

Londoño denounces British plot to dismember Colombia

Maximiliano Londoño, president of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement in Colombia, described to conference participants how narco-terrorists have brought his country to the brink of disintegration, and showed how that destruction flows out of long-standing British plans to dismember all the nations of the Americas.

Londoño also brought “fraternal greetings of friendship” to the conference from former Presidential candidate, Gen. Harold Bedoya (ret.). Bedoya wished the best for “the important work you are undertaking today, regarding the problems of economics and violence that are afflicting the world. Colombia, a country threatened by indiscriminate globalization, drug trafficking and terrorism, needs international understanding and support, in order for life, freedom and democracy not to perish, and Latin America along with it,” Bedoya’s message read. “During



the recent Colombian Presidential elections, I proposed a ‘Marshall Plan’ with international participation to achieve the moral and economic recovery of the country,” adding that he continues to represent “the democratic opposition against the drug trafficking and terrorism that reigns today in Colombia.”

At this current rate of loss of reserves, and turning in bonds at the rate of \$7 billion per week, those \$60 billion of reserves could last perhaps eight weeks, nine weeks, something like that—if the pace does not accelerate, which it is.

The government of Brazil is acting like they aren’t concerned about this, because there are Presidential elections on Oct. 4, and all they want to do is get to those elections. And then, if President Fernando Henrique Cardoso gets re-elected, he will hand over the country’s wealth entirely, to deal with this debt issue.

So, Brazil is on an extremely short fuse to a blowout. A member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Albert Fishlow, recently noted that there is a lot of discussion around the world about capital controls and exchange controls. He argued that it is very dangerous that this has been raised by the likes of Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, but *should this catch on in a country like Brazil, the system is really finished*. Because Brazil is very big, and very dangerous, Fishlow explained. And, he’s right.

Infrastructure and integration

Brazil is a very great danger, in one sense, to the financial system. But, Brazil is also a country of enormous potential: political potential, economic potential, and it can in fact be the engine for movement and leadership in Ibero-America and throughout the Third World in a significant way.

Brazil is a nation of 170 million people. Brazil is larger

than the continental United States in land area (if you throw in Alaska and Hawaii, the United States is larger). Brazil is the ninth-largest economy in the world. It has an *enormous* industrial sector in its own right. And, most importantly, it has very significant advanced technology capabilities as well—or had, until the recent takedown of some of these—in the nuclear area, and in the aerospace area. It also has capital goods production.

Brazil lacks, as LaRouche has explained, real capabilities in terms of machine-tool production. But the potential for that absolutely exists in Brazil, because of the existing level of development—which, of course, co-exists along with terrible poverty in most of the country. But, it has tremendous potential for real economic development.

Now, Helga Zepp-Larouche was just down in Brazil for about a week. One of the things that has not been publicly reported on, only because there wasn’t space or time to report on everything, was that the very first meeting which she had on arrival, was with a gentleman, an engineer, by the name of Prof. Vasco Azevedo Neto, who is professor emeritus at the Polytechnic Institute of the Federal University of Bahia.

This was a very interesting meeting, because Professor Vasco has developed and published an entire proposal for the infrastructural development, not only of Brazil, but of the entire South American continent, a proposal which is based, as he explains in the introduction, on “the theories and forecasts of the polemical American politician and economist,