## World Menace

## How the U.S. Now Looks To Others

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How does the United States look to the rest of the world these days? The New York Times put the question last week to the eminent British historian, Arnold J. Toynbee. The following is his reply.

To most Europeans, I guess, America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world. Since America is unquestionably the most powerful country, the transformation of America's image within the last 30 years is very freightening for Europeans.

It is probably still more freightening for the great majority of the human race who are neither Europeans nor North Americans, but are

A
Personal
View

Latin Americans, Asians and Africans. they, I imagine, feel even more insecure than we feel.

They feel that, at any moment, America may intervene in their internal affairs with the same appalling consequences as have followed from American intervention in Southeast Asia.

For the world as a whole, the CIA has now become the bogey that communism has been for America. Wherever there is trouble, violence, suffering, tragedy, the rest of us are now quick to suspect the CIA has a hand in it.

Our phobia about CIA is, no doubt, as fantastically excessive as America's phobia about world communism; but, in this case, too, there is just enough convincing evidence to make the phobia genuine. In fact, the roles of America and Russia have been reversed in the world's eyes. Today America has became the world's nightmare.

U.S. Fanaticism

Like Communist Russia, America has committed atrocities in the cause of truth and justice, as she sees them. We believe that American fanaticism, too, is sincere. This makes it all the more alarming.

vention in Czechoslovakia were small, measured by the standard of America's record in Vietnam.

How is America dealing with her problems? As we see it, she is failing to deal with them, and this is the most terrifying feature of American life today.

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The American home front is more crucial than the ports in Vietnam and Cambodia and Taiwan and Korea andt he Middle East. The decision on America's home front is going to decide the fate of the world, and the rest of us can do nothing about it. We have no say, but we, too, are going to be victims of America's domestic agony.

With growing anxiety, we watch a spectacle that we never expected to see. Who would have foreseen that America would repudiate George Washington's warning against entangling alliances? Or that America would case to be a land of hope?

And who would have expected to find himself wishing that America would box the compass for a second time within one lifetime — wishing, I mean, that America would retreat again into the isolation from which we were once so eager to see her emerge?

Is there no hope of reconciliation on America's home front? I catch a gleam of hope when I recall some words that I heard an American officer let fall two years ago in a discussion on the international situation. "There are going to be man y more Vietnams," this officer said, "though the mothers of America won't like it."

The mothers of America: This representative of Pentagon had detected the great power that was going to be Pentagon's most formidable adversary. The Pentagon versus the mothers of America. In Cambodia we now already have a second Vietnam.

The mothers of America have still to go into action: And I believe this is a battle that the Pentagon cannom win. In the mothers of America I do still see some hope for the world.

; In terms of the number of lives taken and of lands laid waste, America's score is, unhappily, far higher than any other country's since the end of World War II.

Would I rather be a Vietnamese who was being "saved" by the American Army, or be a Czech who was being "saved" by the Russian army?

of course I would rather be the Czech. The number of lives taken and the amoun of devastation caused by the 1968 Russian military inter-