

when Sadat ordered an immediate ceasefire... The original fighting was an attempt by Libya to obstruct Egypt's initiatives to successfully convene the Geneva conference... (Qaddafi acted) in a hope of favoring a Nasserite putsch inside the Egyptian military. Qaddafi counts on the internal troubles in the Egyptian situation... Observers say in fact that Qaddafi funds the extremist Muslim Brotherhood."

Corriere della Sera, July 27:

Sadat's victory... a blow against Soviet influence in the Mideast and Africa. Sadat will not be long in demanding his reward from Washington — his reward being that the

United States put pressure on Israel to accept the Palestinians at the Geneva negotiations. Algerian President Boumediene's "neutrality" during the whole affair in spite of his known "preference for Libya" is also portrayed as a victory for Sadat.

Il Popolo, the official daily of the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC), July 26:

Attacks the Soviet Union as being the most responsible for the outbursts of conflicts between Libya and Egypt, as well as for the hot situation in Somalia, the Soviets are accused of being "imperialist and colonialist."

Italian Diplomacy In Mideast

Corriere della Sera reported July 26 on Italian Minister Forlani's offer to act as mediator in the Egyptian-Libyan conflict. Journalist Dino Frescobaldi reports that Forlani communicated to the secretary general of the Arab League, Muhammed Riad, through the Italian ambassador to Cairo that he was fully willing to mediate. Forlani further ordered the Italian ambassadors in Cairo and Tripoli to keep in constant contact with Rome.

Corriere also reports Forlani sent solidarity messages to Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait for their part in diplomatic moves to ensure the re-assertion of peace. Rome, *Corriere* correspondent Frescobaldi states, wants to keep the peace negotiations within the realm of inter-Arab circles. Italy, the Forlani message says, "wishes to express the concern of all Mediterranean countries interested in maintaining good relations among all countries in the area."

Corriere reprints in part the points of Forlani's com-

munique to Arab League secretary general Riad:

"1. Italy maintains that a new break in the Arab world (Egypt-Libya war) is most dangerous because it threatens the destabilization of other governments in the region which could turn into a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"2. There exists an indirect link between the uprising of the Egypt-Libya conflict and the lack of prospects for a short-term solution to the Israeli-Arab conflicts.

"3. It is necessary to go to the root of the tension, that is, to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, if one wishes to avoid the dangers of destabilization of the area..."

Corriere della Sera July 27 reports that Italian Communist Party Central Committee member Giancarlo Pajetta is heading up a PCI delegation to Libya. Accompanying Pajetta are Giovanni Berlinguer (brother of the secretary general of the PCI), who is the PCI's Central Committee member in charge of culture and Antonio Rubbi, the PCI Central Committee's vice-sector head for foreign affairs.

Horn Of Africa Heats Up

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's U.S.-ordered attack against Libya is already threatening to spill over into the Red Sea littoral, with potential danger spots currently centering on a U.S.-Sudanese sponsored onslaught against Ethiopia. The Egyptian government-controlled newspaper *Al Ahram* claimed July 27 that Libyan and Ethiopian envoys met before the "Libyan attacks" on Egypt for unspecified "coordination." Among his attacks against Libyan leader Qaddafi, Sadat issued a warning against Libyan "subversion" of the regime of Sadat's junior partner, Sudanese President Jaafar al-Numeiry.

Both Sadat and Numeiry are doing their best to further inflame the backward nationalist tensions in the region by pushing for the creation of an Arab zone of influence, or an "Arab Lake" on the Red Sea — a proposal designed to further isolate Christian Ethiopia and to draw pro-Socialist Somalia into Sadat's Arab nationalist anti-communist alliance.

At the same time, the U.S. State Department has launched direct provocation against the Soviet Union, with announcements this week that they are prepared to sell arms to Soviet ally Somalia, to the Sudan, whose

army is presently poised to strike on the Ethiopian border, and to Egypt.

The socialist bloc's response to the increased Carter Administration provocations came in a Radio Prague broadcast July 28 charging the U.S. with "stepping up their efforts against Ethiopia and drawing her neighbors into a dangerous game. This is especially the case with Sudan, acting on the orders of Saudi Arabia. ...Ethiopia is now under pressure, and the imperialists are giving full support to movements like the Ethiopian Democratic Union and the separatists in Eritrea and Ogaden. And the imperialists are inciting hate against Ethiopia among her neighbors. ...The progressive forces of Africa support Ethiopia in its struggle and the socialist countries stand on the side of Ethiopia in her fight to defend her revolution."

In addition, the Defense and Prime Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, across the Red Sea from Ethiopia, have made an unscheduled visit to Moscow, where they are meeting with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov and the Chief of the Soviet Naval Staff Admiral Gorshkov.

The Ethiopian government has also officially