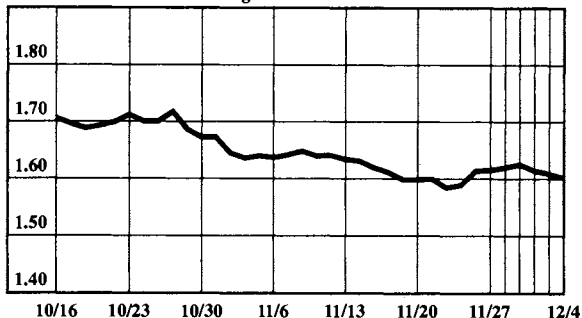


Currency Rates

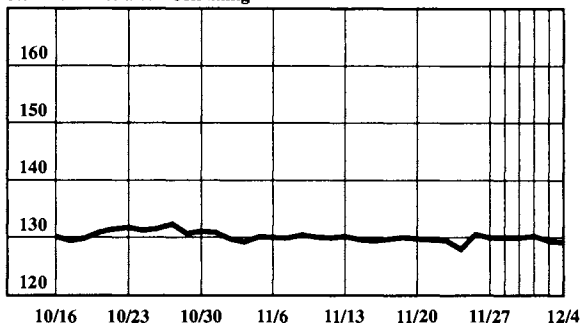
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



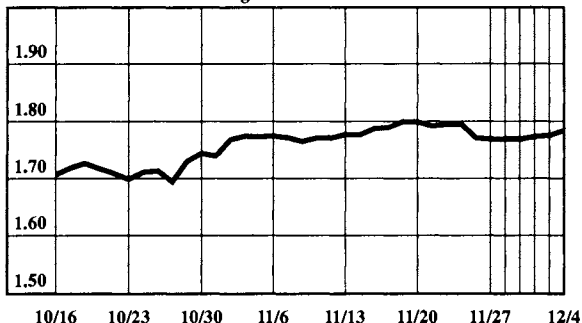
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



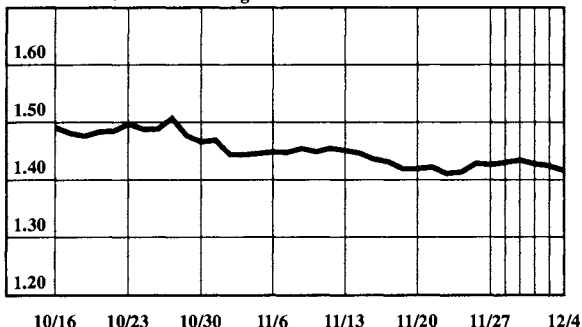
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



New world 'Compact' aims to crush nations

by Geraldo Lino

As the June 1992 United Nations-sponsored Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil nears, the "environmentalist" priesthood has been churning out one manifesto after another, aimed at shaping the decisions at the summit. One of the latest is the "Compact for a New World," jointly sponsored by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the U.S. chapter of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

The Compact was presented at a Washington, D.C. press conference on Oct. 25. It is framed as a 32-page open letter to the heads of state, governments, and lawmakers of the Americas, urging them "to forge the international initiatives and agreements necessary for lasting prosperity and environmental protection" in the Western Hemisphere. This is pompous lawyer-talk for the malthusian policy of killing as many people as possible in the developing-sector nations. The 28 signators, members of the "New World Dialogue on Environment and Development in the Western Hemisphere," are all influentials in political, business, and academic circles from North, Central, and South America.

During the press conference, when copies of the Compact in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French were distributed, WRI's president, James Gustave Speth, reported that the members of the "Dialogue" were chosen from among "people who could be helpful" in promoting the ideas of the manifesto in their own countries. These include Brazil's green oligarch Fabio Feldmann, U.S. Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), and Kathryn S. Fuller, president of the U.S. branch of the WWF.

The program's economic framework, based on the free-market dogmas of the international banking community, was spelled out by Canadian lawyer André Saumier, another Compact signer. He said at the press conference that the greatest challenge is to integrate "the reality of the market with the imperative of sustainable development." In other words, how the banking brotherhood can make a fortune, while draping itself in the vestments of ecological sanctity.

Real development prohibited

Although the manifesto was presented as an agenda to cope with the main problems (real and imagined) faced by the nations of the Western Hemisphere—"global warming,

forest loss, debt, poverty, population pressure, lagging trade”—the result of its adoption would be to halt all real economic and social development based on scientific and technological advances. This is a death sentence for most of Ibero-America’s people, who suffer poverty, hunger, and ill health because they have never enjoyed the benefits of industrial civilization.

One giveaway as to this lethal objective of the Compact is its claim that the “informal” sector of the economy is where the “talent and creativity of the urban poor” can best be found. The basic criterion for “informality” is a total lack of capitalization. Its chief evangelist is the Swiss-Peruvian magus Hernando de Soto, who promotes the informal economy in Peru as a substitute for industrial-capitalist economic activity. De Soto is not just some local fanatic; ample U.S. funding props up George Bush’s favorite “Latin” economist.

Similarly, the Compact’s proposals for agriculture, cast in flowery language, include “reducing the use of high-energy inputs” and replacing them with low-technology methods like “integrated pest management.” That means unleashing unskilled peasants to control pests without chemicals, like a brigade of fly-swatters. The Compact regards this as a good way to “provide poor men and women with new income opportunities, making poverty eradication and environmental goals not only compatible, but also mutually reinforcing.” With special sadism, it recommends these activities in the dirt-poor coca-growing regions of the Andes, where the cocaine-trafficking terrorist armies reign.

The signers of the Compact demand that developing countries resign themselves to lower living standards—in order to protect the global environment!—and sugarcoat this with a “militant” demand that the advanced sector countries give up their living standards. In their words, “It is essential that the hemisphere’s developing countries not repeat North America’s mistakes in their drive to industrialize.”

Zero population growth

In the introduction, the authors sum up their agenda for genocide: “We propose that population stabilization by mid-century become an explicit goal for our countries and that this be matched by reductions in the consumption of resources of the well-to-do, wherever they live. We want Canada and the United States to curtail sharply their per capita use of energy, thus reducing their damaging emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants, while the Latin American and Caribbean countries halt and then reverse deforestation. We want strong laws and regulations and rigorous enforcement to protect the environment, even as we reform our economies and unleash the energy of communities and private enterprise everywhere.”

“Population stabilization” means to lower the number of people by depressing public health, spreading drugs and terrorism, and pushing sterilization, euthanasia, and abortion; “rigorous enforcement” means using police-state meth-

ods to crush resistance to those goals.

WRI President James Speth reported that members of the “New World Dialogue” managed to overcome their differences on population matters. They suggested that “to end poverty, ease the task of providing jobs and services for all, and relieve pressures on the environment, each government in the Americas would strive to reduce population growth.” Their goal, regarded as “a reasonable one,” is “to reduce growth to 1% by 2020 and to reach zero population growth by 2050.”

To curtail population growth, they suggest that poor countries receive support from the rich ones: “Both the United States and Canada would increase their support for international population programs until both countries were contributing their fair share of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities ‘Amsterdam 2000’ target of \$10 billion annual world spending on population programs.”

Besides redirecting funds from military spending, the Compact presents a series of suggestions for financing “the transition to sustainable development.” These include “the creative use of public and private international debt” and “the recycling of interest payments.” One such “creative” idea is the establishment of an “inter-American debt management authority or similar arrangement,” which “would purchase outstanding private debt at discounted rates on the secondary market . . . and forgive it selectively and gradually over five to ten years to reward performance on specific environmental as well as macro-economic policy commitments.” In this scenario, “countries’ performance should be evaluated using indicators showing improvements in the quality of life, protection and restoration of the resource base, eradication of poverty, and respect for individual freedoms, as well as sound economic performance.”

This is of course a total Orwellian dictatorship. Lest anyone even think of armed resistance to this, the Compact’s authors echo the Anglo-American demand that the armed forces be eliminated as an institution in Ibero-America. The Compact pontificates that “oversized military budgets, no longer required for national security in the post-Cold War era, should be converted in part to environmental, economic, and human security budgets.” Since environmental damage “may well pose the greatest security threat to the next generation,” the manifesto asserts that “it is appropriate that military expenditures be reprogrammed to meet this new threat.” The Compact proposes a general reduction of the hemisphere’s military budgets “by at least 20% from 1990 levels over the next five years.” The dividend should be used “to reduce national debts and to pursue sustainable development strategies at home and abroad.” All of these arguments are taken almost verbatim from an April 1991 speech to the World Bank by Robert McNamara, who earned his spurs as a mass murderer as U.S. defense secretary during the Vietnam War, and later applied the “body count” technique as director of the World Bank.