

way of seeing to it that aggression against a nation will not be possible. Unless we can do that, economic internationalism, after the experience of the present years, will be merely a dream.

The practicableness of economic internationalism will depend in part, after the war, on the methods adopted by the world for the improvement of backward parts of the earth. The colonization of Africa and the development of other places will have to be undertaken in some way which will preserve what may be described as the international equities. No arrangements can be regarded as morally justifiable which do not have as their first purpose the uplifting of the people already occupying the land. Closely connected with this question is that of the expansion of older countries by immigration. One of the arguments frequently put forth by Germans in defense of the present war is that Germany needs territory for its surplus population. The world cannot afford to admit such a plea. Germany does not need territory, although people of German origin may need more space in which to live. They can get it, as can other people, by going to less densely occupied parts of the earth; but they may not in this day and generation insist that they may take with them also the German government. They are free to settle and live their lives in other countries, and under other flags, which admit them. On such a principle a constant flux and reflux of population is possible without impairment of the rights of other people or the authority of other governments.

These and other subjects, as has been stated, are brought to the forefront of public discussion by the present war. Inasmuch as it is the purpose of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to spread information and add to knowledge in such ways as will bring about a better understanding among the nations of the earth, it is proper that a series of studies into such