

on this resolution was 52 in favour (including Canada), 9 opposed and 13 abstentions, with five members absent.

On December 20 the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the Assembly adopted a resolution pursuant to the Assembly's resolution of November 26 dealing with the allocation of payment of the expenses of UNEF. This resolution, which was co-sponsored by 25 states including Canada, provided that the expenses of the Force should be borne by the United Nations, and that the first \$10,000,000 of such expenses should be apportioned among the Member states in accordance with the scale of assessments for contributions to the United Nations' annual budget for 1957. The resolution, which was approved by a vote of 57 in favour, 8 opposed and 9 abstentions, also established a committee of 9 states—Canada, United States, Soviet Union, India, El Salvador, Chile, Liberia, Ceylon and Sweden—to examine the question of apportionment of expenses of the Force in excess of \$10,000,000. On the following day, December 21, it was endorsed by the General Assembly. At the end of the year the nine-member Committee had not yet submitted to the General Assembly the report on UNEF financing called for by the resolution.

#### Hungary<sup>(1)</sup>

After action by the Security Council to condemn Soviet military intervention in Hungary had been vetoed by the U.S.S.R., the matter was referred to the Second Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly, convened from November 4 to 10. The Assembly passed four substantive resolutions on Hungary, calling for withdrawal of Soviet forces and free elections in Hungary, admission of UN observers, contributions of food and medical supplies, and aid to refugees. The Special Session also placed the Hungarian question on the provisional agenda for the General Assembly's regular session as a matter of priority.

A few days after the Kadar Government's programme had been announced from Moscow, the Hungarian authorities rejected the request for UN observers to enter Hungary but submitted a list of relief and medical supplies that were urgently needed. The Soviet Union ignored the Assembly's call for withdrawal of Soviet forces. Meanwhile reports of deportations of young Hungarians aroused world opinion and the Hungarian question was again brought before the General Assembly. The Cuban Delegation introduced a resolution raising the deportation issue and urging compliance with the resolutions passed by the Special Session.

In a statement to the Assembly on November 19, Mr. Pearson said that the Soviet Government must bear full and final responsibility for frustrating an impartial investigation by UN observers; he contrasted the ready co-operation with United Nations resolutions by the United Kingdom and France in the Middle East with the obduracy of the Soviet Union in Hungary; and he asked that questions of ideology and power politics not be permitted to interfere with distribution of medical supplies, food and clothing to the Hun-

(1) See "External Affairs" November 1956 and December 1956.