omment. On the military level this is the only sure guarantee
f peace. It is, therefore, the duty of the free nations of the
ATO and other alliances to make clear to all not only the folly
t also the futility of sudden aggression. Many of us have
ived through two terrible world wars, and looking back, almost
e only thing about them that seems certain is that neither
ould have been started had the aggressors known the real strength
nd will to resist of those they sought to conquer and enslave.
ur Free World has, therefore, a very real obligation to make
s strength known. That, I believe, is the answer to those
o may have wondered at the emphasis placed on military might
t a Conference whose purpose was permanent peace.

And having said that, I hasten to add that there came
o all of us at that Conference, as perhaps never before in
istory, the realization that more military and missile strength
s not enough. It is for that reason that, in the long view, the
ost important achievements of the Conference were in the
trengthening of our mutual defences on our common spiritual,
conomic and scientific fronts. In these fields, I feel certain
e made good progress. We reached a wide degree of mutual
nderstanding and decisions were arrived at which will result
n an all-round strengthening of the ties which bind us together
or peace.

The problems which face our countries are very great
ut I can say to you that there are no grounds for despair. NATO
s an alliance of some four hundred and fifty million people.
t extends across three continents. It joins hand with other
lliances of freedom-loving peoples to ring the globe with a band
f hope and determination that those among mankind who love
eace and freedom will prevail as against those who would plunge
s once more into war in a vain-glorious attempt at world
omination.

What were the immediate fruits of the Paris Conference?
t assured a unified and revivified alliance which is going to
tand together and to stand fast.

It made clear that the alliance is defensive in that it
ill, in strength, prevent the launching of war against any of
s. NATO is aggressive only for peace.

The Conference made clear that we not only seek peace,
ut we pursue it, and that each of our nations is anxious and
esirous of bringing about disarmament of both nuclear and conven-
tional weapons and armed forces.

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There was complete agreement in our dedication not to
in the next war, but to prevent it.

While the Kremlin has repeatedly avowed its desire for
disarmament it has consistently refused to agree to any form of
inspection or control, so as to assure that the pledged word
of each of the nations to disarm will be kept.

The Free Nations want to bring about a reduction in
tension. To that end the members of the alliance opened the door
to the U.S.S.R. if it really desires to negotiate to bring about
a halt to the armament race. But the reaction to this open
and sincerely expressed willingness was not made very hopeful
yesterday by the Soviet leaders who, instead of agreeing to a
meeting of Foreign Ministers, suggested a special session of the
United Nations on disarmament. That this suggestion by the
Soviet is another stall for time would seem to be a reasonable