

such a plan. . . .

We also encourage the immediate convocation of a meeting to establish a General System of Trade Preferences among the developing-sector nations, as a practical and efficient way of promoting our economic ties.

The following is excerpted from the Peruvian memorandum for an International Economic Emergency Plan issued by Arias Stella:

Since the crisis of 1930, we have not faced such an alarming situation for the international community. . . .

Most worrisome about this crisis, as dramatic as it is already, is that it could not only linger on for a long time, but might become worse if some emergency measures are not taken in order to prevent the deterioration of the situation and, by the efficient use of resources at our disposal, provide the immediate assistance that will produce the necessary reactivation of the international economy.

If these urgent measures are not adopted, the results of the crisis will heighten international tension to the levels of a conflict without historical precedent with unpredictable social consequences at the global level.

For this reason the Peruvian government proposes to the international community that it examine, with the urgency that we know the matter requires, the adoption of an International Economic Emergency Plan that would benefit from the work and support of existing international institutions. . . .

International financial guarantees that would facilitate a greater flow of resources should be considered. The urgency of ensuring an adequate growth of concessionary financing should also be taken into account, especially for the least-developed countries. . . .

We should urgently undertake the study of policies that would activate the flow of commercial, financial and technological exchanges. We think that a way to reduce international recession and to alleviate the problems derived from foreign debt, is to increase foreign trade. The measures to be adopted in the short term in order to attain that end must be urgently studied, conscious that we can agree on measures that the urgency of the crisis requires, without detriment to national policies. This could include tariff and non-tariff negotiations, or negotiations on specific commodities that would bring about immediate results.

We should look for a level of consensus needed to halt and reduce the protectionist trend, which is aggravated by the international crisis.

This proposal, which takes into account elements which are at this time being expressed in various forums, aspires to obtain a consensus for its prompt adoption and immediate implementation.

We think that the United Nations . . . is the forum where this International Economic Emergency Plan should be studied and where a decision should be taken on its implementation.

INDIA

Gandhi and Brezhnev hold strategic talks

by Paul Zykofsky from New Delhi

Less than two months after her visit to the United States, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi flew to Moscow on Sept. 20 as part of India's ongoing efforts to reduce international tension. Gandhi projected this sense of her visit in a speech at a banquet in her honor, in which she described the international situation as "bleak and forbidding" while warning of the danger of a major "global conflict breaking out" over some regional conflict. In this context, Gandhi stressed, as she did in Washington, that India is committed to working for an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The theme of Gandhi's diplomacy during the past few months, which has also taken her to Europe and several developing-sector nations, has been that the developing nations need peace to get on with the urgent task of economic development and nation-building. Speaking to representatives of Soviet public organizations on Sept. 21, Gandhi noted that "unfortunately events during recent years have not produced a congenial atmosphere in which developing countries can effectively pursue their paths of self-development."

During her visit to the Soviet Union Gandhi specifically expressed concern at the "militarization of India's neighborhood"—a reference to the U.S. supply of advanced fighter planes to neighboring Pakistan, and to the encouragement of military bases in the Indian Ocean.

Soviet President Brezhnev responded to India's concerns by proposing that NATO and the Warsaw Pact commit themselves to desist from extending their sphere of activity to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. While Brezhnev did not elaborate on this proposal, observers in New Delhi viewed it as a response to NATO plans—formalized during the South Atlantic Malvinas crisis—for "out-of-area" deployments and

the possible use of Pakistan as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force.

Brezhnev also expressed his country's readiness to resume negotiations with the United States on reduction and limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean "at any moment."

An exceptional welcome

Gandhi was given a warm welcome in the Soviet Union. In a break with protocol, Soviet President Brezhnev was present at the airport, along with top members of the Soviet leadership, to meet Mrs. Gandhi upon her arrival Sept. 20. Thousands of people lined the streets of Moscow to cheer Gandhi's motorcade, and on several occasions Brezhnev stressed the importance the Soviet Union attaches to Gandhi's role as a leading world statesman, both as head of an influential nation of 700 million people and as the foremost leader of the non-aligned developing nations. As host country for the summit of non-aligned nations early next year, India will become chairman of the movement for the next three years.

As part of this red-carpet treatment Mrs. Gandhi was given the unusual opportunity to address Soviet citizens at several public forums. She also spoke to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Supreme Soviet, and was a guest at the Soviet space training center in Star City, where she was given a tour by prominent cosmonauts. Shortly before her departure for the Soviet Union the Indian government had announced that two air force pilots had been selected to prepare for a joint Indo-Soviet space flight in 1985.

The basis for the close relations between the two countries was explained by Gandhi when she noted that the Soviet Union had "stood by us in our moment of difficulty," a reference to the Soviet support for India in the 1962 war with China and the 1965 and 1971 wars with Pakistan. "I am sure in your own problems you have found understanding from India," she added, "even when our political philosophies and systems differ and our views vary."

Brezhnev echoed these sentiments, noting that "our friendship and our cooperation have become an important and beneficial factor of world politics—a stable and growing factor. This factor acts in favor of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. This is especially valuable in the present troubled international situation."

Behind these expressions of political friendship are extensive economic ties built up between the two countries over the last three decades, including assistance in the 1950s and 1960s in building several steel plants which the United States had refused to build. In addition to major assistance in establishing a capital-goods industry in India, at present the Soviet Union has also become India's largest trading partner.

New areas of cooperation

During ministerial-level discussions and meetings of the

Joint Indo-Soviet Commission chaired by the two countries' Foreign Ministers just prior to Gandhi's arrival in Moscow, the two sides chalked out several new areas of economic cooperation. These include:

- Credit as well as technical assistance for the expansion of the Visakhapatnam steel plant, currently under construction, from 1.8 million tons to almost 4 million tons;
- Assistance in expanding the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants;
- Credit and technical assistance for an aluminum project in Andhra Pradesh;
- Soviet involvement in helping to build the Paradeep steel plant, a project originally agreed upon with the British firm Davy International but cancelled by India earlier this year when the British raised further conditions;
- Sharing of Soviet experience in land reclamation, including use of explosion blast methods for building dams and linking of rivers;
- Soviet agreement to sign a long-term contract for purchase of over 500 million meters of cloth per year; and
- Signing of a science and technology protocol for 1984-87 which includes several new areas of cooperation such as genetic engineering, lasers, systems analysis, and high-temperature and high-pressure materials research.

Nuclear power

In addition, while Gandhi was in Moscow the Soviets formally reiterated an offer first made in 1979 to build a 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plant and an 800-1,000 megawatt thermal plant. The conditions under which the Soviets would build and supply fuel for the nuclear plant have not been spelled out. Given India's difficulties with the Tarapur nuclear plant (including problems with U.S. supplies of fuel), it is unlikely that it will go in for another atomic power station dependent on foreign-supplied fuel. But Gandhi agreed to study the proposal before making a final decision.

Brezhnev summed up the Soviet attitude toward economic cooperation by pledging the Soviet Union's "fullest possible help" for the future development of basic industries, including steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, and energy.

While acknowledging the Soviet Union's offers of economic assistance, in her speech to Soviet public organizations Gandhi also placed emphasis on the need for establishing a new international economic order.

"Economic development in a country which suffered long years of colonization needs enormous resources in capital and technology," Mrs. Gandhi said. "These are difficult to procure, even in relatively advanced and prosperous countries. They can be obtained only if there is worldwide consciousness that economic development is not the prerogative of a few strong countries, but must be spread far and wide among the formerly colonized and exploited lands. Only thus can development flourish."