

What The Socialist Sector Is Really Saying

June 5 (NSIPS) — The items in this week's feature have been treated by the Atlanticist-controlled press in a typical fashion.

The Trud piece, excerpted from a long article on the ILO conference, reveals the Soviet Union's rejection of labor-intensive proposals being proffered by the ILO and related agencies as its schema for Third World development. This fundamental disagreement with ILO policy as put forward by the Organization's think-tank advisors, has been totally blacked out of the Western press, which has instead focussed on the maneuvering within the ongoing ILO conference in Geneva. By so doing, the Soviet-organized disruption of the conference around such issues as admission of delegates of the Palestine Liberation Organization, etc. is made to appear to "an unwarranted provocative disruption" by such Atlanticist press agents as the New York Times laboring labor editor A.H. Raskin.

The distortion of the Soviet Union's position on the Lebanese crisis warrant our publication of Premier Kosygin's remarks in Iraq to "set the record straight." Several press sources choosing to ignore the remarks have printed deliberate State Department-concocted lies to the effect that the Soviet Union tacitly supports the Syrian invasion of Lebanon. Statements to that effect, printed without attributable sources in the best black propaganda traditions, appeared in all major Atlanticist papers one day after the invasion. Such statements appearing in the French paper *Le Monde*, prompted an angry TASS representative in Paris to deny all reports that the Syrian incursion had been planned with the approval of or in any way condoned by the government of the Soviet Union — a fact which Mr. Kosygin's remarks a day earlier make more than evident.

Soviet Trade Union Paper Hits ILO Labor Intensive Policy

June 4 (NSIPS) — *Trud*, the Soviet trade union daily, featured the following article by Professor M. Baglai in its May 28, 1976 issue. The article was explicitly addressed to the meeting of the International Labor Organization which began June 2 in Geneva, Switzerland.

The attitude of capitalist ruling circles to unemployment has many levels. On the one hand, they continue to cynically consider the existence of a reserve army of labor a "normal" and even "useful" phenomenon, since this supposedly stimulates the growth of production. But on the other hand, the unrestrained growth of unemployment, fraught with the danger of aggravating social contradictions, alarms the ruling circles. They advance assorted "plans" to bring the economy to life and cure unemployment. But their measures entail reduction of spending on social needs, increased profits for the monopolies, wage freezes, refusal to freeze prices, etc., and are directed against the workers. In the plans of bourgeois governments, economic stabilization appears to be a measure for saving capitalism and protecting the interests of the monopolies, not for defending workers' interests'....

The problem of employment in the developing countries remains chronically severe. Here a solution is hindered by the neo-colonialist policies of the international monopolies, which have looted the national resources of these countries, and also by agrarian overpopulation. Bourgeois politicians and economists talk plenty about the serious employment situation in these parts of the globe. They advance various plans to solve the problem: transfer some branches of industry — mostly light industry — from the advanced to the developing countries, give priority only to labor intensive branches of the economy in the "Third World," provide for construction of new facilities by the international monopolies, etc.

But it is clear that the solution to the employment problem in the developing countries does not lie in this direction. The only true road is the road of industrialization, implementation of deep social reforms, agrarian reforms, cooperation of small urban and rural enterprises, expansion of the system of general and professional education. The most important conditions for the expansion of the number of jobs and raising of the level of workers' qualification are the strengthening of the state sector, trade without discrimination, limiting activity of the international monopolies, and cessation of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries....

Who can fail to see that liberation from the heavy burden of military spending and transfer of huge productive capacities to peaceful rails could help develop many branches of the economy and create conditions for expansion of jobs and raising living standards for millions of people.

The ILO conference opening in Geneva on questions of employment, distribution of incomes, the international division of labor and social progress is of great importance. The ILO can make a significant contribution to solving the difficult problems of employment in the present period, which is such a difficult period for millions of people on earth. The workers of the capitalist countries expect positive resolutions from the ILO conference.

Excerpts From Kosygin Speech in Iraq

June 5 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts from a June 1 speech by Soviet Premier Alexii Kosygin on Iraqi national television entitled "In the Interests of Soviet-Iraqi Cooperation." The speech, which was reprinted in the June 2 *Pravda*, the newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, was delivered one day prior to Syria's invasion of Lebanon.

....There are times when states are brought together on a negative basis: colonial looting, territorial division, suppression of liberation movements or the creation of aggressive blocs. Examples of such inglorious pacts and alliances are fresh in the memory of the peoples. The Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic are building their relations on a fundamentally different basis. We are brought together and united by the striving of both countries to move ahead on the road of social and economic progress, to improve the life of

the people, the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence; we are united by solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism....

Portentous changes in Iraq signify the birth of a new, industrially developed, economically independent Iraq. This is the historical significance of such important social-economic transformations as the full nationalization of foreign oil companies, the expansion and strengthening of the state sector, and agrarian reform in the interests of the working peasantry. The Soviet people are sincerely glad about these successes of the Iraqi people....

Soviet-Iraqi relations are an example of the fruitful alliance of the countries of the socialist community and the forces of national liberation. We share your view, that the strengthening of this alliance is an important strategic goal of the national-democratic revolution....

The occupation of Arab land by Israel and the deprivation of the Palestinian people of their legal national rights answer the time-worn plans of imperialism to establish its control over this region of the world, over its enormous oil resources and important strategic positions. In the final analysis it is precisely this which is the essence of the question. But the configuration of forces in the Arab East, the strengthening in this region of states which have taken the road of national independence and progress, has prevented the realization of these plans. For this reason imperialism and its accomplices spare no means for the subversion of progressive regimes; they try to set one off against the other, to impede the solidarity of the patriotic forces in the Arab world, to destroy the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries.

The perfidious intentions of the imperialist forces are distinctly visible in the events in Lebanon. The goal of the plot against that country is to distract the attention of the Arabs from the struggle against Israeli aggression, to make

short work of the Palestinian resistance movement and to strike a blow against the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon. Lebanon must be protected from any kind of imperialist interference in its internal affairs, and since the right to resolve the situation belongs solely to the people of that country, this legal right must be respected by all.

We deeply believe that, despite the intrigues of hostile forces, despite some failures, still the just cause of the peoples of the Arab countries will succeed. Arabs, like all the peoples of the world, can be and certainly will be full masters of their fate; they will be able to live under conditions of independence, freedom and peace. And we are convinced that the true road to this is through the comprehensive political settlement of the Mideast conflict. Of course, the Soviet Union is in favor of a settlement that would be truly just and lasting. For this all Arab territory seized by Israel in 1967 must be liberated, there must be satisfaction of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the creation of their own state, and the independent existence and development of all states of the region must be guaranteed.

We are struggling for a settlement which will bring a peaceful life and the possibility for prosperity for the peoples of the Middle East. The Soviet proposal for reconvening the Geneva peace conference — the special political mechanism for radical regulation of the conflict in the Middle East — has found broad international support. All sides that are directly involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, must take part in its work from the very beginning and with equal rights.

The more united are the actions of the Arab countries, the more quickly the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East will succeed. Of course, in the face of imperialist pressure, Israeli threats and provocations, the Arab states must strengthen their defense capability, and the Soviet Union, as everyone knows, is making no small contribution to this.