

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FIFTEENTH SESSION

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Chairman: Mr. Karel KURKA (Czechoslovakia).

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/L.274) (*continued*)

1. Mr. ROA (Cuba) announced that according to information just communicated to him by the President of the Republic of Cuba, United States jet aircraft of the Cutlass type had taken part that afternoon in an action near Cayo Guano, in Cuban territorial waters. The Cuban Government had been reliably informed by its pilots that Cutlass jet aircraft, taking off from a United States aircraft carrier which was cruising slowly south of the Cuban coast, near the Bay of Cochinos where one of the landings of the invading force had been made, had on a number of occasions been used to come to the rescue of B-26 bombers in distress. Moreover, in the Province of Oriente, where the other landing had been made, Cuban national territory had been invaded by regular forces of the United States coming from the Guantánamo naval base.

2. That information indicated that the United States Government had gone beyond indirect action, and was now engaged in direct military intervention in Cuba. In the circumstances, the Cuban delegation reserved its right to take its complaint to the Security Council when it saw fit to do so.

3. Mr. BRUCAN (Romania) said the question under discussion was an urgent one, of major importance for the maintenance of peace. Consequently, he was sub-

mitting a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.274) which represented the least the General Assembly could do as a first step. He asked the members of the Committee to give it sympathetic consideration.

4. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would welcome some comment by the United States representative concerning the intervention of United States forces in the military operations in Cuba. Precise information on the matter was needed if the First Committee and, if necessary, the Security Council were to be able to take appropriate measures.

5. Mr. STEVENSON (United States of America) said that there were no United States armed forces taking any part in the military operations in Cuba.

6. Mr. ROA (Cuba) categorically denied the United States representative's statement. At the Committee's 1150th meeting, ample evidence had been produced to show that Cuba was being invaded by mercenaries organized, armed, supplied and financed by the United States. He had now cited reliable information to the effect that aircraft from United States aircraft carriers were taking part in the operations and that forces from the United States naval base at Guantánamo were fighting side by side with the invaders.

7. Furthermore, the United Press and the Associated Press had just reported that between 400 and 500 persons, including some forty pilots and technicians, had been recruited in Miami for dispatch to Cuba in another invasion force. Cuba was being invaded at two points in its territory; and given its geographical location it was clear, despite the denials of the representatives of the United States and Guatemala, that the invaders were coming from Florida and Guatemala.

AGENDA ITEM 88

Africa: a United Nations programme for independence and development (A/4515 and Add.1, A/4585, A/C.1/829, A/C.1/831, A/C.1/L.271/Rev.1) (*continued*)*

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

8. Mr. PINTO BULL (Portugal) said that though his country was very much concerned with the economic and social development of Africa, it was anxious that that continent should be spared the political, ideological and military conflicts which had caused so much suffering in other continents. While it was right that steps should be taken to remedy the present great disparity in the standards of living of different peoples, such action might also be motivated by the desire to develop new markets or to bring about the downfall of alien economic and political systems. No programme of economic and social development could be successful if the wrong methods were used. For instance, it could not be assumed that the political ideologies of other countries

* Resumed from the 1147th meeting.

could be exported to Africa without change. A doctrine which had served the interests of a great Power during its economic development by enabling it to expand in a particular area without any interference from European competition might not necessarily suit the interests of Africa. The basic issue in Africa was social justice. What had to be done was to ensure a juster distribution of wealth, both within each country and in relation to the rest of the world, and to promote social and cultural development. Any programme of economic development must conform with those aims, which could not be achieved by the imposition of pre-determined political systems.

9. Many of Africa's problems arose from the diversity of its social structures, and particularly from the existence of many different racial groups. Any programme which did not take into account the need to create or maintain multiracial societies would do incalculable harm; and viewed in that light the contribution of the countries at present exercising sovereignty in Africa could be seen as a positive factor, making for harmony and racial integration. International co-operation in the development of the under-developed countries had been accompanied by the spread of tension and hatred between peoples of different origins. That was why Portugal's experience was so valuable, since it had succeeded in establishing communities in which different races lived and worked in harmony. Much could be learned from Portugal about how to deal with the problems caused by the coexistence of different races and cultures, problems which were liable to be made more acute by economic development.

10. There were two possible roads to economic development. On the one hand, countries could finance their own development; but experience showed that they could do so only at the cost of enormous sacrifices by their people. On the other hand, they could obtain international credit, whether bilateral or multilateral; but they then ran the risk of becoming dependent on the countries which gave them aid. The latter method was more acceptable, particularly when aid was given through an international organization, but it would be ineffective unless the prices of primary commodities were stabilized, since the economies of the under-developed countries were based on those commodities.

11. In the case of Portuguese Africa, the integration of the metropolitan and overseas economies and the advantage of a strong currency had made it possible to carry out a development plan without recourse to foreign aid. During the first five years of the plan, 1953 to 1958, Portuguese Africa had been able to double imports of capital goods, to double production in the extractive industries, to meet the power and fuel needs of Angola and Mozambique and to develop those two provinces to such a point that they could now export not only primary commodities but also manufactured and semi-finished products. Still greater achievements were expected from the second development plan, details of which were given in the first issue

of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*. But progress was not made only, or even mainly, by industrialization and infra-structural investment. Only constant contact with more highly developed elements of the same population could bring about a lasting transformation of society. The process might be slow, but hasty detribalization without the necessary economic basis could only lead to disaster. A surer method was to maintain the existing social framework while extending the participation of the indigenous population in the work of the community and systematically correcting faulty techniques of production.

12. His delegation was glad that the need for economic co-operation between African countries had been recognized in the Assembly. Portugal had taken part in many schemes of that nature and had provided assistance to other countries through the Economic Commission for Africa. Portugal had experience of the problems of Africa, and believed that its system was the best way to promote the welfare of its people. It would always be prepared to co-operate with other countries in the economic and social development of Africa, but it would not allow the United Nations to impose its will in matters in which it had no jurisdiction. Those considerations would determine its position with regard to the draft resolutions on which the Committee would vote.

13. Mr. ADEEL (Sudan) said that the Portuguese representative had not addressed himself to the item under discussion and that he was not entitled to speak for Africa, since Portugal was not an African country.

AGENDA ITEM 21

The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (A/4466 and Add.1, A/C.1/827, A/C.1/830, A/C.1/832, A/C.1/833, A/C.1/834, A/C.1/835, A/C.1/836, A/C.1/837, A/C.1/838, A/C.1/L.266, A/C.1/L.269) (continued)*

14. The CHAIRMAN, acting in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Committee at its 1148th meeting, invited the representative of the Republic of Korea and the Chairman of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to take places at the Committee table.

Mr. Yil Hyung Chyung, representative of the Republic of Korea, and Mr. Juan Arreglado, Chairman of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, took places at the Committee table.

15. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to document A/C.1/838, which contained a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting rose at 9.35 p.m.

* Resumed from the 1148th meeting.