

Global 2000 team has blocked Guyanan aid

by Franklin Bell

In rump court, the International Monetary Fund's and Henry Kissinger's inquisitors in the U.S. State Department have found Guyana guilty and sentenced its population to death by starvation.

Guyana, the Caribbean nation bordering Venezuela which once may have had 800 of Agency for International Development head Peter McPherson's policy of forcing the Third World into starvation for the sake of exports to the advanced sector. But AID officials recently implied that other nations will soon be sentenced. "Bolivia has come very close to the limit," they said; "Egypt has gone over it, but now they're back in line, for the present anyway."

The limit the inquisitors have decreed is "ideological," the term they use to describe commitments to oppose the State Department sanctioned Global 2000 policies for eliminating 2 billion people by the end of the century. "Like it or not, we will use everything short of bombs to bring other nations around to our point of view," an official said. "No nation that opposes us ideologically is going to get U.S. aid."

The ideology Third World nations are trying to oppose is Malthusianism, the very ideology the United States fought in its revolution against colonialism. Yet the Global 2000 inquisitors who have dominated State Department policy since Kissinger set up the Office of Population Affairs during his tenure as Secretary of State now use that ideology to measure allegiance to U.S.-IMF policy.

To enforce this strategy, McPherson's AID has blocked all U.S. aid to Guyana. The rationale given is that Guyana is more than six months in default on debt payments to the United States, a not uncommon status. But AID officials said they knew of no other nation which has yet been dealt with this way. AID has also "re-programmed" about \$16.5 million credit called "Rice Modernization II" which had been approved for Guyana. And the Global 2000 faction has announced its intent to have the administration vote against a

\$40 million loan package called Abary II, which the Inter-American Development Bank had planned for improving Guyana's rice industry.

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for Special Operations (FSO) portion of the loan package, with less than the required two-thirds of the bank's stockholders voting in favor. The United States owns more than one-third of the stock, but a spokesman said he was not allowed to reveal the obvious—that the U.S. Global 2000 faction carried through on its threat. The loan, as originally envisaged, would have been extended under the FSO at an interest rate of 1 percent for the first 10 years and 2 percent for the remaining 30-year life of the loan. After the defeat, according to the spokesman, Guyana requested that the vote on a \$28

FSO loans, Ordinary Capital loans can be approved by a majority of the IADB member states, but these loans are made at Volckerized commercial interest rates.

An AID official responsible for recommending the decisions said the Guyanan rice industry is "too highly subsidized." When asked if AID had considered its decision's impact on Guyanans' nutrition levels, an AID official said, "It is very difficult to draw a direct link between this action and nutrition. . . . It will certainly lower their ability to be self sufficient in rice production. . . . We have had many problems with the [Guyanan Prime Minister Forbes] Burnham regime for the last ten years. . . . He is a very obstreperous individual as far as trying to deal with with him. He has ideas about food security, food sufficiency and that stuff."

For this "obstreperousness," earlier this summer the State Department refused a visa to Guyanan Minister of Economic Development Hoyt, who had intended to go to Washington for further negotiations on the loan conditions. For this unheard-of event no reasons were given.

The Guyanan foreign minister described the U.S. action as "stupid and contemptible," and characterized it as "economic aggression by the U.S. against Guyana." Guyanan ambassador to the United States Grant characterized the demands announced by the State Department as "unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of another government."

If anything the diplomats understate the case. Unless the U.S. population and others kick the Kissinger-Harriman Global 2000 crowd out of the Reagan administration, said Nancy Spannaus, U.S.

"Guyana is finished—and soon so are we all."

Spannaus said, "It is even questionable whether the Shultz-Kissinger genocidalists want Guyana to submit, or would rather use her starvation as an example to other countries who buck the IMF or the U.S. policy in Ibero-America."

In the accompanying interview with Frederick Wills conducted Aug. 11, the Club of Life international executive committee member and former foreign minister of Guyana explained the effects the loan cutoffs will have on Guyana and, by implication, on other Third World nations—and what those determined to stop the Global 2000 policy must do.