

supplies, they persistently refused to admit United Nations observers despite repeated appeals from the Secretary-General. A proposed visit by Mr. Hammarskjöld to Budapest was also turned down by the Kadar Government. The Soviet Union claimed the extension of facilities to United Nations observers was a matter solely within the competence of the Hungarian Government and continued to ignore the Assembly's call for withdrawal of Soviet forces.

In mid-November, as a result of reports that Hungarians were being deported to the U.S.S.R., the Hungarian question was again raised in the Assembly. The Cuban Delegation introduced a resolution referring to the reports of deportations, recalling the convention on genocide, and urging compliance with the resolutions on Hungary adopted by the second emergency special session. India subsequently introduced a somewhat milder resolution, co-sponsored by Ceylon and Indonesia, which referred to the conflicting reports of deportations and called on Hungary to admit United Nations observers. The three sponsoring Delegations spoke strongly in favour of the resolution's adoption and Hungarian and Soviet Delegations promptly protested about United Nations interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary.

In a statement to the Assembly on November 19, Mr. Pearson, as Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, termed Russian denials of the deportations as "hollow and false"; he laid full responsibility on the Soviet Union for frustrating an impartial investigation, and hoped they would bring to an end "the martyrdom of a brave people".

The Cuban resolution, slightly revised, was adopted by the Assembly on November 21 by a vote of 55 in favour, 10 against (Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia), with 14 abstentions. Similarly the joint resolution submitted by Ceylon, India and Indonesia was adopted by a majority of 57 in favour, 8 against (Soviet bloc except Poland), with 14 abstentions. Canada voted for both the Cuban and the joint India-Ceylon-Indonesian resolutions. It was observed that the Soviet bloc was isolated and split in its opposition to these resolutions on the Hungarian crisis and it became split once more in the voting on a United States resolution appealing for contributions from member countries to assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in a co-ordinated programme for Hungarian escapees. The resolution was carried by a majority of 69 (including Canada), 2 against (Hungary and Romania), with 8 abstentions (Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sudan, Ukraine, and U.S.S.R.).

On November 30 the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly that all his efforts to persuade the Hungarian Government to admit United Nations observers had been to no avail. Thirteen member countries thereupon co-sponsored a resolution noting the failure of the U.S.S.R. and Hungary to comply with the mandates of the Assembly and recommending that the Secretary-General immediately dispatch his observers to the borders of Hungary. The Hungarian Government then declared it was willing to have the Secretary-General visit Budapest "at a later date appropriate for both parties" but promptly rejected as unsuitable the dates December 16-18, suggested by Mr. Hammarskjöld. On December 4, the resolution sponsored by 13 Western countries was pressed to a vote and carried by a majority of