

undermine the production shortages which spur contraband.

7) Finally, credit for the agrarian sector must be dramatically increased and oriented exclusively toward increased production. Refinancing of accumulated debt must be stopped, and debts to farmers affected by floods and drought must be repudiated. Most urgently, not a further cent of Colombia's revenues from the coffee "bonanza" must be allowed to pay off dollar-denominated foreign debt, nor to support monetarist agencies

such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the BID. Lopez' traitorous policy of "freezing" coffee revenues — the same trick Wall Street agents have attempted in Venezuela with petrodollars — must be reversed.

An exclusively "agrarian" approach will not solve the agricultural problem. Nor will increased produce prices and police measures stop the cancerous growth of the black market. The only solution is regionally-integrated expanded production on the basis of the implementation of the most advanced agricultural technology.

Rosalynn Takes Carter Diplomacy To Latin America

Of all the statements made by Rosalynn Carter during her tour through seven Latin American countries, the one, "I am glad I'm a woman," was probably the closest to the truth. If she weren't, her governmental hosts would never have tolerated the deliberate and provocative statements she issued on behalf of the Carter Administration. As it was, she managed to get — with the help of scurrying U.S. diplomats and the U.S. press corps — only meagre coverage and a response of toleration.

A shrewd Rosalynn did manage to extract the propitiation of, notably, the Peruvian government. The smile on the face of Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente remained fixed throughout Rosalynn's remarks that both she and the President were "concerned" about Peru's scheduled purchase of Soviet planes. She deftly used the issue to keep relations between Peru and Ecuador heated.

The decision to buy the planes from the Soviets was made last year on the economic basis of the extremely easy terms of purchase, a primary concern for debt-strapped Peru. Since the agreement however, the "ideological implications" imputed to the purchase have been one of the principal means the U.S. Administration has used to bludgeon Peru into imposing the economic austerity measures of the International Monetary Fund and the New York banks as conditions for debt refinancing. Following Rosalynn's departure, the military junta ordered troops into the streets and announced its final approval of those stringent measures. Any opposition will be answered with bayonets.

Rosalynn's comments on the Peruvian plane deal were also tailored to fit her declarations in Ecuador where she encouraged local rivalries with neighboring Peru. By stressing the U.S. Administration's insistence that Ecuador not purchase Israeli planes, she laid the basis for being considered "principled" in Peru. There, she noted to the press that the Ecuadorians — who are not

buying planes — were worried about the possible Peruvian purchase of military hardware. But in Ecuador, Rosalynn got stoned for her services.

In Brazil, Rosalynn was received according to diplomacy by government officials and the press. Prepared for her arrival, however, was a letter from several unspecified "students" for delivery to Carter, protesting the "lack of human rights" in Brazil. Brazilian student organizations and senators were quick to announce that they had no intention of allowing the U.S. to exploit their national problems in order to destabilize the government and limit Brazil's national sovereignty. It was soon widely reported that Terence Todman, who accompanied Rosalynn, had been responsible for "leaking" the information on the letter to the press. When asked about such interference in their internal affairs, Brazilian Foreign Minister Da Silveira stated that "if it is true, it is an extremely grave matter."

The sole purpose of her stay in Brazil was to remind the government, which has so far refused to buckle under to Carter's no-nuclear-energy demands, what U.S. destabilization capabilities are. She met personally with two hirsute missionaries who "protested" their mistreatment in Brazilian jails. Pictures of that meeting were widely publicized by the U.S. press. U.S. Ambassador to Brazil John Crimmins had earlier warned the Brazilians that he "could do nothing to prevent" such publicity from whipping up a large campaign to rectify Brazil's bad "human rights" record.

At the last stop of her journey, Rosalynn was met by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez' wife Blanquita, who promptly complained of "nausea."

Mrs. Carter did not stop in Argentina, a country which reportedly decided that after its experience with Evita and Isabel Peron it had had enough of "women with a whip."