

The Malvinas War and Strategic Utopianism

by Lorenzo Carrasco

The following are excerpts from the author's speech to the conference "The Malvinas War and the Argentine Crisis 20 Years Later," on April 2, 2002 in Río de Janeiro, Brazil. Subheads have been added.

First, I want to thank all of you for coming to this conference, at which we commemorate an event which, 20 years ago, changed the political and economic order of the entire Western Hemisphere: the Malvinas War. Further, I would like to recall the efforts that the Lyndon LaRouche political movement has undertaken since that time, to reverse the process of destruction of the Ibero-American nation-states, starting with LaRouche's "Operation Juárez," which was a daring political proposal for the creation of a new international financial system using what LaRouche called "the debt bomb": a joint negotiation of the foreign debt and the creation of an Ibero-American common market.

Reexamination of these events is not merely of historic or academic importance; but, in truth, it is fundamental to being able to understand the current strategic panorama, and to being able to establish political guidelines that enable us to overcome the systemic crisis that is threatening to submerge us in a new Dark Age, in a world dominated by a "post-modern" or "utopian" version of a new Roman Empire.

To go directly to the heart of the issue, more than being a consequence of the internal political dynamic of the Argentina government of that era, the Malvinas War was the event which introduced into the Western Hemisphere, the utopian strategic concept that a faction of the so-called Anglo-American Establishment had been implementing since the 1970s. The plan of this utopian faction foresaw a reorganization of the apparatus of world power, to be able to respond to the political, economic, and institutional instability they themselves provoked, following the break with the Bretton Woods agreements in August 1971. . . .

In reality, that utopian scheme merely accomplished the re-introduction on the international scene, of the old ideas for the creation of a world government, the same ideas which had been proposed at the beginning of the 20th Century by a group of strategists around King Edward VII of England, and especially Bertrand Russell, H.G. Wells, and members of secret societies such as the Round Table of Cecil Rhodes and the Coefficients of Lord Alfred Milner, from which came the fathers of British geopolitics, such as Halford Mackinder and

others. It was during this period that the axis of Anglo-American power was consolidated, around the banking families of the City of London and Wall Street, which, down to the present time, represent the nucleus of power which is trying to impose policies for dismantling the nation-state. . . .

Inherent in these policies, are their efforts to undermine the role that the Armed Forces must play in a nation-state, and the very concept of democracy, adhering instead to the view established by Samuel Huntington in his books, *The Soldier and the State* and *The Third Wave: Democratization at the End of the Twentieth Century*. Regarding the military, Huntington proposes supplanting the concepts of "citizen soldier" and of national armed forces, with virtual Praetorian Guards made up of mercenary soldiers, with the objective of defending the prevailing oligarchic order. . . .

With the Malvinas conflagration, which introduced the precedent of "out-of-area deployments" by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, they put an end to the hemispheric defense system established under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. At the time of the Malvinas conflict, the Argentine military junta faced serious internal problems, in large measure derived from the ultraliberal economic policy imposed in the mid-1970s by Economics Minister [José] Martínez de Hoz, an agent of Wall Street and City of London financial interests. Given the situation, it was not difficult for the U.S. State Department to make the Argentine military leaders believe that the United States would turn a blind eye to any Argentine attempt to recover the Malvinas by force. . . .

Operation Juárez

In the face of this whole situation which developed since the Malvinas War, the political organization created by Lyndon LaRouche has developed and circulated proposals intended to reestablish the principle upon which the modern sovereign nation-state is based: the General Welfare of the population, or, as some prefer to call it, the Common Good. This is the touchstone to which every republican government must refer in formulating its policies. At every historic inflection point over the past 20 years, LaRouche and his organization have presented concrete programs for the reestablishment of these fundamental principles.

Immediately following the Malvinas War, already anticipating the crisis of the foreign debt, LaRouche circulated his "Operation Juárez" proposal, a program that had been requested by circles of the Mexican government, and which was published, providentially, weeks before the historic decision of Mexican President José López Portillo to declare a moratorium on the Mexican foreign debt and to nationalize the country's banking system. Although they were not exactly the terms of the LaRouche proposal, the impact of those measures created the opportunity to put into effect the essential features of "Operation Juárez": a collective negotiation of the Ibero-American foreign debt, with the formation of a debtors' bloc that could jointly take on the creditors. This, which



Leader of the MSIA in Brazil, Lorenzo Carrasco, interviewed at an event in the western state of Rondonia last August.

LaRouche named the “debt bomb,” in addition to being an effective response to the imperial impulse manifest in the Malvinas, would serve as leverage for the formation of an Ibero-American common market, a customs union like Friedrich List’s Zollverein in Germany, and for establishing a common monetary standard for trade within the bloc.

Unfortunately, the proposal was never concretized, because the political elites, especially those of Brazil and Argentina, did not understand the historic opportunity with which they were presented. . . .

Parallel to this effort, LaRouche was working on the elaboration of an equally revolutionary proposal, which would result in the adoption of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) by the government of Ronald Reagan, in March 1983. As is known, this was a great program for scientific-technological cooperation between the two superpowers of the era, to develop systems of space defense based on laser beams and electromagnetic impulses, that had the potential to make obsolete those systems of ballistic missiles which form the core of the insane and utopian strategy known as Mutually Assured Destruction, ironically known by its English initials, “MAD.”

From that point onward, LaRouche and his organization appeared at the top of the oligarchic establishment’s list of “public enemies,” which set into motion a long campaign of harassment and political and legal persecution, which culminated with the fraudulent conviction and imprisonment of LaRouche and several of his associates. . . .

One cannot fail to mention another moment at which there was an opportunity to break with this destructive model: In 1986-87, under the leadership of Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, Brazil made an effort to undertake an alternative development path. Unhappily, once again, the elites of the re-

gion lacked both understanding and determination, and Funaro’s efforts could not be sustained. . . .

A ‘New Bretton Woods’

Since 1997, LaRouche has multiplied his warnings about the accelerating disintegration of the world financial system, in addition to proposing its replacement by a “New Bretton Woods” system, based on forgiveness of a majority of current financial obligations—which are derived from usury and fraud, and whose continued servicing threatens to ignite a world crisis of incomparably greater proportions than the Great Depression of the 1930—and the creation of a system of national banks, along the lines proposed by Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln, in opposition to today’s system of private central banks.

Today, it is clear, that the establishment of a New Bretton Woods system implies the direct participation of the major industrial nations of the world, in addition to China, India, and Russia, which are the major powers of Asia, in which nearly two-thirds of the world’s population live, and also the most influential countries in the developing sector, such as Brazil and Argentina.

Within this framework, it falls to these two countries, as the natural leaders of South America, to head up a collective effort for the full development of the region, based primarily on its capacity to produce food—a capacity unparalleled in the world—which will be fundamental for supplying the vast and rapidly growing Asian markets. Making this “joint mission” understood as one of urgent necessity, is the task that has been assumed by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), both through its publications, and through the “Brazil-Argentina: The Hour of Truth” seminars which we have been holding in various cities of the two countries, in collaboration with the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (MINEI), led by Malvinas hero Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín.

These seminars take up the process begun with “Operation Juárez,” some of whose proposals can also be seen reflected in the initiative for South American integration that came out of the Presidential summit held in Brasilia in late August 2000, where then-President of Peru Alberto Fujimori captured the collective imagination when he proposed the formation of a “United States of South America.” Only through a programmatic vision of this nature, and with the emergence of new political leaders from among “men of good will,” will it be possible to confront the threat we now face, of a new neo-imperial colonialism.