

people who we organized to fight against, the same forces the people defeated in December, 1976, these are the same forces who are now coming back in this country getting stronger and stronger, pressuring the poor people, pressuring the working people....

When basic necessities are hoarded by the big companies — that is imperialism. When prices keep going up and up because of devaluation — that is the pressure of imperialism acting through the international monetary fund, the IMF, that we are feeling. When working people are told that wage increases must be limited to \$10 per week it is because U.S. imperialism speaking through the IMF says it is so it must go.

Right now the working people are feeling the power of imperialism and the big man to hold the country up to ransom...

...Their 1976 strategy to oppress the Third World failed. So in 1977 they put Carter in power and Carter came up with a new plan to deceive and oppress Third World countries like Jamaica.

What is this plan? This plan has three parts:

1. The first part is the IMF.
2. The second part is total control of the newspapers and the media by imperialism and the big man.
3. The third part is to stir up the working people to march and demonstrate against socialism and the government.

This is the new plan of the Carter imperialists. Is this the plan Andrew Young came here a few weeks ago to put into operation?

First the imperialist acting through the IMF pressure the government to harm the working people. Then these very same imperialists turn around and organize so-called "concerned housewives" to demonstrate, not

against imperialism, not against the big companies who are hoarding, but against socialism and the government.

Then the next move of the imperialists and the big man is to run out the progressive journalists from the *Daily News* and *The Star*. So that they can say 10,000 people demonstrate against the government when it is only 200...

This is the strategy of Carter's imperialism, brothers and sisters. Unlike Ford and Nixon it is not based mainly on the CIA, although the CIA still plays a key role in it. It is based, on using the IMF to turn the working people against the government; using the newspapers to crush socialism and the true-hearted socialists in the government....

...There are people in the government who by their deeds are digging the ground and ploughing the soil for this plan to work....

Brothers and sister, these capitalist Ministers must be put under very very heavy manners by the Prime Minister now....

...What is the action that the working people can take to break down this plan of Carter? First of all, we must demand that the government renegotiate four clauses in the IMF agreement:

1. They must say no to more devaluation.
2. They must say no to the \$10.00 wage freeze.
3. They must say no to the cutback in the land policy and other social programmes.
4. They must insist that our foreign exchange be used to import food and raw materials first and then only after that to pay profits and royalties to foreign companies...

The government must also act now to take the *Gleaner*, *The Star* and *The Daily News* along with *RJR* out of the hands of their capitalist owners. These owners have turned the newspapers into propaganda sheets to play politics with the working people and to turn them against socialism and against the government...

\$5 Billion In Foreign Credits Per Year Must Go For Mexican Energy Expansion

The following is the introduction to the Mexican Labor Party program for industrial development of Mexico. The industrial program, now being prepared by the party's research and development specialists, will complete the project launched earlier this year with the publication of the PLM's "basic agricultural plan" which is designed to boost Mexican agricultural production six-fold in the next five years.

Mexico: Energy Pioneer for the Third World

There is no place in the world where International Monetary Fund's austerity restrictions are more patently criminal than in Mexico. It is a country with enormous oil reserves; there is little doubt that the 60 billion barrel reserves estimated by the Mexican

national oil company, PEMEX, is a minimum, placing Mexico in the same league as the major Arab oil producers. Its uranium resources are large and barely tapped. Its economy, only beginning to be threatened by nine-month-old IMF restrictions, is one of the most industrialized of the Third World and is poised to take advantage of the extraordinary infrastructure construction achievements of the preceding Echeverria government. Within its burgeoning population of over 60 million people, there are significant skilled labor resources particularly in the petroleum sector.

Any competent strategy for Mexican development must take advantage of the country's remarkable energy resources as the basis for a surge of production and economic development sufficient to bring Mexico into the

advanced industrial sector *within a generation*. Instead of the current \$1.5 billion in foreign credits invested in PEMEX, a minimum of \$3.0 billion must be pumped in annually. At least \$2 billion more must be earmarked for nuclear energy development and construction of electricity distribution grids. For just the bare bones development of Mexico's energy sources in the next five-year period, there must be \$5.0 billion per year in long-term, low-interest foreign credits.

This represents about one-sixth of the \$30 billion per year it has been estimated is necessary for Third World energy development, as part of a \$100 billion capital flow coordinated through the International Development Bank proposed by U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon LaRouche.

There is no better investment for advanced sector forces with an eye to capital development. In the context of a temporary freezing of current foreign debt payments, the increase in Mexican oil exports will finance a huge return flow of capital goods imports for extending Mexican agriculture, rebuilding its cities, and restarting its industrial production, particularly steel. Over the intermediate to long term — that is, 15-20 years — the surge in agricultural and industrial output will so outstrip debt payment obligations (those frozen, as well as those newly contracted) as to make debt payment an insignificant budgetary item.

With the immediate opportunity to satisfy Mexico's creditors *and* its development needs, who can tolerate the IMF's presence in Mexico one day longer? Who can stand by while the oil is developed only for payment of contracted debt and the rest of the economy is ripped apart, while IMF import restrictions threaten even PEMEX's expansion, while the second stage of the giant Las Truchas steel complex is scrapped and every advanced center of production in the country, public or private, is attacked for being "too capital intensive"?

It is this prospect for growth which also uniquely constitutes the solution to Mexico's widespread unemployment problem and export of "illegal aliens." The debate over Mexican "alien workers" in the U.S. currently centers on two totally unacceptable alternatives: the Carter Administration's police-state approach within the U.S., which is combined with labor-intensive rural work programs in Mexico, versus continued rights for alleged alien Mexican workers to perform menial jobs in the U.S., combined with the same labor intensive rural work programs in Mexico.

The expansion of Mexico's energy production and subsequent industrial production, with a labor force trained in skilled, productive jobs in the U.S., as much as U.S. expanded production will allow, is the only way out. Those members of the U.S. Congress now formulating "Marshall Plan" aid packages for Mexico to deal with the illegal aliens problem "at its root" have before them the opportunity to elaborate exactly this kind of program, with the willing collaboration of nationalist forces in Mexico.

What Is Needed and What Will It Cost?

The guiding principle behind the development of Mexico's oil resources is to pump it out as fast as possible within the parameters defined by sound drilling prac-

tices. Current plans being jeopardized by the IMF restrictions would increase crude production to 2.2 million barrels per day (bpd) by 1982. A minimum target should be 4 to 5 million bpd, twice the current Venezuelan production and close to Iranian output. As Mexican nationalists properly insist, Mexico must strive to refine and process as much of this oil as possible in its own petrochemical industry. *But, the oil must not be left in the ground waiting for expansion of petrochemical capacity.* The correct strategy is to exploit the potential for very large export of crude at the same time that petrochemical capacity is built up. Anything else cuts off the financing of capital import flows for the other sectors of the economy.

To guarantee that such expanded production will not be used as a weapon against OPEC, Mexico must immediately join that organization.

For the expansion of oil and petrochemicals, including the equipping of an international PEMEX tanker fleet, at least \$3 billion in foreign financing per year is necessary. It must be complemented by larger capital expenditures from the domestic Mexican economy.

Nuclear Expansion

Nuclear energy development must be tackled with equal determination and almost equal funding. Mexico must aim for replacing the bulk of its fossil fuel sources with nuclear energy as world oil sources dwindle toward the end of the century. It must also diversify its power grid, save oil for petrochemical uses, and train the labor force for the fusion-energy based production systems that will come on line in the 1990s.

What will such a program involve?

The completion of the long-delayed 1.3 million kilowatts of electricity (KWE) Laguna Verde nuclear project in Veracruz is only the beginning. Floating Nuclear Plants (FNP), mass produced using computerized production processes in special shipbuilding centers, is the next step. Such a building process reduces construction time by half, and increases economies of scale. The result is rapid and less-costly construction. The FNP's are floated and moored to sites along the coast, in estuaries, and in river basins to serve as the centers of large industrial and agricultural complexes. The dry northwest and northeast coasts of Mexico will be particularly appropriate for such developments, coupled with large-scale desalination projects.

Supply of uranium is not a problem. Last week the head of the Mexican Nuclear Energy Institute, Vizcaino Murray, announced that Mexico's proven uranium reserves now total 10,000 tons, up from the previous estimate of 8,000 tons. To date only 10 percent of likely uranium-rich areas have been prospected; Vizcaino cited "international speculation" that Mexico's potential reserves could reach 600,000 tons.

What will it cost?

This can only be estimated in the long-term once FNP construction programs advance beyond the prototype stage in the U.S., France and the Soviet Union. But the minimum cost over the immediate period for completing Laguna Verde, initiating further plants, expanding the

country's electrical distribution grid, embarking on full-scale uranium exploration and mining, and building up the required labor force, will be on the order of the \$2 billion per year from foreign funding.

The Cases of Iran and Venezuela

Ask most Mexicans, including most high government officials, whether they see any need to give priority attention to nuclear development and they will answer "Why bother? We've got the oil, don't we?"

This blindness is fed by the environment of budgetary restraint imposed by the IMF, and precludes any serious thinking about joint oil-nuclear development at all. Everyone is "holding his breath" for the two years or so before exports are theoretically going to pay enough of the debt to get the IMF off Mexico's back.

For contrast, it is worth looking at the impressive nuclear energy program being developed by Iran, which currently pumps 6 million bpd of oil and has reserves of 70 billion barrels. As publicized at the mid-April Persepolis conference on nuclear energy, Iran plans to install 34 million kWe of nuclear power by the mid-1990s — the equivalent of 25 Laguna Verdes.

Similarly, Venezuela has entered into high-level discussions with West Germany and Spain for transfer of nuclear technology.


Mexico is in a position to far surpass even Iran's ambitious project. Mexico has the oil and the uranium in combined quantities exceeded nowhere else in the world. It is high time the oil and nuclear industries were given the green light to run the IMF out of town.

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