

SIR LESSLIE MUNRO PROPOSED AS REPRESENTATIVE  
OF UN TO REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS ON HUNGARY

Thirty-seven nations proposed this week that Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand be appointed United Nations representative charged with reporting to Member Governments, or to the General Assembly, on "significant developments" regarding the carrying out of Assembly resolutions on the problem of Hungary. Sir Leslie, who was formerly New Zealand's permanent representative to the UN, was President of last year's Assembly session.

The resolution was circulated on the eve of renewed consideration of the Hungarian question by the Assembly. The debate was scheduled to open on Thursday, 11 December.

"Continuing Repression" Deplored

The resolution "deplores the continuing repression in Hungary of fundamental rights of the Hungarian people and their freedom of political expression under the shadow of the continuing presence of Soviet armed forces". It also denounces the execution last summer of former Hungarian Premier László Nagy, his defence minister General Pál Maleter "and other Hungarian patriots".

After condemning "continued defiance" of the Assembly's previous resolutions, the 37-Power resolution "again calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present authorities in Hungary to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people, and to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms". It adds that since the earlier resolutions are being disregarded "the United Nations will continue to be seized of the situation in Hungary".

Report on Executions Endorsed

In its earlier paragraphs, the resolution endorses the report on last summer's executions made by the special five-member committee appointed by the Assembly in 1957 to investigate and report on the situation in Hungary. In the report, the Committee found that the executions were "striking, but unhappily not isolated, examples of the continued policy of repression carried out at the present time in Hungary..."

The resolution deplores "the continued refusal" of the Soviet Union and "the regime in Hungary" to cooperate with the Committee, and with Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, who was appointed the Assembly's Special Representative on the Hungarian problem in September, 1957. The 37-Power proposal expresses the Assembly's appreciation to Prince Wan for his efforts "to enter into consultation with the appropriate authorities...."

The 37 sponsors are: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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Mr. Loutfi Speaks

Omar Loutfi, of the United Arab Republic, said that it was not the first time that Israel, "for propagandistic reasons", had come to the Security Council with a view to distorting the truth.

The incident under discussion, Mr. Loutfi declared, had to be viewed in the light of continuous acts of provocation by Israel which had preceded and accompanied the incident.

The method of "camouflaging such provocations" by allegedly innocent civilian activities was not new. It was unnecessary to enumerate the numerous "illegal" acts of Israel, such as the presence of Israeli police in the demilitarized zone, violations of United Arab Republic air space and the like.

"Israeli Artillery Fire"

Dealing with the events of 3 December, Mr. Loutfi said that, according to his information, Israeli shepherds clashed with Syrians and were supported by Israeli armed forces, which later withdrew. This was followed by Israeli artillery fire on Syrian villages.

Mr. Loutfi asserted that Mr. Eban, in his speech, had threatened retaliation. The United Arab Republic feared no Israeli retaliation and would be able to repel it.

Under the Armistice Agreement, Mr. Loutfi continued, complaints must be submitted first to the Mixed Armistice Commission. That was why the United Arab Republic had seized MAC with the same incident. However, Israel, ignoring this provision, had seized the Security Council with the matter, "for propagandistic reasons derived from its internal situation".

Mr. Loutfi declared that the Arab states had never been condemned by the Council for any violation of the Armistice Agreement, whereas Israel had been condemned for such acts on numerous occasions. The Armistice Agreement must be observed - and the U.A.R. would, for its part, continue to do so.

Discussion Adjourned

As there were no further speakers, the Security Council adjourned. It is expected to resume its discussion of the matter next week.

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THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY

Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the supplementary report<sup>1/</sup>, dated 14 July 1958, of the United Nations Special Committee established by resolution 1132 (XI) to report on the problem of Hungary,

Having considered the report<sup>2/</sup>, dated 9 December 1957, of the United Nations Special Representative, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, who was appointed by General Assembly resolution 1133 (XI) to take steps to achieve the objectives of the General Assembly's resolutions 1004 (ES-II), 1127 (XI), 1131 (XI) and 1132 (XI),

1. Expresses its appreciation to its Special Representative, Prince Wan Waithayakon, for the efforts he has made to enter into consultation with the appropriate authorities with a view to achieving the objectives of the resolutions referred to above;

2. Endorses the Special Committee's unanimous report dated 14 July 1958 and expresses its thanks to the Special Committee for its objective and efficient discharge of the tasks entrusted to it;

<sup>1/</sup> A/3849.

<sup>2/</sup> A/3774.



3. Deplores the continued refusal of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the régime in Hungary to co-operate with the Special Representative and with the Committee in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Deplores the continuing repression in Hungary of fundamental rights of the Hungarian people and their freedom of political expression under the shadow of the continuing presence of Soviet armed forces;

5. Denounces the execution of Mr. Imre Nagy, General Pal Maleter and other Hungarian patriots;

6. Condemns this continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. Again calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present authorities in Hungary to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people and to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms;

8. Declares that the United Nations will continue to be seized of the situation in Hungary in view of the fact that the Government of the USSR and the present authorities in Hungary are disregarding the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly;

9. Decides to appoint Sir Leslie Munro to represent the United Nations for the purpose of reporting to Member States or to the General Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on Hungary;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities to assist Sir Leslie Munro in the performance of his duties.

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