

Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

By the confession of the West German industrialists involved, the West German-Soviet agreement is too large to be carried out without involving other industrialized nations. The West Germans have already brought a high-level Japanese delegation, including Minister for External Economic Affairs Ushiba, into discussions, and have indicated that they will offer contracts to France and Italy. "Of course the U.S. is welcome," said the West German industrialists' association to a news reporter.

The scope of the implementation already under discussion shows why. During the course of this week, West German industry and government has been intensively discussing an integrated development plan for the Middle East that will involve the entire Eastern Mediterranean in a program of nuclear development and capital-intensive agriculture and industry. The core of the plan is Egypt, for whom West Germany has developed a plan for flooding the Qattari Depression that will now go into its second stage of operation, and for whom it is demanding a debt moratorium. But it also includes cooperation with Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Italy, and even Turkey. A director of the Deutsche Bank, speaking at the Middle East Institute in West Germany this week, estimated that this development would establish a market of about 7 trillion deutschemarks (about \$3.5 trillion).

Equally instructive is the collaboration developing between West Germany and Italy for the export of Western technology and infrastructure to the mineral-rich Soviet frontier of Siberia. As explained by an Italian banker, Italy will be able to employ thousands of people building components for plants that will then be sent to West Germany and assembled into entire factory complexes. "West Germany will be the lung of development," he said, "and we will be one artery of supply for that lung."

This development nexus has already made a formal offer to the United States through Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda, who last week proposed the formation of an open-ended fund for the development of nuclear fusion power. Innumerable other offers are coming through private industry for nuclear plants and other technology

vitaly needed to develop the living standards and the creative powers of the European and East Bloc populations. They are being sabotaged in the State Department, in the Commerce Department, and according to all indications, by Carter confidante Robert Strauss. Where one plant alone means at least 600 man-years, the cost of that sabotage is nothing less than the U.S. economy.

Real War Avoidance

The strategic implications of establishing East-West relations first and foremost on a base of economic collaboration have begun to have equally dramatic results.

Schmidt's announcement of Soviet agreement to negotiate "grey areas" not dealt with in SALT and MBFR, and to "ensure secure defenses through approximate parity," as reported in today's Baltimore Sun, smash to bits the British NATO command's complaints about SALT. "Nitze's Team B-Committee on the Present Danger strategy (in fact, a war-provoking scheme), is destroyed by this," commented a high-ranking intelligence officer.

In combination with his mediation and parallel agreements reached by U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva this week, the Schmidt-Brezhnev military results could tilt the balance for the conclusion of SALT.

The China strategy of the British and their minions Kissinger, Haig, and Brzezinski has been shaken to the roots as well. The show of collaboration between West Germany and the Soviets has reinforced Chinese fears that the British cannot deliver their anti-Soviet alliance. The pragmatic Chinese are already indicating that they may have to shift their "friendships" to ensure their own self-defense.

The military implications of the deal include the seeds of essential East-West collaboration against the British terrorist warfare, as PLO-Egyptian-Vatican-PCI-West German collaboration against Israeli intelligence already shows. The primary threat for terrorist deployment remains the shadowy anonymity of their controllers in Canada and Great Britain — as the British intelligence rampage in southern Africa already demonstrates.

I. The Text of the Economic Agreement Between West Germany and the USSR

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,

Recalling the resolve expressed in their treaty of August 12, 1970, for improvement and expansion of cooperation, including those of economic relations, in the interests of both states, and

In reference to the Agreement on General Questions of Trade and Shipping of April 25, 1958, the Agreement on Development of Economic and Technological Cooperation of May 19, 1973, the Agreement on Further

Cooperation With Respect To Economic Cooperation of October 30, 1974,

In honor of the considerable progress achieved previously in the areas of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the two states,

In the effort to deepen and continuously develop the entire area of relations between the two states,

In the conviction that an expansion and intensification of their long-term cooperation in the areas of economic, industrial, and technological relations...in the conviction

that...lies not only in their common mutual interest...but rather constitutes an important contribution to long-term cooperation in all of Europe,

In the wish to realize this cooperation on a long-term basis,

In the recognition that the deepening of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation in Europe, corresponding to the final Documents on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975, serves the interests of international detente and peace in Europe and the world,

Have agreed upon the following:

Article One

The treaty partners set themselves the goal of promoting economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between both states as an important and necessary element for strengthening bilateral relations on a stable and long-term basis. With respect to the long-term nature of the present agreements between organizations and businesses, or those presently in preparation, and future projects, especially in the area of raw materials and energy, the treaty partners strive for a further intensification of cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage.

Article Two

The treaty partners will support the further development of cooperation, especially in the following areas: establishment, development, and modernization of industrial installations and plants; joint development and production of equipment and other products; mining and processing of raw materials, including sea mining; cooperation in the area of energy; technical cooperation between the respective factories and organizations; cooperation in banking and insurance matters, transportation, and other service facility areas; and cooperation with business and organizations of third countries.

The following industrial branches are taken into special consideration for cooperation: machine and vehicle construction, steel technology, chemicals, electrotechnics, including the electronics industry, and consumer goods industry.

Article Three

The treaty partners will promote the broadest possible exchange of economic information in order to improve mutual marketing opportunities. Thereby, they will support further business contracts and working conditions for trade promotion agencies and sales commissions, representations of businesses, mixed companies, and technical personnel, as well as the holding of fairs, experts' meetings, symposia, and similar forums, in the context of applicable laws and regulations.

Article Four

The treaty partners will make efforts to take into account the fundamentals of the international division of labor and the given conditions of the momentary

markets in the development of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the two states. With respect to large and long-term projects in cases of mutual interest, the cooperation may be linked with delivery of production issuing from this cooperation.

Article Five

In view of the importance which financing, including the guarantee of mid-and long-term credits, has for the development of economic cooperation, the treaty partners will, in order to achieve this goal, undertake efforts with respect to state guarantees, thereby to be able to guarantee mid-and long-term credits at the most favorable conditions in the context of the regulations existing in both states.

Article Six

The Commission of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will be authorized to support and supervise the practical achievement of this agreement under participation of the responsible and interested authorities. For the realization of the goals of this agreement, the commission, with participation of the named authorities, will develop a long-term program on the focal points of consideration of this cooperation.

Article Seven

Corresponding to the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, this agreement is to be extended in accordance with the described regulations applicable to (West — ed.) Berlin.

Article Eight

This agreement does not affect the previous two-sided and multisided treaties and agreements resolved by the treaty partners. In this connection, the treaty partners will, if necessary, carry through treaty-partner consultation upon proposals, whereby these consultations must not put the basic goals outlined in this agreement in question.

Article Nine

This agreement is established for a term of 25 years. It has an initial effective term of 10 years, after whose expiration it is to be renewed for further five-year terms upon agreement of the treaty partners.

Article Ten

This agreement takes effect as soon as the treaty partners exchange notices that the required preconditions are fulfilled in each of the respective states.

Signed in Bonn, May 6, 1978.

Two signatures each, in German and Russian, each equally binding.

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany, signed Schmidt.

In the name of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, signed Brezhnev.