

The danger here is that the Radicals will cut into military-related R&D and other programs which are required both for national defense and technological advance—especially in light of Britain's ongoing militarization of the Malvinas. Not surprisingly, the British are strongly encouraging Alfonsín to adopt a "pacifist" track, and have expressed outrage at the possible U.S. lifting of the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment, which prohibits U.S. arms sales to Argentina on the grounds of "human rights violations."

Argentina's flagship nuclear program is a particularly crucial case in point. Until now, it has been run with great success by the Navy. If it is at all victimized by the budgetary axe, there will be strong discontent in the military and important strata of civilian society. In fact, *new* expenditures will be actively sought by certain elements in the armed forces for such programs as research in fusion and laser technologies—as explained in detail in the exclusive *EIR* interview published below with Brigadier General Fautario, the former commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force.

3) Purging the trade unions. Argentina's trade unions are controlled 99 percent by the Peronist Party, whose labor leaders have earned a reputation both inside and outside their party for employing heavy-handed "mafia" tactics. Alfonsín has already announced that he intends to "democratize" the unions, and reliable sources have told *EIR* that the government will invite to Argentina delegations from West Germany's Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and from the American AFL-CIO to help "re-educate" the Peronists.

Here, Alfonsín is playing with fire. There is little doubt that the Peronists themselves intend to clean up their image by removing some of the union leaders. But if the Radicals try to take advantage of this situation to weaken the trade-union movement as a whole, they will be dismantling the principal obstacle in the country to the implementation of harsh IMF conditionalities. Furthermore, a purge will provoke an explosion from the Peronist Party as a whole.

Which way for Peronism?

Peronism, Argentina's most important postwar political movement is now confronting its most profound crisis. The old methods which held together this nationalist but highly diverse party no longer work: General Perón is dead, and there is no one capable of filling his shoes; and victory has for the first time eluded the Peronists, who had been "winners" both inside and outside power for the past 40 years. Now they must establish a clear *programmatic* focus to unify their ranks, or begin to suffer the effects of centrifugal political forces.

That task now will now fall in large measure on the next generation of party leaders, the 40- and 50-year-olds who are angered by the failures of the current party leadership, and who plan to use their upcoming stint as the country's leading opposition force to restore the Peronist Party to its former pre-eminence, and hold Alfonsín to a policy course which will satisfy the universal national aspirations for democracy and development.

EIR presents economic program in Buenos Aires

by Cynthia Rush

On the eve of Argentina's national elections, *EIR* Ibero-America editor Dennis Small announced the publication in Buenos Aires of the book *An Industrialized Argentina: Axis of Ibero-American Development*. Written by a team from the *Executive Intelligence Review* and the Fusion Energy Foundation, with a prologue by *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, the book is based on an application of the LaRouche-Riemann econometric model to the Argentine economy. It outlines the program that could turn this South American country into an economic superpower and leader of a scientific renaissance on the continent.

Speaking to an overflow crowd of 100 people at the Wilton Palace Hotel in Buenos Aires Oct. 27, Small outlined the book's 20-year development perspective for Argentina based on rapid development of its nuclear and scientific capabilities, with large investment in infrastructure, transportation, and agriculture.

He also explained the philosophical outlook which guides *EIR*'s work. "One hundred and fifty years ago," Small said, "it would not have been at all unusual for an American to be standing here saying what I'm saying." At that time, John Quincy Adams, first as secretary of State and then as President, formulated a foreign policy of respect for, and encouragement of, the development of sovereign republics. Yet today, because the policies of the State Department and the likes of Henry Kissinger have wrought only destruction, the existence of someone like Lyndon LaRouche and the *EIR* may be difficult to grasp, Small said. What LaRouche proposes, however, is a return to the kind of collaboration for development proposed by John Quincy Adams.

Argentina's new government will be faced with the task of reversing the worst economic and debt crisis in the country's history and rebuilding the industrial infrastructure gutted by seven years of monetarist policy. Small told the audience that the new government has two options before it. It can adopt the accelerated development approach outlined by *EIR* and LaRouche, or it can succumb to Iranian-style chaos demanded by Henry Kissinger. Kissinger, Small reported, is now warning that Argentina will become "another Iran" and that "terrible things will occur there" very shortly.

The LaRouche approach, beginning with publication of the August 1982 document *Operation Juárez*, has found excellent reception among diverse layers of Argentina's political establishment. Those attending the Oct. 27 event, with large representation from the Peronist party, included several

retired high-level military officers, former congressmen and cabinet ministers, officials from the planning ministry, journalists, well-known political analysts and leaders, and individuals close to the leading presidential candidates. The publisher, Mr. Peña Lillo, told the audience that an analysis of Argentine reality “written by this group of Americans” is of the utmost importance.

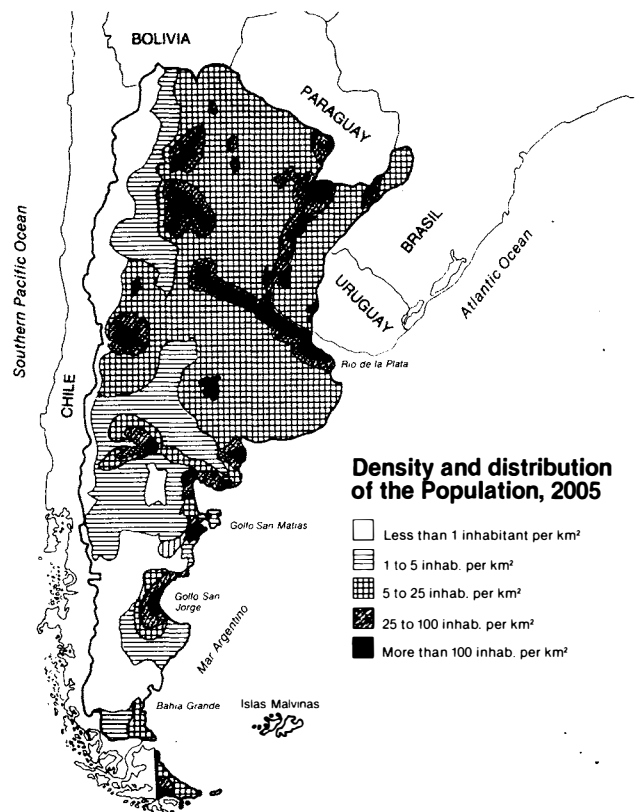
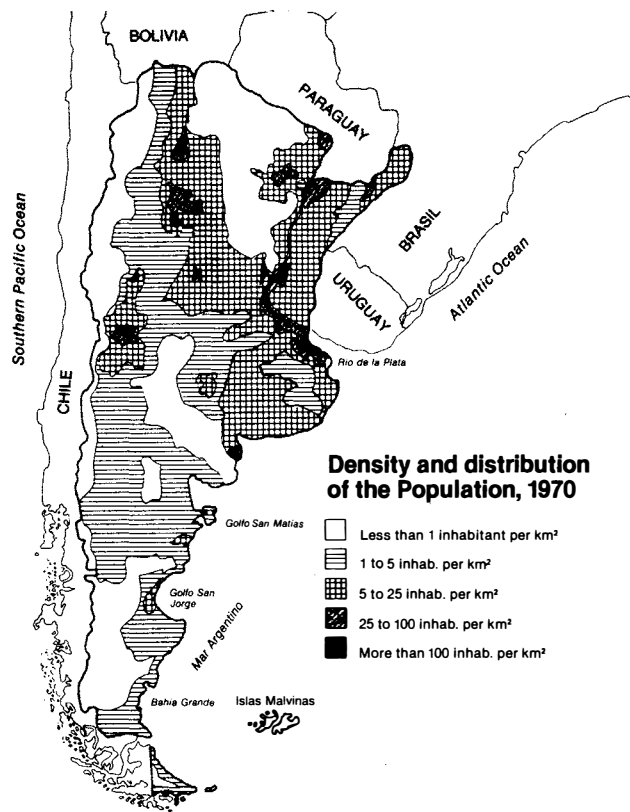
Other speakers at the event reflected the impact of LaRouche’s ideas in Argentina. Leopoldo Frenkel, a respected Peronist leader who served as an advisor to presidential candidate Italo Argentino Luder, told the audience how, during last year’s Malvinas conflict, he had reluctantly agreed to a request from a friend to meet with “the American journalist” Dennis Small. Frenkel recalled that he had not looked forward to meeting with yet another American to whom he would have to explain why the disputed Malvinas islands “were the Malvinas and not the Falklands.”

To his great pleasure, Frenkel reported, Dennis Small and the American political leader he represented—Lyndon LaRouche—were different. LaRouche defended Argentina’s sovereignty and the Malvinas with vigor and enthusiasm, sometimes more ardently than many Argentines, Frenkel said.

Juan Gabriel Labaké, the leader of a Peronist grouping

known as “Orthodoxy and Loyalty,” reported that he too had met with representatives of Lyndon LaRouche in Buenos Aires, and finally with LaRouche and his wife Helga in Washington, and found them to be individuals of great morality, constancy, and political commitment. What impressed him most, he said, was that LaRouche based himself on the philosophies of Plato and Augustinian Christianity. This, he said, is precisely what “Justicialismo,” or Peronism, is based on. When the Peronist leader read a section from LaRouche’s prologue to the book explaining that real economics is morality, the audience listened in rapt silence. He went on to say that when he read the full *EIR* study, he was amazed at its coherence and political power.

Labaké remarked that he disagreed with LaRouche on the issues of the Monroe Doctrine, which LaRouche supports in its original form as developed by John Quincy Adams, and Pan-Americanism, arguing that an Ibero-American alliance with the United States is today impossible. But, Labaké added, LaRouche is now a candidate seeking the U.S. Democratic Party presidential nomination. Whether he actually wins the election, or only increases his political influence in the United States, Labaké said, “I hope he gains the kind of political influence inside the United States that will prove me wrong on these issues.”



The low density of Argentina’s population throughout most of its territory is a principal obstacle to development. Unless immigration and an increase in the native birth rate expand the population by the year 2005 to the levels shown, the country will not have the manpower needed to carry out great industrial projects.

Maps are reprinted from *An Industrialized Argentina: Axis of Ibero-American Integration*.