

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.

have a "personal vendetta" to wage against the USSR like Brzezinski's. The situation, in other words, is not sewn up.

Even as Moscow issued these warnings, the chief agents of British monetarist interest in the U.S. undertook to weaken the institutions of Soviet-American detente still further. Henry Kissinger told *Der Spiegel* magazine that Washington should go back to the approach used when he was in government in 1972 and the U.S. bombed Haiphong just days before President Nixon went to Moscow to sign detente agreements. The Soviets need to be faced down, said Kissinger.

The case of International Harvester's Moscow representative F.J. Crawford has become the latest cause célèbre of the confrontationists in the U.S., now that the spy Anatolii Scharanskii has been convicted and sentenced (see box). Crawford's arrest on charges of "currency violations" has fueled the Kissingerian argument. Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft July 23 issued a call to "bring the Russians to account" by refusing any exchange that equates Crawford with Soviet citizens arrested as spies in the U.S.

The *Washington Post*, in a front-page article yesterday, predicted that the most loyal prodetente lobby in the United States, the community of businessmen involved in East-West trade, is about to be torn apart by feuds over the Crawford case and Carter's decision to countermand a Sperry Univac computer sale and place restrictions on oil industry equipment sales to the USSR. Brooks McCormick of International Harvester is coordinating a campaign with Warren Christopher of the State Department for corporations to protest to Moscow on Crawford's behalf.

As an economic lever to pressure Moscow in its "dissidents" policies, the White House imposition of new trade curbs is a bad joke. It is widely agreed — and Moscow says the same — that the Soviets will be able to purchase the affected machinery from West Germany and Japan.

The main result is political: Moscow sees the "realistic forces," in *Pravda's* words, in the U.S. being whittled away.

Soviet Motives

It is not excluded that the selection of Crawford to arrest was not under Politburo control. His case is markedly distinguished from Scharanskii's, especially by the relatively petty charges. It was entirely predictable, moreover, that arresting the representative of one of the USSR's oldest U.S. trading partners would set the climate for even prodetente Americans to denounce Moscow.

The two processes in the USSR which are behind the

Crawford case (especially in the event it is built up further by the Soviet side) also underlie the uniformly anti-U.S. bias of Soviet press coverage of the Bonn summit of western heads of state and surrounding events.

First there is the activity of British agent networks in the USSR aimed at distorting the French-West German leadership of a Grand Design for world economic recovery into neo-colonialism or merely the fruit of "interimperialist rivalry" with the U.S. Playing on anti-U.S. inclinations, these disinformation artists hope to strengthen the hand of opponents to President Brezhnev's Grand Design orientation.

Secondly, there is a profound concern as to whether a turn away from Brzezinski and Schlesinger's dictates can occur in the U.S. This concern is shared by the honest Soviet leaders right up to Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues.

Even as Brezhnev's son Yurii, a Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, travelled to Japan for talks on a 25-year economic development package like the one Brezhnev signed with West German Chancellor Schmidt, the Soviets maintained a press blackout on the Grand Design. Even as Helmut Schmidt inserted onto the agenda at Bonn antiterrorist agreements that flowed directly from his understanding with the Soviet head of state on terrorism, TASS criticized those agreements on the grounds the U.S. was harboring Soviet hijackers from a five year old case.

A Blast At The British

Exceptions to the blanket of disinformation in the Soviet media reveal the nature of how battles over these policies are being defined. The issue of Great Britain, the obvious alternative target for blame, is crucial.

The Czechoslovak daily *Rude Pravo* this week accused British Foreign Minister David Owen of inability to shed "British colonial manners," as Owen instructed his ambassadors in East Europe to show an active concern for the dissidents there. Recalling "what British attention for us before Munich cost," *Rude Pravo* warned the "Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries are not British colonies" and Owen would not recapture "Disraeli's glory" by pursuing interests there.

In the East German press, a revived campaign of virulently anti-West German articles has suddenly stopped as if on orders from above, as one West German paper commented. Observers believe that the orders came from party chief Erich Honecker, who has been visiting Brezhnev in the Crimea. It appears that the British-influenced elements in East Germany had instigated the spate of articles ranting about a "neo-nazi revival" in West Germany.

—Rachel Berthoff