

When I speak of the under-developed world, I am speaking about the vast majority of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Together they number almost 80. Most of them have only recently emerged to independent status. All of them are grappling with the problem of meeting the rising aspirations of their peoples. None of them can solve this problem in a purely national context.

Challenge Not Solely Economic

We tend to look upon the challenge presented by the under-developed world as primarily an economic one. But while there is much to support such an approach, it seems to me that it is neither a complete nor an adequate one. A moment ago I referred to the fact that many of these countries had only recently achieved their independence. It is natural that the achievement of independence should generate expectations that tend, sometimes by wide margin, to exceed what the governments of these new countries can hope to accomplish in the realm of practical possibility. And it is natural that, once the peoples of these countries begin to realize the full magnitude of the problems they are facing (problems of political organization, of social and administrative reform, of economic under-development, and of technological lag), there should be a degree of disillusionment and dissatisfaction with the existing order of things.

Although many of them are "non-aligned", it is significant, I think, that so far none of these countries has of its own volition embraced the Communist alternative of pushing forward their economic development in ruthless disregard of the aspirations of ordinary men and women. But there is no room for complacency in this situation. Disillusionment and dissatisfaction do not make for stability and unless the causes of disillusionment and dissatisfaction in these countries can be rooted out, we shall not count on them to play their appointed part in the maintenance of international peace and security. For we cannot assume that the pressure for a new and different order of things in these countries will abate. And if we cannot assume that, we must accept the fact that this pressure will remain a potential source of tension and instability. Furthermore, if we fail to help the governments of these countries to meet the aspirations of their peoples, we cannot discount the possibility that others will exploit our failure to do so.

Population Outruns Development

Of course, the problem presented by the under-developed world is not a simple one and it is not capable of any single or simple solution. A few facts and figures will, I think, help to illustrate its scope. In the decade from 1950 to 1960, the countries of the under-developed world were able to increase their production of goods and services from \$110 billion to just under \$170 billion. This means that, at the beginning of the decade as at the end of it, these countries accounted for only three-tenths of all the goods and services produced in the free world as a whole. Over the same period the total population of these countries increased from 1,000 million