

CSCE in conformance with the reform trend in Soviet policy. To see his presentation in perspective, it should be compared with the stilted neo-Stalinist "Declaration of Peace, Security, and Cooperation in Europe," in Prague by the WTO Political Consultative Committee.⁶⁵ In the Prague Declaration the CSCE is seen very much as an affair of the European countries, and the United States and Canada are mentioned but twice. For Chussudovsky, however, the problem is one of creating an overall atmosphere of trust and exploring "the modalities of a lasting collaborative arrangement between East and West." Already one of his proposals has surfaced in official Soviet positions. Thus, despite intra-Party opposition that will be mentioned in a moment, his call for the promotion of "movement of persons" involved in the collaborative process, and for "human contacts" as an essential aspect of the coexistence process, is reflected in Brezhnev's speech of December 21, 1972, and was put forward at Helsinki on January 22, 1973 as a proposed CSCE agenda item on "human contacts."⁶⁶ Insofar as the remainder of a reform programme is presented at the CSCE, it would represent a tactical effort to stimulate "realist" responses at the expense of "Atlanticist" preferences, thereby creating a situation in which existing Western interests in trade, scientific, and technological cooperation could come to the fore. In effect this would be a replay of the Genoa tactic of making sweeping and attractive proposals that stop just