

54 (including Canada), 10 against (Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia), with 14 abstentions (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen).

The continuing obstructive attitude of the Soviet and Hungarian Governments led to the introduction on December 10 of a further resolution on Hungary which gained the sponsorship of 20 member nations. After three days of debate the resolution, with an Austrian amendment, was adopted by a vote of 55 in favour (including Canada), 8 against (Soviet bloc except Hungary, whose Representative had withdrawn as a gesture of protest), with 13 abstentions (the Arab states, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Finland). In its final form the resolution recommended that the Secretary-General "take any initiative he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly". An Indian resolution suggesting that the Secretary-General pursue his inquiries in Moscow was therefore withdrawn.

During the first week of January 1957, Mr. Phillipe de Seynes, United Nations Under-Secretary, was permitted to visit Hungary with a group of three agricultural and economic experts to inquire into relief needs and economic conditions. His subsequent report pointing up the need for extensive economic aid to Hungary with particular emphasis on the need for coal, wheat and seed-grains, has evoked only a limited response from members of the United Nations.

On January 5 the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that because of the lack of co-operation of the countries directly concerned, he intended to discontinue the functions of the *ad hoc* United Nations group appointed to investigate the Hungarian situation. Mr. Hammarskjöld suggested that, in the circumstances, the Assembly might wish to set up an *ad hoc* investigating special committee to "serve as an organ of the General Assembly for continued observation of events in relation to Hungary". A resolution to establish such a committee was co-sponsored by 24 countries, including Canada, and was adopted on January 10 by a vote of 59 in favour, 8 against, with 10 abstentions. The Canadian Delegation's supporting statement pointed out that there should be "no abating of the concern of the United Nations about the situation created by the brutal and bloody intervention of Soviet armed force in the internal affairs of a small neighbour".

The Special Committee on the Question of Hungary which was set up under the authority of the resolution of January 10, was composed of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia, and Uruguay. At the United Nations and in Europe they examined evidence submitted by member states and testimony from Hungarian refugees, including Anna Kethly, (a Minister in the short-lived Hungarian Government of Imre Nagy), and General Bela Kivaly (Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian National Guard). The Committee's final report on the Hungarian situation is to be submitted to the United Nations before its next session.

Because of the refusal of the Kadar Government to carry out the decisions of the Assembly, there had been a move by some delegations, led by Cuba, to expel the Hungarian Representative from the General Assembly of the United Nations. Before this initiative had mustered adequate support, the problem was temporarily resolved by the voluntary withdrawal