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President: Mr. Rudecindo ORTEGA (Chile).

AGENDA ITEM 5

The situation in Hungary

**TRANSFER OF THE ITEM TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA
OF THE ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

1. Mr. LODGE (United States of America): The draft resolution which the United States is submitting on this matter [A/3330] is almost identical in its wording with the resolution [1000 (ES-I)] which the Assembly adopted at the close of its first emergency special session [572nd meeting]. It merely provides that the question of the situation in Hungary should be placed on the provisional agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly so that it may be considered there. It seems to me that that is in the interests of orderly procedure in this case just as much as it was in connexion with the matter considered at the first emergency special session.
2. Mr. SZABO (Hungary): Let me refer to the declarations of the Hungarian People's Republic of 28 October [S/3691] and 4 November [A/3311], in which the Hungarian Government stated that this question was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Hungarian People's Republic. Therefore my delegation is opposed to the United States draft resolution [A/3330], and I request the General Assembly not to place this item on the provisional agenda of the eleventh regular session.
3. Mr. VITETTI (Italy): I am in full agreement with the proposal made by the United States delegation in the draft resolution before us. I should like only to make the following remark and suggestion.
4. We have just adopted a resolution in connexion with the first emergency special session. There is a certain difference between that resolution and the draft resolution now before us. The real difference is that in the one connected with the first emergency special session, mention is made of the draft resolution which was introduced, but neither discussed nor approved.
5. Since the points contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution with reference to the first emer-

gency special session have been omitted, I see no reason why there should be any difference between the resolution which we have just adopted for the first emergency special session and the one for the second emergency special session.

6. Therefore I would suggest that we adopt the same text, including after paragraph 1 of the United States draft resolution a second paragraph stating:

"Refers to its eleventh regular session for consideration the records of the meetings and the documents of its second emergency special session."

Accordingly the present paragraph 2 would become paragraph 3.

7. Mr. KUZNETSOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): The day after tomorrow the eleventh session of the General Assembly is to convene. The peoples of the world are entitled to expect that the forthcoming session of the General Assembly will, in accordance with its noble purposes, contribute to the improvement of international relations and the growth of confidence, and will thus help to maintain and strengthen peace, as is so ardently desired by all peoples of the world.

8. As is well known, the efforts of a number of peace-loving States and peoples, and their ever more pressing demands for the maintenance of peace and security, resulted in a general lessening of international tension after the tenth session of the General Assembly. Latterly, however, forces which are opposed to co-operation and to the lessening of tension in international relations have aggravated the international situation by launching an aggressive war against Egypt.

9. Notwithstanding the clouds that have appeared on the international horizon, there is every prospect of improving relations and extending and strengthening peaceful co-operation between States, if outstanding international problems are settled by means of negotiations. It is the duty of the eleventh session of the General Assembly to take advantage of the favourable conditions that exist in order to prevent the forces which are opposed to a lessening of international tension from carrying out their intentions, to the detriment of world peace, and from further aggravating international relations. There are a number of outstanding international problems whose solution would help considerably to lessen tension, to strengthen international confidence and to promote friendly international co-operation. Naturally the General Assembly should refrain from raising such issues as would impede the fulfilment of this fundamental task.

10. The proposal that the so-called Hungarian question should be placed on the agenda of the eleventh session is certainly not intended to further the realization of the lofty principles of the United Nations. On the contrary, it can serve only one end, namely, to divert the attention of the eleventh session of the General

Assembly from the solution of problems which are really urgent and which have a direct bearing on the strengthening of peace.

11. The inclusion of the item on the situation in Hungary in the agenda of this emergency special session of the General Assembly was illegal and a violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, which prohibits interference in the domestic affairs of States. The consideration of this question has been made all the more illegal by the fact that those responsible for raising it have ignored the Hungarian Government's formal protest against United Nations interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary.

12. Certain circles in the United States, the United Kingdom and France wanted to include this question in order to divert public attention from the armed aggression of the United Kingdom, France and Israel in Egypt and from the inhuman behaviour of the aggressor countries towards the Egyptian population.

13. From the statement made today by the representative of Egypt [572nd meeting] we can see that the afore mentioned aggressor Powers do not for the time being intend to implement the resolutions adopted at the first emergency special session of the General Assembly with a view to the establishment and maintenance of peace in Egypt. Those responsible for raising the Hungarian question intended to use it also to help foment disorders in Hungary by bringing about a counter-revolutionary fascist *coup* in that country. At the same time, they wished to take advantage of the discussion of this question to unleash a slanderous campaign against the peoples' democracies and the Soviet Union and to besmirch those countries' peace-loving foreign policy, based as it is on the principle of the peaceful coexistence of nations.

14. There is now a proposal that the so-called Hungarian question should be referred to the eleventh session of the General Assembly. This shows that certain circles in the United States, the United Kingdom and France intend to go on interfering in Hungary's domestic affairs, in violation of the United Nations Charter, and to divert the General Assembly's attention from current international questions which are of the utmost importance for the creation of an atmosphere of international confidence. Interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign State undermines the authority of the United Nations in the eyes of the world, which regards the United Nations as called upon to help States in their efforts to consolidate their sovereignty.

15. For these reasons, the Soviet delegation supports the Hungarian delegation's demand that the so-called Hungarian question should not be referred to the eleventh session of the General Assembly for consideration. We must thwart the attempts that are being made to use the Hungarian question to make the work of the eleventh session more complex and to divert the Assembly's attention from those important questions whose settlement would help to bring about an improvement in the international situation, and to maintain and strengthen world peace.

16. Mr. WALKER (Australia): I merely wish to say, in the first place, that the Australian delegation supports the United States draft resolution and that in our opinion the remarks of the Soviet representative, as well as the previous statement by the representative of Hungary, do not really bear on the Assembly's decision in this matter. If this draft resolution were not

adopted, then the emergency special session of the General Assembly would continue to discharge its responsibilities in relation to Hungary. This is a procedural draft, designed to facilitate our further consideration of the problem, and it seems to us the correct course to place the matter on the provisional agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly.

17. At the same time, I wish to support the amendment proposed by the representative of Italy. It is clearly just as essential as it was in the case of the previous matter that the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly should formally have referred to it the records of the meetings and the documents of this emergency special session.

18. Mr. JOJA (Romania) (*translated from French*): The Hungarian people are at present trying to heal their wounds and to repair the damage caused by the rebellion of the anti-democratic elements. The friends of the Hungarian people and all those who are objective in their views are convinced that the execution of the programme outlined by the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government would place Hungary on the path towards a sound recovery. It is at such a time that we find ourselves confronted with a proposal that the item, "The situation in Hungary" should be transferred to the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly. We may well ask who will benefit from such a proposal. And the answer, we know, is that it certainly will not be the Hungarian people.

19. The discussions which have taken place during this second emergency special session have confirmed the Romanian delegation and other delegations in their view that what we have here is an attempt to use this problem for political ends. Such attempts are in no way related to the interests of peace and co-operation between States. They are now taking a new form, for we have before us a proposal for placing the matter on the agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly and so far allowing the discussion of it to continue. No one who hopes that the Hungarian people will quickly and successfully resolve their problem can agree to allow the United Nations forum to be used for the encouragement of disruptive elements, as has been the case during these recent meetings, we are unhappily compelled to admit. Nor can we allow this question, which falls entirely within the jurisdiction of Hungary itself, to be used to distract attention from the real problem, that of maintaining peace and security.

20. The agenda of the General Assembly's regular session includes many items which are of vital importance for peace and security in the world. I need only mention the questions of disarmament, the prohibition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction, the universality of the United Nations, including, in the first place, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China, the Middle Eastern situation and the question of assistance for underdeveloped countries. It is to the solution of these problems that delegations should be bending all their efforts.

21. The proposal that the question of the situation in Hungary should be referred to the General Assembly's regular session, when that question has already been dealt with at the second emergency special session, is thus simply an attempt to prevent us from carrying out the tasks laid upon us by the Charter. The Romanian delegation will therefore vote against this draft resolution.

22. Mr. VOUTOV (Bulgaria): At this meeting, we are debating the question of closing the second emergency special session of the General Assembly and placing the so-called question of the situation in Hungary on the agenda of the eleventh regular session. At previous meetings, the Bulgarian delegation has already expressed its views on this question, and I have no intention of repeating them now. I shall only recall some of the main points.

23. At the very first [564th] meeting of the second emergency special session, the Bulgarian delegation stated that the General Assembly of the United Nations had absolutely no right to interfere in a purely internal matter of the Hungarian People's Republic. This became particularly clear after the telegraphic declaration of the Hungarian Government, in which it stated that it objected categorically to any discussion of the said question, either by the Security Council or by the General Assembly, because that question was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Hungarian People's Republic.

24. What are the grounds for placing this question on the agenda of the regular session of the General Assembly after it has been incorrectly raised at the special session? What purpose would be served by continuing the discussion of this purely Hungarian question? The idea seems to be to wait for results from the resolutions adopted here. But these resolutions were adopted illegally, and the Hungarian Government cannot accept them. Therefore the placing of the so-called Hungarian question on the agenda of the regular session would be incorrect, illegal and contrary to the Charter.

25. The Bulgarian delegation is of the opinion that the placing of this question on the agenda of the regular session would also be harmful to the work of that session itself, which has to solve many important questions. The solution of these problems necessitates a calm atmosphere, correctness and constructive discussions. The placing of the so-called Hungarian question on the agenda will only hamper our work and hinder co-operation, and it may prevent the United Nations from taking decisions anxiously awaited by all nations in the world.

26. The Bulgarian delegation fully supports the statements made yesterday afternoon by some representatives to the effect that to continue the discussions of the Hungarian question, to whip up passions and to repeat slanderous inventions against the USSR, Hungary and other peoples' democracies will serve no useful purpose in the efforts to re-establish complete order and calm in Hungary. Those who insist on the continuation of the discussion of this question simply for propaganda purposes reveal themselves once again as opponents of the establishment of order in Hungary. Moreover, this clearly shows who is interested in trouble and who likes to encourage trouble. Those who have correct information on the situation in Hungary and who look at the matter soberly will realize that the disturbances have ceased and that the situation in the country is quickly becoming normalized.

27. We may ask what is the task of the United Nations in this case. Is it to help heal the wounds and restore peace and calm, or, by continuing the debate on this question, to obstruct the quick return to normal of the situation in Hungary? I do not doubt for a moment that the overwhelming majority of the Mem-

bers of the United Nations stands for peaceful co-operation among nations and a fruitful discussion of all problems on the agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly. That is why the Bulgarian delegation expects that, in solving the matter before us, reason will prevail and that, in that way, the Hungarian people will be left to solve the matter at home themselves.

28. Bearing all this in mind, the Bulgarian delegation will vote for the closing of the second emergency special session of the General Assembly and for putting an end to the debates on the question entitled "The situation in Hungary". It will vote against placing this item on the agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly, as proposed in the draft resolution now before us.

29. Mr. LODGE (United States of America): This is a purely procedural draft resolution, and I rather regret that the representative of the Soviet Union has sought to enter into a substantive discussion on the subject. I noticed that, evidently in order to take public attention away from what the Soviet Union is doing in Hungary, he saw fit to make an attack on France and the United Kingdom. Well, let me just say that France and the United Kingdom and Israel are heeding the admonition of the General Assembly; that is an action which reflects credit on them, and would that the Soviet Union were as civilized in heeding the admonition of the General Assembly concerning Hungary.

30. When the Soviet representative talks about interference in internal affairs, I have present the picture, which is all too common in the dispatches which we receive, of Soviet soldiers firing upon defenceless persons — nurses, sick persons in hospitals, women and children — and I ask, "What kind of interference in internal affairs is that?"

31. The decision of the second emergency special session on this situation is perfectly clear. We have already this morning adopted a resolution which is similar to this, and I certainly trust that this procedural draft resolution, which is the natural sequel to what we have done here before, will be adopted.

32. Mr. ULLRICH (Czechoslovakia): The Czechoslovak delegation has stated in its previous interventions the position of the Czechoslovak Government on the so-called Hungarian question imposed upon the second emergency special session. Neither the General Assembly nor any other organ of the United Nations is competent to deal with matters concerning the internal affairs of Member States. The Charter stipulates explicitly in Article 2, Paragraph 7, that the United Nations is in no way authorized "to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State", and that it shall not "require the Members to submit matters to settlement under the present Charter".

33. The Czechoslovak delegation, for these very reasons, objects to the inclusion of this matter in the agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly. There are no material or legal grounds for such action. The Government of the People's Republic of Hungary, as is well known, has taken measures to restore order and security in the country. These measures, announced in the declaration of the Government of Hungary, have already brought about positive results. The Hungarian people has begun the reparation of the damage caused by recent events. Life in Budapest and in the whole country is taking a normal course again.

34. The Hungarian People's Republic has been granted immediate help in the form of medicines, food, fuel and so on by neighbouring States and other countries. The Czechoslovak Government has declared that it would endeavour further to strengthen friendly relations with the People's Republic of Hungary, that it would meet the request of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government and, in conformity with the spontaneous wish expressed by the Hungarian people, that it would grant fraternal assistance to the Hungarian People's Republic in order to help heal the wounds it has suffered during recent turbulent days.

35. The discussion of the so-called Hungarian question is without doubt outside the jurisdiction of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly. We have heard here again from the representative of Hungary that the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary is categorically opposed to the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the eleventh session.

36. The Czechoslovak delegation, therefore, associates itself with the objections raised and will vote against the draft resolution providing for the transfer of this item, as a matter of priority, to the eleventh session of the General Assembly. Such action on the part of the General Assembly could only aggravate a situation which has shown considerable improvement in the course of the last few days.

37. Mr. KRISHNA MENON (India): My delegation will support the draft resolution of the United States [A/3330], and we should like to make a brief statement on our position in this matter.

38. As I said from this rostrum yesterday, we abstained on the inscription of this item. But, after that, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1004 (ES-II)] and, having done so, requested the Secretary-General to make a report. Therefore, this matter is being processed. I repeat today, for the second or third time, that we believe that when a reference of that kind has been made to the Secretary-General on a reasoned basis, then we have an obligation to receive the report and consider the whole of this issue in a calm manner.

39. My Government entertains grave anxiety on this question, irrespective of the circumstances mentioned by one side or the other, or of what may emerge in the future.

40. Whether the debate in the General Assembly will accelerate the process of reconciliation, settlement and stability in Hungary will very largely depend on those who take part in that debate in the future. In my Government's view, the primary consideration is, not the establishment of any political positions, but the interests of the Hungarian people, the freedom of that people, the ability of that people to live under the form of government — whether good or bad — which it is able to fashion, and the status and integrity of the Hungarian State in the comity of nations.

41. Our people and our Government have been deeply moved by and shocked at the fighting and the results thereof — regardless of the quarters from which the harm has come. Very grave allegations have been made in this Assembly. If the allegations are true, the conditions are reprehensible. The General Assembly therefore has the right to pursue this matter. It would not be just to itself as regards the decisions it has taken, or to the Secretary-General — who is, if he will forgive me for saying so, one of the institutions set up in the Charter — if it were to disregard and just forget about this matter.

42. From one point of view, I agree with the United States representative that the draft resolution presented by his delegation is procedural in nature and that there should be no difficulty about it. Equally, however, I do not hesitate to say that everyone concerned, including the Soviet Union and the present Hungarian Government, is aware of the deep concern felt in all parts of the world — even by those who may have reservations about this or that statement. We believe, at the same time, that the very powerful and influential Government of the United States and the very powerful and influential Government of the Soviet Union can, between them — not in disregard of this Assembly, but along with it — make the necessary efforts to achieve a very satisfactory solution of this problem. While participating in the proceedings of the Assembly, my Government believes that that is the path that should be pursued.

43. We believe that we must think above all of the interests of the Hungarian people. Furthermore, we must keep in mind and never forget the following fact. Irrespective of the character of any government that may happen to exist in any country, it would be wrong and against the principles of the Charter to ignore the existence of a sovereign State. I do not care how much ridicule one may invite in making such a statement. At times, it is necessary to stand that ridicule and to say that the basis of this Organization — namely, the sovereign independence and equality of its Members — must be respected; we cannot go beyond that principle.

44. Hence, my delegation will support the United States draft resolution. We take this opportunity of saying that we are looking forward to receiving the Secretary-General's report. I do not for a moment say that that report will confer this or that function upon the Assembly. I do, however, say that we must have the report.

45. I should also like to say the following — and I hope that this will reach an audience larger than this Assembly, that it will be heard in all the quarters concerned. Our people and the peoples in the so-called uncommitted areas of the world — that is, the peoples of Asia — are gravely concerned that conditions of violence, caused by one side or the other, should prevail. Violence does not lead to any form of settlement. We are aware, also, that negotiations are proceeding between the Hungarian Government and the Soviet Union. We wish these negotiations to come to a rapid and satisfactory conclusion, which will enable the Hungarian Government to function free from the context of debates of this kind and to plough its own path in its own way — even though it may have been left a great legacy of difficulty and reconstruction.

46. There should be no doubt as to the position of our people and our Government — namely, that violence is abhorrent and cannot achieve the required results. We have at no time hesitated to express that view. Equally, however, we shall not let the fear that the gallery may not be pleased deter us from taking an objective position. It is this Assembly that takes decisions: it is not those who do not represent States here who take decisions or contribute to decisions of the General Assembly.

47. I repeat that my delegation supports the United States draft resolution. My delegation will vote against any amendment to the draft resolution. If an amendment is adopted, we shall abstain from the vote on the draft resolution.

48. Finally, I express the hope that the Secretary-General will succeed in obtaining the assent of the Hungarian Government in this matter. I hope that he will be able to give us some facts concerning the allegations made yesterday about obstructions of humanitarian efforts. So far as my Government is concerned, these allegations — from whatever quarter they come — must remain allegations until they have been proved. This applies to allegations of any kind — to statements from one side that armaments have been smuggled and to statements from another side that the supply of food has been stopped. It is the purpose of this Assembly to determine the facts. Unpopular as it may be, that is my Government's position, and we propose to adhere to it.

49. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of Denmark, on a point of order.

50. Mr. ESKELUND (Denmark): When I asked to speak on a point of order, there was the name of only one representative on the list of speakers — namely, that of the representative of Guatemala. I now move that, after the representative of Guatemala has spoken, the debate should be closed under rule 77 of the Assembly's rules of procedure.

51. Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (*translated from Spanish*): I should first like to thank the representative of Denmark for the courtesy he has shown me.

52. It would not be in order for my delegation to refer to the statements which we made this morning, at the last meeting of the first emergency special session of the General Assembly [572nd meeting], in explaining our abstention in the vote on the resolution which was approved by the Assembly. I must point out, however, that during this morning's meeting no objection of substance was raised to the draft resolution proposed at that time.

53. At the present meeting, objections of substance have been raised to the draft resolution before the Assembly. For this reason my delegation has thought it necessary to explain its position before voting on the draft resolution.

54. The position of my delegation remains unchanged. In the first place, we consider this to be essentially a procedural question, and on this point we are in agreement with the delegations of the United States, Australia and other countries. We also consider — and on this point we again agree with the delegation of Australia — that, since this is a procedural question, if the Assembly failed to adopt the United States draft resolution, it would not mean that the present emergency special session could not continue to consider the item.

55. In the light of this consideration, my delegation can outline its position as follows. My delegation will not be able to vote in favour of the United States draft resolution in its present form, because, under rule 15 of our rules of procedure, there is a procedural objection which could — although this would, of course, appear to be impossible in view of the large majority in the Assembly in favour of discussing the item — prevent our discussing this problem, or any situation connected with it, until seven days had elapsed and until a committee had reported on it, urgent though the problem is from every point of view.

56. In the second place, my delegation would simply like to record its reservation with regard to the rele-

vance or irrelevance — we do not pass judgment — of the procedure which the Assembly is adopting in connexion with General Assembly resolution 377 (V), entitled "Uniting for peace".

57. Finally, I must repeat — and this certainly applies also to the situation which we discussed at our previous meeting, this morning — that my delegation is not yet convinced that the procedure under consideration is necessary. I emphasize the word "necessary", because my reservation will go no further than that.

58. My delegation has made it clear, before the vote is taken, that we shall be compelled to abstain from voting on the draft resolution in its present form, for procedural reasons only and not for any reasons touching upon the substance of the matter.

59. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): As there are no other speakers on the list, I take it that the Assembly has approved the motion for closure presented by the representative of Denmark.

It was so decided.

60. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now proceed to vote on the draft resolution submitted by the United States [A/3330]. The sponsor of the draft resolution has accepted the amendment suggested by the representative of Italy, which will accordingly be incorporated in the text. This amendment adds a new paragraph 2, based on the previous resolution, reading as follows:

"Refers to its eleventh regular session for consideration the records of the meetings and the documents of its second emergency special session."

The present paragraph 2 thus becomes paragraph 3.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 53 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions.

61. Mr. CARAYANNIS (Greece): The abstention of my delegation was due to the same procedural reasons which led it to abstain in the voting on the resolution previously adopted by the General Assembly. I wish to make it clear that we certainly wish either this special emergency session of the General Assembly or the regular session of the Assembly to continue dealing with the situation in Hungary.

62. Mr. KRISHNA MENON (India): A moment ago my delegation expressed its desire to vote for the draft resolution as it was submitted by the representative of the United States. We said that we would vote against any amendment, and that if the draft resolution was amended we would abstain. We were given no opportunity of voting against the amendment because that amendment was accepted by the mover of the draft resolution. Therefore, we were constrained to abstain.

63. Our position on this issue remains the same, and our reason for not accepting the amendment is that the resolution as it is now amended does not refer to proceedings which are not proceedings of the General Assembly. The Secretary-General's memorandum is not part of the Assembly's proceedings. What comes from the Secretary-General hereafter will not be part of the Assembly's proceedings. We are anxious to have the situation considered in such a way that there will be a settlement of the Hungarian question and that the Hungarian people will have the opportunity to live a free and unfettered life and be able to discharge their obligations under the Charter in the best way they can. I am not saying that they cannot now.

64. Therefore we deeply regret that the mover of the draft resolution found himself unable to leave it as it was. Our position with regard to the continuation of the debate, as arising from previous resolutions, remains the same as before.

65. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): The representative of Egypt has the floor on a point of order.

66. Mr. LOUTFI (Egypt) (*translated from French*): Before this meeting rises I should like to draw the General Assembly's attention to two points.

67. First, a cable from Tel Aviv reads: "The Foreign Minister of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir, declared today that Israel does not intend to leave Gaza, which is an integral part of Israel." In other words, the Government of Israel has decided not to respect the General Assembly resolution [1002 (ES-I)] requesting it to leave Egyptian territory and to withdraw its forces behind the armistice demarcation lines in accordance with the agreement of February 1949.

68. Secondly, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Egyptian territory has not yet begun. What is more, we read in the papers that some foreign forces will be withdrawn only to be replaced by others.

69. The only conclusion that can be drawn from the facts I have just given is that the resolutions which the General Assembly adopted — the first in the night of 1 to 2 November [resolution 997 (ES-I)], the second in the night of 3 to 4 November [resolution 999 (ES-I)], and the third, reaffirming the other two, on 7 November [resolution 1002 (ES-I)], have not been implemented by the parties concerned, although Egypt has done all in its power to carry them out.

70. There is one more thing I should like to say. Yesterday the representative of France, speaking here [570th meeting] about the Hungarian question, once again took the liberty of criticizing and insulting Egypt's leaders. Unfortunately I was not present and so could not answer him at once. But I am truly astonished to find that the representative of an aggressor country which has been condemned by the United Nations presumes to talk about what is going on in Hungary when his own Government has committed the most dastardly act of armed aggression against Egypt. That is the height of cynicism. I should like to remind the French representative that it is not Egypt's leaders who are the aggressors; it is the present leaders of his own country who are aggressors and war criminals.

71. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): The Chair must remind the Assembly that this is a meeting of the second emergency special session, and that we are dealing with the question of Hungary and not with the question of Egypt.

72. In accordance with the resolutions adopted this morning, this General Assembly will, if necessary, be convened before the start of the eleventh regular session. The Chair trusts that this will not be necessary and that consequently this will be the last meeting of the present session.

Statement by the President

73. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): I shall now request the Assembly's attention while I make a short statement.

74. A crucial moment in history has put the moral fortitude of the United Nations to the test. World public opinion grasped this at once, and the peoples of the entire world turned their gaze anxiously towards the Headquarters of this international Organization. The whole world was waiting to see how the United Nations would face its duty of defending the integrity of the principles of the Charter.

75. Would the United Nations be capable of lending effective aid to the two countries which were the victims of acts committed by two of the great Powers in the first case and yet another of the great Powers in the second? Those who regarded themselves as cautious said at once that the United Nations would hedge. The sceptical prophesied that the United Nations would be unable to do anything. Fortunately, both were wrong.

76. We cannot hide our satisfaction, which is to a large extent the satisfaction of those peoples who cherish the rule of law and the use of peaceful means for the settlement of international disputes.

77. We are deeply gratified that the grave difficulties with which the conflict in the Middle East confronted the United Nations are now on the way to a solution, as is shown by the progress achieved in the important negotiations entrusted to the Secretary-General in implementation of the General Assembly's resolutions.

78. As regards the Hungarian question, lack of time, resulting from the complexity of the grave problems created by the outbreak of hostilities in the Near East, has prevented the Secretary-General from submitting a report to the present session.

79. Under the resolutions which we have just adopted, the General Assembly will continue to devote its attention to these questions during the eleventh regular session, and the progress already made gives grounds for the hope that the work of peace and conciliation entrusted to the Assembly by the peoples of the world will prosper.

80. It remains for me to express my appreciation for the generous co-operation which the Chair has received from all representatives, and especially for the atmosphere of dignity and calm in which the discussions have taken place.

81. I am sure I am interpreting the general feelings of the Assembly if I pay a sincere tribute to the Secretary-General for the extraordinary diligence and skill he has once more displayed in the difficult tasks he has been called upon to carry out at the cost of many sleepless and anxious hours.

82. I should also like to express my thanks for the vigorous and effective co-operation which the Chair has received from Mr. Cordier and his staff, who have spared no effort to uphold the high reputation of the Secretariat.

83. I feel justified in saying that the Organization has emerged the stronger from this test and that the increasing moral weight of the United Nations will help to prevent the negative forces of violence and aggression from threatening the future of mankind.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.