

Mr. Carter, besides, has the prospect of not only his constitutional four years, but of a total of eight years which his reelection would mean. The Democratic Party of course feeds his legitimate expectations of remaining in power. With this long-term perspective, the maintenance and progress of governments that resist communist totalitarianism, that are amenable to a friendly relationship with North America and that seek to solve the social and economic problems of their

people through liberal and humanitarian means must be considered in a different light than that imposed by the narrow framework of a short term electoral debate ... a lack of North American solidarity with the only possible defenders of the continent which are simultaneously endowed with strength and popularity, would constitute an error absolutely incompatible with the proposals of lasting greatness that the new government of the United States claims to stand for.

## Brazil Draws the Line on Its "Economic Miracle"

Nov. 9 (NSIPS) — On the eve of Brazil's Nov. 15 national elections for mayors and municipal councils, international observers are predicting that Brazil's President Geisel may be overthrown. The London Daily Telegraph Nov. 8 commented that the possibility of electoral victories by the opposition party Movimento Democratico Brasileiro (MDB), could result in a right-wing military backlash and the installing of a heavy-handed repressive regime which would oust Geisel. The municipal elections are serving as the focal point of a months-long campaign to bring the Brazilian government into line with the continent-wide drive for militarization and economic looting prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and New York banks.

The highest levels of the Brazilian government are severely factionalized around recent international financier dictates to further "rationalize" the economy to pay Brazil's enormous \$26 billion debt. Since 1964, the ruthless enforcement of a Nazi labor policy of wage indexation, labor recycling, and food-for-work slavery has earned Brazil its reputation as an "economic miracle" and the international model for IMF rule. The repayment now of the country's astronomical debt, expected to reach over 100 per cent of all net revenue by next year, requires the liquidation of the nationalist sector and the creation of a cannibalistic war economy through which Brazil would enforce the same process on the rest of the Latin American continent. But on the issue of destroying the state sector, the nationalist interests in Brazil have drawn the line against Wall Street. These forces of nationalist self-interest are also key in Brazil's refusal so far to participate in Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for a South Atlantic Treaty Organization of outlaw states like South Africa to police the genocide of both Latin America and Africa.

Pressuring for both SATO and the opening of the state sector of the economy to foreign corporations, and increased taxing of the population are several "technocrat" cabinet representatives allied to the Rockefeller banking interests, and the military and civilian forces associated with the right-wing ex-president Garrastazu Medici. It is the Medici forces who are attempting to rally the forces to enact a coup against Geisel, or to sufficiently weaken him so that he will be forced to impose the drastic measures required of the U.S. "special partner" in the Southern Cone of Latin America. The rallying cry of the Medici forces is the fight against the infiltration of "international communism" in the government. In that regard, they are accusing Geisel of betraying the "principles of the 1964" coup.

Last week Sival Boaventura, a spokesman for the Medici forces, stood up in Congress to denounce two of Geisel's ministers, Commerce Minister Severo Gomes and Foreign Minister Da Silveira, of being "agents of International Com-

munist," for suggesting that the time has arrived for Brazil to "change its economic model," and for "publicizing the bankruptcy of the Brazilian model and preaching the immediate adoption of ... marxism." Severo has repeatedly stressed the importance of preserving the national state sector of the economy, and was the key organizer behind President Geisel's recent trip to Japan, where U.S. economic pressures on other countries were denounced and Japan agreed to major investments in Brazilian state sector projects. The Brazilian State Department under Da Silveira, attributed Boaventura's charges to "our foreign policy ... a policy approved by the President."

### Geisel-Morales Summit

An important new affirmation of that foreign policy took place on Nov. 5 when Geisel met with Peruvian President Morales Bermudez on the border of the Amazon jungle. The two presidents stressed in a joint communique that "a just and equitable reformulation of the present international economic order ... (is necessary) to assure the right of all countries to economic and social development." Only assured economic development can "guarantee world peace and security and the sovereignty of states as well as the self-determination of peoples," in the present conjuncture of inequitable relations between advanced and developing countries. With this statement, the government of Brazil, since 1964 the principal trojan horse of Wall Street in the Third World, sounded its rebellion.

The call for restructuring the world economic order affirms the policies of Severo Gomes and the growing sentiment among state industry layers that the line must be drawn against Wall Street policies of further looting of the economy. In his speech at the summit, Geisel furthermore stressed that Brazil's principal foreign policy must be directed "towards our neighbors" — a direct support of Foreign Minister Da Silveira's rejection of Brazilian participation of the extracontinental SATO.

The meeting with Morales Bermudez and the affirmation of these bold principles for a country like Brazil, however, represent only temporary stalling. In a major spread on Brazil a few weeks ago, the London Financial Times noted that Brazil "is carefully watching motion in the Third World towards generalized debt moratorium," but does not at this point have the strength to be the first to take that step. Thus, the nationalists find themselves in an increasingly weakened position at home, and have been forced to publicly retract previous positions against greater austerity.

Economically, the Brazil-Peru summit agreed to form joint projects in the "development" of the Amazon jungle as well as bilateral commercial accords. For both countries, this is indicative of the dangerous capitulation to austerity-based labor-intensive methods which are the only alternative to debt

moratorium throughout the Third World. The Amazon projects on the Brazilian side have already resulted in the devastation of millions of acres of jungle through slash and burn techniques, turning the Amazon — which functions as the lung for the world's energy flows — into a wasteland with devastating effects on the ecology of the continent and the world. Last year alone, massive floodings and droughts in Brazil, as well as neighboring Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela, resulted in incalculable losses and destruction of human and natural resources. Labor-intensive "development" of this sort will result in irreversible damage to the ecological balance of the region, and by extension, the whole of the world's ecology.

The reason such criminal folly could be ascribed to by people who are completely aware of the world crisis and the need for a new world order, is that, short of declaring a debt moratorium, the nationalists are forced to accept austerity and labor-intensive techniques to adhere to the Finance Ministry's dictates for solving the balance of payments deficit. As the groundswell for debt moratorium in the Third World began to subside in the month of October, the Brazilian nationalists agreed to increased austerity and the postponement of key projects under their control, which they were previously adamant in preserving.

#### **Genocidal Wage Cuts**

After the Manila International Monetary Fund meeting, the situation worsened. Finance Minister Simonsen, dubbed the "economic Czar of Brazil" by New York banks, returned with a mandate from Wall Street to take advantage of the defensive position of the nationalists and ram through the final phases of austerity. One of weapons in Simonsen's hands is the threatened oil price hike, which would devastate Brazil's 80 per cent import dependent industry. Already 30 cents of every dollar in income goes to oil payments, while 40 cents goes to the payment of debt.

Simonsen has driven national industry to bankruptcy, through severe credit restrictions and demands for exorbitant import deposits. Despite all statistical manipulations, Brazil is clearly undergoing Schachtian hyperinflation. *Le Monde* calculates a 50 per cent inflation rate, despite indexing and currency adjustments. Simonsen's new austerity program, rumored in Brazilian press, will take the form of severe cuts in public sector projects, such as transportation, and hydroelectric projects. If these measures go into effect, they will sabotage all possibilities of carrying out the joint ventures Geisel and Japanese Prime Minister Miki proposed two months ago.

Most immediately dangerous from the economic and political standpoint in the period ahead is Simonsen's appointed task of cutting wages. Since 1964, the standard of living of the Brazilian working class has been slashed by 80 per cent. According to several New York banks, including Manufacturer's Hanover, the wages of the working class can not be kept at the present low, but must be cut if Brazil is to meet its debt payments. This measure is deliberately genocidal, and directly contradicts Geisel's stated intent to raise wages slightly in order to "create an internal market," the code word of the nationalists. Wage cuts in Brazil today could be imposed through heavy-handed repression, as the Wall Street banks fully agree, and could well serve as the point of conflict to oust the nationalists, and Geisel himself if necessary.

From the standpoint of the New York banks, these measures are necessary; Brazilian interest payments have increased at the same growth rates as the total debt, whereas amortization payments show only modest increments. A large percentage of foreign credits received since 1975 have been used to roll over amortization payments, a process which by next year would result in bank loans to roll over interest payments. Small manufacturers have shut down throughout the country as a

result of growing credit restrictions, culminating in last week's 50 per cent interest rate prescription for short-term credits. The largest pig-iron plant in Minas Gerais, is now operating at only 10 per cent capacity due to the crisis in the international markets. Auto sales have dropped to 20 per cent of last year's sales. In construction, enormous mortgage requirements on new housing have made housing an unaffordable luxury. As a result of the collapse, hundreds of thousands more Brazilian workers are without jobs. Herbert Levy, president of the Libra consortium-connected Banco Itau, summed up the situation after a meeting with Geisel and Planning Minister Velloso as follows: "Either we open up large scale labor fronts, in order to substitute imports and promote exports, or we incorporate ourselves into the group of 50 developing nations that have already declared themselves insolvent at the last UNCTAD meeting."

Labor fronts have already been instituted in the drought devastated Northeast of the country, where under military control tens of thousands of men, women and children dig ditches for minimal pay. This month, the workers were not even given their under-subsistence-level wages, for lack of state funds. The labor fronts have no pretext of being productive, but are rather an admitted form of preventing starving hoards from flowing into the already overcrowded, impoverished, and disease-ridden urban areas. The labor fronts are the "final solution" (Anschluss) now demanded by the New York banks not only for the Northeast but for the whole country, as was suggested by the *New York Times'* Jonathan Kandell last week.

However, the banks know that popular uprisings would result from further wage cuts and imposed labor fronts. The 280,000-strong miners are demanding a 60 per cent wage increase, while bank workers demand 100 per cent just to bring them back to wage levels of 1964. Teachers, who presently earn less than garbage collectors, are abandoning their jobs, sealing the end of any pretense of education of the population.

#### **Pre-Election Coup Maneuvers**

This is the situation leading to the Nov. 15 elections. The liberal-left MDB coalition, widely thought to have a majority of the vote sewn up, is "predicted" by New York banks to be the party which will head up popular uprisings against greater austerity. The MDB, like Commerce Minister Severo Gomes, has warned that the present situation, and the growing activation of the Medici forces in the interior of the country, could lead to the "Argentinization of Brazil," where right-wing terrorism and provoked popular confrontations with the repressive apparatus will submerge the country in chaos.

In the municipal regions, controlled by local landlord and political bosses, MDB electoral rallies have been repeatedly harrassed, broken up, and intimidated by police and their dogs. The right-wing Medici forces have simultaneously initiated a rash of terrorist bombings and murders of priests in an attempt to trigger counterviolence by "left" terrorists and provoke the church into denouncing the Geisel government.

The *London Daily Telegraph* Nov. 8 notes that Geisel is in firm control of the military regions of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul, the three largest and most important of the country. In Mato Grosso, the southern region bordering on Paraguay and Bolivia however, the regional military commander conducted widely publicized simulated battles where "red" troops were pitted against the "blues," the major such maneuvers ever conducted in Brazil, according to *Estado de Sao Paulo*. The same paper reports a speech by the head of the Security of the State of Goias, in which he warned that "any deviation from the course mapped, any attempt at disorder, will force the responsible authorities to act on behalf of security,

detect and locate all provocations,... with the goal of maintaining stability and order."

Whether Geisel will be able to resist such pressure is a question of time. Both his Nov. 5 meeting with Morales Bermudez, and his instructions to the head of the government ARENA party to dissociate the party from the slanderous attacks made on Da Silveira and Severo by Medici forces, indicate that the nationalists still exert important influence on the president. Furthermore, New York banks seem to agree that the Medici forces lack a cohesive leadership with which to replace Geisel at the moment. Their strategy then seems to be to build up the internal pressure, backed by the power of the New York banks from without, to force Geisel himself to dismantle what remains

of the economy, and reverse his policy of "liberalization."

Although the State Department, the New York banks, the International Monetary Fund and Inter-American Development Bank were all waiting for Geisel's address to the nation scheduled to take place over a week ago, Geisel has not yet done so. Whether Geisel's waiting until after the elections indicates an attempt to steady the boat and assure an ARENA victory, whether it indicates that he is still steadfastly resisting the measures themselves, will be seen after Nov. 15. What is clear is that short of a major nationalist thrust to take control of economic policy and declare a debt moratorium, the fiscal genocide of the population and the incorporation of Brazil into a SATO Wehrmacht are only a matter of time.

## Indict Kissinger and Levi for the Caribbean Terrorist Conspiracy

The ongoing investigation into the Oct. 6 sabotage of Cubana Airline flight 455 provides the international community with the necessary evidence and leverage to put an end to the majority of terrorist acts that have plagued the world with increasing frequency and loss of lives over the last five years. Evidence made public to date has not only led investigators in the Caribbean to arrest and indict four persons for the murder of the 73 passengers on the plane, but has provided ample clues to the chain of command behind the heinous crime. From the evidence now in the public domain, that chain leads directly back to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi.

**It is imperative that the current session of the General Assembly take the necessary action to bring Kissinger and Levi before a world court — modelled on the Nuremberg trials and based on existing international law — to face charges of crimes against humanity.**

It is well known that both men have been complicit in numerous prior acts of terrorism, including mass murder in Vietnam, Cambodia and Chile. They have furthermore been responsible, in a less public fashion, for more covert acts of terrorism that they have subsequently sought to blame on countries of the Third World. The hijacking of the Air France airliner in August to Entebbe airport in Uganda in August of this year and the ensuing calls for the establishment of doctrine of "limited sovereignty" and justification of "wars by proxy" is the most recent outstanding example. As the preliminary evidence included below demonstrates, the governments of the world now have before them the necessary information to put an end to such outrages and to uncover the intellectual authors of numerous previously unsolved attacks on their citizens.

The governments of Venezuela, Cuba, and Guyana are now carrying out an aggressive and exhaustive investigation into the circumstances of the Oct. 6 atrocity. However they continue to be the targets of the same types of pressures and threats as that represented by the bombing itself. Only the active support and solidarity of the community of nations can ensure that these governments have the ability to pursue the investigation and prosecution of the crime to the fullest extent possible. Further, evidence crucial to the case must be safeguarded and taken out of the hands of agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Interpol whose reliability has already been compromised by their known involvement in the very crime under investigation. Active in-

tervention into the case by the world community is fully justified by international law as set down in the Nuremberg Code.

While there is widespread recognition among the nations of the world that Kissinger and Edward Levi are eminently indictable for varied international crimes, there is a mistaken belief among some that no urgent action is necessary because both men are leaving office within the next two months. The belief is often accompanied by the hope that the incoming administration of James E. Carter will curb the terroristic and war-mongering policies of the present Secretary of State. But such thinking is self-delusion. As amply documented by the U.S. Labor Party elsewhere, the coterie of advisors and supporters of James Carter are a group of men who are fully committed to a policy of genocide against the peoples of the Third World and to confrontation with the forces of the Warsaw Pact by the summer of 1977. Subsumed within this strategic perspective Carter's prospective cabinet is prepared to use whatever acts of terrorism and militaristic intervention are required to deal with resistant governments and to create zones of tension throughout the world building toward a nuclear showdown with the U.S.S.R.

Even prior to taking office, Carter has made his intentions clear. He has pledged to continue the policy of Kissinger in support of the outlaw regime of South Africa, only this week overwhelmingly condemned by the General Assembly. He has advocated in the course of his pursuit of the Presidency a first strike attack against the Soviet Union. And only days after the murder of the 73 passengers on the Cubana plane, Carter campaigned in Miami, Florida with the slogan, "Democracia, Si. Castro, No." The backgrounds and objectives of his advisors are no less obscure. It need only be noted here that Carter advisors George Ball, Paul Nitze, Dean Rusk and Cyrus Vance were the core of men who engineered the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 from within the Kennedy administration. These men, and others in positions of leadership within the Democratic Party, are likewise fully complicit with Kissinger and Levi in the direction and control of most of the world's terroristic activities. (For complete documentation see the U.S. Labor Party Report to the Nation: Carter and the Party of International Terrorism.)

For the broad reasons outlined above and the specific evidence presented below, it is of the utmost urgency that in the interests of world peace and security the current General Assembly take immediate legal action against Kissinger, Levi and their collaborators to end the plague of piracy, terrorism and nuclear warmongering that now threatens our globe.