

November 16, 1956, by a vote of 47 in favour (including Canada), 24 against, with 8 abstentions. The 24 opposing the motion were: Burma, Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Norway, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia, which had opposed similar resolutions previously; and Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Syria and Yemen, which had abstained at the tenth session; and Albania, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Nepal and Romania from among the new members admitted at the tenth session. The eight countries abstaining were: Israel and Saudi Arabia, which had abstained at the tenth session; and Cambodia, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Portugal and Tunisia from among the new members admitted at the tenth session.

For the first time, the procedural motion designed to postpone consideration, for a fixed period of time, of the issue of Chinese representation was adopted by a simple majority instead of the two-thirds majority required to carry a substantive resolution.

Hungary

On October 28, five days after the Hungarian uprising began, the Security Council debated a protest against Soviet armed intervention in Hungary filed by the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and supported by several other Western countries, including Canada. No further formal action was taken until November 3 when the Security Council was again convened, following appeals from the Nagy Government in Budapest, to consider a Western resolution condemning Soviet military interference in the internal affairs of Hungary. The resolution was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

The question of Hungary was immediately referred to the second emergency special session of the General Assembly which considered on November 4 a United States resolution calling on the Soviet Union to desist from armed attack on the people of Hungary and to withdraw its forces without delay. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to investigate and report to the Assembly on the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary and to assess the need for medical and relief supplies. The Governments of Hungary and the U.S.S.R. were called on to permit United Nations observers to enter Hungary. The resolution asked all members of the United Nations, as well as humanitarian organizations, to provide emergency relief to the Hungarian people.

In a statement supporting the resolution, Mr. Pearson, as Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, described the armed intervention in Hungary as "one of the greatest and grimmest betrayals in history". He contrasted the Soviet action, in contravention of the principles and ideals of the United Nations, with the decision of the United Kingdom and France to hand over their police role in Egypt to a United Nations force, and he appealed for the admission of United Nations observers into Hungary and for freedom for the Hungarian people to choose their own form of government.

The United States resolution was adopted by a majority of 50 in favour (including Canada), 8 against (the Soviet bloc, except Hungary, whose Representative was absent), with 15 abstentions. At this stage many of