

through the northernmost point of the demarcation line in Germany, and in the south should be bounded by the parallel passing through the southernmost point of Albania. A sector bounded to the west by the zero meridian, to the east by longitude 25° E., to the north by latitude 54° N., and to the south by latitude 39°38' N. would meet the requirements of this principle.

As to the area of aerial inspection in the Far East, the United States Government proposes a sector extending from longitude 140° W. to 160° E. and bounded to the south by latitude 45° N. The Soviet Government considers that the area of aerial photography could be expanded considerably by including in it: (a) the territory of the Soviet Union east of longitude 108° E., and (b) the territory of the United States west of longitude 90° W. It should be noted that the two areas of aerial photography are approximately equal in extent (the U.S.S.R. area being 7,129,000 sq. km. and the United States area 7,063,000 sq. km.).

As soon as an agreement on partial measures entered into force a limited number of control posts could be set up at railway junctions, on motor highways and at ports in the areas of aerial photography in Europe and the Far East.

9. Propaganda for war and incitement to war, and especially the propaganda carried on in certain countries for the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons against certain States, are playing no small part in straining relations between States and kindling animosity and hatred between peoples.

The resolution on the prohibition of propaganda for war, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1947, is not being observed. Only the Soviet Union and some other States have passed legislation against propaganda for war. The absence of such legislation in other countries creates a favourable soil for fanning militarist passions and war hysteria. To ease international tensions and lessen the danger of war, appropriate measures should be taken to put an end to propaganda for war.

It is also inadmissible that in certain States the ideological struggle is being allowed to enter into relations between States. To end a situation in which ideological disputes and differences are used as a means for straining relations between States, there is urgent need for an agreement under which States would undertake not to allow their ideological differences to enter into relations between States.

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The Soviet Government expresses the hope that the proposals set forth in this memorandum will be duly considered by the Governments of the countries represented in the Sub-Committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and that a mutually acceptable agreement on the points raised in these proposals will be found.