

The Czech weekly *Tribuna* took aim at the Administration figure most detested in Eastern Europe, Zbigniew Brzezinski. It should be recalled that Brzezinski drafted and oversaw the implementation of the plans for counterrevolutionary overthrow of the Czechoslovak government in 1968, wrote *Tribuna*.

As if anything were lacking to demonstrate the tough posture Moscow has adopted, the Soviet weekly *New Times* released an historically momentous denunciation of Santiago Carrillo, the General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE). The attack, which a State Department called about "as strong as you can get," came within a hair of dubbing Carrillo an outright agent of NATO intelligence. In language compared by Spanish

national radio broadcasts to that used against Zbigniew Brzezinski's pupil Alexander Dubcek during "Prague Spring" in 1968, *New Times* wrote that "Carrillo's interpretation of 'Eurocommunism' is solely in the interests of imperialism" and constitutes a "useful service for the class enemy."

The attack on Carrillo opens the door for Moscow to initiate a major purge of the European Communist Parties, cleaning out Carrillo's fellow "Eurocommunists," who have functioned for years as agents in Rockefeller-related private intelligence networks and posed an obstacle to Soviet policy on the continent.

— Rachel Berthoff

The Transfer Ruble: Experience And Prospects For Its Use

The following is excerpted from an article appearing in the weekly Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta No. 26, 1977 by Yuriy Konstantinov, Director of the Currency-Finance section of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Secretariat.

The Transfer Ruble: Experience And Prospects For Its Use

At the present stage of the development of economic relations among the CMEA countries, a further improvement in the role of the transfer ruble is gaining great importance, as is the expansion of its sphere of application both inside the socialist community and beyond its borders.

New Possibilities

In recent years, measures have been adopted for the possible expansion of the sphere of application of the transfer ruble beyond the borders of the countries which are members of the Banks (the CMEA's International Bank for Economic Cooperation and International Investment Bank — ed.). The real preconditions for this appeared, for example, as a result of the IIB's 1975 agreement with Yugoslavia on basic principles of cooperation, which provided for the possibility of Yugoslavia's receiving transfer ruble credits.

A special fund was created at the IIB to finance economic and technical aid to the developing countries. This fund is 95 percent composed of the collective currency of the CMEA countries.

The positive changes now occurring on the international scene open up favorable prospects for the further expansion of trade and other economic relations between the CMEA countries and the capitalist states. In accord with the Complex Program of Socialist economic integration, the IBEC Council in 1976 improved the conditions under which non-members of the bank can participate in the system of transfer ruble settlements. These conditions provide for third countries, which may be capitalist states, to have the opportunity to use transfer rubles in payment for import of goods from the CMEA members,

for paying off credits received, and for non-commercial payments. These operations may be carried out in individual trade deals or for the entire trade turnover of the non-member of IBEC with individual IBEC members or all of them.

The IIB Council also instituted basic principles of extending credits to borrower countries which are not members of the bank, for the construction, reconstruction and modernization of objects of mutual interest to bank member countries and non-members. This is, above all, credits related to the fulfillment of the Complex Program of socialist economic integration.

All these measures in the currency and finance sphere are part of the common strategy of economic policy of the CMEA member countries, which is intended to expand foreign trade ties on a long term basis with all countries, following the principles set forth in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki accords — ed.)

The fundamental directions for the further improvement of the currency and finance mechanism were indicated in the Complex Program of socialist economic integration and concretized in the decisions of the 30th session of the CMEA. In particular, the session posed the task of further raising the effectiveness of the credit system and improving the activity of the IBEC and IIB, and of ensuring close coordination of this activity with the work of the CMEA Committee on Cooperation in Planning. As concerns the transfer ruble, this means a further intensification of planning its use. Precisely in this, and not in the anarchistic movement of money, the CMEA countries see not only the advantages of their collective currency, but also the main way in which to improve the mechanism of its functioning.

Socialist currency and financial relations, with their planned character, cannot be viewed as a strictly independent sphere of operation, isolated from its other forms. Therefore the expansion of multilateral transactions using the transfer ruble occurs smoothly and in a planned fashion to the extent that the necessary economic preconditions for this are created: the growth of

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