

eloquently stated, "In a world of constant want, there is no peace."

We believe foreign aid can have a direct impact on economic growth and the maintenance of peace ...

Finally, because we recognize that science and technology offer many opportunities for expanding the development process, President Carter has proposed the

creation of a new U.S. foundation on technological collaboration. This foundation will support the application of our research to development problems and it will improve the access of the developing countries to American science and technology. The health of our nation increasingly depends on the world economy. If we neglect international progress, we undermine the welfare of our own society ...

Young: U.S. Industrial Capacity 'Has Increased The Aspirations Of All Humanity'

ATLANTA — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young addressed an audience of several hundred students and faculty at the University of Georgia's Law Day April 29 on the subject of "Making Peace Through Law."

Young's speech centered on his concept of the American system of law as a "constantly evolving" entity which makes possible peaceful economic development in this country, and serves as an efficient model for the Third World. "Law is a growing body of understanding," Young stressed, which must be seen as a "constantly evolving creative dialogue between men and government." After a discussion of the American civil rights movement of the 1960s — in which Young played a key leadership role — as a prime example of the "creative dialogue" which allows a society to change peacefully, Young emphasized that law is the final barricade to preventing the kind of civil disorder such as we see today in southern Lebanon and Northern Ireland. "I am just crazy enough to think that this (implementation of an evolving body of law which can change society without chaos and violence — ed.) can happen everywhere around the world."

Young then turned his attention to foreign policy, particularly to the problem of Africa. The particulars of the South African situation may differ from those of the U.S., he said, but the method for applying law is the same. The power of world opinion as applied through international law can bring about change in South Africa.... The recent creation of a new South African TV station will help focus South Africans on the outside world and force a reflection on the need for change. "Even the old Ronald Reagan movies" Young said, will have an impact by showing the discrepancy between the more advanced American standard of living and culture and the impoverishment of South Africa, thereby motivating the appropriate changes.

Elaborating on the Africa situation, Young pointedly noted that "The power of our army cannot solve everything. It can't bolster the value of our dollar. It cannot solve the \$45 billion trade deficit."

The Carter Administration's Africa policy, he continued, is based on the reality of the international interdependence of nations: "Eight of the 15 metals and rare minerals that we need to keep our economy and technology running are derived from Rhodesia, South Africa, and Namibia.... What happens internationally with regard to policies and ideologies has tremendous economic consequences here. So we see our nation trying to bring about an international order under law for peace and change."

"What looks like an aggressive and ambitious foreign policy" on the part of the United States, he said, is actually an aggressive "mediating capacity" to build an international framework of legal agreements. This is the best way of assuring the U.S.'s future peace and prosperity.

"The great danger," Young stressed, "is not that Africa will go communist. I don't think that Africa will ever go communist. The great danger is that we might have a period of chaos." The "thin veneer" of an educated, intellectual leading stratum will be killed off, leading to a Uganda-like situation throughout the continent. In Uganda, Young said, a formerly prosperous, educated African elite was destroyed and has sunk back to a form of tribalism, making it nearly impossible to deal with that country today.... We've been working for years with Great Britain on the Anglo-American plan.... It doesn't make sense to have only a part of the people at the conference table. Especially when you leave out 45,000 people who happen to have automatic weapons. You create a climate of civil war.... We must take the time to get everybody at the table. We have been able to advance the cause of peace."

Young concluded by emphasizing the role of technology and improved living standards in fostering world peace. There are three fundamental factors, he said, which have increased the aspirations of mankind: (1) the "wonderful standard of living" in the U.S.; (2) the increase in communications technology; (3) "the enormous technical capacity (of the U.S. — ed.) to produce goods in volume heretofore unknown to man.... This has increased the aspirations of all humanity."