

to nuclear technology. He also made a broad swipe at Carter's SALT provocations of the Soviet Union, while debunking the bogus rationale being forwarded to justify a policy of destroying the present and future world nuclear industry. Clearly referencing the Administration's recent demand for a halt to technological progress in Moscow, the Shah said: "Only a breakthrough in nuclear *disarmament* negotiations can end nuclear proliferation," not the collapse of the nuclear industry.

*"Two Irreconcilable Philosophies"*

Following on the heels of the Persepolis conference, the West German press has escalated its attacks against the Carter Administration, citing the gulf of "irreconcilable philosophies" existing between Bonn and Washington. Over the past week, the leading West German newspapers such as the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, *Die Welt*, *Handelsblatt* and others have broadcast Carter's "thorough isolation" from the rest of the world, including leading former U.S. allies.

Most recently the press outcry against Carter has begun to merge with exposés of the actual agencies in control of his Administration. The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* exposed the Rockefeller-created Trilateral Commission's control over Carter and its blatant disregard for such "anachronisms" as national sovereignty.

The Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* is already predicting that Carter may be delivered a major "surprise" by Western Europe when the meeting of the London Group of nuclear energy-producing countries convenes in London on April 28. In an article which echoes statements from West German officials a week earlier as well as the current threats from Tokyo, *Corriere* warned that Carter's "nuclear blackmail" would be aborted by the possible announcement in London of a European agreement with Moscow for Soviet supplies of enriched uranium to maintain continental nuclear power production on line at present rates.

In the face of such massive and coordinated opposition, the Carter Administration is able to muster only hysterical hopes for a successful "bluff" to force the Europeans — and particularly the powerful West Germans — to go along with Carter's policies! When confronted with the evidence of Europe's firm opposition to Carter's "energy conservation," deindustrialization schemes, a high-level State Department source was only able to repeat: "Schmidt will back down when he meets Carter face to face (at the May 6 London economic summit)." In any case, he added, we will have the advantage that the summit will begin before Congress has had a chance to voice its own opposition to Carter's energy policy.

## West German Government Calls For Reworking Of Non-Proliferation Treaty

*Following is an unofficial translation of a statement by German Federal Government spokesman Armin Grünwald in Bonn on April 7, 1977:*

The peaceful use of nuclear power, for many nations, is a necessary source of energy to ensure their social and economic progress. Even now, numerous countries have made comprehensive technical, economic and financial expenditures for the use of nuclear energy in accordance with Article IV of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

But misuse of parts of the fuel cycle can, nonetheless, lead to nuclear-weapon capacity. The Federal Republic of Germany is in agreement with all countries conscious of their responsibilities and concerned with maintaining world peace with the goal of preventing and counteracting such misuse with all available means. This policy has been followed consistently and emphatically by the Federal Republic of Germany. As early as 1954, the Federal Republic agreed to abstain from production of nuclear weapons. In 1969 this country signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In the future, too, we shall undertake all efforts towards continuation of an effective non-proliferation policy.

In the view of the German Federal Government, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which more than 100 countries

have signed, has provided the moral, political and legal conditions for convincingly, successfully and effectively developing non-proliferation. Outstanding significance is attached to confidence in this treaty, in its durability and in the credibility of its co-signers. The same applies to strengthening the existing international control measures with the goal of comprehensive oversight.

This government, in the international discussion on the peaceful use of nuclear energy within the framework of the further development of an effective non-proliferation policy, is guided by the following considerations:

1. Any national program for peaceful use of nuclear energy must be based on the specific circumstances of the country involved. This government represents the view that national nuclear energy programs must be in accordance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The nuclear energy program developed by this government, and our non-proliferation policy, correspond to those requirements.

2. This government accordingly favors the inclusion of as many countries as possible, particularly the "threshold" countries, within the framework of international consultation in order thoroughly to examine aspects of an effective non-proliferation policy, in con-

junction with peaceful use of nuclear energy, and in order further to develop this non-proliferation policy.

3. The goal of this consultation should be to promote the further development of agreements that still more effectively ensure non-proliferation — multinationally, non-discriminatory and in a generally binding form. In

this procedure, the German Federal Government attaches primary importance to the working out of comprehensive international control measures.

4. A non-proliferation policy must, in order to be effective and successful, be supported by the agreement of the greatest possible number of members of the Community of nations.

## European Press Agrees: Carter's Plutonium Policy Will Isolate USA

*The following is a grid of this week's European press reaction to Carter's plutonium ban and energy policy.*

### West Germany

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, April 12: Carter's scarcely hopeful theses are derived from a study made by the Ford Foundation. Their contempt for plutonium and their tough recommendations could lead to a situation in which a group of energy-poor nations will act against the USA, which in turn would injure America's cause rather than aid it. America has never put itself in the shoes of those countries which almost entirely depend on foreign resources for their energy supplies. For these countries, their risk and dependency are becoming even more pressing. Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda was speaking for all of them when he made clear to Carter that Japan will not give up plutonium. The time is ripe for a new concept, modeled on the old precept "Atoms for Peace."

*Die Welt*, April 12: Two variant philosophies are now confronting each other. The time for a decision (on nuclear shipments to Brazil — ed.) has been well chosen by the federal government of West Germany. It was well chosen because it comes just prior to Carter's April 20 speech. Following that date, such a step would have been more difficult. The majority in Europe is of the opinion that Carter is increasingly isolating himself. Even if all of this speaks in favor of Bonn's decision, it is not without risk. It is naive to believe that Washington will make accommodations. But such a confrontation can also be continued far behind the scenes. Carter would be ill-advised if he were now to pull out a big stick.

*Süddeutsche Zeitung*, April 12: West German policy is a house without foundation. For the moment, Carter may leave aside open threats, but there are still no illusions: he has made up his mind. Bonn and Washington have different foreign policies. This can seriously burden the foreign policy situation of the Federal Republic. Bonn's fear is that the USA, Canada and the Soviets will continue to fight them; the question is, are they strong enough?

*Frankfurter Rundschau*, April 12: Carter wants to move against plutonium. At first, the U.S. couldn't get enough

plutonium for the development of atomic bombs; now they want to ban it. This fight is senseless; fast breeders are very economical. The USA has no problems in supplying its own energy needs.

*Die Welt*, April 13: International criticism of Carter is increasing.... Bonn sees the statements of IAEA head Dr. Eklund as being extremely important, since he is responsible for all controls on nuclear proliferation. Peter Hermes, State Secretary at the Foreign Ministry, has stated that Bonn is not willing to join Carter's policy. Hermes also stated that the rumor circulated in *Newsweek* about a "secret deal" is utterly false.

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### France

*Matin de Paris*, April 13: "To transpose this kind of argument to the rest of the world, is, to say the least, to have an egocentric and unrealistic approach to the energy problem of the other countries concerned," according to one French official...Another remark which comes up frequently in the comments of Europeans: "It is clear that the Carter program puts off to the Greek Kalends the development of fast-breeders consuming plutonium and the Americas are very far behind European technicians in this area... At the nuclear conference in Chiraz, Iran, several delegations from the developing countries manifested their bad humor towards the American delegation. And some, who have the feeling that they were mystified, are threatening to denounce the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, because they consider the American initiative a violation of Article IV of the treaty, which states that the signers have the right "to undertake research, produce and utilize nuclear energy towards peaceful ends, with no discrimination."

*Le Figaro*, April 12: "The decisions made by President Carter last Friday could have, in the weeks to come, important consequences for world peace. The new strategy adopted to limit the threat of dissemination of the atomic weapon could have the opposite effect...The Iranian meeting (on nuclear technology — ed.)...was transformed as of yesterday into a real war machine against the new policy of President Carter. Among the