts to modernize the developing sector through industrialization. The Commission's leading third world members, such as British Commonwealth Secretary General S.S. Ramphal and former Tanzanian Finance Minister Amir Jamal, firmly hold this view.

Simultaneously, the Commission has launched a campaign against the so-called "middle income" developing sector countries that have achieved a certain degree of industrialization, telling businessmen from the United States and Europe that these countries are a "danger" and "threat" to the advanced sector's industry. The aim of this campaign is to get the western industrialized countries to channel all development aid and investment into the World Bank's "rural development" schemes. Commission member Peter Peterson of Lehman Bros.-Kuhn Loeb investment bank has taken charge of this aspect of the Commission's work.

## *McNamara's Role*

The Brandt Commission is the creation of World Bank President Robert McNamara. During the 1976-77 period, when Henry Kissinger was calling efforts of the developing nations to modernize their countries a "sterile debate," McNamara was preparing the next round of attack. He approached Brandt, a firm ally of the British-World Bank view against third world development, with the "idea of creating a high level, deliberately unofficial commission to make unprejudicial recommendations" on how to break the deadlock in the "North-South" talks. During the next year Brandt set out to recruit the commission members, and worked closely with Kissinger to create the conditions in the Third World necessary for implementation of the Bank's rural schemes. One by one, officials from the developing sector who took a major role in the effort for a "new world economic order" were given the Kissinger "Chile treatment," and knocked from office. Included in this group of leaders were Fred Wills, former Foreign Minister of Guyana, Indira Gandhi of India, and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

The first recruits of the Commission were the staunchest followers of the World Bank policy. British Tory leader Edward Heath, Britain's first delegate to the pro-World Bank United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), quickly came aboard. Peterson of Lehman Bros. and Katherine Graham, publisher of the Lazard-Freres-linked *Washington Post*, came next.

From the Third World came Colombia's Rodrigo Botero Montoya, the country's former Finance Minister, well-known throughout Latin America as the promoter of Chile-style economic policies — "without the tanks." Guyana's Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary General, will next month lead a Commonwealth meeting on science and technology, where the major topics will be, "Energy and Technology for Rural Development," and "Former Technology used in Guyana between 1800 and 1950."

By December, 1977, the Paris-centered North-South talks were in a shambles, and the Commission was ready to take over the debate. Brandt traveled to New Delhi where he announced the start of the commission's work, making no effort to hide the World Bank-orientation of the group. He praised the rural identity of the new Janata Party government in India, and stressed that the commission would concentrate on "employment creation," i.e., labor intensive jobs, in the third world. Brandt also said he hoped to involve the socialist countries in the commission, but this has yet to occur.

#### *Brandt Unveils Kissinger Role*

At his crowded UN press conference, Brandt proudly told reporters that Kissinger was invited to give the keynote "off the record" remarks to the Tarrytown meeting, concentrating on "how we could sell our proposals to the rest of the world. We all know Mr. Kissinger is very experienced," the former Chancellor said. Brandt was also quite frank about the commission's relationship to the World Bank: "We follow the Bank's work with great interest. We are in close contact constantly and let me repeat, there is no competition between us."

Brandt was followed by Tanzania's Jamal, who launched a diatribe against the decisions made at the July Bonn economic summit. "From our point of view it did nothing. I don't think they cast any new lights on our problems, rather they made trade-offs amongst themselves." Brandt hastened to add that Japan, which championed nuclear power development at Bonn, played an obstructionist role at the summit. A source close to the commission proceedings said that this anti-Bonn attitude was strongly pushed by Javits, Kissinger and the State Department's Cooper.

Lehman Brother's Peterson decided to address the reporters as well, denouncing the "lack of political will, the apathy to resolve the crisis" as the "major problem" in "North-South" relations. Most developing countries would agree, no doubt, that it

was precisely Mr. Kissinger's "apathy" toward backwardness in the third world that led to the crisis.

Peterson later told a reporter privately that most people in the United States think the U.S. trade problems are with Europe and Japan. "Well, they are wrong. Take a look at the countries on the verge of full-scale industrial revolutions. I think there is a redundancy of industrialization going on." This is precisely the policy of pro-British Treasury Department officials Anthony Solomon and C. Fred Bergsten, who have recently warned such countries as Brazil, Mexico and South Korea not to become "new Japans."

The press conference was closed with a praise of Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as a "man of peace," by Yugoslavia's Dragoslav Avramovich, the World Bank's former specialist on debt commodities.

#### *The Trilateral Connection*

It is important to note that the Brandt Commission has very close ties to both the Trilateral Commission and the Aspen Institute, two of the most important conduits for British policies inside the United States. Aspen's chief Harland Cleveland was also a special guest at the commission's Tarrytown gathering, and several members of the commission have been close collaborators of Aspen in the past. Similarly, the Trilateral Commission expressed great interest in the work of the Commission at its June meeting in Washington, as leading Trilateral members, such as Peterson, are either members or "advisors" to Brandt.

#### *Where Next*

It is ironic that despite all these connections to the British elite, the Brandt Commission is desperate for funds to continue its operations. Thus far, only the West German-based Hans Seidl Foundation, a leading backer of neo-fascist Franz Josef Strauss, has contributed any considerable amount of money to the Brandt group.

Sources have indicated that one of the major reasons for the holding of the Commission meeting in Tarrytown was its close proximity to the Pocantico Hills estate of the Rockefeller family; as often in the past, the Rockefellers have again been targeted to bankroll zero-growth operations. Through the good offices of Senator Jacob Javits and Henry Kissinger, it was arranged for the Commission members to wine and dine on Nelson Rockefeller's expense account.

Henry Kissinger, in his role as "guide" of the Commission's work, is expected to continue his close collaboration with Brandt. Kissinger is presently involved in sponsoring seminars on "Business Future" for corporate executives at the Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University, specializing in the "Third World investment climate." The seminar series is co-sponsored by Britain's Oxford University.