

As of August, Mexico suspended payment of principal on its \$80 billion foreign debt, and has delayed interest payments. It is negotiating a three-year, \$4.5 billion IMF package, that would in turn release approximately \$1 billion in "bridge" funds from a group of OECD country central banks, and at least \$1 billion from U.S. and European private bankers.

An IMF deal—on Mexico's terms?

Mexico is conducting these negotiations "on the basis of the President's speech at the United Nations," reported former congressman Roberto Jaramillo upon leaving a meeting with López Portillo Oct. 9. "In the speech," Jaramillo continued, "López Portillo stated that Mexico had no option but to declare a debt moratorium or establish another type of negotiations with the IMF, different from the customary ones."

López Portillo seems to be playing an astute game of telling the IMF: "I'm willing to sign with you quickly now—on Mexico's terms. If you insist on a drastic austerity formula, you'll have to wait until my successor takes over in December. You can't be sure he will be that different from me; and anyway, can you risk the kind of example Mexico can set in resisting the IMF over the next six weeks?"

Mexico floated, through the *New York Times*, a version of what it would like to see in an IMF accord. On Oct. 12 the *Times* reported that, according to Mexican sources, an IMF delegation in Mexico had "reluctantly" accepted that Mexico "maintain full foreign exchange controls, a two-tiered exchange rate, tight import controls and domestic rates far below the current rate of inflation." The unnamed Mexican officials also believed the Fund would accept Mexico's offer of cutting federal spending in 1983 to 10 percent of GNP, rather than the IMF's hoped-for 6 percent.

The next day a spokesman for the IMF denied any agreement was at hand. Senior IMF officials characterized the *Times* account as inaccurate and misleading.

Reagan-De la Madrid talks

The Oct. 8 meeting between Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid and Ronald Reagan, in San Diego, did not shed a great deal of light on how the De la Madrid government will act once in power Dec. 1. The talks were more "get-acquainted" than substantial, according to a number of reports.

However, De la Madrid informed Mr. Reagan that Mexico under his direction will continue to demand those global economic changes which are required if Mexico is to free itself from its current economic quagmire.

"I made it clear to Mr. Reagan," De la Madrid later reported back to his nation, "that in the interdependent world in which we live, we need understanding and the support of other countries, fundamentally in the financial area, to allow us Mexicans to arrange the service on our foreign debt under terms in which we can pay our obligations. We Mexicans know how to meet our commitments, if there are realistic conditions for doing so."

The Linowitz Commission

A 'Club of Death' for the continent

The old crowd of "Latin America handlers" long run by the Rockefeller family has been wheeled out again. The "Inter-American Dialogue" which begins its six months of labors Oct. 15-16 will be chaired by Sol Linowitz, the star of the Trilateral Commission-backed 1975 report which set policy for the Carter administration a year later, and by long-time Rockefeller stooge and former president of Ecuador, Dr. Galo Plaza. Funding is being provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Logistics are handled by Abe Lowenthal, formerly Latin American director for the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, and currently head of the Latin American program, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington.

What distinguishes this year's "soft line" line-up is that its major figures have had an additional seven years to develop blueprints for the Malthusian decimation of the continent. In fact, there is a multitude of members with experience in the Council on Foreign Relations' 1980s Project "controlled disintegration" study series, the Carter administration's Global 2000 effort and sequels, the Brandt Commission, the Aspen Institute, and directly with the Club of Rome:

- **Cyrus Vance:** Trilateral Commission, director of the CFR 1980s Project; initiator of the *Global 2000 Report*.
- **David Rockefeller:** Henry Kissinger's bankroller.
- **Sol Linowitz:** Club of Rome patron when head of Xerox Corp.; former board member, drug-linked United Brands, Marine Midland Bank; Panama Canal negotiator for Carter; member, CFR.
- **Theodore Hesburgh:** President of the Rockefeller Foundation; former member, advisory board of Chase Manhattan Bank.
- **Robert McNamara:** Defense Secretary during the "population war" in Vietnam; for a decade, chief of World Bank's retooling for genocidal "appropriate technologies."
- **Edmund Muskie:** Vance's State Department successor who released the Global 2000 document.
- **Frank Shakespeare:** Former head of U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA); during Shakespeare's tenure, this premier U.S. propaganda agency was converted into wholesale promoter of Club of Rome and Global 2000 ideology. Member, Heritage Foundation; mem-

ber, East Side Conservative Club of William Buckley, James Buckley, and Roy Cohn.

- **Elliot Richardson:** Former U.S. ambassador to London and to Law of the Sea negotiations; member, U.S. Association of the Club of Rome; framer of Global 2000 and founding member of follow-up Committee for the Year 2000.

Other North American members: **Peter Bell**, Inter-American Foundation; **Henry Cisneros**, mayor, San Antonio; **Ralph Davidson**, Time Inc.; **Jorge Dominguez**, Harvard University; **Maurice Ferre**, mayor, Miami; **Albert Fishlow**, CFR 1980s Project, University of Berkeley; **Roberto Goizueta**, Coca-Cola; **Ivan Head**, International Development Research Center, Ottawa; **David C. Jones**, former chairman, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; **Juanita Krebs**, Secretary of Commerce under Carter, 1980s Project; **Joyce Miller**, president, Amalgamated Textile and Clothing Workers Union; **Martha Muse**, Tinker Foundation; **Hernán Padilla**, mayor, San Juan, Puerto Rico; **Ralph Pfeiffer**, chairman, IBM; **Donald Platten**, chairman, Chemical Bank; **Clifton Morton**, State University of New York.

- **Jesús Reyes Heróles:** Mexican Interior Minister booted out by López Portillo in 1979; current defender of IMF policy toward Mexico.

- **Rodrigo Botero:** Former Colombian finance minister; Brandt Commission; Aspen Institute hemispheric study.

- **Julio Sosa Rodríguez:** Founder, Venezuelan Club of Rome; former ambassador to the United States.

- **Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns** of São Paulo.

- **Archbishop Marcos McGrath:** Panamanian oligarch, protégé of Theodore Hesburgh, a controller of Central American bloodbath.

- **Father Xavier Gorostiaga, S.J.:** controller of death-cult faction in Nicaraguan Sandinista leadership.

- **Nicolás Ardito Barletta:** Former Panamanian finance minister who invited in offshore drug and capital-flight banking; World Bank vice-president; Aspen Institute.

- **Israel Klabin:** Former mayor, Rio de Janeiro; reputed dope trade figure, intimate of Kissinger.

- **Pedro Pablo Kuczynski:** employee of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb; Peruvian minister of mines, 1980-81.

Other Ibero-American members: **Fernando Henrique Cardoso**, Brazilian sociologist; **Oliver Park**, *Daily Gleaner*, Jamaica; **Octavio Da Costa**, General (Ret.), Brazil; **José María Dagnino Pastore**, former finance minister, Argentina; **Oscar Camilión**, former foreign minister, Argentina; **Jorge Fontaine**, Chilean business leader; **Enrique Yglesias**, U.N. Economic Commission on Latin America (ECLA) **Daniel Oduber**, former social-democratic president of Costa Rica; **José Francisco Peña Gómez**, mayor of Santo Domingo, head of Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD); **Bernardo Quintana**, ICA construction firm, Mexico; **Augusto Ramírez Ocampo**, mayor of Bogotá; **Javier Silva Ruete**, former finance minister, Peru; **Mario Enrique Simonsen**, former finance minister, Brazil; **Gabriel Valdez**, former foreign minister, Chile, luminary of ECLA.

Interview: Ecuador's Foreign Minister

'Ibero-America needs one single voice'

The following are excerpts from an interview with Ecuador's Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez. Mr. Valencia Rodríguez was interviewed Oct. 8 by EIR's Cynthia Rush at United Nations headquarters in New York.

EIR: Will you elaborate on Ecuadorian President Osvaldo Hurtado's proposal for the formation of a coordinating committee to strengthen the post Malvinas process of unity in Ibero-America that you mentioned in your speech yesterday?

Valencia: The agreements taken on by the countries of this continent, established principally through the Organization of American States (OAS) and Mutual Assistance Treaty, determine certain actions that the states of this continent should take in the event of an armed attack or foreign aggression against any one of the countries of the continent.

In the case of the Malvinas, you realize that the system did not function as it had functioned the previous 19 times there had been internal problems on the continent. Although in many of these cases there had not been the desired unity and solidarity, the system had, in spite of that, functioned adequately.

In the particular case of the Malvinas, the process was altered when the United States, which had been acting as mediator in the conflict, gave maximum support—not merely moral and political but also material—to an extra-hemispheric power.

It can be clearly seen after the Malvinas crisis that it is necessary to revise the agreements in the inter-American arena and look for new procedures, perhaps not new organizations, but definitely new procedures which will allow us to consolidate and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the continent.

It was for this reason that President Hurtado presented a tentative proposal to the American heads of state during the last Bogotá meeting that the Foreign Ministers of the Ibero-American nations consult when a problem arises which would affect the solidarity of the continent, when there is a problem of common interest, or to deal peacefully with problems that our countries have among themselves.

The proposal does not intend to create a bureaucracy, but simply to allow a country to call a meeting of Foreign Ministers in one of the capitals on our continent. . . .