

Rockefeller Uses Deportation As Leading Edge Of Pressure Against Mexico

Aug. 7 (NSIPS) — With the Colombo meeting of the Non-Aligned nations just a week away, Rockefeller's forces outside and within Mexico continue to step up their pressure to force Mexico to abandon its pro-development outlook and pay its huge foreign debt on the basis of intensive-labor death camps. The leading edge of this drive is a program of intensified and highly visible mass deportations of alleged "illegal" Mexicans from the U.S., initiated just two weeks ago.

The deportations are a multi-faceted weapon for the Rockefeller and Kissinger forces. The prospect of the millions of Mexicans in the U.S. being shipped back is an "invasion" seen by many progressives in Mexico as exemplary of the power the U.S. holds to whip Mexico into line if it seriously crosses Rockefeller's dictates — declares a debt moratorium, for instance. At the same time the further swelling of Mexico's enormous numbers of rural unemployed has given Rockefeller's invisible government apparatus in Mexico an unparalleled opportunity to press for the World Bank type genocide projects necessary to trim Mexico's population by half — the Rockefellers' goal for his Mexican genocide plan.

Last week, representatives of the CIA's Mexican labor czar Fidel Velasquez declared that even if 8 million Mexicans were shipped back from the U.S., it would be "Mexico's problem," to be solved with rural job programs. Jorge Bustamante, researcher for the Ford Foundation-funded Colegio de Mexico and widely-quoted slave labor theoretician, yesterday called for production units "to employ labor on an intensive scale" in food growing and processing to handle the influx of deportees, "with equal employment for both men and women" as an egalitarian touch.

The deportations have fit into the plans of the insurrectionary forces in Mexico openly defying Echeverria's land reform. The latifundists (large landowners) of the Northwest states of Sinaloa and Sonora have threatened to augment the deportee pressure with mass lay-offs of their agricultural work force if the land reform continues, and urged slave labor camps to be set up in the Southeast as the alternative. The latifundists' open allies, the large business organizations, are demanding a "Plan of National Emergency" to handle the deportations. The key

feature of this corporatist "Plan" would be the destruction of salary levels in the country's most advanced unions in order to make "new resources" available to "create jobs."

Perhaps the scummiest part of the deportation operation is that played by the right-wing Mexican press is fingering President Ford as the culprit, while praising Jimmy Carter — whose top advisers have uniformly and explicitly endorsed slave labor and genocide policies for Mexico — as "Mexico's friend." This Big Lie is being paraded most obscenely by the daily Excelsior controlled directly by the Rockefeller-run rightwing led by ex-President Miguel Aleman.

Mexican President Luis Echeverria and his forces have counterattacked the right-wing insurrection strongly from the beginning of the week, focussing on the land question. As Echeverria and his Agrarian Reform minister, Barra Garcia, invoked the image of the mass mobilizations of the 1930-1917 Revolution and the militant nationalizations of the '30s, the peasant leader of the Federation of Agrarian Settlers, Mora Gonzales, declared the nation's peasants "are ready to fight untiringly and with whatever means necessary, with one word from Echeverria, to maintain the progress of our country... at whatever cost." Salcedo Monteon, head of the nation's largest peasant confederation, the CNC, blasted the ringleaders of the insurrection, Marcelo Sada and Sanchez Mejorada, for financing the Pinochet coup in Chile and trying to do the same for Mexico.

Hitting directly at the "brutal aggression" from the U.S., pro-development Senator Gamiz Fernandez issued a statement denouncing the deportations as part of the "Paddock Plan" for decimation of the Mexican population through "disease, famine and war," and linked it to "sectors planning World War III" — the Rockefeller faction.

The battle over the land reform has come to a head this weekend, with full marshalling of the opposing forces. Yesterday over 1500 latifundists and businessmen met in a KKK atmosphere in Mexico City to threaten use of arms to stop the land reform. The same day the country's major peasant organizations mobilized thousands of peasants to march in Mexico City in support of Echeverria's policies.

Aggression Plotted Against Mexico From Abroad; Expulsion of Mexicans From U.S. Alarming, Says Sen. Gamiz

Aug. 6 (NSIPS) — The following remarks were made by Mexican Senator Salvador Gamiz Fernandez and printed in the Aug. 2 Mexican daily *Ultimas Noticias*.

Gamiz Fernandez is a Senator from the Northwestern Mexican state of Durango and is a member of the Permanent Commission of the Senate. As a member of the pro-development faction which emerged from the presidency of Lazaro Cardenas (1934-40), Senator Gamiz has been an outspoken opponent of the right-wing and is a close ally of Mexican President Luis Echeverria.

Senator Salvador Gamiz Fernandez has revealed "a plan formulated abroad to destabilize the political and economic equilibrium of Mexico" and said that this plot is being "in-

creasingly implemented by the same group involved in programming a Third World War."

The legislator from the state of Durango, who is a member of the Senate Permanent Commission, said he was disturbed to find that "this phenomena is not fully understood by some Mexicans," the "plan of aggression against Mexico is totally worked out and in operation." He exhorted "the true left to steer away from provocation and intolerance."

Gamiz also called for "all Mexicans not to make the mistake of letting ourselves be used in provocations arranged abroad... to the detriment of the economy and national tranquility."

He substantiated his opinions mainly "on two facts which shock public opinion: the decision to expel several thousand Mexicans from U.S. soil in violation of the right to work and the principles of the ILO, and the fact that some people are calling Mexico 'an economic disaster.'"

In this respect, he cited the specific case of "some businessmen who call the agrarian reform 'a disaster' and who

also slander the present Government's fiscal policies, "with the intention of creating difficulties in the country at a time in which it is in great danger."

We Mexicans, he added, "have to be conscious of the international situation and especially of the election campaign in the United States. The outcome of the elections is important to us, since we must know if the victor will continue a policy of friendship, respect and mutual aid, thus strengthening the good relations vigorously promoted today by President Echeverria with the U.S. Government."

As part of this 'plan', Senator Gamiz Fernandez pointed out that the second edition of *Ultimas Noticias*, April 14, reported the opinions of William Paddock, whom he called an "important advisor to U.S. companies," who said in reference to our country:

Disease, famine and war will have to do it, since man won't.

Paddock's expressions, added Gamiz Fernandez, "are part of a brutal, aggressive drive against Mexico, which without any doubt is totally programmed, even against the will of the very Government of the United States, which has insisted on preserving good relations with Mexico and on implementing treaties and agreements which still permit us to maintain our friendship."

"The threats of boycotts against our country" have got to be part of the plan, Gamiz said.

The legislator concluded by urging that "against this terrible attempt to intervene in our country, it is imperative to guarantee and strengthen the unity of the Mexicans, especially among those whose non-negotiable and sectarian postures frequently create social conflicts. I think that the time has come to prevent anarchy and the use of force in solving our problems."

"On the contrary, the time has come to promote a policy of national unity around the Government of Mexico. It is time to avoid political distortions, and aggressions from unfathomable origins . . . trying to impose a state which would deform our way of life," Gamiz concluded.

'Mexico is one of the world's disasters and there's no possibility to really reduce the birth rate in the short run.

Mexico Labor Spokesman: Let's Learn From Peru

August 5 (NSIPS) — The following column by Salvador Lozano was published in the Mexico City daily El Sol, August 2, under the title "Let's learn from the lesson of Peru." Lozano is the editor of the paper of the Democratic Tendency, politically the most important independent union in Mexico.

It is said that nobody learns from another's mistakes. But another saying advises to lather up your own face when you see your neighbor shaving. It's well known that sayings — those vehicles of common sense, of the prejudices of each epoch — offer fragmentary, and often contradictory images of reality. In sayings, reality is grasped more through feeling states than through a conscious effort to intellectually understand the world in order to change it. Hegel has said that 'truths' of common sense are really only half-truths. The fact is that so-called popular wisdom has figured out that injuries suffered by our peers often are repeated on us, and also that there is widespread impotence in learning from other's experience. What is more difficult to understand — since it is less common — is the activity of those who try to arrive at norms of proper conduct from the phenomena of the world in which they live.

The by now obvious right turn in Peru has to make us think. The vacillations of President Morales Bermudez in the face of the pressures of the International Monetary Fund and the New York banks have resulted in the imposition of those economic and social policies which make the workers pay the price of the imperialist crisis, extremely weakens the military government, and puts it at a tremendous disadvantage in the face of the attacks from the right. The first result of those policies was precisely a coup attempt from some right-wing generals, who were favored by the disorders induced by the APRA (the fascist Second International affiliate in Peru), maoist groups, etc. Then there was a kind of a palace coup which drove the enlightened people out of the government. The confrontation of the regime with the workers — despite the moderation of the workers — reached the point at which they arrested one of the best union leaders (Gustavo Espinoza, leader of the militant faction of the CGTP union federation).

It's a well-known fact that the purged Ministers, especially Fernandez Maldonado and de la Flor, represented a very progressive current in the Peruvian military government. They were promoters of the nationalization of the iron industry, outstanding defenders of the strongest positions of the underdeveloped nations in international forums, partisans of responding to the pressures of international finance capital by postponing payment of foreign debts, promoters of worker and peasant organization. These ministers signified, personally and politically, the continuity of the Peruvian Revolutionary process, so loudly proclaimed by Morales after the removal of President Velasco Alvarado (in a September, 1975, coup). Their departure from the Government can only be interpreted as a rupture of the revolutionary process and the true beginning of what an Argentine friend calls the "Isabelization" of the Peruvian military government.

What's happened in Peru is not only a hard blow against the Peruvian masses. What's involved is the forces of the multinational monopolies giving a slap in the face to the living movement of world resistance to these monopolies' plans for economic, political, and social restructuring. In view of the facts, it's indubitable that at the Puerto Rico summit meeting of the seven great capitalist powers, a very detailed global strategy was cooked up which also includes the recently announced threats against Italy and the operations to enclose Latin America in a rigid iron ring.

But the Peruvians are succumbing. They lack clarity of ideas, but more importantly lack decisiveness and valor. The very unions, which without doubt have in many ways played an exemplary role in defense of the process, didn't know how to provide support at the critical time for the progressive proposals of men like Fernandez Maldonado or de la Flor.

Mexico is subjected now to pressures similar to those suffered by Peru. Not only is there a bellicose bosses' current which aims for the conquest of political power by any means necessary, but there is also a set of open campaigns and hidden pressures — some of which are condemned by the Government itself — which together tend towards the imposition on us of the economic and social policies most in the interests of the centers of international finance capital. And thus to eliminate Mexico as a nation which defends the interests of the underdeveloped countries. We must not be fooled. We Mexican workers, both urban and rural, the progressive politicians, all the people — we have the unshirkable obligation to forge a common front to guarantee the continuity of the anti-imperialist resistance, to give it ideological and programmatic strength and organizational backbone. Concretizing in practice the principles of the Declaration of Manila and advancing beyond it to guarantee the continued progress of the nation and all humanity

depends on our responsibly fulfilling our duties.

We must face up to what happened in Peru. Common sense is wrong, as it is so often, and we do have to learn from others' mistakes. When we see the beard of our neighbor shaved off, we won't lather up our own. We will knock the razor out of the hand of the barber, who doesn't mean to shave us, but to slit our throats.

Excerpts From Speeches by Mexican President Echeverria

Aug. 6 (NSIPS) — With only four months remaining before the government of Mexican President Luis Echeverria leaves office, the extensive Atlanticist operations to destabilize Mexico — a leader in the Third World's fight for the creation of a new world economic order — have zeroed in on Echeverria's successor, Jose Lopez Portillo. Since his nomination last Fall as candidate of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI), Lopez Portillo has been subjected to tremendous pressures from the U.S.-controlled domestic right-wing intended to make him their "captive."

Shortly before and after his election as President on July 4, this effort by the right-wing has been assisted from outside Mexico through threats directly addressed at Lopez Portillo and funnelled through the Atlanticist U.S. and Western European press.

Among the most outrageous examples of this black propaganda is an editorial in the July 13 New York Times which called on Lopez to face the "moral challenge of first magnitude" and reverse Echeverria's "totalitarian" policies. The Atlanticist press has also "reported" that after he takes office on Dec. 1, 1976 he will make a sharp turn to the right and implement "rigid austerity" and improve relations with the private sector to revive investment." Also July 13, for example, the Swiss bankers' daily Neue Zurich Zeitung noted that "observers believe he (Lopez Portillo) will present a very tough stabilization program to improve the creditworthiness of Mexico, which is hugely indebted." The same lies have been conducted in a wide assortment of press outlets including, the Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, the Manchester Guardian, the Christian Science Monitor, Business Week and U.S. New and World Report.

Extemporaneous remarks at the Conference of Afro-Asiatic Human Sciences, Aug. 1:

Many of the (developing) countries, of which there are representatives here, are not in a process of development at all but in an actual process of agony. Countries which must import oil to survive, food for the droughts, and which see that the offers of food from the rich countries are not made from a spirit of solidarity but as political pressure. . . .

If these (developing) countries do not find the road of development models, industrial plants and forms of work — which are sometimes offered by the great industrialized countries through fascinating offers, international loans or as disinterested help in the name of political solidarity or great scientific prestige — there will never be cultural evolution, economic and political autonomy.

We live in times — and this is just a reflection — in which it seems that nuclear energy dedicated to the fabrication of atomic bombs has been misleading, for these bombs will some day — a day which, of course, we don't want to see arrive — be exploded; that is, they are for war.

We think that the effort and the surplus labor, of fundamentally the peasants and workers in those countries which construct atomic bombs, has been oriented towards extremely costly expenses to prepare nuclear war for supremacy in the world.

Scientific expeditions or international aid to promote studies in our countries are not sufficient. What must be dealt with are essentially the great problems of the Third World countries in paying for more teachers, making more schools, and producing — while the population grows rapidly — more food. . . .

It is not a question of returning to the old honorable cultural roots of the Third World countries, denying the advantages of an essential civilization. . . . Rather it is a question of taking advantage of what is useful and of fusing that with the most valiant of our thousand traditions . . . to propose technological alliances for the exploitation of natural resources and avoiding their destruction by the multinational companies, so that educational systems for national independence, liberty and economic development can be achieved.

I want to leave you with one disturbing thought: that what must be boldly stated is that in reality what is occurring in the Third World, in the midst of the profound world crisis in which we live, is that while the growth of our populations is increasing, so is the poverty of our countries; that the international institutions that predominate — in a sometimes inexplicable equilibrium with the great nuclear powers — continue speaking of countries in the process of development when we know that in many there has been a virtual economic and political involution. . . .

If these concerns do not take us to the causal roots of economic dependence, to consideration of the increase of populations with their commercial deficits, their increasing numbers of the illiterate and the starving, we will remain forever in the terrain of science and culture as an elegant flight from reality. . . .

Speech to employees of the Water Resources Ministry (SRH) during inauguration of the SRH's trade union building, Aug. 2

In Mexico, they (the right wing) should know, once and for all, that the people continue to be the protagonists of history. In Mexico there is a new excitement, a new momentum within the framework of an evident spirit of renovation. Of course those interests that are affected react within our climate of freedom. Those interests would like the country to stagnate, would like the people of Mexico — who are growing qualitatively and quantitatively — to put aside their deep restlessness. The roots of this restlessness of our people are in the years of independence (1810-1821—ed.). It has accompanied them since the initiation of our social movement in 1910 and through the constitutionalist movement of 1913 through to the current period. We are getting tired of exhorting them (the right wing) to understand the course of the country

Workers' Confederation (CROM), August 3:

Our country, our revolution has had to overcome many problems. We live in a world of inflation, we live in the midst of a struggle in which the poor countries have to courageously defend their interests simply to survive and to reach a basic prosperity. We are living days which seem to us to be days of pre-war and universal destruction. And insofar as we Mexicans know how to resolve our problems within freedom and with an attitude of solidarity among the majority groups of workers, of peasants of popular middle classes; insofar as we know how to strengthen this popular and democratic alliance which we proposed to the people of Mexico four years ago, we will continue to march forward on an ascending course. . . .

Answering Atlanticist Lies Lopez Portillo Says He Will Follow Echeverria's Foreign and Domestic Policies

The following interview with Lopez Portillo by Djucka Juluis for the Yugoslav magazine Politika and reprinted in the July 19 Mexican daily El Dia honestly presents Lopez Portillo's view of key domestic and international issues which expose the numerous Atlanticist press reports as blatant lies.

Question: The people of Mexico have just elected you President by an impressive majority. How do you interpret this mandate and what do you think the Mexicans expect of you during the next six years?

Lopez: I interpret the copious vote as an affirmation by the people of Mexico of the democratic system ... a referendum in favor of the democratic system by which the Mexican Revolution expresses itself. The people of Mexico expect us to solve two big problems: to guarantee food production for present and future generations and to guarantee energy sources to solve the problems of employment and all that this involves...

...
Question: What does the Mexican Revolution mean for you today? What do you think are its basic tasks?

Lopez: My perspective is that we're going to be living through a process of restructuring for the rest of this century, after which we will reach a more or less definitive equilibrium, with a population which will be 80 per cent urban and 20 per cent rural, with a slight tendency for further decreases in the rural proportion. But we're going to live through periods of great turbulence while this structural change goes on.

Question: It's said that you think that basic decisions shaping Mexico in the Twenty First Century will be made during your six-year presidency. What are these decisions?

Lopez: I think that we have an historic opportunity to change the course of the Revolutionary Institutions. This change will follow through on President Echeverria's return to the revolutionary path marked by President Cardenas (1936-42). After Cardenas, the necessities of development forced us — like many other countries — into a "developmentist" model with a semi-capitalist economy. The industrialization effort had a social and an economic price. With the completion of this stage, in 1970, Echeverria's revolutionary consciousness brought the country back to its path and today we have the opportunity, with all the national and international institutions which Echeverria

revolutionized, to stick to his path and revitalize the Mexican Revolution.

If we don't achieve this revitalization, we will run the risks, now being run by Latin America, of being diverted into fascism and other dangerous possibilities. We have to promote and continue — not terminate — this task

Question: What do you see as the role of Mexico in a changing world? Of course you will continue the active foreign policy of President Echeverria.

Lopez: Definitely ... Echeverria understood that the efforts of a country to develop could not succeed without a more just international economic order, and thus a more just set of rights and obligations in international relations We seek an understanding with those countries which sell raw materials, buy technology and are avid for financing. Thus we will keep promoting our relations with the Third World countries and fighting for an international law which solves in a more logical way the savage problems of this unfortunate world.

Question: What must be done about a lasting world peace?

Lopez: I think that so long as a just financial system which considers the position of the developing countries and a just commercial order is not established, we're going to continue dancing the "dance of hegemonies," with tensions and detentes coming (and going) according to the play of the interests of the big powers which don't want to bring themselves into a rational order.

I think, however, that we are gaining ground. I think that the implementation of an economic order based on rights and obligations and taking care of money, financing, and commerce, with all that this entails, will be the best guarantee of a detente which would contribute to world peace. If there is no (new world economic) order, it's going to be damn tough for there to be peace

Question: In Latin America, it seems as though every day now there are less democratic countries. Are you worried about this? Secondly, what do you see as the toughest problems facing Latin America?

Lopez: I'm really worried because it's not just a case of the non-democratic countries staying that way, but of the loss of those who had or had rescued democracy. The sad case of Argentina is indicative, and I'm very worried about its fate. I have the impression that, independent of whatever internal problems characterize each of these countries, the big power disputes and world disorder contribute to the process of political deterioration which end up in some form of fascism, or at least do not contribute to avoiding fascism. Thus I think that the problems which undermine our political systems are basically economic — and this worries me even more

Peruvian Trade Union Back Debt Moratorium At Colombo

by Daniel Sneider

Aug. 7 (NSIPS) — The leaders of the Peruvian trade-union movement have issued a major declaration committing themselves to support the declaration of Third World debt moratoria at the upcoming summit meeting of the Non-Aligned nations in Sri Lanka. The Peruvian declaration sharply declares that only suspension of Third World debt service payments can liberate those nations, like Peru, which have been subjected to the dictatorship of the New York banks and the genocidal destruction of their country for the repayment of foreign debt.

The Peruvian declaration is being circulated by the head of the Committee of Union Unification, the central coordinating body of the Peruvian working class organizations. The declaration states:

"We Peruvian union leaders, committed to the cause of the people, in view of the grave economic and political crisis suffered today by our country and all the Third World, firmly commit ourselves in support of the call for a Third World debt moratorium. The moratorium demand — which emerged in the Group of 77 meeting in Manila in February of 1976 and which is declared as an inalienable right of the Third World in the Charter of the Rights of the Peoples in July 1976, and is now being debated in the summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Sri Lanka — is an urgent necessity in the struggle to liberate our peoples from imperialism.

"At a time when the international crisis of imperialism is demanding greater sacrifices from the Peruvian people, we recognize the right of the entire Third World to suspend its