

MNLM

Discussion Document on the Land Struggle



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LAND

The critical importance of LAND to the Mexicano struggle for independence and socialist reunification has again been highlighted by Amador Flores' stand on 500 acres in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico. Along with his family and supporters, Amador Flores is bluntly telling Vista Del Brazos Real Estate Corporation from Arizona that Mexicano people are totally fed up with years of racism, land theft and exploitation.

South of the imposed border, clear understanding of land, the wealth it produces and who benefits from this wealth, is necessary to understand the misery affecting the Mexicano people today. The wealth of Mexicano land lies principally in the petroleum, food, and minerals it produces. This short article will explore how the ruling class in Mexico and the United States has profited from the spoils of the land and has left the vast majority of Mexicanos in extreme poverty with no alternative but revolution.

We begin by looking at Mexico's foreign debt - one the largest in the world - which stands today in excess of 100 billion dollars. In 1983 the interest payments alone reached 13 billion dollars a year. In 1983 total revenues from all oil revenues was estimated to be 15 billion dollars, leaving very little to finance the import of food and machinery on which the Mexican economy has become dependent.

U.S. banks profits from the situation. The IMF regulates this situation. The elite Mexican ruling class live in extravagance and build nest-eggs in the U.S., the outflow of cash reaching 100 million dollars everyday.

How did Mexico reach such a situation? Historically the Diaz regime of 1876 - 1911 initiated the entire process, leaving Mexico with huge foreign investments (90% of the U.S.), reserves of 70 million dollars and a foreign debt of 438 million dollars.

The trend is continued today by Mexican elite (government) officials who have been educated in the U.S. and who have embraced pro-imperialist economic views. For example, Sr. Silva Herzog, secretary of the treasury and author of the August, 1982 devaluation and March, 1982 Austerity program, is a Yale graduate in economics.

How does devaluation of the peso further Mexico's financial obligation to the U.S.? Defendants of devaluation claim that devaluation increases foreign trade. Let us look at an example, say tomatoes, and see the real impact on Mexico's entire situation. Let us say that there is a 50% devaluation and the price of tomatoes is cut in half in terms of U.S. dollars. The principal buyer, the U.S., can then buy twice the amount of tomatoes (provided the government ignores protests from the U.S. producers in Florida and California), and Mexico in turn then commits twice as much land, water and labor to produce twice the amount of tomatoes. In return from this increased production, Mexico is paid the exact same amount she would have received for producing half the crop before devaluation.

At the same time, Mexico has committed twice as much land to product a cash export crop (others being winter lettuce, strawberries, cotton and beef) at the expense of basic food crops needed by the Mexican people. Beginning in approximately 1970, Mexico had to import corn, beans and wheat, and there has been a steady increase in the importing of the necessary quantities. It is important to note that with the devaluation, Mexico is forced to pay twice as much for these crops.

Now, the reason why 350,000 Mexicano children die from malnutrition every year can be understood. The reason can be tied directly to the Rockefeller foundation, the World Bank, and their joint promotion of increased commercialization of export agriculture in Mexico.

Again, the KEY ISSUE IN MEXICO IS LAND AND WHO CONTROLS IT. In another paper, the barriers to socialist reunification as the only possible solution to this key issue will be explored.

North of the imposed border, the land issue (and the issue of the wealth it produces) is more direct since imperialist forces have direct control of the land. We must look at the real value of the land stolen from Mexico in 1848:

TEXAS

The leading U.S. state in the production of oil and minerals - which is the main source of wealth for the state and basis for its economic growth. Petroleum, natural gas and natural gas liquids account for 95% of mineral output by value. In 1976, Texas produced 38% of total U.S. petroleum and accounted for 43% of oil reserves in the continental U.S. (excluding Alaska). Petroleum production averages one billion barrels a year. Natural gas production is 36% of the total U.S. production.

ARIZONA

The principal domestic source of U.S. copper (more than 50%). Molybdenum also of importance.

NEW MEXICO

Leading producer of potash, perlite and uranium in the U.S. contains 60% of total uranium reserves for the U.S.

CALIFORNIA

If an independent nation, California would be the fifth wealthiest country in the world.

Three aspects of Mexicano people living the occupied territories are critical to the realistic prospect of socialist reunification restoring these lands to a socialist Mexico. These aspects of the Mexicano people are their deep seated resentment to the racism, land theft and exploitation suffered at the hands of Anglos, their refusal

to give up their language and customs, and the great increase in their population.

In order to more completely (historically) join the Mexicano people on both sides of the border in the struggle against imperialism and the U.S., the next paper will be a calendar of important events both in Mexico and in the occupied territories.

HISTORY

NOTE: This is the second mini-paper in a series produced by M.L.M.N. to further the Socialist Reunification of Mexico. The first paper, LAND, was intended to stress the issue of land as the key issue in the struggle. Other papers will explore barriers to Socialist Reunification and Revolutionary Tradition.

KEY DATES IN MEXICAN HISTORYMayan Quiche Peoples

c 160-1442 Independent Mayan civilization followed by contact with Toltecan/Aztec culture c 1195. Strength of empire diminishes by 1442 but distinct Mayan people exist today.

Central Plateau People

c 246-1200 Toltecs; c 682-1472, non-Toltec Chichimecas
 c 1050 Aztecs (Mexica) arrive valley of Mexico
 1325 Aztecs establish Tenochtitlan, future site of Mexico City
 1376 Aztecs dominate a confederacy with Tezcocans and Tecpanecs which conquers and extracts tribute from many tribes
 1502-1520 Last Aztec ruler, Moctezuma

Spanish Colonization

1519 Cortez lands in February, conducts first massacre in October. Begins search for gold mines immediately
 1520 Tenochtitlan falls, Moctezuma murdered. Spanish occupation continues, presses south against Yucatan Mayas (1547) north to New Mexico (1602) and to San Francisco (1776). A series of Spanish viceroys oversee massive transport of wealth (silver, gold, etc.) to finance Spain whose power in Europe declines. Mexican elite class of "creoles" develops, natives work in slave/serf status on huge plantations. Conflict grows between creoles and Spaniards and sharpen as Spain wars with France in 1800.

Mexican Independence

1809 Valladolid first armed resistance to Spain
 1810 Father Hidalgo begins "El Grito de Dolores" September 16th
 1811 Hidalgo defeated and killed; Morelos, Bustamante, Santa Ana are among forces who continue fighting. Inturbide at first attacks them; by 1821 joins them.
 1821 Independence under Inturbide as Emperor of Mexico.

Post Independence Struggles

- 1823-1853 Various feudal and military elements battle each other using native armies for control of Mexico. Revolts occur in outlying provinces and among natives whose abysmal conditions unimproved by creole gains. Santa Ana in and out of power and favor. He fights in Texas in 1836, is exiled in 1844, returns in 1846, leaves in 1848, returns in 1853 to declare himself Perpetual Dictator, finally deposed in 1854.
- 1836 Texas declares independence from Mexico. Treaty signed by Santa Ana but not ratified by Mexican government.
- 1845-1848 War with U.S. after Texas declares self a state. Mexico defeated. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo gives U.S. all land north of Rio Grande, one-half of Mexico's territory.
- 1854 Plan of Ayutla removes Santa Ana, Benito Juarez, minister of justice of new government.
- 1857 Constitution
- 1858-1860 War of Reform. Juarez wins against church/feudal interests.
- 1861 President Juarez suspends payments on all foreign debts.
- 1862-1876 War against French invaders (Maximilian) won by Juarez who dies in 1872.
- 1876-1911 "Porfiriato" Rule of Porfirio Diaz. Infusion of foreign capital, no taxes on foreigners, development of railroads and industry at cost of low mineral rights. Ends with reserve of 70 million dollars and debts of 438 million dollars. By 1900, over one-third U.S. foreign investments is in Mexico. Guggenheim and Hurst accumulate millions of dollars in mining and railroads.
- 1910 Madero runs against Diaz; forced to leave Mexico to U.S. Builds support among Villa, Orozco, Gonzales, Carranza. Zapata's movement growing in Morelos. Madero returns and wins presidency in 1911.
- 1913 Madero murdered and presidency usurped by Huerta. Some of Huerta's conspiring done in U.S. embassy but U.S. drops Huerta after deciding he favors British oil companies and will be unable to stabilize Mexico.
- 1914 July: Huerta exiled. Carranza takes power. Splits with Villa, Angeles, Maytorena. August: Villa/Zapata troops take Mexico City; hold it until July 1915. Country divided with Villa and Angeles north, Zapata south, Pelaez in Tampico. Carranza levies taxes on foreign oil producers until 1920.
- 1915 Carranza in Mexico City in July, recognized by U.S. in October.

- 1916 Carranza invites U.S. miners in, Villa combats them and raids Columbus, New Mexico in retaliation for the U.S. allowing the movement of Carranza's troops on U.S. railroads on U.S. territory to attack Villa's troops. Retaliatory invasion by U.S. General Pershing and 12,000 U.S. troops fail to catch him. U.S. continues raids into Mexico throughout Carranza's term.
- 1917 Constitution
- WW1 Mexico officially neutral but sympathetic to Germany who might buffer it from U.S. Germany hints that it will return Mexico's land from U.S. in return for support.
- 1919 Zapata and Angeles killed.
- 1920 Obregon leads groups against Carranza who is killed; Obregon becomes President. Villa retires.
- 1923 Villa killed. Obregon's precedence pacifies U.S.
- 1924 Peruvian exile in Mexico City, Haya de la Torre, founds a Latin American revolutionary organization APRA (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) to help "export Mexican Revolution". Influence seen in Guatemala (1944-1954), Bolivia (1952-1964), Cuba (1956-1961), Argentina (1943-1955), Peru (1968-1975).
- 1924-1930 Calles' presidency has policies similar to Obregon's; revolts and land claims. He fights army of Cristeros Catholic Church and rich land owners in war from 1926-1929. Mexico is first nation in western hemisphere to recognize Soviet Union.
- 1934-1940 Cardenas' presidency conducts some labor and agrarian reform, puts workers militias in army, weakens old hacendado class, encourages modernization in industry and agri-business. Nationalizes petroleum industry in 1938. Spanish Civil War: Mexico supports Republicans against Franco. WW1: joins allies.
- 1945-1983 Is a founding state of OAS. Each six year term brings new president. Trends are to give first carrot then stick to unions and peasants, to limit any radical protest as a threat to stability for foreign investment, increasing foreign debts and problems internally partly due to world recession in 1980's. Guerrilla movements ruthlessly attacked with aid from U.S. December 1974: Lucio Cabanas killed. March 28, 1979, Medrano killed in Oaxaca. Left begins long process of organizing on a mass scale. C.D.P. (Comite de Defensa Popular) forms alliance with M.L.N.M. (Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional Mexicano) in occupied territories.

Key Dates in the History of Occupied Mexico

Mexicano population in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Texas was established and maintained since the 1500's. The U.S. fought bloody wars against the Indians for land. The U.S. sharply escalated to genocide to conquer the territory completely. Legal attacks (Dawes Act of 1887) allowed further theft of reservation lands. Anglos then turned land thefts skills (through the courts) upon Mexicanos.

- 1821 Anglo colonization began in the occupied territories of Texas, by 1827 the Anglo population in Texas had surpassed Mexican population.
- 1823 The U.S. issues the Monroe Doctrine indicating that the Americas were no longer open for colonization by any power other than the U.S.
- 1825 U.S. president John Q. Adams offered to buy Texas from Mexico for the sum of one-million dollars. Since the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, the U.S. had plans to incorporate the Mexican Republic into the U.S. state, under the ideology of Manifest Destiny.
- 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo establishes Rio Grande as border, "guarantees" civil and property rights of Mexicanos. In practice, armed terrorists like the Texas Rangers and other robbers, in and out of court, steal land and oppress Mexicanos.
- 1853 Gadsen Purchase, Santa Ana sells part of Sonora (southern New Mexico and southern Arizona) after it has been infiltrated by U.S. colonialization and prospectors.
- 1859 Cortina in Texas leads revolt against Anglos. Many other Mexicanos used armed as well as legal attempts to protect themselves. They meet brutal suppression.
- 1910 Plan of San Diego. Ricardo Flores Magon prints *Regeneracion* defending Mexicanos of Occupied Territories and criticizing Diaz, sets up unions of 1922. U.S. immigration policies vacillate with need for cheap labor from Mexico. Violence and racism used to control migratory labor and keep division between Mexicanos from different sides of imposed border by economic pressures, strikebreaking, etc.
- WWII Many Mexicanos from Occupied Territories fight in as those against "zoot suiters" in L.A.
- 1950 Immigration authorities begin selective deportations of activists.
- 1965 Tijerina forms Alianza in N.M. Later abandons land struggle.
- 1965 National Farm Workers Association forms under Cesar Chavez. Chavez supports U.S./Mexico border's existence, criticizes Mexican workers coming into the U.S. Appeals to white middle class through boycotts, turns to AFL-CIO for support.

- 1965 Crusade for Justice founded in Denver, Colorado.
- 1968 The establishment of U.M.A.S., United Mexican American Student organizations throughout the Occupied Territories (also M.E.C.H.A.).
- 1968 Republic of New Afrika founded. Supports Socialist Reunification of Mexico and Independence and Socialism for Puerto Rico after M.L.N. (Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional) forms in 1977.
- 1972 Ricardo Falcon killed in Orogrande, New Mexico en route to the National La Raza Unida convention.
- 1974 Los Seis de Boulder killed in 2 separate car explosions.
- 1976 Ricardo Romero, Pedro Archuleta, Maria Cueto imprisoned for refusal to testify before a grand jury
- 1977 Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional formed. Demands socialist reunification of Mexico, independence and socialism for Puerto Rico, supports Republic of New Afrika and establishes relations with C.D.P. in Mexico.
- 1978 M.L.N.M. National Activity, Boulder, Colorado. National day of recognition commemorating fallen martyrs of Mexican struggle.
- 1980 Juarez, Mexico. National day of solidarity with the Mexicano struggle.
- 1984 Second incarceration of the national leadership of the M.L.N.M.
- 1988 Tierra Amarilla land-occupation.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS AND OBSTACLES
TO SOCIALIST REUNIFICATION OF MEXICO

NOTE: This is the third mini-paper in a series produced by the M.L.M.N. The first, LAND, stressed the importance of LAND liberation. The second dealt with historical dates important to Mexicanos on both sides of the imposed border. This paper will present some analysis which draws from the first two papers and certain aspects of the national character of the Mexicano people: their awareness of themselves through their language, customs and history as a people who will resist colonial and imperialist domination.

A popular poem in Vietnam during the war dealt with a common Asian theme; reincarnation: "If you would be a stone, then be the most precious and beautiful gem. If you would be a bird, then by all means be the white dove. But if you would be a human, then you must be a revolutionary."

The poem reflects the degree of revolutionary commitment of the Vietnamese people, the result of decades of armed resistance to foreign imperialist domination of this developing ("Third World") agricultural nation.

Mexico's situation is vastly different from Vietnam in many key aspects, the most important of which are:

1. Proximity to the U.S. This exposes Mexico more to direct intervention on all levels; militarily, economically, and politically.
2. Armed resistance. This history of armed resistance in Mexico to foreign intervention has been periodic, not continuous as in Vietnam. The importance of history of armed resistance in Mexico is the CONSISTENCY of these periods - against Spain, then France, followed by the U.S. invasion and takeover of the northern territories, the Mexican revolution of 1910 and the guerrilla movement from 1965 to 1978.

Mexico is similar to Vietnam in two general areas:

1. Mexico remains a predominantly agrarian-based peasant economy whose character has been altered by government policies in response to U.S. economic policies. The most important shift has been to cash agricultural crops at the expense of basic food crops. Other "land redistribution" policies have left millions of Mexicanos on marginal lands (this will be explored in depth), forcing them to the cities in massive numbers recently. Mexicanos' ties to the land, however, remain strong and will be a major force in socialist revolution.
2. Mexico is being manipulated and threatened by a major imperialist power. The majority of Mexicanos harbor deep resentment and outright hatred towards the U.S., pinpointing a clear enemy.

The factors contributing to a national consciousness, mainly the common language, Spanish, and the cultural identity, combined with Mexico's revolutionary tradition, the increasing recognition of U.S. imperialism as the main enemy of the Mexican **people** and the key issue of reclaiming the lands of the **Occupied Territories** and redistributing the lands south of the imposed **border**, to create a powerful threat to the very existence of the U.S.

It is at this point that the actions of the U.S. government/ruling class becomes important in actually determining the timetable for social unrest and the resulting increase in revolutionary activity. Mexico is at the point where "democratic" options do not exist any more. U.S. imperialism and the Mexican elite have bled Mexico dry of minerals, destroyed its subsistence crop structure and proven to her people that basic services and needs cannot be provided under the current system.

Both the Mexican elite and the U.S. government recognize this situation. The Mexican elite gives proof by running while the running's good - to the U.S. The U.S. government/ruling class recognizes the general instability in Mexico by efforts such as English-Only, discussion of withdrawing troops from Asia and Europe to militarize the imposed border (which would have been absolutely unheard of as little as 10 years ago), and a serious look at options which would justify direct military intervention throughout all of Latin America, from the imposed border all the way down to the southern tip of Argentina and Cape Horn.

We must not turn our attention to a further analysis of the land situation in Mexico. Beginning in the mid-1800's, most of the land in Mexico was either privately owned or owned by the Church. Indigenous peoples had lost most of their traditional, communal lands (ejidos) due to population decimation by the conquest and the 1856 decree by the Mexican government requiring all villages to distribute ejidos among family heads. This gave the great estates tremendous leverage to obtain the distributed lands and by 1870, many ejido lands were in hands of estate owners. The Mexican government continued policies enriching the large haciendas. Benito Juarez, himself a full-blooded Zapotec, in 1863 sold 5 million acres of "vacant lands" for cash to help finance the war with France. "Vacant lands", however, meant the millions of acres belonging to Indian villages on which legal title had never been established.

Porfirio Diaz accelerated the theft of "vacant lands". In 1863, he passed legislation to implement a survey of national "unoccupied" lands, or lands which simply hadn't been surveyed. As payment to the surveyors, one-third of the land surveyed was offered. In the major population centers such as the states of Mexico and **Morelos** (Zapata's home), the great plantation owners simply took, **by force**, both the peasant's land and the peasants themselves through **debt peonage**.

In this climate, the Revolution (which **ended** with over one million Mexicanos dead) began in 1910. Every Revolutionary leader, including Madero, Carranza, Villa, Obregon, and Zapata appealed to the landless and enslaved native and Mestizo people to fight to restore their lands and bread up the haciendas. Zapata, in particular, led his mainly Indian army in repossessing the land in

Morelos and caused the most damage to the landowning class. In a manifesto to the Mexican people in 1914, Zapata declared: "Revolutionaries should fight to redeem the indigenous race, giving it back to it's lands and by that it's liberty."

AFTER THE REVOLUTION

The revolution lasted 10 years and dealt a severe blow to the brutal hacienda system. However, only a small part of the demands of the revolutionaries was ever reflected in the constitution of 1917. Article 27, for example, called for all ejido lands taken from the Indians during and since the days of Diaz **be returned**, and any additional lands needed by the villages was to be **provided** by private properties and haciendas.

Under Carranza, from 1917 to 1920, Article 27 was largely ignored. Less than half a million acres were redistributed among the peasantry, affecting only 48,000 people, many of which received no seeds or tools and were forced to work again on plantations. Carranza's successor, Obregon, did little more to implement Article 27. Calles, who followed Obregon, applied Article 27 more energetically, as did Cardenas, who also passed Agrarian Code of 1934 which accelerated in redistribution. As a result, by 1964, about 133 million acres had been granted to about 24 million people, roughly 1/3 of the land mass in Mexico had been transferred from the Latifundistas and placed in the hands of individuals or groups of peasants. However, large tracts of land still remain in the hands of one person. More important, these tracts of land still owned by haciendas are the choice pieces of land with most of the water rights, the communal lands which were "returned" being of very marginal quality. All too often, the tracts of land given to families could not even support those who now "owned" them today, the indigenous people in Mexico form the poorest sector in Mexico with illiteracy, infant mortality and malnutrition even higher than the rest of Mexico.

In regards to these indigenous people of Mexico, descendants of the Maya and Aztec, the Taramuharas, Zapotec, Yaqui, (50 different language groups) the only correct revolutionary position would be: **Formation of an Anti-Imperialist Front for Mexican National Liberation.**

North of the imposed border, the M.L.N.M. has consistently supported the rights of Native-Americans for sovereignty over their own nations. The Navajo, Hopi, Papago, Apache, Hualapai, and the Pueblo nations in the Occupied Territories have nothing to fear in the Reunified Socialist Mexico, but it is critical that they recognize and support the equally valid National Liberation Struggles of the Mexicano, Black (New Africa) and Puerto Rican nations as well. Only when such recognition is given and acted upon can a truly unified antiimperialist front exist in the Occupied Territories.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS & OBSTACLES TO SOCIALIST REUNIFICATION

Mexico's history has been propelled by **great** revolutions. However, to date, none of them have made Mexico truly independent and prosperous for two reasons:

1. The powerful enemies they faced.
2. A failure to grasp either the class or national aspect of the struggle.

Father Hidalgo succeeded in unifying Mestizo and Native people, but failed to destroy the feudal structure of Mexico, leading to the military-feudal dictatorship of Santa Ana. Santa Ana, a strong nationalist, also represented the feudal class that was so repressive towards the mestizo and native people that were not able to mobilize against the United States.

Benito Juarez was the opposite of Santa Ana. He was a progressive who fought against the church and the feudal lords. He was Zapotec who learned Spanish as a youth. He aroused the masses to fight a valiant war against French imperialism, but he never understood the true nature of U.S. imperialism and attempted to maintain friendly relations with the U.S. Even though he ruled Mexico only one generation after the U.S. stole half its territory, he made no attempts to regain it. He took a stand towards Native people in Mexico that they should be assimilated and as a result lost their support. His friendship with the U.S. eventually led to the dark years of the Diaz dictatorship. Basically Diaz turned Mexico over completely to the U.S. and the big land owners.

Emiliano Zapata was a great peasant leader in southern Mexico who organized the landless peasants to fight the feudal landlords. Zapata's downfall was his failure to recognize U.S. imperialism as the main enemy. He accepted the leadership of the liberal Madero who had based himself in Texas with U.S. permission. Eventually, it was the support of U.S. imperialism along with English and French imperialism that allowed the landowners to defeat the Revolution and kill both Zapata and Villa.

The Plan de San Diego, issued in 1910, called for both the taking back of land stolen from Mexico by the U.S. and the creation of an independent black republic in the southeast U.S. along with sovereignty of Native American nations.

The guerrilla movements in Mexico from 1965 to 1978 organized large peasant groups in Mexico, recognized that U.S. imperialism was a major enemy and, in one notable case, Florencio "Guero" Medrano called for the return of lands stolen from Mexico by the U.S. However, a combination of military forces from the pro-imperialist Mexican government and the U.S. along with a lack of support and understanding from the rest of the Mexican population on both sides of the border (except for the radical Mexican student movement which was destroyed at Tlatelolco in 1968 led to its defeat.

In the Occupied Territories, the imposed border remains a material fact. Settler colonialism, racism, cultural imperialism and identification with U.S. imperialism combine to weaken a Mexican national consciousness. Relatively higher wages lead some to see people from southern Mexico as competition and a threat to their living standards. Cesar Chavez exemplified these attitudes and called for stronger immigration restrictions to reduce "illegal" immigrants so as to not threaten his union. He failed to recognize that the struggle could not be limited to getting a few more cents an hour for working the land, but that the struggle had to be for the land itself.

The concept of an independent Aztlan which surfaced in the '70's combined a desire to fight the oppressor of Mexicanos in the Occupied Territories with the recognition that a lower standard of living existed south of the imposed border and a desire to hold on to the "benefits" of living in an imperialist power. However, as U.S. imperialism suffers inevitable defeats as its power and influence diminish (whether from competition from other imperialist powers - Japan and Western Europe - or as a result of National Liberation struggles arising throughout Latin America), Mexicanos in the Occupied Territories will suffer loss of middle-class and high-wage jobs, reductions in welfare, food stamps and sub-minimum jobs. In addition, growing racism among Anglos in the Occupied Territories will serve to further sever ties that may exist among Mexicanos toward U.S. Imperialism. Gradually, material differences that separate Mexico will be eliminated and what will remain will be a stronger cultural and historic unity.

At the present time, there is a growing fear within the ruling class of the U.S. of the growing Mexican threat to the economic stability and national security of the U.S. It is particularly interesting to note the growing paranoia that the only feasible method to deal with Mexico is to militarize the imposed border. Whatever course U.S. imperialism takes, it will be too little too late. There is growing sentiment in Mexico to protect her invaluable remaining resources. In 1978, the National Front for the Protection of National Resources, a coalition of 20 different Mexican organizations, was formed to oppose Mexico's subservience to the U.S. All left-wing parties in Mexico have declared their opposition to the sale of oil and gas to the U.S. A member of the Chamber of Deputies has proposed that government policy should be "not to sell crude, rather use it in our own country." At the same time, Mexican papers printed a U.S. document dated June 26, 1982, in which U.S. officials were quoted (regarding the Mexican financial crisis) "...that perhaps the crisis will lead Mexico to sell more oil and gas to us at better prices, ease restriction on foreign investments, be less adventuresome in their foreign policy and less critical of ours."

The Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional Mexicano (M.L.N.M.) has taken three critical steps to the eventual defeat of U.S. imperialism. It has called for:

1. Socialist reunification of Mexico, reclaiming the lands stolen from Mexico.

2. Recognition of the sovereign rights of Native-American along with the Republic of New Afrika and an independent and socialist Puerto Rico.
3. Establishment of working relations with **the most** progressive political organizations south of the **imposed border**.

Further work on consolidating the great and costly lessons from Mexico's revolutionary tradition continues at this very moment. The coming Mexican revolution will truly change the entire world.

