

War” model of regional warfare throughout the Third World. Historically, it is not the least surprising that Vickers was a member of Britain’s Ministry of Economic Warfare during World War II or that Bertrand de Jouvenal was linked to the fascist circles around Jacques Doriot in Vichy France. According to den Uyl:

“The rise of oil prices and other raw materials was an expression of the fundamental and continuing scarcity and of the newly won power of the oil-producing countries. Protection of the environment would mean that the cost of the industrial production would increase and growth would be permanently inhibited.

“There has also been a shift in values: people in the postindustrial society are more interested in the quality of their work and in having more leisure time than in the level of their income. Post-materialist requirements, Interfutures calls it. . . . [As a result] the Western economy will have to continue to reckon with a low growth of at the most two or two-and-a-half percent. That has enormous consequences for the future of the welfare state.”

What are those consequences? Confronted by *EIR*, den Uyl admitted that the “gravest problem will be to get the European workforce to accept a much lower level of economic growth.” His solutions amounted to more of the same social democratic programs which had helped create the present limits on growth.

Den Uyl called for a new World Environmentalist Conference similar to the one held in Stockholm in 1970

to impose controls upon the development of micro-electronics and other new technology, including fission-fusion technologies that would resolve the present energy shortage. And he called for the International Labor Organization to sponsor a New World Employment Plan (an adjunct to the genocidal “appropriate technologies” and “food control” policies of the Brandt Commission) to reorganize jobs in the advanced sector countries. To obtain full employment under “zero growth” conditions, den Uyl proposes a “six-hour day,” more jobs in the service sector, and sharing of job opportunities equally between men and women.

Similar proposals were made by each of the other key speakers and panelists:

Olof Palme called for greater “co-participation” of the labor force in a tripartite arrangement bringing labor together with government and industry. “Co-participation” under conditions of “zero economic growth” such as Palme endorsed has been widely denounced in the past as a means to dupe workers into self-policing their own austerity.

Perhaps the most honest view of “co-participation” was given in a panel discussion by **Irving Bluestone**, a retired vice-president of the United Autoworkers. At a General Electric plant, Bluestone said, workers were bored with the tedious assembly of small electronic components. Management decided to let them have a greater role in the plant—e.g., the color of walls. “They still had the same boring assembly job after this,” said

El Salvador’s ‘just struggle’

In public speeches and in corridor discussions at last week’s Second International conference in Washington, the world’s social-democratic leaders stated that El Salvador—wracked by a bloody, no-win civil war—is the “model” for national liberation and independence struggles that must be encouraged throughout the Third World.

Months of battles in that country between left- and right-wing forces have left over 9,000 dead so far this year. The economic effects are so extreme that some observers are beginning to compare El Salvador to the devastation Cambodia underwent under Pol Pot’s regime.

Yet the Socialist International has turned their support for armed struggle in El Salvador into their major cause célèbre internationally, as speeches by Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Olof Palme, Willy

Brandt, and others made clear. Second International Chairman Willy Brandt himself unabashedly admitted on national American TV Dec. 7 that the International is funding leftwing guerrillas operating in El Salvador, and defended that policy for other areas of the world as well.

Swedish socialist Olof Palme told the conference that support for struggles for “human rights” like in El Salvador is a necessity which he compared with support for the Polish solidarists.

Spanish Socialist Felipe Gonzalez, who personally coordinates many of the Socialist International’s Latin American operations, spelled out this idea. According to Gonzalez, Poland and El Salvador both epitomize just struggles to establish a “Third Way” between East and West, which is necessary in order to destroy the “bipolar world.” “The destiny of Latin America is being decided in Poland,” Gonzalez argued, “because if in the current bipolar world the Soviet Union will continue to dominate in Poland, the United States will in El Salvador.”