

The 1½ billion people of the contested areas occupy one-half of the land surface of the earth, principally in the Tropics and farther south. They have vast natural resources of their own, but many of their people are hungry. Hunger and political instability go hand in hand.

The Communists are concentrating their subversive efforts principally on these poorer, underdeveloped countries. Soviet political and military pressures against these countries have been continuous since the end of World War II. In the 1950's the economic dimension was added.

Khrushchev fixed the terms of the cold war, in its economic aspect, in his declaration to the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956:

* * * from the fact that we advocate peaceful competition with capitalism one should under no circumstances conclude that the struggle against the bourgeois ideology and against the remnants of capitalism will be relaxed by our people; our task consists in a continuous attack on the bourgeois ideology and the unmasking of its antisocial and reactionary character.

The declaration of Soviet economic hostilities against the non-Soviet world has been made. The immediate objective in this war is the control of the contested countries, more than three score and ten in number. The ultimate objective is the control of the world. The struggle will be relentless, irreconcilable, merciless. The West need expect no quarter from the enemy. If Western determination is less than the Soviet bloc's, eventual Soviet triumph is assured.

In all of the contested countries, particularly those just now emerging from colonialism, the Russians have organized groups of native Communists who preach to the people, over and over again, that the best and quickest way to raise their level of living is by the Communist system. And who can say that people who have always been slaves to hunger will not put food before freedom?

In forming policies to meet the situation described, three significant facts of current life must be kept in mind:

1. *The increasing interdependence of nations.* Domestic economic policy can no longer be made without regard to possible external effects, nor can existing external conditions be ignored when domestic policy is being shaped. This country has known for years that it is not an isolated political system. It must realize that that is no less true of the body economic.

This is particularly the case for the United States because it possesses preponderant economic power in the Western community. If the United States domestic policy is damaging to Western unity, the West is diminished in the cold war. The