

As could be expected all were agreed that the relative lack of success in the field of security was due essentially to the failure of the larger powers to reach agreement: many speakers applied themselves to this crucial problem and suggested that means had to be found somehow to promote confidence and understanding, to develop, in the words of Mr. Spaak "an international spirit" which would make co-existence possible. Many Western representatives seemed to accept this Communist slogan and to express thus their recognition of the need for "two worlds" to get along together as opposed to the old crusading policy. There was, however, general agreement that the international atmosphere was improving and many supported the views expressed at the outset by Mr. Van Kleffens and by the Secretary-General that the anniversary meeting might make a contribution in this regard.

### Regional Security

If the United Nations has not been successful in establishing collective security, it was, nevertheless, recognized that it had made important and significant contributions in this field through the cease-fire agreements, the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, and, particularly, through intervention in Korea. The discussion centred, however, on the question of regional security and the following features may be of interest:

- (a) many of the NATO Representatives maintained with Mr. Pinay that genuine security could only be provided through regional arrangements;
- (b) both NATO and Soviet representatives made the point that the regional security arrangements, to which they belong, were defensive and fully compatible with the Charter;
- (c) Messrs. Pinay and Dulles drew attention to the fact that regional arrangements provide security even to countries which are not parties to them.

Mr. Dulles in particular stressed that "every one of these arrangements also gives added security even to the non-participants. There is less armament, because multiplication of armament is avoided when the force that protects one equally is at the service of many. Also the military powers and facilities of a coalition tend to become distributed and not within the control of any single nation. In international affairs, as in domestic affairs, the sharing of power is the best safeguard against its abuse."

Reference was often made to disarmament as one problem which offered hopes of settlement and which, if solved, could facilitate the solution of many other issues. In this regard, it was thought that the International Scientific Conference and the proposal for the peaceful development of atomic energy presented most encouraging prospects. If progress could be made in this field, the ground would be prepared for further advances in other directions. The underdeveloped countries were also quite optimistic as to the possibilities for economic expansion inherent in such a scheme.

There was the usual and expected controversy regarding the veto. While a number of countries argued that it should be eliminated or that its use should be restricted, other countries felt that the veto represented a fair compromise