

The history of Soviet-Mexican relations is already more than half a century long. It has numerous vivid and glorious pages. Friendship between our countries has withstood the trial of time.

Mutually advantageous equal cooperation based on principles of peaceful coexistence now exists between the USSR and Mexico in many fields.

No doubt about it, the tone of our relations is set by the successful development of diverse political contacts. Serving as a reliable foundation for them are adherence to the cause of struggle for peace and international security, solidarity with the people upholding their freedom and independence. We easily find a common tongue on many issues of international politics and come out from common or close positions on most topical problems of our time. Regular consultations, exchanges of parliamentary delegations and, of course, meetings at summit level — all this helps strengthen mutual understanding and mutual trust and to outline milestones of further cooperation. As to trade and economic ties, here, too, we have good prospects. The volume of trade today is not yet great, but the goods that we are exchanging are needed by the economies of our countries. Besides, we have a substantial legal basis of treaties. The matter is to make the most rational use of existing possibilities.

It is no secret that Soviet people show an understanding of the Mexican people's efforts directed at developing its national economy, at protecting its natural wealth from exploitation by foreign capital. We hold that

these efforts are in the common channel of the struggle by Latin American and all developing countries against the sway of foreign monopolies, for restructuring international economic relations on a democratic, just basis...

Through the combined effort of all peace-loving states—and here we pay tribute to Mexico's contribution as well — it proved possible to conclude a number of international and bilateral agreements which limit to a definite extent the production and deployment of individual types of armament. On the whole the past decade has brought about quite a few good, I would say healthy, changes in international relations. They have become commonly known as relaxation of international tension...

It is proceeding from these aims that we have recently come out with a concrete program of practical steps directed at putting a complete end to the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states possessing a big military potential. We want the production of all types of nuclear weapons to be stopped, we want the production of all other types of weapons of mass annihilation to be stopped and these weapons banned, we want no more new types of conventional arms of great destructive force to be created, we want the permanent Security Council members and countries bound with them by military agreements not to expand further their armies and not to increase conventional armaments...

## Share U.S. Know-How With Mexico

*New Mexico Senator Harrison Schmitt challenged the Carter Administration's insistence that the only form of aid the U.S. should offer Mexico is help in establishing labor-intensive rural work programs, as proposed by Vice-President Walter Mondale in January 1978. Schmitt issued the challenge in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee May 18.*

*Schmitt's remarks offered an evaluation of the Administration's bill to crack down on illegal aliens known as S. 2252. Instead of the primitive technologies Vice-President Mondale proposed for Mexico, Schmitt's remarks represent a point of departure for establishing renewed Mexico-U.S. economic cooperation in the same high-technology framework as the Mexico-Soviet discussions this month.*

*Here are portions of Schmitt's testimony.*

... there have been numerous proposals designed to provide solutions to the tremendous influx of immigrants who enter the United States unlawfully, but because of the complexity and delicate nature of this problem, enactment of any meaningful legislation has been thwarted. One of the biggest difficulties has been the lack of accurate data on the scope and nature of the problem...

Although I support the humanitarian provisions contained in S. 2252, I feel that the Administration's proposal is generally short-sighted, based on limited factual data

regarding the nature of this problem, and only suggests snake-oil treatments, not solutions to the problem...

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Senate Subcommittee on International Finance of the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, I will actively pursue means by which the United States can, *concretely*, renew its commitment to providing technical and financial assistance to Mexico.

In addition, we must continue to seek financial assistance programs but must develop a new approach in the use of this assistance. The world respects our educational, technological and economic achievements. We must develop a method of sharing those achievements. In other words, to be successful in assisting the economic development of Mexico, a program of sharing our know-how combined with financial assistance to support the projects is needed. We must seek programs which involve various departments and agencies of our government and international financial institutions. The involvement of our society, especially the business community, will be needed.

The solution to the long-term problem is the development of Mexico and other nations of Latin America. The United States has a historic commitment to these nations. Now is the time to begin a major effort of assisting and financing their economic development. The dividends for the United States will be great. A renewed era of goodwill and solutions to some of our own problems will be just some of these dividends.