UNESCO recognizes that there can be but little, if any, improvement in the economic and social development of the underdeveloped countries without an attack on the ignorance, superstition, poverty and disease of these peoples, and it is addressing itself to this task through its educational, scientific, and cultural programs in their broadest sense. It hopes to contribute to the peace and security of all by promoting collaboration among the nations in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

UNESCO believes "that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfill in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern."

Before UNESCO, most of the underdeveloped countries of the world were only abstract impressions to me, mere names on the map of the geography of the world, but now they have concrete meaning; they are things, living things, people; and people with a mission as well as a message for the rest of the world.

Modern advances in the development of communications and transportation have brought people of different races, religions and political creeds in close contact with each other. Often this contact results in conflict. The points of conflict are not only political but also economic, racial and cultural.

As I observed the representatives of all the races of mankind laboring together under one roof during the UNESCO General Conference, and heard the clashes of opinions and ideologies resulting largely from different backgrounds, heritages and culture, I lived through many centuries, in many worlds and had many visions. It was after one such experience that I returned to my hotel, and while in the reading room I looked upon the wall at a picture of Nehru sitting upon the ground with legs crossed, chin resting upon his partially closed hand, with his forefinger against the cheek in deep meditation and a

faraway look as though he was looking across the centuries to come. Behind him in the picture and overlooking his shoulder was the image of Ghandi as though he was in communion with him. As I looked, I wondered what Ghandi was saying and what Nehru was thinking, for represented there was a condensation of prophetic past, present, and future thinking destined to have a tremendous impact upon the new world in the making.

The emotional impact was so great that suddenly there came over me the urge to go and stand on certain spots of historical significance and try to communicate with the spirits of some of the men and women of destiny, who had had a great impact upon the civilizations of the past and had helped shape the course of history.

With a lightning flash of thought I found myself back in London at Wellington House. Here the Duke of Wellington was recounting the battle of Waterloo when Napoleon suddenly appeared and seemingly had a word he wanted to say. When I bade him speak, he said: "When you go back to New Delhi and UNESCO, urge all the people there not to put their trust in military might, for though great military victories may make one a national hero *one day*, a turn in the wheel of fate may make him an *exile the next*."

Suddenly I found myself in Paris under the Arch of Triumph, before the fire that is never allowed to go out, when Joan of Arc appeared. When asked for her message, it was: "When the going gets tough, without sustained hope, faith, and courage the cause will be lost. It is not the might nor the power but the spirit that overcometh."

Within the twinkling of an eye, I was in Rome again—mighty Rome that set upon her seven hills and ruled the world. I stood upon all those hills, and then stopped in front of the Statue of Julius Caesar, who divided all Gaul into three parts. I said, "Great Caesar, you, who crossed the Rhine, the Rhone and the Rubicon, who came, saw, and conquered, and was victorious in so many important historic battles, you who have stood here through centuries overlooking the ruins of what was once a great empire, tell me, if you please, from your vantage point in history, what message I should take back to