UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTIETH YEAR

1841st MEETING: 22 SEPTEMBER 1975

NEW YORK

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S/PV.1841

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

1841st MEETING

Held in New York on Monday, 22 September 1975, at 4.30 p.m.

President: Mr. Moulaye EL HASSEN (Mauritania).

Present: The representatives of the following States: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, France, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/1841)

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. Admission of new Members:
   Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Papua New Guinea for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11829)

The meeting was called to order at 4.45 p.m.

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 Papua New Guinea for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11829)

1. The PRESIDENT *(interpretation from French):* I have received a letter dated 22 September 1975 in which the Foreign Minister of Australia has asked to be invited to participate in the Security Council's debate on the item concerning the application of Papua New Guinea for membership in the United Nations. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, namely, Article 31, with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure and the usual practice of the Council, I propose to invite the Foreign Minister of Australia to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote.

2. In accordance with the usual practice, I invite the Foreign Minister of Australia to take a place at the Council table.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Willesee (Australia) took a place at the Council table.

3. The PRESIDENT *(interpretation from French):* The Security Council will now consider the report of the Committee on Admission of New Members in document S/11829, photocopies of which are before the members of the Council in all working languages. The mimeographed text of this report will be distributed in all languages very shortly.

4. In paragraph 3 of its report, the Committee recommended that the Security Council have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure. The thirtieth session of the General Assembly has just opened and I think this procedure—that is, for the Security Council immediately to make its recommendation to the General Assembly—will meet with the agreement of all members of the Council.

5. If there is no objection, I shall take it that the Council wishes to waive the application of the penultimate paragraph of rule 60 on the particular time-limit prescribed for this case.

6. In paragraph 4 of its report the Committee recommends that the Security Council adopt a draft resolution on the application for admission of Papua New Guinea. In accordance with the procedure followed at previous Council meetings, I propose first to put that draft resolution to the vote, on the understanding that those who wish to speak will be given an opportunity to do so after the vote. If I hear no objection I shall take it that the Security Council wishes first, to proceed to the vote.

7. I therefore now put to the vote the draft resolution which is contained in paragraph 4 of the Committee's report on Papua New Guinea's application for admission, and which reads as follows:

[*The speaker read out the draft resolution.*]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously[1].

8. The PRESIDENT *(interpretation from French):* I would congratulate the new State on the decision just taken by the Security Council. I am sure that, for its part, the General Assembly will wish to adopt the Council's recommendation as soon as possible. Hence, I would request the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 60 of the Security Council's

provisional rules of procedure, to forward this recommendation to the General Assembly.

9. A number of members of the Security Council have asked to be allowed to speak following the voting, and I shall now call on them.

10. Mr. MURRAY (United Kingdom): May I begin, Sir, by congratulating you on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. Your presidency this particular month seems to me to have a symbolic significance. September, which sees the opening of the General Assembly, is perhaps the most important month in the calendar of the United Nations. The Foreign Ministers of many of the most powerful countries in the world are or will be in New York in the course of the month. It is a striking demonstration of the principle of equality of States that during this important month it should be the turn of one of the smaller States in our Organization to provide the President of the Security Council.

11. May I congratulate also the representative of Japan on his conduct of the presidency during the month of August. He had not always an easy time. I well remember the hectic afternoon when representatives differed hotly on what precisely they had just voted on. We all admired the imperturbability, the courtesy and, above all, the complete objectivity with which Ambassador Saito discharged his functions.

12. I am particularly happy to be representing my country at this afternoon's meeting—and for a special reason. I returned to New York last night from Papua New Guinea, where, as current President of the Trusteeship Council, I had the honour of leading a delegation of the Trusteeship Council, invited by Mr. Michael Somare, the new Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, to take part in the independence celebrations. Along with Trusteeship Council representatives from France and the United States; with Mr. Tang, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization; and with a delegation of the Special Committee, the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, headed by Ambassador Rupia, I was in the Sir Hubert Murray stadium in Port Moresby last Monday when, in the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, representing Queen Elizabeth, the Governor General of Australia, the Prime Minister of Australia and representatives of many other States, the Australian flag was lowered. I was present also next morning on Independence Hill when at a colourful ceremony the beautiful new flag of Papua New Guinea—the bird of paradise and the Southern Cross—was hoisted. I was able to convey to Sir John Guise, the new Governor General of Papua New Guinea, and to Mr. Michael Somare the warm greetings of the Trusteeship Council and its best wishes for the Papua New Guineans' new prosperity. I was able to assure Mr. Somare that we much look forward to seeing him in New York next month if, as he hopes, he is able to make the visit.

13. My delegation has already had the opportunity to congratulate Papua New Guinea during last month's session of the Trusteeship Council, when independence was imminent; and I need not repeat at length what was said on that occasion. I should, however, like to convey once again the warm wishes and congratulations of the United Kingdom Government and people to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea upon the occasion both of their independence and of their application for admission to the United Nations. We welcome in particular the emergence of a new Commonwealth country, with which my own country has had close historical links and with which we hope to develop still closer links in future. We have admired Papua New Guinea's progress to nationhood under Mr. Somare's wise leadership.

14. Papua New Guinea is of course no stranger to the United Nations. New Guinea's status first as a mandated territory and then as a Trust Territory has ensured not only that we in New York have been kept fully informed of its progress towards independence, but more importantly, Papua New Guineans themselves have learned what the United Nations stands for and how concerned this world body has been for Papua New Guinea's progress ans welfare.

15. I can assure members from first-hand experience that Papua New Guineans hope that this concern for their welfare will continue. After the celebrations in Port Moresby were over, some of my colleagues and I were invited to be the official guests at the celebrations in Wabag, the headquarters of Enga, possibly the most remote district in the highlands of Papua New Guinea. Thousands of farmers had come in from the mountains around for the occasion. I was invited by the chairman of the local celebrations and by the local members of Parliament present to make a speech to the assembled throng. But Papua New Guinea is clearly a very democratic society, and numbers of my audience claimed immediate right of reply. I was told by them that they hoped that the United Nations fully realized that although Papua New Guinea was now independent, Papua New Guinea and the district of Enga in particular, still required much financial assistance and much manpower from the outside. They wanted to go on receiving help from Australia, and they wanted help from other friends. Called upon to sum up at the end of what was a distinctly disorderly debate—although in the best of spirits—I assured them that their own leaders and I myself had on the previous evening, at the state dinner, heard Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister of Australia, assure his audience that Papua New Guinea would continue to have first call on the external aid programme of Australia. I added that I knew that the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies were already active in

Papua New Guinea, and I said, speaking personally, that I was sure that Mr. Somare would receive a sympathetic hearing in such requests as he might make for United Nations assistance. It will now be up to the various agencies of the United Nations to ensure that I did not mislead the farmers of Enga.

16. This occasion demonstrates once again how valuable and constructive the Trusteeship System has been. Although there is now only one Trust Territory remaining this, in a sense, is a tribute to the role played by the United Nations in the past 20 years in bringing countries to independence.

17. It remains for me to express my Government's appreciation of Australia's role as a Trustee. It gives us particular pleasure that Mr. Willesee, the Foreign Minister of Australia, should be able to be here this afternoon to hear my delegation say this. As a colonial Power of some experience, we have admired the way in which Australia has changed a colonial relationship into a relationship between free and equal nations.

18. It must have been particularly gratifying to the Australians present in Papua New Guinea that, not once but on several occasions during the independence celebrations, prominent Papua New Guineans stressed publicly that the Australian flag was being lowered, not torn down.

19. I end by repeating the good wishes of my Government to the people of Papua New Guinea and to their representatives in New York, in particular to Mr. Ralph Karepa, whom we have got to know well as a member of the Australian delegation and who will now be looking after Papua New Guinean interests, and we look forward to the contributions that the Papua New Guineans will make to our deliberations in future.

20. Mr. SALIM (United Republic of Tanzania): Mr. President, I should like to join my colleague, the representative of the United Kingdom, in expressing very warm congratulations on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. The fraternal ties that bind our two countries and our two peoples, the personal relationship that prevails between us, are too well known to need further elaboration. I am convinced that under your capable leadership the Security Council will conduct its business in the most efficient manner.

21. I should like also to pay a tribute to your predecessor, Ambassador Saito of Japan, for the outstanding way in which he presided over our deliberations last month, notwithstanding the fact that at times the meetings had their controversial moments.

22. I should like also to welcome to our midst our old friend Ambassador Vinci of Italy.

23. Today we are witnessing another happy and memorable occasion in the history of the United Nations. This is the fourth occasion of which the United Nations can be very proud. Several weeks ago the United Nations Security Council recommended the membership of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique, and of course those three nations are now Members of our Organization. And today we have just adopted a resolution recommending the membership of Papua New Guinea in the family of nations. Naturally, this is a source of great gratification to my delegation and indeed, I believe, to the entire membership of our Organization.

24. It is also a happy coincidence that as the United Nations is about to mark the thirtieth anniversary of its foundation and as we are about to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, we should witness the birth of four sovereign nations which we have already recommended for United Nations membership, and one at least—that is, Angola—which we hope to be recommending soon for membership in our Organization.

25. The independence of Papua New Guinea and its subsequent application for membership in our Organization is certainly another instance of fulfilment of the objectives of the founding fathers for all peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and universal participation by all peoples in the United Nations.

26. It is therefore a matter of great pleasure for my delegation to have supported actively the membership of Papua New Guinea. We are certainly looking forward to the day when the representatives of Papua New Guinea will take their rightful place in the United Nations.

27. The history of Papua New Guinea is well known to this Council. The aspirations of the people of Papua New Guinea to exercise their right to self-determination and independence have been a subject of discussion in the various organs of the United Nations for a long time and, more specifically, within the Trusteeship Council and in the Special Committee. Indeed, the involvement of the United Nations has not been confined to discussions alone. When Papua New Guinea achieved independence on 16 September 1975 the United Nations, as my colleague Ambassador Murray of the United Kingdom rightly pointed out, sent two delegations: one, that of the Trusteeship Council, led by him, and the other led by my colleague and compatriot, Ambassador Paul Rupia, the representative of Tanzania to the United Nations.

28. Therefore, the application of Papua New Guinea which we have just approved is not only an event of which the United Nations should be seized as an outsider, but in fact is an event for which we have all been working, and a cause for joy among all the Members of the United Nations.

29. In welcoming Papua New Guinea to admission to the United Nations, I wish also to pay a tribute to the people and Government of that country. Under the able and enlightened leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr. Michael Somare, the people of Papua New Guinea certainly have a bright future as they confront the new challenges before them. There is no doubt in my mind that our Organization, which has actively supported the right of these people to self-determination and independence, will continue to render effective support as the new sovereign nation confronts its many challenges and embarks on the process of the consolidation of its independence and the preservation of its national unity and territorial integrity.

30. My country looks forward in confidence that the future will witness a fruitful development of co-operation between Papua New Guinea and ourselves. Already a sound foundation has been laid in this context, as reflected in the various exchanges of visits between the delegations of the two countries. We will continue to pursue such relations both bilaterally and multilaterally. As a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, Tanzania also looks forward to close co-operation with the new Commonwealth member.

31. In 1972 I had the rare opportunity and privilege of visiting Papua New Guinea in my capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee. At that time I was impressed by the determination of the people and the Government of that country not only to achieve their right to self-government and independence, but, above all, to proceed to the construction of a new society. This determination underscored the importance of the efforts of the United Nations to help the people of that country to achieve their independence. It is therefore very gratifying to see that those efforts—that is, the collective efforts of the people of Papua New Guinea and the efforts made by our Organization—have now resulted in the birth of a new and sovereign nation.

32. This is not only one more example of the fact that people everywhere will achieve their independence, but also serves to emphasize the just position which the United Nations has adopted against all forms of colonialism wherever it may exist.

33. I cannot conclude my very brief remarks without paying a warm tribute to the Government and people of Australia, whose Foreign Minister is here with us. As an administering Power, Australia has adopted a policy of decolonization which is an example to be followed by other administering authorities. Their co-operation, both with the people of Papua New Guinea and with the United Nations, not only helped to bring about a smooth transition without the necessity for the difficult struggles which we witnessed elsewhere, but also ensured new and meaningful relations between Australia and Papua New Guinea itself.

34. Mr. CHUANG (China) *(translation from Chinese):* On 16 September Papua New Guinea, another new State in the Pacific, freed itself from colonial domination and proclaimed independence. On the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Papua New Guinea, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message of congratulations to the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, informing him of the decision of the Chinese Government to recognize Papua New Guinea. We hope that the friendly relations between China and Papua New Guinea will develop daily, and we wish the people of Papua New Guinea new successes in their struggle to combat imperialism and colonialism and defend national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in the cause of building their country.

35. Papua New Guinea applied for membership in the United Nations immediately after the proclamation of its independence. The Chinese delegation holds that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, Papua New Guinea is qualified for membership in the United Nations. We therefore support its application and agree that the Security Council should recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Papua New Guinea to membership in the United Nations.

36. We believe that upon admission to membership in the United Nations Papua New Guinea will make positive contributions to the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, together with all the other justice-upholding Member States.

37. Mr. FACIO (Costa Rica) *(interpretation from Spanish):* First I should like to say to you, Mr. President, on behalf of the delegation of Costa Rica, how pleased we are to see you exercising the office of President of the Security Council this month. In view of your experience and your capacity we are sure that you will conduct these proceedings with your usual sagacity and intelligence. My delegation pledges to you its total support for success in the task entrusted to you.

38. I should like also to congratulate most warmly Ambassador Saito of Japan on the brilliant way in which he conducted the difficult proceedings of this Council in August.

39. Turning now to the item for which we have been convened, my delegation would like to express its profound satisfaction at the fact that it was able to contribute by means of its vote to producing the recommendation, which, under the Charter, is the prerogative of this Council, for the admission of new Members. We are very gratified at the fact that the country being admitted, Papua New Guinea, is a nation which has emerged, independent and sovereign, very recently and has expressed its wish to join

the United Nations and thereby to join the international community, which has chosen this Organization as the forum for the expression of the aspirations of all the peoples in the world.

40. I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at the fact the process which has brought independence to Papua New Guinea was carried out gradually and peacefully up to the point where total sovereignty was reached, under the careful guidance and observation of the United Nations. This new nation comes to independence fully able to devote itself to meeting the needs of its people, without the internal upheavals which, in other less fortunate nations, necessitated so many years of determined struggle against colonialism. In this peaceful process which has occurred in Papua New Guinea we recognize the outstanding role always played by the administering Power, Australia, a country which so well and with such a sense of international responsibility understood the aspirations to independence of Papua New Guinea and used its trusteeship in order to lead the new nation to a level of self-government such as to permit it to enjoy its total independence and thus prepare it properly for the tremendous tasks which confront it as a new nation. I request the Foreign Minister of Australia, who is here with us, to be good enough to transmit to his Government our warm congratulations on the valuable contribution of his country to the process of decolonization.

41. The people and Government of Costa Rica salute the accession to independence of Papua New Guinea and express the wish for a bright future for its people.

42. Mr. OVINNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) *(interpretation from Russian):* Permit me first of all, Mr. President, to congratulate you, the representative of a friendly country, Mauritania, on your assumption of the lofty and responsible post of President of the Security Council and to wish you success in your important task. I should like also to express my gratitude to your predecessor, the permanent representative of Japan to the United Nations, Ambassador Saito, who presided over the Council in August. It was not his fault that no satisfactory solution was found, during the course of his presidency to the problem of the admission to the United Nations of the two Viet-Namese States which, as was shown by the voting in the Security Council and confirmed by the recent vote in the General Assembly, enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of Member States of the United Nations.

43. I should like to welcome to the Security Council table our mutual friend, the permanent representative of Italy to the United Nations, Ambassador Vinci, who has returned once again to the United Nations, this time from Moscow.

44. The Soviet delegation supported with satisfaction the recommendation of the Security Council for the admission of Papua New Guinea to membership of the United Nations. The consistent and determined struggle for the early elimination of the remnants of the colonial system and the provision of every kind of support to the peoples struggling for their national liberation and independence is one of the most important principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and we welcome today Papua New Guinea as a newly independent State as just one more consequence of the adoption in 1960 of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for which the initiative came from the Soviet Union.

45. The attainment of independence for the 3 million inhabitants of Papua New Guinea is a new, important step towards the final defeat of colonialism. The recommendation of the Security Council to admit Papua New Guinea to membership in the United Nations demonstrates once again that the process of the elimination of the colonial system is reaching a successful conclusion and that the day is near when there will be no remnant of any stain of the shameful system of colonialism in our world.

46. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Kosygin, in his congratulations to the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr. Somare, on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Papua New Guinea, spoke as follows:

> "Unswervingly pursuing a policy of equality and friendship among all States, regardless of their social systems, and guided by the principle of self-determination for peoples, the Soviet Government declares its recognition of Papua New Guinea as a sovereign, independent State, and expresses its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it".

47. The Soviet delegation would like once again cordially to congratulate the people and Government of Papua New Guinea on the attainment of independence, and to express our conviction that this young State will take its proper place within the United Nations.

48. Mr. RYDBECK (Sweden): First of all I want to pay my respects to you, Mr. President, and congratulate you on your assumption of this office and to promise you our co-operation. For reasons which are easily discerned, I have been reflecting a little on the uneven distribution of the work-load of the Council, and I think it is a pity that your talents and capacity as a President have not been exploited to their full measure; but you have our co-operation for the time remains.

49. Secondly, my thanks go to Ambassador Saito, who, with diplomatic tactfulness, unfailing courtesy and energy, conducted some very difficult negotiations and meetings during the summer, in the month of August.

50. I also want to pay a tribute to the Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, under whose presidency we all had the honour and pleasure to serve earlier. And then I must mention our old new friend, Ambassador Vinci of Italy, who has served not only his country but also the United Nations for many years; we are very happy to see him back here and to profit by his advice and experience.

51. It is always a happy occasion when a new State Member enters our Organization. Every time this happens the United Nations is brought once step closer to the goal of universality, one of the fundamental preconditions for an effective United Nations.

52. We have taken great strides in this direction during the last few years as a result of the quickening pace of the process of decolonization. Today, we once again have on our agenda the application for membership of a new independent country which has emerged from colonial status to take its rightful place among the members of the international community.

53. The Swedish Government recognized Papua New Guinea on 16 September, the day that the new State attained independence. My delegation has found the application for membership in full accordance with the requirements of the Charter and has therefore, with great pleasure, joined the other members of the Council in recommending to the General Assembly the admission of Papua New Guinea as a Member of the United Nations.

54. We have followed the development of Papua New Guinea with great interest and admiration. There have been great difficulties to overcome, difficulties caused by the mere topography of the country as well as by its ethnic and linguistic diversity. Under the leadership of the National Coalition Government, the goal of national unity has been pursued with determination, and policies and institutions have evolved in accordance with the basic character of the country and its needs.

55. Through fruitful co-operation between the Government and people of Papua New Guinea, the former administering State, Australia, and the United Nations Trusteeship Council, Papua New Guinea has now peacefully attained its independence. It is yet another example of the fruitful role that the United Nations can play in co-operation with the parties concerned in guiding dependent Territories towards their day of freedom.

56. A special tribute goes to Australia in this context. Australia has, indeed, in every way lived up to the great responsibilities of a trustee. We have all admired the way in which Australia has assisted Papua New Guinea on the road to independence.

57. It will be a great pleasure for me to welcome the delegation of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations. I have no doubt that it will happen very soon, and the Swedish delegation looks forward to co-operating with it closely in the future in the conviction that Papua New Guinea will make an essential contribution to the work of our world Organization.

58. Mr. JACKSON (Guyana): Mr. President, let me say at the outset how very pleased I and my delegation are at seeing you occupy the presidency of this Council for the month of September. Our delegations, and the two of us personally, as representatives of brotherly non-aligned countries, have worked closely together here in the Security Council and in other forums. In affirming my delegation's pledge of co-operation with you, my primary intention is to give public acknowledgement to a relationship which both you and I take as axiomatic. Your diplomatic talents and your personal charm will, I am sure, serve to enable this Council to reach just and expeditious decisions during this month; and, if I may say so, Mr. President, we already have evidence of that.

59. I wish to embrace this opportunity to pay a warm and sincere tribute to Ambassador Saito of Japan who presided over our deliberations during the month of August. His well-known patience, his tact and his skill, of which we were the beneficiaries, were much in evidence as we grappled with difficult and complex issues during last month.

60. May I also take this opportunity to say how very pleased my delegation is that the Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, a sister Latin American republic, is here with us today; and may I also add my own and my delegation's words of welcome to Ambassador Vinci of Italy.

61. The Government and people of my country, Guyana, have already formally sent sincerest and warmest felicitations to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea on that State's accession to independence. I should nevertheless like to conjoin the congratulations of my delegation with those already expressed by my Government and people.

62. For the State of Papua New Guinea, 16 September signalled the beginning of a new era. Now that the people of that State have recovered their freedom, they can, as an independent nation, reflecting a considerable cultural and racial diversity, chart the course of their own future in accordance with their own dictates and their own choices. The opportunities as well as the challenges of nationhood are not unfamiliar to peoples of the developing world, and in this context the people of Guyana share with our sisters and brothers in Papua New Guinea their goals of peace, justice and progress as a nation united.

63. For Papua New Guinea, the task of nation-building now begins. It is a process, not an occurrence, and it is a task rendered more difficult by a

history during which the people of those islands have had to endure some of the worst excesses of European colonialism. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, indeed even the twentieth in part, administrative authorities and miscellaneous traders, belligerent in intent and unscrupulous in practice, sought to plunder the rumoured riches of the land. In pursuing a multifaceted programme of action designed to construct a just and equitable society, the people of Papua New Guinea can be assured of fraternal support from, and the constant understanding of, the people of Guyana.

64. Conscious of the zeal and determination with which the people of Papua New Guinea have pursued the goal of independence, my delegation finds it apposite, nonetheless, to take cognizance of the spirit in which the Government of Australia has successfully sought to discharge its obligations to the former Trust Territory. Such an attitude should be an example to those who, in one guise or another, seek to resist the march of other peoples to freedom and independence.

65. The achievement of independence by Papua New Guinea and its admission to the United Nations will represent a further step towards the ultimate objective of universality of membership in the United Nations.

66. It was in this context that my delegation welcomed the application before us. We salute the Government and people of Papua New Guinea in their aspiration to participate in the United Nations as a full Member. We fully support that aspiration and thus we voted in favour of the draft resolution.

67. As we seek to intensify our efforts for the creation of an international society truly based on justice and equity, my delegation and the Government and people of Guyana look forward to a prolonged period of friendship and meaningful co-operation with the Government and people of Papua New Guinea and with their representatives here in New York.

68. Mr. BENNETT (United States of America): Mr. President, in beginning my remarks I should like to say with what satisfaction my Government views your presidency of the Council, with your co-operative spirit and your sense of the fitting and the correct. It is a satisfaction for us to have you in the Chair.

69. I should also like to pay tribute to your predecessor, Ambassador Saito, who has the respect and affection of us all.

70. It is a distinct pleasure today to welcome here an old friend, the Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, and it is of course a pleasure to have Ambassador Vinci back on the Council.

71. My delegation concurred whole-heartedly with the recommendation of the Council's Committee on Admission of New Members, and we support with particular satisfaction the application of Papua New Guinea for membership in the United Nations.

72. My Government was pleased to be represented at the Papua New Guinea independence celebrations in Port Moresby on 16 September. We welcome the independence of Papua New Guinea and have established diplomatic relations. As a result of United States participation, as a member of the Trusteeship Council, in visiting missions to Papua New Guinea and in the deliberations concerning that new nation here in New York, we have come to appreciate the warmth and hospitality of her people, the striking beauty of her land and seas, and the dedication and diligence of her elected leaders and their commitment to the welfare of their people.

73. If I may be pardoned a personal reference, Mr. President it was my privilege to lead a United Nations Visiting Mission to Papua New Guinea in 1972, to observe the elections for the House of Assembly, a four-week electoral process that was carried off with smooth efficiency by the administering Power and with the reasoned exercise of their free will by the people of Papua New Guinea. That electoral process has led on directly, through a series of steps in the constitutional process, to the recent ceremonies of independence in Port Moresby which have resulted in our meeting here today.

74. Great credit is due both to the people of Papua New Guinea and to Australia, the administering Power under the Trusteeship Agreement adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946, for this orderly process of self-determination.

75. Papua New Guinea begins its life as a new nation with excellent prospects. Its functioning representative democracy and constitution, fully debated by the people's representatives, as well as the admirable respect which the Papua New Guineans have shown for human rights and due process of law bode well for the future.

76. Papua New Guinea has cordial relations with its neighbours and enjoys rich natural resources and the elements of a sound and expanding economy.

77. In contrast to many new Members of the United Nations, Papua New Guinea already has a wealth of first-hand experience in this Organization through its participation in the deliberations of the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee. Among those who have been most active in Papua New Guinea's participation here in New York, and for whom my delegation has developed great respect, is Ralph Karepa, who has worked closely with the Australian delegation and who, I understand, will now be Papua New Guinea's representative in New York. We look forward to working with him and with his delegation during this session and during the years to come.

78. My delegation would also like to welcome to this chamber Senator Donald Willesee, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, and to express to him personally and to the Government of Australia our admiration for the exemplary manner in which Australia has discharged its responsibilities as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

79. The Government of the United States believes that Papua New Guinea will be a valuable and productive new member in the community of nations, and we have warmly supported its application for membership in the United Nations.

80. Mr. ZAHAWIE (Iraq): It is a source of great satisfaction to my delegation, Mr. President, to see you presiding over the deliberations of the Security Council for the month of September. We offer you our sincere congratulations and the assurance of our full co-operation.

81. My delegation would also like to express its appreciation to Ambassador Saito of Japan for the excellent manner in which he presided over the Council's meetings during the month of August.

82. I join you, Mr. President, in extending a warm welcome to the distinguished Foreign Minister of Costa Rica and to Ambassador Vinci of Italy, upon their return to the Council.

83. Iraq, as an active member of the Special Committee, has closely followed the developments in Papua New Guinea over the past several years, and our representative on that Committee was a member of the Mission that visited Papua New Guinea in 1971. The United Nations, we feel, can be justly proud of its record in Papua New Guinea, and Australia is to be specially commended for the manner in which it has co-operated with the United Nations and its different bodies. We now urge the world Organization and the Australian Government to provide all possible aid and co-operation that will enable the newly inedependent State to achieve economic and political stability.

84. Iraq firmly believes in the urgency and ncessity of eliminating all traces of colonialism and, having supported the people of Papua New Guinea in their quest for independence and sovereignty, Iraq has now voted in favour of the admission of Papua New Guinea to membership in the United Nations. We extend our warm congratulations and welcome to the new Member and wish its people and Government success and prosperity.

85. Mr. OYONO (United Republic of Cameroun) *(interpretation from French):* Mr. President, I should like first of all to offer my warmest and most fraternal congratulations on the occasion of your accession to the very important post of President of the Security Council for the month of September. My delegation is extremely pleased, the more so since my country, Cameroon, and your country, Mauritania, are linked by a firm friendship and a militant third-world solidarity.

86. My delegation, which knows and appreciates your eminent qualities as a man and as a diplomat, is convinced that our work will be carried out successfully under your enlightened guidance.

87. I should also like to avail myself of this opportunity to pay a just tribute to Ambassador Saito of Japan, for the competence and authority with which he guided our work during the month of August last. My delegation is most grateful to him for the manner in which he discharged his heavy duties.

88. Finally, it is a pleasure for me to welcome Mr. Pietro Vinci, the new ambassador of Italy, whose vast experience and talent will be most useful and enlightening to us in the course of our debates.

89. My delegation is extremely pleased at the unanimity manifested in our Council in favour of the admission of Papua New Guinea to this Organization. This is the final phase which completes the lengthy process of evolution in that Territory, which started with the establishment of a Trusteeship Agreement in 1946, was followed by the accession of Papua New Guinea to internal autonomy on 1 December 1973, and finally by its accession to independence on 16 September 1975.

90. It is a source of great satisfaction that the accession of Papua New Guinea to independence and international sovereignty took place with complete respect for its territorial integrity and its unity, in accordance with the wishes broadly expressed by the population and the views contained in the last report of the Trusteeship Council on the administration of that former Territory.

91. We are particularly grateful to Australia for the manner in which that country discharged the grave responsibilities conferred on it with respect to that former Territory, which had initially been placed under British administration.

92. The admission of Papua New Guinea thus strengthens the universality of the United Nations, which the United Republic of Cameroon has always supported with conviction.

93. We are happy to welcome Papua New Guinea to our Organization, and we wish at once to assure it of our complete support and co-operation.

94. Mr. SAITO (Japan) : Mr. President, first of all I should like to express to you my congratulations upon your assumption of the office of President of the Security Council for this month. I am confident that with your diplomatic skill, deep-seated wisdom and

broad experience you will be able to guide the deliberations of this Council both smoothly and effectively. I should like to express my gratitude for the kind words about my presidency offered by you and by the other representatives.

95. We are delighted to see Mr. Facio, the Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, back in this Council this afternoon; the Security Council benefited from his able guidance in March.

96. It is particularly gratifying to my Government, as an Asian and a Pacific nation, that the Security Council has decided unanimously to recommend to the General Assembly that Papua New Guinea be admitted to membership in this world Organization. This unanimous decision is strong testimony to the fact that that this independent and sovereign State is fully qualified to join the United Nations as a peace-loving country under the United Nations Charter.

97. My delegation has whole-heartedly supported the application of Papua New Guinea and warmly welcomes its membership. The delegation of Japan has full confidence in the ability and willingness of Papua New Guinea to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

98. On this auspicious occasion, I wish to express, in the name of the delegation of Japan, our sincere congratulations to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea on the confidence and assurance accorded them today by this Council. We anticipate that the General Assembly will soon decide to admit Papua New Guinea to membership in the United Nations.

99. My delegation wishes also to express its pleasure at the peaceful and orderly process of decolonization which enabled this new State to proclaim its formal independence on 16 September last. We wish to pay a high tribute to the leaders of Papua New Guinea, under the guidance of Prime Minister Somare, for their statesmanship as demonstrated in their efforts towards decolonization. At the same time, I wish to express the profound appreciation of my delegation, my Government and of myself personally, to the Government of Australia for the faithful fulfilment of its responsibilities as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement, which successfully led the people of Papua New Guinea to complete freedom and full independence. I know this fact through my personal experience in Australia. It is encouraging to learn that the Government of Australia has ensured the continuation of close relations with Papua New Guinea and has pledged generous economic and social aid, indispensable to the advancement of the new nation.

100. We wish also to congratulate the Trusteeship Council, the Special Committee, and other United Nations bodies for their valuable contributions in assisting the new State to achieve independence.

101. My Government recognized Papua New Guinea on 16 September 1975, the very day on which it became independent. A member of our House of Representatives represented my country at the formal independence celebrations at Port Moresby and conveyed the best wishes of the Government and people of Japan to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea. Japan opened a Consulate-General in Port Moresby last January, and we established diplomatic relations with Papua New Guinea on its Independence Day, immediately after our recognition of the new State, in order to promote good-neighbourly ties between our two countries.

102. I should like to add that our support today in the Security Council of Papua New Guinea's admission to the United Nations is especially meaningful to my country, which is located very close to Papua New Guinea. We are prepared to co-operate to our maximum capability with the Government of the new State in its efforts towards economic and social development and for the social welfare of its people. We have a strong desire to establish a new era of close and friendly ties, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect.

103. My delegation is looking forward to close co-operation with the delegation of Papua New Guinea in our joint efforts, within and outside the United Nations, to pursue our common objective, enshrined in the Charter—the attainment of a peaceful and prosperous world.

104. My delegation is gratified that Papua New Guinea has already played a constructive and significant role in regional co-operation and development as a member of the Pacific forum. Its independence and membership in the World Organization will expand its activities in the international area, promoting in turn the stability of the region and its accelerated development.

105. Mr. TCHERNOUCHTCHENKO (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) *(interpretation from Russian):* I should like, first of all, Mr. President, to congratulate you, an eminent diplomatic representative of your country, and to say how pleased we are to see you presiding over the Security Council. We wish you every success in carrying out the important tasks entrusted to you.

106. At the same time, we should like to express our appreciation to the representative of Japan, Mr. Saito, who presided over the Security Council during the month of August.

107. It is with genuine satisfaction that we note that the work of the Security Council once again benefits from the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Mr. Facio.

108. We also wish to join in the congratulations that have been addressed to Ambassador Piero Vinci of

Italy, who has long been well known in the United Nations and who has again been appointed Permanent representative of Italy to the United Nations and representative of his country in the Security Council. It is a great pleasure for me to address these words to Ambassador Vinci because a few years ago I had the honour of not only making his acquaintance but also enjoying fruitful co-operation on problems connected with the work of the United Nations.

109. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR was pleased to vote in favour of the Security Council resolution containing the recommendation to the General Assembly to admit the new sovereign independent State of Papua New Guinea to membership in the United Nations. The people of Papua New Guinea have adopted a course of independent national development at a time when, as a result of tremendous changes which have occurred in the world, we are witnessing an intensification and expansion of détente, and find ever more confirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems in international relations. This in its turn creates new opportunities to eliminate the last remnants of the colonial system and favourable conditions for the independent development of young States, including Papua New Guinea.

110. The emergence of that State and its admission to membership of the United Nations are very noteworthy events and demonstrate that the historic process of the political liberation of peoples from colonialism does not fail to affect any part of the world and that the time is drawing inexorably nearer when throughout the world there will not be the remotest corner where the forces of racism or colonialism still prevail.

111. In conclusion, our delegation would like to take this opportunity to convey its cordial congratulations and express its good wishes to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea in their course of development and comprehensive progress as an independent State.

112. Mr. LECOMPT (France) *(interpretation from French):* The representative of France cannot fail to be extremely happy to see the presidency of the Security Council entrusted to the representative of Mauritania. Mauritania and France have enjoyed long and friendly relations based on many historical ties. The relations between our delegations are a reflection of the cordial and friendly relations between our Governments. It is from the bottom of my heart and with complete confidence that I express my best wishes for the success of your presidency, Sir.

113. I wish also to express our appreciation to Ambassador Saito of Japan, who presided over our work with competence and distinction at a time when the Council had to deal with difficult and complex matters.

114. Finally, on behalf of the delegation of France, I should like to express our immense satisfaction at seeing among us once again the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and Ambassador Vinci, the new representative of Italy, whose experience will certainly be most valuable to us.

115. On 15 September 1975 the Secretary-General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia signed a document which brought to an end the Trusteeship Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Australia concerning the administration of the Territory of Papua New Guinea. The proclamation of the independence of the new State, which occurred almost simultaneously, enabled Papua New Guinea to enter the international community.

116. France had the privilege of following closely the events which led to this. As a member of the Trusteeship Council, France has participated since 1946 in the meetings of that body to ensure that the essential purposes of the trusteeship system were pursued.

117. The delegation of France takes this opportunity to pay to Australia the tribute it deserves. As the Administering Authority it has discharged its international responsibilities in a most satisfactory manner, in application of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

118. The spirit of good understanding that always prevailed between the administering Power and the Government of Papua New Guinea made possible a progressive transfer of responsibilities. We know that since 1 December 1973 the country had been self governing and in control of all sectors of the administration. We know also that questions of defense and foreign relations had been successively transferred to the Port Moresby authorities, who are now completely in charge of those matters. A Constitution was adopted on 15 August 1975. Thus, even before the official proclamation of its independence, Papua New Guinea already enjoyed most of the attributes of international sovereignty. Moreover, in submitting the application for the country's admission to the United Nations, the Port Moresby authorities stated that they accepted the obligations of the Charter and solemnly undertook to discharge them. Hence, the French delegation obviously had no difficulty in recommending to the Assembly—as it has just done by its vote here—the admission of this new State to the Organization.

119. Geography has placed France very far from Papua New Guinea, and although several regions of the new State are named after brave French navigators who contributed to the discovery of our world, the history of the past centuries has really not facilitated contact between our two peoples. Nevertheless, the French delegation wishes Mr. Somare's Government

to know that it has our best wishes for success in the task—the noble but often difficult task—facing many young States. We shall follow its efforts with understanding, and we hope to establish as soon as possible diplomatic relations with the country headed by Mr. Somare.

120. Mr. VINCI (Italy): First, I should like to thank you sincerely, Mr. President, for the warm welcome that you extended to me at the 1839th meeting on your own behalf and on behalf of the representatives sitting round this table. I take the generous words you used to be an acknowledgement of the contribution made by the Italian delegation to the work of the Security Council.

121. I am equally grateful to my colleagues here —Ambassadors Salim of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ovinnikov of the Soviet Union, Rydbeck of Sweden, Jackson of Guyana, Bennett of the United States, Zahawie of Iraq, Oyono of the United Republic of Cameroon, Tchernouchtchenko of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Lecompt of France—for the very kind and generous words they used in reference to my return to this body.

122. It is indeed a great honour and a privilege to serve my country again in the Security Council. Indeed, it is a moving experience to be back and to find such good old friends as you, Mr. President, and other colleagues here who have been kind enough to extend a welcome to me personally. I can assure the members of the Council that I shall do my best to be worthy of the confidence placed in me and to live up to the flattering expectations that have been expressed here about my future activities in the Council. In doing so, I shall keep particularly in mind the sterling example that has been set for me and my delegation by my predecessor, Ambassador Eugenio Plaja.

123. May I in turn, Mr. President, extend my congratulations to you and my deep appreciation for the expeditious and efficient way you have guided the Security Council's work since your assumed the presidency. I am sure that in the coming days during which you will have this high responsibility you will continue to guide us in the same effective way.

124. I would also join previous speakers in expressing appreciation to Ambassador Saito for the brilliant way he presided over the work of the Security Council last month, in less easy times—as I understand; I myself was not here, of course.

125. Nothing could be more gratifying to someone like me, who is again sitting in the Security Council, than to know that my first appearance here this time coincides wiht this happy occasion when the Council is recommending the admission to the United Nations of the new State of Papua New Guinea. Of course, I join all previous speakers in extending warm congratulations to that country and best wishes for their further work of building up their economy and strengthening their nationhood and their independence. From what we have heard from our colleagues who have had the great opportunity of visiting Papua New Guinea, we understand that the people of that country has been most successful in building its nationhood and achieving full independence and in creating a very democratic society. That is most encouraging, and we take great satisfaction in what we have heard.

126. For our part, we regard the admission of another State to our world family as a further step towards that objective of universality which Italy has unceasingly supported.

127. At the same time, we welcome a State which can somehow be regarded as a proud son of this Organization. In that connexion I extend our very sincere congratulations to Australia, as the trustee, on the way in which it carried out its very important commitments and responsibilities in administering the country.

128. Again, our best wishes go to Papua New Guinea.

129. The PRESIDENT *(interpretation from French)*: I thanks the representative of Italy and with the Council's permission, I should like to make a brief statement on behalf of MAURITANIA.

130. In recommending unanimously to the General Assembly that it admit Papua New Guinea to membership in the United Nations, the Security Council has just taken a decision which does honour to the new State and its representatives.

131. The attitude of the leaders of Papua New Guinea, their farsightedness and clear thinking have won them the sympathy and admiration of all. The decision taken just a few moments ago by the Security Council is striking evidence of this. The process of decolonization begun in that country in 1972 is exemplary in every respect. After a century as a colony and then as a trust territory of Australia under the United Nations Papua New Guinea has achieved its independence and national sovereignty in friendship with the former trusteeship Power. This is an example which does honour to Australia too, a country to which I should like to pay a warm tribute here. Australia's example should inspire other countries which persist in transforming the trusteeship given to them by the United Nations, into direct and irreversible colonization.

132. It is thus with pride and legitimate satisfaction that I bid welcome to Papua New Guinea. I am convinced now that the admission of Papua New Guinea to membership of the United Nations, while bringing the Organization closer to its objective of universality, will enable this new State to make its contribution, which I am sure will be a positive one, to the work of the United Nations.

133. I should like to assure the representative of Papua New Guinea and the Government of that country that my country is ready to establish with his the most friendly and co-operative relations.

134. In my capacity as President, I now call on Mr. Willesee, the Foreign Minister of Australia.

135. Mr. WILLESEE (Australia): Mr. President, first of all, I should like to thank you and all the other members of the Council for allowing me to participate in this Council's consideration of the application of Papua New Guinea for admission to membership in the United Nations.

136. I should like to add how pleased my delegation is to see this meeting presided over by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, a country which because of its own colonial history can well understand the full significance of this application for membership by a newly independent country. I should also like to express my deepest appreciation, on behalf of the Government and people of Australia, for the kind words which members of the Council have today said about my country.

137. Finally, I should like to ask you, Mr. President, to convey to the Secretary-General our sincere thanks for the message which he sent to the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea and the Governor-General of Papua New Guinea on the occasion of that country's independence on 16 September.

138. Mr. President, I am sure that you and the other members of the Security Council are aware that Papua New Guinea is in the fortunate position of being able to apply for membership in the United Nations with direct, first-hand experience of your proceedings. You will recall that as a Trust Territory up until the date of its independence last Tuesday, the case of Papua New Guinea has been considered in detail by the United Nations Trusteeship Council since 1946. For many years Australia has had special representatives from Papua New Guinea as members of its delegations to the Trusteeship Council and in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and they have taken an active part in these proceedings.

139. The admission of Papua New Guinea will occur at a significant time in the history of the United Nations, this year being the thirtieth annniversary of the Organization. The year 1975 is also the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV), which has provided the blueprint for the accession to independence of so many other former colonies, with a consequent increase of the membership of the United Nations.

140. Finally, this year is significant in that we have already seen the admission to membership last week of the three former Portuguese African Territories. My Government would like to pay a tribute to the Government of Portugal for the progress it has made up until now with its programme of decolonization.

141. The progress of Papua New Guinea to complete independence last Tuesday does not represent a dramatic shift in the quality of the relationship between Australia and Papua New Guinea, since for the last two years Papua New Guinea has, with our encouragement, been acting as a fully independent nation in its own right. The date of Papua New Guinea's independence was chosen by Papua New Guinea itself in its own House of Assembly, and the Papua New Guinea Constitution has emerged by democratic processes, from its own people through a Constituent Assembly.

142. Australia now looks forward to maintaining a close and cordial relationship with the new nation, as our nearest neighbour. It is a relationship of equals, based on mutual respect, understanding and trust. It will also be a relationship of mutual aid. I should like to reaffirm what has been mentioned here today, and that is the Australian Government's commitment to a united and independent Papua New Guinea's continuing to have first call on Australia's expanding aid programme.

143. The final act of independence for Papua New Guinea on 16 September 1975 symbolizes the end of Australia's formal role towards Papua New Guinea, and with your permission, Mr. President, I should like in conclusion, to quote an extract from the Australian Prime Minister's speech in Port Moresby on the occasion of Papua New Guinea's independence last Tuesday. On that occasion my Prime Minister said:

> "Today Australia, herself once a group of colonies, has ended the role as a colonial Power imposed upon her by an irony of history. Australia could never be truly free until Papua New Guinea was truly free. In a very real sense, this is a day of liberation for Australia as much as for Papua New Guinea.
>
> "Further, Australia has today finally discharged her mandate from the old League of Nations and her trusteeship to the United Nations."

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

Notes

[1] See resolution 375 (1975).

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Litho in United Nations, New York 00300 82-61202–November 1983–2,200