

UNITED NATIONS



SECURITY COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

1578th MEETING: 15 SEPTEMBER 1971

NEW YORK

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FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held in New York on Wednesday, 15 September 1971, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. Toru NAKAGAWA (Japan).

Present: The representatives of the following States: Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, China, France, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/1578)

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Admission of new Members:

Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Qatar for membership in the United Nations (S/10318).

Welcome to Mr. Ismael Byne Taylor-Kamara, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations

1. The PRESIDENT: Before we turn to our agenda for today's meeting, I wish to welcome the new Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone, Mr. Taylor-Kamara.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Admission of new Members

Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Qatar for membership in the United Nations (S/10318)

2. The PRESIDENT: A request has been made by the Permanent Representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in a letter dated 13 September 1971 [S/10316], to be permitted to participate, without vote, in the Council's consideration of the item now before us. In accordance with the practice established on previous occasions and with the provisional rules of procedure, and if there is no objection, I shall invite that representative to participate in our discussion.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. A. M. Ismail (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) took a place at the Security Council table.

3. The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now proceed with its examination of the application for membership of the United Nations submitted by Qatar.

4. As we requested yesterday afternoon, the Committee on the Admission of New Members has submitted a report on this question, which is before this Council in document S/10318.

5. The representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has asked to be allowed to speak at this stage, and I now call on him.

6. Mr. ISMAIL (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen): Mr. President, may I extend my deep gratitude to you and to the Security Council for permitting me to address the Council on a matter of deep concern to my Government?

7. I am speaking in order to clarify the position of my Government regarding the request of Emir Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani [S/10306] and Sultan Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifah [S/10291] for membership in the United Nations. Before embarking on the subject matter, I should like to mention just a few of the brotherly bonds that have bound together the people of the Arabian Gulf and the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Apart from sharing a common history, language and culture, our peoples are engaged in a common struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. We have been faced with the same colonial Power, which executed a policy of continual political fragmentation of our people, thus creating a number of flimsy entities headed by puppet rulers.

8. Had it not been for the heroic struggle of the Yemeni people under the vanguard leadership of the National Liberation Front, British colonialism would have sponsored numerous tiny sultanates for membership in this world Organization. But the united front of the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by the National Liberation Front, was much stronger than the artificial boundaries created by British colonialism.

9. In the Arabian Gulf, too, the people are struggling against British colonialism and its lackeys to attain full independence. The Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf, together with all the national movements in Bahrain, Qatar, and other emirates and sultanates, are valiantly fighting to unite the whole area under a democratic national leadership. Only then will the people of the area be able to enjoy the wealth of their country; and only such a country, united, will be able to play an active role in this world Organization.

10. The spontaneous declaration of independence of Bahrain and Qatar is a colonial trick meant to contain the ever growing victories of the National Liberation Move-

ment. While this colonial ploy completely failed in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, it is being tried again in the Arabian Gulf.

11. My Government categorically rejects all the contracts and agreements that are aimed at frustrating the real independence of the people of the Arabian Gulf.

12. Before looking into the request of Emir Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani for membership in the United Nations, my delegation would like to set the record straight on the following points.

13. First, my delegation maintains that the declarations of independence of Qatar and the other sultanates and emirates do not change the colonial relationship between those entities and their colonial patron and are therefore fakes. Disregarding the wishes of the people for real independence and self-rule is not conducive to peace and stability in the area.

14. Secondly, it is apparent that the declarations of independence which have been concluded between the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the respective rulers are aimed at perpetuating the colonial hegemony and exploiting the resources of the area with the complicity of the puppet rulers.

15. Thirdly, the British-appointed Sultans and Emirs are totally alien to the best interests of the people of the area and they are not qualified to conclude agreements in the name of the people.

16. My country would have heartily welcomed the membership of a democratically elected government of the people of the area. Such a government would have well represented the wishes of the people, but in these circumstances my Government finds itself totally opposed to the membership of both the Sultan of Bahrain and the Emir of Qatar.

17. The PRESIDENT: Unless I hear any objection, I would propose to follow the customary practice and ask the Council to proceed at this stage to vote on the draft resolution which has been recommended by the Committee on the Admission of New Members in paragraph 4 of its report [S/10318].

A vote was taken by show of hands.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.¹

18. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Council also wishes to approve the recommendation made by the Committee on the Admission of New Members in paragraph 3 of its report, namely, to have recourse to the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure in making this recommendation to the General Assembly? As I hear no objection, it is so decided.

19. A number of representatives wish to speak at this stage, and I shall now call on them.

¹ See resolution 297 (1971).

20. Sir Colin CROWE (United Kingdom): The ties between the British Government and the rulers and people of Qatar are of long standing, and it was therefore a particular pleasure that my delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution which has just been unanimously adopted by the Security Council.

21. Qatar has long been one of the most important commercial centres in the Persian Gulf, and, with the discovery of oil in 1940 and its commercial exploitation after the end of the Second World War, Qatar rose rapidly to become, in terms of income per capita, one of the most prosperous States in the world. In recent years the Emir and his Government have energetically devoted their resources to the development of the State for the benefit of its people. They have achieved spectacular and impressive results, notably in the fields of health and education as well as in the diversification of the State's economy.

22. In the field of external affairs, the British Government has, by virtue of various treaties and agreements, been for many years responsible for the defence of Qatar and for the conduct of its foreign relations. Qatar is, however, a stranger to the international scene; it has, for example, played an active part—through its distinguished representative who is with us today—in the complex deliberations of international organizations concerned with oil agreements. Last month the Government of Qatar decided that they had come to bring to an end their special treaty relations with Britain, a decision with which my Government was full of sympathy and indeed welcomed. Accordingly, all agreements flowing from our special treaty relations were terminated earlier this month by an exchange of notes. A new treaty of friendship between our two countries has been signed and will be duly registered with the United Nations.

23. I do not propose to take up the points made by the representative of Southern Yemen. The vote we have just taken is the best answer to the allegations he has made.

24. Qatar has thus resumed full international responsibility as a sovereign and independent State and has at last sought to set the seal on its independence by applying for membership of this Organization. My Government was very happy to see Qatar take its place in this world Organization and we are very gratified by the Security Council's decision today.

25. Finally, I should like to take this opportunity to wish the Emir and the people of Qatar well in the future and to assure them of the continued goodwill of the United Kingdom Government and people.

26. Mr. BUSH (United States of America): First, I join you, Mr. President, in your welcome to the new distinguished representative of Sierra Leone and say how pleased we are to have him on the Security Council. My Government looks forward to working with him very closely.

27. My delegation concurred warmly and wholeheartedly in the recommendation of the Committee on the Admission of New Members and is happy to support the State of Qatar's application for United Nations membership.

United States is looking forward to welcoming the delegation of Qatar to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly and to working with it then and at subsequent Assembly sessions.

28. My Government welcomed the decision of the United Kingdom and the State of Qatar to end a historic treaty relationship so that Qatar might assume full responsibility for its relations with the community of nations. Surely all Members of the United Nations share our satisfaction with the friendly and orderly way that decision was taken and implemented. On 5 September my Government announced its recognition of the State of Qatar. Qatar, which has a population of over 100,000 in a land area of 6,000 square miles, has for two decades made steady progress in developing its substantial natural wealth to bring to its people prosperity and accelerating economic and social progress. Its annual income from petroleum alone exceeds \$150 million and provides the best basis for one of the world's highest gross national products on a per capita basis and a substantial balance of payments surplus.

29. The leadership of Qatar has proven its ability to manage the affairs of a progressing society. During this evolution the Government and the people of Qatar have rapidly and constructively expanded their contacts with other peoples, including the United States, and the relationship between our two countries has been consistently friendly and co-operative.

30. Thus my Government warmly welcomes Qatar's application for United Nations membership. In announcing its intention to become independent the State of Qatar has reaffirmed its adherence to international commitments and the principles of the United Nations Charter. I am confident that this new Member will be a valued and constructive participant in the activities of the United Nations, and we therefore supported the resolution before us today.

31. If I may close on a personal note, I should like to say that I had the pleasure of visiting Qatar a few years ago, and I look forward to working with its delegation to the United Nations.

32. Mr. LONGERSTAEY (Belgium) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation welcomed with the greatest satisfaction the unanimous adoption of the resolution by which the Security Council recommends to the General Assembly that the Emirate of Qatar should be admitted to membership of the United Nations.

33. In examining the qualifications that the new State has advanced in support of its candidature for membership of the world Organization, we noted with particular interest the commitment set forth in article 5 of its provisional constitution whereby the Emirate of Qatar affirms that it will abide by the principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly those which relate to the self-determination of peoples, international co-operation, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the establishment of mutual relations on the basis of justice and equality in accordance with the principles of international law. I believe I speak for all the members of the Council in expressing the hope that in

drafting their constitutions countries acceding to independence will take inspiration from this noble example.

34. Moreover, we have followed the Qatar activities as an associate member of several specialized agencies of the United Nations, including UNESCO, WHO and FAO, and various governmental organizations.

35. In the course of its history Qatar has contributed to the glorious heritage reflected in the rich Islamic civilization of the Near and Middle East.

36. We wish this new Member of the United Nations a prosperous and peaceful future, and, as permanent representative of Belgium, may I express the hope that the relations already existing between our two countries and which have recently been further strengthened, will develop in a harmonious manner to the benefit of our two nations.

37. I should not like to conclude my statement without also extending my Government's congratulations to the Government of the United Kingdom, which, faithful to its generous traditions, has contributed decisively to the accession of Qatar to full international sovereignty.

38. Finally, I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend a welcome to the new representative of Sierra Leone in this Council and to say that we shall have great pleasure in working with him.

39. Mr. TOMEH (Syrian Arab Republic): Mr. President, first of all I should like to join you in welcoming the new Ambassador of Sierra Leone and in expressing the hope that we shall have the same fruitful co-operation with him as we had with his illustrious predecessor.

40. The emergence of a country from the status of dependence to the position of self-realization and full sovereignty is always a memorable and happy event. It marks still another positive step in the struggle for the freedom and independence of nations. It fills the people with a new sense of pride as they become an integral part of the community and continue their struggle to achieve full sovereignty among nations. It vindicates the essential principle of equal sovereignty to which I have alluded and on which the fabric of the United Nations is based. It augurs well for the emancipation of other countries from the yoke of foreign occupation and it gives rise to the hope that the human aspirations to freedom and equality will not be in vain.

41. In the case of Qatar, its admission without delay was recommended unanimously by the Committee on the Admission of New Members in its report, and my delegation supported that recommendation. Qatar is a sister Arab country whose staunch population and rulers have struggled for the realization of their aspirations constantly until this day of attainment of their sovereignty and equal rights among their brothers and in the community of nations. Like Bahrain, which attained its full status only a few weeks ago, Qatar is small in size and population but rich in the quality of its people and in its resources and equally rich in the purity of its values, in its determination to go ahead with the development of its natural resources for the

benefit of its people and in its prospects for a valuable contribution to the region and to the international community.

42. At a time when the Arab nation is facing a ruthless imperialist onslaught aimed at the conquest of its territories, the despoiling of its resources, the division of its unity and the expulsion of its people from their homeland, it augurs well for the victory of the struggle that another component of that nation ends the long years of foreign tutelage and completes the prerequisite steps to playing its full constructive role in the struggle for liberation and reconstruction. Not only do we support the admission of Qatar to the United Nations but we voice the hope and the conviction that gradually and continuously its role will be a significant one, its contributions valuable and its stand firm on the principles of justice, peace and progress.

43. Finally, I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank sincerely the many delegations which in the Committee on the Admission of New Members had the courtesy to express the friendship of their countries with the Arab peoples and their joy at seeing Qatar join the independent Arab ranks.

44. Mr. VINCI (Italy): Mr. President, first of all I wish to thank you for the kind and generous comments you made yesterday in speaking of my tenure of office during the month of August. Whatever I was able to achieve I owe in reality to the goodwill, understanding and full co-operation of all members of the Council, to whom I feel deeply indebted. Let me reciprocate by saying to you that my whole delegation and I personally place the greatest confidence in you and we are sure that this month will be marked by greater achievements.

45. I should like also to associate myself with the expressions of welcome addressed to the new representative of Sierra Leone. We are looking forward to the same confident co-operation we had with his esteemed predecessor.

46. My delegation draws satisfaction and encouragement from the fact that, only a few weeks after we recommended the admission of Bahrain to the United Nations, we have adopted another unanimous decision on the application of a newly independent Arab country, Qatar. We consider it an auspicious event that we do so on the eve of the opening of the General Assembly session.

47. In the view of the Italian delegation, the admission of a new Member to our Organization clearly bears witness to its vitality. It shows the expectations which the high principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter raise in all peoples throughout the world, especially at this stage of history.

48. The Italian Government is convinced that the open, uninterrupted dialogue between peoples of different areas, religions and cultures which can take place in this world forum enables them better to understand each other, to overcome their differences and to broaden the fields of their co-operation, thus paving the way to a more peaceful, just and prosperous world.

49. It is with those beliefs in mind that my delegation welcomes the achievement of independence by the Government and people of Qatar and warmly congratulates them on the unanimous adoption by this Council of the resolution recommending to the General Assembly their admission to membership of the world Organization.

50. Those two historical events for the State of Qatar indicate that the process towards the fulfilment of the well-founded aspiration of peoples to shape their destiny in accordance with their own free will—a process which has characterized the last twenty-five years—has not lost momentum; on the contrary, it produces significant results and will continue to do so until the last remnants of colonialism in all its forms have disappeared.

51. The proclamation of Qatar's independence broadcast by its Head of State on 1 September 1971 stressed the main principles by which that country desires to inspire its conduct, both in the domestic field and in its foreign policy. Those principles give ample proof of the new possibilities and new horizons which are now open to its action. In this connexion, may I also recall the forward steps which the Government of Qatar, even prior to its achievement of independence, took in order to guarantee its people consistent progress in all directions?

52. We are confident, therefore, that Qatar, notwithstanding the size of its territory and population, can and will—also because of its natural resources, its geographical position and its historical ties with ancient civilizations—play a positive part in the family of nations and will make its contribution to the efforts made by Members of this Organization for the progress of mankind and the strengthening of international peace and security, particularly in the Near East, a region to which Italy, for geographical, cultural and economic reasons, feels very close and to whose development and progress it has, to the extent of its capacities, consistently contributed.

53. For all those reasons the Italian delegation voted in favour of the resolution which has just been adopted and will be most happy to co-operate with the delegation of Qatar to achieve the goals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

54. The PRESIDENT: I thank Ambassador Vinci for the kind words he addressed to me.

55. Mr. LUDWICZAK (Poland): Mr. President, I wish to congratulate you most warmly on your election as President of the Council for the month of September. I assure you of my delegation's full co-operation. I wish also to congratulate the outgoing President, Ambassador Vinci of Italy, on his guidance of the Council during the month of August.

56. My delegation associates itself with previous speakers in welcoming the new Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone. We are looking forward to friendly and close co-operation with him and his delegation during the coming months.

57. The Council has just voted unanimously in favour of the draft resolution recommending to the General Assem-

bly that Qatar be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The Council based its decision on the unanimous decision of the Committee on the Admission of New Members contained in its report of 14 September 1971, in which the Committee also recommended that the Security Council have recourse to the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

58. The delegation of Poland welcomed Qatar's application, considered it with great interest and favour and acted accordingly in the admissions Committee. On behalf of my delegation, I wish sincerely to congratulate the Government and the people of the State of Qatar on the achievement of its independence and on today's unanimous decision of the Council recommending to the General Assembly that Qatar be admitted to membership of our Organization.

59. We have taken note of the fact that Qatar has terminated the special treaty relations—as well as all agreements and arrangements arising therefrom—between Qatar and the United Kingdom. We are convinced that Qatar—the new independent, sovereign Arab State—is capable of accepting the obligations incumbent upon Members of the United Nations and that it is capable of fulfilling them with a view to the strengthening and the further development of international relations; it can thus contribute to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. Poland wishes Qatar, a country which holds faith in the brotherhood of all Arabs, a sovereign and independent development and progress in all possible fields—political, economic and social.

60. My delegation looks forward to Qatar's participation in the work of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly. It is convinced that Qatar will be an active Member of the United Nations, that it will play its part in the work of our Organization, that it will join the common efforts of the Members of the United Nations in the struggle for the full and complete liberation of all peoples which are still under colonial rules and that it will join the efforts of the United Nations in the search to strengthen international peace and security, and in particular to promote the Arab struggle to regain their occupied territories.

61. The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Poland for the kind words he addressed to me.

62. Mr. ORTIZ DE ROZAS (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Mr. President, as this is my first statement since you have assumed the chair, may I convey to you my sincere congratulations on this important event and assure you at the same time of my wholehearted co-operation. I should also like to pay a tribute of thanks to Ambassador Vinci of Italy for his effective and very constructive service as President during the month of August.

63. I should now like to make a few comments concerning the Republic of Nicaragua, a sister country which today is celebrating the 150th anniversary of its independence. On this day of rejoicing I should like to convey our warmest congratulations and good wishes to the Nicaraguan nation, Government and people, with whom Argentina maintains the closest and most fraternal ties of friendship.

64. I should also like to convey similar wishes to the delegations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, which today also celebrate this very important and significant event in their history.

65. May I also associate myself with the delegations that have spoken before me in welcoming to our midst the new representative of Sierra Leone. We are sure that Ambassador Taylor-Kamara, like his distinguished predecessor, will make a substantial contribution to the effective progress of our work.

66. A few weeks ago the Security Council approved the admission of Bahrain to the United Nations. Now we have just adopted the same decision with respect to Qatar. Two new Arab States will thus shortly become full Members of this Organization, bringing to it the centuries-old wisdom of their peoples and the renovating impetus of those who have recently attained independence.

67. The Argentine Republic is gratified by these developments. The ties linking my country with the Arab States have always been close and friendly, and I am sure that the same qualities will characterize our relations with the new State of Qatar.

68. In his application for membership the Emir of Qatar stated:

“My Government endorses the purposes and principles stated in the United Nations Charter and declares that it accepts the obligations incumbent upon Members of the Organization and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.”
[S/10306].

69. It is certainly not very often that a statement of that type is confirmed, as in the present case, by express provisions of the constitutions. That is why I think it worthwhile to draw particular attention to the fact that the provisional constitution now in force in the State of Qatar contains an explicit provision in its article 5, paragraph (e)

“The State will abide by the principles of the United Nations Charter, the purpose of which is to support the right of peoples to self-determination, to promote international co-operation to the benefit of all mankind, to defend peace and security throughout the world, and to support all States in implementing the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes and the establishment of relations based on justice and equality, in conformity with the principles of international law.”

70. On that basis we can foresee the active and useful participation of the delegation of Qatar in the various organs of the United Nations. For all these reasons I am most gratified to extend a cordial welcome to the State of Qatar to the United Nations and to express my confidence that the delegations of our two countries will establish fruitful co-operation for the most satisfactory achievement of the purposes of the Charter.

71. The PRESIDENT: I thank Ambassador Ortiz de Rozas for the kind words addressed to me.

72. Mr. C. M. CHANG (China): Mr. President, it gives us great pleasure to see you presiding over the proceedings of the Security Council during this month. We wish you every success in the discharge of the responsibilities of the Presidency.

73. A few weeks ago the Council had occasion to approve unanimously the application of Bahrain for membership of the United Nations. Today the Council has voted unanimously for the admission of another Gulf State, the State of Qatar, to membership. All this marks the passing of one era and the beginning of another, the era of independent development in the Gulf area. With the termination of the special treaty relations with the United Kingdom, Qatar is now a fully independent State. The Emir of Qatar has expressed his country's willingness to abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter and to carry out all the obligations incumbent upon a Member State. My delegation is confident that Qatar will be able to play a positive and constructive role in the United Nations.

74. On behalf of my delegation I take this opportunity to extend to the Government and people of Qatar our best wishes for a prosperous and happy future.

75. The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of China for the kind words addressed to me.

76. Mr. KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET (France) (*interpretation from French*): Mr. President, first of all I should like to associate myself with the words of welcome addressed to our new colleague the representative of Sierra Leone. A friend succeeds a friend, and we are most happy at this.

77. I am also happy to be able in turn to express, on behalf of the French Government, the satisfaction with which we recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Qatar. My delegation wishes to avail itself of this opportunity to address to the Government and people of Qatar and to their eminent representative, who well knows the feelings of my country, our warmest congratulations. We shall certainly not forget in this achievement and the evolution which led to it the specific accomplishments of the United Kingdom. We are convinced, as we proved by our unreserved support for its candidacy, that the newly independent State of Qatar is able and willing to discharge the obligations conferred by the Charter upon Member States and to take part in the efforts of the United Nations in building a more united, peaceful, just and prosperous world.

78. Less than a month ago my delegation was welcoming the unanimous vote by which the Council recommended to the Assembly the admission of another coastal State of the Gulf, Bahrain; we were especially happy to see the family of Arab States, with which France is united through deep, age-old ties, acquire an additional member, and to see the United Nations approach its ideal, which must be to gather together as fully as possible all members of the international community. Those feelings are even stronger and more marked today, since each new admission brings us closer to that desirable universality.

79. The State of Qatar, under the enlightened guidance of Emir Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani, to whom I address my

wishes for a prompt recovery, exemplifies a most wise use of the wealth of a country for the benefit of its whole population. On a particularly arid, difficult territory, it has set up in the last 10 years a modern infrastructure, has undertaken the development of agriculture, and has acquired industrial equipment. One of the first in that part of the world to do so, it has utilized its natural gas resources to produce fertilizers. Thermal power plants, plants for the desalinization of sea water, and a large cement factory bear testimony to the will of Qatar's leaders to turn towards the future and not make the general standard of living dependent solely upon revenues from oil extraction.

80. My delegation is happy about the relations that have been established between Qatar and France and expresses the hope that as they develop they will help the young State to pursue its economic and social progress.

81. Qatar, a prosperous country, proud of its traditions and of its past, already a full-fledged member of the Arab and Islamic community, fully deserves to be admitted among us. We are therefore happy to extend to it our most sincere and friendly wishes.

82. Mr. MALIK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): Mr. President, may I be allowed to congratulate you on your assumption of the office of President of the Security Council. In this connexion, I should like to express the hope that the friendly and co-operative relations which we established on a personal basis in Moscow, during your stay there as Ambassador of Japan to the Soviet Union, will be continued and strengthened in the United Nations.

83. I should also like to congratulate Mr. Vinci, who presided over the Security Council last month. Through his experience of United Nations activities, he has made a valuable and important contribution to the work of the Security Council.

84. I also want to welcome our new colleague in the Security Council, the representative of Sierra Leone, and to express the hope that the friendship and co-operation which was so happily established between our missions under his predecessor will continue and be strengthened.

85. The Government of the Soviet Union supports the proposal for the admission of the Arab State of Qatar to the United Nations and has instructed its delegation to the Security Council to vote in favour of the admission of this State to membership of the United Nations.

86. The proclamation of the independence of Qatar and its entry into the United Nations represents yet another step forward in the great historical process of the national liberation of the Arab peoples from the colonial past.

87. The Soviet people welcomed with satisfaction the news of the proclamation of the independence of Qatar, and the news that Qatar had abrogated all colonial agreements and conditions which subjugated it to a foreign Power and that, as from 3 September 1971, the State of Qatar had resumed "full international responsibility as a sovereign and independent State" [*ibid.*].

88. The telegram sent to the Emir of Qatar by Mr. N. V. Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, contains the following passage:

“Your Highness, please accept our sincere congratulations on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Qatar and our good wishes for the well-being of the people of Qatar and for their progress along the road of independent development.

“The Soviet Union, which consistently bases its policy on the recognition of the equal rights and self-determination of peoples and advocates the development of friendship and practical co-operation between all countries, hereby declares that it recognizes Qatar as an independent sovereign State and expresses its willingness to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors with that State”.

89. This clear-cut attitude of the Soviet Union, consisting of firm support of the right of peoples to self-determination, independence and complete liberation from colonial domination or semi-colonial dependence on imperialism, is the corner-stone of Leninist foreign policy.

90. The Soviet Government has consistently offered and continues to offer all possible assistance and support to colonial countries and peoples in their struggle for independence, the strengthening of their sovereignty and the development of their economies. This position of principle adopted by the Soviet Union has often helped the peoples of Arab and many other countries to withstand the pressure which has been exerted and continues to be exerted on them by imperialism and colonialism.

91. This policy, which the Soviet Union has consistently pursued during more than half a century of the existence of the Soviet Socialist State, has created firm foundations for the establishment, development and strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab States. This policy was recently reaffirmed at the XXIVth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

92. In the well-known Programme for Peace and Co-operation among Peoples confirmed at this Congress, special attention was paid to the relations between the Soviet Union and countries which have freed themselves from colonialism and to the further struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

93. In the report to the Congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it was emphasized that the Soviet Union firmly supports this just struggle of the peoples and that the political and economic co-operation of the USSR with the liberated countries has been further developed in recent years. One of the important provisions of the Programme for Peace and Co-operation among Peoples adopted by the Congress reads as follows:

“The decisions of the United Nations concerning the abolition of the remaining colonial régimes must be fully implemented. Manifestations of racism and *apartheid* must be universally condemned and boycotted”.

94. The Soviet delegation wishes the people of Qatar success in consolidating their independence and in their social and political advancement. We wish them success in developing friendship and co-operation with all the progressive and freedom-loving forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, which have brought such immeasurable evils and sufferings to the people of Qatar and to other Arab peoples.

95. In advocating the admission to the United Nations of the newly independent Arab State of Qatar, whose Government has accepted a solemn obligation to abide by the purposes and principles of the United Nations and to pursue a peace-loving policy in the interests of the whole Arab nation, the Soviet delegation wishes to take this opportunity to express its firm conviction that the day is not far off when all the Arab peoples and those of their territories which are still under colonial and imperialist domination and are labouring under the yoke of foreign military occupation will be completely liberated and when the consequences of imperialist aggression in the Middle East will be finally eliminated.

96. The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of the Soviet Union for the very kind words he addressed to me.

97. Mr. MAGENGE (Burundi) (*interpretation from French*): Mr. President, allow me to convey my best wishes to Mr. Taylor-Kamara, the new permanent representative of our brother country, Sierra Leone.

98. Your predecessor as President, Ambassador Vinci of Italy, had the privilege of presiding over an unusually peaceful meeting of the Security Council and we find that the same privilege is being granted to you as well. Hence, at the risk of breaking with the new traditions, I should like to convey my delegation's congratulations to you, not only as President of the Security Council, but also as the President of a meeting which has just welcomed the accession to independence of a country which is a part of your own continent. My delegation therefore shares the pride that you must feel now.

99. Qatar, like Bhutan and Bahrain, will increase and strengthen the family of countries of the third world whose aspirations to independence, peace and economic and social progress are still impeded by various obstacles including colonial domination.

100. The Emirate of Qatar, a prosperous region, was only waiting to pass this stage, this milestone of self-determination, in order to begin its course of progress in a restored framework of freedom and independence under the enlightened guidance of its sovereigns, to whom I wish to pay a tribute on behalf of the delegation of Burundi. I would ask the delegation of this new country to convey that tribute to its sovereign.

101. The delegation of the Republic of Burundi could not let this occasion pass without mentioning the work of the United Kingdom and we congratulate that Government for its attitude; it is continuing to fulfil its commitments to decolonize all of its possessions, thus preferring in place of the old domination a new formula, that of co-operation of

the Commonwealth, whose economic and other advantages the British authorities are the first to appreciate.

102. Moreover, it seems surprising to say the least, to any observer, no matter how inattentive he may be, to note how stubbornly certain Powers which still dominate areas of the third world, and in particular parts of Africa—I am referring to Portugal and South Africa—still refuse to understand that the right to decolonization is the most appropriate solution to meet the need to ensure mankind's progress in dignity.

103. May the encouraging example set today inspire and strengthen those who are trying to run counter to the current of history and who, by their narrow views, impede progress and solidarity among peoples. The key to peace, security and material and moral well-being is to be found in the mutual respect and esteem which govern relations between countries as has just been recognized by the British and the people of Qatar to whom my delegation is pleased to reiterate its warm congratulations on their new relations.

104. The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Burundi for the kind words addressed to me.

105. Mr. ROMAN (Nicaragua) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Mr. President, Nicaragua would like to join with you in conveying a warm welcome to the representative of Sierra Leone.

106. The delegation of Nicaragua wishes to set forth in a few brief words the deep feeling of satisfaction we derive from the resolution unanimously adopted today by this Council, recommending to the General Assembly that the State of Qatar should be admitted as one more Member which will do honour to this, the most eminent International Organization.

107. On behalf of Nicaragua we should like to extend our very cordial congratulations to Qatar. We offer them our Government's friendship and the sympathetic understanding of our people and express our best wishes for the prosperity of their noble people.

108. I should also like to take this opportunity to express our warm appreciation to the representative of Argentina, our very esteemed colleague and friend Ambassador Ortíz de Rozas, who on this occasion mentioned the 150th anniversary of the independence of Nicaragua, which also marks the independence of our brother countries of Central America. I assure him of our unswerving friendship and our effective co-operation in the Security Council and in the United Nations.

109. Mr. FARAH (Somalia): The Somali delegation wishes to congratulate the people of Qatar on the achievement of independence and to extend to them its sincere wishes for their well-being, progress and good fortune.

110. It is indeed a privilege that my delegation should have been able to participate in the deliberations that have taken place in this chamber on the application of the State of Qatar to join the United Nations. We recognize the right of all peoples to self-determination and to sovereign

independence. That Qatar should become a Member State of the United Nations is a natural corollary to its political development. This Organization has much to offer a newly independent State particularly at the time in its development when it needs to forge new links with the outside world and benefit in its national development from the fruits of international co-operation. The United Nations on its part also grows in stature and scope with each increase in its membership particularly if those Members are not only able and willing to discharge their obligations under the Charter but in practice actually match their pledges with due performance.

111. Representing a country which has had a long and harmonious relationship with the people of the Gulf States, the Somalia delegation has no doubt whatsoever that the State of Qatar will prove an exemplary Member State and will make a valuable contribution to the realization of the common objectives which have been set by the United Nations.

112. Mr. President, I should like to take this opportunity to extend to you my delegation's wishes for the successful conduct of the Council's heavy and important programme of work which remains to be done during this month. In this programme the problems of Africa will feature prominently. In the discharge of our collective responsibilities to those problems, it is fortunate that we will be able to benefit from the valuable experience of one of Sierra Leone's outstanding sons, Ambassador Ismael Byne Taylor-Kamara. Like you, Mr. President, my delegation extends to him a warm welcome and looks forward to co-operating with him in the search for a solution to these problems.

113. The PRESIDENT: I thank Ambassador Farah for the kind words he addressed to me.

114. Mr. TAYLOR-KAMARA (Sierra Leone): Mr. President, I thank you, on my own behalf and that of my delegation, for the warm words of welcome and the sincere expressions of friendship and co-operation which you and other members of the Council who have spoken on this subject have showered on me. It is, indeed, an attestation of the esteem and friendship you have for my country, Sierra Leone, and for my predecessor and friend, Ambassador Davidson Nicol, who was last week called to other important duties by my Government. To all of you he sends his best wishes and profound appreciation of the atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect that prevailed in this body during his tenure of office. We have no doubt that this atmosphere will continue during the remaining term of our membership in the Council.

115. Like my predecessor, I shall work together with the other members of the Council for the promotion of international peace and security and, conversely, to bring to an end the forces that tend to impair progress towards a more stable world order.

116. Having only this morning presented my Letters of Credence to our much esteemed Secretary-General, whom we are glad to see among us, I consider it an auspicious occasion for me to address the Council this afternoon on a matter in which my country has always manifested a

deep-seated interest, namely the admission of a new Member State to the United Nations.

117. My Government welcomes unreservedly the application of the sovereign State of Qatar for admission to this Organization and by our vote we have indicated our strong approval of and welcome to the new State.

118. We note with deep satisfaction the declaration on the part of the Emir, Ahmad Al Thani, that his Government accepts the obligations incumbent upon Members of the Organization and that it endorses the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. We have no doubt that Qatar will live up to its promise as well as to our expectations.

119. The accord which has prevailed between the United Kingdom and the Emirate and led to the independence of the latter has its basis in the British sense of justice and the Arabian strong awareness of history. With its great wealth, Qatar has far fewer of the problems that face many newly emerging States. This in itself is a great blessing. We are confident that it can put this asset to good use.

120. My delegation is very happy to join in recommending the admission of Qatar to the United Nations and we look forward to the warmth and wisdom of its representatives when they take their place among us.

121. The PRESIDENT: As the list of speakers has been exhausted, I now wish to speak as the representative of JAPAN.

122. On this auspicious occasion, I wish to express, on behalf of my delegation, our genuine feelings of warm congratulations to the Government and people of the State of Qatar on the unanimous adoption of the resolution recommending to the General Assembly that Qatar be admitted to membership of the United Nations.

123. It is gratifying that we were ready to support the application of the State of Qatar for membership of the United Nations, because we are confident that it is a

peace-loving State, able and willing to carry out the obligations incumbent upon Member States under the Charter. We are also confident that that nation, which is on the threshold of dynamic development in the Gulf region, will participate as fully as possible in the collective efforts of the United Nations to create a more peaceful, secure and prosperous world and that it will make significant contributions towards that end.

124. Japan has recently announced its formal recognition of the State of Qatar. Our warm and cordial friendly relations with Qatar have been maintained and nurtured through diplomatic channels or visits of economic missions. I am pleased to note in this connexion that members of a Japanese economic mission which visited Doha early this year were deeply impressed by the rich potentiality for the future economic development of the State, as well as by the warm hospitality, characteristic of Arab society, which was accorded to them.

125. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to pay a tribute to the special envoy of the State of Qatar, Mr. Hassan Kamel, who has been dispatched here by His Highness Sheik Ahmed on this felicitous occasion and is with us today.

126. The Government and people of Japan look forward to increasingly close and friendly relations with the Government and people of the State of Qatar, within and outside the United Nations.

127. Speaking as PRESIDENT, I would say that in accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I shall immediately request the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the text of the resolution just adopted, together with the verbatim record of this meeting. At the same time, I shall draw attention to the Council's decision to make this recommendation subsequent to the expiration of the time limit set forth in the fourth paragraph of rule 60.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.

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