

To suppose that a political solution can be a formal solution, such as an electoral process which does not consider the protagonists, this is not a political solution. *Poli* comes from the Greek "poly," meaning many . . . Thus, all who participate in a problem must solve it.

NBC: Reagan's arms proposal to the Soviets?

JLP: Reagan's speech yesterday was for me a cause of great joy. It has been a long time since I have seen such a valiant initiative and I would compare it to Sadat's efforts to solve his problems with Israel. Permit me to congratulate Reagan for that initiative.

This is the road to solving the problem, if both great countries realize that, they will be helping themselves. What greatly concerns me and what is paradoxical is that, while our bilateral relations with the U.S. are splendid, the only problems we have with the U.S. are our criteria, not over fundamental issues but over the methodology required for dealing with the problems of Central America and the Caribbean.

NBC: Where does Mexico think the arms in Central America are coming from?

JLP: I absolutely do not know where they come from. Surely from somewhere, but I have no idea and I can not tell you what Mexico thinks, because I don't even know what I think.

NBC: Please amplify on Mexico's proposal to be a "communicator."

JLP: To seek détente, to seek it through dialogue, understanding of reciprocal problems. If we are speaking of Cuba and the United States, why is a solution not sought? What are the problems? Instead of this escalation of verbal terrorism that presently comes from both sides, why not seek communication which makes the problems conscious and which expresses political will? I am convinced that this escalation [of violence] is useful for no one, and that there are other paths. I am convinced of this, and Mexico is ready to do what it can.

NBC: Is the U.S. or Cuba blocking a solution more?

JLP: I could not say, I am not an expert in these relations; but this is not important. What is important is a good disposition. To erase the past and begin anew before resorting to extremes that can only deteriorate relations in the area.

NBC: Are there any other problems you have discussed regarding the Caribbean and Cuba?

JLP: What is happening is that the U.S.—I don't know if Canada, possibly Venezuela as well—do not want Cuba included. We feel if Cuba is not included, a very important part is left out, and if the process is not complete there will always be an open or latent problem. I think the entire area should be included.

Venezuela spreading Club of Rome policy

by Gretchen Small

When Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left Washington following his three-day official visit Nov. 16-18, America's leading newspapers hailed Venezuela as the "premier democracy" on the continent, and the U.S.'s main ally in the area. "Mr. Herrera's views are still closer to those of the U.S. than to Mexico," a *Baltimore Sun* editorial exulted, while the *Washington Post* declared that the Venezuelan President was more "sincere" than the Mexicans, for at least he recognized the dangers of a guerrilla movement developing in his own country.

What the Eastern press was really saying is that Herrera Campins has consistently supported Secretary of State Alexander Haig's genocidal policies in Central America, and—as is widely admitted in the area—served as the "enforcer" of State Department policy upon the Christian Democratic government in El Salvador. But this presidential visit came at an awkward time for Herrera, on the heels of Haig's worst rantings about the likelihood of a direct U.S. military intervention in the region. No one was quite sure what the Venezuelan response to all this would be.

In Washington, however, Herrera Campins obediently kept silent. While he is said to have informed Washington privately not to look for Venezuelan troops to join any intervention force, Herrera Campins made clear he would do nothing to counter Haig's confrontationalist approach.

The payoff for his silence came with the official sale of 20 F-16 fighter bombers to Venezuela, giving it some of the most sophisticated weaponry on the continent, and the word that President Reagan had agreed to pay a return visit to Caracas in early 1982.

Haig has pushed for months for a Venezuelan-U.S. axis in Latin America, principally to counter the privileged relationship between Mexico and the United States built by President Reagan personally. But while the Campins government may be an ally of zero-growth Haig, it is decidedly not of President Reagan nor of the United States. A visit to Caracas could be more dangerous for the President than his July 1981 visit to the British colony of Canada, where a dry run for assassination of Reagan was staged—with the complicity of the Canadian

government.

Venezuela has earned its name well: it is indeed the "Little Venice" of South America. Historically, and most emphatically now, Venezuela has not been governed as a nation-state, but as a mere convention center and sometime safehouse for the international set of the ancient oligarchic families of Europe and the Mideast. Italian black nobility exposed in the recent fascist "P-2" Masonic lodge scandal, joint British and Soviet KGB Islamic fundamentalist assets like Colonel Qaddafi, the drug-linked side of the Israeli Zionists, the Chinese architects of Pol Pot's genocide, the Jesuit order's Spanish terrorist organization, ETA—all currently use Venezuela as an international deployment center.

These are the interests, the same ones that run Trudeau's Canada, that have ordered assassination attempts against leading world figures like President Reagan, Pope John Paul II, Anwar Sadat, and former French President Giscard d'Estaing during the past year alone. Their on-the-ground capabilities for carrying out another hit against President Reagan are also well-established in Venezuela—and operate under government protection.

Exemplary of this government complicity is the "amnesty" declared by Herrera Campins, just months after taking office in March 1979, for several of the country's top terrorists who had been in hiding or exile for years. Prominent among those so benefited were Julio Escalona, head of the Organización Revolucionaria, the underground terrorist arm of the radical-Arab linked Liga Socialista; and Douglas Bravo, the famous Cuban-tied leader of the guerrilla "Armed Forces of National Liberation" in the hills of Venezuela during the 1960s.

Now fully "rehabilitated," both Escalona and Bravo appeared prominently last month at a three-day international symposium on "The Thought and Works" of Libya's open terrorist-sponsor, Col. Muammar Qaddafi. Held in Caracas and sponsored by five of Venezuela's universities and financed by the Tripoli government, the conference brought together over 400 delegates from 66 countries, ranging from Arab fundamentalist zealots to representatives of *all* of Venezuela's political parties, to discuss common actions.

The government TV channel, CANTV, which had signed a contract with the conference's university sponsors to provide three-way satellite communication between Tripoli, Caracas, and Managua so that Colonel Qaddafi could "dialogue" with the conference, canceled out on the deal a few days before the conference opened—perhaps out of fear of exposing President Herrera Campins to "extra problems" during his visit to Washington on the heels of the Qaddafi bash.

In June 1981, Haig's "premier ally" in Latin America literally turned the country over—press, TV, politicians, and all—to the annual meeting of the International

Club of Rome. Gathered with official Venezuelan government sponsorship and financing, this was the first Club of Rome meeting ever held in the developing sector.

The Jesuit-trained Christian Democrat Luis Herrera Campins was elected President in December 1978 on a program of instituting community-based "participatory democracy." Before he assumed office, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1979, detailed plans for the Club of Rome takeover were solidified at a private conference of "100 experts" in Caracas which brought together top international genocide planners, such as Club of Rome founder Aurelio Peccei, RAND Corporation director Charles Wolfe, and Israeli fascist Yehezkel Dror, with the men who were to become the leading figures in the new government—including President Herrera himself. The sponsor was a newly formed think tank in Venezuela, named Orinoquía, today charged with establishing an official Club of Rome chapter inside Venezuela.

In March 1979, the obese Herrera Campins took office. Not until Socialist François Mitterrand came to power in France two years later has such a rapid shift into evil "kookdom" occurred so quickly.

New cabinet posts were created right and left: a Minister of State for the Development of Intelligence, for the Participation of Women in Development, for Culture, for Youth, for Science and Technology, were all named. All bore the Club of Rome stamp.

The first task was the wrecking of the economy. The previous administration's policies of channeling the country's oil wealth into long-term investments in heavy industry—steel, aluminum, coal, and the beginnings of a capital-goods industry—to provide a diversified base for the future when the oil wells run dry, were reversed immediately. Steel expansion, shipbuilding, port construction, coal and iron projects, some even already under construction, were slowed down or canceled under the rubric of a Friedmanite strategy of "fighting inflation by cooling down the economy."

Herrera's dark ages strategy went so far as the closing of the country's only national tractor factory, on the grounds that tractors meant a "rise in the costs for the farmer," and therefore hurt the economy!

Dark ages shocktroops

The unemployed, the "marginalized," and youth with no future are becoming the shocktroops for restructuring of the country's institutions and mode of thought. The cutting edge of the program has been the youth:

Under the direction of the Ministry for the Development of Intelligence, headed by Luis Alberto Machado, millions of Venezuelans have been handed over to teams of international brainwashers using "education" as their cover. Some 12 to 18 different "experiments" in education are being run currently in Venezuela in

schools, hospitals, private corporations, and the military under Machado's program, with an "artificial intelligence" project developed out of the Cambridge Center for the Study of Thinking Skills in England as the core.

Machado is pushing his program using the "positive image" that "genius can be taught," but the basic conception behind the program is simply that man is like a computer which must only be programmed to work. B. F. Skinner, the psychologist most known for his "man equals rat" theories, recently stated that Machado's program "will no doubt take its place as one of the greatest social experiments of this century."

One of Machado's programs begins with infants. Maternity hospital personnel in most of the country's hospitals have now been trained in "sensory stimulation" of infants.

An estimated 42,000-plus teachers have gone through Machado's programs, and he is trying to spread his model internationally, reportedly gaining interest at UNESCO for his plan for a "World Alliance for Intelligence" among Third World Nations.

The Ministry of Youth, headed by Dr. Brewer Carias has centralized efforts to train squadristi shock troops of both youths and adults to impose their version of "national values" upon the population. "Civic action" training programs for hundreds of people have set up a disciplined, national-level communications system for use in "emergencies," "guarding the ecological system," and folk values.

The hard core of a Nazi-style youth movement is also being created by the Youth Ministry. Adolescents and young adults, outfitted in uniforms of brown shirts and boots, have been sent off to agricultural work camps mainly in jungle areas, along Venezuela's borders, indoctrinated in wild chauvinism of "guarding" the borders from foreigners.

The Ministry of Science and Technology, under Raymundo Villegas, has played a key role in conducting Muslim Brotherhood fanaticism internationally and domestically. Under Villegas, Venezuela has promoted the creation of a "Third World Institute" within OPEC. This is the pet project of one Abdus Salam, a member of the Club of Rome and a top Muslim Brotherhood figure. The Institute, implicated in passing nuclear secrets to the Pakistani dictator Ziaul Haz (see *EIR*, June 30, 1981), currently operates out of its center in Trieste, Italy, and an office at Simón Bolívar University in Caracas.

Now in the latest Dark Ages step, the Ministry of Culture has announced that a 45 percent tax has been placed on all tapes, records, or cassettes of *classical*—and only classical—music, since such music is a "luxury" item serving only the elites.

Although total submission of the Venezuelan population to this brainwashers' hell has by no means been completed, the Herrera Campins administration is now primarily concerned with expanding its policies internationally.

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