

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 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

viable figures against the British conduits, Kissinger, Jackson, Brzezinski, Mondale, and Kennedy.

Britain must be promptly informed, and in the sternest language, of the penalties it will suffer if it continues its wrecking efforts. Those warnings must be backed by a commitment to enforcement.

Brezhnev's TV Address

On the basis of the German translation delivered as Brezhnev spoke, his brief television address to the citizens of the Federal Republic was astonishing. It was the most effective and appropriate pronouncement he has ever delivered, to the best of our knowledge. We note this fact not to pay compliments to President Brezhnev, but to draw attention to highly significant features of the address. We refer to those features of the address which had powerful subliminal effects on many viewers, but, most frequently, without their understanding of why they experienced such effects.

The fact that the address was so extraordinary in its quality reflects both the fact that it was clearly prepared with the greatest care with respect to every detail, and that the effects produced were gained because they were efficiently intended.

Overall, the style of the formulations used was typically Brezhnev. Brezhnev is noted for concentrating on using the simplest expressions in public statements, intending not to make a single sentence beyond the comprehension of any member of his audience.

It was also typically Brezhnev that the address was built up around topically-grouped simple statements of fact. Through these arrangements of simple factual statements, Brezhnev painted a picture of the policy he was reporting to his German audience. The essential policy-conceptions were not embedded in the simple sentences; the simple sentences were like daubs of paint, each arranged to its designated place in the whole portrait. Apart from a few key sentences located at the summary, a positive location, following each group of reflected related statements, the essential ideas were communicated by the address as a whole, not by any of its parts.

The famous rhetorician, the late Winston Churchill, would have been livid with envy. As an address, Brezhnev's presentation was one of the masterworks of art in political literature.

The fact that Brezhnev's address was a masterwork in its composition should not be taken to suggest it was merely rhetoric. There was not a single point of posturing, bluster, exaggeration or dissimulation in the presentation. Rather, the careful preparation reflected the fact that this agreement is the goal to which President Brezhnev has dedicated his life during recent years. It was for him the crucial world-historical act of his personal existence. It is clear that he focused every resource on perfecting each significant detail of this negotiation, with special attention to the potentially crucial TV address. He was faced with what he regarded as the most crucial task of his life; he was obviously determined to do it well.

The points which certainly had the greatest impact on the German audience, the points which need to be named to bring them out of the unconscious into the conscious realm, are principally these.

Brezhnev concentrated on the theme of offering the Federal Republic a new economic miracle for the re-

mainder of this century, strengthening this point by listing a few areas for German participation in Soviet projects to communicate a sense of the magnitude of the prosperity being offered.

Around this theme, Brezhnev developed also the following further key points.

Although war must be prevented, and the arms race stopped, economic benefits to Germany are not merely incentives for securing peace and disarmament agreements. Instead, he proposed, the creation of a powerful and enduring mutual interest among nations through massive economic cooperation is the wellspring from which we shall derive the motives giving substance and durability to peace and disarmament treaties. Those nations which knowingly need one another will not be lured into making war upon one another.

This reflects a profound policy principle. Brezhnev did not argue that principle theoretically at length. He painted the facts pointing toward the principle in simple factual statements, one listed after the other, and then stated his pointing one sentence. That was Brezhnev's method in the address, which method the viewer should reflect upon in seeking a deeper insight into the way the address affected so many.

In another sentence, a single sentence, he used the same facts to present another, also profound policy-principle. He identified Soviet housing, agriculture, and medical programs as directed to the included economic purpose of increasing the productive powers of the Soviet population. Brezhnev said to every neoplatonic humanist in Germany: We, too, are city-builders, who view technological progress as the means for the development of the individual.

For those industrialists urgently requiring exports to revive their firms, Brezhnev offered the greatest wave of prosperity through participation in such enterprises as the development of an area "as large as France." For the German worker suffering or fearing unemployment, Brezhnev indicated a construction project vaster than the capacities of the largely idled construction industry of Western Europe.

At the same time, on a higher level, to the world's leaders, he proposed as two fundamental principles of Soviet domestic and global foreign-policy (1) packages of high-technology economic development are the indispensable foundation for political solutions to threats of war and similar problems in all regions of the world; (2) the maintenance of economic growth depends upon programs for development of the productive potentialities of the population. These were also the policies of Thales and Miletus, Plato's Academy, Friedrich (Hohenstauffen) II, Georgias Gemmisto Plethon, France's Louis XI and Henri IV.

Brezhnev proposed a humanist ecumenical policy to those with the education and understanding to comprehend that offering, and an appeal to basic self-interest for those who prefer to think in non-theoretical terms.

The address contained no rhetoric in the classical Greek and Roman sense of that term. Nonetheless, it included a powerful rhetorical effect. This effect was achieved in the ways we have already indicated. It was also achieved principally in one additional way.

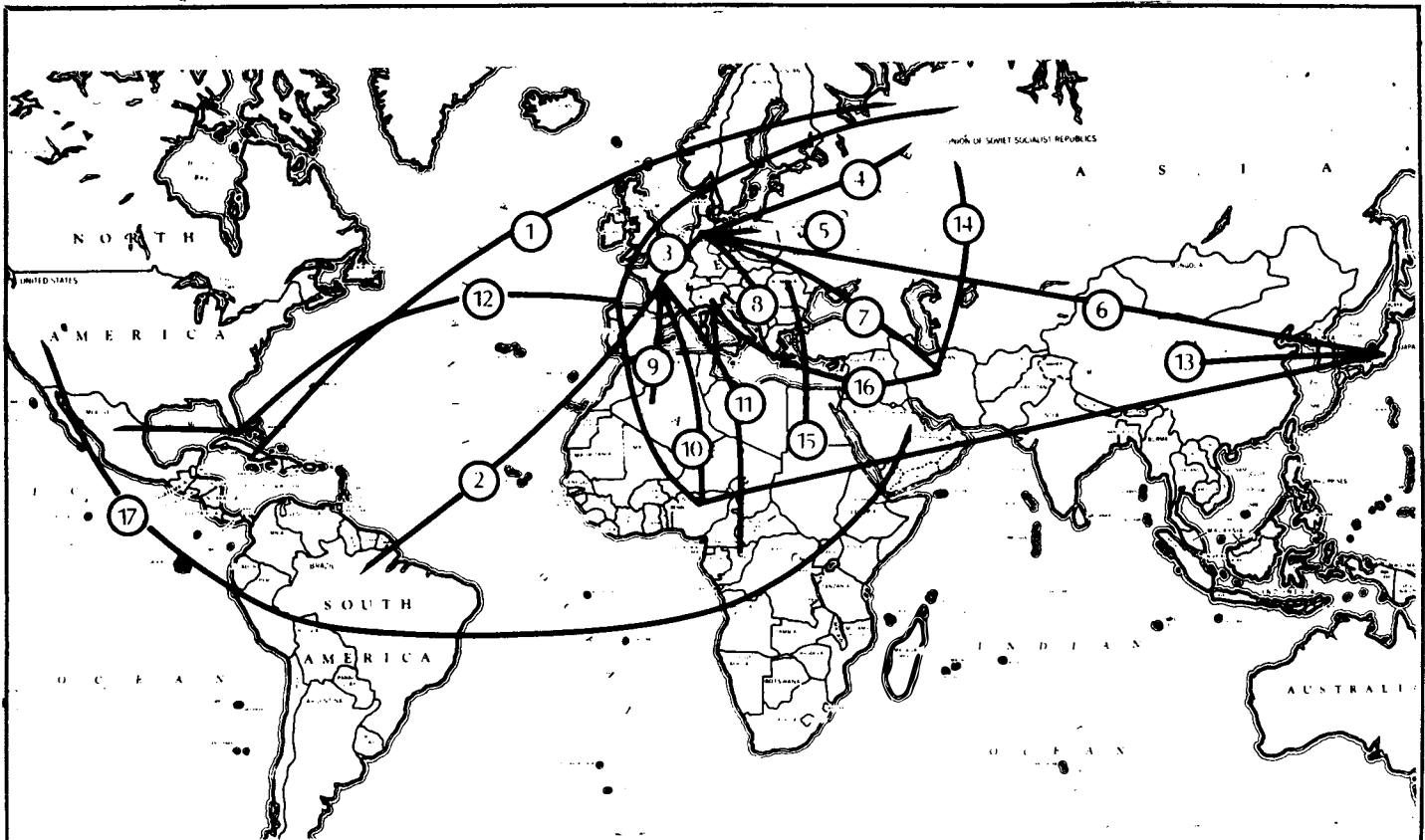
The overall characteristics of the address, apart from the elements already outlined, was the combination of

the sheer *bigness* of the landscape he painted with a dominant mood of economic-growth outlook and drive toward massive surges in technological progress.

These two overtones of the address took the German viewer back to the world outlook he or she had taken for granted during the time of the German "economic miracle," to the deeply-embedded commitment to economic progress, prosperity, and technological achievement which prevailed prior to the 1969 launching of the zero-growth campaign and the worsening world economic situation of this present decade. To such viewers,

the overtone of the address awakened the dream, the hope of the 1960s, and showed in the progression of simple, factual sentences that that dream, that hope could be realized through the rest of this present century.

These features of Brezhnev's address have not been missed by the secret intelligence service specialists of Britain's Sussex University, Britain's psychological-warfare division. For that reason, the address itself, almost as much as the negotiated treaties, is already producing fearful rage among British networks throughout the precincts of the Atlantic and Mediterranean.



The World Starts Trading

This week's signing of the monumental 25-year trade pact between the Soviet Union and West Germany crystallized an international process of diplomacy which has seen an enormous number of bilateral and trilateral trade agreements signed between Eastern European, Western European and Developing Sector nations. For example:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <i>USSR-Jamaica</i> — deepwater port in Kingston 2 <i>France-Brazil</i> — hydroelectric dam in Amazon 3 <i>BRD-France</i> — French reprocessing of BRD nuclear fuel 4 <i>BRD-USSR</i> — 'The Deal of the Century' — 120 high technology agreements 5 <i>BRD-Poland</i> — 34 million marks in trade 6 <i>BRD-Japan</i> — chemicals, heavy machinery, computers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 <i>BRD-IRAN</i> — \$20 billion oil-for-technology nuclear package 8 <i>BRD-Yugoslavia</i> — 4.9 million marks in trade 9 <i>France-Algeria</i> — 255 million francs for fertilizer production 10 <i>France-Spain-Japan-Nigeria</i> — uranium exploitation 11 <i>France and Italy-Congo Brazzaville</i> — oil fields development 12 <i>Mexico-Cuba-Spain-USSR</i> — oil 13 <i>Japan-China</i> — oil for technology 15 <i>Iran-BRD-USSR</i> — gas pipeline connecting northern Iran to USSR 15 <i>Rumania-Egypt</i> — electrical grid in Egypt 16 <i>Iran-Italy</i> — natural gas for industrial goods 17 <i>Saudi Arabia-U.S.</i> — \$10 billion industrial city on Red Sea |
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