

world the Doctrine of Nationality. And each group of people who could claim with some reason that they were a nation, obtained their rights of existence. And so, we began to cut up existing empires such as the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, for instance, and the old Turkish Empire, and divided them up into component parts when then began a career as nations.

After the Second World War, when the Doctrine of Decolonialization began to be accelerated, this process still went on, only at a much quicker pace than after the First World War. And so, today when you look at the map of the world, or you look at the membership in the United Nations, you will find that since 1945 when we launched the United Nations with 51 founding members, this number has grown today to 111. That means that there is an addition of 60 members, which is a greater number than we had when we originally began.

Many of these nations - most of them, in fact - are underdeveloped, or, as we call them today, "developing nations," mostly uncommitted in the political field; in need of aid; in need of credit; of knowledge; of know-how; of administrative experience; being rather unsettled as far as they go; very keen to observe and maintain, of course, their independence, their new status as national sovereign nations. But, the problem is a world where two great forces are facing and fighting each other - the Free World which, also generally speaking, is a highly industrialized and developed Western World on the one hand, and the Communist World on the other hand.

Now, if the United Nations had been the successful organization that