LONDON, March 24 - (RFE/SPECIAL BY MAIL) - Hansard of March 17 reporting on the house of Commons reported the following on the Hungarian situation:

UNITED NATIONS (HUNGARY) -

Colonel Beamish asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will publish in the OFFICIAL REPORT the resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly condemning the Soviet Union's military suppression of the attempt by Hungary to regain her independence; by what majorities these resolutions were passed; and to what extent they have now been complied with by the Soviet Government.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Commander Allan Noble): In all, the General Assembly of the United Nations has passed eleven resolutions on Hungary. Of these, four directly condemned military intervention by the Soviet Union. I am arranging for the texts of these four resolutions and for the figures regarding the voting on them to be circulated in the OFFICIAL REPORT. These Resolutions were adopted by majorities ranging from forty-eight votes to eleven with sixteen abstentions, to sixty votes to ten with ten abstentions. The Soviet Government ignored all these resolutions.

Colonel Beamish: Is my right hon. and gallant Friend aware that the tragedy of Hungary has been deepened since last summer by reason of the fact that the Soviet Government, so far from complying with the United Nations resolutions, have viciously tightened the screw? Is my right hon. and gallant Friend further aware that many thousands of Hungarians have been deported, hanged or sent to prison or to force labour since last summer?

Commander Noble: I think that this Question and answer point to the fact that the General Assembly has no power to enforce its resolutions and that this is an example of what may happen when a country refuses to abide by them.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolution 1004 (ES-II)
The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members,

Recalling that the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedom in Hungary was specifically guaranteed by the Peace Treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers signed at Paris on 10 February 1947, and that the general principle of these rights and this freedom is
affirmed for all peoples in the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedom and independence,

Condemning the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights,

Noting moreover the declaration of 30 October, 1956, by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of its avowed policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States.

Noting the communication of 1 November, 1956, of the Government of Hungary to the Secretary-General regarding demands made by that Government to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the instant and immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces,

Noting further the communication of 2 November, 1956, from the Government of Hungary to the Secretary-General asking the Security Council to instruct the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Hungary to start negotiations immediately on the withdrawal of Soviet forces,

Noting that the intervention of Soviet military forces in Hungary has resulted in grave loss of life and widespread bloodshed among the Hungarian people,

Taking note of the radio appeal of Prime Minister Imre Nagy of 4 November, 1956,

1. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to desist forthwith from all armed attack on the people of Hungary and from any form of intervention, in particular armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary;

2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory;

3. Affirms the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its independence and well-being;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe the situation directly through representatives named by him, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment, and as soon as possible to suggest methods to bring an end to the foreign intervention in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
5. Calls upon the Government of Hungary and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to permit observers designated by the Secretary-General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein, and to report their findings to the Secretary-General;

6. Calls upon Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and his representatives in the execution of his functions;

7. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialised agencies to inquire, on an urgent basis, into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other similar supplies and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

8. Requests all Members of the United Nations, and invites national and international humanitarian organisations to co-operate in making available such supplies as may be required by the Hungarian people.

564th plenary meeting,
4 November, 1956

Resolution 1004 (ES-II) was adopted by 50 votes to 8 with 15 abstentions.

Resolution 1005 (ES-II)

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern that the provisions of its resolution 1004 (ES-II) of 4 November, 1956, have not yet been carried out and that the violent repression by the Soviet forces of the efforts of the Hungarian people to achieve freedom and independence continues,

Convinced that the recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedom and independence,

Considering that foreign intervention in Hungary is an intolerable attempt to deny to the Hungarian people the exercise and the enjoyment of such rights, freedom and independence, and in particular to deny to the Hungarian people the right to a government freely elected and representing their national aspirations,

Considering that the repression undertaken by the Soviet forces in Hungary constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Peace Treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers,

Considering that the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Hungarian territory is necessary,

1. Calls again upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay;
2. Considers that free elections should be held in Hungary under United Nations auspices, as soon as law and order have been restored, to enable the people of Hungary to determine for themselves the form of government they wish to establish in their country;

3. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to continue to investigate, through representatives named by him, the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary and to report at the earliest possible moment to the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report in the shortest possible time to the General Assembly on compliance herewith.

Resolution 1005 (ES-II) was adopted by 48 votes to 11 with 16 abstentions.

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Resolution 1131 (XI)

The General Assembly,
Deeply concerned over the tragic events in Hungary,

Recalling those provisions of its resolutions 1004 (ES-II) of 4 November, 1956, 1005 (ES-II) of 9 November, 1956, 1127 (XI) of 21 November, 1956, and 1130 (XI) of 4 December, 1956, calling upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to desist from its intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary, to withdraw its forces from Hungary and to cease its repression of the Hungarian people,

Recalling also those provisions of its resolutions 1004 (ES-II) and 1127 (XI), calling for permission for United Nations observers to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein and to report their findings to the Secretary-General,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November, 1956, stating that no information is available to the Secretary-General concerning steps taken in order to establish compliance with the decisions of the General Assembly which refer to a withdrawal of troops or related political matters, and the note of the Secretary-General of 7 December, 1956,

Noting with grave concern that there has not been a reply to the latest appeal of the General Assembly for the admission of United Nations observers to Hungary, as contained in its resolution 1130 (XI),

Considering that recent events have clearly demonstrated the will of the Hungarian people to recover their liberty and independence.
Noting the overwhelming demand of the Hungarian people for the cessation of intervention of foreign armed forces and the withdrawal of foreign troops,

1. Declares that by using its armed force against the Hungarian people, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is violating the political independence of Hungary;

2. Condemns the violation of the Charter of the United Nations by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights;

3. Reiterates its call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to desist forthwith from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary;

4. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to make immediate arrangements for the withdrawal, under United Nations observation, of its armed forces from Hungary and to permit the re-establishment of the political independence of Hungary;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem, in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly.

618th plenary meeting
12 December, 1956.

Resolution 1131 (XI) was adopted by 55 votes to 8 with 13 abstention

Resolution 1133 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1132 (XI) of 10 January, 1957, establishing a Special Committee, consisting of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay, to investigate, and to establish and maintain direct observation in Hungary and elsewhere, taking testimony, collecting evidence and receiving information, as appropriate,

Having now received the unanimous report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary,

Regretting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present authorities in Hungary have failed to co-operate in any way with the Committee.

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary for its work;
2. Endorses the report of the Committee;

3. Notes the conclusion of the Committee that the events which took place in Hungary in October and November of 1956 constituted a spontaneous national uprising;

4. Finds that the conclusions reached by the Committee on the basis of its examination of all available evidence confirm that:

(a) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, has deprived Hungary of its liberty and political independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental human rights;

(b) the present Hungarian regime has been imposed on the Hungarian people by the armed intervention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(c) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has carried out mass deportations of Hungarian citizens to the Union Of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(d) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has violated its obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

(e) The present authorities in Hungary have violated the human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace with Hungary;

5. Condemns these acts and the continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. Reiterates its concern with the continuing plight of the Hungarian people;

7. Considers that further efforts must be made to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in regard to Hungary in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter and the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly;

8. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present authorities in Hungary, in view of evidence contained in the report, to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people, to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people’s enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and to ensure the return to Hungary of those Hungarian citizens who have been deported to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

9. Requests the President of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, as the General Assembly’s special representative on the Hungarian problem, to take such steps as he deems appropriate, in view of the findings of the Committee, to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1004 (ES-II) of 4th Nov., 1956, 1005 (ES-II) of 9th Nov., 1956, 1127 (XI) of 21st Nov., 1956, 1131 (XI) of 12th Dec., 1956, and 1132 (XI) of 10th Jan., 1957, to consult as appropriate with the Committee during the course of his endeavours, and to report and make recommendations as he may deem advisable to the General Assembly;

10. Decides to place the Hungarian item on the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

(325) 677th plenary meeting, 14th September, 1957

Resolution 1133 (XI) was adopted by 60 votes to 10 with 10 abstentions.