

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

based on the methods of Hitler's Gestapo for Anglo-American intelligence agencies during World War II and has spent the last 30 years applying them against trade-unions and the working class in the U.S. and Western Europe; and Russell Akoff, an alumnus of the Office of War Information, the propaganda-psychological warfare arm of U.S. intelligence during the war and now a top "management consultant" who has served 200 U.S. corporations. The program they are charged with implementing was laid out clearly by Rockefeller "food control" agronomist William Paddock in January 1975 — reduce the Mexican population by 50 per cent: exterminate 30 million Mexicans.

The potential power of the Monterrey Group to conduct economic and political warfare against the Echeverria government was thrown into sharp relief by the April 7 statement by a policy planner at Rockefeller's Rand Corp. think-tank who "predicted" that the Monterrey would fight Echeverria, "first with capital flight, then with violence."

The Godfather of the Monterrey Empire is Miguel Aleman, President of Mexico from 1946 to 1952. During his six year reign, Aleman — known as the "gringo President" — opened up the country to the looting operations of U.S. businesses and reversed a large part of the labor and agricultural reform measures that had been instituted under President Lazaro Cardenas in the 1930's.

Aleman is still a political power today, and the "respectable" above-ground side of the Aleman network is represented by the Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs and other businessmen's groupings set up in Mexico in imitation of and tied to the same groups in the U.S. The Chambers of Commerce et al. are in turn linked to such U.S. corporations as Du Pont, General Electric, U.S. Steel, and Gulf Oil — the power nexus that has traditionally pushed Taft Hartley and other unionbusting measures in the U.S. and is the bastion of Rockefeller's American Security Council "military industrial complex."

Democratic Fascism

But Aleman and his Monterrey cohorts are no parochial neanderthal right-wingers. They recognized at a certain point that it would be very difficult to replicate the reactionary rule of the Aleman Presidency in such an overt form for a second intensive round of looting. This recognition was reinforced when it became clear the Echeverria, upon assuming the Presidency, had thrown in his lot with the Cardenista political machine. Monterrey understood clearly that Echeverria was determined to pick up the core of Cardena's reform policies in order to implement a development program for the country that would jeopardize their financial and political holdings. But even before Echeverria's election in 1970 — sometime in the middle sixties — Aleman and the Monterrey industrialists, in consultation with their U.S. multinational backers, had made the decision to go with a strategy of installing the Rockefellers' plan for "Fascism with a Democratic Face" in Mexico. It was only a matter of time before Eric Trist and his Wharton School proteges were to be called in to put their years of experience in "Democratic Fascism" to use.

After several false starts, — including the financing of sections of the 1968 student movement — Monterrey tapped Hank Gonzales, the Governor of the State of Mexico, to be the charismatic front man for a populist fascist regime. Soon after getting Aleman's nod, Gonzales opened up a campaign against Echeverria, charging that Echeverria was intended

to amend the Mexican Constitution in order to permit him to succeed himself. Echeverria struck back, however, with the support of the Cardenista machine that he had organized under his leadership, Gonzales' attacks were branded as "counterrevolutionary" by the then head of the Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI), Reyes Heróles. Only days later, Reyes ruled out Gonzales' candidacy by name in a move that broke all the rules of traditional Mexican politics.

Although at least temporarily thwarted in their efforts to capture the executive, through Gonzales and later through Interior Minister Moya Palencia, the Alemanistas have held on to whole sections of the machinery developed for them by Anglo-American intelligence agencies as part of the "Democratic Face" apparatus. Chief among the capacities at their disposal is an array of so-called left and terrorist organizations including sections of the leadership of the Mexican Communist Party. The Aleman-Monterrey apparatus also makes use of fascist gangs whose services are provided by a separate but overlapping network that is headed up by the Buckley Family. As part of the CIA's arsenal of black operations capabilities, the Buckylys and their collaborators in the international fascist Opus Dei machine control a wide variety of fascist gangs, paramilitary organizations, and drugrunning operations in Mexico. Included among these are the so-called Micos (Movimiento Integración Cristiana) who have recently targetted the Latin American Labor Committees for armed attacks and assassination attempts in the state of Sonora.

A sharp shift in Monterrey Group operations came exactly one week after the CIA's 1973 coup against the Popular Front government of Allende in Chile when "leftists" from the CIA's 23rd of September League attempted to kidnap Eugenio Garza-Sada, the kingpin of the Monterrey Group. Garza-Sada was killed, and the Monterrey Group blamed his murder on "Echeverria's soft policy toward leftists."

The Trist-Akoff Wharton School operation promptly moved in to supervise a top-down reorganization of the Garza-Sada empire, which was split into two sections, the Alfa and Bisa groups. Both groups have controlling personal and financial ties to the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Citibank complex, and are in frequent contact with Wharton "advisors": Ramon Palacios, the Alfa group's Director of Planning, was himself educated at the Wharton School: brainwasher Trist is an advisor to the Bisa group: "consultant" Akoff is now in Mexico.

Financing the operation in part is the Annheuser Busch brewery in Milwaukee, which established the Busch Center at the Wharton School where Trist and Akoff are leading figures. Annheuser-Busch has also performed certain studies for the Cuahtemoc brewery, now part of the Bisa group.

What Trist and Company are Up To

Eric Trist's criminal career is a clear indicator of the policies which the pro-fascist Monterrey Group will carry out if they succeed in deposing President Echeverria. Trist's training as a counterinsurgent began World War II when he became a protege of Brigadier General John Rees and his top assistant, H.V. Dicks, at the notorious Rockefeller-financed Tavistock Clinic in England. Tavistock pioneered in brainwashing and social control techniques for Anglo-American Intelligence.

At the time Trist arrived, Dicks had just been appointed to create the Psychological Warfare Division of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEP).

Trist quickly obtained a leadership post in the Division's Experimental War Office Selection Board which worked off the model provided by Hitler's Gestapo to develop officer selection techniques used by British and American Intelligence. An important facet of Trist's work with the Board was the selection and brainwashing of troops for kamikaze-style, suicide raids.

Immediately after the war, Trist was involved with the Civil Resettlement Scheme which relocated Nazis concentration camp personnel, lock, stock, and kapos to industrial centers in Europe and North America. As a part of this task Trist helped to recycle former Nazis into leadership positions in the synthetic West German Government.

Trist's first major job as a labor counterinsurgent was a project director for the Tavistock Clinic's campaign to bust-up the striking British Coal Miners Union. Using Mussolini's corporatist practices as his model, Trist developed a scheme whereby miners were divided into teams whose pay was tied to the production of the whole group. Competition was encouraged within teams until workers pushed each other to the breaking point. When management fired the resulting "excess labor," miners were so brainwashed there was barely a whimper of protest.

In the early 1960s Trist was sent from Tavistock to spread these corporatist policies throughout all of Sweden at the request of ruling Swedish Social Democrats. Starting at the Saab and Volvo plants, he created an entire fascist ideology, known as the "Swedish Way," to support his team competition method.

In weekly team brainwashing sessions, Nazi-like phrases — "You have to work together" and "We all have to be happy here" — are drummed into workers minds. Any hard-core militant who refuses to be "happy" as he is worked to death is assigned to one of a network of "community mental health centers" which Trist helped establish where drugs and electro-shock treatments may be used to break his resistance.

After Sweden, Trist was deployed to the U.S. where he created a parallel to the "Swedish Way," known as "Organizational Development," for U.S. auto plants. In 1970, Trist's former Tavistockian associate Russell Akoff invited him to the Wharton School of Business.

From Wharton, Trist ran two major social-engineering projects. The first was to break-up the United Mine Workers using techniques similar to those he developed in Britain.

Trist's second major project was to create a network of mental health clinics and terrorist youth gangs to control the black, ghetto communities of Philadelphia, the city where the Wharton School is located. Under this program the Domestic Branch of the CIA and Lt. Fencel of the local Police Intelligence Division ("Red Squad") fostered an elaborate gun-running and drugs to "pacify" black youth.

The ensuing violence harmlessly channeled ghetto residents' rage over poverty conditions against one another and gave an excuse for police state crack-downs on any serious revolutionary organization. Drugs were massively distributed to residents via the clinics and black Mafioso attached to the gangs in order to complete the ghettos pacification.

The Argentine Model Falls Apart

NEW YORK, April 22 (IPS) — Four weeks ago, the international Atlanticist press was heaping praise on the new Argentine military government as a choice model for the Third World. Today, that government is in the throes of a violent factional battle; economic disintegration is preceeding at breakneck speed, and the labor movement, perhaps the best organized of all of Latin America, has begun to resist the fascist austerity policies of the junta. The junta's Atlanticist patrons are now having understandably nervous second thoughts.

One day after the March 24th Argentine coup which deposed Peronism for the last time, the New York Times was approvingly noting junta chief General Videla's "moderation," his "Christian virtues" and his "profound hatred of corruption." Equally prominent was the New York Times' admiration for Videla's commitment to "austerity and sacrifice" and to "the fulfillment of Argentina's international obligations." Only three weeks ago, the Washington Post commented enthusiastically on the "popularity" of the new austerity regimen in Argentina. Everybody agreed that, with a "realistic" government at the helm, Argentina could now solve her economic and social woes.

While the junta's Wall Street backers publicly praised the regime, privately those same bankers were also targetting Europe, and particularly Italy, for "Argentinization" as an

intended final solution to their problems of debt collection and working class resistance.

But only one month later, these same Wall Street mouth-pieces are now nervously advising caution to their political and financial associates as they watch their "model" for austerity turn into a model for chaos. The North American financial daily The Journal of Commerce on April 14th openly questioned the capacity of the new regime to enforce austerity: "...even though we feel encouraged by Economic Minister De Hoz's intentions, we will understand the reasons if investors are in no hurry until the intentions are supported by decisive measures." The U.S. weekly business journal, Forbes, is even more explicit: "The key to the government's economic plan is the ordinary Argentine citizen. If he rises en masse against the economic discipline, like he did in 1969 in Cordoba, the Army is neither sufficiently large nor sufficiently hard to put him in line..."

The London-based Latin America newsletter of April 9 reveals the weakest link in the "Argentine model": "Despite the united voice of the (Argentine) government, it is the product of a delicate political balance...According to some observers...there is a danger of a "portugalization" of the Argentine armed forces."

Most glaring has been the junta's total failure to stem the rapid deterioration of the Argentine economy. The economic "program" of the junta is a return to the antiquated notion of