

# EIR Interviews in 1982

During 1982 *EIR* interviewed nearly a hundred leaders in the fields of politics, business, economics, and science. We present highlights from many of these interviews below. (The dates given in parentheses refer to the issue of *EIR* in which the interview appeared.)

## Ibero-

**Carlos Andrés Pérez**, President of Venezuela 1973-79, leader of the Acción Democrática party (April 6).

*On high interest rates.* "No country in the world can continue its economic development with a cost of money like that proposed by such a policy." Pérez characterized the push for lower interest rates as "a part of our struggle for a New World Economic Order."

*On Central America.* "Central America is not a part of the East-West battle nor is its dramatic situation a product of communist infiltration in the area."

**Nicanor Costa Méndez**, Foreign Minister of Argentina during the Malvinas crisis (June 15). Costa Méndez had characterized much of the American media as carrying "lies and half-truths" about Argentina's position.

*On the Monroe Doctrine.* "[It] is absolutely applicable in the case of the Malvinas."

*On Britain.* "British colonialism is voracious and merciless. That is why in all of its former colonies it has reaped only hatred."

**Jorge Illueca**, Foreign Minister of Panama (June 15).

*On joint renegotiation of Ibero American debt.* "Of course, it is a tremendous weapon—I believe LaRouche has put his finger on the wound, because our experience tells us that the economic factor is much more painful for certain countries than, even, the killing of some of their citizens."

**Jarbas Passarinho**, President of the Senate of Brazil (May 18).

"We are opposed to all vestiges of colonialism in Latin America and South America especially," but "on the other hand, we have no special reason to involve ourselves directly in this problem [the Malvinas]."

**Hilarión Cardozo**, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS; as of July 1, president of its Permanent Council (Aug. 31).

*On "limits to growth".* "The creator of man and of the earth did not and has not set any limits other than those which

His own will have shown in the life of people and of nations. Now some people, who surely did not participate in the creation of the world, want to arrogate to themselves the faculty of being gods in order to obstruct and destroy its growth and expansion."

**Alberto Oliart**, Spanish Defense Minister (Aug. 10).

*On NATO intervention into the Third World.* "I cannot imagine under what conditions my country could have an interest in intervening militarily in countries which you have called Third World countries, and which are not included in the geographically delimited area of the North Atlantic treaty."

**Dr. Oscar Camilion**, former Foreign Minister of Argentina and former ambassador to Brazil (Sept. 14).

Camilion, who said that when he was a youth he so admired Alexander Hamilton that he used his name as a pseudonym on his journalistic work, noted that "The main thing is to get the Latin American countries to coordinate industrial development goals."

*On environmentalism.* "We think that the only really noxious pollution is the pollution of hunger, of misery, of backwardness, of ignorance—that is, the pollution of underdevelopment."

**Gilberto Avila Bottía**, outgoing president of the Latin American Parliament, Minister Without Portfolio and adviser to Colombian President Belisario Betancur (Sept. 14).

Avila Bottía spoke of the need for a Latin American common market, and a development bank to promote modern industry and agriculture. He also reaffirmed Colombia's crackdown on illegal drugs, and posed to North Americans the question "What are you going to do with marijuana?"

**Aly Mohamed Negm**, Deputy Governor of the central bank of Egypt, and Vice-Chairman of the Third World caucus at the IMF, the Group of 24 (Sept. 21).

*On Mexico.* "We want Mexico to survive. We stand beside Mexico as a developing country, in its battle to develop its economy and industrialize."

**Dr. Maritza Izaguirre Porras**, Venezuelan Minister of State for Planning and Coordination (Sept. 21).

Izaguirre Porras backed Mexico in its showdown with the IMF. "We learned a lot during the Malvinas War."

**Dr. Javier Arias Stella**, Foreign Minister of Peru (Oct. 19).

Arias Stella supported the warnings on the debt crisis of the Mexican and Brazilian heads of state at the U.N. General Assembly at the start of October. Questioned on his own nation's relationship to the IMF, Arias Stella said that it was good, "but not one of submission."

**Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo**, Foreign Minister of Colombia, (Oct. 19).

While noting the "deep-felt anguish" of underdevelopment, the foreign minister declared that "The answer of imposing greater austerity could have validity . . . but also for those developed countries which spend more than is required."

**Dr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez**, Foreign Minister of Ecuador (Oct. 26).

Rodriguez elaborated on his Oct. 7 U.N. speech on the need for a coordinating committee to reassert Ibero-American unity in the wake of the Malvinas crisis.

**Carlos Alzamora**, Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) (Nov. 16).

"We should acknowledge that . . . if the creditors are meeting practically every day to consult, there should be no reason for Latin Americans to be the only ones to think this kind of concerted effort and consultation is a sin."

**Leonardo Montiel Ortega**, Director of Technical Studies at the Universidad de Santa María, and an adviser to the Venezuelan Federation of Labor (CTV) (Dec. 28).

"The IMF and its adulators . . . are trying to induce the economic collapse of our countries. . . . And the Malvinas is a test, a live exercise or dress rehearsal, of the bellicose action against our countries which could come if the political and economic strategy pushed by the IMF fails. . . ."

"It also shows that Latin America must become a great bloc, and stop being a kind of disintegrated or spineless middle class of the world . . . because we know that if the debt is not paid, the very international financial system—led by the IMF and the Swiss banks—would be shattered like a broken mirror."

### 'Great Enterprises' for development

**Masaki Nakajima**, founding chairman of Mitsubishi Research Institute; former head of Mitsubishi Steel and Mitsubishi Bank (Feb. 23).

Nakajima described how his 20-year, \$500 billion Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF) plan evolved from the search for a better solution than war, to the problem of mobilizing the world economy: "Mankind needs something so they can see, through their eyes, what is peace."

**Dr. Fasihuddin Mahtab**, former Minister of Planning and Minister of Agriculture, and current Finance Minister of Bangladesh (Mar. 30).

With proper irrigation and other technology, and financial support, "We can produce four times the present level of 15 million tons [of food]."

**Shigeaki Ueki**, president of Brazil's state oil company, Petrobras (May 18).

"I believe that the ideas of the Club of Rome on the limits

to expansion and growth, or the old theories of Malthus, are a certain form of pessimism. And the best reply, in my opinion, is the development we have had in our country and of many other countries similar to Brazil in recent years."

**Dr. Eliezer Batista**, President of Brazil's state mining company, the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD) (May 18).

Batista described the CVRD's giant Carajás iron and steel project, as well as joint undertakings with Japan to produce aluminum and alumina, which taken together are an investment of \$7 billion over four years.

**Antonio Delfim Netto**, Planning Minister of Brazil (Oct. 26).

"We must change our investment pattern in the direction of exports. Carajás is really the beginning."

**Admiral Carlos Castro Madero**, President of Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission (Aug. 3).

Castro Madero called President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace program "a golden era," and said that the current nuclear non-proliferation movement "leads precisely to proliferation."

**Eugenio Marín**, head of the Energy Commission of the Spanish Employers Association (Aug. 10).

*On Malthusianism.* "If we all drop dead, there will be no population problem."

**Shigeo Nagano**, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Aug. 31).

Nagano emphasized the need for development of the Third World and to secure global economic recovery.

*On India.* "The idea of large irrigation projects came from the construction of a second, sea-level Panama Canal . . . if the water streams of the Himalayas could be diverted into the Rajasthan desert, they could irrigate a huge area for food production . . . we can [thus] invite the political stabilization of that area."

**Philip E. Culbertson**, Associate Deputy Administrator of NASA (Sept. 7).

"You can look at civilizations in the past that clearly show that if man stops asking those fundamental questions about his relationship to both the universe, the Earth and the solar system, then I think civilizations soon die. . . . What other program can you name that effects all of our lives, and our children's lives, and the lives of those who are yet to come, in the way that the space program does?"

**Edwin Kintner**, head of the DOE Office of Fusion Energy until January 1982 (Sept. 28).

Reviewing U.S. and other advances in fusion, Kintner pointed out that the future of the U.S. program depends on whether its wide-ranging requirements "could be organized on a political and a social basis in a **directed** way."

**Stephen O. Dean**, President of Fusion Power Associates, and formerly Director of the Confinement Systems Division of the Office of Fusion Energy at DOE (Sept. 28).

Noting that from a purely technical standpoint "the laser could have been invented in 1910 instead of 1960, and the

new developments in polarized fusion could have been realized 25 years ago" Dean stressed that fusion power should immediately move into the engineering stage.

**H. K. Jain**, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (Sept. 28).

"I keep insisting that India has the potential not only to be self-sufficient, but to be a major exporter of foodgrains. . . ."

**Toshio Doko**, former President of Keidanren business federation, former President of Ishikawajima-Harima shipbuilders, and former President of Toshiba. Doko is currently head of the Japanese government commission charged with proposing a budget-cutting "administrative reform" and also the advisory commission studying Nakajima's proposed Global Infrastructure Fund. (Nov. 23).

Doko, known as Japan's "prime minister of business," described how Japan has coped with the stagnation and then contraction of world trade since the 1973 "oil shock." Doko said that "Japan has been providing economic assistance to the developing countries" but requires the administrative reform to allow Japan to increase that assistance.

### The U.S. administration speaks against Japan

**Lionel Olmer**, U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade (May 25).

"I want U.S. companies to have access to the Japanese workforce, Japanese capital, and ultimately to the Japanese marketplace. . . . We don't have an industrial policy because it is not in our nature to applaud government central planning."

**William Brock**, U.S. Trade Representative.

On June 9 Brock told *EIR*'s Richard Katz that he was launching a campaign to get Japan to raise its interest rates, touching off a considerable furor (June 29). Japanese officials labeled Brock's demand "irresponsible," replying that the U.S. should lower its rates. Speaking again to Katz on June 29 (July 27), Brock said, "It's quite possibly so" that high interest rates are a greater threat to the West than is the Soviet Union. But Brock confessed that the U.S. didn't know how to bring interest rates down.

### The search for a Mideast peace

**Gen. Mordechai Gur**, former Israeli Chief of Staff, currently a member of the Knesset (parliament) and part of the Labour Party leadership (July 20).

*On the occupation of Lebanon.* "We shouldn't be involved in putting together a sovereign government for Lebanon and forcing the withdrawal of the Syrians. . . . We on our side must replace military courage with political courage."

Gur opposed "red-line" tripwires, a U.S.-Israeli anti Soviet pact, and Israeli arming of Iran. A report on the Gur *EIR* interview appeared in the *Jerusalem Post*, and triggered a controversy in Israel.

Other pro-peace Israeli nationalists interviewed by *EIR* included Knesset members **Yossi Sarid** (May 18) and Mor-

dechai Virshubsky (Aug. 31). Former Iranian Prime Minister **Shahpour Bakhtiar** was also interviewed (Aug. 26) in Paris, where he is in exile.

**Raymond Edde**, former chairman of the Lebanese National Bloc (July 27).

"If the aim of the Israelis were to decapitate the Palestinian resistance, they could have launched an Entebbe-style operation against the leadership. . . . I accuse Israel of having a long-standing agreement with Hafez Assad [of Syria] so that they each could take a part of Lebanon."

**Nemer Hammad**, Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Rome (Oct. 26).

"When this [late-summer 1982] declaration of Mendes-France, Goldman, and Klutznick spoke about the need for a peaceful solution to the [Lebanon] conflict, and the need for mutual recognition, we considered this very important. . . . Until that recent point all the Israeli aggressivity was defended by the main Jewish organizations."

**Philip Klutznick**, former President of the World Jewish Congress, Secretary of Commerce under Jimmy Carter, former chairman of the executive committee of the Anti-Defamation League (Jan. 26).

Klutznick discussed his efforts to bring about an "autonomy" agreement as a step to settling the problem of the Palestinians on the West Bank. Questioned about the ADL's charges that *EIR* founder LaRouche is an anti-Semite, he responded "the thing that I abhor most about some of my colleagues is when they use the word anti-Semitism too loosely."

### Leaders from Asia

**Nguyen Co Thach**, Foreign Minister of Vietnam (Oct. 5).

Thach discussed prospects for the ASEAN nations and the Indochinese nations agreeing on an international (but not U.N.) conference on Cambodia, and the flimsy Pol Pot-Sann Sann-Sihanouk "coalition" opposing the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government there.

**Ghazali Shafie**, Foreign Minister of Malaysia (Nov. 2).

"We have put drugs in the category of a security problem."

**Begum Nusrat Bhutto**, leader of the Pakistan People's Party (Dec. 21).

Allowed to leave Pakistan for medical treatment only after an international campaign on her behalf, Mrs. Bhutto warned that Pakistan under Gen. Zia's martial law would become "another Iran": "Because the Jamaat-e-Islami, which is a fanatical Muslim party . . . are training their people for civil war," with Zia's protection.

Mrs. Bhutto also reminded the American people of what its government's response to a far milder martial law in Poland has been, in contrast with the U.S. embrace of the Zia dictatorship.

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*This summary was prepared by David Wolinsky.*