

operations since 1948. We regard them as an important development in the evolution of United Nations responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. We have recently made arrangements to set up a standby force to be available to the United Nations in future emergencies. We would welcome other countries similarly situated in the world doing likewise. At the moment, the ability of the United Nations to play its full part in keeping the peace is seriously weakened by the unwillingness of some countries, notably the Soviet Union, to contribute their due share of the peace-keeping expenditures of the organization. We regard this not merely as a financial matter but as one involving the collective responsibility of all member states of the United Nations. Article 19 of the United Nations Charter provides that a member state "which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years". The prospect at the moment is that this provision will have to be enforced against the Soviet Union and certain other countries at the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly. This is not a prospect which any of us can envisage lightly and I still hope the new Soviet leaders will recognize that their national interest in this matter is identical with the common interest of the world community.

As with peace, so with prosperity. It no longer makes sense, in an age of opportunity, that three-quarters of the world's population should see the gap between their living standards and those of the rest grow wider rather than narrower. This is a political problem in the sense that we cannot expect stability in a world in which affluence and poverty are so unevenly distributed. It is also an economic problem in the sense that we cannot achieve the full potential of our productive resources so long as the purchasing power of hundreds of millions of the world's inhabitants remains limited to the bare means necessary for their subsistence. It is also, in the last analysis, a moral problem, which each and every one of us must face as responsible citizens of the world community. We have recognized this moral problem in our own societies. We have devised arrangements by which resources are deliberately transferred to those segments of the community which do not yet have the economic strength to earn them by the sole operation of the laws of the market. We have taken significant steps to apply this concept on the international plane, by co-operating with the developing countries in their economic and technical development. I believe that the pace of this co-operation must be quickened and its scope broadened if the new forces that have been liberated in these countries by independence are to continue to be harnessed for the benefit of the world community at large. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that was held in Geneva earlier this year has created a new and deeper understanding of this problem and we must build on that understanding as we carry forward the work that was begun at Geneva. That, too, is a responsibility we share as "citizens of the entire universe", and one to which our education cannot afford to leave us indifferent.

In point of space and time, the world in which we live today is more nearly one world than at any previous period in history. If education is to do justice to such a world, it must be concerned not only with matters of knowledge and communication but with understanding. And that understanding, in turn,