

opment. I would like to see scientists solve the problem of using a higher degree of the energy of uranium. Right now we are using less than one percent of the energy content of uranium. We can use up to 79 percent. This is the task of the whole civilized world, because the lack of energy is affecting the world. This applies to industry too. In this area, competition is a wonderful platform, and thus it is what we have to aim at.

Interview: Bazyli Samojlik, senior economic adviser

Bazyli Samojlik is an economic adviser to Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. Dr. Samojlik explains his view of the short-term thinking behind Poland's application to join the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in this interview, conducted in December 1982 in Warsaw.

EIR: Poland is actively seeking to gain membership in the IMF. What is the reason for this?

Samojlik: Because of the level of our debt, our inability to pay, and the strong demand for credit for our most urgent needs, we are looking for every possible source of credit, even if it is on bad terms.

The issue of trade sanctions has made this question even more urgent. Generally, our possibilities of exports to the United States are not all that great. But what is more important is that because of the revocation of Most Favored Nation status by the United States, we cannot get [U.S.] government credits for purchases.

We need credit. Our application to the IMF for membership is to be seen in that light. It is a possible source of credit. We are not that concerned about IMF control over the economy. Already, the degree of control by the IMF and the banks is huge. The foreign banks know more about the Polish economy than the average Polish citizen.

Nor are there things we are trying to hide from them. We are ourselves trying to change our economy. We don't think there will be any dramatic change after we gain IMF membership. In general, the approach they recommend for changes is the same as we are applying anyway. . . .

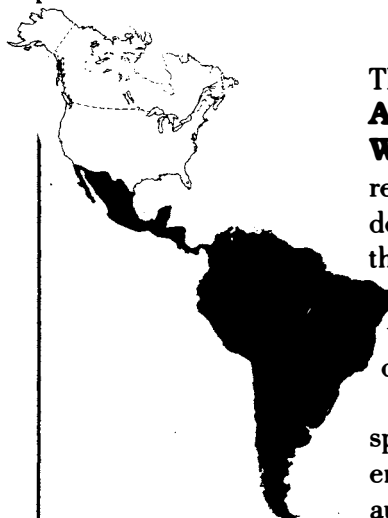
We know the standard IMF conditions, and we do have in our economic policy certain principles which will contravene the measures they demand. This might be a source of collision between our internal policy and IMF expectations. But, as I have said, our sources of credit are very narrow. . . .

I personally am very pessimistic about what we can get from the IMF, and about relations with the IMF in general, but that's mainly because I don't know what political conditions are attached.

Executive Intelligence Review

Announces a New
Monthly Service:

Ibero-American Debt Watch



The **Ibero-American Debt Watch** is the only report available today devoted exclusively to the monitoring and analysis of the world's largest block of foreign debt.

EIR, since the spring of 1982, has emerged as the most authoritative

publication dealing with Ibero-America.

Every month, **Debt Watch** provides detailed reports on the five most important Ibero-American debtors—Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia—as well as coverage of breaking crises elsewhere in the region.

In addition, each issue contains exclusive interviews with the financial principals in New York, London, Basel, and elsewhere.

EIR's monthly Ibero-American Debt Watch service is available for \$2,500 per year. A single sample issue is available for \$350.

For more information, call Peter Ennis, **EIR** Director of Special Service, at (212) 247-8820.