

The question is that of long run ~~also~~ evolution
of multinationals.

They may like some military colonies
become alienated from their country of origin.

~~They~~ and become identified with
interests of their host country. Against ^{a disadvantage} that
speaks of course the advantages which the
widespread interest and their cordial love.

But that may not mean that the U.S. (for example)
influence in the whole world is dwindling.

The multi-directions may induce them to focus
to work in favour of political integration
(for example, of Europe) \rightarrow no need, it depends on ^{nationalistic} ^{interests} ^{which} ^{lead} ^{to} ^a ^{disintegration}.

But what will be their impact on
North-South relations?

They split their countries internally into a
modern and a traditional stagnant sector

whereas the governments will
not need to forbid any more

The power of multi-
nationals is less one they
that may ^{unite} ^{Europe}

These currency controls become exportable manufacturers (Spain)

Labour: In the host countries
a privileged labour sector is created (Chilean Copper)