

that the European countries will provide no aid at all. And then we will have the problems that Mr. Rockefeller described in cards and spades.

Representative REUSS. Mr. Ball, where you and I differ is in the field of politics and human relations. While it is true that the technicians of the European governments are obsessed with this closed system—I have heard that—I think that if you got through the technicians to the people of Western Europe, particularly the young people, you and modern European politicians would find that there is a great reservoir of idealistic feeling, call it what you will, which sees something bigger than these old parochial closed systems which have caused so much trouble in the past.

All I am saying is that before we give up on it, let us make it the great international issue of the next 5 years, and let us see if we can't maybe get some of those stupid old politicians voted out of office by their own people over there so we get rid of this closed system.

Mr. BALL. I just want to make two points in that connection. First, there is a kind of mystique that one finds in part of Europe, particularly in France, with regard to a concept called Eurafrica. The closed systems are an expression of this, a feeling that Africa has a kind of national affinity to Europe, because of its geographical position, and because of history, and so on, and that the Europeans should feel the same kind of responsibility for Africa that we feel for Latin America. They express that in trading terms, because those are the terms with which they are familiar.

Now, as far as making a try, I am all for it. Let me emphasize that I don't like closed systems. I am simply saying that I see them developing, and I am not sure that we can do anything about it. I am all for trying to do something about it—to make quite a big effort. But I think that we ought to be quite clear in our own minds that if we do make such a big effort, and if we should reach a point where these trading systems, these preferential systems, are dismantled, we may find that we have greatly diminished the European effort of foreign assistance.

Representative REUSS. My time has expired, Mr. Chairman. I hope you may return to me.

Chairman BOGGS. Mr. Curtis?

Representative CURTIS. I wanted to have Mr. Rumsfeld go first, but I just couldn't let this go by.

I am not entirely sure that the benefits of these closed-in deals with the African countries and the Western European countries aren't going the other way. Maybe it is still the old milking process of colonialism with a new title. You say that this might cut down on this assistance to these African nations. I wonder if this remark presents the case correctly, because I know there are students of this who say that the benefits are still going from the less-developed African countries to the developed European countries.

Mr. BALL. I think they are going both ways, Mr. Curtis. The French experience is one that I think is the most conspicuous. The French are putting very substantial amounts of resources into the African countries. They are helping them to develop. At the same time you are