

troops from South Korea" which it had tabled in keeping with its item on this same subject. The Assembly was to approve the resolution on Korea on December 19 by 63 votes (including Canada), with 11 against and 26 abstentions.

By a vote of 50 in favour (including Canada), with 13 against and 43 abstentions, the Assembly approved a recommendation of the Special Political Committee that the position of United Nations Representative for Hungary, established by Resolution 1133 (XI) of September 14, 1957, be discontinued. The resolution expressed the Assembly's appreciation to the Representative, Sir Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand, and noted with concern that the Soviet Union and Hungary had not given him the co-operation necessary for the full discharge of his responsibilities. It accordingly requested the Secretary-General to "take any initiative that he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian question".

On December 20, the General Assembly extended until June 1965 the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). This action was taken under the terms of a resolution adopted earlier by the Special Political Committee and approved by the Assembly by 100 votes in favour (including Canada), with none against and 2 abstentions. Under this resolution, the Assembly also expressed thanks to the Commissioner-General and staff of UNRWA and to the agencies and organizations that had aided the refugees, and drew attention to the "precarious" financial position of UNRWA. It noted with regret that no substantial progress had been made in the programme for reintegration of the refugees by repatriation or resettlement, and that the situation of the refugees remained a matter of serious concern. It also requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission to continue its work.

The resolution on the Palestine refugee question was introduced in the Special Political Committee by the United States and (in committee) amended by Cyprus. In the 18 meetings the Special Political Committee devoted to the consideration of the question, two other draft resolutions were tabled — one by a number of African, European and Latin American states, calling for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, and the other by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mauritania and Pakistan, proposing the appointment of a United Nations custodian for Arab property in Israel. Both resolutions were withdrawn following adoption by the Committee of the Cypriot amendment noting that no progress had been made in the repatriation or compensation of the refugees.

Within a few hours of the adoption by the Assembly of the resolution, 25 countries met in conference at the call of the United Nations, under the chairmanship of Sir James Plimsoll of Australia, to pledge nearly \$32.4 million for the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. The amount pledged is approximately the same as last year and exceeds 1960 figures by some \$3 million. For its own part, Canada undertook to contribute to the Agency's programmes the sum of \$1 million (Canadian), half of which will be in the form of wheat and flour.

Earlier (December 12), the Assembly rejected in separate votes on various paragraphs a resolution on Oman, approved by the Special Political Committee