

As a result of these consultations the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to call for the resumption of the Geneva Conference before the end of this year...

The major powers have a special responsibility to act with restraint in areas of the world where they have competing interests because the association of these interests with local rivalries and conflicts can lead to serious confrontation...

In order to reduce the reliance of nations on nuclear weaponry, I hereby declare on behalf of the United States

Italy, W. Germany Support U.S.-Soviet Accord

Following the joint U.S.-Soviet communique, Italy has dramatically stepped up its peace initiatives to facilitate the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Last week, the Italian Communist daily *Unita* called on the European Economic Community to issue a new UN Security Council resolution recognizing Palestinian rights, to back up President Carter against his U.S. opponents. Following the *Unita* call, the UN correspondent for the Italian Communist evening paper *Paese Sera* reported that France will introduce the resolution into the Security Council and that the countries of the EEC will support it. *Paese Sera* goes on to applaud Carter's efforts in getting Israel to go to Geneva.

After the U.S.-Soviet declaration became public at the United Nations, Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani stated his agreement with the decision by both the United States and the Soviet Union to acknowledge the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians, saying "Even if Italy does not officially recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, it is already as if Italy did." Likewise, Italian parliamentarian Francanzani, a close associate and special Mideast advisor to Prime Minister Andreotti, has asked the Italian government to recognize the PLO. The motion was endorsed by many Italian political figures in the Parliament's Committee on Foreign Relations.

A similar resolution was introduced to the EEC by Belgian Foreign Minister Simonet, who heads the Foreign Ministers of the EEC. He has called on that body to publicly support the joint U.S.-Soviet communique, and welcomed the fact that the U.S. "finally understands that the Soviets cannot be kept out of the Middle East."

Echoing Italy, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn told *Executive Intelligence Review* that West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher "welcomed" the U.S.-Soviet resolution. Foreign Minister Genscher mentioned the resolution to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at the United Nations on Oct. 2, the spokesman said, and also presented it to Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan when Genscher met him in Bonn on Oct. 3.

that we will not use nuclear weapons except in self-defense; that is, in circumstances of an actual nuclear or conventional attack on the United States, our territories or armed forces, or such an attack on our allies.

In addition, we hope that initiative by the Western nations to secure mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe will be met by equal response from the Warsaw Pact countries.

Second, an obligation to show restraint in areas of tension, to negotiate disputes and to settle them peacefully, and to strengthen peacemaking capabilities of the United Nations and regional organizations.

EXCLUSIVE

W. European Diplomat Outlines Course Of Mideast

This interview with a diplomat from a West European country was obtained in the United Nations delegates' lounge Oct. 5. The diplomat spoke only hours after the meeting between President Carter and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, a meeting whose implications had not yet been fully analyzed. He described the "scenario," as he called it, for the passage of a resolution supporting "the rights of the Palestinian people" at the United Nations Security Council. He was aware, and said that his fellow diplomats from the European Economic Community were also aware, of the political crisis in Washington, and he reported that the UN was filled with rumors that Vice President Walter Mondale was "on his way out."

Q: Do you think the joint U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East opens the way for UN action on the subject?

A: Yes, of course. In fact, I think it is the perfect scenario.

It would work like this: Sometime this month, or maybe in November, the Soviets, the Rumanians, and the EEC countries on the Security Council will introduce a resolution supporting the Palestinians, phrased to include "the rights of the Palestinian people as defined by the UN Charter," and so forth. We plan to use the exact phrasing of the U.S.-Soviet communique, which will ensure that the U.S. cannot oppose the resolution with a veto.

Then, the PLO will give its endorsement to the new resolution, and at the same time will endorse Resolution 242 (passed in 1967 —ed.) which means, effectively, that the PLO endorses Israel's existence. One of the by-products of this will be that the U.S. will begin talking to the PLO, as they promised. This will put tremendous pressure on Israel. What can they say? The U.S. will say to Israel, "Okay, the ball is in your court. Now you have to move." And perhaps we will get Geneva.

But for some reason the U.S. mission here is begging, pleading with the U.S. not to introduce such a resolution. "Don't put us on the spot," they are saying.

Q: When might this happen?

A: It's hard to say. It might happen as soon as later this month. There is already scheduled a meeting on Oct. 25 of the Security Council to discuss the General Assembly committee's report on Palestine. But that report is a