

Nevertheless, motives, for, as well as the nature of Western help to under-developed countries will be scrutinized. Trade promotion or political security schemes disguised under the label of technical or economic assistance, or even relief, will not be sufficient. There must be a deeper and wiser impulse than this. Within the United Nations during the coming years our Western civilization may be given its last opportunity of revising its relations with the other civilizations, of transcending its temporary technical superiority, of winning the peace through the expression of its basic moral and spiritual content. Men in other parts of the world expect from us more than experts or equipment - important as these are. They are observing how we really put into practice our professed principles concerning the dignity of man, the rule of law, social and economic progress. They are trying to assess the worth of our civilization as an effective system for promoting human happiness.

If and as tensions decrease, it is also probable that renewed attempts may be made towards correcting some of the basic handicaps of the organization; as regards membership, for instance, and the exercise of the veto. Certainly an effort should be made to enlarge the number of member nations. The waiting list should be admitted to membership. The prestige and the influence of the organization would increase considerably if it could be made more nearly universal.

The problem of the veto is more difficult and even in my most optimistic moments I do not anticipate that the permanent members of the Council will renounce their right of veto even by 1965. What I foresee however is that if confidence can be promoted, if issues can be eliminated, the Powers concerned will be more inclined to exercise their right in this respect with the restraint that was originally envisaged and accepted. This can only come gradually as advances in other fields are made, but any relaxation in this regard would inevitably affect the attitudes of the smaller nations in their relations with the organization and, in particular, their willingness to surrender certain powers. The more powerful members of the Organization must, however, set the example and give proof of their own willingness to accept international discipline.

To the extent that the general atmosphere may improve, the prospects of Charter Revision will have to be considered. Taking a realistic view of the situation and even assuming that within the next ten years there will be a substantial easing of tension, I do not really believe that large scale revisions of the Charter will be possible; or possibly desirable. Given the right climate, some changes could, should be made but, in essential respects, the Charter today substantially embodies the degree of authority which the member nations are prepared to accept at this stage of development of the international community. I doubt whether even under optimum conditions it would be possible by 1965 to advance beyond the present provisions of the Charter in any important respect; if the United Nations is to retain the principle of universality.

The real problem is not one of constitutional revision but of making full use of the present generally adequate provisions. Much will depend on the attitude of