

# Palme's Blackout Fails To Hide Swedish Support For New World Economic Order

Sept. 10 (NSIPS) —The foreign ministers of Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden met in Oslo Sept. 6 to discuss a common political strategy for next week's North-South talks in Paris. Although the results of the meeting are not yet known, the same nations have previously endorsed limited official moratoria on government-to-government debts of the least developed countries.

The mere occurrence of the Oslo meeting, however, throws into sharp relief the contradiction between Atlanticist Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's complete blackout on discussion of the new world economic order and the Third World's determination to see the necessary initial steps toward that end taken during the next fortnight. European Labor Party Chairman Kerstin Tegin this week excoriated both Palme and the man widely considered his chief opponent in this fall's Swedish elections, Falldin, for conducting a non-debate to obscure the principal issue facing the Swedish population: the place of Sweden in the new world economic order. The aggregated incompetence of the major Swedish parties, said Tegin, mandated ELP representation in the Swedish parliament to ensure successful Swedish participation in the new world economic order.

The following comments from prominent Swedes and the accompanying reportage on the imminence of a fusion power economy demonstrate that Palme's blackout has not succeeded in concealing from the Swedes their own self-interest in a program of rapid global development.

## Swedish Newsdaily:

### Fusion By 1985

Sept. 9 (NSIPS) — The following article appeared in the Sept. 3 edition of *Svenska Dagbladet*, the major Swedish newsdaily, controlled by the pro-growth Bonnier industrialist family. The article was entitled "First Fusion Reactor Ready for Operation by 1985" and was datelined from a conference of plasma physicists in Norway:

Dalseter, Gudbrandsdalen (SvD) — There is a certain astonishment here among the assembled top people in physics and chemistry, i.e. plasma physics, that in the enthusiastic Swedish debate on energy and nuclear power, the perspective of fusion power, an energy source now considered half-way tamed, is not included.

An important conference of experts in the field is presently going on in Washington D.C.

The first step has already been taken to utilize this opportunity for unlimited amounts of cheap energy, according to one of the most prominent nuclear scientists in the field, Prof. Keith Breuckner of California, who at the last minute failed to appear at this world meeting in Norway.

Breuckner has obtained a patent on a method of taming fusion power, but that doesn't insure that it will function.

That the first important step has been taken is not yet widely published, but seems to be well-known here among the scientists in Dalseter. According to them, military motives have intervened. The military has seized control over the enormous lasers that are needed thus making it impossible to continue with civilian research.

### The First Fusion Reactor

The estimate nonetheless is that the first fusion reactor will be ready around 1985 and for industrial applications by 1990. The principle behind utilizing a fusion supply for the next century and for the unforeseeable future is based on freezing hydrogen from seawater down to very low temperatures.

Small pellets (of hydrogen fuel) are created, less than a millimeter in diameter, which are a sort of miniature nuclear bomb. One is covered with an optical protection cover and centered. Then, two strong laserbeams are directed against it. The fusion process is started with a heat of around 10 million degrees Celsius.

The heat develops successively by increasing the power of the laser beams, but civilian scientists often do not have the facilities for laser experiments. Such a laser costs \$25 million. Though you cannot use these on tanks or airplanes, it is possible to use them, for example, in submarines. If they are strong, they can be used to shoot down missiles. There is reportedly great secrecy in this area. Even the Soviet Union is thought to have come far in laser research.

### No Overheating

The reaction of these kernels is regulated in such way to wield the desired energy development. There is no risk that the reactor housing will be overheated.

Suitable protection arrangements make the fusion process completely safe. The risk of radioactive leakage is considered minimal although there are however certain reservations according to what is so far known.

Radioactive waste is not created. The process is therefore very favorable environmentally.

You don't have to make a fusion reactor as big as the fission reactors that are being built today. Instead of having something like 20 huge plants, fusion energy supply would be feasible for Sweden with some hundred small fusion plants.

The energy from fusion plants becomes very cheap. Uranium for the usual fission power stations is a very expensive metal. Hydrogen exists in unlimited amounts in our oceans. Costly oil we must save and not use up. It is needed as a resource for, among other things, the production of plastics. Even if the recently concluded congress on plastics in Stockholm reports that within polymer production there has been further strict restrictions for saving and recycling of plastic materials.

The use of fusion power as the most feasible energy source is not only something that the experts here hope for, but that they really believe possible.

## Reactions To Palme's Colombo Blackout

**Helge Berg, Director of Development, Swedish Federation of Industry, in charge of New World Economic Order negotiations on behalf of Swedish Industry:** "For two weeks now I've leaned on the Trade Ministry and (Trade Minister) Lidborn to get me the information on what went on in Colombo. I haven't been able to get anything. I won't mind saying that it's a pretty strange situation... The only country that is opposing moratoria on private debts harder than Sweden is perhaps Great Britain."

**Holger Nystroem, Specialist on New World Economic Order for the Swedish Wholesalers Association:** The new world economic order is on the way and it's going to mean big changes for Swedish industry — restructuring, etc. So why doesn't anyone discuss this?"

**The Swedish business weekly of Aug. 26, *Veckans Affarer*:** "(Colombo) proved to be a demonstration of unity and growing discontent with the rich nations' attitude in the so-called North-South dialogue. The message... was sounded clearer than ever: if there is to be any sense at all of discussions of the famous slogan "new world economic order," then the industrialized countries have to start making concessions..."