

international order that gives all countries and all people a fair chance. We need an order which is not constantly threatened by disruption and conflicts. The danger with disruptions and trespasses is that confidence is lost in the continuous development of our world.

Hours after this speech, Schmidt faced the first threat to both his African trip and the Bonn summit as his plane was parked at the Hamburg airport, ready for take off. After one look at a speech prepared for him to give to the Nigerian Institute for International Affairs, the Chancellor postponed his departure one hour, and called his closest aides together to deal with what he called "a threat to the Bonn summit." Schmidt rejected the prepared speech from the office of Economics Minister Otto von Lambsdorff:

Lambsdorff speaks a kind of gibberish about market economy which even a court of law could not understand. We are not going to Nigeria to address the founder of liberal economic policies, Granddad Walter Eucken, gentlemen, but to a military government. . . .

After this meeting, Schmidt penned his own speech, which read in part:

My trip should be understood as the announcement of our desire and will to seek with you a common way to bring our historical allies of continental Europe and Africa closer together. Europe and Africa are not only geographical

neighbors, but also natural and ideal economic partners. Therefore, the Federal Republic cannot pursue a policy with respect to Africa that is oriented only to our own, German interests. Our interests must be imbedded in the area of the economic and political relationship of Africa as a whole to the European Economic Community.

Schmidt developed the idea of "real freedom," which comes not merely with the liberation from colonial rule, "but must be assured through a continuously developing economy within secure and recognized borders. We want to help the African states become strong economic partners with whom we can carry on mutually advantageous trade." Schmidt blasted speculative schemes for "commodity stabilization" through a "common fund" — plans in fact authored by the Brookings Institution to gullible Third World leaders and promoted by IMF partisans Henry Kissinger and the Second International's Willy Brandt — as the illusory product of "a handful of propagandists."

Nigeria

Schmidt backed up his words with concrete actions, impressing Nigerian head of state Obasanjo with the speed and skills used by West German construction firms to finish the Tin Can Harbor Development project in record-breaking time, 15 months. In return for this proof of good faith Obasanjo signed a nuclear power cooperation agreement with Schmidt, West Germany's first

Europeans Seek Stability In Africa

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has declared his support for the "Grand Design" campaign of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who visited Zambia last week. Describing Schmidt as an "eminent statesman", Kaunda said, "The German Federal Republic holds the key to peace in Africa and the world in its hands."

Schmidt's highly successful visit to Zambia included a meeting with Rhodesian Patriotic Front co-chairman Joshua Nkomo. As Schmidt explicitly noted, the meeting was intended as a signal to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith that Western Europe supports the Patriotic Front's fight for a settlement leading to majority rule, not Smith's white minority government.

Schmidt's diplomacy has been complemented in peace and development initiatives by Angola, Zaire, Portugal, and France to improve relations between the African and European countries. These initiatives are serving to counter British and Belgian efforts at destabilization of the region.

While Schmidt was in Zambia, Angolan President Agostinho Neto issued orders on July 1 that refugees from Zaire's Shaba province now living in Angola move further from the Angola-Zaire border, to forestall a repeat of April's invasion of Zaire by a Belgian-sponsored refugee army. At the same time, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has backed away from his earlier charge that Angola and Cuba were responsible for the invasion. A Zairean government

news agency release July 1 charged that "certain sectors in Belgium" helped the Shaba rebels, threatening to cut off diplomatic relations with that country.

Portuguese-Angolan Rapprochement

After meetings between President Neto and Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes, the two countries have put together a joint commission to supervise improvement of their economic and diplomatic relations, including improved trade ties and the repatriation of thousands of skilled white Angolans who fled the former Portuguese colony during the 1976 civil war.

There are also indications of a reversal of French policy toward Angola after a meeting last month between Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud and the Angolan Ambassador to Brussels Luis de Almeida. France is reportedly backing off from any connections to the three anti-government guerrilla countergangs now operating in Angola, and is considering possible increases in trade and other economic ties.

President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union has effectively endorsed European efforts to stabilize Africa. Brezhnev this week told the President of Madagascar that he did not object to attempts by the West to settle the Namibian (Southwest African) and Rhodesian conflicts, so long as those efforts "meet the lawful interests of the peoples" involved.