

United Nations
**GENERAL
 ASSEMBLY**
 FIFTEENTH SESSION
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**FIRST COMMITTEE, 1161st
 MEETING**
 (CLOSING MEETING)
 Friday, 21 April 1961,
 at 3 p.m.
 New York

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Agenda item 90:	
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Chairman: Mr. Karel KURKA (Czechoslovakia).

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala), Rapporteur, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 90

Complaint by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba regarding the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security (A/4537, A/4543, A/4581, A/4701, A/4708, A/4710, A/4716, A/4725, A/C.1/839, A/C.1/840, A/C.1/841, A/C.1/L.274, A/C.1/L.275, A/C.1/L.276, A/C.1/L.277, A/C.1/L.278) (concluded)

1. Mr. AGUIRRE (Uruguay), in reply to a question raised at the previous meeting by the representative of Romania concerning the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.276), read the following passages from the Final Act of the Seventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American States, the text of which had been transmitted to the Security Council (S/4480): resolution II, relating to the creation of an *Ad Hoc* Good Offices Committee; the list of the Ministers who had signed the Final Act; the statements of Mexico and Guatemala.

2. Mr. SOSA RODRIGUEZ (Venezuela), on behalf of the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution, accepted the oral amendment proposed at the preceding meeting by the representative of Saudi Arabia, for the insertion of the word "peaceful" before the word "action", in the amended operative paragraph 2.

3. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) explained that his delegation would vote for the second Sudanese amendment (A/C.1/L.278, para. 2) to the seven-Power draft resolution, but that did not in any way mean that it did not respect the Organization of American States (OAS). Its reasons for supporting the amendment were as follows: firstly, the member of the OAS in question could have brought its case before that or-

ganization, but had preferred to bring it before the United Nations; secondly, the OAS could take any measures without being called upon to do so by the United Nations; thirdly, the sponsors did not mention anywhere in their text that the OAS would report back to the United Nations on the implementation of the provisions of the draft resolution; fourthly, it was essential that any appeal made by a small country to the United Nations, particularly if it was a complaint against a great Power, should be heard instead of being referred to another organization, especially if the appealing country was opposed to such a measure. Furthermore, the appealing country might not belong to any regional organization.

4. He also requested that the seven-Power draft resolution should be put to the vote paragraph by paragraph.

5. Mr. QUAISON-SACKEY (Ghana) proposed, in agreement with the Sudanese delegation, that operative paragraph 1 of the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.276) should be worded as follows: "*Exhorts* Member States, especially those from Latin America, to lend their assistance with a view to achieving a settlement by peaceful means in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

6. Mr. ELM I (Somalia) supported the first and third Sudanese amendments, which had been accepted by the sponsors. Reiterating that not all States necessarily belonged to regional organizations which could safeguard their interests, he said that his delegation would abstain in the vote on the second Sudanese amendment. Furthermore, if the OAS took a decision, it should not be considered as an official decision taken by the United Nations.

7. Mr. AMADEO (Argentina) pointed out that, since the sponsors of the draft resolution had accepted the Sudanese amendment to operative paragraph 2, the proposal made by Ghana would amount to a repetition. He therefore did not think that the sponsors could accept that proposal.

8. Mr. QUAISON-SACKEY (Ghana) said that he would not press for a vote on his proposal.

9. Mr. ROSSIDES (Cyprus) reworded his amendment to operative paragraph 1 of the seven-Power draft resolution to read: "and to report to the United Nations, as soon as possible, within the present year, the measures they have taken to achieve settlement by peaceful means".

10. Mr. SOSA RODRIGUEZ (Venezuela) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution accepted that amendment.

11. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the second amendment submitted by the Sudan (A/C.1/L.278, para. 2).

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Turkey, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan.

Against: Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand.

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia.

The amendment was rejected by 43 votes to 31, with 23 abstentions.

12. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/C.1/L.276), incorporating the amendments accepted by the sponsors to the second preambular paragraph and to operative paragraphs 1 and 2. The representative of Afghanistan had requested a vote paragraph by paragraph.

The first preambular paragraph was adopted without objection.

The second preambular paragraph was adopted without objection.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the third preambular paragraph.

Canada, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cameroun.

Against: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Abstaining: Ceylon, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria,

Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia.

The paragraph was adopted by 55 votes to 14, with 29 abstentions.

The fourth preambular paragraph was adopted without objection.

A vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 1.

Indonesia, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland.

Against: Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India.

Abstaining: Jordan, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, Sweden, Upper Volta, Bolivia, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland.

The paragraph was adopted by 56 votes to 28, with 14 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted without objection.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the draft resolution as a whole.

Chad, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic.

Against: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Jordan, Mali, Sudan, Sweden, Upper Volta, Cambodia.

The draft resolution was adopted by 61 votes to 27, with 10 abstentions.

13. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, since his delegation intended to vote for the Mexican draft resolution (A/C.1/L.275), it would not press for a vote on the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/L.277).

14. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the Mexican draft resolution (A/C.1/L.275). The representative of the Union of South Africa had requested a separate vote on the fourth preambular paragraph, and the representative of Cyprus had requested a separate vote on each operative paragraph.

The first three preambular paragraphs were adopted without objection.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the fourth preambular paragraph.

Canada, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Somalia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia.

The paragraph was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted without objection.

A vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 1.

Sudan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia.

Against: Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Italy.

Abstaining: Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Venezuela, Austria, Belgium, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain.

The paragraph was adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 44 abstentions.

A vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 2.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa.

The paragraph was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 53 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted without objection.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the draft resolution as a whole.

Sudan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia.

Against: Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines.

Abstaining: Sweden, Union of South Africa, Austria, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Iceland, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain.

The draft resolution was adopted by 42 votes to 31, with 25 abstentions.

15. Mr. BRUCAN (Romania) said that in view of the vote which had just been taken his delegation would not press for a vote on its own draft resolution (A/C.1/L.274).

16. Sir Patrick DEAN (United Kingdom) said that although much in the Mexican draft resolution was unexceptionable in itself, it had to be considered in the context in which it was tabled. So viewed, it might appear to assume the truth of a significant part of the allegations made by some members of the Committee and to prejudge the situation in Cuba in a way which was not justified on the basis of the debate. Furthermore, the draft resolution did not seem to take into account the special interest which the search for a solution to the problems in question presented to the Organization of American States.

17. For those reasons, and since it had already voted for the draft resolution submitted by seven Latin American countries, the United Kingdom delegation had thought that the right course would be to abstain on certain paragraphs of the Mexican draft resolution and to vote against it as a whole as being supererogatory and in some respects inappropriate.

18. Mr. ORTIZ MARTIN (Costa Rica) explained that his delegation, while it had supported the various paragraphs of the Mexican draft resolution, which proclaimed principles laid down in the charter of the Organization of American States, had not been able to vote for the draft resolution as a whole because it did not specifically mention that organization.

19. U THANT (Burma) said he had voted in favour of the Mexican draft resolution because he was convinced that only that resolution could provide a solution for the distressing situation in Cuba, which, in the light of certain recent public utterances, could give rise to still more serious developments in that part of the world. In the interests of world peace and in order to strengthen the hand of the United Nations his delegation had also voted in favour of the amendments submitted by the delegation of the Sudan to the seven-Power draft resolution. On the other hand, it had voted against the seven-Power draft resolution, which it felt could not produce a just and peaceful solution for the Cuban problem.

20. Mr. ROSSIDES (Cyprus) explained that his delegation had voted for the seven-Power draft resolution because it offered the only means of solving the problem, which was by mediation, conciliation and understanding between the two sections of the Cuban population. It was imperative to go to the very root of the present state of affairs and to try to remedy it in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, which meant having due regard for the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Cuba and for the exercise of human rights by the people of Cuba. The objectivity and the impartiality of the OAS would no doubt make it possible to find the necessary solution.

21. His delegation had abstained on the Mexican draft resolution because, unlike the seven-Power draft resolu-

tion, it did not propose all the necessary means for finding a solution.

22. Mr. ORTONA (Italy) said that he had voted against operative paragraph 1 of the Mexican draft resolution and against the draft resolution as a whole for the reasons which he had explained at the 1158th meeting. If his delegation had voted in favour of paragraph 1 it would have been implicitly supporting allegations which it could not admit to be true. Moreover, the seven-Power draft resolution, for which his delegation had voted, expressed the views of the majority of Latin American countries and made reference to the OAS, which was an extremely important point.

23. Mr. NESBITT (Canada) said it was most regrettable that a single Latin American draft resolution had not been submitted to the Committee. He had not been able to vote in favour of the Mexican draft resolution, which did not take into consideration the fact that the question was of particular concern to the OAS.

24. Mr. IFEAGWU (Nigeria) said that he had voted in favour of the Mexican draft resolution because its provisions were already contained in the charter of the Organization of American States. He had also voted in favour of the seven-Power draft resolution because it was important that Cuba and the United States, as neighbours, should be able to reach a peaceful solution of their dispute through the assistance of other countries in the same hemisphere. The two resolutions were complementary rather than mutually exclusive.

Organization of the Committee's work

25. The CHAIRMAN said that since the USSR had stated that it would not press for a discussion of item 80 of the General Assembly's agenda (Complaint of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics about a menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of the United States of America against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the Committee now had before it only item 88 (Africa: a United Nations programme for independence and development), item 21 (The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea) and item 22 (Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space). In view of the date fixed for the closing of the fifteenth session, however, the Committee had no time to discuss those items. He therefore proposed that consideration of those three items of the agenda should be deferred to the sixteenth session.

26. Mr. QUAISON-SACKKEY (Ghana) pointed out that the item relating to Africa was considered very important by all African delegations, and also by the United States delegation, which had asked for its inclusion in the agenda of the fifteenth session. In a spirit of compromise, however, he was prepared to accept the Chairman's suggestion.

27. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand) welcomed the attitude of the delegation of Ghana. He pointed out that draft resolution B submitted by the African States in document A/C.1/L.271/Rev.1 referred to several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and by the Economic Commission for Africa; and those resolutions would in the ordinary course be before the Economic and Social Council during its summer session. It was therefore probable that the problem would come up in a different form at the next General Assembly session, which should be free to study the matter of form at the appropriate time.

28. Mr. STEVENSON (United States of America) recalled that the item relating to Africa had been included in the agenda at his delegation's request. That showed the importance which the United States attached to it. Since, however, the Assembly did not have time to give the item adequate consideration, the United States delegation regretfully associated itself with the Ghanaian representative's suggestion. It also considered it unfortunate that the discussion of the Korean item had had to be deferred before it had been possible to hear the representative of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, both of whom had travelled to New York at the invitation of the General Assembly. Lastly, the United States delegation was disappointed that the Committee had not been able to discuss the question of the peaceful uses of outer space. In the circumstances, however, it was preferable to defer all those items to the next session.

29. Mr. SLIM (Tunisia) regretted that the Committee had not had time to consider so important a question as that of the proposed United Nations programme for independence and development in Africa. Having regard to the situation, his delegation was prepared to agree to the deferment of the item, which should, however, be among the first items taken up at the sixteenth session, so that the General Assembly had enough time to deal with it in an unhurried atmosphere.

30. Mr. WACHUKU (Nigeria) regretted that the Committee was so reluctant to handle a matter which concerned Africa fundamentally. The African countries had been asked to show initiative, and they had done so by submitting a draft resolution. Yet they had not been given the co-operation they had expected. He hoped that the Committee would not postpone consideration of the item relating to Africa indefinitely.

31. The Committee had postponed consideration of the draft resolutions submitted by the African States (A/C.1/L.271/Rev.1), because those States had not been willing to drop operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A, which was the key to the whole matter. Perhaps those concerned would have made up their minds on the matter by the next session. Draft resolution B asked that the whole matter should be referred to various committees and specialized agencies, which would report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session. If it was decided to defer the item, the text would have to be redrafted, and the reports called for would not be submitted to the Assembly until its seventeenth or eighteenth session. That meant the indefinite deferment of decisions on matters of vital importance to Africa. The Nigerian delegation was particularly disappointed, because it was a matter of making studies and submitting a report, not of taking a final decision.

32. Mr. MATSUDAIRA (Japan) said he was greatly disappointed that circumstances had prevented a discussion of the substance of the Korean question, which was most important to the political stability of the Far East. The Committee should at least have heard the report of the representative of UNCURK and the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

33. Mr. CAMARA Maurice (Guinea) opposed deferment of the item relating to Africa. The problem was urgent, and a large number of African representatives had associated themselves with the sponsors of the two draft resolutions in document A/C.1/L.271/Rev.1. He

therefore proposed that all representatives who had intended to speak in the debate should let the Committee secretariat have the text of their statements with a view to their publication as an official document, and that the draft resolutions should be adopted without debate by the First Committee and referred immediately to the plenary Assembly.

34. Mr. QUINTERO (Philippines) regretted that the Committee had not been able to consider the substance of the Korean question and had not heard the representative of UNCURK or the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. However, since the session was nearly over, the Philippine delegation would not oppose deferment of the item to the next session.

35. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) said he was disappointed that the Committee apparently wished to defer consideration of the item relating to Africa. He had understood that a compromise was being worked out so that the draft resolutions submitted by the African countries (A/C.1/L.271/Rev.1) could be adopted without discussion, which would have been a simple matter. However, the Ethiopian delegation would not insist on the Committee's discussing the draft resolutions at once, and it appealed to the representative of Guinea not to press his proposal. Between now and the next session, the African countries would have time to review the problem as a whole.

36. Mr. WACHUKU (Nigeria) thought that the United Nations programme for Africa should be the Committee's first order of business at the next session. A number of important aspects of disarmament had been deferred to the sixteenth session, and some representatives would naturally want to have disarmament discussed first. If they had their way, the discussion might be prolonged because of the importance of the disarmament problem, and the African programme would perhaps not be considered until the end of the session.

37. Mr. LIU (China) expressed his disappointment that the Korean question had not received the consideration it deserved at the present session, particularly because important events had taken place in Korea since the General Assembly had last discussed the matter. He wished to take the opportunity of expressing his delegation's confidence in the new Government of the Republic of Korea.

38. Mr. NESBITT (Canada) said it was unfortunate that the Committee had not had time to give the very important African and Korean questions the full attention required, and in particular to hear the representative of UNCURK and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, both of whom had come a long way to no purpose.

39. Replying to a question put by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. CAMARA Maurice (Guinea) confirmed that he was presenting a formal proposal: first, that those representatives who wished to take part in the African debate should submit the texts of their statements to the Committee secretariat for publication as an official document, and secondly, that the draft resolutions submitted by the African countries should be adopted without discussion and referred immediately to the plenary Assembly.

40. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) appealed to the representative of Guinea to reconsider his proposal. He thought it would be strange to adopt draft resolutions on so important a matter, without discussion, at the end of the session.

41. Mr. CAMARA Maurice (Guinea) said he agreed to withdraw his proposal and desired to associate himself with the views expressed by the representative of Nigeria.

42. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) said he hoped that the Committee would bear in mind the statements made on the item relating to Africa and would appreciate the African countries' desire to have that matter duly discussed at the next session.

43. The CHAIRMAN felt that the Committee could not establish an order of priority at the present stage for the various items that would be on the agenda of the sixteenth session.

Completion of the Committee's work

44. The CHAIRMAN thanked all representatives for their valuable co-operation and said he wished to convey

Mr. Kurka's regret at his inability to take the Chair at that meeting and his appreciation of the co-operation he had received.

45. Mr. DELGADO (Philippines) thanked the Chairman and the other officers of the Committee for the ability and goodwill they had displayed.

46. Mr. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland), speaking on behalf of the socialist countries, expressed his gratitude to Mr. Kurka, who had discharged his duties with impartiality and competence, as well as to the other officers of the Committee.

47. Mr. CHORFI (Morocco), speaking on behalf of the delegations of the Arab countries, associated himself with the preceding speakers in expressing thanks to the Chairman and the other officers of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.

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