means that the growing black population would have to be accommodated in relatively undeveloped rural areas where, as in a number of other so-called developing countries, their numbers and their miseries would be likely to be limited only by the merciful effect of a high death rate. It is no wonder that many of the blacks and notably the Zulus who are the largest of the tribes, are rejecting the independence offered them and demanding their share in the development of a united South African economy....The fact is that any attempt at this time to redraw boundaries anywhere in Africa is bound to lead to war and not to peace. So, to my mind, our only hope is to work towards a broadly based South Africanism in which tribal interests, black and white, must be merged. Do not let us pretend that this will be easy or that success can be guaranteed. It is, however, better to try something difficult — even something as difficult as changing the minds of men — rather than to set out on a course which the facts and figures show from the beginning must lead to a dead end. There is at least one major factor which works powerfully in the direction of unity and that is the growth of a powerful modern, free-enterprise economy in which black and white would...necessarily have to share....

To call for higher wage rates and the end of racial discrimination in industry while at the same time seeking to deny South Africa the capital inflow which is necessary in order to offer these conditions not just to a privileged elite white or black but to the masses of people, involves muddled thinking if not indeed intellectual dishonesty....

U.S., Japan Must Cooperate On Fusion

Exclusive interview at Bonn with Japan Trade and Industry Ministry official Amaya

U.S.-Japanese cooperative fusion power development is crucial to the realization of the energy and economic development programs adopted by the western heads of state at the Bonn, West Germany economic summit. Mr. Amaya, Director General of the Agency of Natural Resources in the Japanese Ministry for Trade and Industry told the Executive Intelligence Review *on July 17. The complete text of Mr. Amaya's exclusive interview with the* Executive Intelligence Review, *conducted by our Wiesbaden correspondents only days before the historic Bonn meeting, follows.*

Q: Prime Minister Fukuda, during his recent trip to the U.S., made some far-reaching proposals for cooperation in the area of fusion energy, and said Japan was willing to offer $1 billion in order to finance such cooperation: Does your government expect a positive response to the Prime Minister's offer from the U.S. government?

A: I think Mr. Carter is also very positive in his support for this project. In fact, the details have not been decided upon at all, they still have to be discussed between the experts of both countries.

Q: I'd like to describe the broad collaboration already existing between the BRD and Japan as a Grand Design. Do you think that your cooperation with West Germany will draw in the U.S. as well into participation in global economic recovery, cooperation in R and D, and Third World development?

A. Our cooperation in the fields of science and technology is extremely important just now, and I think the most important area of this cooperation is between the U.S. and Japan. I imagine that the reason why Mr. Fukuda is very much interested in pushing support for this project is, firstly, that he is very much aware of the difficulties we will face in the future because of a shortage of energy supplies. So, we should prepare now to overcome those possible shortages, possible in 5 or 10 years to come. And research and development activities are decisive for that. We need new energy sources to follow up oil. Mr. Fukuda is keenly interested in the field of fusion research, but he is not an expert — he is most interested in the difficulties which have to be overcome by human beings reaching into the future. But, from the technical point of view, fusion is very important. But we also have to take care of such resources as coal — I mean liquification and gasification of coal. So, it is not only fusion, but also these new coal technologies are the issues which have to be jointly studied by the United States and Japan.

Q: Have any concrete proposals been made?

A: The proposals are not yet very concrete, you see, these ideas have emanated 'from the top,' from the very summit. For that reason, there is a political commitment which is coming into being, and the details have not, for the most part, reached the negotiations level at all. The question of how much money also still has to be discussed concretely, on the expert level. *(He added at this point that they want to work on solar and geothermal energy as well.)* Actually, the second reason why Mr. Fukuda is interested in new areas of R and D cooperation is because he is interested in overcoming problems of our balance of payments surplus. And we have a very large balance of payments surplus with the USA — many

things should be done to reduce this surplus. And one way is to spend money on R and D. Of course, we are interested in buying various things from the United States, but to spend money for knowledge and research is also a way.

Q: You mean that would be more effective than reducing your exports?

A: That's right. It's best to spend money to contribute to the future of human beings, as well as for furthering the good relationship between the United States and Japan.

Q: Do you expect your cooperation with the U.S. to increase, more than in the past ten years, as some other Japanese representatives have expressed it to me?

A: Absolutely, I think so. We already have developed trade of things between us — now we have to increase the trade of knowledge. That is human resources: we think we will have even greater profits from that trade soon, from that sort of international trade. This form of cooperation is only in the embryo stage. We have various agreements, with Germany, France. But, as yet we do not have an active Grand Design. So far, we cannot say that the collaboration was as active as it should be. That I cannot say. We have had agreements with these countries, but actual collaboration, I would say, has not been active up to now. Perhaps that was not because of reluctance, perhaps it was because of a language barrier, long distance, which has hindered Japan and other countries from working together, from collaborating. As you know, the IEA has begun a very broad collaboration in energy R and D. Now Japanese researchers are quite aware of the necessity to collaborate. That is why we are coming forward now with more specific proposals.

Q: Does Japan have any problems with environmentalists?

A: Yes, many problems, but, of course, our environmental restrictions are the strictest in the world. We are even more severe that the U.S. The newspapers are the biggest environmentalists in Japan. They are keen environmentalists *(laughing)*. But we have to develop our nuclear energy, because we depend so heavily on oil imports—and if the oil is scarce—that is why we have such great expectations for nuclear energy. On the other hand, the Nonproliferation Act of the U.S. Congress—even though our nuclear energy technologies are not as far developed as those of West Germany, for us to be able to export as much as West Germany does—means that we are not free to export our nuclear technologies. For example, we are very interested in developing enrichment and recycling technologies, but Mr. Carter is very aware and very nervous about the development, export and proliferation of this kind of technology.

Q: Chancellor Schmidt, however, argues that the only really adequate safeguard against misuse of nuclear technologies is to assure that security precautions do not discriminate against a country which needs those technologies in order to industrialize. Is this also Japan's standpoint, in principle?

A: In principle, our situation is very similar to Germany's. We have very little domestic supply of energy. Therefore, West Germany and Japan have the same interests in atomic energy. And, perhaps, are confronted by the same or similar circumstances, and these make us often think in the same way. But this sometimes contradicts what the U.S. government thinks.

Q: Do you expect positive results for Japan's nuclear technology development to come out of this Bonn summit?

A: No, not really. You see, at the London summit it was discussed by the heads of government, and then it was decided that it would be discussed at the forum of INFCE. Now that discussion is still going on. It will be concluded, perhaps, next year. So you see, before that, we have to just wait for the answer, the conclusion. West Germany and Japan, in particular, have stressed the importance of the peaceful use of atomic energy, and are working toward a resolution which should be compatible with the nonproliferation agreements. We think that, to some extent, we have been successful in impressing the American government of our honest desire to pursue the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It is difficult for us to uunderstand why the American government is so reticent in such areas as the development of the fast breeder, among other things.

Q: To take up that point as an example: how would you like to see R and D cooperation advance, if such obstacles to the fast breeder, which you mentioned, did not exist?

A: That depends on many things. One thing is money. You see, the American government is now applying a kind of weight, pressure, against technological development in Japan by means of various agreements between our two countries, such as agreements concerning our supplies of enriched uranium from the United States. According to our agreement, our technology is controlled by the U.S. Our recycling facilities are under the surveillance of the U.S. government. At the moment, we have the tentative permission to operate these facilities for three years, and after that we are supposed to have a new agreement with the U.S. But, under these conditions, our finance minister is very conservative with funding with what he sees as "risk" projects. That is actually how the U.S. government is limiting technological development in Japan. I do not, however, think this is the right approach. The U.S. has been the most advanced country in these technologies, and should continue to be. The U.S. is capable of that, and has to allow other countries to develop those technologies to contribute to solving the general problem of dependency upon oil imports, as well as of eventual oil scarcity.

But, I am also confident, especially because of this present summit meeting. The heads of state are understanding each other more and more, the collaboration is speeding up. Before the oil crisis the world economy was very volatile. But now the impetus

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.