

finance projects leading to the rehabilitation and integration of refugees in their present countries of residence, while about one-quarter of UNREF was to provide emergency aid.

At the twenty-second session of ECOSOC held in the summer of 1956, the Acting High Commissioner for Refugees (the High Commissioner, Dr. J. G. van Heuven Goedhart had died suddenly on July 8) drew attention to the fact that for 1955 and 1956, the first two years of the four-year programme, there would be a deficit in government contributions to UNREF of about \$3.2 million. Instead of receiving \$8.6 million (\$4.2 million for 1955 and \$4.4 million for 1956) the Fund would have received only approximately \$5.4 million. The Acting High Commissioner stressed the serious financial difficulties which the four-year programme faced, and reported to ECOSOC that failure to obtain funds for the four-year programme would damage and greatly weaken the plans for permanent solutions worked out by the late Dr. van Heuven Goedhart. However, on the credit side it was reported that during 1955 a non-governmental group in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Committee for Aid to Refugees had given slightly more than \$1 million to UNREF, and this contribution from a private organization had made it possible for the High Commissioner to implement about 70 per cent of UNREF's programme for 1955.

The annual report of the High Commissioner for Refugees came before the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the General Assembly on November 23, 1956. At that time, the debate on the work of the Office of the High Commissioner was overshadowed by the new situation created by the great influx of Hungarian refugees into Austria which was taking place at the time of the debate. The Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Pinard, speaking in the discussion on November 27, said it was essential that the new and grave problem of Hungarian refugees should not divert all attention from the work which remained to be done in finding permanent solutions to the refugee problems which were a legacy of the Second World War. Mr. Pinard commended the Austrian Government and people for the manner in which they were responding to the sudden demands put upon them, and referred to the efforts of the various voluntary agencies which were involved in the work on behalf of the new Hungarian refugees. He informed the Third Committee that the Government of Canada would contribute \$1 million for the relief of Hungarian refugees¹. He also stated that the Canadian Department of Citizenship and Immigration was arranging to charter aeroplanes to bring Hungarian refugees to Canada and that Canada would do all it could by relaxing normal immigration formalities to bring into the country all those Hungarian refugees who wished to settle in Canada². The Canadian Representative concluded with an appeal to the members of the Committee not to forget "the other refugees who still find themselves in camps and who are still seeking a more permanent abode".

The Third Committee spent the week of November 23-30 discussing the question of refugees. During the debate the Representative of Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution³ which stressed the solution of voluntary repatriation as the answer to the problem of refugees; this resolution

¹See "Hungary" above, pp. 29-33.

²According to figures released on May 27, 1957, 28,239 Hungarian refugees had by that date arrived in Canada.

³Document A/C. 3/L. 508.