

inside page to President Lopez Portillo's historic May trip to Moscow to negotiate technology transfer to the Third World. There has not been even that much coverage of Mexico's striking proposal to international lending agencies for a \$15 billion capital goods fund to go to strengthening capital goods industries in both the advanced and developing sectors.

The United States, itself built on the basis of the

aggressive industrialization strategy now being adopted by Mexico, has the opportunity to extend a helping hand to its southern neighbor and benefit from collaboration in the task Mexico has set itself: leaping from the Third to the First World in the course of the next generation. The real threat to U.S. "national security" lies with the Kennedy-Brzezinski policy-making group, and particularly their plans for PRM-41.

— Tim Rush

The men who make 'scenarios' come true

While Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski are urging the formation of "mobile U.S. strike forces" that can be shuttled rapidly to any point of "national security danger" around the globe, their aides are coordinating the formulation of PRM-41. This group, part of a high-level government faction of British-colored "geopolitical" orientation, has already demonstrated its "destabilization" capability against recalcitrant Third World countries such as Chile and Angola, and an impressive track record of seeing that "scenarios" come true. Coordinating the review are:

* **Robert Pastor**, Brzezinski's NSC assistant for Latin American affairs.

* **Viron Vaky**, the new Undersecretary of State for Latin America who filled Pastor's post at the NSC under Kissinger through 1976.

* **Luigi Einaudi**, head of Policy Planning at the State Department, known for his sponsorship while with the Rand Corporation of a 1974 "scenario" study of how a new "War of the Pacific" could be cultivated to coincide with the centenary of the Peru-Chile conflict of 1879.

Guide to the studies underway

Meanwhile, who's concocting the scenarios?

Over the past year, Mexican oil discoveries have

created at least one flourishing industry: studies of U.S.-Mexican relations, Mexican development, and the U.S. Hispanic community by platoons of think-tankers and academics. Among the "heavies" of the new projects now getting off the ground:

* **Edward Kennedy's Blue Ribbon Commission on Immigration policy.** Never heard of it? You're not alone. The legislation establishing this Commission, which will be probably the most important body determining U.S. immigration policy for the duration of the Carter Administration, slipped through Congress and was signed by the President in early October without a ripple of national press coverage. Yet a Kennedy aide says that this Commission "will do for the U.S. immigration Code what Kennedy's S-1 bill did for the U.S. criminal code."

* **Fagen-Rockefeller Foundation study groups on U.S.-Mexico relations.** Stanford's Richard Fagen is now in the process of selling the Rockefeller Foundation on long-term funding for a series of in-depth study groups on what he terms "neglected aspects" of U.S.-Mexican interaction. Current plans call for three study groups on immigration, finance and trade, and oil. Fagen foresees that particular attention will be focussed on profiling the developing impact of the Chicano and Mexican-American community on U.S. politics over the next decade.