

Campo Grande Conference Advances Brazilian-Argentine Integration

by Silvia Palacios

On Nov. 8 and 9, the third in the series of seminars entitled “Brazil-Argentina: The Moment Of Truth,” took place in the city of Campo Grande, the capital of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, in the heart of Brazil. The meeting advanced the discussions begun in the first of these seminars, in June 2001, regarding the consequences for Brazil, and for all of Ibero-America, of the accelerating world financial collapse, but now in the new world geometry emerging in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States.

The concept behind the conferences, is to build a movement promoting the integration of Brazil and Argentina, as a lever for unifying the sovereign nations of the whole continent. Regional integration is the only option which these nations have, to escape from the chaos which the world financial collapse has already brought upon them.

The integration of South America is a hot issue in the region, given that Argentina is disintegrating in its national bankruptcy, and that the severity of the economic crisis of Brazil and other Ibero-American nations is close behind. The interest in integration is shown by the fact that regional dailies ran various articles inviting people to attend the “Moment Of Truth” conference, and in the public support the conference received from city authorities. At the conference itself, there were 200 individuals in attendance, including representatives from some of the state’s most important institutions, nearly double the number at the June conference.

The conferences, which are becoming an institution in the area, are a joint initiative of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), the political organization in Ibero-America of 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and of the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (MINEII), inspired by the Argentine patriot, Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín. On Nov. 23, Seineldín intervened forcefully into his nation’s crisis, by demanding his immediate release from prison, in order to lead a national resistance movement to Argentina’s further destruction (see “Seineldín: ‘Freedom Now! For The Resistance,’ ” *EIR*, Dec. 7, 2001).

Support From Brazilian Leaders

Prof. João Pereira da Rosa, of the Association of Superior War College Graduates in Brazil, one of the organizers of the conference, wrote an article in the newspaper *Correio do*

Estado on Nov. 6, entitled “Attention Brazilians, Ibero-American Solidarity.” He invited everyone to attend the seminar, where, he said, “various aspects of the American System of political economy” would be studied.

“The economic policies of the liberal mold, such as those currently dominating Brazil and Argentina, never provided full development for any nation,” Professor Pereira da Rosa wrote. “All the modern industrial nations were built upon dirigistic principles whose historic origin goes back to the work and initiatives of Gottfried Leibniz, Jean Baptiste Colbert, Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, Matthew Carey, and others, today nearly forgotten or slandered by the propagandists of the free market.”

After the conference, on Nov. 12, Campo Grande City Council President Nelsinho Trad sent the conference organizers a communiqué, reporting: “I am honored to inform you that the City Council of Campo Grande, in their Nov. 9 session, approved a verbal notification which I authored, giving their vote of support for the realization of the ‘Third Brazil-Argentina Seminar: In The Moment Of Truth.’ ”

An Ideal Setting

The city of Campo Grande was an ideal setting for deliberating on plans for the physical integration of the continent, because it is located within the Brazilian Cerrado (see **Figure 1**), a region with one of the largest potentials for agricultural expansion on the planet, and a potential breadbasket for the world. At the same time, Campo Grande is a center of environmentalist and indigenist irregular warfare operations, run through a network of well-financed non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and their local allies, against waterway and other infrastructure projects in the Cerrado region. These networks are the face of the Anglo-American enemy, which seeks to prevent the region from flourishing, politically and economically.

For this reason, the recent study by Lyndon LaRouche, known as “The Cerrado Syndrome” (see “LaRouche On ‘The Future Of Brazil’s Agriculture,’ ” *EIR*, Oct. 26, 2001), distributed to all participants at the Campo Grande seminar, had a big impact. In that paper, LaRouche locates the importance of this area for all of Brazil:

“The ongoing collapse of the global system which the

FIGURE 1

Brazil's Cerrado Region



Anglo-American monetarist faction has imposed since the late 1960s, is to be understood, in its most essential features, as a plunge toward a planetary new dark age, a plunge caused chiefly by the trends in ecological policy of the recent thirty-odd years. The possibility of avoiding the new dark age looming before the world today, requires a prudent approach to reversing the disastrous ecological trends of these recent thirty-odd years. For Brazil, the potential of the Amazon riparian region and the so-called ‘Cerrado,’ typifies the area of decision-making in which the choice between greatness and doom will be made.”

Sovereignty And Development

The president of the Agriculture Federation of Mato Grosso do Sul, Leoncio Brito, welcomed the guests at the conference’s opening. “We are fighting to preserve sovereignty throughout the whole world, and in particular, that of South America,” he told them. “And this responsibility will not be ended after this third meeting is over. We must give Mercosur [the Common Market of the South which unites Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay] the destiny which it deserves: committed to production and defending our natural resources.”

Deputy Luis Carlos Heinze, president of the Agriculture Committee of Brazil’s federal Chamber of Deputies, opened the seminar’s official proceedings. He was also the host of the first Brazil-Argentina “Moment Of Truth” conference, held in his home town of São Borja, in Rio Grande do Sul, on June

1, 2001. He spoke on Brazil’s agricultural potential, and how the weight of the usurious foreign debt blocks its development, asphixiating the possibilities for increasing national wealth.

“Hearing the national anthems [of both Argentina and Brazil] made us reflect upon what the future of our continent and its potentialities will be,” Congressman Heinze said. “In 1980, Brazil produced 58 million tons of grains. Today we produce 98 million tons, and 2 million tons of pork. We have an enormous potential to produce fish; currently, we are only the 26th-largest producer. In the Cerrado, we have 90 million hectares ready to be exploited. The sky is the only limit of what we could produce! Argentina has similar possibilities. Uruguay, also. We in Brazil and Argentina, together, can be the breadbasket for the world.”



Deputy Luis Carlos Heinze

Heinze added, “However, globalization and the ecologists are holding us back to such a degree, that we have waterways, ports, and hydroelectric projects paralyzed over false ‘Indian problems.’ This is happening in various parts of Brazil. We know that these are movements orchestrated from abroad.”

The Congressman presented an X-ray of the cancer of usury. “One and half billion reals [Brazil’s currency] of the national budget in the year 2000, went to science and technology; 3 billion to education, and between 5 and 6 million to the environment, compared to the fact, that in the same period, Brazil channeled 82 billion reals for payment abroad, on the foreign debt,” he said.

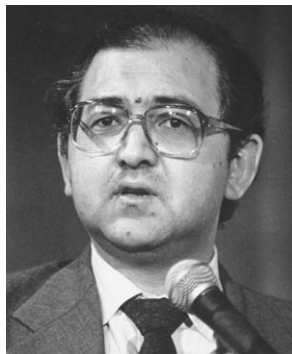
Congressman Heinze concluded, “The world witnessed, dumbfounded, the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11. But, here in Brazil, we also have some terrorists, known as the Landless Movement. We have witnessed with astonishment the latest actions [of this group, which now] carries out indiscriminate invasions as if they were true acts of terror.” His remarks drew heavy applause.

Maj. Adrián Romero Mundani, representing the MINEII, brought fraternal greetings from Colonel Seineldín, and gave a passionate speech on the contribution which Argentina could make to increasing the scientific and technological capabilities of South America. He reviewed the excellence which his country had reached in the areas of atomic energy and aerospace. These achievements, he said, have been lost under the hand of globalization. The last neo-liberal regimes, he added, destroyed the armed forces, privatized everything—industries, minerals, energy, food production—and then they “told us that that was not sufficient to pay the foreign debt. Now they want territory and resources. For this reason, the ecologists created by the British Crown feel they have the right to give us orders, dictating to us what we have to do

with Brazil's Amazon or Argentina's Patagonia. According to them, these immense natural resources should be the patrimony of some obscure 'humanity.' ”

The Common People's Moment Has Come

The inaugural session concluded with a presentation by Lorenzo Carrasco, from the MSIA Executive Committee, in which he laid out the world strategic picture after the events of Sept. 11. Those attacks, he explained, were run by a desperate Anglo-American group which refuses to accept that their imperial domination, through globalization and financial speculation, could end. “This is the message which Lyndon LaRouche sent to the participants of this seminar. The financial crash is inevitable; this insanity which has dominated the financial system since August 1971, when the Bretton Woods system was ended by decree, is coming to its end. It was, in the first place, only made possible by the elimination of those leaders who opposed the Anglo-American imperial model, such as President John F. Kennedy, France's President Charles de Gaulle, the Prime Ministers [of Germany Konrad] Adenauer and [of Italy Antonio] de Gaspari.”



Lorenzo Carrasco

“Sept. 11 effectively ended an era,” Carrasco continued. “The enemy showed his face. Now we are fighting in an open field: Either humanity rushes headlong into a new dark age, through a ‘clash of civilizations’ such as that which the perpetrators of Sept. 11 intend to provoke, or humanity must launch a new Renaissance, a necessary but insufficient precondition for which is the creation of a new world financial system which guarantees the means of economic reproduction for the nations of the world and their peoples. It is insufficient, because it will also be necessary to reestablish in this system, conditions of morality in society, through the development of Classical culture and education.”

“What we require,” Carrasco said, “is a New Deal, on a world scale. Just as U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt laid the basis for economic recovery after the financial collapse of 1929-1931, through projects like the Tennessee Valley Authority, today Lyndon LaRouche proposes the construction of a Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the locomotive for world economic development, capable of producing a similar effect, but on a planetary scale. This idea is being rapidly implemented by the leaders of the Eurasian nations, especially China, Russia, India, and Iran. LaRouche and his international movement, of which the MSIA is a part, are acting as a kind of conductor for an orchestra made up of creative initiatives moving in the direction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

“It is from this global perspective that Ibero-American

patriots must begin to act to the benefit of their own nations. Eurasian development, over the next 25 years, will produce a demographic effect never before experienced in the history of humanity. In Asia, where two-thirds of the human race lives, the population will grow from its 3.5 billion inhabitants today, to 4.5 billion, a growth to which we must add the effect of the raising of the living standards of the Asian population, particularly in the interior of China. Brazil alone has 19% of all the arable land of the world, and more than one-third of lands not yet cultivated worldwide. This means that Brazil, together with Argentina and the rest of the nations of South America, have more than half of the world's agricultural frontier. Our mission is to use what LaRouche calls the ‘Cerrado Syndrome,’ to develop the capabilities to feed the world, at the same time that we rid our countries of the oligarchical system which keeps a great part of our people in misery and hunger.”

Carrasco concluded, “The time has come in which common people, such as those of us meeting in these seminars, take responsibility for organizing society around this mission. Never before have we been so close to helping shape universal history.”

Infrastructure Projects

Another session of the conference was an animated panel on the region's great infrastructure projects, and their contribution to the physical integration of, especially, Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru. Nilder Costa, editor of *EIR's Alerta Científico e Ambiental*, presented LaRouche's ideas of development corridors, and their significance in fomenting technological revolutions, such as that brought about by the development of nuclear energy. “It is necessary,” he said, “for humanity to master the process of nuclear fusion over the course of the next two or three generations, to avoid entering into a population decline. Thus, for Brazil and for South America as a whole, it is critical that new cities along these development corridors be planned and built.”

Engineer Michel Chaim, director of the navigation company Cinco Bacias, gave a presentation on the Paraguay-Paraná waterway, which is in the Cerrado region. Chaim used maps and transparencies to give the audience an historic overview of how the waterway has been used since the end of the 19th Century, and stressed its strategic importance for the integration of Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay — that is, for the Mercosur member-nations.

Chaim showed how the campaigns of the environmentalist NGOs against implementation of the waterway on the Brazilian side, including in the giant Pantanal region, are totally unfounded, given that there already are new boats adapted for use in the river. He showed a videotape of these boats, constructed in Brazil with Brazilian technology, turning 360° on their own axis, and showed how navigation in the waterway can be carried out with great precision.

A representative of Expresso Araçatuba presented a pioneering study by his company on plans to open up new high-

ways between Brazil and the Pacific ports of Peru, that would pass through Bolivia. The most viable so far is one originating in Cáceres, Mato Grosso, Brazil, which passes through San Vicente, Concepción, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and La Paz in Bolivia, and on to Moquegua, Matarani, Nasca, and Lima, in Peru. He showed a video made during the inaugural trip of this route from São Paulo, Brazil, to the port of Callao, in Lima.

'The Other Face Of Globalization'

This was the title of the presentation given by Silvia Palacios, *EIR*'s correspondent in Brazil, on a new study on the World Social Forum. The information comprises a chapter in the new Portuguese-language book entitled *Terror Against The Nation-State*, whose main author is LaRouche, and which *EIR* will soon publish also in Spanish, for distribution across the continent.



Silvia Palacios

"The title of this presentation is very appropriate, because in the bloodiest phase of globalization, the masterminds of Anglo-American geopolitics are already trying out new forms of world government, in order to bury the sovereign nation-state," stated Palacios. "Even before the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, the assault against the sovereign nations was intense; afterwards, it took on an even greater life in those wild minds. For example, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in his latest book, wrote an obituary for the Treaty of Westphalia, under which sovereign nation-states were created in Europe."

Palacios said, "Recently, Robert Cooper, adviser to British Prime Minister Tony Blair, stated that the world needs a 'new imperialism,' and that Perfidious Albion is ready and waiting to occupy that role. But Kissinger and Cooper, who have already been dubbed the 'prophets of the new imperialism,' are by no means alone. They have an interlocutor on the left. He is Antonio Negri, guru of the Italian terrorist group the Red Brigades, accused of being the intellectual author of the assassination of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro. Negri, in his book *Empire*—which is considered the guide of the so-called anti-globalization movement—agrees with Kissinger in viewing the system of sovereignties created in Westphalia, as finished. Further, in a recent interview, the Britisher Cooper explicitly, and respectfully, cites *Empire*. The ideas of Negri, an ideologue of the World Social Forum, stem from the false premise that the main conflict in the world today, is between the Empire and oppressed groups or countries. The reality is that the fight is between the sovereign nation-state and forms of world government that globalism has imposed on the world."

Palacios concluded, "The creation and activities of the World Social Forum must be understood from the standpoint that it is an instrument of the Anglo-American oligarchy, to give the *coup de gras* to modern nation-states. That is why it is sponsored by well-known members of the elite, such as the financier of British geopolitics, George Soros, and the Anglo-French magnate Teddy Goldsmith. The World Social Forum came out of the networks of new international terrorism which LaRouche and *EIR* have been documenting since 1995. It is no coincidence that Goldsmith has played a starring role among the so-called 'anti-globalists,' given that his family was one of the promoters of the Afghani fundamentalist movement during the Afghanistan war" of the 1980s.

Palacios detailed who the members of the World Social Forum are, and how its relations with Soros and Goldsmith are interwoven. She also documented new interventions being carried out by these groups, which reflect Negri's influence. This is the case with the Landless Movement of Brazil, which has begun intervening into nations bordering Brazil, including Bolivia and Argentina. "Negri mentions that the new global citizenry is so-called because it can intervene without borders or passports," she stated. To create and encourage the mobilization of "the masses"—the new Jacobin mobs—is the idea expressed by Negri in his book, she said, and this is precisely what the World Social Forum has been carrying out since it was created in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil in January 2001.

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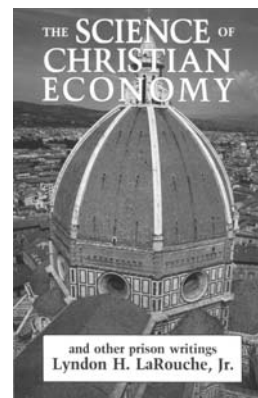
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