

one and ought to be corrected, and let me be very frank here. I think that the President of the United States, in this regard, is much wiser than Congress —

Trewhitt: You mean his effort to raise the arms embargo against Turkey?

Chancellor Schmidt: Yes, exactly.

Hottelet: Do you feel that congressional restraints on the powers of the President inhibit the efficiency with which the United States meets international problems?

Chancellor Schmidt: Let me confine myself to the Cyprus question, to the questions in the Aegean Sea and to the stress between our two allies, Turkey and Greece. My country and my people have been friends to the Greeks and to the Turks for long, long stretches in history, and we want to maintain that, and we are worried by these troubles between our two friends and we want to be helpful. We have maintained military deliveries as well to Greece, as well as to Turkey, all the time, and so far, quite different from what Congress decided in Washington, and I think it's just asking a little bit too much of the Turks if you deny them what they think — and I think they suffer — they have some legitimacy to think that way, what they think is their legitimate claim inside a military alliance. I think it's hurting their pride; it's even hurting their ability to defend that area of NATO.

Herman:...President Carter's representative, Mr. Brzezinski, has been in China, and is reported to have

made some remarks about China and the United States having a common interest in offsetting the power of the Soviet Union. Is that one of the kinds of balance that you would like to see the western world build up?

Chancellor Schmidt: I think that, basically speaking, it was right that in the last couple of years the United States, mainly on their own initiative, did away with that sure enmity between the USA and the People's Republic of China. I think this was a progress towards normalcy. In looking at the scene from a German point of view — and I mean the geographical position of my country, being nearest to the Soviet Union — not to their nuclear weaponry only, but also to their soldiers on — on German soil, right at our border. I don't really believe that, for my country, it would be the great design to try to play Chinese relations against detente in Europe and detente between West and East in the center of Europe....

Herman: But looking at it from the other point of view, do you think that the statements of this kind by an American representative in Peking are damaging to detente, or are they neutral, or are they helpful?

Chancellor Schmidt: Well, I — I'll have to find out. I will have a chance to ask Zbig Brzezinski a couple of questions. I'm really — neugierig —

Hottelet: Curious.

Chancellor Schmidt: —curious about — about his findings, yes.

Mexico-USSR Communiqué Has 'Multilateral' Impact

Mexican President José Portillo returned to his country May 29 from his two-week trip to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, to a strong showing of support from 100,000 workers, peasants, members of professional organizations and representatives of several parties. The demonstrators gathered in Mexico City to welcome him back in support of his initiatives for closer cooperation with the East bloc based on economic development and a push for detente.

As Mexican, Soviet, and Bulgarian leaders and press noted, the significance of Lopez Portillo's tour will have worldwide "multilateral effects" that go beyond bilateral relations. (See *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. V, No. 21, for extensive coverage of the first week of the trip) Of special importance is the three countries' proposal, ratified in two joint communiqués, to transfer armaments spending to a Third World development fund.

Special emphasis is being put on the Soviet Union's endorsement of the Latin American non-proliferation pact, the Tlaltelolco Treaty, signed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at the request of President Lopez Portillo.

In one of the most important developments from the Moscow discussions, President Brezhnev has accepted

an invitation to visit Mexico, an event which will mark the first visit of a high-ranking Soviet leader to a Latin American country other than Cuba. Bulgaria's President of the State Council, Todor Zhivkov, also accepted an invitation to visit Mexico.

While President Lopez Portillo was out of the country, Henry Kissinger attended an international bankers meeting in Mexico City, a base of operations from which he tried to instigate anticommunist hysteria against Lopez Portillo's trip. Kissinger reportedly went so far as to demand that all international aid be "tied" to political conditions, in the course of tirades against alleged Soviet intervention into Africa.

An editorial May 24 in the daily *El Sol* commented that, "at a time when the Mexican President is making a good will trip to the Soviet Union, the thesis sustained by Kissinger appears, to say the least, out of place.... (This is) open interference in the internal affairs of other countries. What Kissinger proposes is blackmail... completely outside the pale of the general interest of humanity, which does not look for new areas of friction, but rather desires to reduce those which already exist."

A press release from the Soviet press agency Novosti published in the Mexican press May 26, implicitly noted Kissinger's efforts by stating that the Mexican

President's visit to the USSR "constitutes an answer to those who wish to poison the atmosphere of detente with a new anti-Soviet campaign, sowing distrust about its policy of peace."

'Funds For Energy, Not War'

Izvestia, the Soviet government's daily, excerpted the communiqué issued by Soviet President Brezhnev and Mexican President Lopez Portillo.

...The (Mexican and Soviet Presidents) exchanged opinions on international questions, having affirmed the concurrence of their positions on many key current problems...

Both sides expressed the firm intention to continue active efforts to achieve the goals of real disarmament, having in view that part of the funds saved through such disarmament will be used to render assistance to the developing countries. In this connection, the Mexican side noted the significance of energy problems....

Proceeding from its principled position of support of the efforts of states of different regions of the world not to

allow nuclear weapons on their territory, the Soviet Union decided to become a participant in the supplementary protocol of the Treaty which forbids nuclear weapons in Latin America. (the Tlatelolco Treaty)...

(They) expressed concern in connection with the situation in the Middle East and the continuing tension in that region. They are convinced that in the interests of ensuring a just and lasting peace there it is necessary to reach a settlement in accord with the United Nations resolutions and with the participation of all interested parties including representatives of the Arab Palestinian peoples....

Supporting the UN resolution aimed at constructing international economic relations on a just and equal basis and the establishment of a new world economic order with the cooperation of all states, the (heads of state) expressed the firm intention to continue efforts to liquidate all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, in quality in international economic relations, for the insurance of sovereignty of states over their natural resources and the elimination of artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade....

Will The Peking Bluff Work On The French?

The following analysis was issued by Criton Zoakos, U.S. Labor Party Director of Intelligence on May 31.

A drastic deterioration of the world strategic situation is imminent if the Senate Foreign Relations Committee fails to promptly act to put an end to what it knows to be a cynical deception operation by CIA chief Stansfield Turner and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski at the expense of President Carter.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The immediate symptom of this imminent deterioration is the explicitly provocative anti-Soviet character that may be given to a meeting in Paris next week of the United States, France, West Germany, and possibly Britain, Canada, and Belgium, to discuss a joint strategy toward Africa. The meeting, proposed by the French President Giscard d'Estaing and his Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud has, according to official French sources, the purpose of "charting a course of action against Soviet power moves in Africa."

Although Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has tried painstakingly to explain that America's primary concern in that meeting will be to provide economic support for the Mobutu government in Zaire, there is a broad grouping of political forces internationally moving to enforce a confrontationist character on the meeting.

Significantly, a Soviet political faction is included in this array of confrontationist lunatics. If their objective is reached, this marks a dramatic, and regrettable, reversal of French policy toward Africa.

The French government's initial approach during the Shaba crisis, was to act in a very clear-cut manner against the Belgian-NATO-controlled invasion of this Zairean copper-producing region. The French government at the time repeatedly emphasized that its sole objective is to frustrate destabilization operations in Africa.

If that stated French foreign policy objective, which had at the time won the warm approval of French-speaking African nations, is now transformed into an anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban wild-goose chase, the world will enter rapidly into a pre-World War III situation — with that war being fought *the way the Chinese leadership wishes it to be fought*: on the North-South Atlantic sector!

The British gamemasters behind Stansfield Turner and Zbigniew Brzezinski may imagine that through inducing a French policy shift in Africa, they are winning the game of controlling United States' foreign policy. In fact, the course of U.S. foreign policy charted by Brzezinski, if it prevails, will be controlled by the Chinese through their brainwash-victim Brzezinski. The British controllers of pawn-Brzezinski must move to reconsider the mess they have found themselves in as a result of Brzezinski's disastrous trip to Peking last week. As this news service explained at the time, London and