

the Asian and Arab countries abstained, but as more information became available some of the Asian nations such as Indonesia, India and Ceylon took a firm stand against Soviet intervention in Hungary.

The second emergency special session was again seized of the Hungarian situation on November 8 when the United States Representative reported that the Soviet Union had blocked attempts by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to send relief supplies to Hungary. The following day the General Assembly adopted a resolution submitted by Cuba, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan and Peru once more calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Hungary, declaring in favour of free elections in Hungary under United Nations auspices, and reaffirming the Assembly's request to the Secretary-General to investigate the situation and report to the General Assembly. The vote was 48 in favour, 11 against (the Soviet bloc, India and Yugoslavia), with 16 abstentions (again mainly Arab and Asian Delegations). A second resolution, proposed by the United States, called on the Soviet Union and the Hungarian authorities not to interfere in the receipt and distribution of food and medical supplies to the people of Hungary and requested member countries to offer assistance to Hungarian refugees. The United States resolution carried by a vote of 53 in favour, 9 against (Soviet bloc), with 13 abstentions.

The Canadian Delegation's statement in support of the resolution requesting assistance for Hungarian refugees mentioned the Canadian Government's decision to contribute \$100,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and \$100,000 to the Canadian Red Cross for Hungarian relief, and noted that priority was to be given to applications from Hungarian refugees who wished to come to Canada. Canada's contribution to Hungarian relief was subsequently increased to \$1 million—of this amount the UNHCR received \$650,000, of which \$250,000 was ear-marked for the assistance of the Austrian Government in its programme for Hungarian refugees, and the donation to the Canadian Red Cross for its Hungarian programme was raised to the final total of \$350,000. Canada also offered to take substantial numbers of Hungarian refugees from Austria and other European countries of refuge, and provided free transportation and services for the refugees. As of March 8, 1957, 15,308 Hungarian refugees had been admitted to Canada¹ and many thousand additional applications were being processed.²

Also on November 9 the General Assembly adopted by a vote of 67-0 with only the Soviet bloc countries abstaining a resolution proposed by Austria, urgently requesting member countries to provide humanitarian assistance to Hungary; and on November 10 the second emergency special session of the General Assembly voted to place the Hungarian question on the provisional agenda for its eleventh regular session as a matter of priority.

In pursuance of the Assembly's resolutions, the Secretary-General appointed an *ad hoc* United Nations group consisting of Judge Oscar Gundersen of Norway, Mr. Arthur Lall of India and Mr. Alberto Lleras of Colombia to investigate and report on the situation in Hungary. But although the Hungarian authorities agreed to accept medical and relief

¹By May 27, 1957 28,239 Hungarian refugees had arrived in Canada.

²See "Aid for Refugees" below, p. 62.