

has been lost, and the leadership of the United States is declining. Therefore, in a sense, the world economy is drifting. How to give direction to the world economy is the important issue, and has to be answered in the collaboration between the leading countries. So far, this collaboration has been very difficult and was not successful. But this time, we can see that the seven countries here understand each other — you see that also in the way our responsibilities to the Third World have been discussed. We in Japan fear the possibility, that if the kind of collaboration discussed here does not occur, the consequences will be grave. We fear that the internal driving force in the economy is declining, perhaps mainly due to the rate of technological development, which is just too slow. Just after the war, up into the 70s, technological development was very rapid. Perhaps even unprecedented. And that was the drive for

economic development. But, some people like, think even technological development has its own cycle. Kondratiev, the Soviet economist, has a wave theory of technological development: this theory says that technological development rose, exponentially, after the war, and it is now on the down curve. How long that is supposed to last, I don't know — some say 60 years. This is the R and D cycle. Some say the reason for this cycle is war, some revolutions, etc. There are many explanations. Of course, the steam engine allowed man to use coal, then we had oil. Now, with the successful development of nuclear and fusion energy, we will see the third great era of prosperity. We are at the verge of the end of the age of oil — but we are between two ages. If we do not build the bridge, we will not be able to avoid the decline and fall of the human empire.

Soviets Blast NSC's Brzezinski Again

But USSR's press remains quiet on the Bremen and Bonn summits

With a scathing 2000-word article in Pravda yesterday, Soviet leaders again signalled rising concern that President Carter is yielding control of foreign policy to the man they trust least, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The Pravda polemic is the most recent in a series of statements from TASS and other major press directed against Brzezinski and energy chief James Schlesinger as the king-pins of confrontationism inside the U.S. Administration. Senior American affairs analyst Sergei Vishnevskii cited Brzezinski's orchestration of U.S.

approaches to Peking on an anti-Soviet basis and his adherence to the "theory of international conflicts" on which he built his career as a Sovietologist.

Vishnevskii resurrected a declaration from Brzezinski that Carter should be ready to push the nuclear button "if necessary," since only 2 percent of humanity would die in thermonuclear war.

In an important qualification, Vishnevskii contrasted Brzezinski's ravings to the "official statements of the White House" on the desirability of improving U.S.-Soviet relations. President Carter, he wrote, does not

Shcharanskii: Anglo-Israeli Network Man

When Anatolii Shcharanskii, the dissident, was sentenced to 13 years in Siberia for treason, TASS released a statement comparing his activities to those of Filatov, who was tried for espionage before a military tribunal and condemned to death.

In the midst of barrages of Western press stories sympathetic to Shcharanskii as a persecuted Jewish dissident, a State Department official quoted by *Newsweek* said that "in Soviet eyes, Shcharanskii is guilty as hell."

Shcharanskii had indeed given Robert Toth of the Los Angeles Times "in effect...a list of secret defense plants," places where Soviet citizens refused permission to emigrate under a states secrets law had worked. At the trial, a thank-you letter to Toth for the Shcharanskii information, written by a U.S. embassy military attaché, was introduced.

A deeper insight in Shcharanskii's identity as not

primarily an American spy, but an Anglo-Israeli agent, is provided by the nature of the support operation being run for his case in the west. Avital (Natalya) Shtiglits Shcharanskaya, the prisoner's wife, takes directions for her travels in Europe and the U.S. from her brother in Israel. The brother, Shtiglits, is a member of the Gush Emunim, the fanatical Israeli religious gang committed to expansion of Israel. He arranges the financing for Shcharanskaya's travels.

The fact that Shtiglits was already residing in Israel before his sister married Shcharanskii and emigrated the next day — having known Shcharanskii for a matter of months and only a short time after Shcharanskii narrowly missed marrying another woman on the eve of her emigrating to Israel — points to control of the Shcharanskii case by Anglo-Israeli networks from the word go.