

debate on this resolution enabled Mr. Vyshinsky to make further propaganda speeches along familiar lines during which he accused "reactionary circles" in the United States who feared a depression, of deliberately increasing international tension in preparation for a third world war. Mr. Vyshinsky also attacked recent United States agreements with Greece, Turkey and Spain and the "prospective" treaty with Pakistan. He also mentioned in passing the United States-Canadian communiqué of November 15 concerning joint defence arrangements which he considered as "calculated to maintain and intensify international tension".

The Canadian Delegation pointed to the utterly unco-operative attitude adopted by the Soviet Union on the question of disarmament to which the U.S.S.R. attached the utmost importance and also to the indignation aroused by religious persecution in Poland which certainly did not help to reduce international tension. A number of countries including France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Peru and the Dominican Republic answered the Soviet representative's charges. The latter three also attacked religious persecution in Poland. In his effective reply to Soviet accusations, the Peruvian representative traced the source of present international tension to the failure of the Soviet Union to disarm after the war and its cynical pursuit of a "real politik" policy of pan-slavism and sovietization of Eastern Europe. Only the atomic bomb and subsequently NATO had kept the U.S.S.R. within bounds and had therefore served the cause of peace rather than the reverse.

The Soviet resolution was ultimately rejected by the Political Committee in a paragraph-by-paragraph vote, no vote being taken on the resolution as a whole since all its operative paragraphs were rejected. The Soviet Union re-introduced its resolution in the General Assembly, but the attempt of the Soviet Delegate to reopen the debate was defeated and the U.S.S.R. resolution was rejected on November 30 by a vote similar to that which had taken place in the Political Committee.

Disarmament

On November 28 last, the General Assembly approved by a vote of 54 in favour (including Canada), none against, with five abstentions (the Soviet bloc) a resolution asking the Disarmament Commission to continue its work with a view to ending the deadlock between the Western Powers and the U.S.S.R. and requesting the Commission to report to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than September 1, 1954. This resolution, which had given rise to a prolonged debate in the Political Committee, had been sponsored by 14 countries which are, or will be, members of the Disarmament Commission. The Commission normally consists of the eleven members of the Security Council and Canada when not a member thereof. The Soviet Union was the only member of the Commission which did not sponsor the resolution.

The resolution approved by the Assembly suggests that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a special committee consisting of representatives of the powers principally involved, which should seek, in private, an acceptable solution—and report on such a solution to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than September 1, 1954. This suggestion for private talks did not appear in the original text of the Fourteen Power Resolution and was added at the request of the Indian Delegation.

During the debate on disarmament in the spring of 1943, the Soviet Union had given indications that it might adopt in the future a more co-operative atti-