

visited upon humanity.

"The United Kingdom, Mr. Bevin added, has no designs on Soviet territory. On the other hand, if, having obtained an assured security in their own Soviet territory, they (the U.S.S.R.) use the territory of other states and the people of other states to prepare attacks upon us, a very different situation will be created in which we can look only to our own defence."

The political failure of the United Nations, Mr. Bevin said, could be traced very simply to Soviet abuse of the veto power and refusal of the Soviet Union to "accommodate itself even in the slightest degree to the wishes and desires of the majority."

Referring to Mr. Vishinsky's proposal for arms reduction, Mr. Bevin asked: "How on earth are we to regard the latest proposals put forward by Mr. Vishinsky? We must be forgiven if we are suspicious. As you all know, his country is a sealed book."

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S SPEECH

Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, held that security for individual nations could be assured only by effective co-operation and the united power of those nations whose determination to maintain their freedom constituted a strong bond of community between them. "It is not surprising therefore, Mr. King added, that certain nations, knowing that their security depends on collective action in some form, and which are not yet able to achieve that security on the universal basis which the United Nations contemplates, should, pending this large accomplishment, seek to achieve this security on a less than universal basis."

"As nations, we are all members one of another. The good of each is bound up in the good of all. This sense of community of interest cannot be too highly, too rapidly, or too widely developed. It is vital to the defence of free-

dom to maintain a preponderance of moral, economic and military strength on the side of freedom -- all else is wholly secondary. To direct its energies to this imperative end seems to me to be the supreme task of the United Nations today."

(The text of Mr. Mackenzie King's speech appears earlier on pages one to five of this issue.)

Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium) charged Russia with maintaining a fifth column which made Hitler's look like a Boy Scout movement. The Russians, he said, had an Imperialist policy more ambitious than the policy of the Czars themselves. "We fear you, Mr. Spaak added, when you preach this antiquated doctrine of absolute national sovereignty."

Dmitri Manuilsky (Soviet Ukraine) accused Mr. Bevin of rattling atomic arms in the United Nations. Mr. Bevin's purpose, Mr. Manuilsky said, was to detract from the Soviet proposal for a general reduction in armaments.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO CONSIDER BERLIN BLOCKADE

Meeting in Paris on September 26, the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France (Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Schuman) decided to submit to the Security Council the deadlock between the Soviet Union and the Western powers over the control of Berlin. In identical notes, the three Western powers notified the Soviet Union that its "illegal and coercive blockade" of Berlin rendered further negotiations impossible."

The Soviet government, the notes state-

"...has resorted to blockade measures; it has threatened the Berlin population with starvation, disease and economic ruin; it has tolerated disorders and attempted to overthrow the duly elected municipal government of Berlin."

"The attitude and conduct of the Soviet government reveals sharply its purpose to continue its illegal and coer-

cive blockade and its unlawful actions designed to reduce the status of the United States, the United Kingdom and France as occupying powers in Berlin to one of complete subordination to Soviet rule and thus to obtain absolute authority over the economic, political and social life of the people of Berlin, and to incorporate the city in the Soviet zone.

"The Soviet government has thereby taken upon itself sole responsibility for creating a situation in which further recourse to the means prescribed in the Charter of the United Nations is not, in existing circumstances, possible and which constitutes a threat to international peace and security."

A joint communique issued by the three Foreign Ministers following their meeting referred to a Soviet note of September 25 as unsatisfactory. The joint communique stated further:

"The Soviet Government fails to provide the assurance requested in the notes from the three Governments of September 22, 1948, that the illegal blockade measures will be removed. In addition it demands that commercial and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin, by air as well as by rail, water and road, be controlled by the Soviet command in Germany."

"This demand of the Soviet Government is restated with emphasis in the official communique issued in Moscow. Moreover, in regard to currency, the Soviet note is evasive and does not answer the clear position stated by the three Governments..."

In notes, handed to the Secretary General of the United Nations on September 29, the United Kingdom, the United States and France requested early action by the Security Council. The notes charged that the action of the Soviet Government "is contrary to its obligations under Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and creates a threat to peace within the meaning of