

In the US Senate, Minority Leader Knowland paid "personal" tribute and the tribute of all his colleagues to the five members of the Committee who have "performed a service in the cause of justice which will forever assure their place in the halls of international statesmanship." (21 June 1957)

In the US Senate, Senator Javits called the Report "one of the most epoch-making reports which has ever been issued by the United Nations". He believed that "the names of the men who served on the Committee, to whom the world is greatly indebted, should be mentioned" (21 June 1957)

Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota read in the House AFL-CIO President Meany's statement in which American labour "commends the UN Special Committee for its comprehensive and courageous report. The Report will enhance the prestige of the UN among the peoples" (2 July 1957).

Senator Hickenlooper stated in the Senate that "anyone who reads the Report will find that it is one of the most astounding documents of its kind which has been printed, at least in modern times. It would be useful to have the names of the Committee members appear in the Record, because they are entitled to commendation for their courage, patience and outstanding work." (26 June 1957)

Len Smith of New Jersey called the Report "an amazing Report of the ~~XXX~~ Special Committee of the UN". (26 June, 1957)

In the House of Lords, in the discussion about the Motion: "Hungary and Eastern Europe", Lord Birdwood stated that "the Report is signed by five nations, of no particular block and of no single geographical area. Two of the

signatories might well have been described by the Soviet a few years ago as 'emerging from the grip of Western colonialism'. So it would be impossible for the Soviets to persuade anyone that this Report is in any way instigated by the West and by the USA in particular."

Lord Birdwood suggested that "Her Majesty's Government should not rest content until they have seen 2 million copies published in different languages." In undertaking this Report, the UN "have to some extent reinstated themselves as a form of world opinion to be recognized."

The Lord Chancellor reminded of "the strength, impartiality and importance of the Committee that produced the Report". He called the Report "a model of comprehensiveness and clarity" and said that "we can take pride in the fact that two distinguished fellow-citizens (of the Commonwealth) took part in the preparation of the Report."

The Lord Chancellor called the Report "an astonishingly revealing document" and "one should do everything to encourage the reading of it."

The Lord Bishop of Chichester saying that he has "read almost the whole of the Report of the Special Committee, so objective, so judicial and so descriptive.... I do believe in calling the attention of the General Assembly of the UN in a vigorous way to that splendid Special Committee's Report."

Lord Pakenham ascertained that "there is general agreement that this Report of the UN is decisive history. There may be details on which it will have to be corrected later, but I think we are all satisfied that there is the substantial truth about what happened and that responsibility is allocated in a way that is basically correct."

The Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (the Earl of Gosford), answering the suggestion that the Report should be reprinted under Government auspices and sold at a cheaper price, stated that "I will certainly bear this in mind." But he expressed the hope that the UN themselves would give the document the widest circulation, possibly by abbreviation and making it cheaper.

(4 July 1957)