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course, they do share those very human motives which are reflected in our reactions to world events also. But the fact is these so-called developing nations, the so-called third world are today more important markets for American products and goods than East Europe, West Europe, China and the Soviet Union combined. They represent two million American jobs. With respect to resources that are essential to our industrialized democracies including the United States, increasingly their resources are important. Tin, bauxite, all of the fourteen or fifteen so-called industrial minerals that are essential to the production of our goods, the operation of our factories, to the development of our defense, increasingly are found in these nations. They are important to our political interests in the world, to our security interests in the world, and by their actions they have indicated they don't intend to be dominated by anybody. Nationalism is their overriding thrust and objective. So we must deal with them in our own interest. We must deal with them if we wish to be an influence for peace and stability in the world. We must come to understand that the sources of power, as I said earlier, are different than they were when I left the armed services of our country in 1945 after World War II. So foreign policy is an enormously challenging process, exciting but also fulfilling. You get a different view of the world from the Office of Secretary of State. You learn in a very personal way what has been obvious all of our lives, of course, that the sun never sets on the world, that the planet never sleeps. There is always somebody awake to create problems for you. Often as Secretary, I use to waken at two o'clock in the morning worried about some pending problem and I would say to myself, "Now what SOB over on the other side is creating problems for me at this hour that I will have to deal with at six o'clock?" So it is a whirl, restless, thrusting, often unstable world whose values fundamentally are moving constantly. Sometimes they seem to be moving backward toward values that we understand and support in our political system. People still striving for the same goals that we do, not necessarily embracing our means or our political system or our ideals, but still striving to build better lives for themselves, for their neighbors, for their countries, and that unites all people everywhere, that common interest. But how to reach agreement is more difficult. Now I am often asked by reporters these days, "Is the world more dangerous now than it was on January 20th when you left office?" Well, I don't know if it is more dangerous. If there is a difference, I doubt that you could measure it and I doubt that you could answer the question if you would put four years in your time spread but that there is a potential for problems that could escalate into violence is also clear,