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President: Mr. Charles MALIK (Lebanon).

AGENDA ITEM 8

Adoption of the agenda (concluded)

SECOND REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE (A/4076)

1. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly has before it the second report of the General Committee [A/4076] on the admission of new Members to the United Nations. In this report the General Committee recommends to us that the item entitled "Admission of new Members to the United Nations" be included in the agenda of the thirteenth session as item 73, and that the Assembly proceed to the consideration of this item directly in plenary meeting.

2. Does any Member wish now to speak for or against the inclusion of this item as recommended by the General Committee? If not, I take it that the Assembly approves the inclusion of the item and that it will be dealt with directly in plenary meeting at this time.

Item 73 was included in the agenda without discussion.

AGENDA ITEM 73

Admission of new Members to the United Nations

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

3. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Iraq and Japan [A/4060]. In addition to those two States whose names are mentioned at the head of that draft resolution, two new co-sponsors wish to have their names added to that text—Ghana and Haiti [A/4060/Add.1]. Consequently, the Assembly is to consider the draft resolution as being proposed jointly by Ghana, Haiti, Iraq and Japan.

4. I shall call first on the sponsors of the draft resolution to speak on it, and after they have spoken we shall put it to a vote.

5. Mr. MATSUDAIRA (Japan): My delegation has the honour and the privilege of submitting for the consideration of the General Assembly a draft resolution, the purpose of which is to have the General Assembly decide to admit the Republic of Guinea to membership in the United Nations. We are confident that the new Republic of Guinea is a peace-loving State, willing and able to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter. I hope that the General Assembly will concur in this view and will adopt our draft resolution.

6. May I take this opportunity to pay warm tribute to France, which has by this generous action added a new page to its glorious tradition of humanism. History will remember this.

7. May I also extend our sincere congratulations to the young Republic of Guinea in anticipation of its admission to this body tonight. May its future be bright and may the high expectations held for it by its people and by the world be fulfilled.

8. Mr. JAWAD (Iraq): It is particularly gratifying to the delegation of Iraq to come before this august body of nations as a co-sponsor of a draft resolution for the admission of Guinea to Membership of the United Nations. This is a historic occasion for the people of Guinea, who have already taken the first step and become a free and independent sovereign nation. This eventful hour must surely mark the peak of their national rejoicing. They are awaiting confidently the result of our deliberations here which, I am sure, will complete the process of admitting that country to membership of the United Nations. The people of Guinea

must be fully aware of their rights and obligations under the Charter. They are knocking at the door of this universal Organization on an equal footing with nations large and small, their rights clearly set forth in the Charter.

9. The manner in which the people of Guinea have been enabled to qualify as a nation ready for membership of the United Nations is a development of historic importance in itself and one which, in our opinion, is deserving of special mention here.

10. The General Assembly will recall that Guinea's rise to the status of a sovereign and independent State came about as a result of a promise based on the provisions of the Constitution of the French Republic. On 25 August 1958 General de Gaulle, stressing this promise, declared that Guinea, through a referendum, was free to choose national independence. He also stated solemnly that France would place no obstacle in the path of Guinea's independence. This action on the part of the French Government was in the highest tradition of the people of France and their devotion to the rights of man proclaimed to the world during the glorious revolution of 1789, and was inspired by many liberal French thinkers and intellectuals.

11. The French Government offered most French overseas territories the choice of deciding their national future by a peaceful and orderly process. On the day of the referendum, 28 September 1958, the people of Guinea made their choice unmistakably clear. The vote in favour of independence was approximately twenty to one—a clear manifestation of their genuine desire to break away from their colonial status and to lead a free national existence.

12. I believe that it would be well for us to reflect here upon this unusual turn in French colonial policy and upon the fact that a former French colony has been enabled, by means of a peaceful, constitutional and democratic process, to leave the French Empire for the international community of free nations. Is it too much to hope that this welcome departure in the policy of France *vis-à-vis* its overseas territories will not be limited to Guinea, but will mark the beginning of a general approach to all peoples under French jurisdiction? Is it too soon to believe that the rulers of France, a country which has contributed so much to the enrichment of human dignity and culture, have at last seen the bright light of liberalism and realism in their attitude towards overseas territories?

13. Only three days ago, as we celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Assembly heard the moving message of Professor René Cassin, one of the principal architects of that Declaration and a champion of its principles. Is it fanciful to expect that his countrymen and his Government would be moved by the spirit of this Declaration and the fundamental principles of the Charter on which it is based? We fervently hope that the time has come when the rising voice of millions of Africans will reach the ears of France and its conscience, and that at last their cry to the people of France to deliver them from the misery and destruction of modern warfare will be heard.

14. The delegation of Iraq has watched attentively the various constitutional steps taken by Guinea since the referendum. Four days after the referendum—on 2 October 1958—Guinea solemnly proclaimed its na-

tional independence under a republican system of government, thus completing the transfer of sovereignty from France to Guinea. We have also studied the proclamation of the Territorial Assembly of Guinea at its special session held on the same date, and we noted with deep satisfaction its adherence to the principles of the Charter and its determination faithfully to fulfil its obligations thereunder. Moreover, we have examined the Constitutional Act of 10 November 1958, which is based on solid democratic foundations and is in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

15. Finally, we have noted with great satisfaction the recognition of the State of Guinea by fifty-seven States only one month after the announcement of the constitution of the new republic.

16. The Iraqi delegation, therefore, has reached the conclusion that the State of Guinea has met all the requirements of the Charter and is, consequently, fully qualified for membership of the United Nations. It was this same conclusion which led my delegation to sponsor in the Security Council, together with the delegation of Japan, a draft resolution recommending the admission of Guinea to membership of the United Nations. With the same conviction we now call upon the General Assembly, in the draft resolution, to give its unanimous support to the recommendation of the Security Council.

17. In conclusion, the delegation of Iraq is particularly happy to support the admission of another African State and to welcome it whole-heartedly into our Organization. On behalf of the people and Government of Iraq, I wish to extend to the people and Government of Guinea, on this momentous occasion, our warmest congratulations and our most sincere wishes for a peaceful, progressive and prosperous future.

18. The PRESIDENT: The other two sponsors of the draft resolution will not speak before the decision on admission has been taken.

19. The Assembly has before it the draft resolution sponsored by Ghana, Haiti, Iraq and Japan [A/4060 and Add.1]. May I assume that there is no opposition to that draft resolution?

20. Mr. GEORGES-PICOT (France) (translated from French): The French delegation thanks the sponsors of the draft resolution for their kind words concerning the French Government. Unfortunately the French delegation is not in a position at the moment to adopt a definite attitude with regard to the draft resolution submitted to the Assembly. It did not wish to oppose the admission of Guinea to the United Nations, for the reason mentioned just now by the representative of Iraq; he recalled General de Gaulle's statement that France would put no obstacle in the way of Guinea's independence, nor did it wish to impede Guinea's admission to the United Nations. That being so, the French delegation will have to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution now before us, for the reasons it has already explained to the Security Council and which are known to other delegations, since the verbatim record has been circulated, but without wishing to prejudice our future action.

In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was adopted.

The delegation of Guinea was escorted to its place in the General Assembly hall.

21. The PRESIDENT: This is an important moment in the history of the United Nations. Each time a new Member is added to our ranks, we and that new Member take on stature.

22. As President of the General Assembly during this session, I wish to extend my sincerest personal and official congratulations to the representative, the Government and the people of Guinea on having attained this position of freedom and independence and on having been admitted to membership in the family of free and independent nations. I wish them every success, all prosperity, peace and every advancement in the future. I am certain that they will live up to our expectations of them.

23. I was especially moved to hear the other day that Guinea had included in its Constitution a clause to the effect that it would observe the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That is a most welcome sign of Guinea's goodwill and maturity as a member of the free and independent family of nations.

24. I am sure that I speak for the whole world and for all representatives here when I repeat to the representative, the Government and the people of Guinea our sincerest congratulations and our best wishes for a happy and prosperous future both in our midst and in their relations with the entire world.

25. Mr. TELLI (Guinea) (translated from French): It is at the same time a great honour and a unique privilege for me to represent here, on this solemn occasion, the young Republic of Guinea, which the General Assembly, on the almost unanimous recommendation of the Security Council, has just admitted without opposition as the eighty-second Member of the United Nations.

26. Allow me first of all, Mr. President, to say how deeply moved I was by the kind words with which you welcomed the representative of the new-born State to the international scene; words which, through me, were in reality addressed to the people of the Republic of Guinea whose thoughts in this moment are with us here.

27. It is on behalf of this people, of its Government and of its President, Mr. Sekou Touré, our beloved leader, that I would express our thanks and our gratitude for the mark of confidence just shown in the youngest State in the world which has achieved national independence. My thanks naturally include all those friendly States which have recognized us, and also all the peoples, all the authorities, both public and private, in all continents, which have demonstrated their fellow-feeling for us on the occasion of our liberation and which have supported our candidature in the various competent organs of the United Nations.

28. I am sure you will allow me to make a special reference to Ghana, our sister State, whose friendship, assistance and spirit of active solidarity are an encouraging pledge of that inter-African co-operation which we desire with all our hearts.

29. Although their contacts with the rest of the world have in the past been within the exclusive competence of the Government of the French Republic, the people of Guinea, like all subject peoples thirsting for dignity and freedom, have always followed with interest and attention the work of the United Nations, its unwearying efforts to obtain respect for the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination and the

positive steps it has advocated and at times adopted to help the peoples which are struggling to throw off poverty, oppression and dependence.

30. Thus in the eyes of the people of Guinea, as in those of all the peoples of colonial Africa, the United Nations has been from its inception and, despite the imperfections and vicissitudes no international organization can avoid, remains the surest guarantee and the supreme hope of the small countries and the dependent peoples which are striving to liberate themselves from foreign domination.

31. This fund consisting of the confidence and the hope of all the lowly of the earth is incontrovertibly, at least in our eyes, the fairest and most enduring possession of which the United Nations can boast. Guinea, for its part, will always endeavour to preserve this precious fund and add to it.

32. As you are aware, Guinea achieved independence on 28 September 1958, in an atmosphere of calm, unity and dignity, by a majority of over 97 per cent. The people of Guinea, acting as one man in support of their Government and their party, chose independence with no feelings of hatred or hostility for France or any other State, but in order to secure the tool which would enable it to achieve its aims, i.e., its essential purposes both at the internal level, in Africa, and at the international level.

33. It is my duty to proclaim Guinea's keen consciousness that it belongs to Africa and that it is united by ties of kinship and solidarity with all the peoples of Africa and Asia. Furthermore, it would like to regularize its relations with France with a view to loyal co-operation consistent with respect for its independence, its dignity and the paramount interests of its people.

34. But, beyond Africa and France, it is to all the peoples of the world and to all peace-loving States which respect the equality and freedom of all other peoples that the Republic of Guinea offers its friendship and co-operation, with a view to speeding its progress from the status of an under-developed country to that of an industrially and socially developed country. In our relations with all these States, we will comply with the rules of international law and our attitude will be one of frankness, loyalty and sincerity.

35. By the very terms of its Constitution, our young State subscribes unreservedly to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it accepts all the obligations they entail, considers itself capable of respecting them, and is prepared to do so.

36. This is the message which Mr. Sekou Touré, the Head of my Government, has asked me to give you in the name of the young Republic of Guinea. In sending it to you my country knows it is being true to itself, true to its heroes, true to its liberating mission in the service of Africa and true to the part it intends to play in the world for the benefit of the entire international community.

37. The PRESIDENT: There are many Members who want to congratulate our youngest colleague, and I have great pleasure in extending to them the floor, one by one.

38. Mr. ASHA (United Arab Republic): On behalf of the delegations of the United Arab Republic and of the

Kingdom of Yemen, I should like to extend a sincere and hearty welcome to our sister State, the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of its admission to the United Nations. This happy event is of great historic importance in the political development of Africa and the life of the United Nations. We are proud and happy to see the representatives of the Republic of Guinea with us today. We are confident that this new Republic will play its role and make its valuable contribution in furthering the principles and objectives of our Charter.

39. The admission of the Republic of Guinea is of special significance. It marks the continually accelerated pace at which Africans are regaining their independence, freedom and sovereignty. When the United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco in 1945, only three independent States from Africa participated. Since then five more States from Africa have regained their independence and joined us. Today the ninth State has been admitted. This will undoubtedly give additional strength to the African States in their struggle to liberate the rest of that continent. These States working together will intensify their efforts to consolidate peace and security in the world. They will dedicate themselves to the development of their vast resources and riches in order to raise the standard of the 120 million Africans who have suffered from the yoke of colonialism and from economic exploitation.

40. We are confident that this will not be the last occasion on which we witness the admission of new Members from the great continents of Africa and Asia. In the next year or two we hope to welcome Somalia, Nigeria, Togoland and the Cameroons, and these will, no doubt, soon be followed by many others who are still struggling for their freedom and independence.

41. During this whole week, in the First Committee, the fate of the brave and valiant people of Algeria has been discussed, and we are confident that Algeria will be with us very soon. Let us hope that those who have been obstructing their independence will have a change of heart.

42. The liberation movement in Africa is symbolized in the admission of the Republic of Guinea to the United Nations. This movement is marching fast. And it is our fervent hope that it will not be long before we welcome the remaining Africans and others who are not free to speak for themselves, but are still under colonial domination.

43. We, on our part, will stretch out our hand to the new State, to its people, to its leader and President, Mr. Sekou Touré, in amity, fraternity and friendship, in every endeavour which will bring about the complete liberation of the people of Africa. We wish the new Republic success and prosperity in the future. We congratulate the Government, the people and leaders of Guinea on this happy occasion.

44. Mr. Ali SASTROAMIDJOJO (Indonesia): On behalf of the Indonesian delegation, I have the honour and privilege to extend to the people and Government of Guinea our most heartfelt congratulations for the achievement of their national aspirations, and we wish them every success, peace and prosperity. Welcoming a new Member into our Organization is always a happy occasion and to my delegation this applies with more force today, since the State we are welcoming as a new Member of our Organization is a sister State from

the continent, which is tied to us with strong bonds of friendship.

45. When Ambassador Diallo Telli, on behalf of his Government, submitted the application of Guinea for admission to membership in the United Nations, my delegation was confident that it would be favourably considered by the Security Council. The proclamation on 2 October by the National Assembly of Guinea of the adherence of the Republic of Guinea to the principles embodied in the Charter and a perusal of its Constitution leaves no doubt in our minds that Guinea is a peace-loving State, willing and able to carry out the obligations contained in our Charter. These qualifications were emphasized by the Security Council in its meeting of 9 December last when considering the resolution submitted by the representatives of Iraq and Japan in the Council. The unanimous decision of the Security Council and the General Assembly this evening to admit Guinea as a Member of this Organization bears testimony to the fact that Guinea is fully qualified for membership in this Organization.

46. We are particularly glad that during the discussion in the Security Council, references have been made to the principle of universality of membership, a principle also laid down in the Bandung and Accra Declarations. My Government has always advocated this principle, since we believe in the widest possible membership of our Organization. Only by the application of this principle, by the participation of as many States which are willing and able to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter, can we work more successfully towards the maintenance of peace, towards a true United Nations.

47. On behalf of my Government and the Indonesian people we extend our hand of friendship to the Republic of Guinea, and we are confident that its participation in our work will not only be of benefit to the people of Guinea, but to our Organization as well.

48. We would however not be truthful if we did not pay tribute to the policy followed by France with respect to Guinea. The attainment of independence by Guinea in a peaceful way commands our respect for the wise policy France is following in this case. We hope that cordial and fruitful relations will soon be established between France and the young republic of Guinea.

49. However, dark clouds still hang over vast areas of the African continent. The application of an enlightened policy towards other colonies is certainly to be commended and we are confident that the day will not be too far off when we will be welcoming as Members of this august body new nations from Africa as well as from other parts of the world.

50. Mr. SYLVAIN (Haiti) (translated from French): The admission of a new Member to the United Nations is always a source of great satisfaction to the delegation of Haiti, which sees in it the successful application of the principle of universality. But when the new Member is Guinea—with which my country is indissolubly united by age-old ties—which one of our poets has called our very flesh and blood—whence came most of our forebears, who later were to win the right to freedom by force of arms and to forge their national independence in an epic struggle—it is with emotion and pride that my delegation warmly welcomes the new independent Republic of Guinea to our Organization.

51. Guinea's past of struggle, suffering and greatness is the surest guarantee of its will to co-operate as a fully-fledged Member of our Organization in the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter, which it has just pledged itself to respect.

52. Thus it is with immense satisfaction that from this rostrum the Republic of Haiti welcomes the Republic of Guinea and extends the most cordial good wishes for its progress, prosperity and well-being as it sets out on the difficult road of independence and democracy.

53. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan): The Afghan delegation is happy to see that from the emerging nations of Africa another young nation, the Republic of Guinea, is joining us. My country recognized this republic when it received its independence from France, and it will be happy to welcome its admission to this Organization.

54. We are looking forward to co-operation with it both inside and outside the United Nations, and we wish the Government of Guinea every success and great prosperity in its future endeavours.

55. We should also like to take this opportunity to congratulate France for its liberal action in paving the way for Guinea toward independence. We hope that other nations of Africa and Asia which are entitled to independence as well will soon take their rightful place among us.

56. There is no greater joy for us than to see Guinea as a Member of this Organization. I want to convey to Ambassador Diallo Telli and through him to the people and Government of Guinea my sincere congratulations.

57. Mr. Krishna MENON (India): My delegation joins the several others which have spoken before me, and I feel sure I voice the sentiments not only of those who are in the Assembly, but also of the entire civilized part of the world in the developments preceding the event we are now welcoming.

58. We join in congratulating the two main parties who made this event possible, namely, the new Republic of Guinea and the Republic of France.

59. While countries have won freedom before, the modern age has seen imperialisms abdicating their power and, at least in the last stage, in an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation or at least in the acceptance of the inevitability of freedom. We are also glad to feel that in the rise of the Republic of Guinea there has been an expansion of the arena of freedom in West Africa, opened in recent times by the action of the United Kingdom in welcoming what was the former Gold Coast to the sisterhood of the nations of the Commonwealth.

60. We have no doubt at all that this event has had an impact on the awakening and the fruition of the efforts of the people of West Africa, and I hope that the whole of Africa will continue to have it in the same way.

61. In the case of Guinea there is one other factor which we must not lose sight of, and that is the great national movement which has enabled Guinea to become independent today—that is, the participation of the labour movement of that country—and it is the full participation of the great trade union organizations which gives us the hope or the insurance of social equity and social progress in this new republic of Africa. We welcome this eighty-second Member, therefore, not merely as an addition to our large number, but as one

which will bring to this Assembly new ideas and which will contribute generally to the lessening of tensions and to the richness which so-called small nations have contributed to the work of this Organization.

62. I feel sure that all of us, and you more particularly, Mr. President, will feel that the admission of Guinea by the General Assembly, especially after such a smooth passage from the Security Council—and even here it was without a vote actually being taken—is not a vindication but is a proclamation of the justice of the principles of the Charter itself. The Charter stands fully vindicated in the sense that non-self-governing peoples can rise to freedom provided either the obstructions are removed or the strength of their organizations are adequate to overcome them.

63. So far, encomiums have been paid on occasions of this kind, but we should never forget in this gathering that while we welcome good things we are only too happy to congratulate ourselves and others.

64. We are a political organization in the sense that we are composed of sovereign nations dealing with issues which affect the vast masses of people in the world.

65. Standing here this evening, one cannot forget the fact that until two or three years ago the Assembly was considering year after year an item on the admission of new Members, and here today nations are with us which must wonder why, if Guinea could get in so easily, they had to wait so many years outside. When those sixteen countries were admitted, followed later by two others, the General Assembly did something that was very good. It was an example that good conduct follows good conduct; that is to say, when we broke the deadlock in regard to the admission of new Members, thanks to the co-operation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the general impact of world opinion, we opened not the floodgates but the doors of freedom, that is, of membership, of this Organization to all those who were ready to come into it.

66. We hope that the admission of Guinea will be followed by the admission of other countries with which it was linked until a few days ago. Since 1946, Guinea has been a part of the French West African Federation. Only two days ago we read that Dahomey, the Ivory Coast and other parts of that French federation had become republics. We hope that the republican form of government, the content of it, will justify their application for admission and our welcoming them here.

67. This stands in contrast to the policy in Africa which has been set out very eloquently by the head of State of one of the colonial Powers. I think it would be discourteous to mention names. This is what this great man said only very recently:

"European positions in Asia having been almost entirely liquidated,"—which of course is not true unless "liquidated" means "very much spread over"—"we now see the new states preparing indiscriminately"—and we have one of the results of this indiscrimination—"to instigate subversive movements all over Africa, as if conditions were identical in the various regions of that continent or similar to those prevailing among the Asiatic peoples who have gained their independence. Since Bandung, this movement is quite openly led by the Indian Union.

"Apart from the four or five independent States"—and this is of importance to us—"which are to be

found in Africa, and apart from the Mediterranean seaboard"—which does not include Guinea incidentally; I did not say so here—"of that continent where there is a movement to hasten the process of evolution toward a system of autonomous governments or associated independent states, it may be said that Africa lives and must continue for an unforeseeable time to live under the control and guidance of a civilized state."

Incidentally, there is no definition given of a privileged station—whether a person who rules over someone is more civilized than the person who fights and gains his freedom. The quotation continues:

"Notwithstanding the political experiments which Britain has recently promoted in limited areas, the major sections of Africa consist of territories which depend on European States and lack the conditions necessary for existence as independent, democratic nations. Public administration and the guidance of labour is unavoidably in the hands of a small minority of Europeans. Their tasks cannot be abandoned or handed over to the indigenous elements indiscriminately and all at once. Transfers of sovereignty are conceivable there, but not the abandonment of it. Herein is the problem."

That is a statement from the head of a State Member of this Organization. I am happy to think that the consummation of events today stands in contradiction of this very fallacious doctrine.

68. We must also take this opportunity of congratulating once again the United Kingdom, Italy and France, which have in the last two or three years assisted in the implementation of the purposes of the Charter by enabling dependent territories to come into the membership of the United Nations.

69. I believe that Guinea is the first element in the French colonial empire proper—that is, excluding Cambodia, Laos, Tunisia and Morocco, which were protectorates whose sovereignties were, theoretically, only mothered by the presence of an empire on top of them. This is the first part of 4.5 million square miles of colonial territory of the French empire in Africa which, by dint of its own efforts and by the co-operation of the leadership of the French Government, has been able to come into the United Nations. We hope that this example will spread not only to the rest of Africa, but also to the Mediterranean to which the quotation I read awhile ago refers.

70. But French Guinea is not the only Guinea in Africa. There are other parts of Africa—to the east and to the west, there are parts of Equatorial Africa which are not French and which are still colonial, and we hope that they will soon come into the fulness of their freedom and be admitted into our Organization. Also in the heart of Africa incidents are occurring in which one of the parties involved is the same, where sanguinary situations have arisen which are now engaging the attention of the United Nations itself.

71. We all hope that the wisdom, the foresight and the recognition of the inevitability of the expansion of freedom, which must be in the back of the minds of any imperialist Power, will be recognized in regard to these areas.

72. My Government, which recognized the Government of the Republic of Guinea as soon as it was born,

joins with all of you not only in congratulating this new Republic, but in hoping that their admission to the United Nations will rapidly lead to the expansion of freedom in East Africa, in the rest of Equatorial Africa—not only in French Equatorial Africa, but in the rest of the former mandated and Trust Territories, such as Tanganyika, and, as a previous speaker has said, in two or three years time when the neighbouring territories come into the Organization, we would have altered the composition of this body sufficiently to make it more representative of the world as it is.

73. Mr. MANGASHA (Ethiopia): The Ethiopian delegation would like to extend a heartfelt welcome to the new State of the Republic of Guinea, which has just been admitted to the United Nations by the General Assembly. With this action of the General Assembly, one more step has been taken towards the realization of universality in this Organization in accordance with the spirit and purposes of the Charter.

74. We in Ethiopia have a great many things in common with our African neighbour in Guinea. It is therefore with a unique feeling of happiness that the people and Government of Ethiopia welcome this new State in the family of the United Nations.

75. It is the belief of my Government that the Republic of Guinea will be a useful Member of this Organization. Through its representatives Guinea will in future years be able to tell the Assembly what it really feels about African problems in particular. The Assembly will do well to heed the small voice of Guinea with particular attention.

76. The entry of another African State in this Organization will once again renew the hopes and aspirations of many African States which as yet do not have the rights which independent States enjoy both inside and outside the United Nations. The admission of the Republic of Guinea in this unique family of nations is, we believe, a sign of good things to come.

77. It is the sincere hope of my Government that in the very near future we shall have many more opportunities to welcome other sister African States in the family of the United Nations.

78. Sir Pierson DIXON (United Kingdom): It was a great pleasure for the United Kingdom delegation to see the Republic of Guinea unanimously admitted to membership in the United Nations, just as in the Security Council the United Kingdom was glad to vote in favour of the resolution which recommended Guinea for membership.

79. The peaceful attainment of independence by the Republic of Guinea in agreement with France has been greeted with pleasure by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. We see this event as the fruit of enlightened policies which augur well for the future stability and peace of the world. We do not see it, as some others seem to, as a blow to the so-called colonialist camp. We see it as a happy and beneficial event which will perpetuate mutual friendship and common interests. The act of France in offering independence to Guinea is itself a refutation of the kind of argument used earlier this evening by the representative of the United Arab Republic.

80. To return to the pleasurable subject actually under discussion, my delegation looks forward to useful co-operation with the representatives of Guinea in the ad-

vancements of the aims and purposes of the Charter. We are confident that they will make a useful and constructive contribution to our deliberations.

81. I wish, finally, to repeat the welcome which I voiced in the Security Council and to extend to the delegation, the Government and the people of Guinea our congratulations and best wishes on this auspicious moment in their history.

82. Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT (Uruguay) (translated from Spanish): On behalf of the Latin American group, of which I have the honour to be Chairman at the present time, I extend our very warm welcome to the new State which has just joined the international community of the United Nations. The representative of that State has just made his first speech from this rostrum in the noble French language. In greeting the representative of Guinea at this time, we should like to express the best wishes of all the Latin American States for the success of his undertaking.

83. It is our hope that the new independent country, its people and its Government may, through the democratic procedures described and established in the new State's constitution, fulfil its destiny.

84. We Latin Americans are very familiar with the path—and for us it was often a path of heroic struggle—towards full independence and the exercise of sovereignty, the conditions in which human rights and freedom can flourish. The text of the Constitution of the new Republic of Guinea embodies the new thinking with regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the human rights provisions of the United Nations Charter and it is our earnest hope that all those objectives will be achieved.

85. The representative of the new State whom we have heard here, and whose intelligence we have admired from the first in his friendly relations with our group, will find in the United Nations ample opportunity for his people and his Government to contribute to the common welfare and to the course of human progress.

86. It is with particular pleasure that the countries of Latin America welcome the new State of Guinea to the United Nations.

87. Prince ALY KHAN (Pakistan) (translated from French): The delegation of Pakistan today has the honour of joining many delegations in warmly welcoming the Republic of Guinea to this world-wide Organization and community of nations. The admission of Guinea will result in the African continent being represented in a wider and more varied manner in the United Nations and will give a new African people the opportunity to make its own great contribution to the achievement of the high objectives of the Charter and to this noble monument to peace, justice and respect for the fundamental rights of man.

88. The peoples of Africa have too long been deprived of the right to liberty conferred on each one of us on the day of our birth. The deep, full voice of the African continent has remained too long silent. At long last the hour of liberty has struck. One after another, year by year, the peoples of Africa are attaining sovereignty and achieving freedom from foreign domination. At the same time, they are establishing their right to the equality and human dignity which for too long have been denied to them. The wave of freedom which we now see spreading over Africa cannot be checked; it

will reach every country on that continent. We cannot, like King Canute, command the waves to go thus far and no further.

89. The delegation of Pakistan wishes to pay tribute to the noble act of France and of its great statesman, General de Gaulle, which has enabled the people of Guinea to exercise their inalienable right to independence. In this way France has once again shown itself true to that tradition of liberty to which it has been so attached throughout its history.

90. It is a source of great satisfaction to my delegation that the resolution on the admission of the Republic of Guinea to the United Nations was adopted unanimously.

91. Mr. COOPER (Liberia): It is with much pleasure that my delegation welcomes our new sister State, the Republic of Guinea, into the United Nations; but it is a special pleasure to us, for not only is Guinea a sister republic but its territory is contiguous to ours.

92. I am sure that the bonds of friendship that now exist between our two countries will be further strengthened with the passing of time.

93. I wish to extend my personal congratulations to the Ambassador of Guinea and, through him, the best wishes of my delegation for the peace and prosperity of the Government and people of Guinea. My delegation feels confident that the Republic of Guinea, under its dynamic and inspiring leader, Premier Sekou Touré, will justify the confidence placed in it and will fully meet the requirements set out in the Charter of the United Nations.

94. We also take this occasion to pay tribute to the French Government, which, without any coercion, gave its colonies the right to remain in the Union or to secede and become free and independent States. I am sure that this example of France's stability and generosity will make a deep impression not only upon the citizens of France and its dominions in Africa but also on all Africans who still cherish the hope of being free and independent in the near future. It is the hope of my delegation that other colonial Powers possessing vast territories in Africa will follow this grand gesture of the French nation.

95. Mr. DELGADO (Philippines): I should like to say that, at the request of the permanent representative of Spain, my remarks on this occasion are made in behalf of both Spain and the Philippines.

96. We are privileged to join the rest of the General Assembly in welcoming Guinea into the United Nations.

97. The admission of a new Member into the ranks of the world Organization is always an event of great significance. It constitutes a landmark as much for the new Member as for the institution of which it seeks to become a part. This is so for two reasons. First, it marks a further step forward in the slow and laborious process of achieving the ideal of universal membership set forth in the Charter. And second, it provides additional and convincing evidence of the wisdom of peaceful change in bringing new nations into being.

98. As long as the representation of peoples in the Assembly remains partial, the character of the work of the United Nations will continue to be tentative and halting. I think it is not entirely a result of fortuitous circumstances that the Assembly in recent years has

acquired a force and influence it did not possess before. And as more and more nations enter into its folds, so in proportion will that force grow and that influence expand. With each new admission, the outlines of the future of the Assembly become clearer and the day may not be too far off when we can speak of it, not in plety but in simple truth, as the Parliament of Man.

99. It has been said of our age that it is a violent one, as an age of excessive and radical change is bound to be. Yet, one of its principal triumphs is the nearly universal recognition that such changes, where they involve the liberation of countries from colonialism, are best achieved by peaceful, if necessarily slower, methods. The partitioning of nations exacts its own inevitable hazards, but that these can be minimized and that the explosive energy which accompanies independence can be channeled to constructive purposes has been sufficiently proved.

100. As a country which gained its independence in this fashion, the Philippines can speak with some authority. While the case of Guinea differs from that of the Philippines in some respects, they are basically similar. Neither case is unique any longer, for the successful method of peaceful evolution has spread very rapidly and has given the strongest encouragement to all those countries still burdened by the yoke of colonialism.

101. In this spirit, we welcome Guinea into the family of nations and wish its people every success and prosperity.

102. Mr. FILALI (Morocco) (translated from French): The Moroccan delegation is deeply moved at the honour of being present on this historic day, when the young Republic of Guinea has been admitted as a Member of the United Nations. For an African State like my own, and for the African countries still under foreign domination, the admission of Guinea is an event of great importance which will undoubtedly have far-reaching repercussions in the awakening continent of Africa, the peoples of which yearn for dignity and freedom and are engaged in a decisive struggle for independence and liberation.

103. My delegation is fully conscious of the ties of culture and friendship between the peoples of Morocco and Guinea and wishes every success to this new African republic. By opting unhesitatingly for national independence, the people of Guinea chose the path which they were bound to take in the light of their own interests and of their natural and sacred rights, thus testifying to their great political maturity, vitality and farsightedness. My delegation firmly believes that the birth of this new African State is an important contribution to progress, justice and stability in Africa. We are sure that it will give proof within the Organization of its attachment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. Having set this example, the people of Guinea will have an important part to play not only within the family of the free nations of Africa but also alongside the nations which constitute this Assembly, whose moving force is a spirit of justice and a determination to promote friendship and co-operation among the peoples of the world.

104. Mr. LODGE (United States of America): The United States cast its vote in the Security Council in favour of the admission of the Republic of Guinea to

membership in the United Nations. It has been our pleasant task today to reaffirm that vote here in the General Assembly.

105. One of the great facts of our day is the emergence to nationhood of the people of Africa. This development is a source of great gratification to the United States. We also appreciate the part which France has played in providing guidance and assistance to this newest sovereign nation.

106. The United States recognized the Republic of Guinea on 1 November. In a message sent to the President of the Republic of Guinea on that day, President Eisenhower expressed his good wishes for the future of Guinea.

107. The General Assembly's decision tonight will enable the United States to take another step forward in strengthening its ties with the Government of Guinea through our association in the work of the United Nations. We look forward to this new association.

108. The United States is happy to accept the declaration of the Government of Guinea that it is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter, and has taken great pleasure in joining with other Members here tonight in this final official act which has resulted in the admission of the Republic of Guinea to the United Nations.

109. This is an appropriate and orderly time, I think, for me to express on another subject, but one which falls within the same category of membership in the United Nations, the profound regret which the United States feels that the Security Council has had to report once again its failure to recommend the admission of the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam to membership in the United Nations. The United States joined with other members of the Security Council in submitting two draft resolutions [S/4129/Rev.1, S/4130/Rev.1] asking the Council to recommend the admission of these two countries. An overwhelming majority of the Members of the United Nations have repeatedly affirmed that both the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam are fully qualified for membership and should be admitted to the United Nations. But the will of the General Assembly continues to be thwarted. We are deprived of the presence here of two great Asian countries because the Soviet Union chooses to abuse its veto power in the Security Council. The United States shares the disappointment felt by the people of the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam in this result, but we believe firmly that the will of the Assembly will prevail. We will continue to do everything in our power to hasten the day when the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam take their rightful places here among us.

110. Allow me to conclude these remarks on a happy note and to extend once again on behalf of the United States the warmest congratulations and best wishes to the Government and the people of the Republic of Guinea.

111. Mr. BOLAND (Ireland): On behalf of the delegations of Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway as well as on behalf of the delegation of my own country, which is one of the oldest nations although one of the youngest States in Western Europe, I should like to extend an especially warm and cordial welcome to Guinea on the occasion of its admission to membership of the United Nations.

112. We are convinced that Guinea has a most valuable and significant part to play in the councils of this Organization. As an African State keenly alive to the trends of opinion and events surrounding it in its part of the world, it can do much to deepen our understanding of the problems and aspirations of the continent of which many of us perhaps know all too little. But the admission of Guinea to membership of the United Nations is more than a mere accession to our strength, more than a new source of guidance and enlightenment for us in our deliberations; it is also a symbol and a portent of the future. It serves to focus our attention on what future historians may well declare to be the most momentous movement of our times. It serves to remind us that former colonies and dependent territories are progressing towards freedom and independence at a tempo no one would have thought possible a bare ten years ago, and that already, even at this hour, a whole new group of young nations and ancient peoples on the continent of Africa stand, by a process of peaceful and harmonious development, on the threshold of membership in the world community.

113. The political map of Africa, the whole pattern of political relationships in Africa and between the countries of Africa and the rest of the world, is being transformed more radically and more rapidly than many of us realize. Nobody rejoices more than we in Ireland at the progressive development of this new order of things in which former subject peoples can stand on their own feet in freedom and dignity and take their place in the councils of nations, a place to which their ancient cultures and their fundamental rights entitle them. It is in this spirit that we hail the admission to the United Nations of yet another African Member. Its presence here among us lends us new moral strength and encouragement.

114. We cordially congratulate the Government of France on the imaginative act of statesmanship which made the admission of Guinea to the United Nations possible. And to the distinguished representative of Guinea I cordially extend, on behalf of the delegations of Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Ireland, a warm welcome to our midst and our most sincere good wishes for the future peace, progress and prosperity of his country.

115. Mr. SOBOLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): It gives the USSR delegation particularly great pleasure to greet the people of Guinea and all the African peoples. The peoples of the African continent, which are struggling for their national independence and freedom, have won yet another victory. A new State has joined the ranks of the sovereign countries of Africa—the Republic of Guinea, which today has taken its rightful place among the States Members of the United Nations.

116. Warmly congratulating the new independent State, the Soviet delegation, together with the entire Soviet people, wholeheartedly wishes the Government and people of Guinea success in the building of their State, their economy and their culture. The Soviet Union, consistently championing the right of peoples to self-determination and respecting the just nationalist aspirations of the people of Guinea, was one of the first to recognize the Republic of Guinea as an independent sovereign State and to express its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it. The Soviet Government is convinced that the establishment of diplomatic

relations will facilitate the development of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Guinea in the interests of consolidating international peace.

117. The establishment of a new independent African State cannot but arouse the enthusiastic approval of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world, which have the greatest sympathy and understanding for the growing national liberation movement among the peoples of the colonies and the dependent countries.

118. The Guinean people may be sure that this young African republic has the goodwill of all the peaceful peoples of the world, which are ready to support the new State in its first steps towards the consolidation of its independence. Today the example of the Republic of Guinea serves as an inspiration to all the peoples of Africa which have not yet thrown off the chains of colonial slavery.

119. The participation of the Republic of Guinea in the activities of the United Nations will unquestionably make it easier for the young State to solve the problems which it faces. At the same time, the admission of this new Member to the United Nations enhances the latter's role and authority as a universal international organization.

120. The Soviet delegation warmly welcomes the young Republic of Guinea as a new Member of the United Nations.

121. Yet while we have today to our great satisfaction admitted the Republic of Guinea to membership in the United Nations, it should be noted that the young African State was lucky—it was admitted to the United Nations without delay, immediately after submitting its application for membership. In that connexion the Soviet delegation feels that it must remind the General Assembly of another State which has been waiting for twelve years for our decision to admit it to the United Nations. I am speaking of an Asian State, the Mongolian People's Republic. Everyone present is undoubtedly aware that the admission of this peace-loving State, which meets all the requirements set forth in the Charter, is being held up by the discriminatory policy of the United States, which opposes with every means at its command the admission to the United Nations of States which have chosen the path of socialist development.

122. It should be recalled that during the tenth session of the General Assembly, in 1955, a majority of the States Members of the United Nations supported the application of the Mongolian People's Republic and it was only the opposition of the United States which prevented a favourable decision. The United States completely ignored the generally accepted principle of universality upon which our Organization is based, disregarding the fact that such action constitutes a gross violation of the United Nations Charter.

123. The Soviet delegation expresses the hope that the day will soon come when the Mongolian People's Republic will take its rightful place in the family of States Members of the United Nations.

124. Mr. ISMAIL (Federation of Malaya): On behalf of the Government and people of the Federation of Malaya I wish to offer our very sincere felicitations to the Republic of Guinea upon its admission to this great assembly of nations. It was just over a year ago that

we ourselves experienced the signal honour and privilege of being cordially welcomed to take our place among the nations of the world in this Assembly. With the memory of that happy occasion still fresh in our minds, my delegation understands the justified pride and sense of achievement which our colleagues from Guinea must feel at this moment which marks not only the triumph of the people of Guinea but constitutes yet another milestone in the march of colonial peoples everywhere towards their emancipation.

125. We took great pride in the fact that we ourselves achieved our independence in a peaceful manner. We are very happy that the Republic of Guinea has taken the same peaceful road to independence. It is to the credit of the new French Republic that the principle of self-determination as inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations has been applied to Guinea.

126. The people of Guinea have demonstrated their political maturity and readiness to take on the full responsibilities of nationhood through the secret ballot conducted in the recent referendum.

127. My delegation is confident that the Republic of Guinea will have an important contribution to make in the great work of this world Organization in the interests of humanity.

128. It would not be out of place on this happy occasion when we jubilantly welcome yet another former colonial territory to membership of the United Nations, to express the hope that before long all colonial territories in Asia, Africa and elsewhere will also attain their independence as Guinea and Malaya have done, and take their rightful places in this great family of nations.

129. On behalf of the Government and people of the Federation of Malaya, my delegation joins other delegations in wishing the new independent Republic of Guinea a peaceful and prosperous future.

130. Mr. KURKA (Czechoslovakia) (translated from Russian): Allow me, on behalf of the delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia, to hail the admission of the Republic of Guinea, the new independent African State, to membership in the United Nations.

131. The establishment of this new State represents the victorious conclusion of the Guinean people's struggle to throw off colonial rule and attain their national freedom and independence. We are convinced that an independent Guinean State is the surest guarantee that the people of Guinea will have a bright future. We wish the Government and people of Guinea all success in the building of their State, their national economy and their national culture.

132. The establishment of a new State on the African continent has been welcomed by all peace-loving peoples throughout the world, which sympathize with the ever-growing movement of the African peoples for freedom and national independence. We are profoundly convinced that the day is not far off when the other colonial peoples will attain their freedom and independence and take their places in the United Nations.

133. It gives us the greatest pleasure to see a new African State, the Republic of Guinea, emerge on the international scene. The countries on whose behalf I have the honour to speak support the principle of universality of membership in the United Nations. For that

reason they gave their unconditional support to Guinea's application for admission to the United Nations and they welcome the representatives of Guinea to our Organization with deep satisfaction and warm friendship.

134. Mr. VIDIC (Yugoslavia): The Yugoslav delegation wishes to join those other delegations which have expressed their satisfaction in the admission of the Republic of Guinea to membership of the United Nations.

135. On behalf of my delegation, I wish to greet warmly this new Member of our Organization and to wish it every success in its further development. The Government and people of Yugoslavia have followed with sympathy and understanding the efforts and struggle of the people of Guinea for their independence and have welcomed every step forward in the process of their emancipation. The fact that the Republic of Guinea has embarked upon a course of free and independent development represents a significant mark in the further advance of the peoples of the African continent and a new and important step on the path of achieving the universality of our Organization and its strengthening as an international centre for the preservation and promotion of world peace and co-operation among nations.

136. Mr. WALKER (Australia) (translated from French): The Australian Government takes pleasure in welcoming the appearance of a new independent State in the African continent. In his message of 4 November to the President of Guinea, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, said: "We shall follow with the greatest interest and with genuine good wishes the future development of Guinea as an independent State. We hope to develop ever closer bonds with you in many fields of international activity in our common interest."

137. Australia warmly congratulates Guinea on the peaceful attainment of its independence. We are happy to support its admission to membership of the United Nations and we all expect that Guinea will make a constructive contribution to the work of this Organization, a contribution which will be a worthy expression of the great traditions and sense of responsibility of the African peoples.

138. I take this opportunity of conveying to France also our sincere congratulations on the birth of this new Republic. France guided the people of Guinea by democratic methods to the point at which that country felt itself able to decide its own future. Such a process is in the highest French tradition and is fully in accordance with the spirit of the Charter.

139. The Australian delegation hopes that relations of close and cordial co-operation will be established with the representative of Guinea who took his seat among us this evening. On this occasion I would request him to convey to the Government and people of Guinea the warmest good wishes of the Australian Government and people for a prosperous future.

140. Mr. SLIM (Tunisia) (translated from French): It is with a feeling of deep emotion that Tunisia today welcomes the entry into the United Nations of Guinea, a sister African country. As it has just done now in the case of Guinea, the General Assembly a little more than two years ago welcomed my country, Tunisia, as a new Member. As it has just done now, the General

Assembly will, I hope, welcome other young African States to swell the family of the United Nations.

141. The awakening of our vast continent has been marked by a number of stages, happy indeed, but often fraught with difficulty and only accomplished after a courageous and steadfast struggle. The victorious struggle in which the people and Government of Guinea have been engaged was, to be sure, a peaceful struggle which took place only in the political field; but that in no way detracts from its value—quite the contrary. It has also been to the great credit of France—and the Government of Tunisia has pleasure in recognizing the fact—that it has prepared the way for this development and has accepted it. May this be taken as a good omen for the future? We have after all the right to hope that it is.

142. In welcoming Guinea, we welcome a new friend of France who, like ourselves, will be in a position to give friendly and sincere help to that country in the task of transforming former colonial connexions into relationships that are friendly because they are based on freedom. We bid welcome to our brothers from Guinea and to their great leader, Sekou Touré.

143. Mr. BROWNE (Canada) (translated from French): The Canadian delegation shares the general satisfaction expressed by the representatives of Member States in welcoming the arrival among us of the Republic of Guinea. We already had the privilege of voting in the Security Council in favour of the admission of this new State. We have the greatest admiration for the generous gesture made by the French Prime Minister, General de Gaulle, in offering the peoples of the French colonies the right to choose immediate independence.

144. Canada, as a federation which has welded together two great races and unified several colonies and territories, is fully aware of the problems with which a new State is confronted. We sincerely hope that this great country, so richly endowed with natural resources, will be able to grow and prosper as an independent State. We hold out the hand of friendship to our new colleague and extend to him our sincere congratulations on his country's admission to our Organization. We trust that the new republic will be blessed with a parliament and government of patient and far-sighted men, who will be able to guide the new State with prudence through a world which is disturbed and often filled with difficulties.

145. Mr. Daniel CHAPMAN (Ghana): It is with a sense of great pride that I take the rostrum to congratulate, on behalf of the Government and people of Ghana, the representative of the Government and people of Guinea on their country's admission to membership of the United Nations.

146. My sense of pride stems from the fact that yet another newly independent nation has joined our Organization from the continent of Africa. This fact goes to emphasize the trend which has been evident in the political development of Africa since the end of the Second World War—a trend about which we need have no illusions, for, we are happy to say, it is going to continue at an ever-increasing pace; and Africa will come into its own inheritance.

147. We are confident that the Republic of Guinea is well equipped to discharge its responsibilities to our Organization and to the international community, and

that it will be a worthy Member of the United Nations and will do all in its power to help this Organization achieve its great objectives.

148. In conclusion, I wish to thank all the Members of the General Assembly whose friendly support made it possible for the Republic of Guinea to be admitted without any difficulty to membership of the United Nations.

149. U THANT (Burma): I should like to join other representatives in extending our felicitations to the Republic of Guinea on its admission to the United Nations. Our joy is all the greater because the Republic of Guinea has been admitted to this world Organization only a few months after the attainment of its independence.

150. France also deserves its full share of credit for recognizing the realities of the situation in Guinea by granting that country full independence and not standing in the way of its admission to the United Nations.

151. The granting of independence to Guinea and the warm welcome to this world Organization accorded to it are symbolic of the shape of things to come. We are all witnessing a profound change, a change which is affecting the political landscape of the whole world and which has been mainly centred in the continents of Asia and Africa. Peoples who in the past have been mainly agitating for freedom from foreign domination and peoples who have not been sufficiently developed to be animated by any conscious desire for independence are now demanding the same rights of national sovereignty which more advanced States long ago acquired.

152. The delegation of Burma hopes that Guinea's case will inspire the birth of many more nations and make the United Nations a real force for peace.

153. My delegation joins others in wishing the Republic of Guinea a peaceful and prosperous future.

154. Mr. ORTONA (Italy) (translated from French): I should like to join the other delegations in extending congratulations to the Republic of Guinea on the occasion of its admission by unanimous vote into the United Nations. I have great pleasure in conveying these congratulations also in the name of the delegations of Belgium, Luxembourg and Portugal.

155. We are fully confident that the Republic of Guinea is able and anxious to fulfil the obligations of the Charter and that it will have an important contribution to make to the work of the United Nations.

156. In welcoming Guinea, the entry of which increases the number of independent African States forming part of our Organization, the Italian delegation wishes to pay a warm tribute to the enlightened policy of France, which has made it possible for the people of Guinea to achieve their independence in an orderly and peaceful way through free elections. We are convinced that peaceful development of this kind will lay the best possible foundations for future relations between the new republic and the community of nations. The problems and tasks which each new State must face are indeed most grave and complex. The United Nations is constantly increasing its efforts to provide further assistance to the under-developed countries. We feel sure that our Organization and each of its Member States will help the new republic along the difficult road of human endeavour in an atmosphere of peaceful co-operation.

157. Lastly, I wish, on behalf of my Government, which has already recognized the Republic of Guinea, to express every good wish for the future prosperity and happiness of the new Member State.

158. Mr. OSMAN (St. n): The struggle for the fundamental rights of man has once again prevailed in the continent of Africa. This time the newly-born Republic of Guinea has attained its independence, and has taken its rightful place in this great family of nations. We are confident that other States will soon be welcomed into our ranks. It will be recalled that my country was among the first to recognize the Republic of Guinea as a sovereign and independent State, not only because the Republic of Guinea is rooted in the soil of Africa, but because we are satisfied that the Republic of Guinea will live up to the high expectations of the General Assembly and that it will carry out, diligently and faithfully, all its international obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and all other obligations normally assumed by sovereign and independent States in the normal course of international relations based on freedom, equality and mutual interests.

159. And, finally, it is with deep emotions that I extend the congratulations of the people and Government of my country to the sister republic of Guinea for the role it has just assumed by being admitted into the membership of the United Nations. We wish the people of Guinea every happiness and prosperity, and the Government of Guinea every success.

160. Sir Claude COREA (Ceylon): It is a matter of the greatest gratification to my delegation to have this opportunity of joining in welcoming the Republic of Guinea as a Member of the United Nations. It is an added cause for joy that Guinea becomes a Member so soon after the attainment of her independence and with the unanimous approval of this Assembly. In this the representative of the Republic of Guinea will note the keen interest with which the Members of the United Nations welcome the attainment of the status of sovereign independence of all countries, big or small.

161. I wish also on this happy and historic occasion to express our deep appreciation of the liberal, bold and statesmanlike action of General de Gaulle, Prime Minister of France, which has made today's happy event possible. His was an act in the true tradition of the greatness of France. It required courage, vision and a liberal attitude of mind. And now he will be glad, no doubt, to know that the whole world rejoices over an act which led to the freedom and independence of a people who, shortly before, were not free.

162. I should like at the same time to pay a tribute to Mr. Sekou Touré, President of the Republic of Guinea, for the courage, skill and vision with which he led his people to the goal of freedom. My Government has recognized Guinea, and it gives me much pleasure, therefore, on behalf of my delegation, my Government, and the people of my country to offer to the Government and people of Guinea and to their representative, Ambassador Telli, our warmest and sincerest congratulations, and our best wishes that the Republic of Guinea may flourish and advance, and that the people may live in happiness, peace and prosperity in the community of the free nations of the world.

163. Mr. LOURIE (Israel): Today, as one surveys the membership of our Organization and recalls that of the League of Nations twenty years ago, one is struck by

the far-reaching differences which characterize these two great international bodies—the one of yesterday, the other of today. Within less than two decades, independence has come to vast areas of Africa and Asia, and that continuing historical development of such dramatic significance finds its due reflection in the composition of our Organization. It is a development which is still in full flood, and it is with deep satisfaction that, following the admission of Ghana, at the last session, we tonight record the accession to our numbers of another African State, and look forward to welcoming among us in the next year or two Nigeria and other countries of Africa.

164. It is right that we should, in this connexion, pay tribute to France—pay tribute to the generous and farsighted policy of that country which, having for so long guided the destiny of the Republic of Guinea, has now accorded her independence.

165. Similarly, Togoland, another African territory administered by France, has now emerged from tutelage to full self-government, and will soon be claiming its place among us.

166. Israel values deeply its growing network of friendly contacts and relations with the world of Africa, as we do, too, with the countries of the continent of Asia of which we form a part. We offer to our new associate our congratulations and our warm good wishes.

167. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) (translated from French): The birth of a nation and its entry into our great family is always a historic event of such significance that it is difficult to greet it without some emotion and legitimate pride.

168. This emotion is all the greater because we have the pleasure today of greeting the birth of an African nation, a nation which only yesterday was non-self-governing, and a nation which owes its independence not only to its people's struggle for freedom and to the development of its national identity, but also to the observance of a generous promise made in good faith by the administering Power, namely, France.

169. The people of Guinea have chosen independence by an act of self-determination. The people of France, having promised through their Prime Minister to respect the free expression of the will of the people of Guinea, granted that independence, thus remaining faithful to the great liberal tradition of France's history.

170. This true and honest co-operation between a great administering Power and a people whose only strength lay in their unshakeable faith in their cause and in their future deserves unanimous tribute from all the peoples of the world. In that tribute my delegation wishes wholeheartedly to join, as representing one of the ancient peoples of Asia which stands side by side with its young brothers of the African-Asian world in their march towards national freedom.

171. This event, like so many others we are witnessing, reflects the far-reaching changes which characterize our age, which is the age of the disintegration of the old colonial system and the creation of new and various nationalities, the age of the right of self-determination and of the will to devote the power of the people to peaceful and constructive causes, the age of the most fantastic accomplishments, when former sub-

ject peoples are beginning to glimpse the possibility of accomplishing in one generation things which they had not imagined could be accomplished in ten and to go ahead on that assumption.

172. Guinea has gained its independence by free and joint action of its own people and of France. Following in its footsteps, five new nations will soon join the great family of free sovereign nations, four of those five having taken their first steps towards self-government and independence under the aegis of the United Nations.

173. Those are events which the peoples of the world rightly consider of great historic importance, an importance reflected in this evening's unanimous vote. It is our duty to continue to help those countries in every possible way, so as to support and sustain them in their national efforts to secure a better future. In that connexion, it is natural that a special responsibility should devolve upon the former administering Powers. Their task is sometimes thankless and difficult, but it will be a great and noble one if it is undertaken in the spirit of the new international humanism, and if it is approached intelligently with a sense of history and with the vision required by the changing future.

174. In the present instance, the part played by France is characteristic of the noblest traditions of its history, and my delegation wishes to salute and congratulate France on this occasion.

175. As for the Republic of Guinea, my delegation earnestly hopes that the new State, with the disinterested help of all the nations of the world, and above all of France, will successfully come through the difficult initial stage of its independence and will go on with increased confidence towards an ever more promising future. Thus my delegation wishes to extend a most cordial welcome to the representative of Guinea, and in the name of the Government and people of Iran to offer to the young Republic of Guinea its warmest good wishes for happiness, success and prosperity in the attainment of its national aims.

176. Mr. EL-ARABI (Libya): It is the pleasure of the Libyan delegation to extend its warmest congratulations to the new African State of Guinea, first, for achieving independence, and secondly, for taking its place as a sovereign independent State among these eighty-one Members representing sovereign States all over the world.

177. I honestly believe that the new State which we have just welcomed among us will contribute highly to the cause of international peace, security and understanding. May I therefore wish for the newly-born State and its people all success and prosperity. I also hope to see more African and non-African States joining the United Nations during the coming years. In particular, this is the occasion to state that there is a country in North Africa which is struggling for independence and self-determination. It will be the pleasure of my Government and people to see this country become a sovereign State represented in this Assembly.

178. Mr. SUGAIR (Saudi Arabia): Speaking for the first time in the United Nations, I would like to take this happy occasion to extend the warm and sincere congratulations of the Government, the people and the delegation of Saudi Arabia to the people, the Government and the leaders of the Republic of Guinea for

achieving their liberty and independence. I am sure that the young Republic of Guinea is a peace-loving nation and its admission to our Organization will be a great contribution to the peace and security of the free nations of the world.

179. Mr. BOULOS (Lebanon) (translated from French): I wish to join with the other delegations which have this evening welcomed the admission of Guinea, a new sovereign State, to the United Nations. The peaceful evolution through which Guinea has achieved its independence and sovereignty is proof of the patience, intelligence and high qualities of the leaders and people of Guinea. That proof, furnished by Guinea during its peaceful though nonetheless glorious struggle for independence, is a guarantee that that country will be a sound and constructive Member of our Organization, and one truly representative of the new Africa on the march to freedom.

180. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Guinea, a country noted for its hospitality, for the welcome it has given to more than 10,000 Lebanese citizens. I also wish to pay tribute to the liberal attitude of the French Government which has made it possible for Guinea to achieve its independence and sovereignty. That action will have its place in the noble tradition of French liberalism and humanism.

181. On behalf of my delegation I welcome the delegation of Guinea, and on behalf of the Government and people of Lebanon, I wish all good fortune to the Government and people of Guinea.

182. Mr. TELLI (Republic of Guinea) (translated from French): I have listened with happy emotions, which it would ill become me to conceal, to all the speakers who have conveyed to the Republic of Guinea from this rostrum the friendly welcome of their respective countries.

183. Guinea, which has now regained its independence in an atmosphere of calm, unity and dignity by peaceful means that are fully in accordance with the noble principles of this Organization, was aware that it could count on the active sympathy and friendship of all peoples and many States. But in truth I must openly admit that the unanimity and spontaneity of the good wishes which have just been expressed far exceeded all my expectations. I interpret them not only as marking a special sympathy and understanding for the Government and people of Guinea, but as a further heart-warming proof of the universal support for the guiding concept of independence, with which my country has become identified, and which is the basis of understanding and fruitful co-operation among peoples.

184. Once more I wish to express my sincere and humble gratitude, and I wish again to assure you that the Republic of Guinea will spare no effort to deserve your esteem, your trust and your support, and thus remain worthy of its place among you in the United Nations, and ever equal to its historic mission in the service of Africa and the whole international community.

AGENDA ITEMS 36 AND 37

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

- (a) Information on social conditions;
- (b) Information on other conditions;
- (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
- (d) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community;
- (f) Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954: report of the Secretary-General

Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/4068) AND OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4065)

185. The PRESIDENT: In addition to the reports of the Fourth Committee [A/4068] and of the Fifth Committee [A/4065], the Assembly has before it a draft resolution submitted by Iraq, Liberia, Mexico and Morocco [A/L.259].

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Fourth Committee.

Mr. Eilan (Israel), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

186. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolutions submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report [A/4068].

Draft resolution I was adopted by 71 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 77 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

187. The PRESIDENT: In connexion with draft resolution III, the delegation of Australia has requested a separate vote from the beginning of the text down to and including operative paragraph 2.

That part of draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

188. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now vote on operative paragraph 3.

The paragraph was adopted by 67 votes to 7, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution III as a whole was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

189. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolution IV. I recognize the representative of Portugal, who wishes to speak on a point of order and in explanation of his vote.

190. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): The Assembly is now called upon to vote on draft resolution IV contained in the report of the Fourth Committee. Before you call upon the Assembly to vote, my delegation formally moves that this draft resolution should be voted on under the two-thirds majority rule as it deals with an important question within the terms of Article 18 of the Charter.

191. There is nothing new in this motion, and my delegation does not believe it necessary to take the Assembly's time to elaborate on a question which the Assembly knows thoroughly and has consistently decided, at the last two sessions, to consider as important for the purposes of Article 18. However, I should just like to remind the Assembly that the draft resolution now before us is entirely similar in its general wording and in its purpose to two previous draft resolutions which were before the Assembly at the past two sessions and were rejected by it. We know that the sole aim of the sponsors of all these draft resolutions, although they are disguised in carefully vague terms, is to single out some countries and discriminate against them so much so that we feel it our duty this year to put this motion ourselves before the Assembly. It is the submission of my delegation that the importance which the Assembly attached to this matter in the past has in no way diminished; if anything, it has increased. It would seem sufficient to recall—and I would stress this point before the Assembly—that during the debate in the Fourth Committee many representatives, including some of the sponsors of the present draft resolution, emphasized the very great importance of the question and went so far as to say that this was a problem which might jeopardize international peace and security, adding, in connexion with this draft resolution, that the Assembly has the right of investigating national constitutions in order to decide whether the constitutional limitations are well founded, as envisaged in Article 73 e of the Charter.

192. However, in relation to this draft resolution, I wish to stress a further point in respect of the last operative paragraph. In fact, this paragraph amounts to an extension, admittedly for a particular purpose, of the terms of reference of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. As we all know, the establishment and the definition of the terms of reference of that Committee have always been considered as requiring a two-thirds majority vote, and we fail to see any reason to depart from that wise and legal procedure, particularly when the terms of reference of the Committee would be extended, if the draft resolution is approved, to such a degree that they would enable it to scrutinize constitutions of Member States and pass judgement on security measures that some countries may find necessary to take for their defence.

193. For all these reasons I again move that draft resolution IV should be subject to a two-thirds majority vote, under Article 18 of the Charter. I ask that a roll-call vote be taken.

194. As regards my explanation of vote on draft resolution IV, if you do not have any objection, I think it would be perhaps more appropriate that I make my explanation of vote when we come to the vote on the draft resolution.

195. The PRESIDENT: Another point of order is now being raised. Let me first make a simple statement on the first point of order and then I will recognize the representative of Iraq on a point of order.

196. The representative of Portugal, on a point of order, has presented us with a question which must be dealt with before we can proceed to vote on the draft resolution before us. The question is clear—whether or not draft resolution IV should be regarded as falling

under the two-thirds rule of Article 18 of the Charter. While it is proper that the matter be raised on a point of order, he can raise it and I can rule on it, and we can go ahead. If the ruling is challenged, the challenge is put to the vote according to the regular procedure on a point of order. While it is proper that the matter be raised on a point of order, I do not think it would be appropriate to follow that procedure in this case. I should like, therefore, to present to you in a perfectly objective manner the situation in which we find ourselves. The motion before us, namely the Portuguese proposal, is that draft resolution IV should require a two-thirds majority of Members present and voting.

197. Now, every Member of the Assembly is thoroughly familiar with all the issues and implications of the motion, as well as with all the issues and implications of draft resolution IV itself. As a consequence, the longest possible debate would not add to the fund of knowledge of any one of us. Furthermore, we have been working under very heavy pressure, and, as President, I must remind you of the new target date of closure that you established today, namely tomorrow. It is the universal desire of all of us to proceed as expeditiously as possible to the conclusion of our work.

198. For these two reasons—your own absolute familiarity with the issues involved and the pressure under which all of us have been working—I propose to the Assembly that we voluntarily accept an arrangement whereby two speakers would be permitted to speak for the motion of the representative of Portugal and two speakers against. Upon the conclusion of these four interventions we would proceed to the vote. I believe that this is a sensible arrangement which will appeal to all of you as a fair and equitable way of dealing with this matter. This is my suggestion concerning the motion of the representative of Portugal.

199. But now I give the floor to the representative of Iraq on a point of order.

200. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq): The Assembly will note that the draft resolution submitted by my delegation, together with the delegations of Liberia, Mexico and Morocco, [A/L.259], relates to the same question that has been raised by the representative of Portugal. For this reason I should have thought that in view of our draft resolution this question of invoking the two-thirds majority rule on any of the draft resolutions relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories might be premature until we get the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. At a later stage I would ask your permission to allow me to introduce the draft resolution. I will then clarify the reasons which have prompted the four delegations to present this draft resolution.

201. I would therefore like to ask our colleague from Portugal if he would withdraw his request for applying the two-thirds majority rule on this draft resolution; but I realize that there might be some difficulties involved. But if he would withdraw this request for a two-thirds majority vote, then I think it would be fair for the Assembly to decide not to take up this draft resolution, and postpone consideration of it until the following year.

202. In waiting for the reply of the representative of Portugal, I should like to reserve the right of my delegation to intervene in opposition to his motion, if he should insist on it.

203. The PRESIDENT: I take it that the representative of Iraq is suggesting that we do not act on draft resolution IV at this stage. That is certainly a proper suggestion. Would he like to put it as a formal motion that the Assembly not act on this text at the present session? If so, such a motion, being entirely procedural, would have precedence over everything else.

204. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq): I formally propose that the Assembly should not take up draft resolution IV this year.

205. The PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion on this purely procedural motion? Representatives may take time to think it over because it is very important.

206. In order to avoid confusion, let me say that the only motion before the Assembly is the one made by the representative of Iraq to the effect that the Assembly should not consider draft resolution IV at the present session. If representatives wish to raise a point of order or to discuss the motion, they are welcome to do so.

207. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): First of all, I should like to find out if the representative of Iraq is withdrawing the draft resolution on behalf of all its sponsors. Secondly, I should like to say that the President has ruled that we should take up the draft resolution which was just submitted [A/L.259] after the report and, therefore, after disposing of draft resolution IV.

208. I should also like to know, if the representative of Iraq is really withdrawing draft resolution IV, whether he is also withdrawing, at the same time, the draft resolution that was just submitted. All these points are unclear to me.

209. The PRESIDENT: I will ask him to answer you. But my understanding—which he may, of course, either verify or deny—is that he does not want the Assembly to take a decision on draft resolution IV precisely because he wants action taken on his own draft resolution. Therefore, he is not withdrawing his draft resolution.

210. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): Is the representative of Iraq making a formal motion to withdraw draft resolution IV?

211. The PRESIDENT: His formal proposal is that the Assembly should not take a decision on draft resolution IV.

212. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): In that case, I would formally propose that the rule with regard to a two-thirds majority should also be applied to the draft resolution that was just submitted.

213. The PRESIDENT: When we reach that point, I will entertain the motion of the representative of Portugal.

214. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): In my opinion, the two points are absolutely interconnected.

215. The PRESIDENT: They are interconnected, certainly. Now we have before us only the motion of Iraq that draft resolution IV from the Fourth Committee not be acted on. It is a procedural motion and is very clear.

216. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): Then I think that this procedure comes too late because the President has already ruled that he is going to take a vote with regard to a two-thirds majority on the draft resolution.

217. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Portugal can vote against the motion of Iraq.

218. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): Could you just clarify the point for me, Mr. President? Does the motion presented by the representative of Iraq have priority over your decision to put to the vote my formal motion regarding the two-thirds majority?

219. The PRESIDENT: The motion of the representative of Iraq is definitely more far-reaching than yours. I made no ruling at all. You made a motion and I will certainly put it to the vote when the time comes. But the representative of Iraq put forward a far more radical motion, namely, that the Assembly should not take a decision on the question. I have to ask the Assembly to deal with that motion first.

220. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): I think the right course is to take a vote on the formal motion that I have made. After that, if the representative of Iraq wants to withdraw the draft resolution, that would be the time for him to do so and not before. I say this with all due respect.

221. The PRESIDENT: I have to act on the motion of the representative of Iraq because it is the more far-reaching one. I cannot change that procedural situation. I made no ruling. You made a proposal that this matter should require a two-thirds majority vote. Obviously that motion applies to a text that is going to be acted on this year. If another representative proposes that we do not act on it at all this year, then I must first test the Assembly on that position. If the decision is negative, I will certainly turn to your motion.

222. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): With all due respect, I do not think that the representative of Iraq made his motion at the right time. I believe that the vote on my formal motion should have been taken. Then it was for him to say whether or not he would like a vote to be taken on his draft resolution.

223. The PRESIDENT: You made a formal motion but he also made a formal motion.

224. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): But you had already ruled, Mr. President, that you were going to vote on my motion. Therefore you should have passed to the vote on my motion. Then would have been the time for the representative of Iraq to make the suggestion that we have heard. I simply suggest, with all due respect, that his motion was premature.

225. The PRESIDENT: I did not make any proposal. I put before the Assembly the exact situation with respect to your motion. My suggestion was that, if your proposal was going to be taken up, we proceed in a certain manner. At that point, the representative of Iraq rose on a point of order, as he has every right to do, and introduced his radical motion that we do not act at all on draft resolution IV. This is exactly what happened. Consequently, his motion has priority over yours.

226. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): With all due respect, I submit that mine was a clear-cut motion, namely, that with regard to draft resolution IV we should apply the two-thirds majority rule. Nothing was needed but a vote for or against. Delegations were free to decide on this clear-cut motion. You ruled that you were going to take a vote on that motion. I cannot even see how the representative of Iraq can come forward with a point of

order at the moment when you were going to take a vote on my formal motion.

227. The PRESIDENT: You made a motion, the representative of Iraq made another and his had priority over yours. This is the exact procedural situation.

228. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): If you have ruled that his motion has priority over mine, of course I have to submit to your ruling.

229. The PRESIDENT: That is the case. That is exactly the situation as I understand it. As the motion of the representative of Iraq is more far-reaching than yours, it has priority because it is purely procedural.

230. Mr. GARIN (Portugal): I should like to insist that I do not think his point of order in regard to the draft resolution should be admitted at this time. You were just about to take the vote on my formal motion. You, yourself, said that you could not entertain any points of order on this, and you suggested that two representatives on each side speak on my formal motion.

231. The representative of Iraq came here with a new motion that had nothing to do with my motion; therefore I really cannot see why his motion should have priority, or on which of the rules of procedure you are basing your ruling.

232. The PRESIDENT: I would request the representative of Portugal to take his seat while I explain the situation.

233. We have before us two motions: that of the representative of Portugal that the draft resolution be acted upon under the two-thirds majority rule; and another by the representative of Iraq that draft resolution IV not be acted upon this year at all. It is quite clear to me that the procedural situation requires that we act on the motion of Iraq first. I will therefore put the motion of Iraq to the vote of the Assembly first.

234. I call on the representative of Spain on a point of order.

235. Mr. DE PINIES (Spain) (translated from Spanish): Rule 132 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure states: "If two or more proposals relate to the same question, a committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted."

236. Rule 131 states: "When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed . . ." These are amendments; but I cannot consider what has been put forward by the representative of Iraq as an amendment—it is a separate proposal.

237. The PRESIDENT: Your point of order is that the proposal of the representative of Iraq is not an amendment. But it is a procedural motion, and procedural motions have preference over substantive motions.

238. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) (translated from Spanish): I ask for your attention in order to preserve that uniformity of procedure in the General Assembly which has been maintained throughout all previous sessions.

239. The draft resolution submitted by Iraq, Liberia, Mexico and Morocco [A/L.259] is interesting and the

sponsors are entitled to a word of appreciation from us on that account. But it reached our hands only a few minutes ago. It is a draft which is of considerable importance. Whenever in the past the General Assembly found it desirable to have recourse to the International Court of Justice with a view to obtaining its opinion on controversial matters, the question was discussed here with due deliberation.

240. I request in the name of my delegation that we be given time to refer to our Governments. For that reason, and because we know that the General Assembly will be sitting tomorrow—I invoke rule 78 of the rules of procedure, which states, *inter alia*: "During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote."

241. My delegation considers that this is an important matter, requiring further discussion and on which we should not be compelled to vote this evening. Accordingly my delegation formally proposes that the meeting be adjourned under rule 78 until tomorrow. There can be no discussion of such a proposal, which must be put to the vote immediately.

242. The PRESIDENT: I will immediately put to a vote without any further debate, under rule 119, the motion of the representative of the Dominican Republic, but I would ask our colleague first if he is proposing the adjournment of the consideration of the matter only, or the adjournment of the meeting. Would he be agreeable to limiting the adjournment to this matter only, so that we can proceed with the remainder of the agenda? I will do whatever your pleasure is, because you have the right to invoke any rule you wish.

243. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) (translated from Spanish): In addition to the reason which I have already given, namely, that we should be allowed the opportunity to refer to our Governments—and I would point out that telephonic communication on some routes is not available at this hour—it is quite clear to me that there is a great deal of confusion over this new motion. That is my main reason for asking for the adjournment. But, should the President so desire, and in order to fall in with his wishes, my delegation would be prepared to agree that this matter should not be taken up now but should be postponed until tomorrow. In the meantime, and if the President and the Assembly should so desire, we could proceed to consider other and less controversial questions.

244. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the motion of the representative of the Dominican Republic that the consideration of resolution IV and the draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Iraq, Liberia, Mexico and Morocco [A/L.259] be deferred until tomorrow.

The motion was rejected by 39 votes to 23, with 16 abstentions.

245. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Australia on a point of order.

246. Mr. WALKER (Australia): I endeavoured to catch the eye of the President to make a point of order before the vote was taken. I appreciate his wish to press on and take a vote.

247. The point of order which I was going to make adequately explains why I was going to vote against

adjournment. It would seem to me that the four-Power draft resolution introduces a new item for the agenda which has not been considered by the General Committee and, I think, cannot be entertained at this stage. Therefore, from that point of view it seems to me to be entirely irrelevant to consider the matter at this time.

248. The PRESIDENT: We have not yet reached the draft resolution. We are now discussing the other situation. When we reach the draft resolution, I shall recognize the representative of Australia again in order that he may make whatever remarks he may wish to make.

249. I call on the representative of Iraq on a point of order.

250. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq): The representative of Portugal asked whether I was prepared to withdraw draft resolution IV. I am not entitled to withdraw it because it is not mine. This is the draft resolution of the Fourth Committee. It seems to be common sense that we cannot vote on what majority we would like to apply.

251. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Portugal did not ask the representative of Iraq about draft resolution IV; he asked about the draft resolution of the representative of Iraq, and the latter has answered by saying he is not prepared to withdraw it. If I am mistaken, will the representative of Iraq please correct me?

252. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq): I heard the representative of Portugal ask whether I was prepared to withdraw the two draft resolutions. Draft resolution IV is not mine, but the draft resolution under the symbol A/L.259 was introduced by Iraq and three other delegations.

253. Regarding this question of procedure, it is really a matter of common sense that we cannot vote on what majority which we should like to apply in voting on a draft resolution which is, in any event, under discussion for withdrawal or suspension until next year; even if the Assembly should vote on what majority should be applied, then my motion would come next, and if it came next, the Assembly would decide whether to take it up this year or not. Therefore, the vote as to a two-thirds or a simple majority would be quite irrelevant. It seems to me that, first of all, we must take up the question of whether we wish to consider this matter or not. If we decide that we should like to consider it this year, then it becomes necessary to put the motion of the representative of Portugal to a vote, namely, whether to have a simple or a two-thirds majority vote.

254. At the same time, may I say that it is quite clearly the intention of the representatives of Portugal and Spain to defeat draft resolution IV—while I am suggesting that the Assembly should not consider this draft resolution. Actually, then, what they are after will be satisfied to some extent by the Iraqi motion. So it escapes me why they should object to my motion being taken up first since it would have the same effect which they hope to get after invoking the two-thirds majority rule on the question.

255. The PRESIDENT: Let us not call points of order what are not points of order. They are discussions on what I have just said, namely, that the motion of Iraq has priority over the motion of Portugal.

256. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): As I have understood the motion put forward by the representative of Iraq, it is that the draft resolution submitted by

the Fourth Committee should be withdrawn and not acted upon this year.

257. Now, there is another draft resolution which has been put forward by the delegations of Iraq, Liberia, Mexico and Morocco. My delegation would be disposed to support the motion put forward just now by the representative of Iraq, on the very clear understanding that if the joint draft resolution is still before the Assembly, whatever takes place, there will be no prejudice to what might happen on this draft resolution. In other words, the withdrawal of draft resolution IV will not affect what action may be taken, favourable or unfavourable, on the joint draft. I should like to get a clarification on this particular point before we go further.

258. The PRESIDENT: They are two separate things entirely and, procedurally, they are not related to one another. The four-Power draft resolution is not now before the Assembly. What is before the Assembly now is only the procedural motion of the representative of Iraq. That has priority over everything else and does not relate to the four-Power draft; it relates to draft resolution IV of the Fourth Committee.

259. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): Then, if my understanding is correct, I should be in favour of adopting this motion of Iraq to withdraw draft resolution IV submitted by the Fourth Committee, because I understand from what the President has said that we have taken no decision on the draft resolution under the symbol A/L.259 and that this withdrawal is entirely without prejudice to anything that may happen on the joint draft resolution.

260. The PRESIDENT: It will be absolutely without prejudice.

261. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I think that I have made my view clear.

262. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly now has before it only the purely procedural motion of Iraq that we do not act on draft resolution IV submitted by the Fourth Committee.

263. Mr. DE PINIES (Spain) (translated from Spanish): I feel that it would be much better if the Assembly were informed, not whether the joint draft resolution is before us but, if it is not before us, whether it is to be submitted to us later. I feel that we have a right to know what the answer is. If, in accordance with the motion by Iraq, which we support, it is consistent with the rules of procedure to consider the Portuguese motion first, before that of Iraq, and if it is agreed to withdraw resolution IV, what in that case happens to the joint draft resolution? I should be grateful to have a definite reply on this point.

264. The PRESIDENT: I have not the vaguest, the faintest, idea what would happen to the joint draft resolution. In fact, that draft resolution is not before us now. I am not worried about it at all; it is up to the General Assembly to take a decision on each draft resolution when it is before the Assembly.

265. At this moment, the Assembly has before it only the procedural motion made by the representative of Iraq—and nothing else. With regard to anything else, the Assembly is absolutely free to do what it wishes.

266. I now put to the vote the motion made by the representative of Iraq that the General Assembly should not act this year on draft resolution IV recom-

mended by the Fourth Committee in its report [A/4068].

The motion was adopted by 70 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

267. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is therefore no longer before us. I shall now put to the vote the other draft resolutions recommended by the Fourth Committee.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 58 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions.

268. The PRESIDENT: The representative of France has asked that a separate vote be taken on the words "with concern" in the third paragraph of the preamble to draft resolution VI.

The words were adopted by 34 votes to 25, with 17 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 77 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI as a whole was adopted by 55 votes to 16, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 72 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

269. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): We in the United Kingdom claim to have done as much as any country represented in this Assembly to help the people of Non-Self-Governing Territories in their progress toward nationhood. This great human partnership between peoples in something that we are deeply proud of. It is a partnership which has borne fruit, and continues to bear fruit, in the emergence of independent nations, to whom we are bound by ties of the closest friendship, and whom we welcome here in the Assembly as Members of the United Nations. More countries will be coming forward in this way in the years ahead. We are working with our people, by all means in our power, to help them forward to nationhood.

270. It is for this reason that I felt it necessary to explain our abstention on the resolution renewing the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although our position is not new and is familiar to other delegations, I feel that I ought, in fairness to the Assembly, to explain our attitude again on this occasion; and I must apologize for taking a little time to do so, because it has some importance for us.

271. Chapter XI of the Charter contains, in Article 73, a declaration by the Administering Members of the United Nations recognizing the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount, and accepting "as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories".

272. Article 73, in its sub-paragraph e, also contains one specific obligation, which is to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to certain limitations, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in these territories. We have, of course, scrupulously carried out this obligation. The obligation is to transmit this information to the Secretary-General for information purposes, a very specific statement in Article 73 e.

273. The United Kingdom Government has always held, and continues to hold, that the Charter confers no right under Article 73 to the General Assembly to consider and discuss the information so transmitted. We believe that, if it had been the intention of the drafters of the Charter that the information transmitted under Article 73 e should be considered and discussed by the General Assembly, the Article in question would not have been drafted in the terms in which it is drafted.

274. The United Kingdom Government has, therefore, consistently questioned and continues to question the constitutional basis of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was for this reason that my delegation was unable to vote for the renewal of the Committee, and abstained on this vote.

275. So much for the views of the United Kingdom Government on the constitutional aspects of this question. I hope I have made these clear. But there is also a practical side of the matter. We have always recognized and continue to recognize that it has been the wish of the majority of Members of the United Nations that a Committee of this kind should exist and we have given due weight to this wish in spite of our objections on principle and constitutional grounds to the establishment of this Committee. We have, of course, taken into account the fact that, as one of the Administering Members with the widest responsibilities in the field of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the United Kingdom was in the position and, if I may say so, continues to be in the position to make a substantially practical contribution to the work of the Committee.

276. For that reason, we have been prepared to participate fully in the Committee's work on certain understandings, namely that the Committee's composition, period of appointment and terms of reference should be as they have been, and that the Committee should not go outside its terms of reference, either in practice or as a result of decisions of the General Assembly requiring it to go outside them.

277. That continues to be our position in practice and I am glad to say that on the basis of the resolution just adopted by the Assembly, and so long as the understandings I have mentioned continue to be fulfilled, we shall be prepared to continue to participate fully in the Committee's work for a further three years. I believe that other delegations will agree that our representatives and experts in the Committee on Information in past years have made a valuable and constructive contribution and that we have also been constructive in our approach to the debates of the Fourth Committee on the reports of the Committee on Information.

278. The attitude which we have adopted in both these bodies has been dictated by our respect for the General Assembly, our desire to meet the views of other Members as far as we can, and our belief that the experience which we have been able to gain in economic, social and educational matters, in our partnership with the people of Non-Self-Governing Territories, may be of some value in the international discussion of these matters.

279. Mr. WALKER (Australia): I desire to explain Australia's vote only on certain resolutions, namely resolutions II and III and VIII.

280. On resolution II, dealing with the Economic Commission for Africa, Australia abstained, not of

course out of any kind of opposition whatever towards the important work of that Commission. We endorse the principle of international collaboration in Africa and we welcome the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa, but we do not feel that it is appropriate to consider, under item 36 of the agenda, a matter relating to the association of Trust Territories in Africa with the Economic Commission for Africa.

281. This matter should have been considered under item 13, which is the item dealing with Trust Territories. It would indeed be a most unfortunate development if the adoption of resolution II were to be regarded as a precedent in the future for the fusion of distinct items of the agenda of the Fourth Committee or as a precedent for breaking down the real distinctions, so well defined in the separate chapters of the Charter, distinctions between Non-Self-Governing Territories and Trust Territories.

282. As regards resolution III, the Australian delegation supports the basic principles of that resolution, confident in the knowledge that the Australian Government does not encourage racial discrimination in its Non-Self-Governing Territories. We accordingly voted for the preamble and for the operative paragraphs 1 and 2, whose implementation would achieve the objectives of the resolution. We were not able to support paragraph 3 of this resolution because of the presence in it of phrases which are inconsistent with the express terms of Article 73 e of the Charter.

283. Article 73 e of the Charter requires Members:

"To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible..."

There is no provision, as seems to be implied by the drafting of paragraph 3, for Members to supply annual reports under Article 73 e or to include in any such reports information regarding their actual administration of the territories. These ideas are entirely foreign to Article 73 e, and for this reason we could not vote in favour of that paragraph. The adoption of operative paragraph 3 cannot extend any obligation imposed by Article 73 e, and we had to make explicit our opposition to it by a negative vote on that paragraph.

284. The reservations which we have expressed led the Australian delegation, along with other considerations, to abstain in the vote on resolution VIII for the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

285. We have co-operated very fully with this Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories. We have regularly transmitted information relating to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Papua and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. In this and other matters the Australian Government has, in a spirit of co-operation, gone far beyond what the most liberal and generous interpretation of Article 73 e could possibly demand of us.

286. While I am not conceding that the Charter accords the General Assembly the right to discuss the information we transmit to the Secretary-General

under Article 73 e, the Australian Government has in the past fully participated in the work of the Committee on Information. While we might have been disposed to vote for the renewal of the Committee on Information, without abandoning our juridical reservations, we nevertheless felt obliged to abstain in the vote on this occasion.

287. Our abstention in this vote is to be understood as designed to afford the Australian Government an opportunity of considering its attitude to the Committee on Information, having regard to a number of developments that have lately taken place. I refer in particular to the express wish of certain delegations to telescope the consideration of matters relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories and Trust Territories, to extend without justification the functions of the Fourth Committee in relation to certain matters, and to disregard the explicit provisions of the Charter, to disregard the order of the Assembly's business, to disregard the General Assembly's allocation of items to its Committees, and not least of all, to disregard the rights and responsibilities of Member States.

288. The PRESIDENT: It seems that no Member wishes to speak in explanation of his vote.

289. Under rule 80 of our rules of procedure it is not possible for us to discuss or act on the draft resolution presented jointly by the delegations of Iraq, Liberia, Morocco and Mexico [A/L.259]. Perhaps the repre-

sentative of Iraq is ready to explain this draft resolution, but in any event, according to rule 80, we cannot discuss it or act on it tonight. I therefore suggest to the representative of Iraq that the consideration of this draft should be deferred until tomorrow. The text has been distributed and certain observations have already been made on it. I referred to it at the beginning of my statement. In any event, we must postpone our decision on this draft resolution until tomorrow.

AGENDA ITEM 38

Election, if required, to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/4063)

290. The PRESIDENT: The Fourth Committee, acting on the Assembly's behalf, elected the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India and Iraq as Members of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a period of three years. If there are no objections, I shall assume that the Assembly wishes to confirm this election.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose on 13 December, at 1.5 a.m.