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**III. 1 Oct 79 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE**

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**GREEK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN**

LD011022 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Konstantinos Karamanlis, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport docked out with the state flag of the two countries, the guest was met by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Petr Bondarev, minister of culture of the USSR, and by other officials.

**SEPTEMBER SESSION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ENDS**

LD091936 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, September 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vadia Yeeipovich reports: The September session of the European Parliament ended its work in the French city of Strasbourg. For five days 410 deputies, elected in Common Market countries, discussed some aspects of the political and economic life of "Minor Europe." Nevertheless, as admitted by the president of the European Parliament, the session passed over in silence such major problems as unemployment, the energy crisis, and environmental protection. Instead of proposals aimed at promoting the course of detente and disarmament in Europe, the session debated the question of joint programs for the production and delivery of armaments, programs which lead to the revival of the idea of "European Army" and any open access to nuclear weapons for the FRG. The question was imposed on the session contrary to the resolute resistance of the French communists and some other delegates. At the same time irreconcilable contradictions between Common-Market partners vividly manifested themselves in the European Parliament meetings. The stormy debate on economic problems, particularly on questions of the EEC agricultural policy, never led to results acceptable to all participants. The session in Strasbourg also confirmed the legitimacy of apprehensions of the democratic public that "supranational" functions can be given to the European Parliament for this purpose initiated a proposal on working out an agreement considerably expanding the powers of the West European Assembly to the detriment of the rights of national parliaments. The discussion of the proposal as well as some other items, the budget for 1980, in particular, was postponed till subsequent sessions of the European Parliament.

*Source  
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**USSR REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE WALLERBERG CASE**

LD080303 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to Soviet information, Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing more to say about his fate. This is written by the Soviet leader Aleksey Kosygin in a letter answering Prime Minister Olo Ullsten's inquiry about Wallenberg. Ullsten demanded a month ago that the Soviet authorities should carry out an investigation because of the new information which had come to light concerning Wallenberg's fate. It was maintained, inter alia, that he was alive in the 1970's and was then in a hospital in the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet authorities say that Wallenberg died in 1945. Prime Minister Olo Ullsten commented that he is convinced that the whole truth is not yet known concerning Wallenberg's disappearance. It is deplorable that the Soviet authorities have not been willing to continue the investigations, Ullsten said.

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LAPIN COMMENTARY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF LEBANESE CRISIS

LD392807 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] Much is being said and written about Lebanon as the country which is indeed the hottest spot in the Middle East at the moment. This week Israeli Air Force planes provoked a fight with Syrian planes in Lebanese airspace. It's understandable how serious this is. Such clashes and incidents may spark off a big military conflagration, and yet Tel Aviv has declared its planes will keep on intruding into Lebanese airspace. This is a challenge, both to a sovereign Arab country and to the whole Arab world.

The entire Middle East is being placed on the brink of another conflict. The situation is extremely serious. Washington admits this, too, yet not in a way so as to have its brazen ally stop acting like that, but in order to take advantage of the red-hot situation. It's from this angle that one should view the so-called pacification plan for Lebanon which America has produced.

According to reports in the press, the idea is to discuss the situation in Lebanon with the participation of Israel and its agents, the south Lebanese separatists, as full-powered interested sides. The whole thing is pictured in such a way that allegedly it's not Israel or the separatists but someone else who is guilty of the destruction and mass killings of civilians in Lebanon. A number of observers have already named the Washington plan as the Lebanese Camp David. More efforts are being made to force the Arabs to bow their heads to Israel and finally join the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. The aggressive actions by Israel and the diplomatic maneuvers of the United States may be pictured as coordinated steps to reach this objective.

At the same time, to the accompaniment of a propaganda noise about the American pacification plan for Lebanon, Israel is forcing annexation of the occupied Palestinian lands. The annexation is now in the form of purchasing land from the Arabs by Israelis. Autonomy for the Palestinians does not apply to land, reiterated the Israeli negotiator at the latest round of talks with Egypt in Alexandria. Although the Egyptian negotiator expressed his indignation out loud, the talks on the so-called autonomy still continue.

Speaking at the current UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said that the separate deal between Egypt and Israel leads to the stockpiling of such more combustible materials that can cause another explosion in the Middle East. The events in Lebanon confirm that this estimate is right. The Middle East needs not Camp Davids, not separate peace treaties which conceal military alliances, but a comprehensive settlement. The way to such a settlement lies through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied lands, through insuring the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and independence, through granting all peoples in the region the right to a secure existence.

U.S. Proposals Demanded

LD392828 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Washington is trying to design its policy in order to render all-round aid to Israel in its aggression against the Arabs, introducing the so-called "special initiatives to settle the situation in Lebanon." Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, discussed his proposals on the question with some Arab representatives in New York. Cairo decided to satisfy its big partner in the Camp David accords. It hastened to present the diplomatic intentions of the of the U.S. administration as being a plan for a settlement in south Lebanon.