

assistance; there should be no new grants; Latin America already gets more than its share of total U.S. grants; the amount they get is too high.

NSIPS: What about the specific demands being made by the Third World?

CUSLAR: The specific issues from the standpoint of the Third World are debt, trade expansion, and commodities. Debts can be rescheduled. The most important issue from our standpoint is trade expansion. To finance development you need capital. Capital can be obtained through increasing debt, which won't work, concessionary assistance, which should be cut out altogether, ordinary capital from central facilities, or short term capital from commercial banks, but this is what has ruined the Third World in the first place. The most logical place to get capital is through diversification of exports. We will have to give the Third World increased access to export industries.

NSIPS: What will be the effect of this domestically?

CUSLAR: Some sectors would be hurt; there would have to be an assistance adjustment program.

NSIPS: Will things like the Humphrey-Hawkins bill help this?

CUSLAR: Yes, well I know what you mean about Humphrey-Hawkins. There already is an apparatus for such an adjustment assistance program set up for workers and firms hurt by increased imports in the Trade Act of 1974. There is \$400 million allotted there annually. This type of assistance will have to be greatly built up.

NSIPS: What about the Caribbean?

CUSLAR: There are major political and economic problems here. First we have to create a program for managing and balancing the population growth there, like Mexico. Second we have to deal with the fact that there are no viable economies except Trinidad-Tobago and Jamaica. We need a new type of alliance with the Caribbean, one with no inherent paternalism. We have to encourage the increased autonomy of Third World countries, and end the defensive position they have been forced to take regarding their own nationalism. In the Caribbean we can bring in powers like Mexico and Venezuela, and maybe to some extent European nations. This will balance the foreign influences in the region. And then we can use the Caribbean Development Bank as a regional facility.

NSIPS: By foreign influences do you mean like those on Guyana?

CUSLAR: Yes.

NSIPS: What about the geo-political problems on the continent itself?

CUSLAR: Well, as I've already said we have to end our paternalistic relationship to these countries.

Human Rites

The following is excerpted from an interview with Robert Pfaltzgraff, member of the Committee on the Present Danger, Professor of Fletcher School of Law and Institute for Foreign Policy Studies.

Q: What do you think Carter's priorities for a transition policy for Latin America should be?

A: First and foremost, the question of human rights will have priority, as he has already indicated. However, in my own estimation, what he ought to concern himself with is the South Atlantic, which will assume increasing salience in American policies in the years ahead. The South Atlantic is important both for its vital sea routes — the energy flow routes from the Persian Gulf around the Cape of Good Hope — and of course the minerals and the fish at the bottom of the sea. The Soviets are becoming increasingly interested in fish, you know.

Q: Are you referring to the formation of a South Atlantic Treaty Organization, which has been mooted?

A: Oh no, absolutely not! What I mean is more an informal collaboration for the surveillance of (S. Atlantic) sea routes. Of course Brazil would be key in this, along with South Africa and Nigeria. Especially Brazil with her nuclear potential as a result of her deal with the West Germans. Argentina would be less important given her internal troubles.

Q: What do you think of the Brazil-Peru alliance apparently being formed?

A: I consider it a positive development from several points of view. First, it will have the effect of significantly reducing tensions between Chile, a country which has always entertained extremely cordial relations with Brazil, and Peru. Looking at the world in 1975 from Chile's point of view, Peru represented a grave threat. And of course, Brazil tends to act as a surrogate for the U.S. in minimizing the Soviet influence. And then, Brazil achieves an outlet to the Pacific which has long been her concern.

Q: Do you think it likely that Carter would attempt to reactivate some form of "Alliance for Progress"?

A: Oh no, the Alliance for Progress failed and is in the past. The complexion of the Latin American continent has changed considerably since the '60s and the time for "alianzas" is gone. Aid to a country like Chile, for example, would hardly be justifiable either to the U.S. Congress or to the American people.

Echeverria Expropriates Sonora Latifundists as Rightist Coup Threats Intensify

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19 (NSIPS) — Mexican President Luis Echeverria this morning answered the demands of 50,000 peasants who have been demonstrating for land for six days in the Northwest state of Sonora with a Presidential decree that ordered the expropriation without compensation and immediate distribution of 100,000 hectares of land to more than 8,000 peasant families (text of the decree follows). The unprecedented decree — issued eleven days before the end of Echeverria's presidency — is the hardest blow struck against Mexico's right wing during Echeverria's six-year term as President. The Cuban press service, Prensa Latina, writes that it "fell like a political bomb." The decree means that the battle to the finish

between the Monterrey group of fascists and the Echeverria forces may well be decided within the next week.

The impact of the Presidential order, which was issued by the Agrarian Reform Ministry at 9:30 this morning, is all the stronger because it specifically mandated that the land be used to form collective farms, and announced that the National Rural Credit Bank will issue credits for technology and fertilizers to accelerate production.

Press reports this morning indicated that the land distributions "are being carried out as of today in accordance with the law."

During the 48 hours prior to the Presidential decree, the right-

wing had carried out a brutal and devastating rumor campaign to the effect that Echeverria would be overthrown in a military coup. The rumors, organized very carefully from the top levels of Mexico's right-wing apparatus, were so effective that scores of people in the streets panicked in fear for their own lives and the lives of their children.

Since the decree yesterday morning, the rumor campaign has escalated, and the right wing is claiming that Echeverria will refuse to step down as President when his term ends Dec. 1. The former head of the ruling PRI party, who was dumped by Echeverria in 1971, has issued a virtually open call for a coup in a statement branding Echeverria a "fascist" and warning that he will become a "dictator" if he is not stopped. Other rightists have called the decree "unconstitutional," and demanded the President to be put on trial.

The right's battle cry is being backed by a heavy run on the peso, with the Wall Street Journal and the Dow Jones wire service feeding the panic that is bleeding Mexico dry of any foreign exchange reserves.

To maintain the strength of a mass mobilization in the face of the very real danger of a coup, the peasant federations, whose mobilization in Sonora has been led by the Pacto de Ocampo umbrella organization of peasant groups, have called for a rally of at least 100,000 peasants in Sonora this weekend.

The Mexican Labor Party has issued a call to the nation for demonstrations of support across the country, for the arrest of the instigators of the anti-Echeverria rumor campaigns, for the immediate arming of the peasantry, and for emergency economic measures, including debt moratoria and treaty agreements and credits from Europe, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

Text Of President Echeverria's Decree Ordering Distribution Of Land To Peasants

Nov. 19 — Following is the full text of Mexican President Luis Echeverria's decree ordering distribution of 100,000 hectares of land in Sonora state to peasants. The decree was issued by the Agrarian Reform Ministry this morning.

The President of the Republic today expedited agrarian resolutions which will legally affect disguised latifundias in the south of Sonora which include 37,131 hectares (81,688 acres) of irrigated land in the Yaqui and Mayo Valleys and 61,655 hectares (135,641 acres) of non-irrigated land in other municipalities.

It is also established that, when two studies of the legality of land holdings in the disputed areas were begun, the almost 100,000 hectares (220,000 acres) were unlawfully held by 72 families and will now be distributed equally among 8,037 heads of peasant families with full rights to exploit the land's agricultural productive potential.

For each latifundist affected, more than 100 peasant families are benefited.

The exploitation of the distributed land will be carried out through the organization of collective farms ("ejidos"), which the National Rural Credit Bank will provide with adequate financing, fertilizers and technology to allow them to maintain and surpass the current levels of production.

The Federal Executive carries out these provisions with strict attention to the Constitution of the Republic and as dictated by the Law of Agrarian Reform.

The Evidence To Overturn The Fraudulent Election Of James Earl Carter

*A White Paper from the U.S. Labor Party,
Labor Organizers Defense Fund*



Nazi pollwatchers in Potsdam, 1932. Joseph Goebbels' program for the Nov. 6 elections called for "voting, voting and more voting."

Sen. Walter Mondale, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate told a South Bronx audience on Monday, Nov. 1, 1976: "Vote early and often on Tuesday."

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