(FSSF—see article, below). By the end of the war, the force was hailed for having become "an individuality, a separate entity that was neither Canadian nor U.S., but just plain Special Service Force." Citing the FSSF as "the prototype of the world police of that world community which has for so long been the dream," Núñez urges that new FSSFs become "the cornerstone for Hemispheric security cooperation in the 21st Century."

It gets weirder. He proposes that two FSSFs, of 5-6,000 men each, be created for starters. One, the FSSF-North, would be made up of combat troops from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries—the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Although it would ostensibly operate under a new OAS Security Council (which has yet to be created), he specifies that the FSSF-N would actually be commanded by a brigadier general from the United States, and function operationally under the U.S. Northern Command. The Brazilians would head up the FSSF-South, which would draw its core troops from Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The primary role of the FSSF units would be to serve on missions within the Western Hemisphere, until such time as other FSSF brigades be formed, which then could deploy globally under the UN banner.

Núñez's timetable is ambitious: Create and staff the new OAS Security Council and structure by Jan. 1, 2004 (Núñez specifies that Canada, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile would be designated the "permanent six" members of such a council); have FSSF-N and FSSF-S operable by Oct. 1,2004; ensure that both are properly filled, provisioned, and trained, to be fully prepared to deploy within the Americas on any potential mission by Oct. 1,2005; get other such brigades in operation by Oct. 1,2006.

Why the rush? Núñez echoes a study produced by the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in 1999, Thinking Strategically About 2005: The United States and South America, which argues that a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) requires a regional military structure to enforce it. Núñez, in fact, surfaced a similar proposal for a NAFTA military force in 1999. The proposal, reportedly contained in an Army War College monograph titled, "A New United States Strategy for Mexico," caused a scandal when it was reported in the Toronto Star in September 1999.

For all his talk about "soft power," "strategic restraint and reassurance," and not imposing anything unwanted upon U.S. "allies" in the Americas, Núñez has been deploying around the continent with Einaudi's mafioso message: Either you support a multinational force, or you'll get unilateral U.S. intervention.

The big problem faced by the utopian nuts, is that neither the Brazilian nor Mexican militaries will accept such schemes. "If Brasilia does not come up with a significant role in aiding regional security," Núñez threatened in his paper, "there will be major negative consequences."

No military provokes the anger of this crowd like that of Mexico, however. Army War College people are promoting any scandal they can find against it, to break its "institutionalized policy of non-intervention," the which they denounce as "feudal," "a relic of the 19th Century," etc. Mexican President Vicente Fox and Foreign Secretary Jorge Castañeda want to change that policy, but it will take more scandals against the military to break its resistance to the policy, Núñez wrote.

Reality, however, has a way of disrupting the schemes of madmen. These fools still argue that "new defense" policy is necessary to defend the "new economy," long after the "new economy" has crumbled into dust. Rumsfeld even reportedly promised substantial sums for those who backed up his project. Was there no little child present to ask—as the Defense Secretary imperiously walked the streets of Santiago, stark naked—whether the money actually exists?

## Documentation

## 'The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy'

Under the above title, in October 1995, Lyndon LaRouche's exploratory campaign committee, the Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis, published the candidate's rebuttal to the September 1995 Department of Defense report, "United States Security Strategy for the Americas," which outlined the premises upon which the Defense Ministerials of the Americas are still based. The first of the ministerials had just been held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in July 1995. There, LaRouche warned:

If the policy set forth in a recent Department of Defense (DoD) report on the Americas were actually carried into effect, the United States is presently in the process of shooting itself in the foot all over Central and South America. . . . It is a continuation of a worsening series of U.S. foreign-policy and related security catastrophes in Central and South America, which has been a built-in trend within our permanent national security bureaucracy since McGeorge Bundy's reign at National Security Council, Robert S. McNamara at DoD, and the poisonous influence of the economic dogmas of such devotees of the Mont Pelerin Society as Professor Milton Friedman. We have come to the point of global crisis, when the failure to reverse that "Utopian" tradition, launched under Bundy, McNamara, and Kissinger, could have virtually fatal consequences for U.S. security. . . .

The tragic follies of the DoD report are rooted, axiomatically, in its follies concocted in the presently customary

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misuse of the terms "democracy" and "market policies." Outside the virtual reality of that fantasy world of word-play, which the DoD report represents, in the real world, real-life actions premissed upon serving those two slogans, are presently two among the most tragic strategic threats to U.S. security, both in the Americas, and globally. Thus, the report does not assist in maintaining security; it assures the opposite effect. . . .

The world's present monetary and financial systems are being devastated by the fast approach of the greatest financial fire-storm in history . . . and associated threats of war, bloody insurrections, and expanded international terrorism now arising throughout most of the world. . . .

The DoD report features hyperventilated assertions of the progress of the cause of "democracy" around the world. Out of DoD fantasy-land, in the real world, the opposite is true....

Since the 1971-1972 period, of initial establishment of a "floating-exchange-rate monetary order" throughout the world, and since U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's orchestration of the international petroleum price-hoax and Rambouillet monetary summit of the mid-1970s, most nations have been subject to a one-world government's dictatorship, both by the United Nations Organization's International Monetary Fund, and by other, like-minded institutions. Under the rule of these institutions, virtually all nations, and their governments, have been subject to increasingly savage aus-

terity measures....

No nation whose government adopts IMF or World Bank "conditionalities," can be described as "democratic" in any meaningful sense of the term. . . .

When the IMF and other institutions are successfully demanding the actual mass-assassination of millions of aged, sick, and others, through actuarial blows of the budgetary axe, there is no policy which is possible which is not the deadly enemy of about eighty percent or more of the population as a whole. Only a deranged fanatic could presume, that a program of elimination of useless eaters en masse might be conducted by a democratic process. . . .

The international security of the United States requires the domination of this planet by a community of sovereign nation-states functioning as a partnership of mutual interest and common moral principle.

The defense of the institution of the modern sovereign nation-state, is a principle we must defend in every quarter of this planet, this hemisphere most emphatically. In particular, we must defend that principle of the sovereign nation-state republic which is typified by our own Federal Constitution, against all efforts, from London's terrorist and other varieties of ethnicity advocates and kindred types of malefactors, to replace the system of nation-states by the brutish conditions which must result from a proliferation of so-called microstates.

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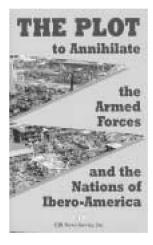
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The Plot is "required reading at several regional military academies and staff colleges. Students of Latin America affairs will ignore this book to their own detriment."

—James Zackrison, Defense Force Quarterly