

to be empowered to negotiate adjustments to prevent such changes from becoming too one sided or too deep.

You gentlemen know how far such authorization can or should be the subject of legislation, but some form of continued authority will surely be needed to implement the recent agreements and to apply a fair interpretation to the many nonspecific clauses.

A NATIONAL TRADE POLICY

We will need to clarify our long-range international trade policy.

We have such a hodgepodge of liberal thinking and special privileges that we cannot present a clear, united front in negotiating with any foreign country or group.

We need to decide whether we really believe in the mutual benefit of comparative advantage, allowed free play without tariffs or quotas, or whether we want to continue special privilege for a few at the expense of the whole.

If the former, and I think we must enjoy the efficiencies and benefits of trade expansion, we should make it clear to the rest of the world and require them to adopt similar treatment of our exports.

The EEC has proven to themselves the efficiencies of expanded trade, but unless we force them to come along with us on a worldwide free-trade basis, they are likely to try to retain petty restrictions for the benefit of certain industries, aimed primarily at us.

We must take the lead in establishing a world pattern.

THE HUNGRY WORLD

Unless populations are controlled more successfully than we have a right to expect, agriculture of a large part of the world must be modernized, mostly by private business, the success of which depends as much on trade as technological processes.

(a) Many of the less-developed countries cannot be expected to become fully self-sufficient in foods and fibers, since such a large part of the world's land best adapted to these products lies within the temperate zones of the developed Northern Hemisphere.

Self-sufficiency being too much to expect, the problem becomes so serious that the world cannot afford any waste of efficiency. Any sound solution to the problem of feeding the hungry millions of the presently underdeveloped countries must include provision for freer access to markets for their surplus products; not only to those of Western Europe, Japan, and North America, but to markets generally.

The needs of the hungry peoples are so great that the free world must be organized to assure maximum food and industrial productivity, organized so free trade will guide production into its most efficient channels.

(b) If, say, India can get more wheat by exporting textiles and buying wheat than by attempting to raise it, are we not reducing India's—and the world's—efficiency, if in the name of self-sufficiency we ask India to do otherwise? If, to come closer to home, we were to lift our restrictions upon the import of all minerals and raw materials, we would surely obtain more of what we need through trade than by our own production, while at the same time the countries better fitted for