of food produced has increased during the past five years, the population has increased at an even faster rate so that the available per capita supply is lower. Reports from Communist China indicate that she is unable to increase her food production fast enough to take care of an additional 30 million people a year.

While one-half of humanity is enjoying an increasingly higher level of living and general well being, the other half is making very little progress or becoming progressively worse off in some instances. The difference in standards of living are getting progressively wider. One might ask may we hope for a permanent world peace if this trend continues?

I am inclined to go along with Chester Bowles who states that the United States needs a new and more affirmative viewpoint of foreign economic and technical assistance. Chester Bowles believes that a new global approach to economics will almost certainly be developed under the pressure of events in the next few years. He believes this new approach may differ as much from our present view as Roosevelt's domestic economic program differed from that of Calvin Coolidge. Bowles believes the day may soon come when our farm surpluses in today's largely hungry world will seem as strange to us in retrospect as the overloaded grocery stores in 1932 in which thousands of tons of food spoiled every day because millions desperately needy people lacked the money to buy. He is of the opinion that if the United States in the decades following the war had mustered the imagination to extend the Marshall Plan concept to Asia, Africa, and South America on a large scale, and if she had acted with tact and understanding, the underdeveloped nations would be bound to us by ties of mutual self-interest and common ideological aspiration powerful enough to defy any Soviet attempt to disrupt them.

The above quotation was taken from a speech made in 1956. I believe the situation today is brighter. The situations in Hungary and in Russia have changed the picture.

I believe the challenge of the future will not be concerned with the problem of the division of the world between the Communist and the free world, but rather the one presented by

the underdeveloped nations of the world. This challenge will persist for years to come, regardless of the Communist threat.

America can not enjoy permanent peace and well-being by herself. She can not survive in isolation. We are a part of a dynamic world that is becoming more interdependent. In retrospect Wendell Willkie appears prophetic in pointing out the necessity for one world and his eloquent plea for international cooperation. It is doubtful Willkie, in 1942, knew about the development of the atomic bomb.

The world has changed more in the last 40 years than in the previous 40, much more in the last decade than in the previous century. We are living in a truly revolutionary age that is propelled by technological development. Traditional economic concepts are not fully adequate for new situations. We must look ahead with imagination and global prospective in solving the food and other problems of the world.

If properly presented, I believe the American people will support a long-range foreign aid program that is motivated by humanitarian interests or the sacredness of human life which is the basic principle of our Judaeo-Christian tradition.