

of the Arab East, to dictate their will to the Arab peoples, to conserve medieval structures, to 'protect' the Arabs from the influence of progressive social ideas; who are interested in preserving a dangerous hotspot of military tension in the Middle East. Acting from various sides, but in one direction, they can occasionally inflict blows against Soviet-Arab relations. But the future does not belong to these forces. The reckonings of the enemies of Soviet-Arab friendship are doomed to failure. It cannot be doubted that even those who perhaps have not fully delved into their true significance of their actions, will give up attempts to subvert the friendship of the Arabs with the Soviet people. The interests of deepening the national liberation anti-imperialist movement of Arab peoples insistently dictates the necessity of maintaining and developing their cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As North-South Talks Stall

Europeans Break Rank With Kissinger's Third World Policy

July 31 (NSIPS) — The finance ministers of the nine European Economic Community nations, meeting this week in Brussels, urgently called for "a more generous stance towards developing countries in payments difficulties, without giving up opposition in principle to general debt moratoria." According to European press comments, the EEC agreement represented a compromise between the Dutch and Belgians, who proposed across the board moratoria for all developing sector countries debts, and other EEC countries who insisted on maintaining a case-by-case approach to the debt question. The French delegation maintained, "publicly" that a concession on debt was urgently required to prevent a breakdown of the North-South talks (the Paris Conference on Industrial Economic Cooperation). Danish Finance Minister Noergaard insisted on relegating the discussion of commodities to other bodies and that the EEC finalize its position on debt.

High-level French diplomatic sources qualified the ministers' call as "a signal to the Third World to continue negotiations, not a concession," following last week's breakdown of the North-South talks between leading industrial nations and 19 developing nations. Without enticing the Third World leadership back into the North-South talks in Paris — which broke down after months of American stonewalling on the debt question — the Third World might take unilateral action for debt moratorium, the diplomats said.

Denouncing Kissinger's tactics as "a risky play for time," the West German daily *Handelsblatt* spoke for most of the European finance ministers: "Payments schedules are getting tighter and the political response of the Third World is getting more difficult to calculate," the newspaper warned. "There is much talk of divisions in the Third World, but a hard core of African and Arab nations has the political initiative and won't be put off." Unless the capitalist industrial nations come across in the debt negotiations, "the next wave of political escalation by the Third World is assured in advance."

In cold blood, the British Atlanticists and their Dutch and Belgian allies have put the dollar empire at risk, taking the chance that the Third World will not go in for the kill against a weakened enemy. They have a double motivation. Not only is the European "concessionary" stance a desperate device to keep the Third World talking; but the Europeans want to jolt Kissinger into holding off from Sarajevo provocations in Latin America, Africa and the Mideast.

A few Third World specialists at the U.S. State Department have begun putting out the word to the press that Kissinger "should get in line with the Europeans." But attempts to persuade Henry Kissinger to be sane do not hold much promise for the future existence of the human race. Now, the fracture in the Atlanticist camp gives the Third World nations and their allies a better tactical position to finish off the monster for good.

Exclusive Interview

French Government Spokesman On EEC Debt Moratorium Concession: We Just Want To Buy Time

PARIS, July 29 (NSIPS) — In an interview yesterday, a spokesman for the French Foreign Affairs Ministry explained that a French draft calling for a "more generous stance on urgent cases of debt moratorium" which was adopted by European Economic Community Finance Ministers was by no means intended to further debt moratoria by Third World and Western European nations; on the contrary, the spokesman revealed, the proposal was a move to buy time for the Atlanticist international financier faction.

Foreign Affairs Ministry Official: What interests you most is the debt question, right? ... The French delegation has proposed a "projected text" which was discussed yesterday and again today at the EEC ad hoc meeting made up of foreign affairs functionaries as well as those coming from the finance ministries. The French proposition is intended to create an opening to pick up again in September ... Now it is not a question of concessions to the Third World. We intend to be just a little signal to the Third World that we are ready to dialogue

Now let me explain. This French position at Brussels does not mean that we have changed our stance on debt moratorium. I must stress that we are not for a generalized moratorium. We are for a case-by-case policy with a little more flexibility. We couldn't be for a generalized debt moratorium, because global debt held by the Third World amounts to 280 billion dollars and if there were a moratorium on all of them — and especially because most of the debts are not even held by governments but by private banks — it would completely ruin the whole monetary system.

The opening which is the key intention behind our proposal at Brussels must go through three phases of agreements: Within the EEC, first of all the Nine countries' representatives at the ad hoc meeting, and then the respective governments; two, agreement within the eight powers at the North-South; and finally, three, acceptance of the French proposal by the Third World We hope that the signal given by this document of the EEC is sufficiently, shall we say 'tempting' ('alléchant' —ed.) for the Third World to accept In my estimation, tonight will probably see the text adopted by all of the Nine countries represented without much difficulty, even for the German delegation.

NSIPS: What about the Charter of the Rights of Peoples? Don't you think this is indicative of the firmness of the Third World to go for debt moratorium anyway, unilaterally maybe?

Official: What Charter? Oh, that Charter. Yes, of course it is revealing of the type of 'esprit' reigning within the Third World, but if they go for unilateral action, they will have nothing at all.

NSIP: What if the debt moratorium is used to catapult into a new international monetary system?

Official: Oh, you mean the new world economic order. Yes, even certain countries like France in the advanced sector would like a new monetary system. But you go at it little by little. Nairobi was a good example of compromise and a forum. That shows you. A group could very well want to declare a debt moratorium, but are they going to do it?

Club Of Rome: Europe Must Act Judas Goat To lead Third World To Kissinger Genocide

July 29 (NSIPS) — Writing in the Atlanticist French weekly *L'Express* dated July 26-August 1, Maurice Guernier, a member of the pro-zero growth Club of Rome, argued that Europe must serve as a Judas goat in the Rockefellers' and Henry Kissinger's plans for genocide of the Third World. The Club of Rome's part, he said, would be to promote a bogus "New World Economic Order" which would be characterized by case-by-case debt moratoria accompanied by harsh terms granted to the Third World, and exclusion of the Soviets and other socialist nations.

"Taken by the throat by an unprecedented financial deficit — a deficit even worsened by the oil prices — the Third World countries have concentrated their demands and exigencies on two specific points, stabilization of their export revenues and a debt moratorium. One can't blame them for it. But one cannot think, either, that the industrialized countries will accept those two exigencies of the immediate conjuncture short of broader positive actions, that are still ill-defined. On this score one has to recognize that the eight rich countries have only presented meagre portfolios, without imagination, at the (North-South) conference..."

"The essential reason of this reserve is that the U.S. and the USSR are not ready today, for different reasons, to associate themselves into a constructive cooperation for a new world economic order. Europe, on the contrary — and in its sphere Japan — are open to policies of cooperation with the Third World. The EEC showed it with the Lomé convention (under which the EEC granted most favored nation status to a group of selected African nations —ed.)... If the President of the Republic (Giscard) really has the will to reinforce European unity, why wouldn't he call — in a great political gesture — upon the heads of State of the Europe of the Nine to establish a "new deal" between Europe and Black Africa, Europe and Latin America, Europe and the Arabs especially... Europe must show the way to the New World Economic Order."

State Dept: There Won't Be Any Confrontations Because We'll Be Flexible When It Comes To That

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 29 ((NSIPS) — Following are excerpts from two interviews conducted by NSIPS with the State Department's Latin America desk and the Third World Department.

INTERVIEW WITH STATE DEPT. LATIN AMERICA DESK

NSIPS: The Perus, Mexico, etc., are leading towards a point where the Soviets will have no choice but to go with an all-out nuclear attack.

State: No. We are being very flexible when we perceive there is a nuclear confrontation situation. We play it very carefully.

NSIPS: What do you think will happen at Colombo?

State: It won't be very radical at all. One reason is the change in Peru. Egypt will get rescheduling. All this will defuse any thrust there.

INTERVIEW WITH STATE DEPT. THIRD WORLD DEPARTMENT

NSIPS: Are you taking into account the fact that with Peru, Mexico, and other operations the Soviets' threshold for a preemptive nuclear attack is being continuously lowered. As a matter of fact, their press makes it clear that they are studying the situation very, very carefully right now.

State: You see, the Soviets are not involved with the Third World and their New World Economic Order in any major way.

So far, it's been merely rhetoric. They don't think that the New World Economic Order is in their best interests.

NSIPS: What! You know damn well what is going on. You know what they did to the International Resources Bank (Kissinger-proposed scheme for international debt refinancing based on Third World nations' mortgaging their natural resources - ed.) at Nairobi. They have supported Algeria's Charter of Rights of Peoples. They have proposed use of their transfer ruble on an inter-bloc level. You know better than that.

State: Maybe you're right. But I don't think we are ready for nuclear war. We are being very flexible.

Exclusive Interview with Venezuelan Finance Minister

"Industrial Nations Stall North-South Talks On Debt Question"

NEW YORK July 29 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts from an interview yesterday with Hon. Dr. Perez Gueverro, the External Finance Minister of Venezuela and the Co-Chairman of the ongoing Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (the CIEC or as it is commonly referred to in the press the "North-South Talks"). Dr. Guerrero's statement that the 19 developing nations were a "unified group" and the impasse at the talks stemmed from the lack of good faith on the part of the industrial nations are in direct contradiction to remarks made recently by the Canadian Minister of External Affairs and Co-Chairman of the CIEC, M. MacEachen. At the May Nairobi meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), directing discussion of the debt question away from that forum and towards the CIEC.

NSIPS: Your Excellency, Secretary of State Kissinger has repeatedly said that the question of the Third World Debts is of strategic importance for the U.S. and recent destabilization operations against a number of countries including your own show the length to which he is prepared to go in preventing Third World motion in this area. Don't you think that his success in this will mean not only the destruction of Third World peoples and their governments but will also trigger a Soviet thermonuclear attack. This attack will occur when according to the Soviet's perception the West has submitted to the control of fascist regimes pledged to labor-intensive Schachtian methods of debt collection....

Perez-Guerrero: I would not like to comment on anything along this type of reasoning. But it is the case that debt is one of the subjects where we have reached an impasse. We were promised by the industrial nations in Nairobi that the talks (on debt) would continue in Paris where there would be enough time to examine in depth this complex issue. However there is evidence here (in Paris) of a definite unwillingness to negotiate on their (the industrial nations) part.

NSIPS: Getting back to the question of U.S. pressure your excellency, just yesterday a high official of the U.S. Department of State told a reporter that he expected "little pressure" on the question of debt at the upcoming Colombo (Sri Lanka) meeting of the Non-aligned nations since Peru has been forced to retract its "revolutionary overtures." Other nations have learned from the Peruvian experience he said. Does this coincide with how things are proceeding at the CIEC?

Perez-Guerrero: I must tell you that at least in the Paris negotiations, we from the developing nations are unified and are not prepared to go back on any of our positions of principle (on the debt question).

NSIPS: The unwillingness to negotiate on the part of the industrial nations and especially of the U.S. has been evident from the very beginning of the Paris talks. Don't you think that

trying to prolong these type of negotiations implies complicity in the destabilization operations against Third World countries in order to force payment of their debts?

Perez-Guerrero: We really cannot afford to accept the impasse. Should the Paris talks fail, there will be very dangerous consequences to the world financial system.

Exclusive Translation

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister: We Are Committed to Confrontation If Necessary to Achieve New World Economic Order

July 30 (NSIPS) — *The following are excerpts from a dispatch issued yesterday by Prensa Latina, the Cuban wire service. It was datelined Colombo, Sri Lanka and appeared under the byline of special correspondent Jorge Timossi.*

The Vice-Minister of Defense and Foreign Relations of Sri Lanka, Mr. Laksman Jayakody, in an interview with Prensa Latina, reviewed the most important political and economic aspects that the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Nations will deal with, in its upcoming meeting in this capital (Colombo) beginning next August 16. The Sri Lankan diplomat said that the Conference will give special importance to the economic problems of Latin America, centering its attention on the forces for establishing the sovereignty of states over their own natural resources, and for "eliminating the injurious activities of the transnational corporations."

He added that the meeting will discuss also the deepening of the mechanisms of economic cooperation in Latin America, such as the Latin American Economic System (SELA). The Vice-Counselor affirmed that one of the basic tasks of the next conference will be to re-examine the role of the non-aligned nations with respect to the important transformations that have taken place in the international situation since the Belgrade Conference in 1961. It is necessary to take into account these changes, said Jayakody, citing such factors as detente and decolonization, in order for the non-aligned movement to be dynamic and effective.

He added that the world is moving in a direction favorable to the non-aligned nations, but this is not, of course, an automatic process, because there still remain problems of immense importance to resolve...He enumerated the...of interference in the internal affairs of states, the disequal relation between states, and the neocolonial situations in this post-colonial era. Another subject underlined by the vice-counselor was that the non-aligned movement cannot lose its consistent direction when faced with those who are hostile to it.

Turning to the economic questions that will be dealt with at Colombo, Jayakody declared that these cannot be disassociated from the political problems, as long as it is made sufficiently evident that the economic transformations of importance in any society are based on the political transformations. The ending of the present unequal international economic system, he said, requires profound changes in political attitudes. The movement, which must be anti-imperialist or it is nothing, can play a special role in attempting to create a just international economic order. Therefore, he said, we are committed to a confrontation wherever that may be necessary, in order to obtain a new international economic order...

July 31 (NSIPS) — *The following is excerpted from an article appearing in yesterday's Italian daily Corriere della Sera.*

(Egyptian President Anwar Sadat) intends to propose the transformation of the non-aligned group into a real "political-military bloc" destined to take these countries out of the influence of the superpowers...The statement of the Egyptian-Soviet friendship — say these sources (close to the Egyptian

Foreign Minister Fahmy — ed.) — has given Cairo significant maneuverability in the non-aligned field...Therefore, at the non-aligned countries' conference which will be held August 16-20 in Colombo, Sri Lanka Sadat — backed by support from the Afro-Arab-Islamic group — is said to intend to play a major role by proposing the constitution of a 'bloc' which would be involved in development of agricultural and industrial cooperation and exchange of atomic information."

Exclusive Translation from Pravda

"Running In Place"

July 30 (NSIPS) — *The following are excerpts from an article which appeared in the Soviet Communist Party daily, Pravda on July 26.*

Let us recall, that the conference known as the "North-South dialogue" was convoked in December of last year to discuss the existing system of trade and economic relations between the developed capitalist states and the developing countries ... Although it was prepared for a long time, the conference ended in practically nothing ...

The running in place is caused by the contradictory approach of the participants in the discussion to the trade and economic problems under consideration. The developing countries seek the establishment of a just economic order, which would guarantee them the sovereign right to handle their own resources themselves and would liquidate the discriminatory conditions of trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries. The representatives of those (capitalist) countries, sat down at the negotiating table in Paris with a different goal — to preserve for themselves the right to dictate conditions on the capitalist market, and to ensure themselves essentially free access to sources of raw materials....

The capitalist countries count on their hard, unrelenting position to force their partners to yield or be satisfied with insignificant concessions and promises.

But the attempts of the capitalist states to force their line on the conference .. are not succeeding. The developing countries are full of determination to stand up for their unalienable rights.

— Vladimir Tyurkin

Soviet, DDR Delegates To Ecosoc Support New World Economic Order

July 30 (NSIPS) — *The following article, "Ecosoc Session," appeared in the Soviet Communist Party daily, Pravda of July 27.*

GENEVA, July 27 (TASS) — The establishment of international economic relations based on equal rights and justice is one of the most important problems of today, stressed the delegation of the socialist countries at the 61st session of the Economic and Social Council of the UN taking place here. Speaking in the discussion on the question of the role of regional economic commissions of the UN in the development of cooperation of countries with different social-economic systems, the Soviet representative noted that the position of the Soviet Union on problems of international economic relations was reaffirmed in the speech of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev at the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Europe. He declared at the conference the readiness of communists to act to establish a new just economic order in the world.

Representatives of the USSR and the German Democratic Republic also called the attention of the delegates to the contents of the communique of the 30th session of the CMEA. The statement of the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance said that, in correspondence with socialist principles, they will do everything in their power to help achieve the goals reflected in the Declaration of the UN on the establishment of a new world economic order, and other UN resolutions on this question.