

Looking at this issue in more general terms, I think that the international corporation is one of the forces for the future, and we may expect that a much greater part of the world production will be accounted for by a limited number of international companies.

I think that this is one of the features of the future, and that the international corporation will have a stabilizing effect on world markets, be a prime factor for moving technology from one country to the other, and be a means of creating a new kind of international managers and staffs recruited in many countries.

There is afoot a movement to create a kind of club of the international corporations to foster the spirit of cooperation and competition on the open markets of the world. Thus, I think that we will see much more of the international corporations in the next few years.

Chairman Boggs. Thank you very much.

At Senator Javits' request we will insert in the record of today's hearing an address delivered by him in London.

On behalf of the subcommittee I would like to express our appreciation to both of you gentlemen for coming here and for the very splendid contributions you have made to our discussions.

The committee will now adjourn until Tuesday, July 18. We will meet at 10 a.m. in this same room. At that time we will have a panel of businesses executives.

The subcommittee will now adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, July 18, 1967.)

(The address of Senator Javits follows:)

BRITAIN AND THE FUTURE OF EUROPE*

The Middle East crisis which we are just passing through dramatizes a stark reality of the present world situation. The plain fact is that before hostilities began only the United States and the Soviet Union jointly could have prevented war and even thereafter a cease fire depended on agreement between them. By any standards—especially when possible nuclear confrontation between the two super-powers is always with us—this is hazarding too much for all mankind. Western Europe should be able to play a greater role than it does now in the maintenance of world peace outside of Europe. The world needs a Europe capable of playing its full role in world affairs; and the adherence of Britain to the European Economic Community is an essential element in bringing this about.

This, in my judgment does not call for a "third force" but rather for marshalling their full strength on the side of conditions that can bring peace by that group of nations which has a common tradition, a common state of society, and a generally common outlook on world conditions and the way to establish the rule of law to replace the rule of force.

It must also be frankly faced that many in the United States feel that the climate of policy now being created for Europe by President de Gaulle's France is hardly representative of Europe. We see a striking example of this in the tortured effort by President de Gaulle to make Israel the aggressor in the Middle East and to take the side of Arab leaders who have kept the Middle East a tinder box of war for 20 years. Nor can this be justified by strained and tautological reasoning regarding the struggle in Vietnam, as it relates to the Middle East. There is a world of difference between these two world crises. To suggest cause and effect simply ignores the fact that the Middle East has seen three wars in the last 20 years.

*Remarks of United States Senator Jacob K. Javits (Rep. N.Y.), at a dinner in his honor sponsored by The Pilgrims, Savoy Hotel, London, England, June 27, 1967, and released in London.