

ar energy. We also vehemently reject any type of international pressures against our national technological development. Within this principle, we defend Brazil's position of not signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, as we consider it to be a discriminatory, hegemonist, and armamentist document. . . .

International experience has plainly shown that a successful nuclear program represents a large-scale undertaking, on a national level. . . . The technological consolidation of these activities in Brazil will only occur through the creation of a large body of qualified personnel, which will allow us to reach the apex of research and development in new nuclear technologies. . . . In the nuclear sector, we stopped investing in the training of specialized technical personnel 10 years ago. . . .

Taking into account the country's current difficulties, we cannot give in to the pragmatism of starting new projects and programs without the backup of human resources in sufficient quantity and quality. In the end, investments in personnel training and development are those which give the largest and most rapid return. . . .

The decade of the '90s will certainly be a vital one for the future of our country.

Will we affirm ourselves as an informed, developed and sovereign nation, or will we descend into the depths of economic disorder, speculation, misery and social inequality?

I believe that the nuclear question is intimately linked to this question.

Will we continue to be an agrarian country, dominated by industries of extraction and basic transformation? Or will we be a technologically industrialized nation, in which the electronics, chemical, computer and highly sophisticated capital goods industries can flourish?

. . . If it wishes, Brazil can be a nuclearly developed nation by the year 2000. A clear decision by the government is required to attain this goal. To do so, we should accelerate our technological and scientific programs. We should seek international cooperation, primarily with our South American neighbors, like Argentina and Peru. A Latin American common market for [marketing] of nuclear and technological products, is possible today.

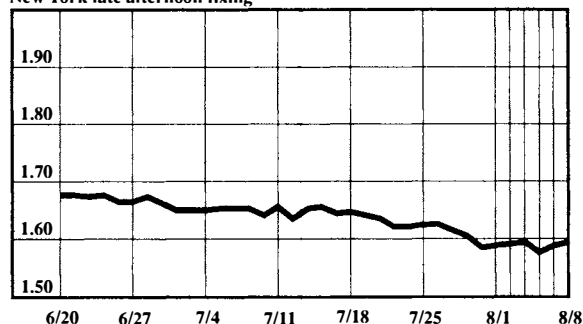
We believe that our country can overcome its temporary crisis; we are confident in the recovery of the economy and the resumption of development, in a program which could be the Latin American counterpart of Eastern Europe's recovery—a program which encourages investment in the physical economy, the building of railroads, highways, hospitals, mechanization of agriculture, rural integration and accelerated building of new hydroelectric, nuclear as well as conventional thermal plants.

In this then, we can remove the question mark and affirm with confidence "Brazil in the 1990s: Yes to nuclear energy in the service of society."

Currency Rates

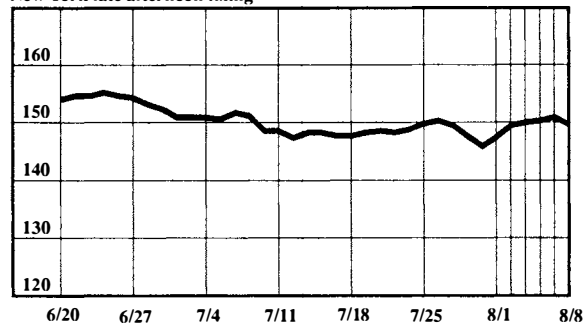
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



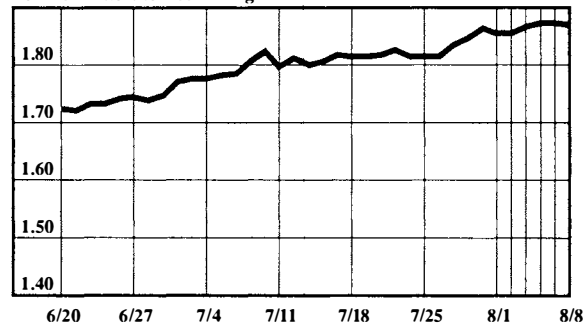
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

