

pretext for intervening in the politics of the Latin American countries. At least that has been so in the Mexican case. U.S. officials, politicians and publications frequently accuse Mexican politicians and officials of being involved in drug traffic—governors, soldiers, police chiefs, and even a cousin of President Miguel de la Madrid Hernandez.

Not that we believe that our officials are spotless or unbribeable, but we think that every accusation made should be accompanied by evidence, which has not occurred in the case of the Mexican officials branded as accomplices or participants in narcotics traffic. Why do we take these accusations to heart, when, in the United States, proven accusations—in the case of the Schiller Institute's—are thrown in the wastebasket? If the United States has evidence of collusion between Mexican officials and narcotics traffic, why doesn't it make it known? And, why, if it doesn't, does it accuse without evidence? Everything seems to indicate that it is a matter of pressures and not of accusations having any basis, and that the Reagan administration's propagandized war on drugs, we insist, is no more than a pretext for intervening in the politics of the Ibero-American countries.

Also, it seems that U.S. semi-state agencies promote narcotics traffic, or work in collusion with the traffickers. The Schiller Institute's investigations exposed Packer, the current AIFLD operations director in Colombia and previously director of the same institute in Peru (1977-83), El Salvador (1983-1985) and Guatemala (1985). While he was in Peru, Packer collaborated intimately with Julio Cruzado, AIFLD board of directors member and president of the CTP [Confederation of Peruvian Workers]. At the same time, Packer was an intimate friend of Carlos Langberg, whose house he often visited with Cruzado. Langberg, as we now see, is currently in a Peruvian jail, accused of being a narcotics trafficker. Packer and Cruzado tried to found a workers' bank in Peru with AIFLD money by following the scheme of the Colombian workers' bank, one of the banks shown to have served as a "laundry" for the illegal transactions of convicted narcotics trafficker, Hernan Botero.

Packer, when AIFLD director in Peru, worked through Cruzado's Association for the Promotion of Labor Education and Economic and Social Research (AFELIES), which has extensive data on the psychological traits of every single Peruvian labor leader stored in its computers. The U.S. Embassy in Lima had a direct telephone line to the AFELIES offices. In 1982, a big scandal about Packer arose in the Peruvian press. He was forced to flee the country, accused by independent unionists and other sectors of being a CIA agent and of intervening in Peru's internal affairs. As a sequel to the same scandal, Cruzado was expelled from APRA.

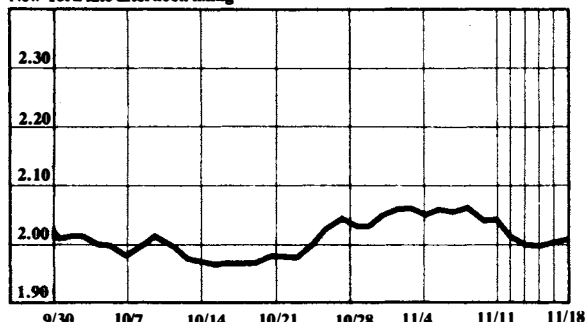
It remains to be determined if this is a personal deviation, or if it is, in fact, the policy of institutions like the AIFLD, which also operates in Mexico.

Somebody someday will write a book about narcotics traffic and intervention.

Currency Rates

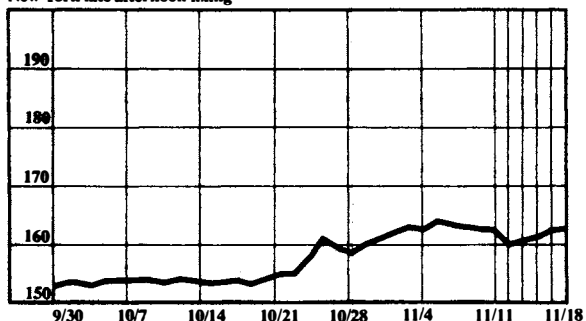
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



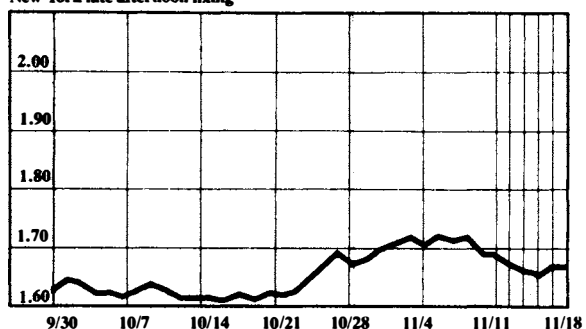
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing

