

wish to govern them". In April, 1961, at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the Delegation of the United States circulated a draft resolution co-sponsored by 21 other countries, including Canada. It called attention to Sir Leslie's report and to the continued disregard by the Soviet Union and the present Hungarian regime of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the situation in Hungary. Due to lack of time, this resolution was not debated nor voted upon.

In December 1961, while the sixteenth session of the General Assembly was in progress, Sir Leslie Munro reported again on the situation in Hungary. He pointed out that although the Hungarian authorities had made a certain number of concessions in the domestic field, these improvements had to be set against a background substantially unchanged since the time of his previous report. The Delegation of the United States therefore once again inscribed an item entitled "The Question of Hungary" on the agenda. The resolution which had been submitted at the fifteenth session but for which there had been insufficient time for debate, was adopted on December 20 by a vote of 49 in favour (including Canada), 17 against, with 32 abstentions.

Tibet

Each year since the Chinese Communist Government suppressed the Tibetan revolt in 1959 an item on "the question of Tibet" has been inscribed on the agenda of the General Assembly. At the fourteenth session the Delegations of Malaya and Ireland submitted a resolution which affirmed the Assembly's belief that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law. The resolution also called for respect for the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 in favour (Canada), 9 against, with 20 abstentions. A similar draft resolution was proposed at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly in April 1961 but in the event the item on Tibet was not reached before the session adjourned on April 21.

At the sixteenth session the Delegations of El Salvador, Malaya, Ireland and Thailand proposed a resolution which expressed concern over the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and suppression of their distinctive cultural and religious life, and anxiety over the hardships these events have caused the Tibetan people; reaffirmed the conviction that respect for the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world based on the rule of law; called for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of