

Schmidt, Brandt, Kissinger Draw Battle Lines

Following are highlights of three addresses given at the April 28 meeting of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation:

Willy Brandt, *Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party and former Chancellor:*

Willy Brandt warned that world peace will be endangered not only by political tensions, but also through violent outbursts against hunger and misery in the Third World, or worse, a "world civil war," according to the daily *Mannheimer Morgen*. "Risking a big catastrophe will become very expensive for all involved. . . . Solutions which today are still possible will not be available tomorrow or later."

According to another newspaper, the *Münchener Merkur*, Brandt continued that "We do not have a hundred years to solve the conflict between North and South." Nevertheless, he said, certain politicians and economists seem to think in such long-term approaches. The highly industrialized North must stop being led only by its narrow-minded interests, and must denounce weapons exports and introduce stabilization of raw materials prices.

Henry Kissinger, *former U.S. Secretary of State:*

According to West German television reports, Henry Kissinger quipped that "Unfortunately, I cannot tell my opinion on the dollar here, since I want to avoid being accused of having brought down the dollar again." The West must reject "detente at any price," he warned, and the Soviet Union must not be allowed to concentrate its detente efforts "on only a limited part of the West."

In any case, he continued, the Soviet Union is not really a major political power; it is only their military strength which makes them appear strong. Mr. Kissinger accused the Soviets of pursuing an "imperialist policy" in Africa, and sharply criticized U.S. President Carter's decision to postpone production of the "neutron weapon."

Concerning the current strategic arms limitation talks conducted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, he warned, "The West should not tell the East what is actual arms strength is; this is because we need to maintain certain military advantages."

According to the daily *Die Welt*, Kissinger's comment on Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was the nonchalant remark, "It's always good to talk to each other."

Helmut Schmidt, *Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany:*

"America's leading role in the West is fully accepted and respected by us," the Chancellor said, according to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. "In the economic field, however, the Americans have not yet understood their leadership function." There is no reason whatsoever, said Schmidt, for being afraid of a split between the United States and West Germany. But, he added, while we trust the United States, the U.S. has to realize its leadership role. U.S. leaders must see that "their hesitancy in oil policies since 1974 are irresponsible toward the rest of the world."

Furthermore, if the U.S. continues along its present currency policy, the present structural crisis will become still worse. The maintenance of the United States' extremely high foreign trade deficit is unacceptable, and so is the fact that the world's leading currency keeps fluctuating continuously. Therefore, it has become necessary not only "to appeal to the U.S. Congress, to the American public and the U.S. Senate with major news articles, but we must go there to talk with them, convince them of their leadership role."

Concerning the issue of economic development of the Third World, Schmidt criticized the attitude heretofore of the Soviet Union: "It cannot be tolerated that the East Bloc delivers weapons instead of aid to the Third World, but that the West gives development aid and is even insulted for doing so at international conferences. The West no longer has to tolerate being accused and insulted by certain Third World nations which live off our taxpayers' sacrifices." Development aid is necessary nevertheless, he said, but we can demand something in return, such as guarantees for private investment, since "private investment is the precondition for any real development policy."

In a speech the following day before the Association of Municipal Corporations, Chancellor Schmidt emphasized the doubling of U.S. oil imports over the last three years as the principal source of the U.S. balance of payments deficit. Schmidt recommended a "strong savings component" be included in U.S. energy policy, which could strengthen the dollar and ease fluctuations on the international currency markets.