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some aspects of what we are doing to enlarge and maintain that area of freedom which I want to talk about today.

The Situation in Asia

It is an established statistical fact that two-thirds of the population of the world lives in under-developed regions; that in those regions per capita incomes average less than \$100 per year - in some areas very considerably less; that large numbers of the people in those areas have a daily diet which in caloric content is barely above starvation level; that this results in a condition of low energy considerably aggravated by those diseases which always follow malnutrition plus those which flourish in bad climates due to lack of sanitation, lack of pest control, medical facilities, safe water supply, and many other lacks too numerous to mention. Most of these under-developed areas are in Asia, and it is to Asia that I propose to confine my talk today.

We have only to think of the changes in China, the wars in Korea, in Malaya, in Indo-China, and the precarious nature of existing government in some areas, to realize the tremendous effort being put forward by the forces of Communism in Asia.

The aftermath of war was terrible enough in Europe, but it was even more devastating in Asia, where it resulted in changes which created political vacua which the Communists are trying desperately to fill.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia have demanded, and obtained, full political freedom, have set up governments which are free and sovereign, and which today have problems the like of which are unknown elsewhere and which put crushing burdens on their leaders.

The partition of the old India into two new entities - India and Pakistan - for instance created a crop of problems of a complexity to tax the wisdom of a number of Solomons. Roughly fourteen million people moved, Hindus south into India, Moslems north into Pakistan, one of the greatest migrations in history. These movements of people have created great hardships, a vast army of refugees in both countries, complex problems concerning their property left behind and problems of re-settlement in countries already strained to the limit to provide for their people.

In addition to all their local problems, these new governments in Asia share with us all the international difficulties of our time, exchange problems, trade problems, and the difficulties of making progress and bringing about stability in a world divided against itself as ours is.

The problem of the free world is to find ways and means of assisting these governments to solve their problems by democratic means and thus to preserve the freedom of their people. As I have tried to point out, their most pressing problem is the mitigation of the terrible poverty of their people who will not wait forever to have something done for them and who are constantly exposed to the blandishments of the Communist with his spurious offers of quick economic advantage via the Russian route.