

people, in those spheres not specifically delegated to the Federal Government;

That the market economy, allocating resources by the free play of supply and demand, is the single economic system compatible with the requirements of personal freedom and constitutional government, and that it is at the same time the most productive supplier of human needs;

That when government interferes with the work of the market economy, it tends to reduce the moral and physical strength of the nation; that when it takes from one man to bestow on another, it diminishes the incentive of the first, the integrity of the second, and the moral autonomy of both;

That we will be free only so long as the national sovereignty of the United States is secure; that history shows periods of freedom are rare, and can exist only when free citizens concertedly defend their rights against all enemies;

That the forces of international Communism are, at present, the greatest single threat to these liberties;

That the United States should stress victory over, rather than coexistence with, this menace; and

That American foreign policy must be judged by this criterion: does it serve the just interests of the United States?

Mr. Chairman, the review by this Committee on this nation's overall trade policies is commendable. Young Americans for Freedom is interested in the products of this Committee's careful deliberations on what statutory and administrative revisions need to be made with respect to our foreign trade policies. We are, however, particularly concerned about one aspect of our trade policies—East-West trade.

As all members of this distinguished Committee are aware, East-West trade, since the Administration's recent proposals for the "building of bridges" with the East, has become a matter of increasing debate and to many groups and individuals a matter of increasing concern.

Any comprehensive overhaul of our nation's trade policies will probably necessitate amendments to statutory provisions relating to trade with Communist countries, particularly those of Eastern Europe.

It is our intent here today to give to this Committee our view of what considerations ought to be weighed in any revisions of our nation's East-West trade policies and what we feel ought to be the outcome of this Committee's deliberations.

Why opposition to East-West trade?

Mr. Chairman, based on the criteria of the Sharon Statement, the members of Young Americans for Freedom are opposed to trade of a strategic nature with Communist nations.

Generally speaking, it is our view that the struggle between freedom and Communism is a total one, not by our own choice, but rather by the nature of the Communist adversary. We feel this struggle encompasses all means of competition, including military, economic, and political competition, and we also feel that it should be the policy of the United States to win this struggle with a minimum of overt military conflict. To some degree this can be achieved by the United States regulating its economic policies with other nations with full consideration of the likely effects those policies will have upon the capabilities of the Communist governments to compete against the Free World.

Why do we oppose the East-West trade proposals of the present Administration? As long as twenty-five centuries ago, the Greek dramatist Aeschylus wrote—

So in the Libyan fable it is told
That once an eagle, stricken with a dart,
Said, when he saw the fashion of the shaft,
"With our own feathers, not by others' hands,
Are we now smitten"

The East-West trade posture of this Administration looks strikingly as if it could become the eagle of that drama.

Less than half a century ago, Nikolai Lenin wrote—

On the basis of observations gathered during my years of exile, the "cultured" class of the capitalist countries of Western Europe and America, i.e.,