

Brezhnev, Czechs Warn: Nuclear War Could Erase The Issue Of 'Human Rights'

Just before the Belgrade conference on European cooperation and security opened, the Czechoslovak weekly *Tribuna* accused National Security head Zbigniew Brzezinski of organizing "counterrevolution" in Czechoslovakia in 1968. "In June 1968," wrote the paper, "Brzezinski came to Prague as a professor to give the leaders of the counterrevolution last minute instructions and advice on how to continue in the disruption of the Communist Party and the entire society."

Czechoslovak officials have made no secret of their conviction that Brzezinski is directly responsible for organizing and instigating the escalation of "human rights" propaganda and dissidents' activities under the Carter Administration. In a guest article in the Soviet government daily *Izvestia* June 9, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Boguslav Chnoupek situated "Basket Three" of the Helsinki Accords ("human rights", exchange of men and information) in perspective.

"The problem of the 'Third Basket' can absolutely not be approached or interpreted in a one-sided fashion. In each concrete case, we must proceed from the fact that there exist two social systems. We definitely are not going to call an ideological truce, as the ruling circles of certain capitalist countries have sought. In this connection I want to stress our viewpoint once again: while without doubt the three sections of the Final Act (of the Helsinki con-

ference—ed.) are of equal weight, nevertheless special importance belongs to questions of political and military security (Basket One—ed.) and economic cooperation (Basket Two—ed.). What kind of progress there will be in the area of cultural and humanitarian relations depends, naturally, on progress in these areas. The movement of people and ideas is extremely difficult between the icebergs of the Cold War. And in the epicenter of atomic blasts, neither people nor their ideas can exist."

Soviet President and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev echoed Chnoupek in an interview he gave for the Paris daily *Le Monde* June 15:

"The ideological struggle must not...be used as a means of interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples or lead to a political or military confrontation. Otherwise, the ideological struggle could turn into a catastrophe in which millions of peoples as well as, so to speak, their ideas could perish...."

"We are convinced that the development of international economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and rejection of discrimination will conform to the interests of each people and the interest of reinforcing international peace and security...."

Rocky's Breaking Point

This month of June sees, or has already seen, the breaking point in David Rockefeller's debt-collection policies. There is more than \$20 billion worth of Third World paper outstanding either for collection or for rollover. The nations of Peru, Mexico, Turkey, Zaire and Italy spring immediately to mind in this regard. Those nations cannot pay, nor can their obligations be rolled over again. Without a war, Rockefeller's bloated financial bubble will begin to burst through the end of this month, threatening to lead into a 1931-style "Kreditanstalt" chain reaction collapse of international banking institutions by the end of the summer.

Under such circumstances, the political signals and activities emanating from Western Europe will rapidly converge during the next weeks on the creation of the institutions for a new world monetary system based on hard-commodity credit extensions — institutions capable of bringing Europe, the Third World and the Comecon nations under the shelter of new, viable production and trading agreements, as specified by U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon LaRouche in his International Development Bank proposal. Such developments under the necessity of the impending unravelling of David Rockefeller's dollar system is already implicit in recent

Italian government official proposals for the establishment of a European Import-Export bank.

Such proposals will not necessarily be the subject of overt discussions at the Belgrade Conference itself. However, it is certain that, during the course of semi-official and backroom discussions preparatory to Belgrade, the elaboration for implementation of Labor Party-initiated agenda items will be among the most urgent issues. Moreover, the way the world political economic system will look by the end of this summer will itself be largely conditioned by the velocity and determination with which such Labor Party-initiated proposals are implemented.

In short, the world is about to demonstrate forcefully that it can get on quite well without the Rockefeller's bankrupt dollar monetary system. This, in turn, means that the U.S.-based skilled and semi-skilled labor movement has to assist political, industrial and related institutions in this nations to get their own accounts straightened out very rapidly. Otherwise, assuming we avoid the present dangers of war, the nation as a whole is going to get badly screwed as the rest of the world does away with the international legacy of the Rockefellers.

To survive through the upcoming process as a viable technological progress-oriented industrial power, the