

International Intelligence

New calls for joint debt renegotiation

Speaking before an International Conference on Construction Oct. 27 in Mexico City, President López Portillo repeated the message of his U.N. speech: a full agreement between the industrialized countries and the developing countries to renegotiate the form of payment of their debts and the establishment of a New World Economic Order is "unpostponable," according to a paraphrase in the Mexico City press Oct. 28. The developing sector cannot accept responsibility for the crisis that did not originate with them, López Portillo stated.

SELA Secretary-General Carlos Alzamora arrived in Mexico City yesterday for the founding of a Latin American organization for the Development of Fishing, and took the occasion to press again for a joint debt renegotiation. Many fronts for the "defense of our common interests" can be formed in Central and South America, he told the press, and "although the debts have been a taboo subject," here too there is a common interest.

Nicaraguan Junta member Sergio Ramirez announced yesterday that Nicaragua will join Bolivia in negotiating their debts with others in Ibero America. The creditors have no other choice but to "accept the Latin American demand that a global debt renegotiation be carried out," Ramirez stated.

Argentine journalist detained by Navy

Horacio Salduna, sub-director of *Búsqueda* magazine and a member of the recently founded Club of Life chapter in Argentina, was placed under 10-day preventive detention Oct. 26, reportedly on orders of Navy commander-in-chief, Admiral Ruben Franco. The arrest was made after Salduna wrote an article expressing his support of Adm. Horacio Zarategui, a commander in southern Argentina who was jailed a month ago after criticizing the Navy high-command for its conduct in the Malvinas War.

Salduna is the sixth military officer de-

tained or placed under house arrest in the past three months for criticizing the military conduct of the war, as a faction of the armed forces attempts to suppress sweeping changes in policy and institutions demanded for the eradication of the Friedmanite economic destruction begun in 1976.

Upon learning of the arrest, founders of the Club of Life, to whose principles Salduna has expressed his adherence, expressed their concern that his civil rights be respected.

Argentine bishops defend 'primacy of man'

In a policy document issued Oct. 23, the Argentine Conference of Bishops condemned the "spirit of coups" reigning in that country, and urged the citizenry to defend the "process of institutionalization" intended to lead to national elections and handing over of power to civilian political parties in March 1984.

With the issuance of "Principles of Civic Orientation for Christians," the Church joins with those factions within the military and civilian political parties who are organizing to guarantee a return to democratic rule, and to rid the country of the military repression and Friedmanite economic policy it has suffered.

The document deplors "assassination, physical torture, terrorist acts . . . physical disappearances," as "forms that injure life and the human being. . . ." It is the duty of the faithful, it notes, "to value, to study and to disseminate the National Constitution. . . . The State of Law is to be valued as the natural framework for the ordering of social existence."

Above all, the document states, laymen must "project their creative and technical capabilities in search of a transformation that guarantees sustained economic development, as well as participation of the population in the benefits of development." Those Christians who vote must opt for parties that "protect life in all its extension . . . and defend the primacy of man in all his economic and social activity, and have clear esteem for human work as the key to all social questions."

Colombia to obtain nuclear technology

Colombian President Belisario Betancur last month signed a "letter of intent" with the Argentine government giving Colombia access to the nuclear technology Argentina has aggressively developed on its own territory. The agreement creates a "bilateral commission" to work out the terms under which Argentina will provide Colombia with both equipment and technical assistance for construction of an experimental nuclear reactor, a plant to produce radioactive isotopes, and a pilot plant for processing of radioactive minerals, permitting greater exploitation of what are believed to be substantial Colombian reserves of uranium.

Although Colombia already has one small experimental reactor donated by the United States in 1965, the agreement with Argentina is broadly viewed as a first big step from the experimental phase to actual application of nuclear energy. The work with radioactive isotopes is expected to be of great value in medical and scientific research, as well as agriculture and industrial processes.

At the time of the signing of the "letter of intent," the Japanese government also announced that it plans to donate a "hot cell," a specialized apparatus for handling radioactive materials, to the Colombian nuclear program. The cell will be installed at Colombia's Institute of Nuclear Affairs.

Club of Rome's growth limited in South America

The radically anti-growth Club of Rome has found its plans to set up chapters in Ibero-America blocked by the influence of Lyndon H. LaRouche, whose representatives have demonstrated the need for economic and demographic growth to South American leaders.

Monseignor Restrepo Uribe, the rector of the Pontifical University of Medellín, Colombia, announced that a late November conference by Club of Rome founder Aurelio Peccei was cancelled because of the

university's "limited resources." The Andean Labor Party (PLAN) ran a conspicuous campaign against what it termed the "genocidal and cannibalistic" doctrines of Peccei which had alerted Catholics, academics and the labor movement to the danger to civilization posed by the invited speaker.

EIR editors Uwe Parpart and Dennis Small poisoned the well for the Club of Rome at Brazil's Superior War College, the strategic planning center of the continent's most powerful military elite. During their September conference at the Rio institution, one of the War College professors prompted them to give a scientific refutation of the Club of Rome's "limited resources" doctrine.

When a Club of Rome member, Ivan Mesarovic, spoke to the same group a few weeks later, he made his presence conditional on members of LaRouche's International Caucus of Labor Committees not having a chance at rebuttal. In any event, he was "badly received" by the generals, who found his talk "insipid" and who were impressed only with his inability to answer any of their challenges to his "limits to growth" thesis, according to a participant.

Cardinal Benelli was an oligarchic operative

A protégé of the oligarchic Colonna and Palavicini families, Cardinal Benelli of Florence, died on Oct. 25. Benelli was for many years the principal opponent of Popes Paul VI and John Paul II. He was viewed as a possible successor had assassination attempts against the current Pontiff succeeded.

Benelli, called the "Cardinal of the P-2," a reference to the Freemasonic lodge which ran terrorism, drug-traffic, and flight-capital operations until its shutdown following the first attempt on John Paul II's life, represented the most reactionary faction in the Vatican until 1977, when Paul VI kicked him out of the state secretariat by appointing him Cardinal of Florence.

A friend of the Jesuits, Benelli extended his protection to a conference of Otto von Hapsburg's Pan-European Union in Italy; there, Benelli called for creation of a European Catholic Party under the leadership of Germany's Franz-Josef Strauss, a spokes-

man for Bavaria's "black triangle" families, Italy's late Amintore Fanfani, and similar politicians.

Brezhnev pledges Soviet strength

The Soviet Union absolutely will not imitate the nations of the West who are putting themselves through a process of Malthusian economic and military decline. That was the message contained in a politically significant address Oct. 27 by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev before a first-of-its-kind military ceremony in Moscow.

The speech has hit the ranks of NATO "Kremlinologists" like a shock-wave. It means that their hopes for "collapse of the Soviet empire," in step with the continuing collapse of the West, have to be dumped. It also suggests, as a British analyst put it, "The McNamaras of the Soviet Union have been dumped."

Brezhnev's speech emphasized the Soviet Union's commitment to scientific and technological advance, to military strength through such progress, and to full integration of the country's scientific, military, and industrial leadership for such purposes. "Competition in military technology has sharply intensified. . . ." stated the Soviet leader. "A lag in this competition is inadmissible. We expect that our scientists, designers, engineers and technicians will do everything possible to resolve the tasks connected with this successfully. It is necessary to be able to operate with due account for the latest achievements of science and the art of war. . . ."

Years ago, *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche began issuing warnings to the Malthusian elite of NATO that if they persisted in their policy of "controlled disintegration" of the industrial Western economies, and genocide in the developing sector, they would drive the world toward either nuclear holocaust or Soviet rule by the end of the 1980s. In this respect, the Brezhnev speech, in content and in its bearing on the much-discussed question of the leadership succession in Moscow, represents a rude awakening for many NATO policymakers to the correctness of LaRouche's analysis.

Briefly

● **LANE KIRKLAND**, AFL-CIO president, arrived in Mexico Oct. 27 for a meeting of the Inter-American Regional Labor Organization (ORIT). Sources inside Mexico have told *EIR* that the two top items on the meeting's agenda are: 1) how to prevent formation of a debtors' "cartel" among Latin American nations, and 2) how to contain the influence in that regard of U.S. economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, *EIR*'s founder.

● **HELMUT SCHMIDT'S** decision not to run for West German Chancellor again enabled his SPD opponents to secure the selection of West Berlin mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel as the Social Democratic candidate. Vogel is of the party's "ecologist" faction, and supports an "opening to the greens," West Germany's Nazi-modelled environmentalist movement.

● **RUDOLF HESS** should be awarded the Nobel peace prize, according to Rep. Larry McDonald (R-Ga.), who startled the audience at a Oct. 29 debate in Marietta, Georgia with that statement. Presumably lauding Hess for his efforts to repair the Anglo-Nazi alliance in 1940, McDonald said "His background and knowledge would be very helpful in the fight against communism."

● **GILES GERVAIS**, a candidate for mayor of Montreal who leads the Movement for the Commonwealth of Canada, was interviewed Oct. 23 by the *Montreal Gazette*. Wrote the city's only English-language daily, "Gervais speaks of the need to silence Henry Kissinger, build a huge aqueduct from Western Canada into the United States, try all Nazis in hiding, get a new constitution, outlaw marijuana for good, and—it had to be—reform the banking system. . . . He thinks the city could also become a center of the nuclear industry, building nuclear facilities that could be towed across the oceans to countries that need them."