

interested in making a contribution to the stabilization of the world economy. I am particularly thinking of joint efforts with the aim of not allowing any further widening of the gap between the developed industrial countries and the developing countries, between the rich and the poor; on the contrary, we must overcome the gap.

*(With the 25-year economic cooperation agreement)* we add to our economic and industrial cooperation the element of continuity. We are setting down in writing our mutual trust, and in this way are favoring a peaceful future.

Your country, industrially developed and rich in useful raw materials, and ours, poor in raw materials yet highly developed technologically, can complement each other for our mutual advantage....

#### *Disarmament*

*(Concerning the disarmament questions, Schmidt said he hopes that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will be concluded successfully soon, since this will mean a*

*stabilization of the strategic potential at a "much lower level." At the same time, both countries are working towards the creation of a stable relationship of forces in Central Europe. The recent initiative by the Western countries is based on the principles of "parity and collectivity.")*

Mr. General Secretary, I want to note my agreement to a considerable degree with your recent call... that neither side should strive to establish military superiority over the other side.... As a whole, the political aspects of detente must be complemented with comprehensive military aspects.

Mr. General Secretary! We know the course of your life. We also know that you were born in a family of workers. When you speak in favor of detente, for cooperation and peace, you are expressing the feelings and strivings of an entire people. Your innermost desire is to make detente irreversible. I declare to you and to the Soviet people: Such is also the Germans' desire; such is also my personal desire and striving.

## IV. Brezhnev: 'Peace Is The Essence Of Our Life'

*The following address by President Brezhnev was aired by West German television the evening of May 6, just hours after the signing of the Soviet-West German economic agreement. This is a full translation from Pravda.*

It was with great satisfaction that I accepted the proposal to chat with you today. My second visit to your country is coming to an end. We are fully satisfied with its results. Our talks with President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Deputy-Chancellor Genscher, and meetings with Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt and other state and political personalities of the Federal Republic were very much needed and useful.

As we left for Bonn this time, we considered that our task was to determine together with the Federal Republic of Germany's leaders, on the basis of the Moscow Treaty of 1970, the main lines of further cooperation between our countries in bilateral affairs, and to chart our mutual actions for the consolidation of peace and international detente. In my view, much has been achieved in this respect during the visit. There is the basis to hope that its results will contribute both greater stability and greater scope to the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

We are now at a very crucial turning point in the development of events in the world. The Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany are in a position to do much to eliminate the difficulties which the process of detente has confronted in its development. To a large extent, it depends on our countries, whether the positive processes in international relations that began in the first half of the 1970s will be bolstered and deepened.

It is no secret that today these processes have been somewhat slowed. I will not go into all the reasons —

there are many. But the main one is that there has as yet not been success in reining in the monstrous arms race. This is a very alarming circumstance. For such a race cannot continue indefinitely. It inexorably undermines the edifice of political detente. If not stopped, it could cast in doubt the very future of the human race.

Our country, the Soviet Union, therefore sees its most important purpose in international affairs to be preventing humanity from crawling toward war, to be defending and strengthening peace — universal, just, and long-lived peace. This is our unshakable course. It is not subject to any conjunctural fads. It is affirmed as law in the Constitution of the Soviet Union. We are unflaggingly implementing this course by all means. The work of Soviet diplomacy is subordinated to this course. The entire public of our country supports it. All our plans are developed with this orientation to a peace perspective.

Each year more and more people, including citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, visit the Soviet Union. And every person who becomes acquainted with our life in an unbiased fashion invariably will confirm: the entire atmosphere in our country is permeated with the deepest commitment of our people to peace and the aspiration to life in friendship with all peoples.

When we say that we Soviet people need peace, we are saying something very close to our hearts. I have had the opportunity to travel a good deal in our country. Recently, for example, I was in Siberia and the Far East: I traveled thousands and thousands of kilometers and met many people. And no matter what was being discussed, the conversation always turned to international problems. And it ultimately boiled down to the question of all questions: will peace be defended and strengthened?

In the Soviet Union we have no classes, no social layers, no professional groups who would be interested in

war or preparations for war or hope to gain from that. Of course, we have military factories and an army — but neither the managers of those factories, nor the commanders of the army, nor workers, nor soldiers see any dependency between war and military orders and their well-being. We would like — to the great gain of the whole society—to convert the military factories to the production of peaceful goods, for peaceful and creative goals.

#### *We Are Building a Lot*

Our country is frequently compared with a giant construction site. And this is not a figurative expression, but a fact. We are building a lot. And we are not simply building; one could say we are transforming the very face of our country.

You have probably heard about, say, the Baikal-Amur Mainline. This railroad is more than 3,000 kilometers long. It is being laid across permafrost, across untrodden virgin taiga, and tunneled through rocky cliffs. To build it does not just mean to shorten the route to the Pacific Ocean by a little, but to settle a territory equal to that of several major nations. And all this has to be accomplished in a practically desolate area.

Or take the development of the Tyumen oil deposits in Western Siberia. We began this grand task less than 15 years ago. And today, every second ton of Soviet oil is extracted there. There on the Ob River, we are developing a region of approximately a million square kilometers.

Or, finally, our plans for the genuine renaissance of our Russian non-black earth zone. This means the transformation of, so to speak, the heart of Russia. Imagine: we resolved to create — essentially from scratch — highly productive agriculture on an area approximately equal to that of France. All the projects, including drainage and irrigation of arable land, will be finished only by 1990. But already in 1980 these lands are to produce one-sixth of all the agricultural products of the Soviet Union.

Our undertakings and plans are calculated for decades ahead. We are working on not one, not two, but dozens of projects, each of which surpasses in scale the plans of some nations. And each of them has the ultimate goal of raising the welfare of millions of people, of our entire people.

We are solving ever greater and more laborious tasks in the social sphere. I will give an example. In our Constitution, we have established for the first time the right to housing. This right could not simply be proclaimed. To realize it, huge efforts are being undertaken. Every year we have 11 million people moving into new apartments. And our apartment rents in state-owned buildings are very low. They were set 50 years ago and have not gone up. All of this means that the society and the state take on an increasing portion of housing expenses. Or another example, we have free medical services, and probably the most extensive, for the entire population. One third of all the doctors in the world are Soviet doctors. But to most effectively guarantee the constitutional right of every citizen to good health, requires further major capital investments, social measures and

scientific research. And there are a great number of examples like these.

These are all far from simple tasks. We have not a few difficult problems, and not a few shortcomings, but we are solving these problems through the growing activity and initiatives of millions of citizens. And we will solve them without fail, given one condition — if we succeed in averting a new world war, and ensuring lasting peace on the reliable foundation of peaceful coexistence. In light of this, it is not difficult to understand that the peaceful orientation of our policy is not a posture, but the very essence of our life. This is the guarantee of the consistency and stability of the USSR's foreign policy, whose goals, I think, are clear and near to everyone: peace, disarmament, and the security of peoples.

#### *International Goals*

The important concrete proposals which the Soviet Union puts forward internationally are subordinated to precisely these goals. We strive to at least halt the growth of armaments and the armed forces of states with major military power, as soon as possible. This is the meaning of the initiatives we have put forward most recently.

Respected citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany!

The beginning of May is a special time for our countries and peoples. Every year at this time we mark the end of fighting in the Second World War on European soil. Of course, we mark this in different ways and experience feelings which differ in many respects. This is understandable. But there are not only differences in our moods and feelings. There is also that which we have in common — this, in my view, is the most essential and important in our days. Our peoples suffered huge, irreparable losses during the war. And although today new generations have grown up, and although today perhaps every second inhabitant of the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany knows about the war only from books — still the past inspires us to draw a lesson from recent history and strengthens the striving to live in peace and not permit a new tragedy.

I think it is time for responsible politicians of all states without exception to say to each other and to their peoples: War must not be! To say this — and do everything so that indeed there is no war. But time does not stand still: every day lost, every delay, every slow-down may cost humanity, all of us, too much.

It was by this that we were guided during our talks in Bonn. The documents adopted here are of great significance.

The Joint Declaration which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and I signed expressed the resolve of both sides to develop political cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR on a firm, lasting basis. This applies both to bilateral matters and to major international questions, above all those of peaceful coexistence, detente and reining in the arms race. An agreement was also signed which provides for the broad

development of economic ties for a very-long term period — to the end of our millennium. A solid material foundation is being created for the peaceful cooperation of our two countries.

These are good results. Now, in our point of view, the task is for the agreements achieved to be brought to life in real undertakings, real joint efforts on the international scene. Let us continue the historical cause begun when the Moscow Treaty was signed in 1970. Let us develop and enrich the noble traditions of cooperation in the name of the interests of the peoples of both our

countries, in the name of the further consolidation of peace and development of fruitful cooperation in Europe and the whole world!

In conclusion, heartfelt thanks to our hospitable hosts — Federal President Walter Scheel, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and all with whom we met and talked, and all of you, citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, for your warm welcome and cordial hospitality.

*All the best to you! Auf Wiedersehen!*

## V. European Labor Party: London Stunned by Rapallo Breakthrough

*The following statement was released by the Executive Committee of the European Labor Party on May 2, 1978.*

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's televised address to the citizens of the Federal Republic has predictably driven London into a *schwaermerei* of fear. Massive West German participation in Russian economic development, the development Britain has feared most throughout this entire century, appears to have been negotiated into reality by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Unless Britain succeeds once again in upsetting this "Rapallo" agreement, as London did in bringing its protégé Hitler, to power in 1933, the inflationary world's depression spiral is about to end. Chancellor Schmidt's brilliant success will, unless sabotaged, quickly establish a new economic miracle throughout the northern Eurasian continent, a prosperity in the industrialized nations of Europe and Asia which will provide the basis for cooperative efforts of massive economic development in the developing nations. With a continental Europe and Japan joined in a massive, coordinated effort of high-technology economic development, Britain's power over the world's affairs will be quickly at an end.

Led by the London Daily Telegraph, the forces around the British monarchy are already howling in pain and rage. Unless they can somehow block ratification and implementation of Chancellor Schmidt's negotiations, the evil geopolitical scheme of Lord Alfred Milner — and of British agents Major-General Professor Karl Haushofer, Alexander Helphand-Parvus, Haushofer's protégé Rudolf Hess, and Haushofer's and Hess's *Mein Kampf* (attributed to Hitler) — is finished. Henry Kissinger will bellow, pound tables, and break furniture — as he is wont to do when most frustrated. Every public conduit of British influence in the Federal Republic will howl or sputter echoes of London's rage.

The old version of the British geopolitical doctrine, as developed by Rothschild protégé Milner and echoed by Mackinder, Haushofer, Parvus and Hitler, was to send Germany eastward into Russia in London's interest, with London picking up the fruits of bloody attrition between the two powers. Two world wars were fought in this century under the guidance of that version of Milner's, Churchill's, and Chamberlain's policy.

That old version of the British strategy toward the Eurasian "world-island" is no longer feasible. For World War III, London, and such British agents as Henry Kissinger propose to replace the past role of Germany by China. London's stated intent is to forge an anti-Soviet alliance among the United States, China, and Japan, so that thermonuclear World War III is centered in the Pacific, not the Atlantic. With the mutual destruction of the USA, China, and the Soviet Union, London assures itself it will rule the remaining regions of the world.

However, just as London has feared throughout this century, economic cooperation for rapid technological progress on the continent of Europe, now including the industrialized Soviet Union, represents the dominant economic power on earth. Peking, whose leaders are, on certain most-relevant accounts, more than a match for the pathetically-neurotic Henry Kissinger, Henry Jackson, and Zbigniew "Woody Woodpecker" Brzezinski, will "inscrutably" adapt themselves to such a reality. At bottom, Peking's anti-Soviet policy is "you and he fight; we wait," mixed with "but do not hesitate to bribe us."

London will react to this development not only with the most lurid propaganda. London will kill. It will unleash every destabilization scenario in its repertoire, in every region of the world. Bloody eruptions in southern Africa, fresh atroc

Middle East, escalated terrorism throughout Europe, including waves of attempted assassinations directed against key pro-Rapallo figures. The success — from London's standpoint — of all such atrocities depends upon Britain's ability to manipulate the U.S. White House and Congress.

In the intent of Chancellor Schmidt and President Brezhnev, "Rapallo" is settled. In the intent of London, the Schmidt-Brezhnev agreements must be wrecked by all means available. Europe has Rapallo and de Gaulle's "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" — and beyond, but keeping what Europe has will depend upon defending this achievement from the enraged British Bull.

Crucial, the United States must quickly join Chancellor Schmidt, Prime Minister Fukuda, President Giscard, and Prime Minister Andreotti in the New World Economic Order. For that latter result, Europe and Japan must give massive support to Vance, Young, and other