

Editorial

Pope shows the way for Central America

As of this writing, the outcome of the reconciliation talks between Salvadorean President Napoleon Duarte and the major guerrilla group in that country is in considerable doubt. Not only has guerrilla activity again broken out throughout the countryside, but there are also indications that the Kissinger proposal of U.S. military intervention might be closer than expected. Kissinger forces in the U.S. State Department have succeeded in scuttling the Contadora agreement which the nations of the regions had made, and U.S. forces, under the command of Kissinger crony General Gorman, are now holding special, provocative maneuvers in Honduras.

Once again, Kissinger and the KGB are working hand in glove to massacre the chance for peace.

The reason for this collaboration cannot be repeated too often. The targets of the Central American destabilization are two: one, overthrowing the government of Mexico; and two, creating a credible excuse for the U.S. withdrawing its troops from Western Europe.

With the aid of some very stupid, and misinformed, patriots in the Reagan administration, they just may succeed.

The basis for an actual solution in the region is by no means mysterious, however. It was put forward once again last week by none other than Pope John Paul II, who was visiting the Western hemisphere in commemoration of the discovery of the new world.

The Pope's Santo Domingo speech did not mention Central America by name, but it laid out in ample detail the principles for healing that area.

Most relevant was the admonition which echoed that of the government of Colombia and Mexico: no outside interference. What must be stopped, the Pope said, is "the interference of foreign powers, which pursue their own economic, ideological or bloc interests and reduce peoples to maneuvering grounds for their own strategies."

Second, the Pope attacked the ideological grounds which unite the Soviets and the Kissingerians in maintaining the war in the area: neo-Malthusianism. The Pope attacked both the drug culture—the basis for the Kissinger Commission's program of "free enterprise"

in the region—and the population-control fanatics.

It is "the action of the agents of neo-Malthusianism, who intend to impose a new colonialism on Latin American peoples, drowning their life potency with contraceptive practices, sterilization, abortion liberalization and breaking apart the unity, stability and fecundity of the family" that must be stopped, he said.

He also lashed out against "the corruption of public life or of merchants of drugs and pornography, which have been corroding the moral fiber, resistance and hopes of the peoples."

Third, the Pope identified the broader policy area which destroys the possibility for peace in the region—the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the usurious international bankers.

"On top of this is the absence of solidarity among nations, improper conduct of international relations and commerce which create new imbalances. And now we find the grave foreign debt problem of the Third World countries.

"This phenomenon could create conditions of endless social paralysis and could condemn entire nations to a permanent debt . . . engender eternal underdevelopment."

While the Pope strongly attacked the liberation theologians (represented particularly in the government of Nicaragua), he made it clear that the moral onus for the danger of a "new colonialism" lies with the international bankers. Recalling his June 14 speech in Switzerland, he repeated his words there: "The financial world is also a human world, our world, which is subject to the conscience we all have; here, too, ethical principles are valid."

Those ethical principles indeed come directly out of the Judeo-Christian tradition, in particular from the injunction at the beginning of Genesis. They were outlined by Pope Paul VI in *Populorum Progressio* in 1967, in John Paul II's own *Laborem Exercens* in 1981, and by economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in all his proposals for international monetary reform.

Let the world's governments take to heart these prescriptions of Pope John Paul II, and much more than the Central American crisis can be solved.