

The draft resolution was adopted in the Committee by a vote of 38 in favour, 26 against and 17 abstentions. At the meeting of the General Assembly on December 12 a revised version, modified in an effort to attract more support, was submitted by the Pakistan Representative on behalf of the 22 African and Asian countries which had sponsored the resolution adopted by the First Committee. The new text "urged the holding of pourparlers with a view to arranging a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations". The resolution was rejected, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. The final vote was 39 in favour, 22 against (including Canada) and 20 abstentions.

Hungary

The question of Hungary has been before the United Nations since the revolution of November 1956. Successive sessions of the General Assembly have discussed it and adopted resolutions condemning the Soviet intervention and calling upon the Soviet and Hungarian authorities to desist from repressive acts. At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly in 1958 Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand was appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the situation in Hungary and report to the General Assembly. In carrying out this assignment Sir Leslie Munro sought to visit Hungary but his requests for facilities were refused and his approaches to the Soviet and Hungarian Missions to the United Nations were to no avail. In spite of these obstacles he studied the problem diligently and made a substantial report which was published and debated in December 1959 during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. This report reasserted the right of the United Nations to investigate this question and reviewed reports of repressive measures in Hungary, referring especially to the investigations of the International Commission of Jurists. On the other hand, the report noted some encouraging signs, particularly the proclamation of a partial amnesty, and concluded with the hope that the Hungarian authorities would take more significant measures to improve the situation.

In the General Assembly debate western representatives praised Sir Leslie Munro for his report and reminded the Hungarian authorities of the West's concern that persecutions were continuing. In spite of the insistence of the Soviet and Hungarian delegations that the General Assembly had no right to debate this internal matter, the General Assembly approved, by a vote of 53 in favour (including Canada), 10 opposed and 17 abstentions, a resolution asking Sir Leslie Munro to continue his efforts and calling upon the Soviet and Hungarian authorities to co-operate with him.

In his intervention in the debate the Acting Chairman of the Canadian Delegation explained that though the Canadian Government did not necessarily believe all the rumours circulating about new acts of repression, particularly against young people, the people of Canada were very greatly disturbed and were not entirely convinced by the Hungarian authorities' denials. He suggested that the Hungarian Government might allow an impartial enquiry, either by the United Nations or by any acceptable agency such as the Red Cross. Such a step could, by helping to remove the suspicions which continued to surround Hungary's reputation, be a genuine contribution by Hungary to the emerging relaxation of international tensions.

Race Conflict in South Africa

The question of "Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1952. Most