

also alluded to the anti-Russian attitude of United States Forces in Japan, as evidenced by Mr Vernon Bartlett in the London *News Chronicle*; to various utterances by Mr Churchill, and to "war-mongering" statements in the Turkish press.

Perhaps the most novel feature of the speech was Mr Vyshinsky's citation of the names of eight individuals, including members of Congress, ex-diplomats, and business leaders, and ending with an American delegate to the Assembly—the highly-respected John Foster Dulles.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr Vyshinsky and afterwards referred by the Assembly to the First Committee:—

"1. The United Nations condemn the criminal propaganda for a new war, carried on by reactionary circles in a number of countries and, in particular, in the United States of America, Turkey and Greece, by the dissemination of all types of fabrications through the press, radio, cinema, and public speeches, containing open appeals for aggression against the peace-loving democratic countries.

"2. The United Nations regard the toleration of, and—even more so—support for this type of propaganda for a new war, which will inevitably become the third world war, as a violation of the obligation assumed by the Members of the United Nations whose Charter calls upon them 'to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace' and not to 'endanger international peace and security, and justice' (Article 1, paragraph 2, Article 2, paragraph 3).

"3. The United Nations deem it essential that the Governments of all countries be called upon to prohibit, on pain of criminal penalties, the carrying on of war propaganda in any form, and to take measures with a view to the prevention and suppression of war propaganda as anti-social activity endangering the vital interests and well-being of the peace-loving nations.

"4. The United Nations affirm the necessity for the speediest implementation of the decision taken by the General Assembly on 14 December, 1946, on the reduction of armaments, and the decision of the General Assembly of 24 January, 1946, concerning the exclusion from national armaments of the atomic weapon and all other main types of armaments designed for mass destruction, and considers that the implementation of these decisions is in the interests of all peace-loving nations and would be a most powerful blow at propaganda and the inciters of a new war."

In presenting this proposal in the First Committee, the debate on which was characterized by the most extreme and violent language and gestures by Mr Vyshinsky, Mr Bebler (*Yugoslavia*), and Dr Manuilsky (*Ukrainian S.S.R.*), Mr Vyshinsky repeated and added to his examples of war propaganda, and argued that toleration of such propaganda violated the obligations of member States. False and slanderous allegations were made, he said, that the Soviet Union and the eastern European States were preparing for war against the United