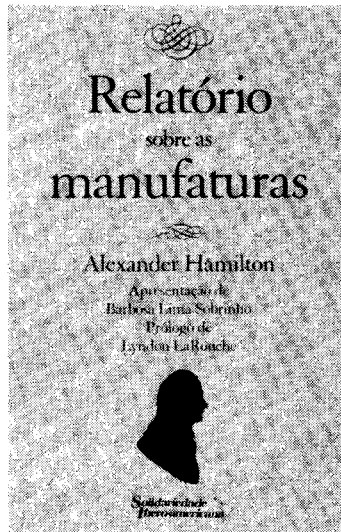


'Report on Manufactures' is published in Brazil

On Aug. 29, the first edition in Portuguese of Alexander Hamilton's "Report on Manufactures" was presented in Rio de Janeiro. There were 80 persons in attendance at the event, which was held in the library and the gardens of the Museum of the Republic, which used to be Brazil's Presidential Palace until 1960.

The audience was made up of the "cream of Brazil's republican elite," according to one report. Attending were former parliamentarians, active and retired military (including the editors of two military publications), engineers and other high-level technicians, businessmen, and others, including the two granddaughters of Luiz Rafael Vieira Souto, an engineer who was one of the pioneers of the American System in Brazil, and who is referred to in the appendix to the book. Vieira Souto was also the teacher of Barbosa Lima Sobrinho, 98, the dean of Brazilian journalism and the author of the preface of the book.



Nilder Costa, director of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Brazil, opened the event by introducing a musical program—a guitar and flute duo, which played works by C.P.E. Bach, J.S. Bach, Fernando Sor, Heitor Villa-Lobos, and Pergolesi.

Barbosa Lima Sobrinho, the featured speaker, who writes a weekly column for *Jornal do Brasil*, talked about the importance of Alexander Hamilton and his contributions. He concluded, "Nothing else needs to be said; buy the book!"

Silvia Palacios, *EIR*'s correspondent in Brazil who was the editorial coordinator of the project to publish the book, said that it was part of the efforts of the MSIA and *EIR* to publicize the positive contributions of the American System. "We hope that the book contributes to reviving the anti-oligarchy tradition in Brazil."

Also shown was a videotape from a recent "The LaRouche Connection" television show, in which Lyndon LaRouche, the author of the Prologue to the book, spoke about the importance for Brazil of Hamilton and the ideas of the American System. LaRouche said that Hamilton's development of a paper currency and use of "national banking, protectionism, and this kind of political economy—based on scientific and technological progress, and infrastructure building, state responsibility for building infrastructure for the local states or the national government—was the basis for the greatness of our [the United States'] economic achievement. . . .

"On that basis, we always succeeded. National banking and the American System: It always works. It worked for us, it will work for us again. It will work for Brazil now."

tions that participated in the Second National Forum, "There Is Life After the IMF."

Whereas:

Today, each and all of the nations on this planet are under the domination of a single world financial and monetary system, that of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); this system is in the process of disintegrating, and the definitive disintegration of the IMF system could occur within weeks or could be postponed, at most, in an unlikely case, until the beginning of 1997;

Nothing of the current financial and monetary system can be saved, and no solution whatsoever exists within this system for any nation;

Within 48 to 72 hours following the onset of definitive disintegration, classical measures of bankruptcy reorganization should be put into effect for the totality of the world financial and monetary system and, therefore, our nation

should resort to the same type of reorganization; and

The political, economic, and social forces of our nation need to participate, beginning now, in shaping the intellectual and programmatic preconditions which will permit the adoption of the relevant measures of economic, financial, and monetary reorganization. We offer the following draft law to reactivate the national economy and for Mexico's participation in a world economic recovery.

I. Participation of the national government in the reactivation of the world's economy

. . . The Congress of the Union instructs and authorizes the Executive branch to, as quickly as possible, enter into negotiations with the government of the United States and other nations which desire to participate, to: a) convene a World Monetary Conference to develop a new monetary order to replace the International Monetary Fund; b) establish a new set of trade, tariff, and economic accords that reflect