

*Thirteenth*, we affirm categorically the intrinsic equality of all states and, as a result, the need to establish democratic management of the international community, the only way respect for individuality and each country's way of life will not depend on its level of development or military capability.

*Fourteenth*, we pose the necessity for an effective reform of the regional international agencies, so that in them our community can efficiently develop the necessary constructive dialogue with other nations of the hemisphere and with other regional communities.

*Fifteenth*, we reaffirm respect for the principle of self-determination of peoples and, therefore, we reject all direct or indirect intervention in the internal affairs of each state.

*Sixteenth*, we maintain that Latin America's problems must be solved without foreign interference, that our continent must become a reserve of peace and that the internal peace of our republics assumes freedom and justice, as well as effective maintenance of participatory democracy.

*Seventeenth*, we ratify our democratic faith not only as a political system but as a way of life, effective guarantee against anarchy and despotism. We affirm participatory democracy as the Latin American option for traveling the path of progress toward the future.

*Eighteenth*, we maintain our adhesion to the principle of ideological pluralism, an indispensable element in the institutionalization of freedom and so that Latin America will have the consciousness of a nation of free men.

*Nineteenth*, we affirm our unalterable will to fight for respect of human rights, an aspiration rooted in our peoples and the true motivation that led us to attain the condition of sovereign nations.

*Twentieth*, we support the struggle to rescue the dignity of the human person wherever he may be subjugated, and we commit ourselves to defend that being wherever he or she may be.

*Twenty-first*, on this bicentennial anniversary of the birth of the Liberator Simón Bolívar, we call on the governments and peoples of the different republics of our one great nation to construct a democratic Latin American community that will allow us an active solidarity among ourselves and a united and meaningful presence in the international arena.

*Twenty-second*, to all the countries of the world we offer our fraternal and unified support to the causes of freedom, justice and peace, for which Simón Bolívar, the common father of our nations in whose memory we have gathered two centuries later in the city of his birth, Caracas, always fought.

July 24, 1983

Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela  
Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia  
Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of Ecuador  
Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of Peru  
Hernán Siles Zuazo, president of Bolivia  
Jorge Illueca, vice-president of Panama,  
representing President Ricardo de la Espriella

## Club of Life mobilizes for Operation Juárez

by Mary McCourt

Emergency conferences held by the Club of Life July 20 to 25 drew 1,200 persons in support of a call for the formation of a debtors' cartel. The call was made by the presidents of the Andean Pact nations—Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru—when they met in Caracas, Venezuela on July 24, Simón Bolívar Day. The Club of Life conferences, held in 14 cities in Europe, 30 cities in North America, and 3 in Ibero-America, were mandated by founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche to put all the resources of this, the only international organization committed to stopping international genocide and the destruction of culture, behind Operation Juárez—the fight for a debtors' cartel and common development policy for Ibero-America.

The conferences focused on *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche's assertion that replacing the "age of manipulation" with "age of consultation" is the only way to end both the economic crisis and the careers of such political thugs as Trilateral Commissioner Henry Kissinger, whose deployment is to smash all momentum for a debtors' cartel.

Conferences held July 21 in Washington, D.C. and New York brought large numbers of Ibero-American and African diplomats to hear U.S. Club of Life coordinator Nancy Spannaus, National Democratic Policy Committee chairman Warren Hamerman, and *EIR* Washington bureau chief Richard Cohen in Washington, and Club of Life founding members Frederick Wills and Antony Papert in New York. Wills is a former foreign minister of Guyana.

Telegrams from the United States, Europe, and Ibero-America were sent to the Caracas meeting, both from the Club of Life conferences and from farm groups and trade union leaders. A total of 225 leaders in the U.S. labor movement, along with delegates to the Mexican-American Political Association at their West Coast convention, endorsed the call by Pedro Rubio, secretary general of the Colombian Workers Union, for the formation of a North-South Labor Committee of the Club of Life, through which unionists of the advanced sector and underdeveloped nations can unite to stop the depression.

### From Peru to Chicago to Rome

The Club of Life conference in Lima, Peru was addressed by Enrique Aviles, a representative of the Workers Union of the Peruvian Revolution (CTRP) and a leading member of the newly formed Andean Labor Council, which in July called for the Andean governments to collectively renegotiate

their foreign debts. Aviles's speech demonstrated that nationalists in Peru are looking to the Club of Life as an organization whose economic program and cultural optimism are weapons against the terrorism threatening the government. "I congratulate the Club of Life for its program Operation Juárez and for the way in which the integration of the Latin American countries is evolving on the Andean level," Aviles told the 60-person gathering, which included representatives of the national APRA party.

U.S. labor and farm organization leaders spoke at the conferences held around the country July 24. In Philadelphia, over half the 235-person audience was drawn to the conference after they heard *EIR* editor-in-chief Criton Zoakos describing the urgency of the international crisis on a popular radio talk show two days before.

Ron Thelin, international vice-president of the Operatives, Plasterers, Cement Masons International Association told the Club of Life meeting in Chicago that "The U.S. labor movement has to face the fact that the AFL-CIO is controlled by the Trilateral Commission." Club of Life leader Dennis Speed, also speaking in Chicago, declared that Operation Juárez is the means by which the U.S. Congress can take back its constitutional responsibility—the issuance of credit, and the promotion of commerce, and the general good.

"Was not America settled by people seeking freedom from oppression?" Luisa Tipton from the Argentine Organizing Committee asked a 100-person Club of Life audience in Los Angeles. "Today when we see gunboats pointing at our own brothers of this continent, they don't have the British flag, they have the American flag."

Frank Endres, California president of the National Farmers' Organization, declared in Los Angeles that the plight of Ibero-America is the same as the plight of the U.S. farmer, because both are incapable of getting out from under their debt burden without a change. NFO Executive Board Member Art Wilson added that "People in this country must understand that even though we're the most efficient businessmen in the country, we just can't produce at half the cost of production."

The Club of Life held demonstrations throughout Europe in support of the July 21 general strike against the IMF in São Paulo, Brazil, and to build for conferences in West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, France, and Italy. The unchecked rampages of Kissinger and his allies in Europe, which allowed such disasters as the formation of the fascist Bettino Craxi government in Italy, were cited to show the urgency of Operation Juárez for the dying economies of Europe.

The July 20 Club of Life conference in Rome was attended by many representatives of Italian state industries, including the ICE, the institute of foreign trade, the state steel industry, and the IRI conglomerate, as well as by representatives of the budget ministry and the small industries association. Ibero-America is crucial for Italy, which not only has large investments there, but is facing a comparable debt crisis.

# Kissinger's new peace writing off the Arabs

by Nancy Coker and Allen Douglas

On the advice of Henry Kissinger, President Reagan is reportedly considering "writing off" the Arab world as partners in the Middle East peace process, and making Israel the centerpiece of U.S. strategy in the region. Jordan and George Shultz's pet Syria are no longer deemed reliable countries to work with, White House sources report. Even Saudi Arabia, America's closest ally in the strategic Persian Gulf, may be blacklisted. Reagan is said to be particularly furious at the Saudis, the recipients of advanced U.S.-made AWACS surveillance planes, for not adopting a more active role in the Middle East.

In following Kissinger's advice, Reagan is shooting himself—and America—in the foot. Not only is he delivering the Arab states to the Soviets. He is also consolidating a special relationship with one of America's least reliable allies—Israel. As intelligence insiders know, Israel maintains a well-concealed back-channel relationship with Moscow, managed by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli foreign ministry, and by Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress. Israel and the Soviet Union share an interest in the radicalization of the Arab world, the Israelis using such radicalization to manipulate the United States into supporting Israel's "Greater Israel" designs and transformation of itself into a world-class nuclear superpower. The Soviet goal, however, is the expulsion of the United States from a position of power in the Middle East.

Behind these machinations is an elaborate, treasonous deal that Kissinger has been secretly brokering with Moscow, whereby Moscow agrees to recognize Washington as the dominant force in Ibero-America, and in exchange Washington agrees to increased Soviet influence in the Middle East.

This deal is the core of a new Middle East "peace plan" that Kissinger, having wrecked President Reagan's own peace efforts, is now putting into place.

The parameters of this plan were outlined in the London *Sunday Times* of July 24. "After 11 months of intensive American diplomatic effort, this is the gloomy scenario: Syria is in the driving seat, Soviet influence has increased," and the Americans are looking for a way out. As the *Times* notes, "There is a feeling high up in the U.S. administration that America should forget its grand designs for peace in the Middle East." The London daily quotes one source saying that "the Middle East is declining in strategic importance."