

There is a limit to chicanery. But did Lenin believe there was such a limit? Mr. Vishinsky will recall that Lenin, in his work entitled "The Infantile Sickness of Leftism in Communism, said:

"It is necessary . . . to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful method, evasion, concealment of the truth."

The experience which most of us here have had with communists in our own countries suggests that these principles, laid down many years ago by Lenin, are all too often applied as a matter of policy by that party which seeks to substitute nihilist materialism for the moral and religious basis of free civilizations.

We must also be apprehensive about a political and economic system which threatens the freedom of people who live within its reach. What are we to conclude from the accounts which were given in this Assembly by representatives of Yugoslavia of the merciless economic exploitation to which the Yugoslav people were subjected in the joint commercial enterprises which existed between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia? What are we to conclude about the announcement made only this week that a Marshal of the Army of the Soviet Union had become the Minister of War in Poland? Are these to be taken as normal manifestations of the free and friendly relations between equal and sovereign people?

In a recent interview with Mr. C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times a Communist leader in the Free Territory of Trieste, Signor Vidali, made the following statement concerning Marshal Tito. He said:

"I speak of him as a man who once belonged to the Communist movement and knew that there is one basic law—that is our faith in the Soviet Union, whose Socialist party has more experience than any other in the struggle. He knew very well that in the history of our movement anyone who began to fight against its leadership inevitably joined our enemies.

"He destroyed the true Communist party and made a personal apparatus of it. The touchstone of a man's progressiveness is his attitude toward the Soviet Union."

The more we contemplate this kind of relationship between the Soviet Union and the small states on its borders which lie within its power, the more we are convinced that in these circumstances lies a real danger to the peace. Bitterness, resentment and hostility are created when relations between neighbours are based on force or the threat of force. And when bitterness and hatred prevail, there can be no stability. Twice already in this century, great wars have started because of unstable conditions in the areas which lie on the borders of the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. in endeavouring to force everyone else out of this area, has taken upon itself the responsibility for the preservation there of peace. If from the *rule* of force there comes eventually the *use* of force, and we are once again confronted with violence in the border lands between the U.S.S.R. and Western Europe, those who are responsible will face a heavy accounting for history.

This Soviet policy of seeking to dominate its neighbours, is merely the extension to the international plane of the Stalinist principle that the leadership of the Communist party of the Soviet Union must dominate the body and soul of every member of every Communist party throughout the world. Puppet governments are the logical fulfilment of the totalitarian fifth columns which the Soviet rulers have sought to establish in every free country on the earth. Many people, including even many rank-and-file