Thus a country may expect its per capita national income to double gradually when it succeeds—through advances in industrial and agricultural production, and distribution, and through the general spread of technical and scientific education—in bringing the agricultural share of the labor force down from 80 to 60 percent or from 70 to 50 percent or from 60 to 40 percent.[2] There is reason to think that this formula still holds.

Unfortunately, even under the favorable condition which promoted the industrialization of the United States, it required at least two decades to attain a 20-point gain in industrialization. Consequently the closing of nutritional gaps in a matter of only a few years cannot wait on the industrialization of a country.

The real question, bearing on greater and speedier progress in closing nutritional gaps, is how soon can the economies of underdeveloped countries show a 20-point gain in industrialization without help. Further, how much sooner can this be brought about by help from the industrialized countries by means of capital, industrial and agricultural technology, *concurrently* with direct aid to the undernourished, especially the young, who are the future entrants into the labor force and the vital element in greater productivity.

[2] See paper on "International Industrialization and Per Capita Income" by Louis H. Bean, in vol. 8 on "Income and Wealth," National Bureau of Economic Research.