

for all the crimes perpetrated by his country against the oppressed people of the world. These do not in any way do good to uplift Britain's battered image, nor to absolve it of all its past guilt. For all that, the cumulative anti-Ethiopian campaign performance of the British leadership is a masterpiece with the hallmarks of that old British hypocrisy.

Britain is the Third World's Biggest Enemy

In the same issue of the Herald is a statement by Major Dawid, Deputy Secretary of the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We reprint here portions of his statement, which the Herald said, "outlines Ethiopia's position on Namibia."

It is perhaps useful to recall some of these injustices committed by the British:

1. The British destroyed African civilization, subjugated 20 million people to slavery, and developed its own economy by exploiting African resources and cheap labour.

2. To facilitate and prolong its exploitation the British government established small kingdoms and feudatory states, in its former colonies.

3. Consistent with its divide and rule policy, the British government created contradictions and antagonisms among the people of its former colonies which have been inherited by the present generation.

For example:

—in Sri Lanka between the Tamils and Sinhalese

—in India between the Hindus and the Moslems
—in Ireland between the Protestants and the Catholics
—in Palestine between the Jews and the Moslem
—in Guayana between the Indians and the Blacks
—in Africa between the Blacks and the Whites
—in Cyprus between the Greeks and the Turks...

4. Over and above these, the British has purposely left the legacy of border and territorial problems behind it. For instance:

Between Iraq and Iran

—India and Pakistan

—Ghana and Togo

—Ethiopia and Somalia

—Kenya and Somalia

—Sudan and Egypt...

5. It is disheartening to note also that the major problems that are perpetually threatening world peace:

—The Palestine problem in the Middle East

—the Quebec problem in Canada

—the problem in Ireland

—the problem in Namibia

—the problem in Zimbabwe

—the problem in Cyprus

—the problem in South Africa — are all inherited from the British colonial rule....

The British government is the leading imperialist country which is trying to subvert and thwart the endeavour of the Third World countries which are trying to create a society free of exploitation.

This assessment can be corroborated by what this government is doing in Ethiopia against freedom fighters in different parts of the world.

Soviets Praise Huge Scope Of Bonn Deal; Await U.S. Role

A May 11 joint statement from the Soviet Communist Party Politburo, the Council of Ministers, and the Supreme Soviet Presidium has qualified Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's visit, earlier this month, to West Germany and the resulting 25-year economic cooperation agreements as "a major event of international scope." Published in large type across the front pages of Soviet newspapers, the joint declaration informed the Soviet population that the economic cooperation planned in the Bonn meetings with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be on a huge scale and is properly viewed as an extremely important policy initiative.

Five days later, on May 16, Brezhnev chaired a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet which considered an agenda that included "a new program of measures" for the development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East until 1990. The meeting was expected to further review the results of the Brezhnev trip and the agreements reached which gave the go-ahead for West German participation in just such major trade and development undertakings as the vast Siberian region.

Statements and followup diplomacy on the part of

Brezhnev and Chancellor Schmidt confirm that their agreements are no bilateral deal: the Bonn-Moscow pact constitutes an offer to the United States and other industrialized nations not merely to "get in on" the economic deal of the century, but to shift the world political geometry fundamentally. The Schmidt-Brezhnev agreement offers an alliance for international industrial recovery, which will close out for good the British financiers' and intelligence agencies' options on economic collapse and confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Inadequate U.S. Response

The package drawn up by Schmidt and Brezhnev can only survive with political support from the United States. So far, the American response is woefully inadequate.

Despite the massive press blackout that has kept news of the Bonn-Moscow breakthrough from the U.S. population, top-level executives in U.S. industry and government are well aware of the scale and potential impact of the agreements. But, from far too many corporate head-

quarters, the word is approximately, "Cool the public discussion and we will sneak through some participation in the deal." Several top firms have just dispatched negotiators to Bonn and Moscow to fix up a cut in the Siberian deals.

No less dangerous is the susceptibility of U.S. leaders to a purported explanation of the Schmidt-Brezhnev deal, which British agents on the U.S. scene are filtering into as many pipelines as they can. The line retailed is that Schmidt agreed to see Brezhnev only because he had lost confidence in the United States and that he views cooperation with the Soviets as a hedge against further deterioration of Bonn-Washington relations. Accordingly, it is predicted that France as well as the U.S. stands to lose if the Soviet-West German cooperation does materialize, especially in sensitive areas such as nuclear technology and fuels.

Reality is exactly opposite to these stories. It is above all the United States and France to whom Schmidt and Brezhnev are appealing. The true obstacles to U.S. participation must be removed, namely the ensconced British influences in American policymaking — Kissinger, Kennedy, Blumenthal, and Schlesinger. This is a political job which smoke-filled backroom negotiating methods attempt to ignore.

Realize Detente and Economic Expansion

Within West Germany and within the Soviet Union, Schmidt and Brezhnev are energetically pursuing their pact into the implementation phase. The Soviet leadership statement of May 11 instructed the Soviet people and, in particular, the Soviet economic and trade organizations that:

"The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR fully and completely approve the work carried out by...L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the results of this politically important visit....

"(They) express their conviction that the joint Declaration and the Agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the area of the economy and industry will provide great stability and great scope to relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG....

"The fruitful work accomplished during the visit was directed toward furthering comprehensively concrete, effective efforts, which should be both unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral, to deepen the process of détente in full accord with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, in order that all opportunities and means for reducing both the conventional and the nuclear arms race, limiting arms, and implementing concrete measures for disarmament be utilized....

"(They) attribute great importance to the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit in the economic sphere. The expansion, on the basis of the documents signed, of trade, industrial, and technological cooperation between the USSR and the FRG will strengthen the natural foundation of détente substantially, and will help the systematic stable and mutually beneficial growth of good neighborly

ties to the gain of the peoples, for the good of workers in both countries. The appropriate Soviet organizations must do everything depending on them to fill this mutually beneficial agreement with concrete content and to fulfill their obligations, precisely, promptly and with initiative, for achieving a significant increase in trade and the implementation of joint large scale projects. It is understood that positive results can be achieved here, if the West German side acts in this fashion as well....

"The visit of L.I. Brezhnev to the FRG was a major event of international scope....It marks a stage in the development of political détente and in the creation of conditions for carrying it over into the military area. The realization of all the opportunities, defined by the results of the visit, for consolidating peace and international security require further persistent efforts by both sides.

"The Soviet people warmly support the results of the visit to the FRG and highly value the great work done by L.I. Brezhnev to ensure the success of the visit. The visit has met with approval and recognition from progressive, peace-loving forces throughout the world."

Portillo to Moscow

On May 16, Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin greeted President José Lopez Portillo at the airport, as he arrived in Moscow for comprehensive talks. Lopez Portillo's prediction that multilateral as well as bilateral trade deals would be consummated in Moscow suggests that Mexico will be moving into a central role in expanded East-West-developing sector trade flows.

Parallel developments should emerge from the Shah of Iran's tour of Bulgaria and Hungary, which began May 16, and from a special Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce conference on East-West trade slated for May 23.

Schmidt's Finance Minister Matthofer also proclaimed the intention of getting Italy onto its feet and into the new development packages. In an interview to the Italian weekly *Panorama*, he announced that West Germany is prepared to extend any credit that Italy asks for and desires to establish "a stable exchange area" in which trade may be expanded.

Now or Never for U.S.

Continuing prominent and warm Soviet press coverage for Schmidt's policy statement contrasts sharply with what the Soviet government paper *Izvestia* had to say about Jimmy Carter May 12, under the headline "Shadow on a Bright Day." Responding to Carter's rash statements on the West Coast, charging Moscow with "racial prejudices" and interventionism in Africa, *Izvestia* criticized Carter in exceptionally strong terms for "ignoring elementary ethics and all known facts."

The Soviets are gravely concerned that the manipulable Carter will fail to give U.S. policy a positive impulse toward cooperation in the Schmidt-Brezhnev framework and toward a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) agreement. The Novosti Press Agency released on May 17 an article by Lev Semeiko, an expert on nuclear strategy, warning:

"The real problem arises, as I see it, from the attempts of SALT-2 opponents to revise the existing agreements in order to secure U.S. military superiority. Anyone who makes a technical and strategic analysis of the critical amendments to the agreed SALT provisions can see this....

"These examples (which are cited by Semeiko, including the cruise missile and the different U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles — ed.), like many others, reveal a highly dangerous problem: a possibility that the talks will be dragged out because of the attempts of certain influential U.S. leaders to compel a revision not only of the Vladivostok accord, but of the agreements achieved in recent months.

"This foot-dragging may, unless stopped, entail most unpleasant consequences. A new round of the arms race may well be brought on even while the talks are still in progress and make them increasingly difficult....

"The real problem is how to clear the way for a politically favorable approach to the complicated SALT issues, instead of an overly technical one....It is the wisdom of statesmanship that must prevail in these circumstances. What is possible and necessary is to sort out the essentials from the fabricated issues, the real ones from the figments of imagination. A SALT breakdown would increase drastically the threat of a global nuclear disaster."

In an earlier article, published May 9, to commemorate Victory in Europe Day, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitrii Ustinov reiterated the Soviet commitment to a speedy conclusion of the SALT negotiations. While citing Brezhnev's trip as proof that the Soviet Union wants peace, Ustinov stressed the danger of Chinese statements on the "inevitability" of war and of provocations which may be mounted in other regions. Ustinov's words make clear that Moscow is closely watching the hotspots in Africa, the Mideast, and Asia — in fact, all British operations to torpedo the Schmidt-Brezhnev arrangements — and hoping the U.S. will act responsibly to stop their exploding.

—Rachel Berthoff

Correction

In the special *INTERNATIONAL* section in our last issue, the *Executive Intelligence Review* inadvertently misquoted West German Chancellor Schmidt in our reprint of his speech on "Making Detente Irreversible." Schmidt said that he was convinced that his hopes for peace were shared by "the Ukrainian farmer and the Ruhr miner," not the "Russian miner" as we erroneously printed.

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