

zero-population growth policy was aimed at preventing the development of large, republican nation-states in the colonies. Today's Malthusian aim is almost the same: destroy the nation-states in embryo in the Third World.

What are the Europeans doing?

Giscard d'Estaing proposed the concept of the Triologue to help Africa, i.e., European-Arab-African cooperation for development. The idea was unanimously approved at the French-African summit held last weekend in Nice. The summit heard declarations of despair from the Africans.

However, the communiqué published at the end of the summit proposed the use of "soft technology" and alternative energy sources like biomass, stressed the "positive role" of the IMF and World Bank in Third World development, and said France was considering increasing its contribution to the IMF and World Bank.

These proposals will do nothing to help Africa. Biomass and solar energy are extremely inefficient energy sources. The energy efficiency in megawatts per square meter of biomass is 0.0000001. For fossil fuels, the efficiency rate is 10, while for fission energy the efficiency is 50-200. Robert Galley, France's Minister of Cooperation, would never propose such an energy source for France, as he knows perfectly well that an industrialized economy cannot function with such a low efficiency in its energy base.

The current Triologue proposal, as published by the Elysée, seems to have been rewritten by the Club of Rome. It calls for the use of 'soft technology, adapted to Africa,' alternative energy, and the creation of a club inspired by the Club of Rome and the Club of Dakar (an African version of the Club of Rome) to organize a "cultural triologue" as a substitute for the transfer-of-technology orientation. The Malthusians' "cultural exchange" will publish books, organize exhibitions, etc., will emphasizing the most backward aspects of these cultures. One example of a book they would publish is by Abdel Khader, a member of a mystical Sufi sect.

All this no doubt delights Africa's closest collaborator of the Club of Rome, Leopold Senghor, President of Senegal, inventor of the racist ideology of negritude, follower of Jesuit Teilhard de Chardin and close friend of Willy Brandt and Franz Josef Strauss.

If Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt seriously want to prevent genocide on the continent, they must implement the European Monetary System, which would provide longterm, low-interest credits for industrialization of the Third World, and which would end the hegemony of zero-growth institutions "donating aid" to the deserving poor in Africa. The consequence of avoiding such responsibility is genocide ... which will not be restricted to Africa.

Peace and nuclear power

Lopez Portillo's

by Tim Rush

Mexican President José Lopez Portillo arrived in West Germany May 19 for the second leg of an extraordinary European tour which had begun in France three days earlier. The theme stressed by Lopez Portillo and his hosts in both capitals was the same: the imminence of a nuclear world war and the need for total war-avoidance mobilization by the nations aware of this danger.

At the state dinner offered by French President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris, the Mexican leader warned that the "international situation had degenerated to such a point" that "generalized war" is close. Conflicts in the "small and medium-sized countries ... can be the spark which lights the bonfire." This danger "demands the joint and immediate action of countries ... which believe in detente and refuse to return to the Cold War of two decades ago."

In Bonn his words were no less grave: "The prospect of a global war continues as the major problem of the world."

Equally strong were his words of praise for the French and German peace efforts. To Giscard he stated, "We have followed (your) actions to reduce the tensions in various parts of the earth ... with attention and hope." To Schmidt, "We recognize the contribution of the current government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the cause of detente."

"I wish to make two tributes," he added in unprepared remarks at the end of the Bonn state luncheon May 20. One concerns Giscard, he said, "a great contemporary statesman": the other, Chancellor Schmidt. "Our fear, or alarm, is tempered when we realize that there are two statesman in the world of this great calibre."

The timing of his visit placed the Mexican leader in the very center of the dramatic peace offensive undertaken by Giscard with his sudden and unscheduled summit with Brezhnev in Warsaw May 18. Giscard made the preparations for the Warsaw initiative during the two days Lopez Portillo was his guest in Paris, and López Portillo arrived in Bonn on the day Schmidt gave his backing to the French leader's move.

Lopez Portillo threw the weight of one of the Third

meeting with Giscard

World's most influential countries behind the French-West German initiatives just at the moment that the Washington and London governments were responding with fury.

Primary among the hotspots treated in depth by the leaders in both capitals were the Caribbean and Central American situations.

In fact, so serious was the threat of war in this area or the Mideast that reliable Mexican sources say the Lopez Portillo trip was almost cancelled in order to permit the president to devote complete attention to possible developments on Mexico's doorstep.

'A scale model of broader cooperation'

On the bilateral side of the French-Mexican talks, Lopez Portillo declared that the accords under negotiation will be a "scale model of the broader cooperation that must exist as the new world economic order. We are interested in mutually beneficial conversations, transfer of technology and greater volume of trade transactions."

What was actually signed in Paris—a \$300 million, two-part financing package and expansion of nuclear technical exchanges—remain signposts toward future developments rather than the destination itself.

The overriding element was *political* agreement, both in terms of world strategic assessment and the framework of transfer of advanced technology. The way Lopez Portillo put it in a press conference was that "France is adjusting to the type of policies and relations which the Mexican government seeks." Thus a wide range of economic deals, paced by advanced nuclear negotiations (see accompanying article), are moving forward rapidly. In this context—and *only* in this context, as Mexico vehemently reiterates—will Mexico consider increases in its oil export program. The excellent prospects for France in this regard were underscored in the final communique from the Paris visit, where the two countries note that the current export target of 100,000 bpd and its "future increase" form "an important part of the global scheme of cooperation between the two countries."

The joint communique

The following are excerpts from Lopez Portillo and Giscard's joint communique, signed May 17:

Palestine

The two presidents stressed the urgency of a peaceful, just and lasting solution in the Middle East. This solution must be based on withdrawal from occupied territories, the right of all states in the region to security, and the exercise by the Palestinian people of the right of self-determination within the terms of this solution. ...

Economic growth

They studied the world economic situation which they both found worrisome. They stressed the need to seek forms which permit fighting inflation and world monetary disorder without reducing economic activity.

Mexican-French cooperation

They expressed their willingness to give a vigorous push to Mexican-French economic cooperation in sectors of mutual interest and to favor the successful conclusion of major projects now being studied or negotiated, especially urban transport and railroads; telecommunications; automotive industry; chemicals and petrochemicals; mining and metalurgy; steel; nuclear energy and renewable energies; oil industry equipment; fishing and ports infrastructure. ... They celebrated the start of implementation of a contract signed between Pemex and the Compagnie Francaise de Petrole providing for shipments of 100,000 bpd of crude oil. These shipments and their future increase form an important part of the global scheme of cooperation between the two countries.

This language and the understandings behind it contrast sharply with the discussions with Japanese Prime Minister Ohira in Mexico City at the beginning of May. Ohira criticized Mexico's efforts to move away from the London and Washington-dominated Bretton Woods system, and attempted "shrewd" bargaining to get promises of more oil before technology agreements were discussed. The final communiqué read like a battle report, not the cooperative discussions of friendly heads of state.

The Brandt problem

A cloud was thrown over this interlinked war avoidance and high-technology development strategy however, by the substantial credibility Lopez Portillo and Schmidt gave the Brandt Commission proposals for "renewed North-South dialogue."

The Brandt Commission, a tool of the World Bank comprised of Anglophile, social democratic Third World figures, proposed in February the separation of "north" and "south" development strategies, to be linked only in the future by mechanisms to channel OPEC petrodollars into Third World *debt repayment* and transfer of "appropriate" low-level technology rather than advanced industry and science.

The proposal would emasculate any successful peace strategy by eliminating the basis for renewed global economic growth. They were drafted consciously as the alternative to the institutional framework which holds the promise of real growth—the European Monetary System and, in particular, its contemplated Phase II extension of credit to high technology Third World projects.

Yet, Lopez Portillo's first meeting upon arriving in West Germany, was with Willy Brandt. Brandt emerged from the 45 minute private talk to say he had Lopez Portillo's backing to a Commission proposal for a heads-of-state meeting to "relaunch" North-South negotiations. Subsequently Mexican Foreign Minister Castañeda confirmed that Lopez Portillo would attend.

Before leaving Paris two days before, Lopez Portillo had endorsed another feature of the Brandt plan by name, "international taxes on trade" in a speech at the Sorbonne.

Helmut Schmidt, for his part, told Lopez Portillo at the state luncheon May 20 that his government "fully supports" the Brandt Commission's insistence that "the interests of North and South" must "be balanced" if "lasting world peace" is to be maintained.

The Mexican President's disorientation on the Brandt Commission can be traced to the role of his Foreign Minister, Jorge Castañeda. Castañeda, the product of over 20 years' service in the tainted "one world" anti-growth United Nations apparatus, has been meeting

repeatedly with Brandt and his lieutenants to map out implementation of the Brandt report.

Tribute to Beethoven

Lopez Portillo's flirtation with the Brandt Report was strikingly at odds not only with his recent designation of nuclear energy as the most important future technology of his Global Energy Plan, but also his glowing tribute to German culture, and particularly the music of Beethoven, in his own formation and that of his generation in Mexico.

"It is a unique privilege to be in this sanctuary of human genius, the sacred site of Beethoven's birth," he wrote in the guest book at the Beethovenhaus in Bonn. "Beethoven—mankind's glory, if any there be, along with a handful of others who are his equal but not his superior, a profoundly human musician and thinker." After seeing the original score of the Ninth Symphony, the Mexican President exclaimed, "If I had to die today, I could go in peace, after seeing this."

Apparently it did not occur to him that the spirit of his remarks—the concept of *universal* human culture and *universal* advances for mankind—frontally challenges the assumptions of the Brandt report, cultural relativism and the "appropriateness" of "indigenous technologies."

'The world situation needs immediate action'

José Lopez Portillo's statement at a May 16 dinner hosted by French President Giscard d'Estaing included the following:

We insist that efforts at peaceful solutions of ongoing conflicts be redoubled. Under the present conditions of grave tension, any of them could overflow its regional locus and become generalized. Thus, we also insist that the runaway arms race be halted.

During the last few months the international situation has deteriorated so much as to require immediate united action by those countries able to sustain independent policies, those which are not responsible for or directly involved in—although definitely threatened by—local and regional conflicts which could lead to generalized war. Recent events clearly show that conflicts involving small and middle-sized countries today present the greatest risks. They could be the spark which lights the bonfire. The most powerful force capable of being counterposed to the danger of war is the active unity and solidarity of those countries which believe in detente and

refuse to go back to the cold war of two decades past.

We have followed with attention and hope your efforts and those of your government to reduce tensions in various parts of the world. Your proposals on security problems in Europe, the Middle East and Asia are realistic, firm, and conciliatory.

... In the short term we live in the shadow of inflation, unemployment, monetary disorder, external disequilibrium, and growing indebtedness of the poor countries. These problems cannot be resolved separately, nor by means of formulas whose obsolescence is proven by their inefficacy.

We understand the sickness of our times and the formulas for curing. However, we lack the political agreements indispensable for founding new structures, mostly because, on one extreme, there are narrowly nationalist perspectives of economic problems, and on the other side, multinational actions which, on shedding nationality, represent total social irresponsibility and no political commitment

We must fight inflation and put the international monetary system in order to assure increased economic activity which would permit backward countries to develop and industrialized countries to achieve better utilization of their productive capacities.

We desire our bilateral economic relations to provide a scaled down model of the much greater cooperation which would surely exist under a new international economic order. We seek mutually beneficial discussions, technology transfer and increased trade.

'Today I have met an exceptional man'

The following is excerpted from a speech by Lopez Portillo to the Latin American diplomatic corps in Paris, May 18.

Mexico is our most palpable demonstration of North South relations. As you all know, we have a 2,000 mile border with the United States, so that, quite literally, North South relations take place in that great scar, healed by now, probably already pardoned, but still a scar at the end of a major amputation...

I have had the profound satisfaction of speaking today with an exceptional man who understands contemporary problems better than almost all other statesmen: The President of France became deeply immersed in our description of Latin America's problems, which are no dangerously critical not only for Latin America, but for the entire world.

The no. 2 industry official talks to EIR

Dr. Nathan Warman, Undersecretary of Industry in Mexico's Resources and Industrial Development Ministry (SEPAFIN), was one of the principal speakers at two days of high level talks between Mexican and French businessmen May 14-15 in Paris. Here are his remarks to Sophie Tanapura, EIR Paris bureau chief, during a break in the discussions:

Q: What is the state of affairs now between Mexico and the United States?

A: Our policy towards the United States is identical to the one that we have towards industrialized countries in general. We have a finite amount of oil and its allocation will be adjusted bilaterally on the basis of preferential terms, and financial resources. We have brought up our oil policy several times in ad hoc committee meetings and during other meetings with representatives of the American government. I think that the point is now well-understood by them. American officials in Mexico have told me that they would respect Mexican policy on oil whatever it may be. And I take that as their official position.

Q: Apparently Japanese Prime Minister Ohira was not very welcome in Mexico during his last visit. Could you explain why?

A: Japan wanted Mexico to increase its oil production. During Mr. Ohira's visit, we made the following point very clear to him: Mexico will export only a limited amount of oil, and this only in respect to its financial needs for development.

Q: What do you think France can offer that the United States and Japan have not yet offered?

A: During President Giscard d'Estaing's last visit to Mexico, a fund has been created for special investments to be used by governmental firms. The Japanese are also discussing this ...

Q: What is the state of nuclear energy policy in Mexico and will anything be concluded with France in this context?

A: For the moment, we have a nuclear test reactor through technical cooperation with Westinghouse. And we are presently very interested to see what the French and the Canadians can offer us. For the moment, we are just looking around.