

According to information from international banking sources, the interest on Mexico's foreign debt which has to be paid in 1976 has grown to the huge sum of \$2 billion; in relation to the payments that we made last year, the figure has more than doubled.

Renegotiation Is Necessary

It is obvious that a sum like this cannot be paid every year. It is not that we do not have the available natural resources and industrial capital. The problem is strictly financial. We need time to pay the foreign debt and its interest as is being asked for by other countries who find themselves in the same situation.

To continue resorting to the vicious expedient of asking for a loan to pay is an error, for soon we would lose our

capacity to take new loans.

I believe that if we get to work and adopt the necessary austerity measures, we can pay the debt, but in the present circumstances we have to increase the time limit for these payments.

Of course 5 or 10 year payments have to be lengthened. A renegotiation basis would have to be proposed in terms of 25-50 years to create the necessary relief to permit the Mexican economy to recover.

...we shall see the fruits of these great investments after no less than ten years. This justifies the renegotiation of the foreign debt for longer periods than ten years.

We are not asking for a debt moratorium, but renegotiation, which means that we are willing to pay on a longer-term basis or with a lower interest rate.

Carter Forces Turn Argentina Into Fascist, Corporate Model

Exclusive to NSIPS

Dec. 9 (NSIPS) — A rapid realignment of military forces within Argentina is presently underway, laying the groundwork for the creation of a mass-based fascist movement. Drawing on the ideological remains of the proto-fascist Peronist movement, an alliance of "moderate" and "right-wing populist" layers within the military command structure have begun to mold a corporate fascist state.

Last month, two leading Argentine military men spent three weeks in the U.S., shuttling between Washington, D.C., where they met with numerous National Security Council and State Department officials, and in Atlanta, where they were received by members of the "Carter-Mondale" election committee. Since then, the Argentine junta has initiated several "face-saving" measures, including the release of political prisoners and the purge of the "chileanist" hardline within the army to, as one Associated Press dispatch plainly described it, ingratiate itself with the incoming Carter Administration.

Since the addition last month of a new and powerful Planning Ministry to the traditional eight-man cabinet, a "five year plan" called the National Project, has been launched under the guidance of Planning Minister Diaz Bessone. Bessone has defined his National Project as a "short, medium and long term" process of "national reorganization" to "give the nation a new destiny", to provide a "common" and "coherent" life for Argentina which can provide a distinct set of national values to bind the nation. The insecurity and chaos of an "arbitrary" society will be eliminated. Bessone's slogan is "Without a National Project, there is no Nation!"

Bessone, long identified with the most extreme right-wing forces in Argentina, has nonetheless begun to issue broad popular appeals to the Argentine masses to unify in support of his "revolutionary" National Project. "Neither law nor force, but strictly a consensus... the free will of citizens" will bring about the National

Project. "We propose to consult (read "coopt" — ed.) major nuclei of leaders and the populace in all areas."

Argentine President Videla, considered the leader of the moderate faction of the military, has fully endorsed the ambitious plan of his Planning Minister while leading a purge of the more inflexible "chileanists" within army ranks whose opposition to any sort of dialogue with civilian layers threatens to prove an obstacle to the realization of the National Project. During the last week, eight hardline generals were purged from command.

Central to Bessone's National Project is a tightly controlled labor movement which can serve as the tool of the corporatist planners and as a self-policing bulwark against penetration and takeover by the mass-based socialist resistance movement under the leadership of the Montoneros. The question of how to control a highly class conscious and rebellious labor movement is the subject of a raging debate within the military command which has centered on the issue of the national labor confederation versus the local trade union. Labor Minister Liendo, speaking for the Videla-Bessone axis, has demanded that the national structure of Argentina's trade union apparatus be allowed to remain intact, and that the task of the junta is to purify the working class of its resistant "ideology". "The weakness of an atomized and geographically isolated trade union structure would force the local union into mere wage struggles." Unable to organize nationally, it would become "a mere protest movement and prone to ideological infiltration." We must purify labor of its political excesses, insists Liendo, "but we must learn how to operate without killing the patient." The neanderthal hardliners of the Navy and Air Force, choosing to ignore the long history of organized labor resistance carefully nurtured by Juan Perón, trust nothing but sheer brute force to decimate the working class.

The most serious obstacle facing both factions is the

Montonero-led General Labor Confederation in Resistance (CGTr). The recently published program of the CGTr represents the political core around which an anti-fascist movement can defeat Bessone's National Project. The CGTr program calls for: guaranteed minimum wage and defense of living standards; an end

to political persecution and labor repression; an end to military rule; cancellation of the foreign debt; decent health care, education and housing guaranteed by the State; and a broadening of international links with progressive governments and national liberation struggles around the world.

PRESS

Whose Voice Is It?

Exclusive to NSIPS

In October 1975 columnist Mary Perot Nichols submitted to her editor at the *Village Voice* a detailed exposé of New York's Urban Development Corporation, showing how the UDC was set up in 1968 by then Governor Nelson Rockefeller as a gigantic speculation designed to prop up his brother David's Chase Manhattan Bank.

Nichols' editor, Thomas Morgan, refused to print the story. In February 1975 the UDC went bankrupt, threatening to take the entire state with it. Nichols rewrote the story and submitted it again to Morgan. Again the story was rejected. Editor Morgan immediately thereafter took a weekend trip — to the Pocantico Hills estate of his father-in-law Nelson Rockefeller! When he returned Monday morning, Mary Perot Nichols, a featured writer at the *Village Voice* for more than ten years and an associate editor, was fired.

In any honest journalistic enterprise, an incident like the Nichols case would have provoked a mass exodus of protesting writers and editors.

Instead, within a week of Nichols' firing, *Voice* journalists Jack Newfield and Pete Hamill penned a slander piece for the nearby *Villager* newspaper defending the firing of Nichols because she "sounded like the Labor Party" and had become a right winger. Nichols recently won the first round of a legal battle against Morgan, Newfield and Hamill when a New York judge found the *Voice* reporters' characterization of her libelous.

The Nichols case spotlights one of the rawest hoaxes perpetrated on the American population by the Rockefeller family — in the name of journalism — the development of the so-called "alternate media."

Founded more than twenty years ago by counterculture hero Norman Mailer, the *Village Voice* is the grandfather of a whole slew of publications claiming to represent a "radical alternative" to the establishment press. The pages of the *Voice* are filled with supposed "anti-establishment" scandals and exposés; *Voice* writers constantly pat themselves on the back for printing stories the *New York Times* won't carry. A vast swamp of radical academics, collegiate rock fans, dope-smoking junior executives, and artists of the absurd certify their membership in the counterculture with the weekly purchase of the *Voice*, which now has a national circulation. And the establishment press rewards the *Voice* for its "stinging criticisms" by certifying its credentials as a "left-wing" organ.

In fact, as the Nichols case illustrates, the *Village Voice* is a private political intelligence operation run by the Rockefeller family for the New York banks.

Who Owns the Voice?

The *Village Voice* is owned by New York Magazine Co., Inc. (publishers of *New York* and *New West* magazines in addition to the *Voice*) which is controlled by assorted tentacles of the Rockefeller financial empire.

* 17 per cent of the corporation's stock is owned by CEDE and Co., a Wall St. dummy corporation through which individuals and banks anonymously own stock. CEDE is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Depository Trust Co. which is headed by William Dentzer, formerly the New York State Superintendent of Banking under Nelson Rockefeller and a top official in the CIA's Aid for International Development (AID) throughout the 1960s.

* New York Magazine Co. stock is floated by Unterberg-Towbin, a Chase Manhattan-linked securities brokerage. The younger Towbin brother, A. Robert, is on the board of the company and the older, Belmont (both are senior partners in the firm), has been a close personal friend of Laurence Rockefeller for 35 years. A. Robert Towbin is a major fund raiser for the New York Democratic Party.

* Among the other major stockholders are John Loeb, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a senior partner of Loeb-Rhodes, a large Wall St. investment bank, and Loeb's son-in-law, Edgar Bronfman. Loeb Rhodes partner Thomas Kempner is on New York Magazine's Board of Directors. Last fall Bronfman, along with J. Paul Austin of Coca Cola and Henry Ford II, introduced Jimmy Carter to Wall Street at a "21" Club luncheon in Carter's honor.

Riding on top of this sea of Rockefeller money and Carter backers are *Voice* publisher Clay Felker and Carter Burden, the Kennedy team New York socialite who masquerades as a city councilman. In 1967 Felker started *New York* magazine, a slick publication selling chic to New York's social-climbing petty bourgeoisie, after a career with Time-Life, Inc. and the *New York Herald-Tribune*. In 1963 he served with Gloria Steinem as the U.S. delegate to the CIA-run International Cultural Youth Festival. In 1974 Felker bought the *Voice* from Burden and proceeded to install Rockefeller-in-law Thomas Morgan as