

concerned, little progress could be expected in the efforts of the United Nations to put an end to the crying injustices which prevailed in those countries.

The last resolution of the General Assembly on this question was adopted at its fifth session. In more ways than one, this resolution was -- and we have to recognize it -- one of resignation and despair. At the same time, it left no doubt as to the feelings of world public opinion towards those governments which refused to recognize the principle of respect for human rights and which challenged in the most flagrant manner the authority of the United Nations and of the International Court of Justice.

This history of discriminatory measures and of persecutions which I have just outlined, I regret to say has gone from bad to worse since the last resolution was adopted by the General Assembly. It is now with the greatest regret that we realize that the good faith and the goodwill of those governments responsible for these persecutions have not shown any improvement. On the contrary, if there has been any change, I would say that it has been towards a greater absence of goodwill and of good faith. In the light of these considerations, my delegation is painfully aware of the futility at this moment of placing before the General Assembly any draft resolution or of inviting the United Nations or the Secretary-General to take specific action on the problem.

But the Canadian Delegation, nevertheless, desires to protest formally and with all its energy, before this Committee and before the United Nations, against the systematic persecutions which rage practically everywhere behind the Iron Curtain and which are disposing in the most horrible manner of millions of human beings whose only crime has been their desire to be free.

Like my own, a number of governments of the free world will no doubt wish, at this session, to raise their voices in protest against the deplorable, if not incomprehensible, actions of these governments and they will be able to cite much evidence in support of their allegations. I would not wish, therefore, to delay this Committee unduly by a detailed recital of everything that has taken place behind the Iron Curtain in violation of human rights since 1950.

Many delegates around this table have probably read the documentation recently submitted by the United Kingdom on the human rights violations in Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania. Many among you, no doubt, have also had the opportunity of studying the well-documented reports periodically published by such organizations as the National Committee for a Free Europe. The reading of these various reports is frightening, inasmuch as the picture they give is one of brutality and inconceivable cruelty.

I should like, however, to say a few words about a trial which took place very recently in Bulgaria, the story of which will confirm the fact that the wave of terror which we deplored in 1949 is still persisting in those unfortunate countries, more implacable than ever. It is true that there will be little that is new or unexpected in the description which I am about to give you, since the trial followed a pattern which is unfortunately too well known. It followed the pattern designed to terrorize