'Common market' proposed for Latin American continent

The following article was released on Aug. 28.

The continent of Central and South America virtually declared war against Henry A. Kissinger this past week. Exemplary of the developments is the following Aug. 26 NSIPS dispatch from Bogotá, Colombia:

"Fifty Latin-American congressmen present at the ongoing conference of the Latin American Parliament in Bogotá this week, issued a political declaration resolving to create a Latin American Community of Nations, to carry out the task of representing the unified interests of the continent. The Latin American Community of Nations would be formed at the December heads-of-state conference, to be held in Cartagena.

"The proposed tasks of the December, Cartagena conference, include: 1) Defining common policy-initiatives, and establishing the mechanisms for carrying them out; 2) Restructuring the Organization of American States (OAS), to better represent Latin American concerns; 3) Reconstructing a hemispheric security instrument, to replace the recently-defunct 1947 Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.

"The Latin American Parliament's resolution also powerfully censured the United States, 'for collaborating morally and materially in the reimplantation of a colonial regime in the American Hemisphere,' through its support for Britain during the recent Malvinas conflict."

Behind the scenes at the Bogotá conference, the big topics of discussion were the combined external indebtedness of the Ibero-American nations, plus hostility against the United States and Europe for the brutal treatment being administered to the Republic of Mexico.

Were these nations to create a "common market," as the resolution proposes, the community of nations below the U.S. border would become potentially an economic superpower, potentially of the economic weight of Western Europe during the 1960s and the 1970s. The Rio de la Plata region of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil alone, is potentially one of the greatest agro-industrial development-centers of the entire planet. A cluster of up to fifty nations, in a common market with such dominant economies as Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, represents in resources and in numbers and productive potential population, one of the three greatest growth-potentials of the world today.

The other two are the Asian sub-continent and South East Asia.

With a rational solution to the debt-overhang of these three super-development regions, and mobilization of capital-goods imports into these three regions, it is proposed that the greatest economic boom in world history to date would emerge rapidly. At present, India and Ibero-America are the zones best suited for immediate, massive exports of capital-goods from the U.S.A, western continental Europe, and Japan.

The opposition

On the surface, the major opposition to both such a "common market" and rational debt-reorganization, is coming from the U.S.A. Apparently, the old combination of the 1971-72 international monetary catastrophe, Henry Kissinger, George Shultz, and John Connally, is digging in its heels, insisting upon some more extreme version of the lunacy resolved at the 1975 Rambouillet conference.

Up front is Henry A. Kissinger, the cat's-paw for Britain's Lord Carrington. Kissinger, suspected former Soviet KGB asset and avowed, long-standing agent for Britain's Chatham House, is currently heading a newly-established, London-based "consulting firm," Kissinger Associates, Inc. (sometimes abbreviated as Kiss. Ass., Inc.). Between working on his old project for the "separatist" dismemberment of Lebanon, Kissinger is concentrating his malice and meddling against the nations of Latin America.

Although Kissinger is not officially announced to be part of the Reagan Administration, the State Department is still flooded with Kissinger cronies, and Secretary of State Shultz's policy-actions are so far visibly convergent on those of his friend, Kissinger.

Against Mexico, in particular, the U.S. center of malicious intervention is Houston, Texas. It is concentrated among the close associates of former Treasury Secretary John Connally and Vice-President George Bush for that city. Linked to this Houston nexus is the peremptorily-fired former head of Mexico's petroleum-entity, Pemex, Diaz Serrano.

Although the pressure upon Ibero-American nations is radiated chiefly through the United States, U.S. policy in these matters is presently dictated from London, Scotland and Switzerland. In an address to his "mother," Chatham House, on this past May 10th, Kissinger stated publicly that he had been a de facto agent of the British government, sometimes working directly against his own President on London's behalf, while Secretary of State. Although there are fractional differences in emphasis between London and Swiss banking-circles today, the general direction of policy of the two monetary centers is virtually identical, at least from an Ibero-American vantage-point.

Kissinger versus LaRouche

The following article, published in two leading Buenos Aires dailies, *Clarín* and *El Razón,* on Aug. 20, states openly what is being said in government and related circles of numerous Ibero-American nations:

"The leader of a faction of the U.S. Democratic Party warned the Latin American nations against what could be involved in a possible trip to those nations by the former Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, on an economic mission.

"Through a spokesman, Lyndon LaRouche, founder and leader of the National Democratic Policy Committee—1980 presidential candidate—stressed that Kissinger is prepared to visit Mexico, Panama and Argentina, to carry the policies of the International Monetary Fund to these countries.

"LaRouche characterizes the austerity policies which the IMF attempts to impose as 'genocidal,' and urges the Latin American nations to defend themselves, 'uniting their forces to force their creditors, in London, Switzerland and New York to accept a favorable renegotiation of the foreign debt of the continent.'

"According to the spokesman for LaRouche—who is a longtime political enemy of Henry Kissinger's—'the monetarist forces of the IMF are carrying out a blatant strategy of "divide and conquer," giving a few crumbs of credit to Brazil so that it will not ally with the rest of Ibero-America, while the IMF assaults it. But if the IMF achieves this destruction, Brazil will suffer the same fate in a few months more.'

"The spokesman added that Kissinger's tour through various Ibero-American countries is to be placed within this effort of the IMF, and that Kissinger is preparing to destroy those government leaders who oppose his policies, as was seen in the case of former Panamanian President Aristides Royo. . . .

"LaRouche is promoting the creation of an Ibero-American Common Market, to defend the continent from what he believes will be the imminent collapse of the world economy."

This personal warfare between LaRouche and Kissinger dates from mid-1975. Following an April 1975 press-conference which LaRouche hosted in Bonn, West Germany, Kissinger, according to released U.S. official documents, launched several, massive "covert operations" against LaRouche and his associates, including a massive operation conduited into Germany and elsewhere through NATO-intelligence channels. The issue, then as now, was LaRouche's draft design for a gold-based international monetary system, to reorganize Third World debts, and launch capital-goods flow into advanced-technology forms of agricultural, industrial and basic infrastructural projects in the developing sector.

Today, Kissinger's personal vendetta against the monetary reform proposals of LaRouche and his collaborators are aided, significantly, by the circles of leading U.S. gangster Roy M. Cohn. Cohn was reported meeting Kissinger recently in a New York City restaurant habituated by leading homosexuals, a recent development in a long overlap between the activities of the two, dating from the Heidi Massing scandal in West German during the early 1950s.

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Cohn's political base of operations is a political front-organization run out of his New York City townhouse, the so-called East Side Conservative Club. This nest includes the Buckley family, Cohn's law-partner, Tom Bolan, and an array of others, including major names in U.S. organized-crime circles. Cohn himself is not only a leading attorney for organized-crime "families," but has been himself overtly a partner in organized crime since his partnership with Joseph "Joe Bananas" Bonanno during the early 1960s.

Cohn's regular bases of operation include Houston, Texas; Acapulco, Mexico; Paris, France; and Monaco, as well as visits to the yacht of South African tycoon Schlesinger. Cohn, Bolan and Buckley have been the principal conduit of organized crime's influence into the Reagan Administration circles since Inauguration Day 1981. Cohn's efforts against LaRouche—in the U.S.A., France and Germany—parallel and complement those of Kissinger. Cohn is also deployed against one of Kissinger's current targets for destruction, the Republic of Mexico.

During 1975-76, when Kissinger launched his wave of coups and bloodbaths against nations and governments seeking a new world economic order, many terrified governments capitulated to Kissinger's 1975 Rambouillet decrees. Then, Kissinger (together with C. Fred Bergsten) offered the Non-Aligned nations the bait of such schemes as a "raw materials cartel" and the "Common Fund."

The difference today: there is no plausible bait, except the profound option of dying immediately or more slowly. Nations which prefer not to murder their own populations with IMF or Bank for International Settlements "conditionalities," have no choice but to stand and fight, with better chance of defeating Kissinger's masters if they stand together.

The confrontation

During January and February of this year, the British government polished up its plans for war against Argentina. U.S. officials lured Argentina into reclaiming the Malvinas Islands, with promises of U.S. backing for Argentina's lawful claims. Argentina accepted the U.S. commitment, and then the same United States government backed the prepared British military aggression against Argentina.

It was supposed to serve as the bloody precedent to frighten every Ibero-American nation into submitting to IMF and Bank for International Settlements "conditionalities." Now, Kissinger revives his old Einaudi Plan, for the "Second War of the Pacific," to be triggered by Chilean military aggression against Argentina, hoping that Brazil will not aid Argentina and might, perhaps, tilt the strategic balance in favor of Chile.

All South America, as well as Central America, is intended to become a new "Thirty Years War" theater for a long time to come. "NATO out-of-area deployment" forces are intended to orchestrate the "population and raw-materials wars," the military expression of the Trilateral Commission's "Global 2000" policy.

In many Ibero-American leaders' eyes, the only alternatives to Kissinger-directed mass-murder of a continent is LaRouche's proposals, or something very similar. Create a 'Common Market,' and exploit the potentials of the 'debt-bomb.'

If the Ibero-American states default on approximately a quarter-trillion dollars of external debt, the entire world monetary system would immediately collapse in a chain reaction, beginning with the banking-system of the United States. Under present monetary policies, the entirety of that debt will go into default in any case, none later than during early 1983.

So, LaRouche has proposed, let the Ibero-American nations—or, at least some of them—act in concert, to force an immediate reorganization of the debt. The debt-reorganization proposed is, in itself, quite simple: 1) set a cut-off date for existing debt-obligations; as of that date, interest payments cease to be accrued on outstanding debts. 2) Create a new issue of medium-term to long-term bonds, at between two and four percent interest per annum; these bonds will total to the amount owed on the accrual of old debt up to the cut-off date. 3) Exchange the old debts, threatened with default, for default-resistant new debts.

Unfortunately, LaRouche adds, debt-reorganization by itself will not save the international monetary system, or the rotted-out U.S. domestic banking-sytem. To prevent a general world financial collapse, all the lunatic nonsense now proposed to be adopted at the Toronto IMF conference this September, must be tossed into the waste-basket. He insists that the U.S.A. is obliged to reverse the follies of Connally, Reuss, Kissinger, and Shultz, of 1971-72, and reestablish a gold-reserve-based U.S. dollar, pegged among central banks at approximately 500 dollars per troy ounce.

He insists that there must be a general debt-reorganization within the industrialized sector, as well as the developing sector. The inflationary, "Keynesian-multiplier" system of privately-controlled central-banking must be shut down tight and hard. National banking must be introduced, using gold-reserve-denominated issues of governmental currency-notes as the sole generation of credit in excess of lending of deposited currency-savings. This national-banking credit must be issued, at between two and four percent prime-interest-rate per annum, but restricted to technologically-progressive forms of loan-participation in investments in agriculture, industry and such basic infrastructure as energy-production, transportation, water-management systems, and basic industrial-urban infrastructure. Other categories must rely entirely upon savings of issued currency, to ensure a ruthless shut-down of the mechanisms of monetary inflation.

If a group of developing nations, such as a group of Ibero-American nations, forces the OECD governments to reorganize developing-sector debt, LaRouche argues that this will also force those governments to junk the current policies of the IMF, World Bank, and BIS, and move immediately to the more general monetary reforms summarily indicated.

Since the 1975 Rambouillet monetary conference, lunatic international monetary authorities have been dictating conditionalities to developing nations (and Italy). LaRouche suggests that these self-esteemed geniuses, including Secretary Shultz, have adequately proven the merits of their past policies, by leading us to the brink of the worst financial collapse Europe has known since the middle of the fourteenth century.

It is time, LaRouche insists, to return to those early nineteenth century polices—of Hamilton, the Careys and Friedrich List—through which modern industrial economies were built. We have seen what comes of the "free market" notions of our Kissingers, Connallys, von Hayeks, and our "environmentalists."

He says, perhaps it is past time that the saner nations of the world, such as those of Ibero-America, issued some "conditionalities" to the OECD nations.

Will there be an Ibero-American Common Market formed by December of this present year? It will be the most savage political fight of the post-war period. If Ibero-America loses, LaRouche argues, then we all plunge into a depression for which no recovery is presently in sight during the remainder of this century.