

Wall Street fears that somebody in the region, at any moment, may kick over the chessboard, triggering a chain reaction which could disintegrate the political and psychological controls which have transformed the once proud Ibero-American nations into some of the most servile proponents of globalization over the past decade.

At the top of the CFR's list of "threats" to the system, was Peru's recalcitrant Fujimori government. The CFR conference was co-chaired by César Gaviria, Secretary General of the OAS, which is being used to run the war against Peru, and Thomas "Mack" McLarty, Clinton's former Special Envoy to the Americas who has joined Henry Kissinger's team as Vice Chairman of Kissinger McLarty Associates. According to the CFR, McLarty "summariz[ed] the conference find-

ings," when he told conference participants "that anything less than a transparent free and fair election in Peru would be a 'serious, serious mistake, and a setback for democracy in the region.' "

The press release issued by the CFR at the conference's conclusion, threatened every country in the region: Either they join the campaign against Peru, and make concessions demanded by the financiers, or capital will flee. "The time is ripe for continuing serious reforms, but the hemisphere is now being plagued by a stultifying complacency," the CFR's release intones. "Democracy itself is once again under threat. . . . Without vigorous political support for the next phase of reforms, participants warned, Latin America's economies would be susceptible to renewed global financial instability."

Another Third-Term President: FDR

Franklin D. Roosevelt's campaign for an unprecedented third term as the President of the United States was opposed by some in his day. In a speech to the Democratic National Convention on July 19, 1940, Roosevelt explained his reasons. Editorial comments are in brackets:

. . . Because there are self-appointed commentators and interpreters who will seek to misinterpret or question motives, I . . . must trust to the good faith and common sense of the American people to accept my own good faith—and do their own interpreting.

When, in 1936, I was chosen by the voters for a second time as President, it was my firm intention to turn over the responsibilities of government to other hands at the end of my term. . . .

[In view of world war breaking out,] it was my clear duty, with the aid of the Congress . . . to shape our program of defense, to meet rapid changes . . . and to sustain the policy of the Good Neighbor [the policy stressing U.S. support for the perfect sovereignty of Latin American countries, as opposed to the imperial policy of interference].

It was also my obvious duty to . . . sustain by all legal means those governments threatened by those other governments which had rejected the principles of democracy [like the narco-terrorists today]. . . .

National unity in the United States became a crying essential in the face of the development of unbelievable types of espionage and international treachery. . . .

Nearly every American is willing to do his share or her share to defend the United States. It is neither just nor efficient to permit that task to fall upon any one section or any one group. For every section and every group depend for their existence upon the survival of the nation as a whole. . . .

In times like these— in times of great tension, of great crisis—the compass of the world narrows to a single fact. . . . It is not an ordinary war. It is a revolution imposed by force of arms, which threatens all men everywhere. It is a revolution which proposes not to set men free but to reduce them to slavery. . . .

The omnipotent rulers of the greater part of modern Europe have guaranteed efficiency, and work, and a type of security.

But the slaves who built the pyramids for the glory of the dictator pharaohs of Egypt had that kind of security. . . .

So did the inhabitants of that world which extended from Britain to Persia under the undisputed rule of the proconsuls sent out from Rome.

So did the henchmen, the tradesmen, the mercenaries, and the slaves of the feudal system which dominated Europe a thousand years ago. . . .

Democracy can thrive only when it enlists the devotion of those whom Lincoln called the common people. Democracy can hold that devotion only when it adequately respects their dignity by so ordering society as to assure to the masses of men and women reasonable security and hope for themselves and for their children. . . .

The American people must decide whether these things are worth making sacrifices of money, of energy, and of self. They will not decide by listening to mere words or by reading mere pledges, interpretations, and claims. They will decide on the record—the record as it has been made, the record of things as they are. . . .