

To encourage this CDC recommends that the U.S. should re-evaluate and change many aspects of its policies and practices re AID, Alliance for Progress, etc., and re export controls, and international trading and financial policies. Tax credits should be considered as inducements to participating businesses to encourage greater initiative.

Supporting Arguments and Evidence

The United States is recently awakening to problems within our own country where ghettos of underprivileged people are suddenly found to be excessively cut-off or isolated from the so-called "power structure". The response of the underprivileged has been riots approaching revolution. The answer, as recently reported by President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders can only be alleviation of the basic causes of the problem.

Similarly, it has recently been predicted that there is a danger that wide parts of the world, including even some moderately-developed nations may in a few years become relative-deserts of backwardness vis-a-vis the "have" nations, unless the affluent nations immediately take all possible steps to help the less affluent nations upgrade themselves, including, particularly, heavy exports of technology, know-how, and advanced tools, and the means for overcoming illiteracy and its concomitant bondage. The U.S. is certainly the nation that has the most to give, and the U.S. will therefore be most the target of their frustrations and anger if we are not generous enough to help them improve their plights.

Some people believe that advanced technological developments, including such as computers, may be responsible for preempting jobs. Due to the rapid growth of the computer industry to date, it would appear that this industry has, to date, created more jobs than it has destroyed; but there has admittedly not been enough history since the beginning of the computer age (mid 1950's) to tell for certain if computers will make more jobs than they will preempt. CDC believes that the pattern will be like the transportation industry whose statistics reveal that there is a greater percentage of the population employed in the United States today, in jobs related to transportation, than there were in horse and buggy days; although some jobs were displaced, increasing demands and advancing technologies created far more jobs than were destroyed, and simultaneously created a higher standard of living.

Whatever the outcome, time will not turn back; computers are a fact of life from today forward. And just as the industrial or business concern that makes good utilizations of computers and other advanced technologies can outperform its competitors, making it so that the competitors must also have access to and utilize the same tools to remain competitive, so it is with the nations that are making good utilizations of computers and advanced technologies. They will outperform those nations that do not have them . . . and the gaps will continue to widen between the developed and the underdeveloped nations unless the developed nations become much more effective in helping the developing nations reach parity.

It is the consensus that for any nation the overall advantages that will come from computers will probably far outweigh any disadvantages. The optimizations that can come from the use of computers in many fields will make them worth more than their "price" in any country . . . optimizations in the input/output econometrics of the country as a whole . . . financial optimizations . . . optimizations in the utilizations of basic commodities, as steel, so that more structures can be built with the limited amounts available . . . optimizations in the utilizations of manpower, and many more. Also computers will be of wide value in rendering better educations, health care, better banking and accounting practices, better communications, and in many additional areas.

CONCLUSION

It is seen that there is a growing and increasingly-competent competition in the world computer market. The United States still holds 90% share of world market, but stands to decline as the foreign competition increases, particularly with the heavy sponsorship of foreign governments.

The United States' response will best be to help create an environment where its computer manufacturers can freely operate with as few restrictions as possible. Thus, and only thus, can the dynamics of U.S. business and technology continue to prevail in the world marketplace.