

Editorial

A foreign-policy breakthrough?

Last week there was good news from Mexico. After nearly four years of what was understood there as outright hostility from the Carter administration, Mexican-U.S. relations have gotten a new start. The meeting between Ronald Reagan and José López Portillo in Ciudad Juárez was, in the words of the President-elect, "a very successful and wonderful meeting." The joint communiqué reflected precisely this in stating that the two heads of state "committed their personal effort to develop the Mexican-American relationship in such a manner as to be an example to the international community."

There are sound reasons why strong relations between the two republics based on an economic growth perspective for both nations should be exemplary. Mexico, with its great economic potential, its desire to become an advanced industrial nation, and its proud republican tradition, is the ideal neighbor for a United States pulled off the Malthusian track, and set to foster growth and progress once again.

And building the right kind of relationship with Mexico, one based on the transfer of advanced technology, will go a long way in stabilizing the rest of Latin America.

The current bloodbath in Central America, orchestrated by the Second International, the Jesuit order in service to the European oligarchy, and the Soviet KGB, is the product, by design, of the same Carter-Brzezinski foreign policy that would not allow "a Japan on the U.S. border." Why? Because the "postindustrial" technetronic era on which Carter's economic and foreign policies were based demands zero growth and the end of heavy industry in the advanced sector, and chaos and depopulation in the developing sector.

For many Americans, particularly in the Southwest, Carter's actions toward Mexico were proof of the insanity of his policies. When then-energy Secretary James Schlesinger sabotaged the Mexican

natural gas deal, which would have supplied the U.S. with much-needed fuel, and a great boost for its exports to technology-hungry Mexico, all of Texas was hopping mad. Now there is another chance to create a trade boom between the two nations.

Mr. Reagan got through the first hurdles of his first diplomatic venture. Traps were set, and forces on both sides of the border worked overtime to create new hostilities.

But instead the leaders established a friendly open agenda, a promise to meet again soon, and the possibility, according to some analysts, that oil-for-technology deals may be arranged at a future date.

There will surely be more traps and hurdles. Mexico is still being targeted for Iranization by the same forces involved in the Central American bloodbath, and the agitators for a deindustrialized America, including the Heritage Foundation, maintain influence within the Reagan camp.

To rebuild our neighbors' and allies' confidence in America, Mr. Reagan must first take direct control of foreign policy and build upon the kind of personal relationship that he established with the Mexican president, preventing the dubious Mr. Haig from enjoying a Kissinger-style reign.

But above all, President Reagan must take control of the nation's economy, and throw out Fed Chairman Paul Volcker and his tight credit policies. As long as interest rates are in the 20 percent spectrum, the U.S. economy will continue to be dismantled, and the high-technology needs of our southern neighbor will not be met by our collapsing industrial plant.

Good news from Mexico depends on good news about the Federal Reserve. If Mr. Volcker is not replaced with a credit policy that promotes industrial expansion, then the Malthusian policies that haunted Mexican-U.S. relations in the past will again poison the waters of the Rio Grande.