

goal is to maintain the largest possible area into which the products and the capital of the United States can flow freely and safely. This is apparently the real meaning of the "freedom" which we have armed ourselves to the teeth to protect around the world.

Imperialism, whether old-style colonialism or new style economic domination—and whether practiced by nations calling themselves capitalist or socialist or Communist—represents denial of a peoples' most fundamental aspirations.

The United States should not persist in deluding itself into thinking that it is expanding freedom around the world, by taking up the "white man's burden" passed on by the aged and weakening powers of Western Europe. Unfortunately this is the direction of our present policies.

The greatest good that the United States can do for itself in today's world is to speed the day when hunger, poverty, and ignorance no longer afflict three quarters of mankind. Action to accomplish this is at once selfish, in the sense of serving our own interests, and unselfish, in the highest sense of helping others. But the actions we take must be radically different from our present course.

There must be a massive increase in the net flow of capital, technological know-how, and trained manpower to the underdeveloped world. This flow of resources must be divorced from allegiance to the economic or political policies of any one country. This should be accomplished preferably by pooling aid from all developed countries and administering the resultant resources through international or regional bodies. The primary focus of this program should be on population control, food production, and education. Maximum emphasis must be placed upon the development of local

and national leadership, enhancing local and national culture, and solving local and national problems by more effective use of their own resources. Where this requires revolutionary changes in the distribution of power, such change should be permitted, if not encouraged, instead of inhibited as is the case today. The delusion held by the United States, and most rich countries, that the underdeveloped world must inevitably follow our path to technology land, a world in which progress is measured by the amount of resources consumed, hardware created, and waste produced, must be exorcised.

Today, most developed nations pay for a precarious security an amount which runs between 5 and 10 percent of their GNP. Instead of security, this payment for military purposes is one of the best guarantees of world insecurity. Properly administered, 1 or 2 percent of the GNP of the rich nations used for the programs necessary to control population, hunger, and ignorance would provide the only real security for the human race. The problem is compounded because of our insistence that the ultimate arbiter of all causes must be national force. This is probably the first and most easily absorbed lesson mastered by the new nations of the world. Hence, following our example, and frequently with our encouragement, they waste the precious resources available to them in a show of spurious nationhood, rather than in attacking the more complicated problems of achieving human progress.

It follows from this that our lipservice to the goal of world law and international peacekeeping must be replaced by the real article. The \$150 billion per year or more now spent on armaments, largely by the rich nations, must be drastically reduced. The efficacy of this step alone in promoting economic development is