

## Excerpts from Echeverria's Speech April 20

Democracy is not a concept which speaks with the same voice at all times and in all societies.

Here we find solid expression of the incontrovertible reality of a manifold world in which all pretensions of homogenizing the national paths of political and social organization have been destroyed by history.

If the parliamentary system in the past constituted the revolutionary formula which permitted the forces of change and of individual liberty to unite against the powers of absolutism, today this system is called upon to explore in its undeniable democratic reserve, the mechanisms needed to efficiently impel the solution to the needs of the people in the face of the injustices now generated from within and from beyond each national frontier.

In Mexico, as in other countries of the Third World which hope to surpass their great wants and take care of enormous deferred social problems, democracy can not mean the abstention of the state from its responsibilities towards society under the pretext of a greedy and obsolete concept that liberty is somehow preserved in that manner. On the contrary, a democratic order is rooted in decisive action directed towards providing the great popular majorities with the material sustenance which makes possible the real exercise of liberty.

The proliferation of fascism in the backward countries is the clearest fruit of an imperial policy of service to the accumulation of power and wealth on a world scale.

From that follows that in Third World countries the struggle for democracy is intimately linked to the efforts to consolidate national independence and to uproot injustice, marginalization, and social inequalities.

In light of the ominous imbalances amidst which we live, squandering on armaments appears as one of the great historical monuments to irrationality.

Many voices of protest have eloquently contrasted, with no results, the sum of the resources dedicated to the production of arsenals to the amount of international aid given to development and to the overpowering panorama of the absolute misery of millions of human beings.

Above all, disarmament represents the possibility of an unprecedented transferral of resources and creative energies for the completion of pacifist endeavors. At the same time, disarmament means, beyond the dismantling of war production, the dismantling of attitudes based on authoritarianism, ideological simplification, and paranoid tendencies.

The problems related to international security and disarmament, to respect for human rights, to the establishment of a new world economic order, to scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation, together with an analysis of the function of the parliaments as an expression of the social structure, are all concerns upon which those of us meeting in this city bestow prime importance.

Faced with the present critical international situation, we must reject the extremes of a conformist view on the one hand, and dramatizing actions on the other, which do not offer solutions and only exacerbate an atmosphere of tension conducive to violence.

Those who argue from the perspective of power that the present crisis is nothing more than the natural and even circumstantial expression of historic processes, which should be taken advantage of as in the past to gain positions,

consolidate prestige and spheres of influence, thus ignore objective elements of analysis which show that the present state of things, if not attacked at their root, will lead to a conflagration of tragic proportions.

Those who from the extreme opposite attitude argue the impossibility of peacefully resolving the present problems and scorn all efforts to find solutions and formulas for coexistence between the metropolis and the countries of the Third World, forget the historically demonstrated capacity of man to offer rational answers to new challenges.

We must be fully conscious that the present crisis does not represent another conjuncture in which to consolidate privileges of some countries over others. Its effects do not recognize frontiers and aggravation will have repercussions in all states.

We must recognize the radical transformation which has been going on in the composition and structure of the community of nations in the last thirty years and thus seek new answers to new realities.

We know that the economic and social problems of three quarters of humanity are very different from those faced in the most advanced countries, but we know well that there is a common denominator among the interests of all nations, and that is to consolidate the possibilities of a civilized international coexistence.

This endeavor will only be possible if we start from the basis that the model for development which the world has gone through automatically supposes the accumulation of wealth and the progressive marginalization of the great majority of humanity, and thus has been a destabilizing factor of gigantic proportions in relations between states.

It is no longer necessary to prove here, by means of the eloquence of numbers and statistics, the enormous distance between the world of poverty and that of abundance, nor the solid impact which international inflation has generated on the already heavy burden of foreign debt of the most backwards nations.

What is most important to point out is that under the laws of the present world economic system this distance is structurally destined to become aggravated, and all conventional instruments applied up until now, such as international technical aid and assistance, have proven ineffective.

We can anticipate that as has occurred recently with the monetary crisis, the international inflation and the elevation of petroleum prices, within the actual rules of the international game, those nations who can count on the most powerful economies and the broadest productive apparatus, are best equipped to counter and even turn in their favor, although temporarily, the effects of the actual situation. Nevertheless, the resulting consequences of the growing pauperization of millions of men constitute a permanent threat to their own security.

For the countries of the Third World, the conclusion is unavoidable. There are no conjunctural solutions nor opportune advantages.

Before the dimension of these problems, as never before, it is indispensable to create the conditions for the development of a truly internationalist spirit. Isolationism or refuge in bilateral or exclusively interregional transactions as a response to real confrontation with the world scenario, will

not defer nor mitigate the pernicious consequences of this crisis.

The solution does not lie either in destroying or blocking the evolution of those world organisms or institutions created at the end of the Second World War. This attitude translates into a grave historic involution, the abdication of the best proposals of man to cultivate the basis for an authentic human community.

The deficiencies and limitations of these institutions and world forums are a reflection of the will of the nations that compose them. In their headquarters, progressive currents are debated which seek to fortify and renew themselves as well as hegemonic tendencies that seek to utilize them to sanction their political power plays. To encourage their democratization and to broaden in any way possible their radius of activity constitutes for us an unpostponable imperative.

The advances achieved by the countries of the Third World over the last few years in raising their banners, articulating their demands and participating more actively in the international sphere, represent without doubt positive steps that should not be and can not be understated.

This stage will nevertheless reach its fully constructive capacity only to the extent that we can decisively enter into the phase of realization.

Without underestimating the political value of denouncing injustices or the affirmation of the thesis which leads to a full raising of consciousness, progressive plans will not generate by themselves the changes that we need.

Language, radical as it may be, can only transform into language, while what we require is the formulation of a pragmatism in favor of those transformations that oppose a pragmatism which favors the preservation of privileges.

This project will not be implemented on the basis of a confrontationalist attitude towards the highly industrialized nations. Departing from the fact of the current unequal structure of international relations, we must plan without prejudices or exclusions the basis for a new equilibrium that will diminish the danger of war and make world peace possible.

These are the true goals of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, proposed by our country in Santiago, Chile during UNCTAD III in 1973 and approved in December of 1974 by 120 nations in the UN.

Here is centered the basis for a new philosophy of international coexistence that guarantees to the countries of the Third World elementary conditions for survival and at the same time offers the industrialized countries a viable pact of economic cooperation, adjusted to the new realities of the period and to the objective necessities of those nations that represent the greatest majority of humanity.

Parallel to the formulation of the terms of a new international contract it is indispensable for the Third World that concrete tools be created to promote solidarity, that will strengthen their internal cohesion and make possible the optimum harnessing of their own potentials.

In the process of creating these tools for the institution of a new world economic order, Latin America counts on its budding experience to carry out a decisive role in advancing our process of integration.

In Peru on the 15 of July, 1974, we proposed the creation of a system of consultation and economic cooperation exclusively for the countries of our region. The idea was enriched with the participation of each one of our brother nations and finally the Latin American Economic System has begun to produce concrete results.

Supported in this emerging Latin American project, we proposed in Alexandria, in August of 1975, the creation of an economic system for the Third World that would make possible the application of many of the postulates contained within the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

This proposal takes as its basis the necessity of all Third World countries taking concrete steps to organize themselves and to impede to the extent possible international pressures or differences in their level of development which would disrupt their negotiating capacity.

In the recent meeting in Manila of the Group of 77; a firm step forward was taken in unanimously recognizing the necessity of moving in this direction:

## Expose U.S. Control Center For Fascist Plot To Overthrow Echeverria

April 14 (IPS) — Fourteen days ago Luis Echeverria Alvarez, President of Mexico and an international leader of the fight for a new world economic order, denounced the Mexican right wing political-financial alliance known as the Monterrey Group for conspiring under Wall Street direction to bring about a Chilean coup and massacre of the working class in his country. In his speech Echeverria blasted the group of bankers, industrialists and their lackeys which plotted to unleash the current right wing press and terror offensive against the government at a clandestine meeting in the city of Monterrey last month, as "a tiny plutocratic and pro-fascist minority" striving to impose on Mexico "in their work, their psychology and their family life, the most decadent models" of their U.S. master.

Information made available to the U.S. Labor Party has uncovered one of the most important command and control centers for the operations of the Monterrey Group — at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business in Philadelphia, USA! The character and activities of this center confirms Echeverria's description of the Monterrey Group to a "T."

Transmitting the orders and techniques for fomenting social chaos in Mexico from the Rockefeller family's power centers at the Chase Manhattan Bank-Citibank in New York and the CIA-National Security Council intelligence complex in Washington, D.C. to the Monterrey Group are such top Wharton School experts in "work, psychology and family life" as Eric Trist, who pioneered brainwashing techniques