

real task before the United Nations, which was to remove the causes of war. The United States would continue its efforts to meet negative and obstructive diplomacy and would co-operate in constructive programmes for peace. He considered that only in that way would the United Nations remove the causes of war, thereby eliminating the fear of war which resulted in the propaganda of which the Soviet Union complained.

In support of the Soviet resolution, Mr Zebrowski (*Poland*) charged that among the various political adventurers in smaller countries to-day were Fascist refugees waiting to offer their services in a war against their own countries and against the Soviet Union. The representative of *Yugoslavia*, Mr Bebler, declared that the extreme right-wing press of the Common Man Front in Italy openly declared that a war against the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe was desirable. According to Dr Manuilsky (*Ukrainian S.S.R.*), no calls to attack the United States or Turkey could be found in the Soviet press, for any one calling for this in the Soviet Union would be immediately tried and severely punished.

Mr Jan Masaryk (*Czechoslovakia*) wondered if it was asking and hoping too much for some international, universally accepted agreement to eliminate the unconstructive headlines, the inaccurate reporting, and the insidious innuendoes from the press. He was not suggesting interference with the freedom of the press, and the Soviet proposal was not intended so to interfere, he said; it was only asking for concerted action to stop and prevent flagrant abuses.

More than twenty States spoke opposing the Soviet proposal or making reservations to some part of it. These included *Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.*

Mr Hector McNeil (*United Kingdom*) said that he did not pretend that there is no relation between uncontrolled private arms manufacture and war propaganda, but a full discussion on disarmament would doubtless take place at the appropriate time. The Soviet Union had been primarily responsible for the lack of progress on this essential and urgent subject. Asking why the Soviet resolution cited only the United States, Turkey, and Greece, he wondered if bitter intemperate language had not been used in Bulgaria, Egypt, or Moscow as well. Had violent and irresponsible language not been used in the First Committee and in the General Assembly, he asked. The authors of the Soviet resolution, he thought, were more concerned to make political propaganda out of the occasion than to solve the problem which the debate had exposed.