

organization in many fields of activity. It has given new and urgent emphasis to two major questions of our time - colonialism and racial discrimination; both of which can exist in many forms and have no common political pattern.

New states have brought United Nations membership closer to the goal of universality. They have also brought inescapable problems of growing pains. This process of growth and adjustment is bound to be difficult. It requires patience and tolerance and understanding on the part of all members; new, as well as old.

Many of the newer members are small states with large problems of political, economic and social development. But the old, big Powers have also been facing new and gigantic problems. Many of these result from their own great strides in science and technology. These advances have given entirely new dimensions to the threat of war and even to human survival. They have also made possible a new era of progress and plenty, surpassing any previous human accomplishment. The challenge to the world community, then, is a dual one.

The problem of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, must be solved before scientific advances move it beyond man's reach. The disparity in economic and social development between nations must be corrected before it creates an unbridgeable gulf between have and have-not nations.

It is the duty and interest of all members of the United Nations to see that this swift march of science and technology does not lead either to the universal destruction of war or to intolerable differences between nations in human welfare. Only through constructive and co-operative international endeavour can these two fatal results be avoided.

The Congo crisis has once again shown that these two things, security and welfare, are inter-related. That operations in the Congo were sustained in the face of great odds and obstacles is a stirring tribute to the courage and devotion of the servants of the United Nations. It is a witness also to the determination of the majority of its members that the United Nations should not fail in its Congo mission. This mission, broadly stated, was to cushion the transition from dependent to independent status - a pattern which may again be needed in other colonial situations not yet dealt with.