

# Soviets: Wall Street's Debt Collection Will Cause World War

Commentator Felix Goryunov of the internationally circulated Soviet weekly magazine *New Times* last week held the Wall Street banks directly responsible for the recent invasion and war in Zaire. There and elsewhere in the Third World, wrote Goryunov, the bankers are desperate enough to require "military guarantees" to collect on their loans.

Goryunov's is one in a series of extraordinary articles in the Eastern European and Communist Party press, focussing on these international debts as a fundamental and urgent world problem. A parallel argument, strongly suggested by Goryunov's succinct analysis, is that the Carter Administration's global policies, on behalf of Wall Street interests, have lit a fuse on world war. The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily put it this way June 3: Carter is carrying out orders from Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Trilateral Commission, who intend to "black-mail" the Third World and the socialist states; but, "the real world is other than Carter presumes in his sermons." The June *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (USSR), pinpointed the problem with equal precision when it referred to an "international Rockefeller clique" as an example of "real power" in world politics. Terminology of this sort, appearing here in an expose on the Rockefeller family's Bilderberger Club, has been out of currency in the Soviet Union for the entire "detente" era.

There is no doubt what will happen in a real war in the real world. One Soviet military writer after another is invoking the ideas and the name of the Marshal Tukhachevskii, author of the "theory of the offensive," to emphasize the USSR's war-winning strategy. Colonel Ye. Rybkin, whose article from the latest issue of *Communist of the Armed Forces* is excerpted here, is a key spokesman for the Soviet "Clausewitzians," and has been involved every time Clausewitz and the political nature of nuclear war have been debated in the USSR in the last decade. His current article, "The Truth On War Is a Weapon of the Forces of Peace," attacks the idea, often handed around by the Rockefellers' voice in Moscow USA Institute head Georgii Arbatov, that technology causes war. Marshal Bagramyan in *Kommunist* presents the Tukhachevskian approach of "swift, in-depth offensive action," which today defines exactly why in the Soviets' first move in nuclear war, 180 million Americans will die.

An article accompanying Rybkin's in *Communist of the Armed Forces* even holds up Tukhachevskii, who was a musician, as a model of "high culture" whom Soviet soldiers should emulate.

*Hot Spots Within Soviet Strategic Perimeter*  
The just-released draft of the new Soviet Constitution

institutionalizes Soviet support for the Third World, as it does the constant combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. Two officially mandated TASS releases last week asserted Soviet strategic interest in Third World hot spots close to detonation: one concerning the Horn of Africa warned that plans to invade Ethiopia are "playing with fire," and the other attacked the Rhodesian invasion of Mozambique, with which Moscow has a military coordination treaty.

Colonel Rybkin made the same point when he stressed the Soviets' "comprehensive support" to anti-imperialist struggles.

## *Debt Moratoria "Not Enough"*

*New Times* and the Italian Communist Party weekly *Rinascita*, on the heels of the Soviets' *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* (as reported in *EIR* last issue), threw the spotlight on Third World debt and its immediate potential to cause Wall Street's demise, on the one hand, and military conflict, on the other. Writing in the East German monthly *Wirtschaftswissenschaft* for May, economist José Cavalcante argued that the debt threat could be resolved only by moratoria.

Debt moratoria alone would be insufficient, wrote Cavalcante; a new system of trade and monetary relations must be constructed, in which advanced capitalist sector industry will have a pivotal role. The advanced capitalist nations *must* export a portion of their historically accumulated capital for Third World development, he argued; if direct investments are strictly kept to productive economic development projects, then the Third World can accept temporary dependency in order to recover from backwardness.

## New Times: Bankers Want 'Military Guarantees'

*From "The 'New Marshall Plan' Stratagem" by Felix Goryunov in the Soviet English-language weekly New Times No. 22, May 1977*

...The external debts of the developed capitalist countries have now broken all postwar records. The present situation differs from that in the late forties in that the U.S. no longer is in a position to play the part of the "rich uncle." The capitalist monetary system is oversaturated with "floating" dollars. Owing to the weakness of most capitalist currencies, the International Monetary Fund too is unable to finance the deficits. By the beginning of this year the IMF had at its disposal only

\$4,000 million in "strong" currencies — West German marks, Swiss francs, and Japanese yen.

Owing to the crisis of the IMF system, private transnational banks, and primarily those of Wall Street, have in recent years become the principal creditors of governments. Interest on foreign debts account for nearly half of the total profit netted by the Wall Street bankers. A large part of the credits they have extended has been invested not in production, but in government bonds issued to finance foreign debts. In the context of slow economic activity the bankruptcy of a big debtor could topple the entire credit pyramid not only of the United States, but also of other capitalist countries.

Bankers are no longer willing to take risks. They want guarantees — monetary, economic and political, and military guarantees too are not excluded. (The military aid rushed to Zaire was intended to safeguard not only the interests of mining monopolies, but also the dividends of the Western bankers who have provided loans running into many millions to President Mobutu.... — New Times Ed.)

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## Rinascità: Collapse Haunts Euromarket

*Rinascità is the weekly magazine of the Italian Communist Party (PCI). In an article entitled "The Drifting Mine of Third World Debts" PCI economist Luciani wrote this week:*

History is full of examples of banks, financing kings desirous of new conquests, which were destroyed because the kings either lost the war or, after their victory, defaulted.

The ghost of a gigantic collapse is haunting the Eurodollar market. The American banks are the most exposed; they hold around 65 percent of the notes. To prevent unilateral debt moratoria, these banks already lent \$1 billion to Argentina and 4350 million to Peru in 1976. But the problem was not solved this way, and is becoming worse. Zaire, with \$2-3 billion in debts, will probably be the first unsolvable debt case. In October, it was not able to pay more than \$100 million.

Now, if the developing countries declare themselves unable to pay, the Eurodollar market will undergo a grave crisis, and some of the most important American banks will risk collapse. Hence, the bankers are becoming more and more friendly to the developing countries. It's a strange alliance: The American banks, with Carter as their representatives, the Arab countries of the Gulf and the non-oil producing developing countries. All of these have an interest in pretending that credits are payable, when they are not.

The solution, if a solution can be reached at the North-South talks, must be general and will open doors to all countries. The solution must be based on two considerations at least...If Brazil, for example, suspends its debt payments, it will set off a chain reaction that will collapse not one, but all the Eurodollar banks. If this happens, the central banks will try to bail out the banks...How can the balance of the developing countries

be made positive again? In the present world economic order, it is impossible; a radical change in economic relationships is necessary at the international level. It's ironic that it is precisely the Eurodollar banks which are not agreeable to this change.

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## Marshal Bagramyan On In-depth Operations

*The following is excerpted from "Soviet Military Science and the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland" by Marshal I. Bagramyan, appearing in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union theoretical journal Kommunist No. 7, 1977 — May.*

...In military art, Lenin attributed outstanding importance to the correct determination of the main danger and the direction of the main strike, the ability to achieve the overwhelming preponderance of forces at the decisive moment, and the necessity of creating reserves. Lenin considered that the most important conditions for success in war are decisiveness, surprise actions, and seizing and maintaining the initiative....Recognizing the decisive role of the offensive, Lenin called for combining various forms of struggle and mastering all the means and methods which the enemy might have....V.I. Lenin devoted much attention to military technology and its influence on the military, and to utilization of the latest technologies.

...Soviet military science...gave the decisive role to the offensive, while orienting towards a combination of various forms and methods of conducting military actions....The theory of depth operations was a major achievement of Soviet military thought. Here the problem was first solved of breaching the in-depth defenses of the enemy and turning a tactical success into an operational one. This fundamentally new theory of offensive operations made it possible to renounce slow, gradual overcoming of the enemy's defense positions in favor of more decisive and maneuverable forms of waging combat and operations.

The essence of the theory of depth operations was the simultaneous destruction of the enemy's defenses throughout the depth of their positioning, breaching the tactical zone of defense; and swift, deep offensive action in depth, introducing an echelon comprised of tank, mechanized and cavalry units, and landing air units in the enemy's rear. Our military theory devoted much attention to economic provisions for war, and use of the moral-political factor in the interests of victory over the enemy.

...Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the USSR has made a number of peace initiatives intended to continue, deepen, and materialize détente.

These proposals, however, meet the stubborn resistance from the more aggressive circles of imperialism. Under their influence, the bourgeois press has recently launched its latest slander campaign about the so-called "Soviet threat" to the West and the supposedly over-augmentation of the USSR's armed might.

Accusing the Soviet Union of aggressive intentions is nothing other than an attempt by the enemies of peace to shift blame from the guilty to the innocent, deceive the world public, mask their aggressive plans, and increase military spending and the arms race. This was clear at the recent Soviet-American talks in Moscow, where the American side essentially called for revision of earlier agreements...(in order to) obtain unilateral advantages....

Under conditions of activation of the reactionary circles in the imperialist countries and the Chinese leaders' blocking with them,...the Soviet Union has to maintain constant vigilance and take measures to strengthen its security.

...The XXV Congress of the CPSU stressed the necessity of accelerating the progress of science and technology,...raising the efficiency of scientific research, and more effectively implementing its results. All this bears directly on military science.

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## Soviet Clausewitzians Surface

*The following is excerpted from an article by Colonel Ye. Rybkin, appearing in the Soviet journal Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil (Communist of the Armed Forces), No. 10, 1977 (May). The article is entitled "The Truth on War":*

...It is well known that a substantial number of bourgeois military theoreticians to this day recognize the correctness of Clausewitz's formulation that war is in essence a continuation of politics....The heritage of Clausewitz, however, is used in various ways. Marxism-Leninism adopted its rational kernel, and brought to Clausewitz's definition a totally new, class, and genuinely scientific content. The bourgeoisie, as it became more reactionary, used Clausewitz's teaching in its own way. Today, it either fully denies the political content of war, or vastly falsified the basis and essence of politics as the social phenomenon which contains the causes and purpose of war....

When it comes to the question of what causes the "balance (of forces)" to be upset — where the deeper roots of war lie — bourgeois ideologues give the most varied and contradictory answers. At the base of the political decisions which lead to wars, they discover God's will, the devil's horns, "cosmic forces," the

aggressive nature of man, demographic, technological, industrial or cultural conditions, geographical positions, the collision of strong "energy" tensions, and many other completely false factors....

At the present time, theories which locate the cause of wars in scientific and technological progress are receiving wide circulation in the West. Representatives of so-called "technological determinism," such as R. Aron, M. McLuhan, L. Mumford and others, completely ignoring the class essence of politics, view the growth of industry, technology, and science as sources of violence which not only fatalistically and inevitably breed military conflicts, but render faceless the forces which organize those conflicts. In this way, it is supposedly impossible to call those responsible for wars by name....The proponents of these conceptions and views on the causes of war...are by no means apologists for aggressive wars — many of them advocate peace. But from a scientific point of view, objectively, their theorizing at the very least makes it more difficult to see the true causes of wars in the modern epoch and expose their instigators.

...After World War II, a new round of wars occurred between oppressed peoples and colonial powers. But due to the changed historical situation, above all the existence of the socialist system, the outcome of these wars was different than it had been previously: imperialism met with defeat. The world colonial system collapsed. This does not mean, however, that imperialism gave up its policy of subjugating other countries. It continues today to kindle military conflicts and organize coups d'état and terrorist acts in the young states and threaten them with military intervention and other measures of compulsion. In other words, imperialism's policy toward its former colonies has not fundamentally changed. It has only taken on new forms, among which armed forces occupied a central place, as it did before.

Under these conditions, the socialist community is a powerful and reliable force, which gives comprehensive support to the peoples struggling for freedom....

The lessons of the world wars are of no small importance in today's struggle for peace. Lenin's analysis of the political essence of the first world war...demonstrates that in unleashing wars, imperialism only aggravates its inherent contradictions and undermines its own existence. In response to the horrors of war and new threats of military upheavals, the forces of peace grow. But since imperialism has not abandoned its plans of armed force, strengthening the defense capacity of our country and the entire socialist community...is a necessary factor for peace.