

energy policy, none addressed the fact that the Carter energy program and the Administration's fundamentally-interlinked push for nuclear confrontation are *impeachable* offenses. The House's overwhelming approval of the Energy Department bill combined with the

Administration's speed-up timetable for passage of the overall energy package provide ample evidence that unless Carter's Congressional opposition summons up the courage to go for impeachment, any other form of resistance will be quickly steamrolled.

## Carter Appoints Trilateral Member For Nuclear Sabotage

The Carter Administration's announced appointment this week of Gerald C. Smith as Ambassador-at-Large in charge of international attempts to control development of nuclear technology, is the latest move in a game of international bluff whose aim is as much political and economic as it is energy-related.

The Smith appointment is a blackmail and arm-twisting operation, scripted by the Trilateral Commission before Carter stepped into the White House, to sabotage the growing array of international economic cooperation and industrial "technology transfers." The U.S. Administration's official line is the same RAND-Trilateral line that the development of nuclear energy in Third World countries opens the door to nuclear weapons "proliferation." Smith himself, whose nuclear energy expertise appears limited to service as Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Chief negotiator, is an executive member of David Rockefeller's notorious Trilateral Commission.

With the Smith appointment, the Carter Administration is trying to persuade the world to agree with the incompetent and suicidal Carter energy policy, in particular the ban on the development of nuclear fuel reprocessing centers and the related fast-breeder reactor. The same Rockefeller family financed oil companies such as Exxon which dominate the current world petroleum markets, and hold major U.S. coal reserves as well as uranium for existing light water generation reactors, stand to lose control of international energy prices if the fast-breeder and reprocessing technologies become widely available. (See EIR, Vol. IV, No. 7).

Increasingly, advanced industrial countries such as Japan, West Germany, France, and Britain have turned to nuclear transfer agreements to provide long-term nuclear energy development to the developing countries. The multi-billion dollar deal between West Germany and

Brazil which provides Brazil with complete fuel cycle independence and a similar arrangement between France and Pakistan have been the major targets of intense Carter Administration pressure.

Reports in the last 24 hours, initiated in the *New York Times*, indicate that following a Paris meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Vance, French Foreign Minister Guiringaud told Vance that France was "postponing" delivery of critical blueprints for the Pakistan reprocessing facility, citing the "political instability" of the Bhutto government as the reason. If confirmed, the French "delay" would allow the U.S. to greatly increase pressure on the Schmidt government in West Germany to back down on its sale of reprocessing technology to Brazil, a move which, if successful, would destroy European and particularly West German credibility and ability to enter into major international nuclear export contracts.

In the face of heavy political opposition to the Carter "proliferation" line from European, Japanese and developing countries, the U.S. has stepped up pressure to get the semblance of international compliance with the Trilateral anti-nuclear policy. This week in Argentina, long a proponent of peaceful nuclear development in Latin America, the Videla government called for a "reconsideration" of its previously pro-nuclear policy. The U.S. increased pressure on Argentina and Brazil the following day by signing the Tlatelolco Treaty to prohibit "nuclearization" of Latin America. With the exception of Argentina, Brazil, Cuba and Guyana are now the only other non-signatories. Japanese sources report that the Carter Administration is also threatening that country, which is pressing development of reprocessing, with repeal of the Japan-American security treaty if the Fukuda government goes ahead with plans to complete the Tokai Muri reprocessing center.