

Over the last two decades of the nineteenth century, Venezuela was dispossessed of three-fourths of its national territory.

In that period of Victorian Imperialism, Venezuela was unable to oppose such acts of exploitation. We were a poor and injured nation, recovering from two wars, without the wealth and military power needed to defend what was stolen from us. Our country did not, however, renounce the rights of sovereignty over these territories.

Years before the independence of Guyana, Venezuela again demanded that England return to the lands.

Since 1965 the maps of our country include the claimed zone.

When Guyana achieved independence, Venezuela transferred its claims to the new state and Venezuela persists (in making such claims - ed) to this date, as is public knowledge.

Venezuela, without renouncing its rights, has never harassed nor threatened Guyana, since Venezuelans have profound convictions

never to attack small countries and even more so if it is as demilitarized as is our neighboring country. Our armies have never crossed our borders for imperialist ends. When they went abroad, with (Simon) Bolivar in the lead, it was to help our brother peoples from Colombia to Bolivia win their Independence.

This does not mean, however, that with this we renounce our sovereignty. The Foreign Offices of Venezuela and Guyana have been conducting dialogues on this question for years. I am neither informed nor authorized to give any more comment in respect to these talks. I am giving you these declarations in order to clarify in Mexico at the request of the press, whatever doubt could exist on the matter. The relations between the two countries, despite their differences, are absolutely normal and cordial.

Signed by Francisco Herrera Lague, Amb. and Maria Isabel Ferrero de Gonzalez, Press Attache, Mexico, July 13.

NSIPS Special Report

ICLC Calls For Emergency Debt Moratorium For Peru To Prevent Continental Rand War

July 17 — Three months ago the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC) issued an international warning of the threat of a rightwing coup against the pro-development government of Peru, and the danger that a successful coup would lead almost inevitably to war with Chile and a chain reaction of territorial wars across the Latin American continent. The bloodless coup on Friday, July 16, which purged the leading leftist ministers in the military government, and brought the government firmly under the control of civilian and military rightwing forces controlled by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has escalated the danger of continental war to a point of immediate gravity.

The ICLC warned last April that the Peruvian rightwing military is committed to waging a revanchist war with Chile, to regain Peruvian territory conquered by Chile in the original War of the Pacific in 1879. This revanchist obsession of the military rightwing — profiled extensively by RAND agent and top Kissinger advisor Luigi Einaudi — was the issue around which leading rightwing agents split the Army, and forced continued concessions from the pro-development military.

Since the emergence of Peru as a Third World leader in the fight for a New World Economic Order and development — and particularly since Foreign Minister De la Flor's endorsement of moratoria on Third World foreign debt at the February UNCTAD conference in Manila — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Wall Street bankers have used blatant economic warfare, internal subversion, destabilization, and the threat of RAND regional war to try to destroy the pro-development elements in the military government and crush the working class. Kissinger has targetted Peru for "Chileanization" to prevent the possibility of a Peruvian debt moratorium declaration which would have triggered a chain reaction of moratoria throughout the Third World, and broken the death grip of the Dollar Empire.

It is well known by Kissinger, Wall Street, Rockefeller international finance agencies, and governments throughout the Third World that prior to yesterday's coup, the Peruvian pro-development forces had been actively organizing for a debt moratorium, and that the key factor in their defeat was a lack of critical international support.

We remind all individuals, financial and business layers, and governments with an interest in the continued existence of Latin America, that without open international support for the pro-development forces in Peru within the days ahead, the coup or-

dered by Kissinger last Friday will lead to the devastation of the entire Latin American continent through a RAND-scripted "30 Years War" holocaust. We remind you, as we did in April, that the rightwing now holding the reins of power in Peru is bent on war with Chile, a war which would quickly force a geopolitical military lineup across the continent and set off longstanding territorial disputes and hostilities.

If Rockefeller, Kissinger and their RAND scenario-writers are not stopped now, their policy of destabilizations, promotion of genocidal regional wars, economic warfare, terrorism and the imposition of fascist dictatorships throughout the Third World to prevent Third World debt moratoria will inevitably lead the world to a general thermonuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

An immediate, emergency debt moratorium for Peru is the only basis on which the pro-development military forces in Peru, backed by a working class ready to fight, can wage a successful counterattack, and overturn Kissinger's coup.

Anyone and everyone who has an interest in the continued existence of Latin America and its potential as a market for trade, as a site for industrial and capital-intensive agricultural development, and its very ability to support human life, must ensure that a moratorium on Peru's foreign debt is granted — now.

On July 16, the three members of the Peruvian cabinet most closely identified internationally with the struggle of the Third World and internally with uncompromising commitment to national development were forced out of their posts. The most important nationalist in Peru, Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado who served as Prime Minister, War Minister, and Commanding General of the Army, and one other senior general were forced into retirement in order to make room for right-wingers to take over those powerful positions.

No official explanation has yet been given for the elimination of the revolutionaries from the Revolutionary Government and their replacement by conservative and pro-imperialist elements.

This "bloodless coup" was the immediate result of an uprising by the Navy and parts of the Air Force and the Army against the progressive forces, but can best be understood as part of a long series of economic, political and military attacks and threats against Peru. NSIPS has over the last year exposed and published details on these destabilization campaigns and the various representatives of the State Department, RAND Corporation, and

the Rockefeller banking structure who have formulated and conducted the attacks. A brief giving considerable detail on preparations for a coup in Peru and subsequent war with Chile was published by NSIPS in 1975.

The international implications of the present bloodless coup in Peru are best explained by the generalized hysteria of Wall Street and its agents towards Peru in general and ex-Foreign Minister General Miguel Angel de la Flor, in particular, ever since he raised the question of Third World debt moratorium at the Manila Group of 77 Meeting in early February, 1976. At the Manila Conference de la Flor publicly stressed that future meetings must consider a program of debt annulment for the most affected nations and a generalized moratoria for the rest of the Third World as being part of what is necessary to maintain development despite the world capitalist crisis.

Since making those statements as a representative of the Third World, de la Flor has been subject to the most vile abuse from Rockefeller interests. His government has been subjected to economic strangulation by those same interests and military threats by way of the fascist gorilla regimes in the surrounding South American countries such as Chile.

It is fully confirmed that the removal of debt moratorium advocate de la Flor and his allies from the Peruvian military government has been one of the unalterable demands made by the New York banks under economic warfare threats of cutting off credits and thus food supplies to Peru and of inciting Chile, Brazil and other local powers to militarily attack Peru. The anti-Peruvian black propaganda emanating from sources connected with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's National Security Council, and their Senate mouthpieces such as Sen. Jesse Helms (D-Ga.) has branded the country into a "major Cuban and Soviet base," holding the now-ousted Ministers as responsible.

In late February, Henry Kissinger, gave evidence of his personal leadership in setting the fascist regimes of the continent against Peru. The Secretary of State delivered an attack on Peruvian foreign policy in Lima and then flew directly to Brazil, where he declared Brazil a "special partner" of the United States. (South American nations regard Brazilian military threats with similar trepidation as independent African states see the outlaw government of South Africa.)

According to sources in the Council of Foreign Relations, Luigi Einaudi, a Kissinger aide on loan from the RAND Corporation, was instrumental in arranging the U.S.-Brazil "special arrangement" treaty. While at RAND, Einaudi authored several profiles of the Peruvian military and has recently made lengthy, "unofficial" visits to Peru.

The United States, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and their regional enforcers made it repeatedly clear that they would strangle Peru if the "radicals" were not removed and IMF-ordered triage programs not implemented. Einaudi, meanwhile has continued to offer promises of debt rollover and ample foreign private investment and substantial military aid for a Holy War against Chile, if Peru agreed to abdicate from a Third World vanguard position.

Peruvian President Morales Bermudez has capitulated to the demands of the Kissinger forces on the eves of the two critical international debt crises the March 31 and June 30 payments deadlines. On March 31, Morales Bermudez repudiated "Peru's aggressive foreign policy" We must shift our sights back to the American continent." he also warned of the need for severe domestic austerity measures. These were sharply administered on June 30, with a 44 per cent devaluation of the Peruvian Sole which the Economics Minister boasted went beyond that needed, and announcements of drastic cuts in government service and development budgets.

The austerity measures were used to set off Chilean-model CIA destabilization scenario of transport strikes. Simultaneously, Apra

Second International and maoist agents were activated for a spree of looting and arson. These provocations served to justify a national State of Emergency, followed by measures banning all meetings, parades, and labor strikes. These measures, while perhaps needed to stop agent provocations have turned Lima into a military-occupied city and make it extremely difficult for the workers and peasants committed to the Revolutionary Government to act in its support — without receiving factional military backup.

As of this moment, the leaders of the major labor unions and the revolutionary defense organizations are continuing to stay in the open and to organize and inform their bases of political developments.

Such leaders are presently exploring all avenues open to them to halt what is expected to be the steady movement of Peru towards becoming a Chilean type fascist state. The advance of this process of "Chileanization" was announced two days ago by the appearance of armed fascist gangs in the streets of Lima. Calling themselves "Patria y Dios" (Country and God), these paramilitary groups handed out leaflets entitled, "Long Live Chile," praising the new Peruvian government for its intention to "eradicate international communism."

While the fascist plotters are reported to have worked out plans for wholesale round-ups of popular and union leaders, these plans, and others calling for the removal of President Morales Bermudez and the dismantling of the Revolution, are as yet being held in abeyance. The fascists are uncertain about how much resistance abrupt fascist moves might provoke from radical and moderate sectors of the army. A figurehead President Morales and the veneer of "institutional continuity of the Revolution" are being preserved as means of temporarily calming the population and international public opinion.

The unabated step-by-step process of Peru moving away from the Non-Aligned camp and towards submission to Imperialism has not yet produced the results desired by Lower Manhattan. Their program is the demolition of the Peruvian Revolution, including the undoing of land reform, the elimination of the state sector, the industrial community (worker participation), social property systems, and the destruction of Andean Pact guarantees against looting by multi-national corporations. These demands (and parallel ones "to break all relations with Communism") have been repeatedly presented to Morales over last year by fascist elements in both the Army and Navy in the company of threats that he would be eliminated if he did not preside over their implementation.

NSIPS has published evidence of ultimatums of this nature from General Bobbio Centurion through his mouthpiece General Gonzalo Briceno, in February, and overtly by himself since early April. Bobbio even brought together the leaders of all military services at his military academy, June 11, to throw his counter-revolutionary demands in Morales' face. Morales at that point refused, citing support from the Lima Armored Division and the necessity to continue the Revolution. The progressive elements fought back and around the same time succeeded in imprisoning on well-documented corruption charges, tantalean Vanini who was among the plotters.

A month later, Prime Minister Fernandez Maldonado, utilized all the forces on his side in the Army to force the retirement of Bobbio at the moment of an attempted "cold coup" Friday, July 9. Bobbio held out 30 hours at the military academy before he was persuaded to retire.

The Navy, however, went ahead with the coup plans, and according to military sources withdrew from the Revolutionary Government on July 13. On July 15, the Navy threatened to bombard Lima's port of Callao if Morales did not remove Fernandez and the other Third Worldists from his government within 48 hours. Morales, perhaps out of fear of Chilean intervention in case of a Peruvian civil war, capitulated to the demands of the fascists in order to maintain the "unity" of the armed forces.