

United Nations by Greece. This complaint concerned border violations along the frontier between Greece and three of its neighbours. The commission was empowered to conduct its investigations in the territory of Greece and of the three Eastern European countries concerned. It actually held meetings in the territory of these four countries, interviewed witnesses, and, eventually, made its report to the United Nations.

"The point I wish to make in mentioning this situation which came before the United Nations ten years ago, is that the Government of the U.S.S.R. then agreed to the setting up of this commission of investigation and a Soviet member took part in its work. How, then, can the Government of the U.S.S.R. today, reject such a procedure for Hungary?

STUDY IN CONTRASTS

"I would also remind the Soviet Union of the example set by other member states who have recently accepted the intervention of the United Nations in the Middle East. There is, of course, no parallel between the events in Egypt and the situation in Hungary, but it is of the greatest significance that the United Kingdom and France, upon whom the Soviet Union has tried to fasten the label of aggressor, have accepted and co-operated with the intervention by the United Nations in regard to certain action they have taken and which was condemned by this Assembly.

"In the past few weeks we have witnessed in another respect also what 'The Times of India' has called 'a study in contrasts from which everyone...will draw his own conclusions'. This Indian newspaper on November 9 last contrasted what it called 'the uninhibited upsurge of public opinion in the United Kingdom which has no parallel anywhere else at any time' with the total absence in the Soviet Union of any criticism of that government's action in Hungary. 'Does Moscow really suppose', this leading Indian newspaper goes on, 'that confronted by as blatant a violation of the Charter as can be conceived, Asian-African powers are so naive as to accept this fiction of so-called independent Hungary under a government established with the support of Russian bayonets?...Where a people can condemn its government there is every assurance of democracy and decency. The awful silence of Eastern Europe as Hungary is pounded by Soviet guns, is something which Mr. Bulganin cannot explain away in his letters to Mr. Nehru'.

"In the past few weeks here in New York we have also seen the contrast, indeed the contradiction, of a member government of this organization destroying a government with which it had been negotiating even while the means for its destruction were in the process of being prepared and deployed. Having removed this government by force and having set up a more compliant rule in its place, whom the people of Hungary have so obviously refused to

accept, the Soviet Government now dare to tell the United Nations that it must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. It is indeed, as the representative of China said the other day, 'an upside down world'.

"There is another and very urgent matter which we cannot ignore; relief for the Hungarian people, who after the legendary courage which they have shown now face a winter of terrible hardship. The present Hungarian authorities have sent to the United Nations a grimly eloquent list of supplies they need as a result of the harsh and destructive intervention of Soviet troops and Soviet tanks. Here the response from the authorities in Hungary has been somewhat less disheartening. The Soviet delegation, however, was again completely negative in its response to our appeals for co-operation. It voted against one resolution dealing with relief and abstained on another, two purely humanitarian moves that might have been expected to win active and wholehearted support from any normal person or any civilized state.

"We are happy to note some indications that the Secretary-General or his representatives may possibly be allowed to participate on the spot in Hungary, in the distribution of these medical supplies, food and clothing which are so urgently needed. Surely no consideration of ideological prestige or power politics of any sort will be permitted to interfere with this part of the United Nations response to the situation in Hungary.

FRIGHTFUL DEVICE

"Mr. President, we now have before us a fifth resolution on the situation in Hungary. As we have watched the news from Budapest these last few days, a new and still more horrible development has become apparent. Far from complying with the United Nations resolution, ending their intervention, and permitting impartial investigation, the Soviet authorities have once again resorted to one of the most horrible devices of frightened dictatorial regimes, the mass deportation of persons whose only offence is that they are not regarded as politically reliable. We had heard much of this frightful device during the regime of Marshal Stalin, and many charges made at that time--and rejected by Soviet spokesmen in those days as 'slandorous fabrications'--have since been confirmed by the present Soviet leaders themselves in Moscow. We had hoped that at least this evil aspect of Stalinism would never again be practised by a Soviet Government. But these hopes have been smashed. The reports of deportation of Hungarian men, women and children to the U.S.S.R. may be denied, but the denial is hollow and false. The volume of eye witness accounts already available, the detailed reports, the pathetic evidence of farewell notes dropped from the trains, are all sufficient to show beyond any reasonable doubt that mass inhuman deportations have, in fact, taken place.