



Who is Jorge Castañeda?

by Chris Curtis

Businessmen and diplomats should be warned that when they deal with Mexico through Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda, they are in fact not dealing with a trusted representative of official Mexican policy. Shocking discrepancies in outlook appeared as recently as Castañeda's June 6 keynote address to the Annual Conference of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, when it was expected he would be on his best behavior.

The following *EIR* special report details the origins and development of Mr. Castañeda's controversial career and performance as foreign minister. It is still fresh in many Mexican minds that Castañeda's immediate predecessor, Santiago Roel, was forced to resign in May 1979 for not representing Mexico's national interests abroad and substituting personal causes and projects for President López Portillo's directives.

Rumors in Mexico City have it that Castañeda may soon face the same fate as Roel. Controversy swirled into the open upon Castañeda's return from accompanying President López Portillo to Europe last month. Charges that Castañeda's actions in fact constituted treason, circulated by the Mexican Labor Party, found echo in Mexican official circles and the press. *Ovaciones*, a large-circulation Mexico City newspaper, reported June 3 that "a very critical situation is closing in on Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda forged by a political faction in Mexico." The article concluded warning Castañeda that if the campaign gained force, he might "be forced to resign."

The charges concentrate on three areas:

- Castañeda has assumed the role of international spokesman and organizer for the Brandt Commission and against Mexican development policy.
- Castañeda is an intimate collaborator of the Club of Rome and Ervin Lazlo's UNITAR projects for a "one-world order" aimed at destroying the concept of nation-State sovereignty and a genocidal reduction of

the Third World populations. Castañeda's name appears in almost every single membership list of entities related to the U.N. International Law Association networks since the early 1950s.

- His active role in the international law circles plugs him directly into the international assassination bureau known as Permindex.

Jorge Castañeda, the Mexican Foreign Minister who postures as a defender of Mexican national interests, is in fact an important member of an international circle of feudalistic "blueblood" families dedicated to the destruction of the Mexican republic. The story of Mr. Castañeda's career in the field of international relations places him in contact with the so-called Black Nobility families of Europe, the families that directly oversee terrorism, assassinations, narcotics traffic, and environmentalism.

Castañeda is a "one-worldist," developing a 25-year career totally immersed in the United Nations' special brand of "international law." He was groomed for his position by former foreign minister Luis Padilla Nervo. Padilla Nervo was a founding ideologue of the United Nations apparatus, and worked closely with Julian Huxley to set up UNESCO. Through Padilla Nervo and his colleagues, Castañeda was rewarded with his first foreign service post, ambassador to Egypt.

From there, Castañeda moved straight up a U.N.-centered career. In 1956, he became vice president of the Juridic Commission of the U.N. General Assembly, assuming the presidency in 1958. He took a sub-ministry position in 1967, serving in the same period on the Commission of International Law at the United Nations. In 1973, he was named Mexico's chief delegate to the drafting of the U.N. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of Nations, an initiative of then Mexican President Echeverria. Following a short stint as Undersecretary of Special Studies on International Issues, he directed the Mexican delegation to the Law of the Sea Confer-

ence in Geneva from 1975 until his naming to the Foreign Minister's post in May 1979.

It was during the last period that Castañeda became an official advisor to the Club of Rome and the Club of Rome's U.N. affiliate, the Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). He participated in what was termed the "International Project Network" of the Club of Rome's "Goals for Mankind" project, a rewrite of its 1973 genocidal tract, "Limits to Growth," which advocated the reduction of world population to the 2 billion inhabitant level. As late as January 1979, just months before assuming the Foreign Minister post, he appeared in a UNITAR progress report as the director of research on "Exploitation of Seabed Resources" for the gigantic UNITAR/Club of Rome "Assessing the New International Economic Order" project.

The one-world lobby . . .

The "one-worldist" circles that built Castañeda's career have a strategic perspective that is aimed at destroying the sovereignty of the nation-state and the imposition of supranational institutions answering only to a self-selected international elite.

Huxley, Padilla Nervo, and others who set up the U.N. system pressed for quasi-legal devices that would penalize individual countries that sought to develop heavy industry and nuclear energy, or failed to curb economic and population growth.

When Castañeda was appointed special negotiator to the U.N. by Echeverria, he caused a scandal by proposing that adherence to the Charter of Economic Rights be backed up by internationally applied "penalties." In a 1974 volume of essays, he urged a new "globalism" which accepts "that there exist planetary priorities" higher than national sovereignty. The "globalism," he insists, demands "central international planning; international administration of certain services and resources; . . . and more advanced and efficient regulatory mechanisms." He calls for "obligatory accords" governing "control of movement of capital"; and an "obligatory international regimen" to "reconcile development with protection of the environment."

. . . And its unsavory connections

The promoters of limited sovereignty under one-world law are no pie-in-the-sky dreamers. They will murder to get their way, as indicated by the connection between the "international law" lobby and a strange entity called Permindex.

Permindex was a dummy corporation founded in Switzerland during the late 1950s as a cover for an international network of political assassins. Within five years, Permindex and its affiliates were responsible for more than 30 attempts against the life of French President Charles de Gaulle, the murder of Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei, and John F. Kennedy. French authorities

kicked Permindex out of France, and, through diplomatic pressure, succeeded in getting Permindex headquarters in Switzerland shut down. In 1963 and 1964, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison named Permindex as complicit in the Kennedy assassination. By 1967, however, all of Garrison's Permindex-connected witnesses had either been murdered or had died under mysterious circumstances.

Who runs Permindex? Precisely the people who are the "authorities" in international law. Permindex was co-founded by Major Louis M. Bloomfield of Montreal. Bloomfield is the Canadian head of the International Law Association, the top one-world lobby.

Bloomfield's particular area of concentration and expertise is law of the sea—founding the ILA's "Law of the Sea Committee" in 1954, personally steering it for 20 years from a position on its board of directors, and positioning the Committee's work as the basis for the U.N. negotiations beginning in 1975.

Castañeda fits this profile strikingly. An associate member of the ILA, Castañeda is married straight into the Eastern European exile layers around Bloomfield. His wife is a Russian-born Canadian Zionist. He became head of Mexico's delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, moving from previous work with Bloomfield's circles in the ILA, and in turn joined the Club of Rome work as a specialist in the law of the sea. His long-time right hand man is Alberto Szekely, son of a Rumanian Zionist and a top member of the Mexican branch of the International Law Association, specializing in law of the sea and international terrorism. Szekely is a close friend of Princeton professor Richard Falk, the zero-growth radical who was instrumental in bringing Khomeini to power in Iran and is now aiming "human rights" scandals against Mexico.

The Mexican ILA, like the Canadian branch, consists of local oligarchical families and their counterparts in the expatriate European nobility. For example, the president of the Mexican ILA is César Sepúlveda, an oligarch who is also a leading member of the Mexican Academy of Law. The honorary president of the Academy of Law is none other than Miguel Alemán, dean of Mexico's "high society," which includes not only the local families, but resident representatives of the House of Savoy and almost every other noble family in Italy. Alemán is reported to direct large-scale drug-running operations under cover of tourist promotion activities. Last year Alemán's Academy of Law granted a special award to Jacques Soustelle, the fascist French anthropologist and a member of Permindex.

The ILA circles are the Mexican "nobility"—the people who for generations have been running drugs, terrorism, and now, environmentalism in an effort to prevent Mexico from maturing into a fully-industrialized, modern republic. And one of their chief assets is Jorge Castañeda.

Castañeda speaks... but not for Mexico

On June 6, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda presented the keynote address to the Annual Conference of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on the topic "Mexico and the United States: The Coming Decade."

The Council on Foreign Relations is the command center for advanced destabilization efforts against his nation, coordinated by CFR Project 1980s "human rights" director Richard Falk and leading CFR policy-makers Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger. He made no mention of such activities.

Despite adherence to López Portillo guidelines concerning a strict "oil for technology" framework of oil exports, Castañeda deviated from official Mexican policy in revealing ways in his prepared text. His informal remarks to the closed-door session have not been released, in conformity with CFR procedures for "confidentiality."

Here are key passages and commentary:

Castañeda: "We are determined to continue our efforts aimed at establishing and consolidating a New International Economic Order . . . The present-day crisis is, in fact, an expression of the inadequacy of a system based on the concentration of power and wealth; a system which presupposes and lends itself to situations of hegemony and subordination, opulence and misery."

Mexico: Castañeda's version of the New International Economic Order is the redistributionist, "North versus South" one of the Brandt Commission. It has nothing to do with Mexico's long-standing conception of a New International Economic Order as a *joint* project of North and South centered around development and transfer of advanced technology.

Castañeda "If Mexico seeks to contribute to the establishment of a new international order, it does so because, aside from intrinsic merit, it sees in that order a symbol of its own place in the world, its political independence and a definition of its international personality."

Mexico: Castañeda presents the New International Economic Order as a good idea which Mexico favors because it enhances Mexico's aspirations to play a more important role in world affairs. For López Portillo, as he repeated with the utmost emphasis at every stop of his recent European tour, the question of the New International Economic Order is the urgent question of averting imminent thermonuclear war. López Portillo's analysis in Europe of how regional conflicts are no longer circumscribed but lead rapidly to frontal confrontation of the superpowers reveals acute awareness of CFR and Trilateral Commission "controlled disintegration" policy. Castañeda made not the slightest allusion to this intense war-avoidance strategy.

Castañeda "With those countries that have reached a stage of development similar to that of Mexico, especially in the industrial field, we can cooperate closely in order to develop jointly technologies more adequate to our situation . . ."

Mexico: "Technologies more adequate to our situation" is code language from the Brandt Commission report. It means de-coupling from the most advanced technologies available and establishing "South-South," "horizontal" lines of interaction which feed confrontation between North and South.

Official Mexican policy is clear: the highest technologies available, from nuclear to ports, capital goods, steel and mechanized agriculture.

Castañeda: ". . . It goes without saying that our diversification policy in oil sales is not directed against the United States . . . The sale of oil to Europe and Japan or joint arrangements to process it and sell refined products, in fact alleviates pressures on those countries, . . . and decreases their dependence on Middle East and Iranian supplies . . . Politically, the dependence of Western European countries and Japan on Iranian and Middle Eastern oil had an indirect though important effect on their attitude regarding the imposition of economic sanctions on Iran, and continues to affect their outlook on the whole range of Middle East problems."

Mexico: This is the most extraordinary passage of the speech. He essentially asserts that Mexican policy is to help the Carter administration line up the Europeans and Japanese behind Carter confrontationist dictates, and to stop independent European initiatives to replace the Camp David fiasco.

Nothing could be further from actual Mexican policy, as asserted by López Portillo in Europe. López Portillo gave unconditional backing to French and West German war-avoidance initiatives, including Giscard's trip to Poland, and lambasted the "hegemonies" —the U.S. and the Soviet Union—for breakdown in detente.