

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**PLENARY MEETING**

NINTH SESSION

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**President: Mr. Eelco N. VAN KLEFFENS**  
(Netherlands).

**Tribute to the memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky**

1. The PRESIDENT: May I request the representatives to rise?
2. May I once again express our deep sorrow at the sudden demise of our colleague from the Soviet Union, Mr. Vyshinsky. Nobody who ever had an opportunity of seeing and hearing him in our meetings, and especially none of us who ever had occasion to take part in a debate with him, will ever forget his quick mind, his skilful argumentation, his extraordinary versatility, his wit, his irony, his quite exceptional gift of dialectics, and all of us are conscious of the fact that the Soviet Union has lost a great public servant.
3. In offering our tribute we also grieve with his family, his Government and his country. In particular our deep sympathy goes out to Mrs. Vyshinsky, for whom a long period of union, in the full sense of that word, has so suddenly and so cruelly come to an end. We bow our heads in humility and awe before the unfathomable decrees that govern life and death. We shall not forget Vyshinsky as one of our ablest colleagues and we mourn his passing.
4. Mr. SHUKAIRI (Syria): Today the United Nations suffers a second tragedy. From this very rostrum Mr. Vyshinsky, with his exemplary eloquence, expressed his sorrow for the death of Dr. Azmi, our beloved brother and colleague. Today, the rostrum mourns the death of Mr. Vishinsky. The man has passed away and, with him, treasures of knowledge, of eloquence and of ability have passed away, and forever. But in the records of the United Nations, Mr. Vyshinsky will not die. He remains living as a champion

of his cause. His alert mind is now dormant. His sense of humour is silent. His kindling energy is arrested. But Vyshinsky shall remain a living example to all the generations to come. To this session Mr. Vyshinsky has brought conciliation, as it were, with an inner sense of farewell. He spoke of ruthless death. It seemed as if Vyshinsky the vigorous, Vyshinsky the energetic, was fighting on the battlefield of death. It was, after all, a noble surrender, but to the greatest of all forces.

5. It is my sad duty to express to the Soviet Union our deep sorrow for the tragic loss of so great a man as Mr. Vyshinsky. But we derive comfort from the honourable end. Mr. Vyshinsky died in action. He fell in the international forum, and Syria is deeply grieved. His defence of the cause of Syria in the Security Council in 1946 will never be forgotten. We shall mourn him for long, but we shall remember him forever.

6. Mr. NUTTING (United Kingdom): The United Kingdom delegation has learned with a deep sense of regret of the death of our distinguished colleague, the representative of the Soviet Union, Mr. Vyshinsky. I had, myself, only known Mr. Vyshinsky for the two short weeks that I have attended our deliberations here, but all who have gone before me, and Sir Pierson Dixon, the permanent British representative at the United Nations, have, I know, always found in Mr. Vyshinsky an agreeable and friendly colleague and a stimulating adversary in debate. From my own short experience of this place, I, too, can and wish to pay my tribute to his qualities. Everyone who has ever shared in discussion and deliberation with him cannot but have been impressed by Mr. Vyshinsky, by his energy and vitality, by his incisive brain and his quick and ready wit, and by the tenacity and determination with which he expressed the views of his Government.

7. To Mrs. Vishinsky and to the Soviet Union delegation we should like to express our sympathy in the loss of a beloved consort and a man so able and so vigorous as the representative of their country.

8. Mr. MENDES-FRANCE (France) (*translated from French*): It is with a profound feeling of sorrow that the French delegation has learned of the sudden death of Mr. Vyshinsky, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Soviet delegation to the ninth session of the General Assembly.

9. In adding my tribute to those which all of my colleagues are paying to his memory, my delegation wishes to extend to Mrs. Vyshinsky and the delegation of the Soviet Union its deepest sympathy in the sorrow which has befallen them and, at the same time, the Government and peoples of the Soviet Union.

10. Only last evening, attending a social function with him, I saw him animated by the same youthful and at times caustic spirit, the same alertness, the same indomitable energy and the same ardent devotion to

the service of his country with which he had so impressed me during our first meetings at Algiers in 1944, when the heroism of the Soviet armies, the allied armies and the Free French Forces, standing shoulder to shoulder from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Stalingrad's ruins to Africa's shores, heralded the liberation of Europe and the world. With respect I lay at his tomb the memory of those days when all our efforts, his and ours, were directed toward the supreme goal of common victory.

11. Of all the words he spoke in these precincts I wish to recall only those which were devoted to peace and held out to us hope of a future founded on international conciliation. His last speeches in our councils, our committees and in this very place did nothing to discourage our most cherished hopes.

12. To the old fighter who has today gone to rest we can pay no loftier tribute than to offer in remembrance of him the great and glorious memories we have in common and the hopes for peace which all our peoples share.

13. Mr. LODGE (United States of America): Mr. Vyshinsky had all the skills of the great debater, boldness, humour, change of pace, speed and the capacity instantly to pick on the point which suited his purposes. We saw him here as a man who rendered most faithful service to his Government.

14. It is, perhaps, of interest that in the past fortnight he and I held several private meetings on the atom-for-peace proposal and that there was a greater atmosphere of cordiality than had existed at any time since I became the representative of the United States here.

15. Mr. Vyshinsky represented one of the world's great Powers at the United Nations with extraordinary energy and resourcefulness, and at a momentous period in world history. He played an influential part in the life of his time. He was significant not only because of the important Government which he represented but because he was very much of a personage in his own right. We who vigorously disagreed with him so often respected his talent.

16. The sympathy of the United States delegation goes out to his widow, to his daughter and to the Soviet delegation.

17. Mr. MENON (India): The delegation of India heard with a profound sense of grief this morning of the sudden demise of the chief of the Soviet Union delegation, Mr. Vyshinsky. Our delegation found in him a warm friend, and even on occasions of severe opposition he left no personal antagonism or hostility. In his death his country suffers the loss of a great patriot and a stalwart fighter for the causes he believed in over a period of fifty years. The United Nations, in spite of all the difference of opinion, has lost a great and strong champion; for I well remember that in conversation, even in the days when his own position was so antagonistic to that of the vast majority, he never lost faith in the usefulness and the purposes of the United Nations.

18. It is to us a matter of greatest sorrow that, just at this epoch of world history and of the history of our Organization, when the counsels of conciliation and opportunities for it have been dawning, such a great champion with such great skill—as the representative of the United States generously stated just now—whose services would have been valuable equally in the causes

of conciliation and of *rapprochement*, should have been removed from us in such a sudden way.

19. My delegation pays a tribute to his memory and would express its sympathy to Mrs. Vyshinsky, to his daughter and to the peoples of the Soviet Union. We wish to convey to the Soviet Union delegation our warm sense of sharing in its bereavement.

20. Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran) (*translated from French*): It is with deep emotion that I come to this rostrum to pay a tribute on behalf of the Iranian delegation to the memory of Andrei Vyshinsky, whose sudden passing has shocked and saddened his colleagues and friends. For those who, like myself, have for eight years enjoyed the privilege of knowing him and admiring his great qualities, his passing leaves a void that will not easily be filled. Few among us have been able to participate so effectively in the studies, debates and activities of this eminent Assembly. His vast knowledge, his forensic skill, his unaffected eloquence and his brilliant mind made Mr. Vyshinsky one of the most striking, if not the most striking figure of this Assembly.

21. I ask the delegation of the Soviet Union to accept the sincere condolences of the Iranian delegation and to transmit them to its Government and to the family of the great man who has passed away.

22. Mr. KYROU (Greece): The sad news of the passing of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky came as a shock to the members of the Greek delegation and to me. It cannot be denied that all of us in the United Nations, whether we agreed or disagreed with him, were under the permanent spell of his dynamic personality, his really extraordinary oratorical skill, the quickness of his smiles, his brilliant wit, his very often caustic sense of humour and his great charm in his personal contacts. His passing undoubtedly constitutes an immense loss for our Organization to which he had devoted his last years.

23. I ask the Soviet delegation to accept and kindly to convey to Mrs. Vyshinsky and to Miss Vyshinsky the heartfelt condolences of my delegation.

24. Mr. SKRZESZEWSKI (Poland) (*translated from Russian*): Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky has passed away. Death has once again claimed a victim from among us. Andrei Vyshinsky, with whom I was chatting late last night, has died. This tragic and unexpected news has stunned our entire delegation. It is difficult for us to collect our thoughts and to find words.

25. Andrei Vyshinsky, the outstanding Soviet leader, the great statesman of the Soviet Union, the great scholar and thinker, has passed away. We have lost a man who was esteemed not only in the Soviet Union, his country, but in all the nations of the world and particularly in the United Nations. We have lost a great champion of peace. He died at his post. He died a soldier's death. We can scarcely believe that we shall see no more the handsome, noble face of Andrei Vyshinsky at United Nations Headquarters, whose walls still echo with his fiery, passionate and convincing appeals for peace and understanding between peoples. The Polish people have lost a great and true friend. We bow deeply in tribute to his memory.

26. We extend our profound sympathy to the Soviet Union Government, to the Soviet peoples and to the Soviet Union delegation to this session of the General Assembly. We express our condolences to the widow and the daughter of the deceased.

27. Inexorable death has taken Andrei Vyshinsky. The cause which he defended, for which he fought and died, continues to live on. The cause of peace between peoples continues to live. Peoples will continue to fight for this cause to which Andrei Vyshinsky devoted his whole life. The Polish people and the Polish delegation will fight for this cause as Andrei Vyshinsky taught us, not deterred by any difficulties. That cause will prevail.
28. Mr. AL-JAMALI (Iraq): I wish to express the deep sorrow and regret of the Iraqi delegation at the sudden loss of an eminent and distinguished colleague, Mr. Vyshinsky, the Chairman of the USSR delegation. We had known Mr. Vyshinsky from the first time he appeared in the United Nations. We found in him a colleague of wide and deep erudition, exceptional abilities, unlimited vitality and dynamic energy, a good sense of humour and genuine friendship. He was a charming colleague. No matter how much one differed with his views, that never affected his fine and friendly spirit. He was full of spontaneity, sportsmanship and wit in his debates. He had a high parliamentary discipline. The United Nations has lost one of its very prominent personalities in the death of Mr. Vyshinsky. We shall always miss him, we shall always remember him.
29. On behalf of the delegation of Iraq, I wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the USSR delegation and to request them to convey our sympathy to Mrs. and Miss Vyshinsky and to the Government of the USSR.
30. May Mr. Vyshinsky's conciliatory spirit which we have noticed in this session prevail forever henceforward, so that the world will remember that distinguished colleague of ours as an initiator of a new conciliatory epoch in the life of the United Nations.
31. Mr. TRUJILLO (Ecuador) (*translated from Spanish*): From this very rostrum from which, a few days ago, Andrei Vyshinsky ardently and vigorously defended his Government's views and the ideals to which he devoted his entire life, I have the great honour, on behalf of the twenty Latin-American States Members of the United Nations, to express our sympathy and grief at the loss of this great citizen of the world.
32. It would be difficult to single out for eulogy any one aspect of his great ability, for he was equally outstanding as a statesman, a jurist, a diplomat and an orator.
33. As a statesman, from his early youth he devoted his life to the cause of the revolution and, that cause won, he brought his whole mind to bear upon the study of law; it was in that field, as a professor, a writer, and later in the difficult and demanding post of State Prosecutor, that he became known throughout the world.
34. As a professor, he transformed the concept of the law; as a writer, he interpreted the revolution in terms of legal philosophy; and many still recall with what fiery brilliance, as State Prosecutor, he endeavoured, in accordance with his convictions, to strengthen the foundations of his Government.
35. We all know him in the role of diplomat. As an eminent foreign minister he guided his country's international destiny and, as representative to the United Nations, he was always ready to spring to the defence of his cause in the vigorous manner with which we were all familiar.
36. As an orator he had no peer. With his death this forum has suffered its most severe blow, for it has lost the most accomplished debater, the foremost orator of the United Nations.
37. Although we differed widely from Mr. Vyshinsky in life, the gulf that separated us has been bridged by death, which unites and pardons everything and elevates all hearts to a higher plane. On behalf of the Ecuadorean delegation and the nineteen countries that have done me the honour of making me their spokesman, I extend this heartfelt expression of deepest sorrow to the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Government of the Soviet Union and Mr. Vyshinsky's family.
38. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): Suddenly and so ruthlessly, the hand of death has struck down one of the most distinguished and most famous of United Nations representatives, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky.
39. During my association with the United Nations and particularly in this last year, as the New Zealand representative on the Security Council, I had come to know Mr. Vyshinsky well. In a forum where forensic skill is a familiar attribute, Mr. Vyshinsky stood out as perhaps the most formidable debater of all. Defending or attacking, speaking from a prepared text or extempore, he marshalled every fact, developed every argument, with razor-sharp wit and matchless verbal skill. The most articulate champion of the cause of Soviet communism, his speeches were all the more remarkable for the wide knowledge they revealed of Western literature, philosophy, law and culture. In social intercourse, he was charming, witty and urbane. Despite his occasional sallies against the scholarly approach to international politics, he was in every sense a fully educated man. For the Soviet Union delegation, the death of its leader must be a very severe loss. To the Government of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet delegation, and to Mr. Vyshinsky's widow and daughter, my delegation desires to extend its profound sympathy.
40. Mr. BORBERG (Denmark): The sad news which the President of the Assembly announced to us this morning came as a shock to everyone, I believe. In our image of the United Nations, the face and personality of Andrei Vyshinsky stood out clearly—for the most part, perhaps, as an opponent of the position of the great majority, a circumstance caused by the way in which opinions about the world situation separated us. His great abilities were, I believe, recognized by everyone; in any case, they have been very well described by the speakers who have preceded me. A big tree has been felled in the forest. The forest looks the poorer for it.
41. In the name of the delegations of Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, I wish to express to the Soviet Union delegation and, through it, to the Soviet Union Government and Mr. Vyshinsky's wife and daughter our deep-felt sympathy for the loss they have suffered.
42. Mr. EBAN (Israel): The delegation of Israel shares the sentiment of grief which has fallen upon the international community today with the sudden passing of Mr. Vyshinsky, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Soviet Union delegation to the United Nations.
43. The Soviet peoples have lost an eloquent and devoted spokesman, who was called upon over the

space of many years to give international expression to their policies, their convictions and their aspirations. Upon them the bereavement of this hour falls with special weight, but the circle of today's sorrow extends far beyond the vast domain of Mr. Vyshinsky's fellow countrymen. The United Nations has lost a brilliant and versatile representative, one whose broad range of capacities extended the whole way from a sincere and vehement eloquence to an enduring and intimate humour.

44. The Soviet Union emerged from the fearful ordeals of the Second World War into the very centre of international influence and power. It was natural that the voice of its representative should be heard and followed with constant suspense. And this was truly a remarkable voice: fluent, lucid, erudite and permeated by a deep attachment to United Nations purposes and processes. In latter months, it became an increasingly tranquil voice, its new modulation giving hope of a new era in international co-operation. His passing leaves the United Nations poorer in intellectual resources, less vivid in public reflection, bereft of one who had become almost an institution and a legend in our midst.

45. To Mr. Vyshinsky's bereaved widow and family, to his delegation, to his Government and to the multitudes of his fellow countrymen whose voice he was, Israel extends its profound condolence.

46. Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan): I wish to express the deep condolence of the delegation of Pakistan at the sad and sudden death of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky. We offer to the bereaved family, the Soviet Union Government and delegation and Mr. Vyshinsky's countrymen our sincerest sympathies in this loss and sorrow.

47. The late Mr. Vyshinsky was a great and forceful exponent of his delegation's views. He was a man of remarkable ability, excellent memory and keen intellect. Charming as a conversationalist, he was always gracious and hospitable. Through his death, the United Nations has been deprived of one of its leading personalities, of someone who had been associated with this Organization from its very inception.

48. Again, the delegation of Pakistan wishes to convey its profound condolence to the Soviet Union delegation and to request that delegation to transmit our sympathy to Mr. Vyshinsky's family and the Government and people of the Soviet Union.

49. Mr. SERRANO (Philippines): As it must to all mortals, death has come to the eminent Soviet Union representative to the United Nations, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky. It came suddenly, unexpectedly, in the midst of a historic debate in our Organization. We had come to what might prove to be the end of a tortured period of anxiety in the life of mankind. With horrid fear in our hearts caused by the recent terrible inventions of man, we were discussing how best to undertake the utilization of atomic and nuclear energy for the ends of peace. And, in the midst of that great task, one of us—indeed, one of the best of us—who might have helped immensely to pave the way to agreement has been snatched by death.

50. No one will dispute the fact that a great figure has passed away. No one will question that in the story of the United Nations the name of Andrei Vyshinsky will shine with a splendour that will hardly be equalled by any living man. We crossed swords with him in this Assembly. Many of us disagreed with him on many a momentous issue, but none will deny him admiration,

and every one of us, I am sure, will give him the sincere tribute of our memory for his wit, his brilliance, and his unbounded sense of humour. Sixty nations, including his own, bow their heads at this moment in memory of a man who debated with us, exchanged diatribes with us, made mistakes with us, and, I dare say, laboured and hoped with us.

51. All of us know that he leaves behind him a gap which it will be difficult to fill. May God in his infinite mercy see him as we see him now, an imperfect man as all men are, but one who did his best for the State he represented in our midst, and as a man whom we all respected and liked.

52. Mr. VAN LANGENHOVE (Belgium) (*translated from French*): On behalf of the delegations of the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium, I wish to associate myself with the tribute paid to the memory of one of our most eminent colleagues and the feelings of regret caused by his sudden passing. His vitality was so great and his activity so intense that we can hardly believe that his voice has been stilled forever. Admittedly many of us held different views from his on fundamental questions; but we all admired the perception and resourcefulness of his mind and the vigour of his oratory. Few men have brought so much talent to the service of their country. We shall all remember that he devoted his last years to our Organization and that he died at his post.

53. Our sympathy is extended to his widow and daughter in their sore trial. We offer our sincere condolences to our colleagues of the Soviet Union delegation, and to the Government of the Soviet Union.

54. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand): The delegation of Thailand was shocked at the sudden death of Mr. Vyshinsky. Always kind and courteous to my delegation, he has recently emphasized to me that, in spite of the difference in the social systems of our two countries, we can and do get on together.

55. It is indeed a great loss that he should have died at this juncture, when there is an indication in the United Nations that some common approach may be forthcoming looking towards peaceful coexistence. In the name of my delegation, and in my own name, I wish to join the other speakers who have preceded me in extending our sincere sympathy and condolences to Mr. Vyshinsky's widow and daughter, to the delegation of the Soviet Union, and to the Government of the Soviet Union.

56. Mr. SARPER (Turkey): It was with deep regret that my delegation learned of the sudden death of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, Chairman of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On behalf of my colleagues in the Turkish delegation, and on my own behalf, I extend to the delegation of the Soviet Union our condolences and sincerest sympathies on the sad occasion of their great loss.

57. The fact that we disagreed with him in the Committees and in the General Assembly on numerous topics cannot and does not prevent me from paying full tribute to his memory. Andrei Vyshinsky was indeed a man of exceptional qualities. To mention but a few of his qualities, he was a man of very high intelligence and culture; he was unanimously recognized as a first-rate debater; he could be sharply ironical, but he could always add a touch of humanity and magnanimity to his satire and irony; even in the midst of a

most heated debate, he could always add something from his inexhaustible stock of humour; above all, he was a gentleman.

58. I extend the condolences of the Turkish delegation and my own condolences to the Soviet delegation and to Mrs. Vyshinsky and his daughter.

59. Mrs. SEKANINOVA-CAKARTOVA (Czechoslovakia): It is with the deepest sorrow, the sorrow one feels at those losses which affect us personally as well as our peoples, that the Czechoslovak delegation has received the sudden news of the unexpected death of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, Permanent Representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, and the head of his delegation to this session of the General Assembly.

60. The Czechoslovak delegation shares fully in the pain at the death of Andrei Vyshinsky, and, on behalf of the people and the Government of Czechoslovakia, expresses its most heartfelt and fraternal sympathy to the Soviet delegation and, through it, to the Government and the people of the Soviet Union, as well as to Mrs. Vyshinsky and her daughter.

61. Andrei Vyshinsky has left us in the midst of his untiring efforts for the lessening of international tension and for the maintenance and strengthening of world peace. We have lost one of the foremost fighters for peaceful relations among all nations and for the happy life of all mankind. He has left us at a time when the great cause for which he has worked so untiringly, and to which he devoted most of his life, was achieving significant results. The name of Andrei Vyshinsky is linked forever to the United Nations, in the history of which he played an outstanding role. From the first session of the General Assembly, he has made a significant contribution to the solution of all the vital questions entrusted to our Organization.

62. The last years of his varied life were devoted entirely to work in the United Nations. All who had the opportunity to watch his work, his initiative, his untiring efforts, his brilliant spirit and his devotion to the success of the work of the United Nations in the question of disarmament and in international co-operation for the peaceful use of atomic energy in the past weeks will recall, and some of us remember personally, that it was Andrei Vyshinsky who in 1946, as the representative of the Soviet Union at the first session of the General Assembly, played such an important role in the work on these fundamental issues from the very outset. At the sessions of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Disarmament Commission and in other organs of the United Nations we have had many an opportunity to admire Andrei Vyshinsky as an ardent fighter for the Charter, for its respect and observance and concrete application, as an untiring combatant for peace and friendly co-operation among nations.

63. The clear and lucid words in which Andrei Vyshinsky, an outstanding scholar and authority on international law, set forth the noble principles of the peace policy of the Soviet Union won him the love and admiration not only of my people but of all those who desire and strive for peace. Andrei Vyshinsky's entire life was characterized by his courageous fight for justice, for a better social order and for lasting peace among nations—a fight crowned with outstanding results and success.

64. I would speak of all the rich facets of this life, but it is difficult at such a moment of deep emotion. We have lost a great teacher, a kind and ever-helpful friend. Andrei Vyshinsky's work, the implementation of the great principles of Soviet foreign policy, will continue. It will be carried on here by his close collaborators, by those who shared in his activities. He will be present among us in all our deliberations. Andrei Vyshinsky will be present at every step which we in the United Nations will make for peace.

65. Mr. DU PLESSIS (Union of South Africa): My delegation wishes to associate itself with the tribute which the President has so fittingly paid to the memory of our late colleague, the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky.

66. In the history of the United Nations he will, without a doubt, always be remembered as a man who gallantly served his country's cause and who, with his keen and incisive mind, tempered by a subtle sense of humour, made many a great contribution to the debates of this Organization. To us it is a saddening thought that a voice which, when we adjourned on Friday, was listened to with respect and attention in the debate on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, now proceeding in the First Committee, will no longer be heard.

67. To his family, his country and to his delegation his passing will be a grievous loss. On behalf of my delegation, I extend our sincere condolences to Mrs. Vyshinsky and to the members of his delegation in their bereavement.

68. Mr. BARRINGTON (Burma): The delegation of Burma desires to associate itself with the tributes which have been paid this afternoon to the memory of the late leader of the delegation of the Soviet Union, Mr. Vyshinsky.

69. It has been my privilege to have known Mr. Vyshinsky for the last five years. I do not propose to speak of Mr. Vyshinsky the statesman since he has already won a place for himself in history. At this moment I prefer to think of Mr. Vyshinsky the man. Nobody who has known him personally could fail to be impressed with his unflinching courtesy, his great personal charm, his inexhaustible reserve of wit and good humour, his attachment to his family.

70. We mourn his passing and extend to the Government of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union delegation and to the bereaved family our sincerest condolences. Mr. Vyshinsky is dead, but his memory will remain firmly imbedded in the annals of the United Nations.

71. Mr. KISELYOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*translated from Russian*): It was with a feeling of the deepest grief that we learned today of the sad news of the death of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, permanent USSR representative to the United Nations, and Chairman of the Soviet Union delegation to the ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

72. We extend our profound sympathy to the Soviet Union Government, the Soviet people, the Soviet Union delegation and the family of the deceased in their great sorrow. The death of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky is a tremendous and irreplaceable loss for all the Soviet peoples, including the Byelorussian people. We have lost one of the greatest statesmen, one of the greatest

political and social figures, an eminent representative of Soviet science and an outstanding Soviet diplomat.

73. Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky devoted his whole tireless and ebullient life to the service of the Soviet people in the struggle for peace and the security of all mankind, and in so doing won the deep love and respect not only of the people of the Soviet Union, but of all those to whom the fate of the common man throughout the world was near and dear. Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky's outstanding and successful work in strengthening international co-operation and implementing the high principles of the United Nations has been generally recognized. Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky has done much to translate the consistently peace-loving policy of the Soviet Government, a policy of co-operation among all nations, into action and effect.

74. In the person of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky we have lost a man of ebullient vitality, stupendous ability and truly great culture, a sympathetic friend, comrade, and leader. We shall ever retain the glowing memory of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky in our hearts.

75. Mr. JOHNSON (Canada): The Canadian delegation joins with other delegations in extending to the Soviet Union delegation, to Madame Vyshinsky and daughter our sincere sympathy on the untimely death of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Mr. Vyshinsky's sudden death came as a shock to us all. In the last few weeks, members of the Canadian delegation had occasion to see him not only at our public meetings but a number of times in private when the disarmament item was under discussion. During this period, Mr. Vyshinsky seemed to be in the best of health and in good spirits.

76. I regret that the Deputy Chairman of our delegation, Mr. Martin, who was our spokesman on disarmament, is not able to be here today to speak on behalf of the Canadian delegation.

77. In the death of Mr. Vyshinsky, the Soviet Union has lost a devoted public servant who, with his great gift of oratory, was able most effectively to place before the United Nations and the world the views of his country on the many important subjects that came before us for discussion. The United Nations itself has lost one of its best known and ablest representatives, a man who by merely participating in a debate added a touch of drama and, on occasion, humour to the question under discussion.

78. Mr. LOUTFI (Egypt) (*translated from French*): It was with deep emotion that my delegation heard of the passing of Mr. Vyshinsky, the distinguished representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. His death took us completely unawares. Only a few days ago we heard his eloquent and persuasive voice in the Political Committee, where he made such an effective contribution to the debate on problems of international peace and security.

79. The cruel loss which has today overtaken the Government and delegation of the Soviet Union will be felt by all, and especially by those who worked with Mr. Vyshinsky and were privileged to appreciate his keen intelligence, extraordinary vitality, charm and sound judgment, which were served by an oratorical talent which gave him a great reputation and high authority in our Organization, where he was admired and respected.

80. On behalf of the Egyptian Government and delegation, I wish to convey our deepest sympathy to all the members of the deceased's family and to the Government and delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

81. Mr. BRILEJ (Yugoslavia): The Yugoslav delegation wishes to join all the other delegations in expressing its profound condolences to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to the Soviet Union delegation on the occasion of the sudden death of Mr. Vyshinsky, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the ninth session of the General Assembly.

82. Mr. Vyshinsky took part in the activities of the United Nations from the very first days of the existence of our Organization and he has, during all these years, become one of the most familiar figures in our assemblies. His last years of life were completely devoted to the work of the United Nations.

83. Mr. Vyshinsky was a man of great ability and erudition, possessing a rich experience of life. He was a valiant champion of his cause, eloquent in controversy and debate where he made ample use of his profound knowledge of history, literature and law, as well as of his well-known sense of humour. Mr. Vyshinsky, literally speaking, devoted all his strength to his last breath to our Organization in making efforts to contribute to the reaching of better understanding with regard to the most vital problems in whose solution mankind is so deeply interested. The Yugoslav delegation wishes to express, at the same time, its profound condolences to the members of Mr. Vyshinsky's family.

84. Mr. JABBAR (Saudi Arabia): A great man has passed away and slipped out forever from our midst. We disagreed with him at times during his lifetime; we supported his views on other occasions. He was with us since the inception of the United Nations. He died for its ideals and in the service of his country. Regardless of what we believe to be the ideal or the ultimate, or what methods should be used for its attainment, we all agree that the struggle for such ideals, coupled with faith, is the assured way for greatness and success. Hence we bow to the memory of a great statesman and an eloquent speaker, a master of debate who, even at moments of crisis, did not lose his sense of humour.

85. The United Nations will always sense the loss of Andrei Vyshinsky not only as a representative of the USSR but also as a diplomat of unequalled calibre. The Saudi Arabian delegation associates itself with other delegations in extending to the Soviet Union Government as well as to the family of the deceased its heartfelt sympathy and deep sorrow for the great loss incurred by the sudden and tragic death of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky. Death of great men is not the end of life but rather the beginning of eternity.

86. Mr. HANIFAH (Indonesia): The sudden passing of our eminent colleague, Mr. Vyshinsky, came as a deep shock to the Indonesian delegation. The United Nations has lost an outstanding personality. Everyone may not always have been able to agree with the policies which he propounded with such eloquence and articulateness, but I am sure that everyone will attest to the brilliance and eloquence with which he represented his country and, indeed, the views of a large part of the world. We always listened with interest whenever Mr. Vyshinsky spoke. We all appreciated his wit and his erudition, which attracted large

audiences from outside the United Nations. In this august forum, where divergent views find expression, his voice will surely be sorely missed.

87. But it is not only on the political level that Mr. Vyshinsky's passing has left a void. All who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Vyshinsky well on the personal level will also feel the loss of a warm and human friend.

88. On behalf of the Indonesian delegation, I wish to extend to the delegation and the Government of the USSR our sincerest and most heartfelt condolences. Our deep sympathies also go out to Mrs. Vyshinsky, his daughter and indeed to the Soviet people who lose so great and able a representative, public servant, statesman and philosopher.

89. Mr. PALAMARCHUK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*translated from Russian*): The sudden and untimely passing of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, a prominent member of the Soviet Government, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Soviet Union delegation to the ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is a source of profound sorrow to the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR. Inexorable death has struck down at his battle station a fighter whose fervent and untiring activities were as a model of service to his country and people.

90. Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky was an outstanding statesman and diplomat, whose name has become famous and deeply respected not only in the Soviet Union but in other countries as well. His whole life, up to the very last moment, was devoted to the achievement of the progressive ideals of mankind, the development and strengthening of international co-operation and peace throughout the world. In the person of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky the Soviet people has lost its brilliant representative, who with dignity and ability defended the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Government in the United Nations and at other international conferences.

91. The Ukrainian delegation extends its sympathy to the entire Soviet people, to the Soviet Union Government and the Soviet Union delegation, and shares their feeling of deepest bereavement at the untimely passing of their beloved Andrei Yanuarievich. On behalf of the Ukrainian people we bow our heads to the illustrious memory of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, whom we loved so deeply.

92. Mr. COOPER (Liberia): With deep regret and profound sorrow, my delegation takes this rostrum to pay tribute and offer deepest sympathy on the death of Mr. Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, who was not only a great Russian statesman and diplomat but also a man and a gentleman whose courtesy, friendliness and affability have won a warm place in the hearts of all those who have come to know him personally.

93. My delegation would like to be associated with the many warm things said in respect to his career and his achievements. We would like through this medium to express to the Soviet delegation, the Soviet Government and its people, as well as to Mrs. Vyshinsky and the other members of the bereaved family, our deepest sympathy at such a tragic event.

94. Mr. LUDIN (Afghanistan): It is with profound regret and deep sorrow that I present the heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolences of the delegation of Afghanistan and of myself to the delegation and

Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the demise of our friend and colleague Mr. Vyshinsky, the head of the Soviet delegation.

95. The sudden death of Mr. Vyshinsky came as a great shock to all of us here and was a great loss to the delegation and Government of the Soviet Union. Mr. Vyshinsky was a great veteran of the United Nations and a long and faithful servant of his country. He was an effective advocate of the causes which he championed throughout his long and busy life. His great talents and abilities as a jurist and statesman were well recognized by all those who have been associated with the work of the United Nations.

96. Now Mr. Vyshinsky is no more. However, he will be long remembered as an able advocate and a competent strategist, a brilliant spokesman for the causes which his Government espoused. The delegation of Afghanistan joins with the other delegations in this Assembly in paying deserved tribute to the memory of Mr. Vyshinsky, and we offer our sincere sympathies to Mrs. Vyshinsky, to Miss Vyshinsky and to the delegation of the Soviet Union on the occasion of this great loss.

97. Mr. TAKIEDDINE (Lebanon) (*translated from French*): On behalf of the Lebanese delegation I should like to associate myself with those who have paid a tribute to the great man who has gone, Mr. Vyshinsky. I should also like to express the great grief of Mr. Charles Malik, who heard the sad news in Washington a few moments ago but cannot make the journey here to pay a personal tribute to Mr. Vyshinsky.

98. At this time of deep emotion each of us could wish for Mr. Vyshinsky's eloquence, so that we might describe in fitting terms the great man, diplomat, scholar and orator that he was. Mr. Vyshinsky's co-operation for eight years in the work of the United Nations has been so wide that the great gap which he leaves will always be felt. He had become so well known in the United Nations for his great gifts, his all-embracing knowledge, the understanding which radiated from his person, and his vigorous eloquence which attracted crowds, that it is difficult to separate the man from the Organization. Few statesmen have had the limelight focused on them so intensely and so persistently for nine years on end. He was one of the greatest men our Organization will ever know.

99. The Lebanese delegation wishes to convey its deepest sympathy to Mrs. Vyshinsky and her daughter, and to the delegation, Government and people of the USSR, for the great loss which they have just suffered.

100. Mr. ABOU-TALEB (Yemen): In the name of the delegation of Yemen, I should like to extend to the Soviet Union delegation, to Mrs. Vyshinsky, to Miss Vyshinsky and to the Government of the Soviet Union, our deepest sympathy and sorrow upon the great loss of Mr. Vyshinsky.

101. May God rest his soul in eternal peace and mercy.

102. Mr. DERESSA (Ethiopia): I rise to pay tribute to the memory of our distinguished colleague, a great scholar and a great orator. The passing of the distinguished representative and head of the Soviet Union delegation is a great loss to the Soviet people and to the Soviet delegation to this Assembly.

103. He has been taken from his work with us at a moment when his remarkable personal qualities and splendid command of world affairs were making con-

tributions to our deliberations, which showed great promise for the work of the United Nations.

104. My delegation extends its sympathy to Mrs. Vyshinsky, to the delegation of the Soviet Union and to the Government of the Soviet Union at this time of their severe loss.

105. The PRESIDENT: The representative of the Soviet Union wishes to reply to the eloquent tributes paid to the memory of the head of the Soviet delegation. I call on Mr. Sobolev. After his reply, I shall request members to rise and to observe one minute's silence.

106. Mr. SOBOLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): It is difficult for me to find words to express the profound grief which we, the closest associates of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, experience in this moment of sorrow.

107. I have come to this rostrum only to express on behalf of the Soviet delegation and his family, our profound gratitude to all the delegations which have spoken with sympathy of the profound loss suffered by the Soviet Union in the untimely passing of Andrei Yanuarievich Vyshinsky, that energetic, brave and indomitable fighter for the strengthening of peace and for international co-operation.

*The representatives stood in silence.*

108. The PRESIDENT: I believe it would be in accordance with the wishes of our eminent colleague if no exception were made to the rule which sad precedent prescribes, and therefore, with the Assembly's agreement, I suggest that we continue the discussion of the item which this morning was so sadly interrupted.

109. We shall return to the consideration of the agenda. As members will remember, we were occupied with the item entitled "Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter".

110. I shall suspend the meeting for a few minutes to enable those members who want to go to Committee meetings to do so.

*The meeting was suspended at 4.35 p.m. and resumed at 4.40 p.m.*

#### AGENDA ITEMS 32 AND 33

#### **Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter (concluded):**

- (a) **Communication from the Government of Denmark concerning Greenland (concluded)**
- (b) **Other communications (concluded)**

#### REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/2795)

#### **Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (concluded)**

#### REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/2796)

111. The PRESIDENT: This morning we heard three speakers on item 32. A few more representatives have now signified their wish to express an opinion and to explain their vote.

112. Mr. OFTEDAL (Norway): As old friends and good neighbours, my delegation wishes to extend sincere congratulations to Denmark on its incorporation of Greenland as an equal part and member. Under new and better civic conditions, the Greenlanders will

certainly continue their progress which was so remarkable even in the previous period. Our best wishes will follow them.

113. My delegation, accordingly will vote in favour of draft resolution I contained in the Committee's report [A/2795]. However, we entertain a certain reservation regarding the last paragraph of the preamble, embodying the Uruguayan amendment to the original draft resolution. My delegation will vote against this paragraph. At the committee stage, with regard to Greenland, we protested against the Uruguayan proposal as being in contrast to the main aim of our task and intention, which is to recognize the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter. By the inclusion of a controversial question of principle in the original draft resolution, the Uruguayan motion thus barred some delegations from expressing their opinion on the theme which we are called upon to deal with here. Such a motion, which alters the draft resolution in its scope and basis, does not, as far as we can understand, merely add to that proposal. Thus, it is not in the spirit of our rules of procedure, particularly rule 92, the last sentence of which reads:

"A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal."

114. It has been said that the same principle, and even the same wording, was included in a similar resolution last year through a similar motion, thus establishing a precedent which ought to be obligatory even in this case. But a precedent is a guide, not a binding obligation. If a mistake has been committed, we are not obliged to follow its precedent blindly forever after. Each case has to be judged on its own merits. Each General Assembly acts according to fundamental principles on its own responsibility. The practical task of recognizing the cessation of the transmission of information from Greenland can be done without hindrance through the original draft resolution, and the principle could have been raised under a new caption, if it had to be raised at all. This would be an easy and reasonable course to follow for those involved and for the Greenlanders.

115. Even if the last paragraph of the preamble in draft resolution I now before us is carried, my delegation will vote for the resolution as a whole, not recognizing the principle embodied in that paragraph. We regard this side of the question as being of secondary importance. We will vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole for the sake of Greenland and Denmark. For that reason only we are happy to do so.

116. Mr. COOPER (Liberia): My delegation abstained from voting on the draft resolution in the Fourth Committee, but we will vote for the draft resolution in the plenary as an exception. My delegation believes that before any decision is taken on the question of Greenland there should be a plebiscite, after hearing from the Danish delegation. Hearing no opposite view, my delegation will vote in the plenary for the resolution as drafted.

117. Sir Percy SPENDER (Australia): I should like to explain the position of my delegation on the two draft resolutions before the Assembly [A/2795]. If I may deal with draft resolution I, at this stage my delegation will vote against the inclusion of the sixth paragraph of the preamble, by which the Gen-



eral Assembly would assert its competence in relation to Greenland to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not obtained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter.

118. The views of my delegation on this question have been expressed on many occasions, but I must again repeat that in the view of my Government the decision to cease the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter is one which can be taken only by the administering Power concerned. It seems to my delegation to be abundantly clear that the administering Power, and the administering Power alone, should, or indeed can, decide when a Territory under its administration has reached a full measure of self-government and when it must cease to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

119. The General Assembly has no right to examine information of a political character on the progress of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the administering Power has no obligation to furnish such information. In such circumstances it seems to me to be axiomatic that only the administering Power is left in the position, by the Charter itself, to decide when a particular Territory under its administration has reached a stage of political development when it can be deemed to be self-governing.

120. If the Assembly adopts the sixth paragraph of the preamble, my delegation will have no alternative but to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole. My delegation would have been happy to have voted for this draft resolution, and deeply regrets the insertion in it of the contentious paragraph to which I have referred. My negative vote on the sixth paragraph of the preamble and my abstention on the draft resolution as a whole should be taken to mean that my delegation cannot, under any circumstances, accept the thesis that competence in this matter rests with the General Assembly, and I reserve the position of my Government and delegation with regard to any future discussion on the subject.

121. My abstention on the draft resolution, on the other hand, does not in any way imply any doubt that full self-government has been achieved by the people of Greenland, to whom my delegation extends its warmest congratulations. My delegation is also in complete agreement that, in accordance with the decision of the Government of Denmark, it is no longer necessary for Denmark to continue to submit information under Article 73 e of the Charter. May I, finally, add my sincere congratulations to the Government of Denmark, under whose wise guidance the people of Greenland can now take their place on equal terms with the cultured and highly advanced people of the Danish Realm.

122. I should like to make a few observations on draft resolution II, concerning the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter. My delegation will be compelled to vote against this draft resolution, which deals in general terms with the question of the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter. The terms of this draft resolution represent, in the view of my delegation, yet another attempt to extend the provisions of the Charter by means of Assembly

resolutions. The Charter is a carefully worded document, and we should be prepared to accept it as it stands. It now has clearly defined limitations, but I must point out that these limitations were included in order that the Charter could be acceptable to the greatest possible number of States. A procedure for amendment is laid down in the Charter itself, and it is our firm view that there is no right in the General Assembly alone to add to or extend the provisions of the Charter. Attempts to extend the Charter by means of Assembly resolutions are particularly evident in regard to Non-Self-Governing Territories, where it seems that some Members are irked by the limitations of Chapter XI. The present draft resolution is, as I mentioned before, another attempt to extend the Charter.

123. There is no doubt in my mind that when a Territory has reached the stage where it is capable of self-government and when the provisions of Chapter XI no longer apply, the administering Power—and, as I said before, the administering Power alone—is authorized to decide on this fact. I have already, in my remarks on the question of Greenland, outlined my delegation's view on this question.

124. This draft resolution, however, assumes throughout that the General Assembly is to be satisfied and is entitled to make a decision. Operative paragraph 1 presupposes that the Assembly must examine communications, with emphasis on the exercise of the so-called right of self-determination. In this connexion, I should point out that the Charter refers not to the principle of equal rights and self-determination, but, as I have said, to the right of self-determination.

125. In operative paragraph 2, a proposal is made that a United Nations mission should visit the Territory. States Members of the General Assembly must surely admit that there is no provision in the Charter for visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly is, in our view, not justified in applying proceedings applicable to Trust Territories to Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI, which is silent on the question of visiting missions. The omission of such a procedure is not a fortuitous one, but one which clearly differentiates between the two types of Territories.

126. For the reasons of principle which I have stated, I must object to these amendments which attempt to extend the Charter.

127. I must also deplore the fact that the draft resolution indicates a lack of trust in the administering Powers to carry out their responsibilities. The effect of the draft resolution is to provide procedures to check up on the administering Powers. We in Australia take our responsibilities seriously, and we are surely entitled to expect that our good faith will be recognized. The same is true, we believe, of all the administering Powers, and I deeply regret that mistrust should have arisen in the United Nations.

128. I reserve the position of Australia with respect to any further discussion which might take place as a consequence of the adoption of this draft resolution and also as to any amendment which may be made to carry it out.

129. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (*translated from French*): As regards draft resolution I on the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Greenland, the Bel-

gian delegation sincerely congratulates the peoples of Denmark and Greenland on the happy fulfilment of many centuries of civilizing work done in those arctic regions by Denmark and other Scandinavian countries. That page of history has reached its happy ending and the Belgian delegation sincerely congratulates the people which has achieved self-government.

130. We shall, however, be compelled to vote against the draft resolution for the very good reason that the sixth paragraph of the preamble reads:

*"Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter"*.

That statement is contrary to the fact, and we must vote against it.

131. However, in order to prevent any possible confusion over the Belgian delegation's attitude, I will ask the President to take a separate vote on the second paragraph of the preamble and paragraph 2 of the operative part. In our opinion, these two paragraphs constitute all that the General Assembly should do in taking note of the communication sent to it by the Government of Denmark. By voting for these two paragraphs the Belgian delegation will show its willingness to recognize fully the exclusive right of Denmark to cease transmitting information.

132. The Belgian delegation will vote against draft resolution II for the reasons which have just been given by the Australian representative.

133. Mr. BRILEJ (Yugoslavia): In participating in the debate in the Fourth Committee on the question of Greenland, the Yugoslav delegation associated itself with those delegations which extended their congratulations to Denmark for the results which it has attained in Greenland in its capacity as administering Power. At the same time, however, we made certain observations concerning the procedure which was followed in this case because, in our opinion, the United Nations has the right and the duty to participate actively both in the process and in the final stages of the development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as in the implementation of the provisions and purposes of Chapter XI of the Charter.

134. This concept found expression in the amendments which my delegation submitted to the draft resolution dealing with the study and establishment of a new procedure to apply in similar cases. The first of these amendments provides for the sending of United Nations missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories. These missions are not to be sent *post factum* but before or at the time of the consultation of the population of a given territory with regard to its future status. As will be seen from the report, this amendment was adopted by 36 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions. The voting thereon has shown that the General Assembly wishes its role to be respected and that any by-passing of that role, even in dealing with the least controversial case, is neither desirable nor useful.

135. In view of the adoption of these amendments, in view of specific circumstances and the present situation in Greenland, to which we have already referred, and in view of our belief that the administering Powers will find it possible to show more understanding for the role of the United Nations—particularly in the

present situation, which requires the maximum of co-operation and agreement—my delegation has decided to give its support to the draft resolution relating to Greenland.

136. In the belief that the future procedure will render possible the timely elimination of any doubt with regard to the implementation of the aims of the Charter, my delegation wishes to point out that its favourable vote should be interpreted as a wish to promote the broadest co-operation possible and not as approval of unilateral actions of administering Powers. In this respect we wish to maintain complete freedom in determining our attitude with regard to each concrete case which may arise in the future.

137. Mr. JOHNSON (United States of America): My delegation will vote against the sixth clause in the preamble of draft resolution I, which asserts the competence of the General Assembly to decide when a Territory ceases to be non-self-governing. A large number of members in the Fourth Committee who did not oppose this clause deemed it unnecessary. Had it not been brought up late in the Committee's debate on this item, the draft resolution dealing with an otherwise non-controversial matter might have been adopted unanimously, or nearly so. We regret such unnecessary action, which destroys unity and harmony.

138. Under the circumstances, the United States delegation is obliged to restate the principle to which it subscribes. The United States will vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole because it expresses the agreement of the General Assembly with the conclusion reached by the Danish Government that Greenland has ceased to be a non-self-governing territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter. In a matter of this kind, the role of the General Assembly is limited by the Charter provisions to discussion, expression of views and recommendations. The decision whether a territory has ceased to be non-self-governing is one which, in the last analysis, can be made only by the administering Power. Whatever the language of the draft resolution, the General Assembly cannot and does not decide on the status of a territory with reference to the provisions of Article 73. Any participation by the Assembly in such a decision is, of course, limited to discussion, expression of views and recommendations. In the light of this understanding of the matter, my delegation will vote for draft resolution I.

139. In the case of draft resolution II, the United States delegation has already reserved its position with regard to it and will vote against it.

140. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): After the explanations of vote which we have heard this afternoon, I find it necessary to state briefly the position of the Philippine delegation on the legal issues involved in the two draft resolutions now before us.

141. Objections have been raised to the inclusion of the sixth paragraph of the preamble of the first draft resolution on the ground that, allegedly, it asserts the competence of the General Assembly to determine when the transmission of information by an administering Power under the provisions of Article 73 of the Charter may cease. It is the considered view of my delegation that Article 73 imposes an obligation upon the administering Powers, on the one hand, and upon the remainder of the Members of the United Nations on the other. It imposes obligations on the administering

Powers which, under any concept of law, create corresponding rights on the part of other Member States to see that those obligations are faithfully observed and fully implemented. It is for this reason that we shall vote for the first draft resolution—not because all its paragraphs give the picture of the whole situation, as we believe they should, but rather because in the sixth paragraph of the preamble, at least, there is an assertion of the full competence of the General Assembly to determine just when the transmission of information under Article 73 may cease. If we must admit that Article 73 creates obligations with all the implications involved in the principle of sacred trust; if it is true, as the administering Powers claim, that it is the sole responsibility of the administering Powers to determine just when obligations thereunder may cease, I think it would occur many times that the lofty principles and objectives of Article 73, implicit in the sacred trust, might become an empty mockery and a mere expression of a pious wish. It is for that reason and in the belief that Article 73 creates rights and duties—rights on the part of the United Nations to insist that the obligations thereunder created shall be faithfully observed—that we shall vote in favour of draft resolution I.

142. For the same reason, naturally, we shall also vote in favour of draft resolution II. We believe that, in view of the rights inhering in the United Nations to see that the obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter shall be faithfully observed, it is not the sole responsibility of the administering Powers to determine just when the provision of information shall cease under Article 73.

143. It is the considered view of my delegation that, before the rights or obligations under Article 73 cease, it must first be established that the Non-Self-Governing Territory in question has already obtained that form of self-government which is implicit in the Article, and, secondly, that, after the attainment of a full measure of self-government, the people concerned have determined freely and voluntarily the future of the Government that they are to follow. It is not, I repeat, the sole responsibility of the administering Power to determine these two questions. It is, rather, the joint responsibility of both the administering Powers and the rest of the Members of the United Nations. For that reason my delegation will, as I have said, vote in favour of draft resolutions I and II.

144. Mr. ARENALES (Guatemala) (*translated from Spanish*): The Guatemalan delegation considers it necessary to reiterate in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly its position of principle on draft resolution I on the cessation of the transmission of information in respect of Greenland. It was that position of principle that led my delegation to support the draft resolution in the Fourth Committee and will prompt it to vote in favour of the resolution now. My delegation's stand is based on the list of factors that appears in General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII). The list must be interpreted in the light of that resolution, not only for the sake of logic, but because the resolution itself, in approving the list of factors, lays down rules concerning the form and the limits and flexibility with which it should be interpreted and applied.

145. Paragraph 4 of the operative part of resolution 742 (VIII) reads:

"*Reasserts* that each concrete case should be considered and decided upon in the light of the particular circumstances of that case . . ."

Paragraph 7 of the operative part reads:

"*Reaffirms* that the factors, while serving as a guide in determining whether the obligations as set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter shall exist, should in no way be interpreted as a hindrance to the attainment of a full measure of self-government by a Non-Self-Governing Territory".

Paragraph 9 of that resolution reads:

"*Instructs* the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study any documentation transmitted hereafter . . . in the light of the list of factors . . . and other relevant considerations which may arise from each concrete case . . ."

It is only logical that those instructions to the Committee should be applicable also to the General Assembly.

146. It was in the light of these operative paragraphs of the resolution that I have mentioned, particularly paragraph 4, and in the light of the special circumstances that exist in the case of Greenland, that my delegation was able to support, and accordingly will vote in favour of, the draft resolution, which accepts the cessation of the transmission of information in this concrete case and recognizes that the Territory of Greenland no longer falls within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter.

147. My delegation, in maintaining that position, wishes to place on record its reservation with regard to future cases of the cessation of the transmission of information or of recognition of the status of self-government in respect of other Territories.

148. My delegation also wishes to reiterate at this plenary session the sincere congratulations of the Guatemalan Government and delegation to the Government and people of Denmark, particularly the inhabitants of Greenland and their Administrative Council. We extend our congratulations also to the Danish delegation.

149. Mr. DE HOLTE CASTELLO (Colombia) (*translated from Spanish*): The Colombian delegation will vote against the final operative paragraph of draft resolution I, in view of the position it adopted last year and of its very serious doubts of a legal nature concerning the General Assembly's competence to decide whether or not a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government.

150. The Colombian delegation is not laying down principles here—that is not its intention at all—but is merely giving its interpretation of the Charter. Nevertheless, the Colombian delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution, since it could not fail to recognize that a Territory has by its own decision attained independence and united with Denmark, which we congratulate upon the work it has done in Greenland.

151. Mr. ITANI (Lebanon) (*translated from French*): I should like to explain my delegation's position with regard to draft resolutions I and II in the report [A/2795].

152. I shall take resolution I first. When I addressed the Fourth Committee on the subject of the cessation of the transmission of information on Greenland, I

explained my delegation's views and expressed the reservations it felt it necessary to make with regard to the future of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. I should like to say again that our approval in no way commits us with regard to the other Non-Self-Governing Territories, nor does it in any respect pre-judge our position in the question. I should also like to remind the Assembly that although my delegation does not entirely approve of the procedure followed for the integration of Greenland within Denmark, it believes its attitude to be justified by the special situation of Greenland, by the age-old ethnic bonds which tie that country to Denmark, by the fact that no objections have been raised against integration, which in many respects appears to be the only possible solution in the present case, by the Danish Government's close co-operation with the United Nations in the transmission of information—even political information—on Greenland, by the equality between Greenlanders and Danes resulting from the change in the political status of Greenland, and by a number of other factors.

153. I listened with very great interest to the statement made in the Fourth Committee by Mr. Lannung, the representative of Denmark, on the development of Greenland and the work done by the Danish Government in social and economic matters and in culture and education. What has been done in Greenland up to the present gives every reason for satisfaction, and the Danish Government has earned our congratulations.

154. However, while we recognize the special situation of the Danish Government; while we appreciate its very praiseworthy efforts and have absolutely no intention of doubting anyone's sincerity or good faith, nor of expressing the faintest suspicion of anyone in any respect; while we accept the very sound and wise reasons which have prompted a number of our colleagues to support—in some cases quite unreservedly—the action taken by the Danish Government; while we frankly recognized that the Danish Government, for which we feel every friendship and have the very greatest respect, is absolutely innocent of any imperialistic or territorial ambitions; while we know that the Danish Government has tried to meet the wishes of the people of Greenland to the greatest possible extent; while we agree that the Danish Government has always given the Committee on Information and the United Nations its full co-operation; yet we feel bound to state that there are certain essential principles from which we should never deviate.

155. Since the United Nations, in our view, is competent to concern itself with the fate of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, we should have preferred the Danish Government's action to have been taken through the intermediary of the United Nations, by generally recognized democratic processes. We do not want to make things difficult for the Danish Government; far from it. Nevertheless, we wish to make the necessary reservations with respect to the procedure adopted, especially as regards the future of the other Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Danish Government could very well have held a referendum, which would have enabled the people of Greenland to give direct expression to their wishes, calling upon the United Nations to witness and solemnly confirm them. That procedure alone would have been proper, wholly democratic and in keeping with the principles of the Charter. Nevertheless, we are happy, while adhering to these reservations, to support draft resolu-

tion I. We also take pleasure in once again paying tribute to the Government of Denmark for the splendid work it has done in Greenland.

156. Let me now pass to draft resolution II. This is the second time that the General Assembly has had to pronounce on a question of major importance, in the light of resolutions 222 (III) and 742 (VIII). All Members will remember that in the early years of the Organization we were not agreed on the best methods of determining when a Non-Self-Governing Territory had fully reached a stage of development entitling it to self-government and independence. Last year, in circumstances which I need not recall, the General Assembly took a decision with respect to Puerto Rico [*resolution 748 (VIII)*]. The issue today is the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Greenland. My delegation feels that it is time the General Assembly established a procedure for the cessation of the transmission of information concerning a Non-Self-Governing Territory, in accordance with the general provisions of the Charter and in the light of the General Assembly's decisions, and, specifically, of resolution 742 (VIII) entitled "Factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government". Under this procedure it should be determined whether a people has attained independence or some other form of self-government, and whether a Territory is freely associated with the metropolitan country on a footing of equality or forms an integral part of that country.

157. For all these reasons, and also because in dealing with the question of the cessation of the transmission of information the Assembly has been obliged to consider separately each case which arose, we felt it our duty to join with the delegations of Saudi Arabia, Greece, Indonesia, the Philippines and Syria in proposing the draft resolution which subsequently became draft resolution II. The sole purpose of this resolution is to build on the experience we have gained and to take every precaution necessary to ensure fulfilment of the obligations we have assumed under the Charter with regard to the destinies and the future of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. Chapter XI of the Charter is not a unilateral declaration; it is a multilateral contract which the administering Powers signed of their own free will.

158. We have never agreed and we shall never agree that the administering Powers alone are competent to judge whether the transmission of information should cease. We firmly believe that Chapter XI is not just a statement of general principles but rather a set of provisions authorizing the General Assembly to examine the policy pursued and the measures enacted by the administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to decide whether those Powers are carrying out their obligations and to assess the progress made by the Territories towards full independence.

159. We are confident that all representatives who have always affirmed the responsibility and competence of the United Nations in regard to the discussion and settlement of problems affecting the Non-Self-Governing Territories will not fail to support our draft resolution which is no more than a faithful expression of their ideas. Before concluding, I should like to make it clear that draft resolution II which the Fourth

Committee has submitted for consideration by the Assembly is designed simply to give positive form to an idea which I repeat, is already familiar to all of us.

160. Those are the very weighty reasons which have prompted us to propose this draft resolution. I can assure the representatives of the administering Powers, as I did when this draft resolution was being discussed in the Fourth Committee, that our intentions in presenting this proposal are of the best and that it is far from our thoughts to dispute the constructive work they have done or to question their good faith.

161. Mr. TRIKUMDAS (India): On behalf of the delegation of India, I should like to congratulate the people of Greenland on their attainment of a self-governing status. I should also like to congratulate the Government of Denmark for having helped the people of Greenland to attain that status.

162. Having said that, I wish to make a few remarks about the paragraph of draft resolution I to which objections have been raised by several delegations here and which reads as follows:

*"Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter"*.

163. Chapter XI of the Charter concerns Non-Self-Governing Territories. That Chapter, as has been pointed out by several speakers, represents a contract which each Member State has entered into with all other States Members of the United Nations. Under that contract, Member States have undertaken certain obligations, which are listed in Article 73. One of those obligations is to try to help the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to achieve self-government. Another is to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General various types of information described in subparagraph e of Article 73.

164. I really am surprised that anyone could object to the little paragraph in draft resolution I which I have cited. It could not possibly be asserted that as soon as an administering Power had stated that one of its Territories had become self-governing, the Assembly was bound to accept that statement, whether or not it was true. It is not a question of mistrusting any particular Power; it is not a question of doubting the honesty or integrity of any particular Power. But it could happen that some administering Power, for various reasons, perhaps for material reasons, would choose to say that a particular territory has attained self-government and therefore that its obligation under Article 73 has ceased. I submit that would not be a correct interpretation of Article 73. The obligation under Article 73 can only cease if the General Assembly also is satisfied that, in fact, the territory which is alleged to have reached a particular status has reached that status.

165. From that point of view, I want to emphasize the view of my delegation that the obligation under Article 73 is not a unilateral obligation that can cease as soon as a declaration is made by one Power to the effect that a particular thing has happened. For these reasons, my delegation will vote for draft resolution I as it stands.

166. With regard to draft resolution II, I do not know whether anyone will ask for a separate vote on any of the parts of that draft resolution, but, if

a separate vote is asked for, my delegation will also vote for operative paragraph 2 of that resolution.

167. Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT (Uruguay) (*translated from Spanish*): During the debate on draft resolution I, a request was made for a separate vote on the last paragraph of the preamble, which reads:

*"Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter"*.

168. May I say very briefly—I am merely explaining my vote and not reopening the general debate, which would not serve any purpose—that this was the paragraph proposed by my delegation in the Fourth Committee when this question was discussed. My delegation had the honour to propose it in support of a principle which it considers essential in matters of this kind, namely that the General Assembly of the United Nations is competent to decide whether or not a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government.

169. On many occasions, both within and outside this Assembly and also at recent inter-American conferences, at which all problems regarding the remaining colonial territories in America were examined, the position of the various delegations of my Government has always been based on this essential principle.

170. It is for the sake of this principle, which we have always supported, and for the sake of our determination to uphold ardently, in every case, the General Assembly's competence to make such a decision, that my delegation, which proposed this paragraph in the Fourth Committee, will vote in favour of it if, as had been requested, a separate vote is taken on it.

171. I may add that my delegation considers that other points in this draft resolution, which would have led us to vote differently from the way we intend to vote, are covered by this principle of the General Assembly's competence and this diminishes their seriousness or importance.

172. Whenever an attempt has been made in the General Assembly or in regional bodies to determine whether a colonial people has or has not attained a full measure of the rights and guarantees which constitute the basis of self-government, it has been decided that this question could not be left to the unilateral decision of the colonial authority concerned.

173. We have maintained that, apart from the geographical question, namely that of determining in which part of the world some territory or other is situated, regarding the abstract and theoretical aspect of the question, it is in every case for the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territory concerned to decide what is its true status in relation to the rights and guarantees which it enjoys or is denied. For this purpose there are consultation or other methods, which the democracies must invariably maintain particularly in situations such as the one under review. It is the people who must decide, who must judge the situation and be the final authority on the extension of its own freedoms and rights, for it is the people who knows and suffers and is sustained by the hope of ever-increasing freedom and rights until, in accordance with the Charter, it attains the "full measure of self-government" which leads it to independence.

174. Here we have an outstanding example before us. And last year, too, we had an outstanding example, the status of Puerto Rico. Then, as now, in spite of the fact that there had been an election, that the people had been consulted, that a Parliament was functioning and that there was free discussion between the two parties concerned, my delegation, and indeed the Assembly itself by a majority vote supported this competence clause, which was then incorporated in the resolution.

175. For these same reasons we consider that once again we are dealing with a clear case, though the circumstances are different. I have already said in the Fourth Committee, and I will repeat it here, that we have the highest consideration and admiration for the institutions of the Government of Denmark, the protagonist in this matter. We are aware of the democratic nature of its institutions, its law, its culture, the mentality of its people and the principles of its leaders; we consider that Denmark and its institutions are an example to the institutions of the modern world. We also say that the case of Greenland perhaps constitutes an exemplary situation of those principles by the above-mentioned Government.

176. Hence, without making any exceptions and without trying to incorporate any principle for which my delegation has not fought stubbornly in the past in connexion with similar problems, my delegation has instructed me to vote in favour of this final paragraph of the preamble, it being understood, however, that despite the other points in the draft resolution, my delegation considers at this moment that, the draft resolution having been approved by the Fourth Committee, this part of the preamble, this reiteration of the principle of the General Assembly's competence, would cover any other element of discussion on the question, thus making it possible for us to vote in favour of the draft resolution now before us.

177. May I say once more that these are the very concrete views I wish to put before the General Assembly, while reiterating my feeling, and that of my delegation, my Government and my people, of the highest esteem for the political system and the institutions of the noble country concerned and I hope that it is in that spirit that they will be received by my colleagues of the Danish delegation, with whom we share so many tasks in the struggle for the same democratic principles.

178. Mr. VERGARA (Chile) (*translated from Spanish*): My delegation will support draft resolution I, approved by the Fourth Committee, including the Uruguayan proposal, also approved by the Committee.

179. We support the draft resolution because we consider that in view of the geographical situation and the economic resources of Greenland, as well as the high educational level attained there and the work done by Denmark, the United Nations could not find a more satisfactory procedure than that Greenland should so freely express its will to become a permanent part of what for so many years has, morally speaking, been its mother country.

180. I must state, however, that this attitude of my delegation towards the Danish Government and the people of Greenland is in no way a precedent for the future. On the contrary, in keeping with our position in this matter, we shall become increasingly cautious with regard to the rights of peoples still living under

a colonial system, which the inter-American system has outlawed forever and which in particular, it will combat within our hemisphere.

181. The PRESIDENT: If there are no more speakers, we shall proceed to the vote on draft resolution I contained in the report of the Fourth Committee [A/2795] relating to agenda item 32.

182. The representative of Denmark has requested that, when the whole draft resolution comes up ultimately for a vote, that vote shall be taken by roll-call. Before proceeding to the vote on the draft resolution as a whole, I must recall that the representative of Belgium has requested a separate vote on the second paragraph of the preamble, and the representative of the Union of South Africa has requested a separate vote on the last paragraph of the preamble. Moreover, the representative of Belgium has asked for a separate vote on paragraph 2 of the operative part. I take it that we can proceed to the vote on the three sections I have just mentioned by a show of hands, if there is no objection.

*It was so decided.*

183. The PRESIDENT: I shall therefore put to the vote the second paragraph of the preamble.

*The paragraph was adopted by 53 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.*

184. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the last paragraph of the preamble. A roll-call vote has been requested.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Guatemala, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece.

*Against:* Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France.

*Abstaining:* Israel, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic.

*The paragraph was adopted by 38 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions.*

185. The PRESIDENT: We shall now proceed to vote on paragraph 2 of the operative part.

*The paragraph was adopted by 51 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.*

186. The PRESIDENT: I now ask the Assembly to vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

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

*In favour:* Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia,

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India.

*Against*: Belgium.

*Abstaining*: Indonesia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, France, Greece.

*The resolution was adopted by 45 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.*

187. Mr. LANNUNG (Denmark): I wish briefly to explain the vote of the Danish delegation.

188. In the Fourth Committee, my delegation voted against the insertion in the draft resolution of the last paragraph in the preamble, and consequently voted today for its deletion. We did so for reasons of principle often stated. We found it both unnecessary and unreasonable to insert in a resolution dealing with an individual case a paragraph of a general and controversial nature, thereby preventing several delegations, which otherwise would have voted for the resolution and which desired to do so, from casting an affirmative vote.

189. It is a matter of great satisfaction to my delegation, from the statements made today and in the Fourth Committee, to see it clearly demonstrated that, had the paragraph in question not been inserted in the preamble, the resolution would, in a spirit of co-operation and compromise, have been adopted unanimously or almost unanimously. In this context, it might be mentioned that both from this rostrum and in the Fourth Committee many delegations which, for reasons of principle, felt themselves bound to vote for this paragraph once the proposal was maintained, had stated that they considered its insertion unnecessary and undesirable and had appealed to its sponsor not to press the amendment.

190. The delegation of Denmark has, however, on previous occasions, maintained that disagreement with a special point in the text of a resolution should not necessarily block acceptance of the resolution as a whole if the main objective of the resolution is acceptable or, even more so, if it is desirable. The main purpose of the resolution is to accept the decision of the Government of Denmark made in accordance with the wishes of the people of Greenland. By the resolution—and this is the core of the matter—the General Assembly

*"Takes note that when deciding on their new constitutional status, through their duly elected representatives, the people of Greenland have freely exercised their right to self-determination"*.

The General Assembly further

*"Expresses the opinion that, from the documentation and the explanations provided, Greenland freely decided on its integration within the Kingdom of Denmark on an equal constitutional and administrative basis with the other parts of Denmark"*.

191. In short, the resolution thus unconditionally accepts the decision of the Danish Government pursuant to which Greenland, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Greenland, ceased to be a Non-Self-Governing Territory and instead has become an integral part of Denmark on an equal footing with other parts of the Realm.

192. These decisive facts having been clearly established and this being the main purpose of the draft resolution which, taken as a whole, fully respects the decision of my Government and thereby also the wishes of the Greenlanders, my delegation was able to vote in favour and, to that extent, with full satisfaction for the resolution as a whole.

193. Before concluding, may I express our heartfelt thanks to the sponsor of the original draft resolution who, in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill, made great endeavours to work out a text which, according to their views, might enlist the support of all circles. I also wish to express our appreciation to those delegations who stated that only the insertion of the controversial paragraph in the preamble prevented them from voting for the resolution, the fundamental purpose of which they favoured unreservedly. Thus their explanations of vote made it amply clear that they fully supported my Government's view that through the integration, Greenland had achieved a full measure of self-government. We deeply appreciate the sympathetic consideration which so many delegations have given to the matter of which we have now disposed. We extend our warm thanks for the most generous words directed to my Government and my delegation and for their good wishes for the future of Greenland.

194. We Danes have felt it a responsibility and a privilege to lead the people of Greenland to a richer life and to full equality and participation in the government of our country. United we will work for the further advancement and development of the Greenland community. All my compatriots, whether they live in Greenland or in other parts of the Danish Realm, are profoundly convinced that the new order will be a blessing and a benefit to the people of Greenland.

195. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on draft resolution II contained in the report of the Fourth Committee [A/2795].

*The draft resolution was adopted by 40 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions.*

196. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the consideration of the report of the Fourth Committee concerning agenda item 33 [A/2796]. May I take it that the General Assembly approves the election of Peru to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories which was made on behalf of the Assembly by the Fourth Committee? If there is no comment or objection, the election is approved.

*It was so decided.*

*The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.*