

dynamic industrial sector . . . and finally, ensure that the State controlled the riches of the country by nationalizing the basic sectors and setting the rules of the game for the "multinationals."

For this reason, the Communists and left parties, for the most part, have supported this experience . . . despite its restrictions on liberties . . . They are today the designated victims of a civilian and military pro-American right wing which deems itself victorious. The purge has begun. All the officers close to former President Velasco Alvarado have been ousted; the ministers who are partisans of the non-alignment of Peru, like Foreign Minister (Miguel) de la Flor, have been kicked out; the counselors of the former Chief of State are being arrested.

Workers have been informed that strikes are prohibited. The agrarian reform plan, one of the most serious in Latin America, will undoubtedly be revised . . . But the leaders of the former parties of the center and right and those of the APRA can only congratulate themselves for this military coup d'état which dares not call itself by that name.

The Peruvian leaders have been impressed over the last two years by the reinforcement of right-wing military regimes at their borders and the repeated warnings by Washington. Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and now Argentina form around Peru a threatening "circle of steel." Cuba neutralized, Peru aligned in turn, Panama veering towards the right: one can quickly count the countries which are still more or less disposed, like Mexico or Venezuela, to contest the total hegemonic hold of the United States over the sub-continent, prepared by (Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger since the over-throw of (Chilean President) Salvadore Allende (in 1973).

## Le Monde On Peru Coup: Maldonado Waited Too Long To Move

July 22 (NSIPS) — The following is an extract from an article which appeared in the July 18-19 edition of *Le Monde*, the leading French daily.

Recently General Fernandez Maldonado had become more than ever a symbol. Wasn't he one of the last representatives of the first phase of the revolutionary process, in trouble within a government leaning more and more towards realpolitiking?...

After the August 1975 coup, the country's new leaders asserted that "in front of the growing economic crisis, one has to get back the confidence of the investors, slow down the process of transformation." The big reforms announced are continuously postponed. The "Tupac Amaru" plan which elaborated this program of reforms is blocked, right before its publication, by conservative officers. In front of the latter's offensive, General Fernandez Maldonado and his proponents keep silent. One should not take premature decisions, they assert, one must wait for the conservative economic strategy being carried out to prove its incapacity to solve the crisis....In spite of his moderation, he is criticized by the conservative officers who estimate that his presence at the head of the government makes the application of the new economic strategy difficult. The June (1976 — ed) austerity measures make the climate heavier. The nationalist officers assert with dissatisfaction that "these bear the mark of the International Monetary Fund" ... General Fernandez Maldonado this time launches a counter-offensive.. But it was too late.

## Pentagon On Peru Now They Can Tighten Up The Economy

Washington, D.C., July 2 (NSIPS) — A Pentagon official with first hand knowledge of Latin America made the following

comments to *New Solidarity International Press Service* yesterday regarding the July 16 purge of left-wing pro-development and debt moratorium ministers from the Peruvian cabinet and recent moves toward the consolidation of a right-wing government.

NSIPS: It looks like your people finally pulled it off.

A: Yes, I think these guys are going to be around for a long time.

NSIPS: You don't see possibilities of a countermove by the left? What about the following among junior officers for Enrique Gallegos (ousted Minister of Agriculture) and Miguel de la Flor (ousted Foreign Minister)? What if one of them gains control of the Tacna region (Chile border area in South)?

A: I don't see much of a chance for a move by the left. As for the junior officers, the people in power now have it. They've got it. I don't know the details, but these guys are going to be around for quite some time. They got those leftists out of there, so now they are going to get down to business, tighten up the economy, and pay off some of their debts.

NSIPS: The debt question was the major factor, wasn't it? Particularly the \$400 million loan?

A: Yes, those 400 big ones. That was the question.

NSIPS: What part did (Finance Minister) Barua play in all this?

A: Well, he has a tremendous influence on the old man (President Morales Bermudez).

NSIPS: Where is Bobbio? (Gen. Bobbio Centurion, leader of the July 9-10 right-wing military coup attempt — ed.) Isn't he the ringleader of the military move?

A: Like I said, I've been removed from the details. I don't know.

NSIPS: Is the Lima regional command open?

A: Gen. Portella will probably keep it along with his Inspector General post.

NSIPS: What do you know about Gen. Oscar Molina? (Chief of Peruvian Joint Chiefs of Staff and former top advisor to Morales, a centrist — ed.)?

A: He's a very smart guy. He plays very cautiously and keeps his ideas to himself. He is probably slightly to the left of the rest of the people in there now. These guys are going to be around for awhile. We won't be seeing any problems with Peru for a long time.

## Mexico

### NSIPS Exclusive Interviews

## Rockefeller Genocide Merchant Paddock

July 22 (NSIPS) — *New Solidarity International Press Service* has obtained the following excerpts from an interview with William Paddock, the designer of a U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service deportation policy for illegal Mexican aliens. Last year, Paddock, a Rockefeller expert in Third World genocide, told an interviewer that 30 million of the country's 58 million inhabitants must be eliminated. At that time he said, "Seal the border and watch them scream."

Paddock's "new approach" consists of returning Mexican immigrants to their villages of origin rather than depositing them on the Mexican side of the border to go where they wish and went into implementation two days ago. The new policy is being applied only to those illegal Mexicans who come from below an "imaginary line" that includes the entire southeast of Mexico. In this impoverished region, the Rockefeller-backed right-wing Monterrey group of industrialists and landowners are establishing massive slave labor camps.

The INS claims that 15,000 persons will be given the "opportunity" of being shipped back to overcrowded towns and villages throughout southern Mexico. High officials of the Mexican government who have indicated that the scheme was

forced on Mexico by heavy U.S. pressure, put the figure between 18,000 and 40,000.

George Ball, top Atlanticist investment banker and advisor to Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, has endorsed the Paddock plan in his recently published book, *Diplomacy for an Overcrowded World*.

**Q:** You favor closing off the border?

**Paddock:** Very much so. We must stop the illegal immigrants. There's no other way. And that will require making the U.S.-Mexican border the most heavily patrolled border in the world, with barbed wire and hourly helicopter patrols. That's the way it's going to be within ten years. As for the illegals presently in the U.S., the only way to control them is to put a heavy fine on U.S. employers who give them jobs.

**Q:** Do you think one factor right now behind shipping illegals back to their place of origin instead of leaving them at the border would be to increase pressure on the Echeverria government? President Echeverria has been on the offensive against pro-U.S. business interests in Mexico. . . .

**Paddock:** Oh has he? What has he said?

**Q:** Echeverria has carried out a serious campaign of land reform and urban development. . . .

**Paddock:** Well, there have certainly been some radical statements as far as the Third World is concerned. As for pressure against Mexico through repatriation programs, I'd like to see the U.S. act this way. But I don't see us coordinated enough.

Look, there are one million new illegals net each year. Justice Blackwell talked to Chapman (head of INS) to get statistics for the Environmental Funds latest newsletter, and after hemming and hawing, Chapman said there were indications it was at least a million a year. Then he kept scaling the estimate down "to be on the safe side." We know it's higher — probably 1,200,000 net per year, 85 per cent of them Mexican. Now if you figure that population back into Mexican population figures, you would see Mexico is growing at 3.6 per cent a year, not the official 3.2 per cent. Which means that if the passage of illegals into the U.S. were stopped the Mexican population would double in 18 years.

**Q:** What about programs to try to hold returned illegals in their place of origin? Bustamante, a Colegio de Mexico investigator, has been talking about installing agricultural projects for agricultural export which would help the balance of payments. But it looks to me there's no way to keep the illegals in Mexico unless there is coercion, and that's not likely with the present government.

**Paddock:** You're absolutely right. There's just no way to hold people in Mexico. According to our studies, the rural population is 50 per cent unemployed. And remember, Mexico is a damn poor piece of real estate. You drive south from Laredo (the Texas border — ed.) and there's nothing until San Luis Potosi (in Mexico's central interior — ed.) I'm an agronomist and Mexico is one of the most frightening spots in the world from an agricultural standpoint. There's just no way to produce jobs for such a population when the land's that bad.

**Q:** So what can be a solution for Mexico? We're very concerned about rising social tensions unless some kind of employment program can be devised.

**Paddock:** There is no solution to Mexico's problems, without drastic reduction of the birth rate or increase in the death rates. Mexico is one of the world's disasters. And there is no chance of really lowering the birth rate in the short term, so there will have to be an increase in the death rate. Pestilence, famine or war is going to have to do it — man can't.

Now you know, one of the biggest problems Mexico had was the Rockefeller Foundation. Through the 1950's and 1960's it

pushed to make Mexico self-sufficient. But that's absurd, since most Mexicans have always been malnourished and even if you had enough food for apparent consumption, you wouldn't really be feeding the population adequately. And so what the Rockefeller programs did was bring Mexicans to believe they could defeat Malthus, and so they went on breeding like rabbits.

Businessmen who go down to Mexico go ga-ga over the numbers of people there, the size of the markets. But the situation is really terrible. Your urban guerrilla is just an indication of things to come.

**Q:** So what can handle the kinds of pressures which would build up in Mexico if the border were closed and illegals repatriated from the U.S.?

**Paddock:** The pressure would have to go inward. There's no reason we should take on their problems. It's their problem. Look at Echeverria. . . . How many kids does he have? Eleven? They can have as many people as they want, and that's what they're doing, but we don't have the obligation to feed them. When I was 33 years old, I spent a summer at a ranch near Pachuca. There were just 15 million people in Mexico at that time. And I'm not so old. . . I'm 54. And now the population is 62 million. At this rate we are going to be dealing with a situation of Chinese hordes, a population the size of China's within another 50 years. . . . But Mexico could be America's worse enemy. It's a very dangerous situation. Every American should be upset. . . .

**Q:** Have you been able to get awareness of this out in the U.S.?

**Paddock:** Everyone's sleeping. We've been trying to raise concern, but most people aren't doing a damned thing about the threat from Mexico.

**Q:** I understand George Ball had considerable praise for you in his recent book.

**Paddock:** I haven't seen Ball's book yet. I've only been back in the country since last week, though I've ordered the book.

**Q:** Were you surprised that Mr. Ball endorsed your views on Mexico and population?

**Paddock:** Well, George Ball's a very good man; he's a partner in Dillon Read...and they say he's one of Jimmy Carter's possible people for the cabinet.

**Q:** How do you expect to get Mr. Carter to act on your ideas?

**Paddock:** I don't know who is really advising Carter and I don't know who might be open to the proposals I've made. I've had friends trying to get me in to see Carter for the past three months, but no luck yet. I would think Carter might have an understanding of these problems but I don't see any reason why he would be interested until the election. There are probably some southerners with money that Carter doesn't want to alienate. Actually, what I really want to see Carter about is our general foreign aid program. We've got to cut back our foreign aid and only help those countries with decelerating population growth rates and rates under the world average.

**Q:** That can't be very many countries.

**Paddock:** No, it isn't. In fact, it's just eight. With a total population of 60 million. But how can you deal with one billion? Argentina is one of them, also Zambia, Upper Volta, Central African Republic, Malagasy, Singapore, Taiwan, and Trinidad. Taiwan is actually doing pretty well due to the enormous foreign aid the U.S. had given it. Of course, if you gave the same per capita aid to India, it would cost \$120 billion.

**Q:** What are you doing in regard to Mexico right now?

**Paddock:** Have a look at my book, it gives a lot of that information — we interviewed over a hundred Mexicans, and the Rockefeller Foundation has done a lot and the book talks about it. And you should see the work we did on the Monterrey group. You know that group thinks of itself as pretty sharp, but they're not as sharp as they think. There's been a lot of other factors.

**Q:** Are you doing anything on Monterrey now?

**Paddock:** No.

**Q:** What kind of work are you doing now?

**Paddock:** I'm a consultant on tropical agriculture. I do some work for private industry and also some U.S. banks worried about their agricultural loans. On paper, there's nothing more profitable than agriculture, but in reality, it's less good.

**Q:** Which banks?

**Paddock:** Well, it's primarily one, which prefers that my work with them stay confidential. I'm pretty well known for some of my writing and they'd rather not have it known that I'm looking over their applications. I'm constantly asked where to put money, and I definitely don't say Mexico. The only thing that may help is the oil but there's no way to know what the deposits really are. Mexico is a clear-cut threat to our own way of life. Of course, Mexico just epitomizes the general Third World threat but it's closer to us in Mexico. Peru doesn't represent the threat to use that Mexico does.

### **Paddock Collaborator Reveals Wall St. Trilateral Links To Mexico Genocide Push**

*WASHINGTON D.C., July 24 (NSIPS) — The following interview was held July 22 with Justin Blackwell, head of the pro-zero population growth organization known as the Environmental Fund on whose board of directors also sits William Paddock.*

**Q:** Mr. Blackwell, are you familiar with the new Immigration and Naturalization Service plan to deport to southern Mexico as many as 40,000 Mexicans now in the U.S.?

**Blackwell:** I don't know anything about the repatriation plan. About a month ago, though, I heard about a California company that was formed just for the purpose of taking illegals further back into Mexico; they got a government contract for it. But when the Mexican government found out, and the plane got over Mexico, the government, slightly horrified, refused the plane landing privileges. But that's all I know.

**Q:** Why so much concern, do you think, over Mexican population?

**Blackwell:** The Mexican population growth spilling over into the U.S. is a bigger boost to our own population problems than our own babies. Actually, a lot of what I would like to call illegals are legal. A kid born here of an illegal mother becomes a citizen. Then, the mother claims citizenship based on the kid, and the father, and eight other kids. And don't think they don't know this. There's no way to stop this without a constitutional change, but there's no chance for such a change as long as Eastland (Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss. — ed.) is around. You know, Senator Eastland hadn't held hearings on this problem for ten years until this year. We were able to get him to move, through friends on the New York Times who printed a page-one story on how he hadn't had hearings, yet he claimed \$300,000 per year in expenses for his sub-committee. He held the hearings all right, but he's not going to move. He just defused the situation a bit.

**Q:** I understand George Ball has a new book out pretty much supporting William Paddock's view of Mexico. Have you or Paddock worked with Ball on this?

**Blackwell:** No, I know of Ball a bit, but not in this connection.

**Q:** Who do you think might be able to get word of what the Mexican situation looks like to Carter? Who do you know around Carter who might be interested in this?

**Blackwell:** Well, there's (Zbigniew) Brzezinski — he's being talked of as Carter's Secretary of State. He of course signed our statement.

**Q:** What statement was that?

**Blackwell:** The Environmental Fund put out a statement at the end of last year called "The Real Crisis Behind the Food Crisis" — the population crisis. We circulated the statement among various people ahead of time with a little return postcard if they wanted to sign it. Brzezinski was one of those who turned it in. We put the statement out in the Wall Street Journal and then early this year ran it again in the Smithsonian Magazine. It got 20,000 replies. We expected a lot of reaction, mostly negative; but most of the replies were positive. (United Autoworkers President) Leonard Woodcock also signed. In fact, it's funny that we got such people from the far left as well as two of the most far right people in America.

**Q:** Who would those be?

**Blackwell:** J. Paul Getty and DeWitt Wallace, of the Reader's Digest. People say that Wallace never signs anything...yet he sent in his signature to us.

**Q:** Who do you see in Mexico who might be able to implement labor-intensive programs to absorb people and keep them from returning to the U.S.?

**Blackwell:** Mexico has no intention of trying to cooperate. They depend on people moving up to the U.S. and they aren't going to do anything to turn that around.

**Q:** What are your plans now to bring the Mexican population problem more to the attention of people in the U.S.?

**Blackwell:** Well, we want to get out some statement of policy recommendations to follow up the more general presentation in the last statement. Bill Paddock is drafting this now. Then he'll circulate it to the other directors, we'll edit it, and then we'd like to publish it. Actually, I'm glad he's writing it. I wouldn't know what to say if I were working on it, except keep your head down and your powder dry. Nobody really knows how to close the border.

**Q:** What about fines for employers in the U.S. who hire illegals?

**Blackwell:** Oh, that won't get through Congress, not this year or any year in the near future. Eastland will see to that. Our only luck there is that he's past 80.

**Q:** So what is going to happen? The border can't be closed and the illegals in the U.S. can't be denied jobs...

**Blackwell:** Western civilization had better close ranks. There are really tough times ahead. England, France, Germany, Canada, the U.S. ... we're going to have to act together.

**Q:** What about terrorism? Of course there's been a lot of terrorism in Mexico as well as everywhere else.

**Blackwell:** Right, there's going to be more terrorism everywhere. Look, (on the population expansion) Nature's just waiting. If we're stupid — and we are — we're going to get hit.