

communications, resource development and management, protection of health and the environment, strengthening of common cultural values, and East-West cooperation in overcoming the gap between the developed and developing countries. Chussudovsky asks whether the West mightn't be better advised to avoid the political risks of increased cooperation, continuing instead with "the present, piecemeal, limited dealings with the East, mainly in the field of trade, while relying on the nuclear deterrent and a superior economic potential?" His answer is that only through wide-ranging but realistic accommodation between East and West can political-military security, social progress, and stable access to the world market be guaranteed now and for coming generations. In Chussudovsky's view there is no rational alternative to the elaboration of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, if we are to avoid recurring and possibly catastrophic deteriorations in international relations, and also secure a significant reduction in military spending. As for East-West ideological and economic competition, it would continue within a framework of cooperation. While the USSR could be expected to support national liberation movements, they would "hopefully" not be violent, and the world's social evolution would be left largely to the verdict of history.

Chussudovsky's essay may be regarded as a trial balloon, a preview of a "pacifist programme" that would be made at the