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council' at the end of the war. Welles has frequently pointed to the Inter-American system, "based as it is, on sovereign equality, on liberty, on peace, and on joint resistance to aggression" as a "cornerstone in the world structure of the future". Somewhat surprisingly he has spoken of this system as "the only example in the world today of a regional federation".

A notable comment on regional plans has come from Chiang Kai-shek, in a repudiation of the suggestion that China should undertake the leadership of Asia: "China has no desire to replace Western imperialism in Asia with an Oriental imperialism or isolationism of its own or of any one else. We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs, which in the end make for bigger and better wars, to effective organization for world unity. Unless real world-cooperation replaces both isolationism and imperialism of whatever form in the new interdependent world of free nations, there will be no lasting security for you (i.e. the United States) or for us".

Disarmament

The Atlantic Charter made clear that the disarmament of the aggressors is essential, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security. Further statements of Allied leaders have served only to emphasize the belief that relief for the peoples of the world from the crushing burden of armaments is desirable but is dependent on the establishment of worldwide security. The United Nations intend to maintain their own armed forces during the period of "armistice", or "transition" to a new world order. It is possible, of course, that by the end of the war these armed forces might have been amalgamated into something approaching a United Nations force. Certainly the forces of the British Commonwealth and the European Allies are