

without prejudice to the ultimate political pattern which would not be determined for a probable period of seven years. The acquiescence of Greece and Turkey to the British plan, although sought by Mr. Macmillan, has not been forthcoming.

As yet, there has been no indication of Greek intentions in regard to the question of Cyprus which they have proposed for inclusion on the agenda; specific policy guidance will be provided when tactics at the Assembly become clearer. It is, however, thought that a specific endorsement by the United Nations might limit the flexibility of the United Kingdom plan and increase the problem of Greek and Turkish co-operation. On the other hand, general approval of the plan and encouragement to Greece and Turkey to co-operate might be helpful particularly if a resolution along these lines were sponsored and supported by the anti-colonial groups.

In view of Canada's common NATO membership and friendly ties with the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey, the Delegation should be cautious in taking any initiative which might affect our good relations by urging on any of the parties concessions which they will oppose. Nevertheless, the Delegation might with due discretion encourage any step which would bring the parties more closely together and help towards a solution.

Algeria

The consequences for North Africa and France of failure by Premier de Gaulle to find a solution for the Algeria situation could be grave. Precipitate action and immoderate debate in the General Assembly which might hinder his efforts should therefore be avoided. Specific guidance will be sent to the Delegation when Premier de Gaulle's plans become known and the tactics of the sponsors of the Algerian item can be more clearly determined. The Delegation may, however, vote for inscription of the item on the agenda.

Hungary

Under this item there will be considered a further report of the Special Committee on Hungary dealing with the execution of Nagy, Maleter, and others. The Soviet Union's attitude towards United Nations resolutions in condemnation of the Soviet Union's violation of the independence of Hungary, the continuance by the Hungarian Government of acts of repression against the Hungarian people in defiance of United Nations resolutions, and the refusal to co-operate with the representatives of the United Nations charged with investigation of the Hungarian situation are deserving of condemnation. The continued pressure of world public opinion may conceivably restrain the Soviet Union and Hungarian Government from further repressive acts. It would be unfortunate if by passing over the latest report of continued repression too lightly the United Nations should give the impression that its earlier efforts on behalf of the Hungarian people were not sincere, or that the actions of the Soviet Union and Hungarian Government have been in any way forgotten or condoned. There is, however, little to be gained by seeking any further United Nations action of a specific character or by protracted debate which would be regarded by the uncommitted nations as merely an exchange of cold-war propaganda. It might be desirable to accept the termination of the existence of the Special Committee on Hungary at this stage if this can be done in such a way as to avoid any impression that United Nations concern in securing an amelioration of the sufferings of the Hungarian people is diminished.

At the same time it would be helpful if the General Assembly could approve an expression of continued international concern since this would not only be encouraging to the ordinary people of Hungary but might possibly have a deterrent effect on the repressive measures of the Hungarian Government.