

the economic strength and the gradual drawing together and evening out of the levels of economic development of the CMEA countries. This corresponds to the principles of the Complex Program, which provides for raising the role of the transfer ruble and expanding its sphere of application, as a process subsuming measures both in

the currency area and in the area of material production and foreign trade.

It is beyond doubt that among the other currencies used in international transactions, the transfer ruble, thanks to collective efforts, will come to occupy a place corresponding to the role and importance of the CMEA countries in the world economy.

Brezhnev To Giscard: Need 'Joint Action' To Prevent World War

June 22 — The following are excerpts of Soviet President Brezhnev's speech before a dinner held by French President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris. The excerpts are translated from a transcript printed in Pravda today.

... We have always valued the striving of France and its freedom-loving people for independence in policy, for ensuring their security. We have valued the brave actions in this direction that France undertook at one time. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have seen in France a solid partner in carrying out the policy of détente and in the consolidation of peace.

We want the scale and depth of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France to constantly grow, and, I would say, to be in tune with the demands of our epoch. Possibilities for this exist.

We have constant contacts in the political sphere. On many problems of international politics which await solution, we have close positions. And each new Soviet-French summit meeting serves the further rapprochement of our views, the strengthening of trust.

Growing economic ties serve as a good foundation for our political cooperation. Over the past 11 years, trade exchange between the USSR and France grew almost 10 times. But, this is not the limit. We are for trade continuing to grow, becoming even more balanced, and in particular for France increasing its purchases of Soviet machinery and equipment. Another thing would also be useful: to look into the long-term perspective of our economic and industrial ties, to lay the foundation for cooperation in these areas not for one year or even for five years, but even, let us say, up to 1990. Such an approach would give stability to this cooperation, would raise the effectiveness and our scientific-technical ties...

For a third of a century now, Europe has not known war. People are looking into the future with growing hope. This is not a gift from heaven, but the result of conscious efforts, the purposeful actions of state and political leaders and the broad popular masses, demanding a firm peace.

However peace in Europe, and even more so on the planet as a whole, is by no means so firm as could be wished. It is threatened by many dangers, overt and covert. The main one is the ceaseless and growing arms race. This race is whipped up by the poisonous propaganda campaign of militant circles, the opponents of détente, whose goal is to sow distrust and enmity between peoples, between states.

Even risking being accused of an inclination to repeat myself, I will say one more time: there are no problems more burning, no tasks more important, than reducing the arms race, and turning towards real steps to disarmament. How much will all good words and declarations on devotion to détente be worth — everything already achieved in the area of détente and peaceful cooperation between countries — if one fine day, in some sensitive region, a spark blazes up, and all the previously accumulated supplies of means of destruction, capable of laying waste to the earth, destroying entire peoples, go up in flames?

The prospects for further proliferation around the planet of nuclear weapons, and also the creation of new, maybe even more frightful, more destructive types and systems of weapons of mass destruction present a particularly serious danger under present circumstances. The Soviet Union sees clearly how this can threaten humanity. Our country is doing and will do everything that depends on us to prevent such a development of events. We would like France to act in this direction as energetically.

In this consideration — and solution — of problems as vitally pressing as disarmament, diminishing the threat of nuclear war, the participation of all states of the world is important. We propose that any forums whatsoever be used to move towards this goal: the UN, special international conferences, bilateral negotiations and broad social movements...

The road to general and full disarmament, possibly, is still a long one; but it is necessary to ensure ceaseless movement towards this goal, so that there is no lull, so that every year and month sees new practical steps in one area or another of restraining the arms race and reducing the arsenals of states, weakening the threat of nuclear war...

Mr. President!

In the Soviet-French "Principles of Cooperation," there is a section where it says: "The USSR and France will undertake efforts so that in regions where peace is threatened or violated, the most rapid political settlement be achieved in the interests of general peace."

Life convincingly shows how pressing this task is. On the map of the world today, many such spots can be found where serious problems exist in relations between countries and peoples, conflicts potentially dangerous for peace.

Of course, our countries may have different evaluations of one situation or another, their reasons and

their outcomes. However, it seems to us that the high responsibility of France and the Soviet Union as permanent members of the UN Security Council, as countries playing a great role in international affairs, impels them to joint actions in pursuit of peace...

Our countries belong to different social systems. Each

of us has our friends and allies. We understand many problems differently, but even so our cooperation has turned into a stable and extremely useful element of international life. I propose that our talks with you, Mr. President, agreements for whose achievement there is a basis to count on, will confirm this once again...

As Gabriel Heatter Used To Say: 'Good News Tonight'

The following statement was released on June 24, 1977 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., U.S. Labor Party National Chairman and Presidential candidate:

Those of you in the United States who are as old as I am vividly recall the voice of Gabriel Heatter, the radio news commentator, the man with the distinctive sing-song delivery, who started his program with a flat-out, "Good news tonight," or "Bad news tonight." None of this phony crap we get from the news today. Gabriel Heatter told you flat-out at the beginning what the world looked like to him that day.

Well, in memory of Gabriel Heatter, let me tell you friends, "There's Good News from Moscow tonight." First, I'll tell you the basic facts, and then explain why you ought to be happy with the development. I was laughing with pleasure most of yesterday afternoon and early evening. Let me share it with you.

Yesterday, the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party unloosed the equivalent of an artillery barrage against one of the scummiest of the characters presently walking the face of the earth. One of the major, official publications of the Soviet leadership, *New Times*, issued a blast against this scoundrel and the Soviet international radio kept up the bombardment all day long. The scum in question is named Santiago Carrillo, presently head of the Communist Party of Spain.

Since Moscow only attacked this scoundrel, without yet spilling the dirt they have on him, I should tell you what Carrillo is.

Like a large number of leaders of Communist parties, Carrillo was planted into the Communist Party of Spain as a British political intelligence agent. It was done in the usual way. First, he was pushed into a leading position in the Spanish Socialist Party, under the guidance of a British agent named Alvarez del Vayo. Then a split-off of a self-styled left-wing was engineered from the Spanish Socialist Party, led by this British agent Carrillo. This "left-wing" splinter then merged with the Communist Party of Spain, putting Carrillo into a leadership position inside the Communist Party. Then, through operations involving British intelligence, largely through the British-infiltrated Paris leadership apparatus of the Communist International, Carrillo ran a "murder incorporated" operation which eliminated most of the competing Spanish Communist leaders, thus moving himself into the top position.

That was only the beginning. Carrillo worked together with U.S. intelligence operative Lombardo Toledano and FBI agents in the New York City Communist Party leadership to murder Trotsky in Mexico in 1940. Carrillo and his so-called Spanish Communist central committee — actually nothing but a gang of assassins — has been murdering ever since, including his own former wife.

Among the things I know will soon be published is the details of how Carrillo's wife was murdered and what was done with the body afterwards.

Naturally, I am delighted to see that thug's career coming to an end at last, but that is not the specific reason for my pleasure over the barrage from Moscow.

The Massive Fraud

Most of you my age or slightly younger remember the great fuss we had in the United States during the late 1940s and early 1950s over the alleged menace of Communists hiding under the bed. It was a hideous witchhunt, with the late Senator Joseph McCarthy getting most of the attention, but the Kennedy machine right in there all the way. The whole damned thing was a hoax.

True, most of the victims of that red-hunt were honest-to-goodness professing Communists, or at least people who had attended a meeting where Communists were present, or something of that sort. Otherwise, there never was a "Communist conspiracy" in the United States during that period; all the time the Communist hunt was on during the Korean period, the leadership of the Communist Party was being run by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. State Department, and other official and private agencies of the same credentials. It has been like that since at least 1938, with substantial controlling influence of the Communist Party leadership going back to a much earlier point in time.

A large proportion of the smaller Communist parties throughout the world are nothing but operations controlled and maintained by NATO and allied intelligence networks, like the Communist Party in the United States. In the larger Communist parties — like those of Italy and France — the situation is more complicated, however, a large part of the leadership of even those larger parties is essentially the same sort Carrillo represents.

These phony organizations and phony leaderships have had a double function. One of their main functions has been to give NATO and related intelligence services