

Some of them would probably not be able to take much advantage of any relaxation.

But I would agree with Mr. Peccei that in the long run one has to treat the whole of Eastern Europe as one in this regard. East Germany has been an obvious exception up to the present time on political grounds. I don't know myself whether this exceptional position is going to survive another 10 or even 5 years. I think that the future problem is going to be one of the attitude toward Communist countries in Eastern Europe as a whole rather than of discriminating in each case, at least as far as legal discrimination is concerned.

Representative WIDNALL. It would seem to me that there is more opportunity for economic and political benefits for trade with particular European countries rather than just in general East-West trade. Don't you think that that might be the best approach?

Mr. PECCEI. No doubt, and practically that is a reality already. Also, in the near future it will be much easier to deal individually with the Rumanians or the Hungarians, the Czechs or the Eastern Germans. But that will be the practical side of an overall policy which should be considered, having in mind the whole of the area.

And if I may add one comment, I think that we must try to assess accurately which would be the results of much greater trade with that whole area, say, in the next 15 years. Because much greater trade with the West would probably mean a greater diversification of their economies. And this diversification will probably reduce the efforts they are doing now, say, in the military or paramilitary fields, increase the importance in their societies and economies of the civilian sector and divert resources and energies towards the production of consumer goods; that is, toward more peaceful ends. And that study is something that I think has not been really done yet, but is worth doing on the part of the United States and of Europe, too. In this connection I would like to add to the records of this subcommittee if you allow me. Mr. Chairman, a paper I prepared on this subject and which was published in the spring issue of the Atlantic Community Quarterly.

Chairman BOGGS. We will include it in the record.

(The report supplied by Mr. Peccei's follows:)

DEVELOPED-UNDERDEVELOPED AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS*

[By Aurelio Peccei]

To place in perspective the growing world problems during the next ten or 20 years requires far more understanding and imagination, wisdom and capacity for synthesis than we are accustomed to demand of ourselves.

In modern society the issues are so broad, complex and global, and the speed of change has become so rapid, that man's very qualities and his capacity to meet them will certainly be put to test.

To start with, he must realize where he is in the world and what his assets and liabilities are; then he must consider in what direction he is actually heading; and finally, decide where he wants to go and can go, using which means and at what price.

What in the past was only abstract design or moral commitment we are now in a position to consider in more positive, operational terms. And this we must

*A paper presented at the Business International Bermuda Roundtable on Corporate Planning Today for Tomorrow's World Market, December 15-18, 1966. Reprinted by permission, from The Atlantic Community Quarterly of the Atlantic Council of the United States, Inc. Spring 1967.