

decrees of the Emperor Diocletian, who set an upper limit for population. As is well known, the Roman Empire collapsed, but population potential has increased since that time by several orders of magnitude.

There is no greater economic crime than to denigrate that which absolutely distinguishes the human being from animals, and which elevates the human being above animals. It is likewise part of this crime when the responsibility of society for promoting the divine spark of the potential of creative reason is debased.

The creative capacities of the human being must unconditionally be promoted, because that is the only way that society as a whole develops, not only by arithmetically adding up the profits individuals derive from this development, but rather because the individual participates in the benefit for society as a whole.

The reason for the billion-fold misery in the world today, is that this reality of the order of creation has been violated over such a long period of time, over centuries by colonialism and imperialism, and during the past decades by the international financial institutions. One can even say that there is no single life-or-death crisis in the world today whose roots are not to be found in neo-malthusian and oligarchical thinking. The problem is not that there are too many people, but instead that the capacities in industry and agriculture have fallen below the level, on a worldwide scale, which would be necessary to feed the present population—and this because of the post-industrial ideology of the oligarchical establishment. The solution, therefore, is not to kill the people who are not adequately provided for—the solution is to increase production in industry and agriculture to the degree necessary to provide for them, so that they can contribute to the further development of the coming generations.

In sum, we require a new, just world economic order in which the individual human being is at the center. . . . This is the same idea as is expressed in the encyclical *Populorum Progressio*.

And there is not the slightest reason why all of the concrete development programs, elaborated by Lyndon LaRouche in the last 20 years, for nearly all regions of the world, should not be realized, all of them simultaneously as a reconstruction program for the world. This includes the program of the Productive Triangle as the centerpiece of a Eurasian infrastructure program and locomotive for the world economy; it also includes Operation Juárez for the development of Ibero-America, a 50-year development program for the Pacific Basin, a 40-year development program for India, the Oasis Project for the Persian Gulf region and the Middle East, and not least, a development program for the whole continent of Africa, for construction of ports, roads, railroads, irrigation, desalination, and the production and distribution of energy as the absolute prerequisite for the development of industry and agriculture. So—we are talking about a world reconstruction program! . . .

Brazilian Armed defend national

by Lorenzo Carrasco Bazúa

Even before the inauguration of U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton, one can already see that the attitude the Anglo-American establishment will take regarding Brazil will be one of redoubling its efforts to pressure the country into accepting the principles of “limited” or “shared sovereignty,” through such issues as human rights, indigenous rights, environmentalism, and non-proliferation of technology, specifically nuclear technology. Clinton is not likely to continue the explicit “new world order” policy of President Bush, but rather will assume the face of the Carter administration, when relations with Brazil reached their lowest point in the diplomatic history of the two countries.

As Brazilian Ambassador to Washington Rubens Ricupero stated rather complacently in an Oct. 25 interview with the daily *Jornal do Brasil*, Bush’s policy toward the Western Hemisphere was “appropriated from the Democratic agenda toward Latin America. . . . Three days after President George Bush’s inauguration, the Inter-American Dialogue published an open letter on Latin America, and the President adopted many of those ideas.”

But the clearest sign of the imminent escalation of pressure against Brazil was a report published in the Nov. 18 edition of *Veja* magazine, which tried to revive anti-military sentiments still lingering from the tragic episodes of the anti-subversive war at the end of the 1960s. The basis of the report were declarations made to *Veja* by a non-commissioned officer who was served the repressive apparatus of that time.

The gruesome details notwithstanding, the report in fact has nothing to do with real or supposed human rights violations that may have occurred at one or another moment in the war against subversion. Rather, the *Veja* story is following the orders of the Anglo-American establishment which that magazine serves, designed to revive the campaigns of the Carter era against the Ibero-American armed forces. It is no accident that Robert Civita, owner of *Veja*, is also a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, to which Brazilian Foreign Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso also belongs, and which has long promoted the campaign to dismantle Ibero-America’s armed forces.

Ascendancy of the Armed Forces

The reason for this campaign is the growing concern in Washington over the ascendancy of the Brazilian Armed

Forces prepare to sovereignty

Forces' prestige inside the country, which is doubtless the main support behind the Itamar Franco regime.

On the other hand, and despite the fact that they consider the Franco government to be temporary—given that it has yet to define any concrete political direction—the Anglo-American establishment has not hidden its concern over what measures might be taken, especially in the economic arena, once Franco is securely in power. This concern explains the unusual interest of the Anglo-American press in interviewing ousted President Fernando Collor de Mello, despite the fact that no one in his right mind considers that there is any possibility of Collor's return to public life.

For example, the *Financial Times* of London on Nov. 14 interviewed Collor as a means of initiating a campaign against Itamar Franco for "talking about freezing tariffs, reducing interest rates, and getting Congress to approve each privatization. . . . They're throwing two and a half years of sacrifice by Brazilian society into the rubbish bin." Collor pleaded, "What was my crime? Was it a crime to modernize the country, to build up \$22 billion in reserves, to reinsert Brazil into the international community? Was it a crime . . . to open our market, to defend the rights of indigenous people?"

Ready to take on 'Carter II'

Although the government of President Franco lives under the shadow of an interim period while awaiting the decision of the Brazilian Senate to definitively separate former President Collor from his post (which is likely to occur before the end of the year), Army Minister Gen. Zenildo Lucena took an important step in defining the tasks of the immediate period ahead through a document released to the national press in the form of recommendations to the High Military Command. In essence, Gen. Zenildo Lucena insisted that this interim period cannot be viewed as a mere juridical formality, nor can it be allowed to delay or postpone urgent government actions required to confront the crisis.

The document, widely considered a show of direct support for President Franco, did not limit itself to defining the strict functions of the Army, but rather attempted to define the broader national *and world* context within which the Armed Forces have a role to play. Above all, the document was a devastating critique of the former Collor

de Mello government.

In analyzing the global context, the recommendations to the High Command are very precise, warning against the concept of "limited sovereignty," especially from those who believe that the Organization of American States (OAS) should be converted into a kind of supranational force for hemispheric intervention. "Certain powers . . . suggest to their clients that they should entrust their external defense to these very same counselors, or to such supranational entities as the OAS or United Nations. The influence of those powers is reinforced, in many cases, by the incessant efforts of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the international arena, which could make such concepts as 'limited sovereignty' or 'duty to intervene' acceptable . . . in Brazil."

In analyzing the internal situation, General Zenildo reviews the calamitous conditions in Brazil inherited from the Collor regime. "We see a picture of uncertainty generated by the process of 'impeachment' of the President, who was retired for the (supposed) interim period from the current government. . . . A certain disorganization is notable in the federal administrative apparatus, resulting from changes introduced during the first year of the Collor government. Tax revenues have fallen, due to the effects of recession . . . the great cities suffer the effects of unemployment, of overpopulation in the poor neighborhoods, of criminality and poor functioning of public services. The economic problems have in turned aggravated social inequalities, causing the proletarianization of part of the middle class and an increase in that level of the population existing on the brink of misery."

The document also notes the responsibility of the communication media in the corruption of morality. "The changes that are taking place in the family structure, the discrediting of the elites, the marginalization caused by the rural exodus, the abandonment of all standards of behavior stemming from religious norms, and the actions of the communication media—especially of television—are all leading to a weakening of the principle of authority and of a sense of morality."

It should be noted that the public release of the memorandum is unprecedented in itself, and it clearly intends to define for the country as a whole what the problems and dangers of the present period are in Brazil, as well as to demonstrate that it is the Armed Forces as a national institution which still possesses the capacity to provide leadership and direction for the nation in time of crisis. The document must also serve to alert the Clinton administration, that the Armed Forces are ready to take on any provocations from the North, just as President Ernesto Geisel responded in 1977 to the threats of the Carter administration by canceling Brazil's military agreement with the United States.

This time, however, such an action on Brazil's part against the Anglo-American establishment could run like a lit trail of gunpowder across the entire continent.