

will not last forever," the Mexican President appealed for "full sharing of energy technology."

Bringing the Philippines in

While López Portillo's final stop in the Philippines was a brief one, it served to underscore Mexico's commitment to bring the rest of the Third World into grand design policies. In particular, because it has one of the

largest pools of skilled labor in Asia and vast natural resources, the Philippines is in a key position to make the "Pacific Basin" development perspective a reality. While in the Philippines, López Portillo set an example for the industrialized nations by agreeing to provide assistance to the Philippines in Mexico's area of expertise: "transfer of Mexican oil technology."

—Pablo Silva

President López Portillo on 'winning the peace'

Mexican President López Portillo's speech at the banquet given in his honor by Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-Feng on Oct. 23, and excerpted below, emphasized the necessity for China to drop its confrontationist politics and become an equal partner in the development of the Pacific basin:

If we are to win the peace, we have to wipe out the iniquitous disparities between nations. To continue the world system of impoverishment is to feed tensions and social explosions which help no one in the long run. When the political and economic understandings of populations are awakened, the industrialized countries will no longer be able to go on sucking up raw materials for their own exclusive benefit, nor will they be able to unilaterally keep exclusive markets for themselves. The arsenal of imposition is wearing out. Contemporary history shows that weak peoples become strong when defending their integrity; that the game of subversion, of sowing division to change political alignment . . . violates sovereignty at the expense of preventing peaceful solutions to controversies. The often demonstrated resistance of nationalist sentiments prevents the world from being simply divided into empires. On the contrary, it marches inexorably toward a community of responsible, free and equal nations.

One does not advance towards peace through threats of war. The artifacts of violence incite violence. The road to peace is built with peaceful tools, not with either

complacent or fearful passivity but with an energetic activism which gathers the forces open to peace, which sets up mechanisms to quash provocations, while stimulating cooperation in development between all nations. That, when all is said and done, is the unsubstitutable security for peace. . . .

Cooperation between peoples generates communities of interest at a global level. By satisfying mutual needs, they eliminate pressures and put in check feelings of chauvinist, revanchist, or messianic aggression.

. . . We are a part of the Pacific basin, an area of enormous potential due to its human and material resources and whose easy communication permits forming a community of mutual support, peace and development. Because of its resources and its internal organization, China should play an important role in peaceful and productive relations between nations.

A Global Perspective

Speaking at a luncheon given by Japan's Premier Takeo Fukuda Nov. 1, López Portillo outlined the humanist perspective underlying the Mexico-Japan alliance:

There is a growing concern among developing countries that the limited resources of the world may continue to be allocated for the international security objectives of the great powers. Thus, the need to revise global priorities in order to find the means of guaranteeing the well-being of humanity becomes ever more pressing.

The problems in the world economic sphere must be tackled from a global perspective. It is not possible to resolve one conflict while leaving others which are equally grave unresolved.

The perspective must be global in terms of participation because it is neither democratic nor feasible for one country or a group of countries to enjoy partial solutions; . . . formulas are required that are the fruit of worldwide negotiations. . . .

The energy problem is one of these primary issues that confirms that the interests of nations are intertwined. In wealthy nations as well as in developing countries, industry, food, etc. depend on energy. The elimination of extreme poverty in which a broad part of the world population lives also depends on energy. Energy should be the point of agreement for the international community to find solutions to their problems in a shared and equal way.

We energy producing countries view the problem from a humanist perspective, and we are open to the indispensable exchange.

We also want energy technology to be shared so that all present and future energy sources may be exploited by the countries where they are found, so that the sale of oil does not lead to the exhaustion of this nonrenewable resource in one part of the world while in another part of the world, development is oriented to the creation of alternate sources not available to those who made (that rate of development) possible.

“Think Big”

Speaking to a group of Japanese businessmen on Oct. 31, López Portillo stated the following:

We did not come simply to sell oil, though we could if we wanted. The trade relations between our two countries should be more than merely commercial relations.

The specific characteristic of each of the two economies must be utilized optimally in order to associate in much more ambitious undertakings.

We need projects; we need technology; we need financing; we need access to world markets.

Mexico is beginning to “think big.” Japan has thought big for a long time. Let us think big together, combining business and interests with friendship and peace. . . .

. . . Mexico and Japan could together write some of the most important pages of the history of the future. This history will be written with the peace and friendship between China and Japan. The next century will be the century in which a new force, which I call “the Asian logic” will surge forth. In this, the tradition of the present and the projection of these two great peoples of the Orient will combine.

Final Communiqué

The following are excerpts from a summation of the joint communiqué issued on Nov. 2 by the governments of Mexico and Japan following Mexican President José López Portillo’s visit.

The president of Mexico expressed the urgency of establishing a new international economic order, as defined by the UN, to achieve equitable economic relations among all nations. The Japanese Prime Minister listened intently and responded with a detailed discussion of his country’s conception of this important question.

Both heads of state declared their belief that the visit of the Mexican president would serve to give new dimensions to the friendly relations between their two countries. Taking into account their joint determination to define relations within a global perspective which can assure exchanges of reciprocal aid, they both agreed that there exist ample possibilities to establish a fruitful association. They both agreed as well that the global conception of their relationship goes far beyond the mere strengthening of commercial exchanges, to encompass a commitment to joint investments of mutual interest, within the possibilities of both nations, in different economic sectors and in the systematic search for complementary areas of concern. . . .

The heads of state discussed with interest the possibility of cooperating on development projects for Mexico, such as improving ports, transport, tankers, steel, secondary petrochemicals and machine tools. . . .

During their conversations the heads of state agreed that science and technology can serve as important links of friendship between countries and that it is

therefore important to increase scientific and technological interchange between Japan and Mexico. . . .

López talks to reporters

The following are excerpts from a press conference given by Mexican President José López Portillo on Nov. 3, during his six-day visit to Japan:

Q: What was the result of the negotiations on oil?

A: The President of Mexico does not need to go out to sell oil, nor has he come to Japan to sell oil, nor (to act) as a commercial agent. He has come to strengthen intelligent and full relations between two countries with complementary economies, who are ready to deepen their relations and make them more permanent. . . .

And this is what we have come for: to propose to Japan an intelligent and meaningful relationship; that considering Japan’s interest in oil and Mexico’s in the advantages Japan offers — financing, technology and a market — they are joined in their great vision to create a complementary association, which can take advantage of their differences, their possibilities, their capacities and that these be viewed with a long-term perspective. This is what we have come for. And this proposal, which in the joint communiqué we called global, has been understood and accepted by our Japanese friends. . . .