

powers, nor international banking, nor the intermediary financiers. It seems that the IMF prescriptions have to be applied with the coldness of any prescription which is filled out and has to be executed. It is forgotten that the only thing these prescriptions do is provoke more social problems and foment violence. With all the IMF prescriptions, Latin America is being turned into a hotbed where what can appear is not one Nicaragua, or one Cuba, but 20 Nicaraguas and 20 Cubas, and moreover, a total takeover by the extreme left. Because the moment unemployment spreads, the moment misery worsens, and poverty is an issue that creates more of a crisis that it already has, not even the armies with all their military power can silence the people, nor can the great powers with all their interventions correct the great evils they are causing. The IMF prescriptions in their global context are causing a situation so serious and so radical, that they could be called similar to the effects of nuclear bombs. Because they provoke a collective psychosis, they provoke unrest in people and they also provoke responses that can lead to total social, economic, and political disintegration. As a result, what will reign is anarchy and violence, and probably doctrines very alien to those which are being sought, are going to prevail.

EIR: What alternative do you propose to the IMF recipes?

Carrión: The Quito Charter, the Cartagena meeting, the meeting in Santo Domingo made proposals. A first proposal is that of the Latin American peoples working together, with the clarification that it is not a debtors' club, because we want to pay the debt, despite the financial conditions and the high financial cost which is unsuitable and unacceptable, imposed by holders of the money. But we hope that this will be a multilateral arrangement. Hence the success of this afternoon's statement in which the problem is presented as a political problem, breaking with the concept of mere negotiations. In this ordering of things, a moratorium can also be proposed: a negotiated moratorium, of course, which permits economic recovery. A moratorium of a decade would be enough to get us into shape to pay, and not worsen the social and economic situation.

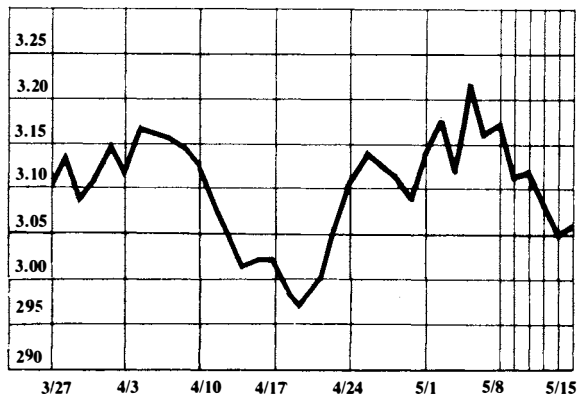
EIR: There are nations in the continent which have been considered by the World Bank as the "fourth world." Do you believe that such nations will be able to pay the debt, even under the softer terms you propose?

Carrión: There are cases like the Bolivian case, the Peruvian case and others where it seems that something will definitely have to be done to arrive at forgiveness of the debts in the context of the need for reordering the world economy. Enough profit has already been drawn from the relation between the money holders and these debtor countries. At the moment what has to be accepted are new kinds of economic bases, so that everything can survive. If this does not happen, we will witness a general collapse of the capitalist system.

Currency Rates

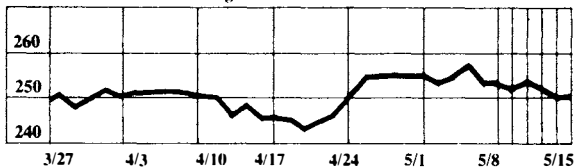
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



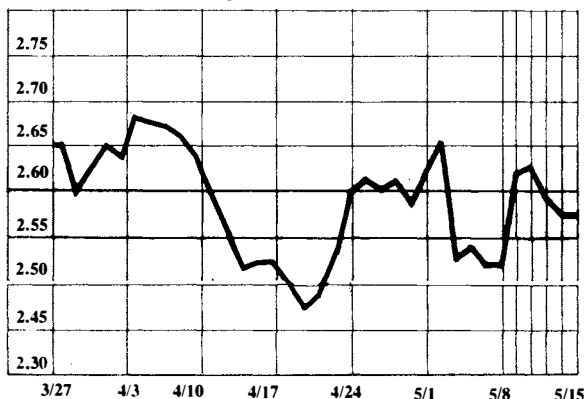
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing

