

signed to keep the current economic difficulties in check. . . .

3. The heads of state denounce the unacceptable policy and practice of the transnational corporations. . . .

4. They reiterate the right of every country to exert its sovereignty. . . .

5. They reaffirm that alone such a complete restructuring of international economic relations will provide a durable solution. . . . They reaffirm their resolute determination to obtain by collective action the establishment and implementation of a new world economic order, which is envisioned and enunciated in various resolutions. This order must, among other things, include:

a) Fundamental restructuring of the whole apparatus of international trade so as to achieve an indexation, improve the terms of trade. . . .

b) Deep restructuring of world production on the basis of a new international division of labor through the following means: improvement of the access of developing countries' manufactured products, transfer of technology. . . .

c) A radical overhaul of international monetary arrangements in vigor, which are characterized by the lack of a rational equitable and universal system, the anarchy of floating, the growth of liquidity . . . inflation. . . . The new system should abolish the dominant role of international currencies in decision-making, and forge a link between liquidity creation and development finance.

d) Guarantee an adequate transfer of resources.

e) Urgently determine a satisfactory solution to the problem of public debt, especially for the least developed and most affected countries.

f) Input, at favorable conditions, of the desired resources and appropriate technology to permit investments ensuring growth of food production and means of agricultural production in the developing countries. . . .

Interdependence in the world economy

. . . International cooperation has today become an imperative necessity. . . .

The heads of state recognize that the introduction of a new era of fair and balanced relations is the responsibility of all, but falls more particularly upon those who retain economic power. Furthermore, the creation of a new world economic order implies, on the part of the developed countries, resolute and efficient measures in all the main domains of international economic relations. The developed world as a whole cannot any longer escape their responsibility under any pretext whatsoever, and can no more afford to misinterpret the fundamentally indivisible nature of the world's prosperity.

The heads of state . . . therefore invite the developed world to convincingly express their faith in the principle of interdependence of the world, by adopting a series of measures that, alone, will permit them to conduct authentic international cooperation and the creation of the new world economic order. . . .

Conclusion

[This] announces a new step for the establishment of the new world economic order, and in particular, this essential element of such a new order, a new monetary and financial system. . . .

Guyana's Wills calls for a debt moratorium

From the address of Guyanese Foreign Minister Fred Wills to the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Sept. 27, 1976. He prefaced this section of his speech by addressing the fact that previous UNGA resolutions to resolve the conflict on Cyprus had not been implemented. See box in this section for more on Wills.

The tragedy of Cyprus, Mr. President, is the tragedy of the interference by other states in the affairs of a small state. Techniques of destabilization are being mobilized against governments which seek to free their economies from the stranglehold of imperialist control—governments which seek to create systems of development which would abolish hunger, disease, and poverty, which would restructure their societies so as to provide their peoples with the quality of life for which they yearn. Mr. President, the immediate objectives of such campaigns of destabilization are clear and unmistakable. They range from the comparatively unobtrusive change of key personnel to bloody events which sometimes culminate in such tragedies as the assassination of political leaders.

The techniques used are equally clear and unmistakable. The promotion of internal unrest with a view to the breakdown of law and order; the fomenting of intra-regional conflicts through client states; the financing and organization of hostile propaganda campaigns; the attacking of embassies and consulates; the manipulation of international markets; the restrictions on export capabilities; the frustration of bilateral and multilateral aid; the subversion of economic objectives by the machinations of transnational corporations—all this arsenal of destabilizing techniques is aimed in the first instance at ensuring the continuation of a relationship of dependency between developed and developing countries, and in the second instance at yoking the legitimate aspirations of the peoples in developing countries to the strategic conceptions of larger nations.

Mr. President, most of the countries in the developing world were former colonies of western Europe, and the radicalization of their liberation struggle has therefore been in anti-West terms. This does not necessarily mean that those

Wills: We shall win!

On Jan. 30-31, 1988, the Schiller Institute hosted a conference on the need for a new, just world economic system, to replace the defunct Bretton Woods system. The conference, "Development Is the Name for Peace," was held in Andover, Massachusetts, and was chaired by former Guyana Foreign Minister Fred Wills.

Following his crucial organizing for a new world order at the May 1976 conference of the UN Council on Trade and Development (Unctad) in Nairobi, and the August 1976 Colombo conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, on Sept. 27, Wills directly told the United Nations General Assembly, "The time has come for a debt moratorium" (see article in this section). Shortly thereafter, Wills found himself stripped of his post and forced into exile. He died on Feb. 21, 1992.

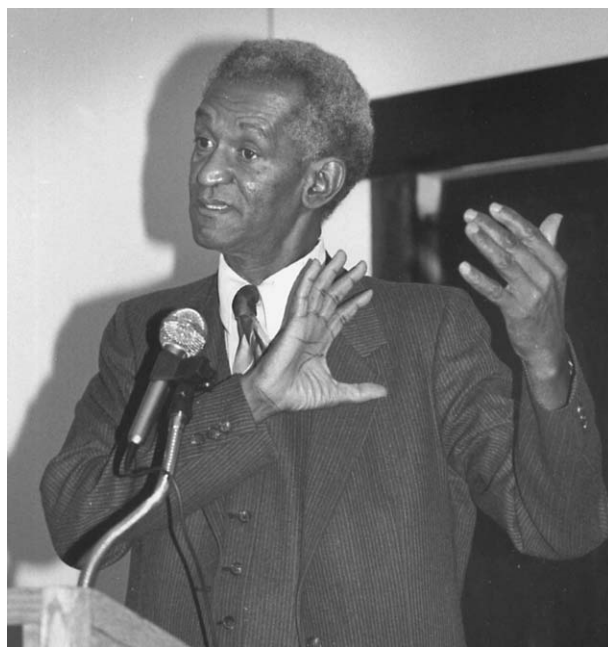
What follows is from his closing remarks to the Andover conference.

We have focussed here on the need for cultural optimism, and for revived insistence on the dignity of man, in a new international economic order. I feel, as your chairman, that we shall win, because our cause is just, and frankly, because there is, in the present circumstances, no alternative to victory.

Our enemies have found themselves impaled on the horns of a cruel dilemma: They hate us, but they know they have to come to us. That's the thing I like. They want Lyndon LaRouche's policies. They think they don't want Lyndon LaRouche. They have this curious acrobatic kind of epistemology, that can separate a man from his policy.

We are blessed with myriad strengths. We focus so much on what the enemy says about us, that we forget what we are ourselves. The chief of our strengths is the creative leadership, and the fertile intellects of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. We have, in the Schiller Institute, the formal embodiment of the soul of the human genius. We must show ourselves worthy of such a heritage.

It has been my pleasant duty to preside over this conference, and now, to bring it to a close. But this is not a close. This is a phase change, to taking action outside — Dukakis and Simon, Reagan and Bush, and what have you — this room. And this conference has been an oasis of sanity. I wish, on your behalf, to tell Lyn and Helga, that we intend to be worthy of their leadership. And to tell our enemies, whom we know and, as I said, are here (and they always monitor what we do; I've known them for 60 years, and believe you me, they don't give up), that we shall never fail, we shall never falter, we shall always open new flanks,



and we shall always strike mighty blows over and over and over again, until justice returns, as the imperishable axis of our human existence.

When I was leaving the university, I was asked to go and see a gentleman, Sir Jock Campbell, who is a big guy in the East India Company. The East India Company ran Boston; we have several jokes about that. The East India Company was founded in 1600, they killed [Giordano] Bruno in 1600, and the first settlers set sail for America a few years after that. I asked this guy, what policies he felt we should pursue. He told me, "the doctrine of regrettable necessity." I'd never heard this. But I knew British capacity to use words, and the idea that you can hide reality, behind a facade of polysyllables.

I never understood it then, and it suddenly occurred to me when I was a minister of government. The prime minister of Guyana was always saying, "Regrettably, we have to do this. We have to ban the importation of milk. Regrettably, we have to do that." And then, I understood. That is what we are trying to stop.

I feel very strong and very invigorated by what has happened today. Every moment I have spent in the presence of Lyndon LaRouche, I am quite proud to say, has enriched my existence. I don't know about you, but that's what it does for me.

This has been fine. But we have to do more. I threaten my enemies to live for another twenty years. And I intend to die before Lyndon LaRouche. It's been a good conference. We shall pursue, exploit, do what we have to do, and have no doubt about it, we shall win! And they know it.

Thank you.

terms are pro-East. Similarly, Mr. President, most of these countries have adopted socialism as an internal strategy of development. This likewise does not indicate that they are anti-West or pro-East. At Colombo the golden thread running through the resolutions and discussions was the determination of 85 countries not to sacrifice their sovereignty and independence on the altar of ideological nicety. Mr. President, we of the Non-Aligned Movement have in effect chosen not to be for one side or the other. We have chosen to be ourselves. At Colombo, Non-Aligned countries denounced all forms of interference and emphasized the need for unremitting vigilance in this regard. Here in New York, at this 31st Session of the General Assembly, I call on the Assembly to denounce these activities, and I urge the international community to consider in earnest, measures to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of small states and to discourage all attempts to interfere with their right to pursue the paths they have freely chosen for themselves. This, after all, is one of the fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter to which we all subscribe.

But Mr. President, the security of developing states is inextricably linked with their economic survival and their economic advance. My delegation feels that there can be no meaningful economic advance without the implementation of the New International Economic Order as adopted at the Sixth Special Session. The Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77—have tirelessly sought to bring home to those in the developed world ever resistant to change, that the economic progress of the developing countries is in the security interests of the developed countries. The billions on this planet who live in the developing countries and whose existence is subjected to the constraints of the few who manipulate to their advantage the present-day economic system, have pinned their hopes on the modest program put forward in Nairobi [at the May 7, 1976 UN Conference on Trade and Development] and elsewhere. Their determination is adamant, inexorable, and relentless. The IMF and the Bretton Woods monetary system must give way to alternative structures like international development banks, which are not geared to the revival and reconstruction of Europe nor preferential arrangements for the developed market economies, but rather to the just distribution of the gains of an equitable global system.

The crippling problem of debt and the servicing of debt has assumed a special urgency. Developing countries cannot afford to depart from their basic and fundamental demand made in Manila and Colombo earlier this year calling for measures of cancellation, rescheduling, and the declaration of moratoria. We must eschew all attempts to deal with this problem by the divisive tactics of a case by case approach. We cannot afford to mortgage the future of unborn generations to the obligations of burdensome capital repayments and crushing debt servicing. The time has come for a debt moratorium. . . .

Operation Juárez: Reorganize the debt

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following are excerpts from a book-length report by LaRouche, entitled Operation Juárez, dated Aug. 2, 1982, which proposed a comprehensive global debt-reorganization. The report was prepared following a June 1982 meeting between LaRouche and Mexican President José López Portillo, in which the two discussed the debt crisis in Ibero-America. On Sept. 3, López Portillo broke with the International Monetary Fund and nationalized Mexico's banking system. During September and October, he sought to cooperate with other major nations of Ibero-America, and with the United States, along the lines of Operation Juárez, but was rejected across the board.

A three-level approach to debt-reorganization

If presently prevailing policies of the U.S.A. and Western Europe continue, it is presently just slightly less probable than certainty that there will be a general financial “crash” within the Bretton Woods system's remains during the month of September 1982. That is the prevailing opinion expressed by the highest financial circles in London and Switzerland. It would be technically conceivable that “papering-over” agreements could postpone the general financial crash into early 1983; however, that “papering-over” would require an active role by the London and Swiss gentlemen who are presently planning for the September crash.

This crash might be prevented. That prevention would require a profound shift in U.S.A. monetary policy executed during the present month. . . .

Collective negotiation of debt-reorganization

. . . Unless the bankers of the United States of America are collectively insane or babbling imbeciles, they will joyously embrace a proper proposal for collective financial reorganization of the Ibero-American debt. However, they will probably resist such a proposal to the teeth unless it is made by collective action of several prominent nations of Ibero-America in concert.

We now examine, one by one, the key aspects of such a debt-reorganization negotiation.

To put our minds into the proper frame of reference, we begin by noting to what degrees the financial reorganization of a nation does and does not parallel the financial reorganization of a large industrial enterprise.

In the case, a large industrial enterprise become techni-