

economic disintegration, “the debt must suffer, not the people.” He warned that any further bending to the IMF’s and Wall Street’s forced collection of hundreds of billions of dollars of absolutely unpayable debt, will throw the nations of the Americas into a dark age of untold misery like nothing seen since the 14th Century.

### **A Revived Operation Juárez**

The last 12 months’ descent of Argentina—until recently the most industrially advanced nation in South America—into generalized poverty and economic chaos, by following IMF prescriptions, has struck the patriots of the entire continent like a lightning bolt. Brazil is now within months of following Argentina into default collapse; Mexico is heading downward as even its *maquiladoras* shut down. Col. Romero Mundani reported scenes of Fourth World starvation of children in once-proud food-producer Argentina, which started tears of indignation and determination.

In 1982, the United States’ betrayal of the Monroe Doctrine, by siding with Britain in the Malvinas War and opposing the nationalist economic measures of López Portillo’s Mexico, began a period of “colonial” regression of every economy in Ibero-America. LaRouche was the lone American leader publicly fighting both those betrayals 20 years ago. But now, the United States-centered global economic collapse, on top of 20 years’ looting and immiseration of Ibero-American labor forces, has set off an *Africanization* of the continent, led by the terrible disintegration of Argentina (see article, p. 4).

LaRouche’s movement alone has spread the two truths upon which the Guadalajara conference was based: first, that economic collapse is spreading not from Argentina, but from the huge debt bubble known as the U.S. economy; and second, that the Ibero-American nations’ only chance of survival now is through a continent-wide battle for *economic integration* through great projects of infrastructure. “Integration now!” read the banner at the podium in Guadalajara, in Portuguese and Spanish. This conference of leading patriots of the three nations, followed from five “Argentina-Brazil: The Moment of Truth” conferences organized by the MSIA over the past year in cities near the common border of those nations. Another large meeting is set for Paraná in Brazil in September. In Argentina, wide coverage of the Guadalajara meetings on Buenos Aires’ radio stunned the Jacobin “World Social Forum” forces of George Soros (see article in this section).

The objective now is a revival of LaRouche’s 1982 Operation Juárez strategy with the immediate aim of a New Bretton Woods conference. “If we want a better world, and we do,” President López Portillo told the conference, “we must march toward a new international financial order.” The message of the former Mexican President, the presentation and dialogue with Lyndon LaRouche, the remarks of Colonel Seineldín and Marivilia Carrasco, all from the Aug. 22 first session, follow.

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## **Marivilia Carrasco**

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# **‘Return to the Measures Of Operation Juárez’**

*The opening speech of Marivilia Carrasco, chairman of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) of Mexico.*

The year 1982 represented a crossroads for Hispanic America, beginning with two historic events: Argentina’s patriotic war to recover the Malvinas Islands, whose hero, Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín will address a few words to this seminar shortly; and the patriotic decrees issued by former Mexican President José López Portillo, who will also participate with written remarks to this event, against the usurious abuses of the London- and Wall Street-based international financial establishment, which led [Mexico] to national ruin.

The only American who encouraged and understood the dimension of the Argentine and Mexican resistance at that time, was Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche promoted the correct meaning of the Monroe Doctrine against the British imperial invader, and with the same patriotism, opposed the hegemonic Anglo-American outlook which led the United States to betray its own republican tradition and join NATO’s first great out-of-area deployment, which defeated Argentina.

At that time Mexico was also under fire by the Anglo-American financial power, intent on stopping cold the most decisive efforts of Mexico’s history, to transform itself into an industrial power. The government of José López Portillo had assumed the great task of transforming oil, a non-renewable resource, into renewable resources through industrialization. Among the many obstacles that the interests of international usury imposed on Mexico, the most important was that of the Trilateral Commission government of Jimmy Carter, which proclaimed that it “would not allow another Japan south of the U.S. border.” Through the evil conception was unleashed the most merciless and atrocious war of slanders, pernicious rumors, and finally the most scandalous looting in the history of Mexico to that time.

In the face of that offensive, José López Portillo and Lyndon LaRouche each independently agreed that the suspension of foreign debt payments, and the reorganization of the national banking system, were the only effective defense against the unbridled looting of the country, carried out using the foreign debt as a pretext.

### **‘We Are All Argentina’**

The reality Mexico faced was the same one affecting all nations, and had it had the support of Brazil and Argentina,

the entire continent would have shaken off the plague of usury and its free-trade policies.

It is with great joy that we celebrate the presence here today of these two great Hispanic-American nations.

In July 1982, when a Mexican representative asked LaRouche to put in writing his suggestions for what Mexico must do, I thought that Lyndon would perhaps write four pages, points one through four. But he didn't see the opportunity and conjuncture as superficial ones, so he wrote a book, which very quickly became the world-famous work *Operation Juárez*. Not only did it include the Mexican decrees of August and September 1982. It also outlined the actions necessary to convert Ibero-America into a world economic power: a new financial and credit system, an Ibero-American common market, and a strategy for integration and sovereign industrial development.

From that moment on—in October 1982—at Henry Kissinger's urging, a secret order was given, that Lyndon H. LaRouche would never be allowed to return to Mexico—an order which explains why we do have him here physically today, despite our efforts.

Nonetheless, today we have brought together the protagonists of that great history, and are building the bridges necessary to emerge victorious from earlier defeats. Our meeting remedies the omissions of the past.

Argentina's economic tragedy of recent months has given us a new opportunity to exercise true solidarity. This is no individual crisis.

As seen in the fact that we have seven nations negotiating simultaneously with the IMF because of the same problems, we are in the final phase of a systemic crisis, in which "we are all Argentina."

## Join, or Die

Today the alternatives are clear: Either Ibero-America unites to fight for a global solution to this generalized systemic crisis—and that necessarily implies an alliance with the forces Lyndon H. LaRouche represents in the United States; or, divided, we shall succumb as nations, disintegrated, worn down by internal battles, seized by violence, drug-trafficking, hunger, and disease.

The Anglo-Americans' evil design is to impose a new, English-speaking, racist and genocidal Roman Empire, in the guise of the Northern Command and the Free Trade Area of the Americas, whose renewed offensive has taken off since the events of Sept. 11, 2001.

As will become clear in the course of this seminar, this crisis is also our opportunity to go on the offensive. We are neither the bad guys, nor the fools, of the movie.

The crisis is already causing upheaval in the United States itself, in which LaRouche is the only Presidential pre-candidate who represents the best of American history, and the option to build the New Bretton Woods for the benefit of all.

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José López Portillo

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## 'A New Order, If We Want a Better World'

*This message to the Guadalajara "Integration Now" conference was sent by former Mexican President (1976-82) José López Portillo, and delivered to the conference on Aug. 22.*

I send my greetings, with all my affection, to the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement, on the occasion of its "Mexico-Brazil-Argentina" international seminar, in its effort at integration for a "March Toward a New Bretton Woods." Being unable to attend physically, due to serious health problems, I shall tell you, based on the experiences I had as President of this Republic of Mexico, of the problems which are without doubt common to us all.

We all know the shortcomings and problems accumulated by the financial and monetary institutions created by the states which won the Second World War, and which, in Bretton Woods, agreed upon a New World Order, created in the image and likeness, and to the advantage, of the victors of that war. And we know that these institutions are today insufficient or not suitable, and that a change is required that will make them able to resolve the problems of all the nations of the world, the powerful and the dependent developing countries alike.

Thus, it is known that the Bretton Woods treaties succeeded in stabilizing the post-war world, when the principal economic problems were currency exchange rates and competition among the most powerful countries of the globe, and the reconstruction of the defeated countries which had been in the capitalist system. But they began to be inadequate when it came to resolving the problems of other countries, especially dependent developing countries; because when the International Monetary Fund or World Bank took on financing their development—which was the fundamental problem faced by the so-called Third World countries—the system could not come up with a workable way to resolve the urgent requirements of these countries.

And what is worse, that inadequacy extended to the financing ability of the rich countries, which had that ability, but dedicated it all to usury, as a matter of efficiency, of unilateral interests, or of the advantages of an already obsolete political geometry. The East-West poles are dysfunctional, and the evident requirements of globalization cloak the imperial ambitions of the nations bent on globalization—which keep deploying hegemonic efforts, while paradoxically preaching about the incompetence of nations to implement a