

the Soviet Delegation and its followers. But even if they were all true, they would not add up to anything approaching the brutality of Soviet intervention in Hungary.

The shadow of Hungary cannot be exercised in this way. It does stand in the way of the reconciliation and the peaceful co-existence which the Soviet Union professes - and we should like to think sincerely - to seek. We have no desire whatsoever to exploit the events in Hungary to revive and fan the cold war, but it is not possible to forget them. It is too much, no doubt, to expect that the Soviet Delegation would confess its error here and now. Indeed, we are less interested in confession than in the righting of wrongs. What we want is that the people of Hungary should be allowed to resume the progress towards freedom which was evident last autumn before it was suppressed by Soviet intervention. There is no government in the West which seeks to convert Hungary into a base from which to attack the Soviet Union or to encourage Hungary to adopt a policy inimical to the essential interests of the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union will relax its grip and allow the people of Hungary to resume control of their own government, they have no reason to fear the actions of the United States or its allies. We shall all be only too happy that the Hungarian people have at last been left in peace.

We realize full well that it is not easy for the Soviet Government to get itself out of the mess in which it finds itself in Hungary. We have no desire to make this effort more difficult than it will naturally be, if the Soviet Government will move in the direction of withdrawal and liberalization. We assure them, however, that in their own interests they should henceforth abandon the idea that the kind of diversionary tactics they are here reviving will do themselves or anyone else any good. To make this point absolutely clear I trust that all members of this Committee who are free to do so will vote against the Soviet resolution.

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