

of Soviet natural gas and other undertakings. On the other hand, there were "still significant forces" who though they greeted these shifts in economic policy, saw the Soviet Union as having the greater stake and therefore sought to exploit the situation by introducing extraneous demands (evidently the elimination of the Jewish emigration tax).⁵¹

In Western Europe, more marked trends to economic cooperation are present. Trade, scientific and technological collaboration is an "objective economic necessity" engendered by underlying developmental processes that pose practical economic problems no longer soluble by individual countries or groups of countries. At the same time, there is an element of anti-Americanism in West European economic policy. As United States corporations take up European markets for investment goods and consumer durables, West Europeans are inclined to look to the large markets in the East.⁵² And as the technological gap grows between the United States and Western Europe, the latter is moved to look eastward again.⁵³ Simultaneously, there is a growing West European interest in Soviet energy resources and raw materials, particularly in the case of France, West Germany, Italy, and Austria.

Finally, a third set of trends exists in the form of increased "realism" in Western approaches to the problem of security in Europe. In the case of the United States, domestic and external developments increasingly favour an evolution