

## South American leaders: 'Outlaw the dope pushers!'

by Robyn Quijano

Seven Ibero-American governments have signed a statement declaring drug trafficking a "crime against humanity, with all applicable juridical consequences." Such explicit use of the terms of the Nuremberg statutes, used to try Nazi crimes, is a direct challenge to the "drug multinational" being run by old Nazi networks, Soviet agent-of-influence Henry Kissinger, the Bulgarian connection, and the Swiss bankers of the Bank for International Settlements which bankrolled Adolf Hitler.

The statement is contained in the "Declaration of Quito Against Drug Traffic," signed in Quito, Ecuador, on Aug. 11. Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi designed this declaration of war on Dope, Inc., as a battleplan for the economic survival of the continent.

In a related development, on Aug. 15 a spokesman for several major Ibero-American governments called for a defensive alliance against the food warfare which the debtor countries fully expect to be waged against them, as the international bankers have shown themselves intransigent in their demands for increased debt payment.

Beyond enforcing the punishment appropriate to "crimes against humanity," the Quito Declaration calls for "the creation of a world or regional fund, dedicated to giving help to developing countries affected by drug traffic, in order to combat and overcome the underlying causes of such circumstances, and to give them appropriate instruments of struggle against such illegal activities."

The creation of such a fund would be a crucial assault on

the International Monetary Fund, which imposes economic conditions that create "the underlying causes" of the drug traffic, and the Swiss, New York, and London bankers whose press organs like the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* have explicitly warned that Colombia will suffer grave economic consequences if the government does not legalize drug dollars.

Betancur took aim against such networks: "Crime decided to go international; crime has become a species of multinational . . . the response must also be multinational."

From Quito, President Lusinchi warned that "a collapse of the debtor countries would pull with it the great world centers of financial power." He called upon the international banks to establish conditions that will permit the recovery and development of the debtor nations so that they will be capable of paying the foreign debt. "If they treat us well, we, in the future, will also treat them well. But if they treat us badly, we will also behave in a determined way."

Lusinchi then referred to the strong support which his proposal to treat drug trafficking as a crime against humanity received in Quito, where the seven Ibero-American nations pledged to present this theme at all regional and world forums. The bankers who launder the dirty money of the multi-billion dollar drug trade have now been put on notice that they "knew or should have known" the gravity of their crimes against humanity.

The Quito "mini-summit" occurred on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Ecuadorian President, and had been announced during the previous week as an informal

planning session for the next meeting of the Cartagena group of Ibero-American debtor nations, slated for Sept. 7 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Ibero-American leaders have taken this strategy of "outflanking" their creditors by putting them on the defensive on the drug issue in the face of U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Paul A. Volcker's recent statements that his policy for the upcoming Buenos Aires meeting will be to divide and conquer the debtors. Volcker told the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 8 that the creditor nations should grant privileges on a "case-by-case" basis to the debtors, to prevent the emergence of a "sweeping re-organization" of Third World debt. "I believe the stage has been set for a new phase in financing programs tailored to the progress and circumstances of individual countries," Volcker said.

### Food defense pact urged

The Mexican government opened a second front by calling for a "Common Food Front" at the annual conference of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Buenos Aires Aug. 15. A month earlier, on July 20, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid had warned of his nation's vulnerability to use of the "food weapon" by creditors—particularly the United States—if it failed to pay its foreign debt. "In today's world, economic reprisals could have a more devastating impact than a war," de la Madrid had stated in an interview at that time. "Mexico **needs** to import food. . . . An economic reprisal which **prevented** us from importing food would cause hunger in the country."

To combat the food weapon, Mexican Undersecretary of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Leon Jorge Castaño called on the nations of the continent to retake sovereignty over the processes of production, consumption, and marketing of food. On behalf of the governments of Mexico, Argentina, Peru, and Panama, all sponsors of the proposal, Castaño told the ministers of 33 Ibero-American and Caribbean nations that use of food for political pressure must be flatly rejected and that all nations must seek "national solutions" to confront those foreign conglomerates which now exercise "control over diverse links in the food chain."

Castaño added that the structure of Ibero-America's agriculture today, including exports, imports, use of land, consumption, and type of technology utilized, is determined entirely by interests "foreign to the region." Add to this the continent's foreign debt, the drop in major commodity prices, high interest rates, and the "profound economic crisis" afflicting the world economy, and a situation results in which regional solutions and real economic development are severely restricted. In the current "unjust economic order," those change, must cut food imports, Castaño said, with the known consequences for their populations.

The major goal of a "common food front," he empha-

sized, must be to allow countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

### Banks target Cartagena group

The declaration of war on the dope lobby and the call for formation of a defensive pact against food warfare are Ibero-America's response to the clear determination of the international bankers to crush the "debtors' club" that was formed on June 22 when economic and foreign ministers from all over the continent met at Cartagena, Colombia. The Cartagena group pledged to resist the usurious demands for debt repayment by the cartel of creditors, who are trying to cover up for their own bankruptcy by increasing the rate of looting of the so-called developing sector at rates that have become literally genocidal. Early in the week of Aug. 13, President Alfonsín of Argentina stated that only a continental approach could deal with the IMF's pressures.

The 11-bank steering committee of Argentina's creditors refused Aug. 15 to roll over a \$125 million short-term loan, citing as the reason the Alfonsín government's failure to come to an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Argentine officials were reportedly surprised by the move, especially in light of an IMF communiqué issued the previous weekend which requested that the banks roll over the loan.

Immediately following the decision, the New York Federal Reserve Bank transferred \$125 million from Argentina's account there to the books of the eleven creditor banks to repay the loan. Some New York bankers are using the occasion to assert that this is a "symbolic turning point." However, they add that Argentina is still behind on interest payments and faces another payment date in September on a \$750 million bridge loan that has been repeatedly extended.

### Reagan administration must decide

The Quito Declaration came out of talks among seven Ibero-American Presidents and ministers and U.S. Vice-President George Bush on Aug. 11 in Quito, where the officials were attending the inauguration of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

The debt crisis was also discussed at the meeting, but the war on drugs was put up front for a reason. The dope mafias and their banker friends have launched an all-out war to force the destruction of the nations of the continent through the legalization of the drug trade and its billions since the murder of Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, the man responsible for destroying the cocaine refining facilities that generated one-third of the cocaine consumed in the United States. After that, Alfonso López Michelsen, ex-President of Colombia and godfather of the country's drug mafia, called for the legalization of drug monies—something that has **al**ready been done in drug havens like Jamaica—and through the secret banking accounts and no-questions-asked exchange of dollars, as in Peru.

In nearly every nation of the continent, the drug traffic can be traced to old Nazi networks involved with the Gnostic Bulgarian connection in drugs-for-weapons trafficking designed to create and deploy terrorist destabilizations of these nations. This is the drug multinational that Ibero-American security forces, collaborating with great intensity over the past months, have begun to unmask with the help of this news service.

When the Latin American Parliament declared last April that the International Monetary Fund was more subversive than the Soviets, they meant precisely that the starvation conditions being imposed on the continent have set up the population to be manipulated into the vast network of narco-terrorist subversion.

It is with this in mind that the Ibero-American presidents have appealed to the world, and, in particular, to President Reagan to back the battle against Dope, Inc., through the kind of economic relief that can get real economic growth and development going in these nations in which the drug czars have better weapons than the official military forces and earn enough income in one year to pay the nation's entire debt.

President Reagan has consistently failed to make the connection between the IMF's strangulation of the economies of the continent causing the drug plague and the security of the United States itself. The Quito Declaration thus opens a new flank in the education of the U.S. President. Reagan, while utterly failing to grasp the basic economic reality which the Ibero-American presidents have presented to him in the past, has been given a chance to show courage and morality on an issue he does understand, by putting the full force of the U.S. government behind the Quito Declaration.

In fact, if the President is serious about the war on drugs that he himself proclaimed at the beginning of his presidency, he will have to face a crisis. No war on drugs can be won or even launched in a credible way within the confines of the IMF and Kissinger Commission policy for the continent. To the extent that he sticks by his "magic of the market place," and backs Kissinger's call for the "Hong Kong model" to be imposed on the continent, the war will be lost.

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## Documentation

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### Quito anti-drug declaration

*Colombian President Belisario Bentancur, in discussing the Quito declaration against drug traffic with reporters over the Aug. 11-12 weekend, called for the creation of a "multinational against drugs" to fight the "multinational of the drugs."*

*The "Declaration of Quito Against Drug Traffic," signed by the governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Ecuador, was released Aug. 11.*

*Following is a full translation of the declaration, as it appeared in several newspapers.*

1) Given that drug dependency is harmful to public health, one of the essential qualities of human beings and one of their inalienable rights;

2) Given that, the loss of public health, at one and the same time, affects and conditions economic and social development of nations; [sic]. . .

3) Keeping in mind that repeated consumption of drugs affects the addict's judgment and freedom of action, and cause serious physical and psychological effects which harm the personality of the drug consumer;

4) Given that the illegal use of drugs has caused extremely serious and frequently irreversible harm to youth, the most noble part of the human resources of the nations of the world;

5) Given that the traffic in and illicit use of drugs, due to the advances of communications technology, the unprecedented expansion of transculturization, the increase of organized crime, and other factors, have overwhelmed the limited capabilities of isolated actions by states, and demands multilateral actions intended to combat drug traffic and connected or related activities;

6) Given that there is full evidence that drug traffic is intimately linked to designs and actions to subvert the juridical order and social peace in our countries, to achieve its ignoble, mercenary purposes;

7) Given that it is clearly demonstrated that drug traffickers use mechanisms of corruption in the political and administrative structures of the producing and consuming countries;

8) Given that international legislative action is necessary, legislation capable of directing effective action against drug trafficking beyond national borders, as well as applying sanctions against the culprits, no matter where they are to be found;

9) Given that the volume, magnitude, and extension of drug traffic represents a challenge to universal society, especially affecting youth, activities harmful to the existence of and the future projection of the human race;

10) [Therefore] We agree to submit for the consideration of appropriate international organizations:

a) Consideration of drug trafficking as a crime against humanity with all applicable juridical consequences;

b) The creation of a world or regional fund, dedicated to giving help to developing countries affected by drug traffic, in order to combat and overcome the underlying causes of such circumstances, and to give them appropriate instruments of struggle against such illegal activities.