

and uncontradicted, sitting in the committee room at Lake Success, telling the rest of us that we are to blame for the fears which grip the world. Perhaps the best judgment to make on this performance is one taken from the Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* of October 23 last. In that journal on that date a correspondent, signing himself "Observer", said:

"It has long been known that abuse on the lips of a statesman is a sign not of strength but of weakness before historical facts."

We could, therefore, dismiss as inconsequential propaganda the whole debate which Mr. Vishinsky has commenced. But instead of doing that, let us try to take it seriously and really talk about the things which Mr. Vishinsky has taken as the pretext for his attacks on the Western world. The real problem is not the preparations for a new war. The real problem is the fear and insecurity which lies like ice in the hearts of men everywhere. I wonder if Mr. Vishinsky will listen when we tell him what our reasons are for having this fear. In a recent statement in this Committee, when the Greek question was under discussion, Mr. Vishinsky said that he was in favour of compromise, but that you could only compromise upon wrong, you could never compromise upon right. His remarks carried a strong implication that he and his Communist sympathizers in the world are always right. If he clings to that attitude, there is, of course little hope that we can get beyond the stage of uneasy and distrustful watchfulness that now characterizes relations between Communist states and the rest of the world. But if he will admit for a minute the validity of some of our misgivings, then we might begin to take the first gradual steps towards understanding. It is in this hope that I proceed to tell him now some of the things that trouble us in the Western world when we look into those dark areas which are dominated by the Soviet Government, from which we are so systematically excluded, which we long to know but are prevented from knowing, with which we wish peace, but from which we receive a constant stream of abuse.

The first thing that must continually be in our minds is the attitude of the leaders of the Soviet State towards war. The philosophy of communism, as we understand it, is based upon the theory that war between communist states and the non-Communist world is inevitable. I know that leaders of the Soviet State from time to time deny this doctrine, and I should not be surprised to hear Mr. Vishinsky deny it again here.

At the same time, however, he will insist that the Soviet State is organized on the principles of Marx and on Lenin. And Lenin, in the Russian edition of his *Collected Works*, Volume XXIV, page 122, states:

"We are living not merely in a state, but in a system of states, and it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. Meanwhile, a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states is inevitable. This means that if the proletariat, as the ruling class, wants to and will rule, it must prove this also by military organization."

Unless, therefore, Mr. Vishinsky and his colleagues are prepared to state categorically that the Communist analysis of history and of the relations between Communist and non-Communist states is false, they must believe in their hearts that one day, if they ever get a chance, they will wage war upon the rest of the world. Take, for example, the following quotation, dated October 24, 1946, from the Soviet newspaper, *Red Fleet*, which,