

intervention, and permitting impartial investigation, the Soviet authorities have once again resorted to one of the most horrible devices of frightened dictatorial regimes, the mass deportation of persons whose only offence is that they are not regarded as politically reliable. We had heard much of this frightful device during the regime of Marshal Stalin, and many charges made at that time - and rejected by Soviet spokesmen in those days as "slanderous fabrications" - have since been confirmed by the present Soviet leaders themselves in Moscow. We had hoped that at least this evil aspect of Stalinism would never again be practised by a Soviet Government. But these hopes have been smashed. The reports of deportation of Hungarian men, women and children to the U.S.S.R. may be denied, but the denial is hollow and false. The volume of eye witness accounts already available, the detailed reports, the pathetic evidence of farewell notes dropped from the trains, are all sufficient to show beyond any reasonable doubt that mass inhuman deportations have, in fact, taken place.

As a result of this further tragic development we are meeting again to make one more attempt, through this General Assembly of the United Nations, to get the Soviet Government to heed the wish of all the world that it stop its torment of Hungary.

If it does not heed this call, its reactionary colonial purpose will once again be exposed for all the world to see. Although it may succeed for a time in stifling the independence of a small neighbour by the crushing power of tanks and by the midnight terror of the secret police, even the interests of the Soviet Union itself, to say nothing of its prestige, will be defeated. Already we have seen the condemnation by President Tito of Yugoslavia of the Soviet policies which led to the Hungarian tragedy, and the leaders of some of the great countries of Asia have added their voices to the demand that the Hungarian people be allowed to decide their own future and their own form of government without external intervention.

How was it described by the Prime Minister of India on November 19? Mr. Nehru said it is a national outrage against the will of the people.

We have heard communist talk here of this heroic Hungarian uprising being merely the work of reactionary and fascist gangs; the Moscow description of any move for freedom against its iron control.

But how was it described, not by a "capitalist warmonger" or a representative of a "ruling clique", but by this communist leader of a socialist but a nationalist state, President Tito. He said on Friday last: