

Mexico's foreign creditors, was forced to address these rumors. He said the idea of imposing a shock treatment this late in the presidential term was "absurd."

However, the creditors are demanding, "Where's the beef!" In the name of Rockefeller, Charles Barber instructed President de la Madrid that "continuous dialogue between government and business leaders [should] help your administration plan and formulate those measures necessary to guarantee stable progress toward a more open and internationally competitive economy."

Government officials know all too well that the measures demanded by Kissinger and Rockefeller would trigger a violent social explosion. To smash it would require a "hardline" government. In this context, it becomes clear that the creditors' choice for the next president of Mexico is Manuel Bartlett Diaz, the current interior minister. Bartlett is known as the "hardliner" in Mexico's domestic affairs.

Kissinger shows his preferences

One indication that Bartlett is the bankers' favorite was given by Kissinger himself. There was no other motive apparent for Henry's having two long meetings with Bartlett, since the minister is in charge of the government's political, not economic, affairs. Bartlett is a creation of Mexican Ambassador to the United Nations Mario Moya Palencia, an intimate friend of Kissinger.

In Acapulco, Kissinger was the guest of Jacqueline Petit, known to be very close to Moya. Petit is well known in Acapulco's homosexual and drug-infested circles. On Feb. 9, 1979, Petit was arrested and charged with criminal responsibility for narcotics sales inside the exclusive "Gay Bar 9," which Henry Kissinger has visited.

As if this weren't enough, another friend of Kissinger visited Mexico on Feb. 14, former deputy secretary of state under Jimmy Carter and current vice-president of Salomon Brothers investment house, Thomas Enders. Enders arrived under cover of "promoting investments" in Mexico. However, this does not explain his lengthy meetings with Miguel Alemán, president of the Televisa television network; with Carlos Hank González, one of the country's most powerful political leaders; and with Agustín Barrios Gómez, former Mexican ambassador to Canada and Switzerland. Barrios Gómez was elevated into political high society thanks to the patronage of his intimate friend Virginia Hill, known in Mexico during the 1940s as "the ambassador of drugs."

Enders also met with Gabriel Alarcón, heir to the shady Alarcón empire, and with Salim Nasta, a Greek-Orthodox Lebanese of pro-Syrian allegiances. Enders's host in Mexico was one Ezequiel Padilla, director of the Confia bank and son of Ezequiel Padilla, Sr., who during the 1940s was Mexico's foreign minister. During this period, Padilla, Sr. collaborated closely with the Nazi secret service which operated in Mexico. Thanks to his intervention, the Nazi-Soviet superspy Hilda Kruger was allowed into Mexico.

Rocky's banker friend Kuczynski faces fraud rap

On Feb. 10, a judge in Lima, Peru handed down an indictment against one of David Rockefeller's favorite young bankers, Pedro Pablo Kuczynski. Kuczynski was indicted for helping foreign oil companies defraud Peru of \$800 million. The formal charges against Kuczynski and 13 associates are fraud, embezzlement, tax evasion, and negligence to the detriment of the Peruvian state.

Kuczynski is co-president of First Boston International, a New York investment bank largely owned by Crédit Suisse, notorious as a Swiss drug-money laundromat, and the White-Weld banking house. He has turned up in Venezuela and elsewhere in South America as a spokesman for David Rockefeller's Americas Society, arguing against Lyndon LaRouche's plan for monetary reorganization and peddling his own book, *Towards Renewed Economic Growth in Latin America*.

In 1969, Kuczynski sneaked out of Peru disguised as a priest, when it was discovered he had helped Standard Oil's Peru affiliate to take millions of dollars out of the country at the moment the company was nationalized. After working for the World Bank and Alcoa, he returned to Peru in 1980 as Energy and Mines Minister.

He devoted the next two years to purging Peru's legal code of all protection from looting by foreign countries. The "Kuczynski Law" gave foreign oil and mining companies tax exemptions while the state company, Petroperu, was bankrupted. It eliminated export taxes on minerals. The tax rate on foreign companies' profits was reduced from 69.5% to 41.1%. They were freed of almost all taxes on profits they reinvested; the companies simply lied that they were reinvesting, and sent the money out of Peru.

The biggest beneficiary of Kuczynski's swindle was Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum. Last year, when President García suspended the law and cracked down on the oil companies, Occidental virtually confessed it had cheated Peru of \$237 million and promised to reinvest the funds in Peruvian oil development.

With an extraordinarily bad sense of timing, the government of Venezuela has just hired Kuczynski to help it dispose of its last \$5 billion in foreign reserves.