

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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CONTENTS

Agenda item 20:

Admission of new Members to the United Nations (<i>continued</i>)	Page 29
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President: Mr. Frederick H. BOLAND (Ireland).

AGENDA ITEM 20

Admission of new Members to the United Nations (*continued*)

1. Mr. OKALA (Cameroun) (translated from French): In the history of peoples, there are circumstances which leave their mark upon certain times, certain men and even certain generations. There are also circumstances which, irrespective of our own wishes, cast us in a pleasant historic role but which also excite envy among some of our fellow-citizens, who, in many respects, would have liked to be in our place.

2. In this year 1960, which in the history of peoples might be called the year of Africa, we privileged ones—since we are lucky enough to be the principal actors at these international celebrations—can also bear witness to the historic transformation of Africa and of its peoples, a transformation which represents a revolution rather than a mere process of evolution. As a consequence of this revolution, your Organization is able today to welcome into its midst an unparalleled number of new countries, and this session becomes the second one of its kind which will remain historic in the annals of the United Nations. If San Francisco was an act of faith in the understanding of all those who had suffered from the inhumanity of Hitlerism, New York today is the consecration of that act of faith. It also marks the passing of an epoch that is now gone for ever, an epoch when one people lorded it over others through the sheer force of arms or the privilege of colour. As actors in this drama and architects of this situation, we are happy to outline briefly the historic roles of the various parties involved.

3. Your august Assembly is playing an historic role in bringing its sustained and unstinting efforts of the past fifteen years to a successful conclusion and in turning a page in a story which was sometimes full of misunderstandings, humiliations and harassments. The Africa of 1960, also is playing an historic role, this Africa which has seen so many of its valiant sons die on the battlefield after paving the way for this glorious day by their sacrifice on the altar of the fatherland.

4. And finally, an historic role devolves upon the delegation of newly-independent Cameroun, which I have the honour of leading. As I speak, my country is experiencing the happiest and most stirring moment in its history. After being admitted to the United Nations the subject State of yesterday has become the partner of today. I cannot conceal the pride of my

delegation which, through my humble self, has been instructed to convey to you the gratitude of Mr. Ahmadou Ahidjo, the President of our Republic, of Mr. Charles Assale, the Chief of my Government, and of the whole Camerounian people.

5. Before continuing my statement, Mr. President, may I be permitted to transmit to you my delegation's warmest congratulations on your election to the presidency of the fifteenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

6. You will also allow me to thank you very sincerely for the good wishes you expressed on the occasion of our admission. The confidence which your colleagues have just placed in you by electing you President of this Assembly proves, if proof were needed, that your past career reveals those statesmanlike qualities which this community requires in order to play the full role expected of it by the weak and the oppressed and all those who thirst for justice and a better life. My delegation is pleased that, having served as Chairman of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly session which set the final seal on the future of Cameroun, you are now called upon as President of this fifteenth session to welcome us into the community of free nations. I am certain that you will not spare yourself in upholding the ideals of democracy and justice.

7. Our thanks also go to all delegations and the peoples they represent here. As the first United Nations Trust Territory to accede to independence and sovereignty, our Republic wishes to express its warmest gratitude to each Member State. We are especially grateful to all those who from this rostrum not only welcomed us into this our community but also gave us advice which will help us discharge our heavy task of giving our own peoples and those of the entire globe new hope for a better world where the anxiety which is now gripping all lovers of peace will give place to optimism.

8. You will, however, allow me to make special mention of France and Tunisia, who have sponsored our admission to this august body.

9. From this rostrum and elsewhere, the most authoritative spokesmen of my country and in particular Mr. Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Republic, have congratulated France on the way in which it has discharged the lofty task entrusted to it by your Organization.

10. No voice is more authorized to say, as did our President during his first official visit to Paris, how grateful the people of Cameroun are to General de Gaulle for the decisive influence he exercised upon French institutions in order to provide a passage across what before him had merely been a barrier to our hopes and a source of manifold disappointments.

11. As you have been able to observe yourself, Mr. President, the resolutions of your Organization would

have remained a dead letter if that great Frenchman had not set his heart upon satisfying the just claims of our peoples. I am therefore glad to state solemnly here, on behalf of my Government and of the President of Cameroun, that General de Gaulle's action in favour of the emancipation of Cameroun has done much to allay the grievances we rightly entertained against previous French Governments for being so dilatory in recognizing Cameroun as a national entity.

12. May I be permitted to thank General de Gaulle here and through him all the French people, which certainly has never shared, nor warranted, certain tactless errors which may have been committed in its name and brought it into disrepute in our country.

13. As for Tunisia, which preceded us in the community of sovereign African nations and which has already played such a vital role in this Assembly, we welcome its sponsorship as a mark of African solidarity and assure it of the deep gratitude of the Camerounian Government and people. What we admire above all in Tunisia and its President, Mr. Habib Bourguiba, is the constant concern to safeguard the prestige and authority of the United Nations, which is the only guarantee of the smaller countries' independence and freedom.

14. It is this belief in the effectiveness of United Nations action to uphold the principles of justice and law and to preserve world peace and security that justifies the act of faith which the Republic of Cameroun is making as it takes its place in the Organization at a moment when clouds darken the international horizon.

15. This present session confirms the immutability of these principles and takes on an exceptional character because of the simultaneous entry of such a large number of young nations born of an old continent long subjected to foreign colonization. I salute them here with all the fervour and pride that an African can feel when faced with such a splendid victory. It is the result of the heroic struggle which our peoples have waged for a century in order to blossom forth in the sunshine of freedom and independence. Accordingly, our most intimate, affectionate and fraternal thoughts go out to those other fellow Africans who are still groaning under the chains of foreign domination and oppression. Our entry in force here is for them a message of hope.

16. In joining this Assembly, we bring you our youth, our inexperience, our impatience, even our turbulence, but also and above all our faith in the youthful vigour of this body and our hope for a better world where peace, brotherhood and prosperity thrive.

17. We believe in the principles embodied in the Charter. We have faith in the value of these principles. As we take up our life as a free people, we wish to live and because we wish to live we refuse to despair for the future. We shall therefore defend our independence jealously while aspiring fervently to peace. At the same time, the Republic of Cameroun will never recognize the rule of force. Convinced of the equality of peoples, of their dignity and of their right to self-determination, it will never countenance any interference of any kind whatsoever by one State in the domestic affairs of another.

18. Ward of this international community, brought up in accordance with United Nations principles, the Republic of Cameroun will continue to believe that

United Nations action remains the best means of settling disputes and difficulties. It requests the Organization to recommend that the great Powers avoid the temptation to confront one another in Africa and to transplant there the fruits of a cold or hot war.

19. After being subjected to a colonial régime based on profit, Cameroun refuses to undergo a new ideological colonization just as pernicious as the first. Whereas the former régime made the coloured man a slave labourer for the purpose of enriching other continents while impoverishing Africa, the new ideological colonization makes him a mere cipher in a huge mass. It purports to speak on his behalf but really seeks to obliterate him completely and to substitute for the community spirit of Africa a doctrine which has nothing in common either with African history or with African philosophy.

20. Africa needs to make its personality known. Africa wishes to bring its civilization, of which the colonizers were ignorant, face to face with other civilizations. And to this end, Africa appeals with all its heart for that peaceful coexistence which is so much discussed. Such peaceful coexistence, the foundations of which have been laid by the principles of the United Nations Charter, can well be achieved if all the Powers concerned place their enormous wealth at the disposal of the so-called under-developed countries in order to serve the needy peoples of the world without requiring them in return to renounce their personalities.

21. I shall conclude by saying, in accordance with my instructions, that the Republic of Cameroun believes in the Charter and solemnly proclaims its determination to adhere to its principles and comply with its requirements. It is glad to make its entry in the company of so many sister nations whose support and identity of aspirations within the framework of African solidarity are a pledge for the future.

22. In doing so, it is determined to join with the forces of peace in this Organization and to co-operate with all to achieve international concord. If this aim were to be permanently achieved, it would assuredly be the most precious heritage of mankind.

23. Mr. Sylvanus OLYMPIO (Togo) (translated from French): Permit me first of all, Mr. President, to say how much I appreciate the honour you do me in inviting me to speak before this august Assembly at the very moment when our country has been called to take its place in the United Nations. I thank you for granting me this favour and the opportunity it gives me of expressing the sincere and profound gratitude of the Government and people of Togo to the Members of the General Assembly for their unanimous decision to admit the Togolese Republic into this great international family. Togo is grateful to you for its admission to the United Nations because this event has very special significance for the Republic, marking as it does the happy climax of forty years of peaceful evolution. Togo has been privileged to be one of the wards of your Organization and of the League of Nations, which manifested its solicitude for our country at the end of the First World War. Under the traditional rules of international law Togoland, as a former German colony, might have fallen into the possession of one of the victorious Powers, but the League of Nations, in creating the system of international mandates, under which Togoland was placed, left our country not only its own personality but every hope for

future independence. When the United Nations succeeded the League of Nations, the Trusteeship System took the place of the Mandate System. In entrusting France with the trusteeship of Togoland, the General Assembly, under article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946, recommended that France should take all other appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory in accordance with Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter, which provided for ultimate independence.

24. That political advancement, the legislative stages of which are marked by the three fundamental texts of 24 August 1956,^{1/} 30 December 1958^{2/} and 23 April 1960,^{3/} was to lead Togoland to full sovereignty. It is true that the partition of Togoland between France and the United Kingdom had created serious difficulties. In 1947 the Trusteeship Council of this Organization began receiving numerous petitions from the Ewe and other peoples inhabiting the southern portion of the two Togoland territories, and these petitions gave rise to serious debates which are preserved in the records of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Unfortunately, however, no satisfactory solution of this problem has yet been found. The interest of the United Nations in Togoland was demonstrated by the dispatch of several Visiting Missions of the Trusteeship Council. It was finally the Commission for Togoland under French administration established by General Assembly resolution 1046 (XI) which proposed that a plebiscite^{4/} should be held to determine the wishes of the Togolese people. That plebiscite, which was held on 27 April 1958 under the supervision of the United Nations and the direction of Mr. Dorsinville, established the victory of the nationalists and unequivocally expressed the peoples' choice in favour of an independent Togo.

25. With that choice made, all that remained to be done was to fix the official date for the termination of Trusteeship. France and Togo having agreed upon the date of 27 April 1960, the General Assembly by its resolution 1416 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 signified its agreement to the two parties and accepted the date proposed. Accordingly, 27 April 1960 marks the official birth of the Togolese Republic.

26. All that Togo now needed was recognition of its international status. That recognition you have just given it by admitting it to membership in the United Nations. Togo is fully conscious of the debt it owes to the League of Nations and the United Nations, both of which have earned its profound gratitude. But Togo is also aware of its debt to the Administering Authority, France, and I should indeed be remiss if at this time I did not pay it the tribute it has a right to expect.

27. It is true that Togo is a small country. Its area of 53,000 square kilometres and its population of 1.2 million inhabitants seem quite modest in comparison with the large countries of the world. It will not, however, be the smallest or the least populated

of the States Members of the United Nations, since, as Mr. Cabot Lodge informed us at the 864th meeting of the Security Council, there are twenty-five independent and sovereign States represented here which are smaller in area, and fifteen States with smaller populations.

28. Such considerations, however, are of little importance, for a small nation may have its share of wisdom and be able to make an effective and quite disproportionate contribution to the maintenance of international peace and harmony.

29. On 20 May 1960 when Togo applied for admission to the United Nations^{5/} it undertook to comply with the United Nations Charter. This undertaking you may rely on Togo to fulfil, for we know full well the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter. In a world in turmoil the United Nations is mankind's greatest hope.

30. Africa, more than any other continent, needs peace, because peace is essential for its own internal growth, for the consolidation of the freedoms that have been won and the improvement of the living conditions of its inhabitants. That is why the African States, and especially Togo, will do their utmost to support the United Nations which alone, by maintaining peace, can enable them to attain full development.

31. We have not come here presuming to teach you how to solve the serious problems of the present day. As I said before, a small nation can have its share of wisdom, and in our case that wisdom bids us now learn, observe, exchange ideas and think. Then, after gaining practical experience and a knowledge of the problems we shall be able to make the contribution which the United Nations is entitled to expect of us.

32. May I be permitted to express our deep gratitude to the Secretary-General Mr. Hammarskjöld, for the interest he has always taken and the sympathetic understanding he has unfailingly shown in matters concerning the Togolese Republic. May I also thank you, Mr. President, and the Members of this Assembly for your kind attention to this brief statement.

33. In conclusion, I am happy to associate myself and my delegation with the congratulations expressed to you by previous speakers on your election to the high office of President of this fifteenth session of the General Assembly. This election is sufficient proof of the esteem and admiration which the whole international community feels for your experience and for the distinguished part you have always played in the achievement of the fundamental aims of the United Nations. We are confident that under your guidance the work of the fifteenth session will be brought to a successful conclusion.

34. Mr. RAKOTOMALALA (Madagascar) (translated from French): It is with profound emotion that I mount this rostrum to express, on behalf of the President of the Malagasy Republic, Mr. Philibert Tsiranana, and of his Government, the immense gratitude of the Malagasy nation which you have voted unanimously to admit to membership in the United Nations.

35. Among the great landmarks in the history of our Republic future generations will particularly remember the date of 20 September 1960, which marks the

^{1/}Decree of 24 August 1956, establishing by a new Statute the autonomous Togolese Republic.

^{2/}Date of the signature of the new Statute of Togo.

^{3/}Law No. 60-10 of 23 April 1960, modifying the organization of institutions in the Togolese Republic.

^{4/}See Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 2, document T/1336, para. 482.

^{5/}See S/4318.

entry of our nation into the great community of free and independent peoples.

36. Twice in recent months my country has had evidence of sympathy from the peoples of the world. On 26 June 1960 France, faithful to its traditions and its undertakings, solemnly declared that Madagascar was to recover its international sovereignty, and on that occasion countless messages of congratulations and friendship reached us from all parts of the world. On 30 and 31 July last, seventy-two States and international bodies, in response to our invitation, sent their representatives to Tananarive to attend our independence celebrations. From this rostrum may I once again express our gratitude to all those States which on those two occasions gave my country such gratifying proof of esteem and friendship. Those representatives who attended our independence celebrations were able to feel for themselves the extraordinary atmosphere of enthusiasm, patriotism and orderliness that prevailed. They were able to mingle with our people and perceive the peace and calm that reigned everywhere and the people's devotion to its régime and Government. Recently that devotion was strikingly reaffirmed to the world. On 4 September all the men and women of Madagascar were called upon to vote in the elections to the National Assembly. The significance of these elections, the first to be held after the proclamation of independence, was clear. Their purpose was, of course, to elect new deputies to the Assembly, but also and above all, the people were called upon to declare clearly and freely whether they supported or opposed the policy of President Tsiranana and his Government.

37. The Malagasy people elected by an overwhelming majority a National Assembly composed of deputies supporting that policy. Seven days later, by a still greater majority they reaffirmed that support by electing six new councillors who in their programmes stated their wholehearted support for the Government and for President Tsiranana himself.

38. It is thus in the name of a Head of State and a Government who have just received through the democratic procedures provided for in our Constitution the approval of the vast majority of the men and women in the country that I declare that the Malagasy Republic intends, as a Member of the United Nations, to respect and carry out the international obligations entailed by its admission to the Organization. It will, as far as its resources permit, take part in your efforts to ensure greater justice, happiness and prosperity in the world. I wish to state that it intends to accept the friendship of all peoples who offer it.

39. Much, indeed, has already been done in our country. France has reared and trained an "élite" and prepared them for the responsibilities of power. A sound social and economic structure has been set up.

40. President Tsiranana is fond of quoting a Malagasy proverb: "Aza mitsipadoha lakanitana", meaning: "Do not kick away the boat which has helped you cross the river". We have come safe and sound into the harbour of independence and international sovereignty, thus crowning the efforts that France and we ourselves have made together in complete friendship. The Malagasy people are not ungrateful and feel bound to recall that fact today and to express their particular gratitude to France and its Head of State, General de Gaulle. We also wish to thank Tunisia, our great sister, which

sponsored our application for membership with a warmth we shall never forget.

41. Now that political independence has been achieved, we face the task of attaining economic independence, continuing the fight against ignorance and disease, and raising our level of living in the face of a rate of population growth which daily creates distressing problems. We must build more roads, harbours and dams, and proceed with the increasingly urgent task of industrialization.

42. Madagascar will take up these difficult but stimulating tasks with faith and enthusiasm under the inspiring leadership of its Head of State, President Tsiranana. It knows, however, that it can count on the support of all those countries within the United Nations that are ready to extend the hand of friendship to countries which, like Madagascar, expect much from the international solidarity which is one of the basic principles of United Nations doctrine.

43. The Malagasy people desire peace and will do everything in their power to help the United Nations pursue the ideal of peace which, I loudly proclaim, is our principal reason for being here.

44. In concluding this brief expression of gratitude I wish to affirm our unshakeable faith in the future and success of the United Nations.

45. Hajji FARAH ALI OMAR (Somalia): Permit me at the outset, Mr. President, to offer our heartiest congratulations on behalf of my country and my delegation for your election to preside over the deliberations of this Assembly.

46. I have the great privilege and responsibility to represent today the President of the recently born Republic of Somalia before the United Nations, the Organization which in a way is today responsible for Somalia being an independent and sovereign State.

47. It is indeed a great responsibility that I have been given with the task to manifest the exultancy, the happiness and the infinite gratefulness of the Somali people for the precious gift of independence—granted at an earlier date than foreseen—which was deliberated upon by this Assembly at its fourteenth session in December 1959. Today this Assembly bestows solemnly upon my country the great and much sought after honour of admission as a Member State to this great family of nations.

48. This family has been enriched this year through the admission of several other Members, belonging for the most part to the African continent where other praiseworthy movements of autonomy and independence are rapidly developing under the sign of Divine Providence and with the confident hope of understanding and support on the part of the United Nations. The whole of Africa will be forever in debt to the United Nations for the priceless gifts of freedom, justice, welfare and educational and cultural progress which the Organization is pursuing.

49. The year 1960 by now is regarded by everyone as the year of Africa, but to us Africans it seems fairer to think of it as the year of the United Nations, in consideration of its efforts and accomplishments in maintaining peace in the world and also because of the impressive number of new independent States that have been, or are going to be, admitted to the Organization. This is a well-deserved and rewarding outcome

of the United Nations generous sowing of the seeds of freedom, democracy, friendship and solidarity on the fertile fields, namely, the inborn aspirations of all peoples to become masters of their destiny in a world created by God for free men willing to be freely associated within their national entities.

50. Perhaps my words are not effective enough to express the thankful feelings of the Somali people who consider their admission to the United Nations an event of fundamental historical impact and of unanimous satisfaction, crowning and perfecting the recently achieved "status" of independence.

51. The entry of Somalia to the United Nations testifies, in fact, to the world not only that the Somalis are mature enough for self-government but also that they deserve and are prepared to participate with the other free nations gathered in this Assembly in the civil progress, happiness and welfare of mankind. Somalia will be proud to partake of the peaceful and serene world the United Nations intends to build through the democratic method by way of persuasion and with absolute respect for the various political creeds that every human being is solicitous to preserve.

52. If my words are inadequate to express the admiration and the gratitude of the Somalis toward the United Nations, allow me, then, to remind the Assembly of the stirring image of a nation united at this very moment in a feeling of thankfulness for the privilege which it has been given and in a unanimous prayer of long and successful life for the United Nations. Its achievements, in fact, correspond to the wishes of all men of good will who yearn for a life in a world of free countries in peace and human brotherhood, based on solidarity, friendship and love.

53. These feelings, thoughts and prayers are also shared naturally by the Somalis of the former Protectorate of Somaliland who are now part of the Republic of Somalia.

54. These brothers of ours—after achieving independence on 26 June 1960—joined us on the very day of Somalia's independence—1 July 1960—on the basis of a "pact of unification" by which the two territories have been merged and integrated under one flag, one Parliament, one Government and chiefly in the common hope for an early, happy and peaceful unification with our other Somali brothers who are not yet autonomous.

55. The united Somalis are also fostering another hope for which they rely to a great extent on the understanding and the action of the United Nations. This refers to the solution of the problem of our border line with Ethiopia, and we want to repeat and confirm solemnly to Ethiopia before this Assembly that the Somalis are fervently longing for a friendly solution in the framework of the common spirit of understanding and brotherhood which pervades the African continent today.

56. This is the spirit in which the problem is to be viewed by the world at large, in which Africa constitutes now the historical fact of the greatest interest and of the most relevant actuality. We do not wish to seek elsewhere a determination of what we consider to be the just border line, and we rely wholeheartedly on the help of the United Nations to reach as soon as possible a satisfactory settlement with Ethiopia, with which we want to live in peace and friendship for the mutual advantage of our two African peoples.

57. While waiting for such a solution, we recommend to the United Nations that respect for the so-called "provisional administrative boundary" be ensured. It is well known that this line was hastily drawn on 1 March 1950^{6/} by the British authorities in agreement with Ethiopia. By this action, on the very eve of the transfer of powers to the Administering Power, further harm was done to the Somali people, without asking them for their opinion, to the advantage of Ethiopia, which had already been greatly favoured by the so-called "Line of Withdrawal" established on 24 July 1948.^{7/} By means of the aforesaid agreement of 24 July 1948 the "Province of Ogaden" and the "Oddo Zone" were delivered to Ethiopia.

58. Italy, as Administering Authority, immediately set forth her reservations about the unilateral initiative taken by the United Kingdom by means of a special note,^{8/} dated 15 March 1950, to the President of the Trusteeship Council.

59. The Government of the Republic of Somalia now intends to insist on the same reservations expressed by the Italian Government in the above-mentioned letter of 15 March 1950 and also intends to draw again the attention of this Assembly to the considerations and argumentations which still retain their validity, advanced with regard to the problem of the borderline by the Somali representatives during the debates that took place at the plenary sessions from 1956 to 1960.^{9/} While waiting for an equitable solution, the Government of the Republic of Somalia feels committed to respect the "provisional administrative boundary".

60. Before closing my address, I wish to thank Italy, the United Kingdom and Tunisia for taking the initiative in sponsoring the admission of Somalia to the United Nations.

61. From this moment, in which the Somali flag that bears—and not by mere chance—the same colours of the world Organization flag, the Government of the Republic of Somalia is at the full disposal of the United Nations in the pursuance of the goals of peace, well-being and progress outlined in our Charter.

62. Mr. APLOGAN (Dahomey) (translated from French): It is with profound emotion that, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Dahomey and of the whole Dahoman people, I take the place assigned to us in the United Nations.

63. I should like to express here the feelings of pride and gratitude of the Government and people of Dahomey at the unanimous vote of this Assembly, and on their behalf I thank you, Mr. President, and the Members of the Assembly for the confidence they have shown in us. I also thank the Government of Tunisia which was good enough to put forward and support our application in the Security Council.

64. I should like from this rostrum to pay a solemn tribute to France and to its renowned Head of State,

^{6/}See Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Sixth Session, Annex, Vol. 1, document T/484.

^{7/}United Nations, Treaty Series, Vol. 207 (1955), p. 291.

^{8/}See Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Sixth Session, Annex, Vol. 1, document T/527.

^{9/}For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 661st meeting; Ibid., Twelfth Session, Plenary Meetings, 730th meeting; Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 792nd meeting; Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 857th meeting.

General de Gaulle, who is to be congratulated for having realized in time that we had reached the age of political maturity and for having prepared us by easy stages to come of age without strife.

65. Of course, during these seventy years of life together, we have had some difficult moments; but has there ever been a family in which father and son have never quarrelled? Surely the essential point is that the son should leave his father's house without bitterness and be sure of finding there, whenever the need arises, affection, understanding and assistance?

66. Having said this, I should like to emphasize as strongly as I can that we come to take our place in the concert of free and sovereign nations with an open mind but also without illusions. We bring you an assurance that Dahomey's modest contribution to the debates that are to follow will be inspired by African wisdom and generosity.

67. There should be no need to add that our presence here implies that we accept the principles of the United Nations Charter and subscribe to them without reservation.

68. Our confidence in the Organization is all the greater as its fifteenth session formally marks the admission of the African States to this great international family.

69. We are proud to be at this historic meeting and we wish to thank you.

70. Mr. DJERMAKOYE (Niger) (translated from French): In accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and upon the recommendation of the Security Council, you have been good enough, Mr. President, to submit for the approval of the General Assembly the admission of the Republic of the Niger to membership in the United Nations. Following the unanimous vote in our favour, I now have the honour to express our gratitude and thanks through you to the whole Assembly.

71. As Chairman of the delegation of the Republic of the Niger, I should like to thank particularly our friends France and Tunisia who agreed to sponsor our admission to the United Nations. In supporting our application, Tunisia has shown once again how closely its concept of African solidarity reflects its own principles.

72. Here in the United Nations I wish to pay a warm tribute to France and to its renowned leader, General de Gaulle, whose liberalism, farsightedness and humanity made possible the peaceful revolution which has led the African peoples from the stage of colonization to that of international sovereignty.

73. We are now here among you. We are ready to spare no effort in helping to fulfil the task of improving the lot of mankind which this Assembly has set itself. We venture to hope that, however modest, our contribution to the building of world peace will not be useless since it will always seek to improve the lot of mankind.

74. Once again, I wish to thank you, Mr. President, on behalf of the people and Government of the Niger.

75. Mr. TRAORE (Upper Volta) (translated from French): It may perhaps be considered trite for me to say that it is with emotion that I speak today on behalf of the Government and people of the Upper Volta to thank this highest international body for having admitted us to membership.

76. The present session of the United Nations General Assembly has this special feature that it is the occasion of an unprecedented enlargement of its membership, and in this connexion the expressions of thanks which will be forthcoming may perhaps appear to the older Members to be merely conventional.

77. I trust, however, that the warmth with which the new States express formal thanks to the United Nations for giving them the opportunity to discharge their full international responsibilities fearlessly and unflinchingly will be taken, not as a mere act of courtesy but as a pledge of faith.

78. As regards the Upper Volta in particular, although it may mean little to some people and may seem, because it is not well-known, to be one of the less important provinces of the African continent, it is confident of receiving the international recognition it considers of priceless value; for the motto of the President of the Republic, Maurice Yaméogo: "The Upper Volta desires to set the world the example of a complete and trustful brotherhood among peoples" — will be more than ever one of our guiding principles.

79. But at the stage which we have now reached, we have the obligation and, indeed, the fond duty to turn to our older brothers to whom we owe our safe passage. Georges Duhamel has written, "When your son becomes a man, make him your brother." What better illustration could we find of this sentiment than the presence here today of more than fifteen delegations from countries which recently attained their independence in friendship with their former parent country?

80. Leaving it to the historians and the poets to find the most appropriate phrases to commemorate this event, I take upon myself here the very pleasant duty of paying a solemn tribute to those leaders and those peoples, in the forefront of whom are General de Gaulle and France.

81. Barely half a century ago, fate brought us together, and now, at the end of the road we have travelled together, the older sustaining the younger, the time has come for us to set out together, with the confidence of strength born of esteem and friendship, on the royal road of our destiny as mature and sovereign States. For, after having given us its culture and all the necessary material and intellectual elements to erect the structure and train the leaders of a modern State, France, in accordance with our just desire, has now recognized, in friendship, our complete and unconditional independence.

82. Our thanks, then, go to France and to its representative in the United Nations, whose statement, in sponsoring our application, was most moving and fully worthy of his country's traditions.

83. The Republic of the Upper Volta also thanks all those nations which applauded this event and which today welcome us to their side; we should make special mention of Tunisia which spontaneously offered to join with France in sponsoring our application for membership in your high Assembly. This gesture on the part of a sister African Republic promises well for the future of our continent which, despite some clouds which will certainly soon pass, wishes above all to be united and peaceful.

84. On the occasion of our entry into the concert of nations, I solemnly undertake, in the name of the Republic of the Upper Volta, before all the nations

represented here, that my Government will do everything in its power to ensure the victory of that ideal of peace and brotherhood which is inscribed in the United Nations Charter and which we make our own without reservation or restriction.

85. Mr. COULIBALY (Ivory Coast) (translated from French): On behalf of my delegation, and on my own behalf, I wish to express to you our sincere and fraternal thanks for having, even before our arrival in New York, voted unanimously for the admission of the Republic of the Ivory Coast to membership in the United Nations.

86. This mark of confidence, which honours the Ivory Coast and therefore gives the stamp of approval to the policy of its President, Mr. Félix Houphouët-Boigny, moves us deeply and enhances our national pride. Accordingly we should like to associate with our happiness and our pride the French and Tunisian representatives who, on behalf of their respective countries, sponsored the application of the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

87. This historic event, which establishes from this day forth the international existence of the Ivory Coast, gives its Government an additional motive for increasing its efforts in defence of peace, that peace which is so necessary for the true happiness of mankind.

88. Already heartened by the simple but realistic and effective formula of the brotherly co-operation of States in mutual respect for the personality of each, as expressed in the Conseil de l'Entente which groups the four Republics of Dahomey, the Niger, the Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast, the Government of my country affirms, through me, its ardent desire to make its contribution to the work of building an international community which seeks to consolidate throughout the world the universal desire for peace with respect for the freedom of all the citizens of the world.

89. I would ask representatives to transmit to their Governments this message of friendship and solidarity from the citizens of the Republic of the Ivory Coast. The delegation of the Ivory Coast thanks all representatives for their act of confidence which has now made our country a full-fledged international entity.

90. Mr. TOURA-GABA (Chad) (translated from French): It is a great honour for my country to have been unanimously admitted to membership in the United Nations. On behalf of the Head of State of the Republic of Chad, Mr. Tombalbaye, and of all the people of Chad, as well as on my own behalf, I wish to thank the President and the Members of this illustrious Assembly for this mark of confidence.

91. It is particularly gratifying to me, Mr. President, to take this opportunity to express to you my warmest and most sincere congratulations on your election to the highest office of this Assembly.

92. I should also like to thank all those who, by their sponsorship, support or active sympathy, have enabled my country to be admitted in such happy circumstances. In this connexion I should like to make particular mention of France and Tunisia.

93. I am proud to represent here today, on such a solemn occasion, a country whose constant concern it has been to prefer an independence won in stages and without in any way impairing the friendship which binds the Republic of Chad to France, to an independ-

ence badly prepared and snatched by violence. Thus it is that my country is entering international life under the joint sponsorship of France and of Tunisia. I would ask the representatives of the French and Tunisian nations to take these words as the expression of my deep and warm gratitude. The Republic of Chad fully appreciates the honour of participating henceforth in the United Nations; it will do everything in its power to show itself worthy of this, and I wish now to declare solemnly that we fully subscribe to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter. All our efforts will seek to comply with and implement its provisions.

94. While thanking once again most warmly the President of the General Assembly and all the Members who have been good enough to admit us to their ranks, I express the hope that my country will be able to make a modest contribution to the work which we must accomplish together, that of safeguarding peace and security throughout the world.

95. Mr. TCHICHELLE (Congo (Brazzaville)) (translated from French): You will realize how moved I am—on coming from the peaceful banks of my native Congo to the shores of the East River dominated by the glass building of the United Nations in all its impressive height—in rising to address from this rostrum, for the first time, the representatives of the ninety-eight nations gathered in this august Assembly.

96. First of all, Mr. President, I should like to thank you on behalf of the entire Congolese people, united behind President Youlou Fulbert's Government, for the kind words with which you have welcomed us, and to extend to you the warm congratulations of the Congolese delegation upon your election to the presidency of this Assembly.

97. I should also like to express my gratitude to all the Members of the United Nations who, in a generous and spontaneous impulse, greatly eased our admission by their unanimous vote.

98. Lastly, my special thanks are due to the representatives of France and Tunisia, whose sponsorship of our admission was both enthusiastic and solicitous.

99. The nation which I have the honour to represent here, and which is called the Republic of the Congo, has the city of Brazzaville for its capital. Allow me to make this point clear and—I must apologize here for making use of your highly valuable time—bear with me while I tell you something about my country. Our land, which is like a wedge or a keystone driven into the great African continent, as if to prevent its northern portion from swaying on what might be described as its pedestal, was until two years ago part of the group of overseas territories of French Equatorial Africa.

100. Bounded to the north by the frontiers of the Central African Republic and the Republic of Cameroun, to the west by the Gabon Republic, to the east by the former Belgian colony of the Congo—now the Republic of the Congo (capital: Leopoldville)—and to the south by that country again and by the Portuguese enclave of Cabinda, our country covers an area of 350,000 square kilometres. Geographically, it bestrides the equator between five degrees latitude south and four degrees latitude north and between eleven and eighteen degrees longitude east.

101. The capital, Brazzaville, with a population of 110,000, is separated from Leopoldville by the six-kilometre width of the River Congo, which at this point bears the name of Stanley Pool. The economic capital is Pointe Noire (population 55,000), which is on the Atlantic seaboard and is linked to Brazzaville by rail.

102. Placed under the protection of France in 1880 after the voyage of exploration of Savorgnan de Brazza, whose humanitarianism has always stirred the admiration of the Congolese people, our country, known in turn as the French Congo and the Middle Congo, remained a colony and then a territory of the French Union until 28 November 1958.

103. On that now historic date, the territory of the Middle Congo became an autonomous member of the Community, assumed the name "Republic" and was recognized as such by the World Health Organization and the International Labour Office.

104. Although this peaceful transformation was, of course, the fruit of the manifest will of the Congolese people, it was also due to the generosity of France and of its chief, General de Gaulle, who at the French African Conference held at Brazzaville in 1944 opened to us the doors of emancipation.

105. Our first steps as an autonomous Republic, despite the limited extent of our responsibilities, were difficult. We lacked experience, and possibly confidence too. Having previously borne no responsibility, or very little, we knew nothing of the difficulties and, especially, of the setbacks which would be involved. The Congolese people, released from paternalistic tutelage, put forward demands which, though certainly legitimate, were not commensurate with the means and possibilities at our disposal. The willingness of the first Government set up by President Youlou Fulbert was manifest, but did not suffice to cope with everything and everyone.

106. Sovereignty, alas, did not confer upon us the power to work miracles. Our Government, unfailingly guided by a sense of fair play and justice, had to assert itself firmly from the moment of its establishment. Our method of administration sometimes surprised foreign observers; but as the democratic concepts of the young African States are different, in form, from those of the old Western democracies, there was really no reason for such surprise. Events furnish proof, all the time, that Africa and Asia are not governed like Europe or America. But President Youlou Fulbert, and the members of his Government have always acted with deep humanitarian sense and a firm determination to carry the country forward to a lofty destiny. In the first year of our existence, we had to set up our executive and legislative institutions and acquire the attributes of our new status as a nation—a flag, a national anthem and a motto.

107. Our flag consists of two triangles, one green and the other red, separated by a diagonal yellow bar. Green symbolizes our hope in our country's economic and social future; red expresses our most cherished wish that the courage and spirit of the Congolese people will enable it to win its place among the civilized nations of the world; while yellow is the symbol of our will to be united, and of our traditional sense of hospitality.

108. As for our motto "Unity, work, progress", that is a whole programme in itself.

109. On assuming power, President Youlou Fulbert's Government set itself the imperative task, first and foremost, of unifying all the Congolese, above tribe, party or religion. Realizing the difficulties involved in building up a country and in preserving its freedom and control of its destinies when its population was a mere 1,000,000, how could we face up to the urgent tasks ahead of us, if we remained divided? Ours is an under-populated country which, by the will of God, is larger than some European countries that have an immense economic potential. Nature, in Africa, is most often not scaled down to man's size and we sometimes feel crushed by the volume of effort required of us which, at first glance, appears to outweigh the resources at our disposal.

110. We were, of course, full of goodwill, but of what avail would that be if our efforts were not combined? This wish, this need to be united, has been felt so strongly by the Congolese people that today, less than two years after the proclamation of the Republic, we can say that from north to south, from the shores of the ocean to the savannas of the interior and the primeval forest, all the people are now Congolese, proud of their origin and of their traditions but even prouder of being the citizens of a free and united nation.

111. Strong in this unity, the Republic of the Congo embarked upon its task. It did so with the pertinacity characteristic of its people. By raising the Congolese citizens' material level of living, the Government aims, more particularly, to improve their social and human condition. To that end we must reform a solidly entrenched social structure, resulting from an ancestral way of life ill-suited to the vital requirements of a policy of efficiency and progress; we must revise our subsistence economy, remedy the under-nourishment of our people and find a cure for the excessive cost of a "luxury" administrative apparatus.

112. Despite these major but not insuperable obstacles, we can draw solace from our geographical position and our properly equipped means of communication, which make us one of the most highly privileged States in Central Africa. We know, too, that we can rely on our resources in power and mineral deposits, which furnish a sure hope of economic and social progress.

113. With a view to speeding up this progress in terms of human values, the Government attaches considerable importance to the problems of education and technical training. Our country, which ranks among those with the highest rates of school attendance in Africa south of the Sahara (72 per cent, with 100,000 pupils in primary schools and more than 5,000 in secondary and technical schools), is training its children to become the builders of the Congo of the future.

114. We know that the road will be long, the obstacles many; and we must avoid both the discouragement of marking time and the extreme haste which would leave us out of breath. We shall need prudence and foresight in equal measure; but the Congolese people wants to travel that road and, because that is its desire, we shall win the battle of the future. To achieve this progress, which constitutes our third goal, we must go forward, looking farther and farther ahead, without forgetting however that we are Africans and that we must always reconcile the requirements of modern life with our customs and traditions which are also entitled to subsist.

115. Having in the very first months of its existence drawn up a programme from which it does not intend to deviate, our Government has been pursuing its efforts unflinchingly for nearly two years, greatly aided by the technical assistance supplied to us by the French nation. This generous aid helped us to reach the last stage in the process of decolonization which, beginning on the morrow of the Brazzaville Conference of 1944, brought us, on 15 August last, to the celebration of our complete and total independence.

116. This easy ascent to the pinnacle of freedom has been made smoothly, without haste or undue display, but with straightforwardness, generosity and conscientiousness. It has been made with a smile and we have inherited from France a well-ordered and peaceful State, provided with the necessary structure, launched on the path of work and progress, and free of all the after-effects of colonialism.

117. On that fine day, 15 August 1960, two hands, one white and the other black, with the same restrained and considered gesture turned yet another page of history. Henceforth there were no more colonialists or colonials; on the highway of freedom there remained only friends, linked by mutual esteem and respect and by feelings which it is hard to put into words.

118. Now, proud of our status of free men, we look straight ahead into the future. And if we sometimes turn back to glance at the past, it is merely to facilitate our drawing from it the reasons for hope and the strength which is so essential to us.

119. I can assure you that we want this future to be happy and prosperous for those who are young today and for the generations to come. Our Government, knowing the material difficulties of the hour, would like to ensure that our children should find themselves on a broad highway devoid of major obstacles. We are best placed to know that hunger brings anger in its train; yet despite its poverty and its difficulties, the Congolese people has not yielded to hatred or rancour. Its hospitality, as recent events have demonstrated, has never been found wanting and the legendary reception given by our country's traditional chiefs to that great man, Savorgnan de Brazza, is in itself sufficient to prove our intentions.

120. It is because we desire to resort to that exemplary wisdom more than ever before that our Government is engaged in the task of emancipation through work. We want our revolution—for it is to a real revolution that we have summoned our people by opting for independence—to be accompanied by the maintenance of the Congolese people's unity, peace for all Africans, and by equal status for all men, whatever the colour of their skin.

121. In requesting our admission to the United Nations, we have vowed to live in fraternal solidarity with all the free peoples who cherish justice, placing the ideals of peace above all personal or material considerations—just as we have undertaken to contribute, by our wisdom, to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence between the peoples, with the elimination of all racial, colour or religious prejudices.

122. In our joy at being admitted, a thought steeped in emotion goes out beyond our frontiers towards our brothers who hope one day to take a seat at our side.

123. I should like also to express the hope that a solution will soon be found for the problem of designating the representatives of the Republic of the Congo

(capital: Leopoldville) who are waiting impatiently to make their entry into this hall. To that end we are counting on the understanding of all the leaders in that country, on good will in every quarter, and—today more than ever before—on the disinterested action of the United Nations.

124. Our wishes go out to our sister republics of Senegal and the Sudan in their desire to take part, shortly, in the work of this Assembly.

125. We are a peaceful people, and want to remain a peaceful people in order to deserve well of the world and of the United Nations. Long live the United Nations! Long live peace!

126. Mr. ANGUILE (Gabon) (translated from French): I should like first of all, on behalf of the Gabon Government, the people of Gabon and my delegation, to express our sincere thanks to the eighty-two States Members of the United Nations which, by admitting Gabon to membership in the Organization, have displayed a friendliness that we highly appreciate and a solidarity that does them honour. Already, at the 890th and 891st meetings of the Security Council on 23 August 1960 to consider the applications for admission from eight independent African countries, one of which I have the honour to represent at the opening of this General Assembly, the distinguished representatives of the eleven countries members of the Council spoke in moving terms of the happiness with which they recommended, on their countries' behalf, our admission to membership in the United Nations.

127. Today I should like to tell you how very greatly we value the honour done to us, an honour the main concomitant of which is, in our view, the duty of taking an active part in the life of the Organization and making our modest contribution to the establishment of a real peace between the peoples.

128. Before proceeding with this brief statement, I should like to address a few words more especially to France and Tunisia. To France, a country which by friendly bilateral negotiations has just helped thirteen African countries to regain their independence, I cannot do better than repeat the words spoken by President Léon M'Ba, the Gabon Chief of State, at the ceremony held in connexion with the agreements on the transfer of powers between the French Republic and the Gabon Republic on 15 July 1960. He said: "We know that, for you, the struggle for the liberation of mankind is a Divine call."

129. To Tunisia, the African member of the Security Council and the country which, together with France, sponsored our application, may I say how much we appreciated what its distinguished representative to the United Nations said at the 891st meeting of the Security Council held on 23 August 1960, particularly when he used these words:

"I am convinced that the new nations whose admission to the United Nations we are recommending today will draw from the store of their ancestral wisdom, from their own genius and from what they have learned in their contacts with the modern world enough spiritual and moral resources to consolidate not only their liberty and independence but also their unity."

130. It has been said on several occasions, both in the Security Council and in the debates during the

recent Fourth Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as in the opening statements at the previous meeting, that 1960 is Africa's year. My Government believes that this mass admission of African countries into the family of independent, sovereign nations should first and foremost involve their making a positive contribution to the Organization's debates and activities, so that, through the African countries' representatives in the United Nations, the words of President Houphouët-Boigny, the great African leader whom we all admire and respect, may prove true: "It is on African soil that harmony between the peoples will be restored."

131. This aim, which we adopt as our own, means that we shall strongly oppose any attempt, from whatever quarter, to treat us as a mere pawn in the struggles for ascendancy which have been joined throughout the world and particularly in Africa; while at the same time we shall strive, in the serious situations which might develop in Africa, to make an impartial and constructive contribution to the debates.

132. Our ambition, today and tomorrow, now that we have attained independence peacefully and have been assured by France, on its departure, of its friendship and support—neither of which excludes friendship and support from elsewhere—is to strive resolutely for the solution of the problems raised by our development. That development should be marked by balance and humanity; we alone are responsible for it, but any help offered to us with due respect for our sovereignty and dignity will never be refused.

133. Lastly we believe that, above and beyond the young nationalist movements which exist at the present time—inevitably, we think, with the dawn of independence—African problems must be tackled by the Africans themselves at this juncture, at the level of the geographic region and with due respect for regained sovereignty, with a co-ordinating organization, at continental level, as a superstructure. Such an arrangement, planned and executed by us, if necessary with United Nations help, should be calculated to bring about co-operation and solidarity between the African peoples, and might also be an effective antidote to the crystallizing of frontiers.

134. Moreover it is, we feel, by such an arrangement that we can best assert and defend our own identity and thus arrive at an over-all conception of Africa through the addition, one by one, of each original fragment of our African mosaic.

135. In conclusion, my delegation reaffirms and confirms what was stated in the cable sent by President Léon M'Ba dated 17 August 1960 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,^{10/} where we read:

"The Government of the Gabon Republic declares that it accepts the obligations stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations and that it is able to fulfil them. It solemnly undertakes to abide by those obligations in absolute loyalty and good faith."

136. Mr. DeJEAN (Central African Republic) (translated from French): On behalf of my Government, which is headed by Mr. David Dacko, and on behalf of all the Central African Republic's people and of my delegation, may I say that it is an honour, which I deeply appreciate, to be called upon to congratulate

you, Mr. President, on your election and to thank you, as well as all the Members of this august Assembly, for the kind words of welcome which you spoke on the occasion of the Central African Republic's admission to membership in the United Nations.

137. May I also extend special thanks to France and Tunisia, the countries which, out of consideration for us, took the initiative of sponsoring our admission to this great international family.

138. The young State of the Central African Republic has only 1.2 million inhabitants, spread over a territory of more than 600,000 square kilometres. But this small population forms a close-knit unit. The existence of a large majority party—the MESAN, Mouvement de l'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire—made it possible to establish a stable government, now in a position to assume the responsibilities devolving on all countries, foremost of which is the maintenance of international peace.

139. My country's admission to the United Nations takes place at a moment when the attention of the world, and particularly of this General Assembly, is claimed by grave problems on the African continent. The harmonious process by which the inspiration of two great statesmen—our late lamented President Barthélémy Boganda, and General de Gaulle—enabled the Central African Republic to attain full independence smoothly and in friendship with France demonstrates once again, if demonstration were required, that all international questions can be settled peacefully by negotiations conducted in good faith and with goodwill.

140. We are well aware of the vast task which lies ahead of us. In this connexion I am happy to assure you formally, from this rostrum, that the United Nations can count on the Central African Republic's spirit of sincere co-operation, and that the Republic considers itself honoured by membership of this band of warriors fighting for universal peace and justice.

141. Mr. ROSSIDES (Cyprus): May I, in the first place, express to you, Mr. President, my delegation's congratulations and most cordial wishes on your election as President of the General Assembly. I may perhaps be permitted, considering that I have attended the United Nations before, to add that this Assembly is most fortunate in having elected to that high office a personality of such outstanding integrity, wisdom and tact.

142. I cannot conceal my profound emotion at this moment when Cyprus takes its seat as a member of this great assembly of free and united nations. It is a unique privilege for me to be representing my country on this solemn occasion. I am greatly moved by the generous words of welcome that have been extended to us by you, Mr. President, and by the representatives of so many friendly countries who spoke on this occasion. On behalf of the Government and the people of Cyprus I wish to express to all Members of this Assembly our deep appreciation of the mark of confidence shown to our newly-established State in the unanimous adoption of General Assembly resolution 1489 (XV). I particularly wish to thank the Governments of the United Kingdom and Ceylon for sponsoring the resolution, and the Governments of Greece and Turkey for their valuable part in this resolution.

143. We are indeed happy to be joining the United Nations together with the thirteen new States of Africa.

^{10/}See: S/4436.

May I extend to each of them a warm, brotherly greeting of welcome. There is much in common between us, and we look forward to co-operation within the United Nations and outside.

144. The name of Cyprus is not quite unfamiliar to the Members of the United Nations. For five years running it resounded in this Assembly hall and in the committee rooms where the problems of its people, their rights and aspirations, were discussed in animated debate. Cyprus, now an independent country and a Member of the United Nations, enters upon its new duties of active participation in the world community. In taking our seat in this Assembly, we do so in full consciousness of our responsibilities as a Member of this world Organization and we mean to fulfil them with objectivity and detachment as befits a people spiritually free. Having just emerged from a colonial status, our sympathies will naturally be with all peoples the world over who are striving to attain, under the Charter, the dignity of national independence. Our approach to international issues will be objectively based on what is right in each case. We come with an open mind and an open heart. We are not unaware of our limitations. We are a small country, one of the smallest units of the United Nations, and we command no material power or influence; our strength will depend wholly on the moral content of our stand.

145. An ancient country with a history of civilization and culture extending back over 4,000 years, Cyprus has made no little contribution to the moral progress of the world. Its philosophic thinking anticipated the present-day ideal of the United Nations, for the Stoic philosophy of virtue founded by Zeno of Citium, a Cypriot Greek, aimed at, and anticipated, a world state wherein national antagonisms would be merged in the common brotherhood of man. Geographically placed at the crossroads between three countries and having old connexions with the peoples of these conti-

nents, Cyprus may have a particular role to play in the United Nations.

146. In the old days Cyprus was often a meeting-place for wars and conquests among nations from the east and from the west. Now it can be a meeting-place in terms of freedom, harmony and peace. We wish to make Cyprus a bridge of unity, understanding and co-operation in the Mediterranean and in the world at large. Bearing in mind that peace can be enduring only if it is broadly based on justice, equality and freedom, we pledge ourselves consistently to abide by the principles and firmly to uphold the purposes of the United Nations Charter. We believe in the United Nations and we see it as an increasingly effective instrument of harmony, freedom and peace in the world. We would wish to see its influence increased and the field of its activities enlarged. We look forward to the time when an effective military force at the command of the United Nations will be a guarantee of peace and freedom in the world.

147. In this age of science and speed, of rapidity in international developments and sudden changes, Governments and statesmen have need of that high wisdom which is not and cannot be divorced from basic moral principles. Moralizing may sound sanctimonious, yet we feel that scientific achievement has made it imperative that there should be a corresponding moral progress if humanity is to survive the dangers of self-annihilation. We must detach ourselves from selfish policies and pursuits and look more wisely to the broad interests of the whole, of which each of us forms an integral part and on which our separate existence depends.

148. In this spirit, and with these aims and objectives in mind, we take with gratitude and humility our seat in this august Assembly.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.