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*President:* Mr. Alex QUAISON-SACKEY  
(Ghana).

**ITEM 18 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA**

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

1. The PRESIDENT: Yesterday we had the great pleasure of admitting three new Members, Malawi, Malta and Zambia. A few moments ago, we participated in the ceremony of raising the flags of those three countries.

2. As President of the General Assembly, I have the honour to extend to the representatives of Malawi, Malta and Zambia the welcome of the General Assembly. In welcoming these representatives, we also welcome the peoples and Governments of three new members of the world community of nations. We wish them success and prosperity in their national lives.

3. Lord CARADON (United Kingdom): Mr. President, I am very happy that it falls to my lot to be the first to congratulate you from this rostrum. We started yesterday with prospects of a cold and stormy day. But then, suddenly, with your unanimous election, the sun came out—a fortunate augury for the nineteenth session. And may I respectfully add that you, Sir, represent the sun very well, not only by your magnificent appearance, but also by the warmth and gaiety and vigour of your African personality.

4. And while I have the honour to convey to you the congratulations of my country, may I also extend to you my own personal message of affection and respect and heartfelt good wishes for the year ahead. The welcome and congratulations of the Commonwealth to Malawi, Zambia and Malta will be conveyed later today by the representative of Malaysia. As the Commonwealth chairman for December, he will speak for us all.

5. Before he does so, permit me to speak as the representative of the country which until this year was responsible for the administration of these three new countries. Permit me to say that we regard the events which we celebrate today not as an end, but as a beginning, a beginning in a renewed friendship of equality and freedom.

6. The Commonwealth now comprises twenty independent countries with a total population of more than 720 million—nearly a quarter of the population of the world. The attainment of independence in Zambia and Malawi brings the number of African States previously under British administration and now governing themselves to eleven, with a total population not far short of half the population of all Africa.

7. But the strength and contribution of the Commonwealth does not depend merely on numbers; it depends equally on diversity and on small nations as well as big ones. Malawi is not one of the largest States in Africa, but it has played a distinctive and vital part in African advance, and we are confident that it will continue to do so. And while, for instance, the great country of Zambia is larger than France, Malta in area is not much more than three times the size of the island of Manhattan. But small though it is in size, Malta will always occupy an especially proud place in Commonwealth history. It reminds us of the days when the Commonwealth stood alone in the world in defiance of tyranny. It reminds us, too, that justice and liberty are more important than size and power.

8. As I watched the simple ceremony this morning when the three new flags were raised, I rejoiced in the conviction that we in the Commonwealth, with all our diversity, are united in many things that matter most. We are united in the belief that no people, no race, no nation should be dominated by another. We are united in a dedication to help each other in bridging and, one day, God willing, closing the gap between rich and poor. We are united in our determination to strengthen the United Nations and uphold the purposes of the Charter. We are united in our faith that the United Nations cannot only help to keep the peace, but can also, which is certainly no less important, help to make the peace tolerable for the millions who now suffer the mass misery of poverty.

9. Mr. STEVENSON (United States of America): Mr. President, may I first express our congratulations to you, Sir, and also congratulate the General Assembly for choosing such a competent and respected leader for its President. After years as your colleague here at the United Nations, like so many others sitting in this hall, I can testify that the conduct of our deliberations are in the skilled parliamentary hands of a man who has so often demonstrated his ingenuity, his resourcefulness and his fairness.

10. It is an honour for us to welcome three new Members to the United Nations. We are confident that each of these countries, Malawi, Zambia and Malta, will have much to contribute to the work of this great Organization.

11. The United Nations unhappily has not yet achieved the goals set forth in its Charter. The path to peace through reconciliation of international differences is neither an easy nor a short one. We in the United Nations can offer to new Members, therefore, only the prospect of hard work in the service of the unrealized hopes and ideals of the world community.

12. The United States is particularly pleased to be associated in our work here with these new Members because we have enjoyed a long history of friendly relations with these peoples. In Malawi, our citizens have been active in educational, religious and other affairs for many years. At the same time, many Malawians have studied and worked in the United States.

13. My country has also long enjoyed the friendship of Malta, especially since the Second World War, in which Malta played such an important part. The United States has had a consulate there since the war and has welcomed thousands of Maltese settlers to these shores.

14. In Zambia, Government officials and private citizens of this country have been active for many years in the fields of education, communications and rural development. And, of course, my fellow countrymen are deeply involved in the copper industry, which is of such magnitude and importance to the economy of this richly endowed country and, indeed, to the economy of the world.

15. Finally, my delegation would like to call attention, as the Secretary-General did this morning at the flag-raising ceremony, to the peaceful transition to independence of these three new Members. The orderly way in which they have reached their goal excites our admiration and reflects, we believe, great credit on them and also on the former Administering Authority, the United Kingdom, which has welcomed, encouraged and assisted the process of self-determination and independence.

16. We are sure that the role of these new Members in the United Nations will be constructive. In a time of crisis such as the United Nations now faces, small and large nations alike must strive to strengthen our Organization. We welcome Malta, Malawi and Zambia, therefore, with the conviction that their future in the United Nations will always serve the best interests of the world community and the purposes for which this Organization was established.

17. Mr. CSATORDAY (Hungary): May I be allowed first of all to express my congratulations to you, Mr. President, on your unanimous election to the high office of the President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. We listened with great attention to your inaugural speech yesterday, and we shall enthusiastically join you in the sincere efforts to rededicate ourselves to the purposes, ideals and principles of the United Nations incorporated in the Charter.

18. On behalf of the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, of the Republic of Cuba, of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, of the Mongolian People's Republic, of the People's Republic of Poland, of the People's Republic of Rumania, of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Hungarian People's

Republic, I wish to extend my warmest congratulations to the new Members, Malawi, Malta and Zambia, on their admission to the United Nations. It is our firm conviction that their participation in the work of the Organization will further strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations.

19. The fact of their admission to the United Nations is a recognition of the historic role of the Organization in the total liquidation of the colonial régime in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. All three of them having become independent after a long period of colonial oppression, we think they will join the forces fighting for the total abolition of colonialism and for the complete liberation of all dependent territories.

20. In greeting Malta among us, let me express our firm belief that, as an independent country and a Member of the United Nations, Malta will be able to contribute to the peace of the Mediterranean area.

21. We consider the independence and admission of Malawi and Zambia a great victory of the African nations over the forces of colonialism. It is common knowledge that both of them, as colonial territories, were made members of the ill-famed Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. One of the members of that federation, Southern Rhodesia, is still under the rule of a white minority enforcing its policy of racial persecution. The independence of the two States, and their admission to membership in the United Nations, hold out further hopes for quicker results in the settlement of the grave situation prevailing in the southern part of the African continent because of the policies of apartheid and colonial wars, policies which are a serious threat to the peace and security of Africa and of the whole world. We think that such results will be possible to achieve in the spirit of the resolutions of the United Nations and of the Cairo conference of non-aligned nations.<sup>1/</sup>

22. In wishing all three new Members success and prosperity, I can assure them of our whole-hearted support and co-operation in our joint endeavour to strengthen the United Nations in the struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples and against colonialism and neo-colonialism. We firmly believe that their participation in our common work will enhance the effectiveness of this Organization for the benefit of the community of nations.

23. Mr. RAMANI (Malaysia): May I at the outset be permitted to offer you, Mr. President, my delegation's sincere and warmest felicitations on your unanimous election to the high office of President of the General Assembly. With becoming modesty, you yesterday attributed the goodwill of all the States that conferred on you this singular honour as an honour to all of Africa, and as a tribute to Ghana in particular. That, of course, is as it ought to be, but I am not inhibited by any such considerations in speaking of you personally; and I should like, therefore, to say that, during the years of your association with the United Nations, you have shown indubitably the character and the competence

<sup>1/</sup> Second Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 5 to 10 October 1964.

that alone, apart from other considerations of geography, make of you an appropriate choice for this high office. I do not think I should catalogue these qualities today, as they are even better known to the representatives who have had a longer association with you than it has been my privilege to have. Let me only say that your very first speech as President yesterday justified the hopes and expectations that all delegations have placed in your conduct of the affairs of the General Assembly during a particularly critical period in the history of the United Nations.

24. It gives me very great pleasure indeed to come to this rostrum for the first time after the opening of this session and, as a very first intervention by Malaysia at the nineteenth session, to give expression to our sincere sentiments and offer our warm regards and words of welcome to Malawi, Zambia and Malta on the happy occasion of their assuming membership of this august body.

25. My pleasure is all the greater in that, not by any dispensation of destiny but merely by the accidental arrangement of the English alphabet and the world calendar, I am able to do so, as the representative of the United Kingdom reminded you, as the Chairman for this month of the Commonwealth group. All the three Members we are felicitating today belong to that happy family. Therefore, in the midst of the well-understood anxieties that necessitated the postponement of the commencement of this session, I have reason to be personally gratified at the circumstances that we are meeting in December, and not in November, as we could have, or in September, as we should have.

26. We in Malaysia have long looked forward to the day when all our brethren in Africa will be able to breathe the bracing air of freedom, and when Africa is not half-slave and half-free, and every step towards that consummation naturally gladdens our hearts.

27. Since the day when we were admitted to the United Nations in 1957, twenty-six African States have taken their rightful places in this Assembly, and have not only helped to broaden the base of the United Nations, but have also breathed a fresher air into its corridors.

28. France, in one imperious gesture, liberated as many as seventeen colonies in Africa and made it possible for the United Nations, at one giant step, to draw closer to the universality it seeks. The United Kingdom, perhaps in a more purposeful if not always readily acceptable pace, has now liberated all but a few of its colonies in Africa, and we may pleasurably anticipate that in the very near future all the rest will join this proud company. That each of the liberated colonies of the United Kingdom should have chosen, even at the moment of freedom, to remain associated in the Commonwealth, adds to the Commonwealth as much in quality as in quantity, and augments its usefulness as well as its soundness.

29. May I in this connexion be permitted to say, without detracting from the auspiciousness of this occasion, that we hope and pray that the United Kingdom's example will be followed by the other colonial Powers which still hang on to their colonial possessions as real property, under various pretexts of virtuous attitudes towards the peoples under their

charge. Whatever the motivations of these attitudes in a pre-United Nations past, the mere example of the large number of States which, in recent years, have attained their freedom and have been able to hold their heads erect in a society of equals on the world stage, belies all doubts as to their political competence and robs their detractors of the right to put obstacles in the way of the achievement of their inalienable right to choose and to organize their destinies in their own way.

30. The inevitable march of history and the imperious demands of the Charter to which we so persistently protest our dedication demand of all of us that we do not rest until colonialism, in whatever form it masquerades and in whatever robes it seeks to adorn itself, comes, and comes quickly, to an end. In this regard Africa is the acid test of the genuineness of our dedication and the sincerity of our protestations. If, therefore, the colonial Powers have their duty, we too have ours: to see that they discharge theirs.

31. We therefore welcome these two States from Africa to our midst, not so much for their achievement, which is great, but even more for the promise that it holds for the future of the other colonial pockets in Africa.

32. The Mediterranean island of Malta is not far from the African coast, and it was not, and could not be expected that the winds of change which, in gale proportions, were sweeping through that continent, would not affect Malta. Indeed, Malta may legitimately claim that, beleaguered as it was during the stormy years of the war, its existence alone at the strategic centre of the Mediterranean made it possible sooner rather than later for the world to get rid of its tyrannies and bask in the blessings of peace. Malta, therefore, has a special claim to world recognition, a claim that was recognized by the United Kingdom with the historic and unprecedented award of the George Cross. We who are gathered here as the legatees of the peace and freedom which the end of the war foreshadowed for all the world have reason to be particularly grateful to Malta. We may salute it as one who naturally belongs here.

33. Colonies do not travel into independence by any natural process that is preordained by a kindly fate or provided for in a considerate scheme of things. Everywhere it means struggle and sacrifice for the peoples concerned against alien authority, and the valiant leadership that any political struggle demands and achieves. In this respect Malawi and Zambia and Malta have had the inestimable advantage of the right leadership at the right time, a leadership that gave character and quality to the struggle and lifted it above stale controversies and idle conflicts. In this respect, as the world knows, all three States that we welcome here today have demonstrated to the world that, with the occasion, comes the man: their Dr. Banda, their Kenneth Kaunda, their G. Borg Olivier. We are happy this morning to have two of them with us here, and they too, I trust, will be happy to share this, their finest hour, with us all.

34. Mr. SONN (Cambodia) (translated from French): Mr. President, I should like first of all, on behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf, to congratulate

you most warmly on your unanimous election as President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. Your outstanding qualities, which are familiar to all, will be invaluable to us in the difficult and delicate handling of the business of our current session.

35. On behalf of the Government and people of Cambodia, I have pleasure in welcoming the new States Members of our Organization: Malawi, Malta and Zambia.

36. As a member of the United Nations committee on decolonization—the Committee of Twenty-Four<sup>2/</sup>—which on several occasions considered the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to the former colonial territories, Cambodia is particularly happy to welcome these new States into the international community. In addition to strengthening the principle of universality, their admission represents a further success in our efforts to put an end to colonialism.

37. Moreover, the fact that the new Members will belong to our great Afro-Asian family gives us further grounds for satisfaction. As a neutral country, Cambodia was also pleased to note the presence of Malawi and Zambia at the second conference of non-aligned countries.

38. We are confident that Malawi, Malta and Zambia, which have already shown evidence of their wisdom and political maturity upon their accession to independence, will make a positive contribution to our work and will play a constructive role for the future of the Organization.

39. Mr. VINCI (Italy): First of all, Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to express to you my warmest personal congratulations, as well as those of the Italian delegation, on your election to the presidency of this Assembly. We are certain that under your able and experienced guidance the important business before the General Assembly will proceed in the most expeditious and effective way. You may count fully, in this regard, on the goodwill and loyal co-operation of my delegation, which will keep in mind your inspiring statement of yesterday. We share the general views and objectives you indicated. No one could be more delighted than my delegation to hear you mention most appropriately the name of a great ancient figure; not because he was a Roman—although this pleases us, of course—but for two other good reasons: first, because there were in those times men of great wisdom, who taught and practised ideas of tolerance, understanding and freedom, although forced to live and even die under fierce autocrats; and second, because, thanks to their vast knowledge and experience, they knew how much they owed to Africa. His words live on even after his death. Later on, many prominent Africans contributed to enrich our literature, our philosophy, our culture. We trust, as you do, Mr. President, that this African contribution to civilization will grow in the future and exceed even its past import.

40. Allow me now to extend, on behalf of the Italian delegation, as well as the delegations of Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain, which have asked me to do so, a whole-hearted welcome to the delegations of Malawi, Malta and Zambia which have just taken their seats in this Assembly, joining our great family of free and independent nations.

41. May I add now, in the name of my delegation, that Italy has followed with great interest and supported sympathetically the evolution that has brought these three new States to independence.

42. We have many ethnical, historical, economic and cultural links with Malta which go back through the centuries to the time when the Maltese population enjoyed independence and shone with glory. We welcome, therefore, most sincerely, the return to independence of this neighbour and old friend in the Mediterranean, with which we have already and—I am sure—will always have the closest ties. The Maltese Government may be assured of the full and loyal co-operation it is natural for Italy to have with a sister country with which it shares so many interests and objectives.

43. Our warmest congratulations go equally to our new colleagues of Malawi and Zambia.

44. Italy's relations with the African countries are inspired by a sincere desire for friendly and open co-operation based on mutual respect and pursued on a footing of equality. We trust that these relations will become more fruitful and even closer in the future with all African countries, including Malawi and Zambia, as a result of this spirit and of geographical proximity.

45. Italy pursues no special aims of its own in Africa; we only wish to co-operate in its peaceful strides towards progress, be it political, economic or social. The many Italians who go to Africa have no other purpose. They act and work wherever required, under the United Nations flag or as experts attached to private or governmental economic enterprises, or to civil organizations seeking to promote better living conditions in the different African countries. Briefly, our presence on the African continent, which is shaping its own future, is an expression of co-operation towards a common goal of economic, social and human progress. Italy considers the friendship of the African countries of the utmost importance, and we believe that this friendship can contribute to the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

46. I am sure that these feelings are shared by the European countries I mentioned previously.

47. We are therefore all very happy to see here today the representatives of two new sovereign and independent African countries, Malawi and Zambia. We are equally convinced that they, as well as Malta, will join hands with us all in our common efforts to implement the peaceful objectives of our Organization.

48. Mr. FEDORENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that we join in expressing to you, Mr. President, our heartfelt congratulations

<sup>2/</sup> Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.



on your unanimous election to the high office of President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

49. One cannot but feel a special satisfaction at the significant step taken by the General Assembly in electing as its President a representative of the African continent, whose countries are playing an ever larger role in the activities of the United Nations.

50. Your great experience, Mr. President, your knowledge and realistic views inspire confidence that the current session of the General Assembly will be able to deal successfully with the problems before the United Nations, which are so important for all the peoples of the world.

51. Today the General Assembly is considering the question of the admission to the United Nations of three countries which recently joined the family of sovereign States. On behalf of the delegation of the Soviet Union, I should like first of all to extend our sincere congratulations to the people of Malawi, Zambia and Malta on their attainment of independence and to convey to them our best wishes for success.

52. The appearance on the world scene of two new sovereign African States, Malawi and Zambia, is a result of the continuing and irresistible process of desintegration of the colonial system.

53. Freedom did not come easily to the people of Malawi. For many long years this country was known as Nyasaland, a designation concealing the true African name of one of the oldest State systems in Africa.

54. It is fitting to recall today that decades of bitter and courageous struggle were needed before we could see the colony give way to a new independent State. The people of Malawi, like many other African nations which have recently thrown off the shackles of colonial servitude, face the complex task of eliminating the consequences of colonialism.

55. On 24 October of this year yet another new State was born in Africa, the State of Zambia. The history of that country has seen the end of a period which its citizens will remember as a time of oppression, exploitation and racial discrimination. The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Zambia marks another outstanding event in the great cause of the liberation of Africa from colonialism. Zambia finds itself today at the beginning of a new road, the road of independent existence and development. According to the manifesto of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, headed by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia intends to pursue a policy of non-alignment.

56. Malta, until recently, was one of the last remaining colonial possessions in the Mediterranean. Although the attainment of independence by Malta does not, of course, mean that all the complex problems confronting it are solved, the Maltese people will certainly have far greater possibilities for solving them in conditions of independence.

57. The Soviet Union has been happy to endorse the admission of Malawi, Zambia and Malta to the United Nations, and it emphatically supported, in the Security Council, the recommendations for their admission.

58. It is with profound satisfaction that we note the highly significant fact that the United Nations now has a membership of 115 States.

59. We wish the people of Malawi, Zambia and Malta every success in their efforts to build a new life and to strengthen their independence and national sovereignty. On this auspicious day when we open the doors of the United Nations to three new States, the Soviet delegation expresses the conviction that they will take an active part in the work of the United Nations for the strengthening of peace, the liberation of peoples from colonial dependence, the ending of the armaments race and the easing of world tensions.

60. Mr. HAEKKERUP (Denmark): Mr. President, may I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election to this very high office.

61. On behalf of the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, I have great pleasure in welcoming the three new Members of the United Nations, Malawi, Malta and Zambia. With the admission of these three new States to membership, another important step has been taken towards the advancement of the principle of universality within the world Organization.

62. In spite of differences in history, geographical position and economic development of the three new States, they have several features in common. All three are former British dependent territories and have gained their independence after responsible preparation by the Government of the United Kingdom in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter. In this connexion we should like to pay tribute to all the parties concerned.

63. The new Members have adopted positive and forward-looking attitudes in working for self-determination, and they serve as examples of orderly accession to independence. Moreover, the three States pursue a policy of peaceful integration of all their peoples.

64. In welcoming the three States we cannot but observe that one of them, Malta, seems to be a link between our own European cultures and the African cultures, the representation of which is now further strengthened by the entry of the countries from the shores of Lake Nyasa and the banks of the Zambesi.

65. We have also noticed the positive attitude of the three new States to the cause of the United Nations; and in this connexion we remember with respect the courage and valour of the Maltese people in their ordeal during the great struggle for freedom twenty years ago.

66. It was with deep satisfaction that we observed yesterday the admission to the United Nations of Malawi, Malta and Zambia. We look forward to entering into cordial co-operation with those three countries within the framework of this world Organization. The countries for which I have the honour to speak here extend their sincere congratulations to the new Members and wish them peace, progress and prosperity.

67. Mr. EBAN (Israel): I remember when the General Assembly voted unanimously seven years ago to admit Ghana to membership of the United Nations. It was evident then that we were at a crossroads of history

between a colonial world that was dying and a world of national freedom struggling to be born. Since then, the number of independent African nations has risen to thirty-five. Nearly all the 250 million Africans live in sovereignty. It is inevitable and urgent that independence be granted to those African peoples from whom it is still withheld. Thus your elevation to your high office, Mr. President, is of threefold significance. It is a tribute to your personal distinction, it is a sign of international confidence in the Ghanaian people, and it is a bright symbol of Africa's new dignity in the community of nations.

68. It must be of deep and enduring satisfaction to you, Sir, to have your presidency coincide with the admission of two new African States to this organized family of sovereign States.

69. I bring Israel's greetings to Malawi, with whose leaders and people we have already established friendly links. Malawi has many assets to take with it into the future: a well endowed territory, the liberated energies of 3.5 million people, and the skill and experience of eminent statesmen, led by His Excellency, Mr. Hastings Banda.

70. When Zambia celebrated its independence a few weeks ago, Africa took another large step towards the completion of its national freedom. Under the guidance of President Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia will without doubt gratify and fulfil the highest hopes of the United Nations for its progress, its welfare and its contribution to African unity and international peace.

71. My final word is of greeting to the sovereign island of Malta. Israel's message to Malta is a message of Mediterranean kinship. For the first time in human history, all the coasts and all the islands of the Mediterranean Sea are now washed by the tide of national independence. In this compact, temperate, close-knit Mediterranean Sea, there has been throughout history an unexampled diversity of interacting civilizations, religions, languages, cultures, an infinite and colourful pattern of spiritual vitality. Malta is a small nation, but Mediterranean history proves the capacity of small communities to transcend their smallness by the intensity and valour with which they live and work. The small countries of the Mediterranean welcome the reinforcement which Malta brings to our common memory and our common hope. The Maltese Government, under Mr. G. Borg Olivier, can certainly count on the sympathy and the assistance of all Members of the United Nations.

72. It is a sign of the underlying health of this Organization that it is able to grow, under any conditions. It is here, and only here, that the disappearing past and the emerging future come together face to face.

73. Mr. USHER (Ivory Coast) (translated from French): Mr. President, I should like, first, to congratulate you on your unanimous election as President of the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly. Yesterday [1286th meeting], in particularly significant and moving terms, you referred to the long road which the African countries had travelled in less than a decade, and you sought to share with Africa as a whole the honour which has brought you to the presidential chair you now occupy. Following

His Excellency Mongi Slim, that eminent son of Africa, you are the second African to attain that office.

74. I should like also to refer, however, to something which you did not mention because of your tact and modesty, namely your own persistent efforts to defend Africa and freedom against the enslavement of modern times, and your fight waged everywhere against the vestiges of colonialism. By your action, in disregard of obstacles, you have won the confidence of many, and it is not the least deserved of recompenses that you should be President of this Assembly. I should therefore like to add my congratulations to all those which have been addressed to you.

75. On the occasion of your election as President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, we have also had the pleasure of welcoming and applauding the admission of new Members—Malawi, Zambia and Malta—to the United Nations. For all peace-loving people, and especially for the formerly colonized countries, this triple victory over outmoded ideologies and racial prejudice undoubtedly constitutes a very great step forward towards the complete liquidation of colonialism. It is also an added spur to our conscience, for it shows that economically viable and politically mature territories, both large and small, have been denied, and are still being denied, the right to freedom. Consequently, it is a great pleasure for me to take the floor on this occasion to congratulate those brother States which have just been admitted into the international family, and to introduce them as prototypes of territories which are entering international life substantially equipped with human values, maturity, will-power and capability, all equally balanced.

76. We need only recall, for instance, the long liberation efforts made by those territories in order to secure peace and national unity, which emphatically demonstrates the truly peace-loving character of those States.

77. The Ivory Coast is glad to have had the privilege of sponsoring Zambia's and Malawi's request for admission in the Security Council, and to have voted in favour of the recommendation for the admission of Malta to the United Nations.

78. For the Ivory Coast, Malawi and Zambia are not merely nations among others. They are two sister nations in the great African family which have accumulated a fair share of experience during difficult times in their struggle for freedom, and which, upon entering international life, will take their place among the free and sovereign nations and will defend it with dignity. The political maturity which those two countries have shown underscores the crying injustice to which three million of their brothers in Southern Rhodesia are being subjected.

79. We are also glad to welcome Malta among us. That Mediterranean country, which boasts a proud civilization and has long been open to culture and knowledge of the humanities, was a major theatre during the Second World War. Malta thereby contributed to the restoration of peace and that entitles it to assist in fulfilling the purposes and applying principles of the United Nations. The people of the Ivory Coast welcome Malta's accession to indepen-

dence, and the President of the Republic has sent to the people of Malta and their Government his good wishes for their prosperity.

80. Despite the difficulties of the present time, I am of those who believe that it is nevertheless a happy occasion when we have an opportunity to implement the principle of the universality of the United Nations by welcoming among us new Members which are our brothers or our friends, and we are sure that both will contribute much in the search for solutions that will ensure the survival of this international Organization in which the small Powers have placed their entire trust.

81. The Ivory Coast welcomes Malawi, Zambia and Malta to the circle of free, equal and sovereign nations.

82. Mr. MATSUI (Japan): I should first like to express to you, Mr. President, my sincere congratulations on your unanimous election as President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. We are proud to work under your able guidance, and we look forward to the achievement of many fruitful results from your leadership.

83. It is always a very pleasant experience to share in welcoming new Members to the United Nations, and it is my great honour and privilege today, on behalf of my Government and the Japanese delegation, to offer our warm congratulations to the Governments, the peoples and the delegations of Malawi, Malta and Zambia. We pledge to them our whole-hearted co-operation as they now enter upon the duties and responsibilities of membership of the United Nations. We are sure that their contribution to our work for peace, for freedom, for human rights and for social and economic progress will be outstanding.

84. There is, of course, a much broader significance that must be attached to the independence of these three countries and their admission to the United Nations. For they are the latest symbols of the steady march of people everywhere towards freedom and the full enjoyment of their human rights. Of course, the admission of Malawi, Malta and Zambia to the United Nations further symbolizes the character of our great Organization as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the pursuit of peace and security for all mankind.

85. We are happy to pay tribute to the Prime Minister of Malawi, Dr. Banda, to the Prime Minister of Malta, Mr. Olivier, and to the President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Kaunda, and to all their associates, who have brought their peoples successfully and happily along the road to independence. At the same time we give full credit and offer our warm congratulations to the United Kingdom Government, which has so well and faithfully discharged its sacred trust to promote the well-being of the peoples of our three newest Member States and their progress towards self-government.

86. As these three countries become members of the United Nations family, we know that all three will benefit from that membership in their effort to achieve economic, social, political and cultural progress in peace and security. We are likewise confident that the United Nations will benefit from their presence among us.

87. Mr. SIDI BABA (Morocco) (translated from French): The Moroccan delegation has the honour and the pleasure of conveying to you, Mr. President, its warmest, most fraternal and most respectful congratulations on your election. While the procedure culminating in this brilliant election was due to a temporary necessity, it was acceptable because of the high degree of confidence and esteem which you and your country have always evoked among all delegations, and also because of the fact that Africa is now able to play a role worthy of itself and in keeping with its importance on the international scene.

88. During the Security Council meetings of 9 and 30 October [1160th and 1161st meetings], I had the honour and privilege, on Morocco's behalf, of sponsoring the requests for admission of Malawi, Malta and the Republic of Zambia. On those three happy occasions, my delegation was able to state at length how glad Morocco was to associate itself, as it were, with the emancipation of two brother countries from Africa and a brother country from the Mediterranean. We also stressed the outstanding role played by the courageous peoples of those three countries in their successful struggle for freedom and independence, and the sympathy which they had thus won throughout the world.

89. It is certainly with no less pleasure that I welcome today the presence of these three countries in the Organization. My delegation is deeply convinced that their presence enhances the universality of our great Organization and constitutes one more triumph for the formerly colonized peoples. We are also convinced that the contribution which they will make will help to consolidate international peace and expedite that decolonization which other peoples, still enslaved by racism and colonialism, are still impatiently awaiting.

90. In welcoming these three countries as friends, brothers and worthy partners, we also convey our warm congratulations to their Governments and peoples. Their presence here is further evidence of a great success achieved as well as an example of political advancement in keeping with the ideals of the United Nations.

91. Mr. BELAUNDE (Peru) (translated from Spanish): The Chairman of the Latin-American group and associated States, Mr. Alvarez Vidaurre, has done me the high honour of asking me to speak on behalf of the sister countries of Latin America and the countries associated with them in our group.

92. When Ghana was admitted to the United Nations and appointed you, Mr. President, as its representative, we acclaimed your agile mind, your devotion to the principles of independence, your love of Africa and your great skill as a trenchant speaker. These qualities, together with respect for your country and recognition of the personality of Africa and of the African group in the United Nations, have brought you to the Presidency.

93. Allow me today to add to the praise of your brilliant past the confidence we have in your action as President. Although you were a militant and successful speaker, we are sure that you will be a wise, prudent and very effective President.

94. It has been said here—and allow me to repeat it on my own and my colleagues' behalf—that there is something symbolic about your election. You were elected by acclamation, and this has been not only a tribute to you personally but an expression of the hope that all the difficulties which have arisen in our institutional life may be resolved under your wise guidance as President.

95. It is also my very pleasant duty to welcome to our midst the States of Malawi, Zambia and Malta. At this time there comes to my mind what Bolivar said about our America being a mixture of Europe and Africa. The American continent has a universal and ecumenical significance. We work under the sign of humanity and with a feeling of fraternity for all peoples. We must, however, recognize the special ties binding the indigenous races of our lands to European culture, which appeared with the discovery of America, and to the African continent, to which we are bound by an archaeological kinship which might be called prehistoric and by the contribution of African blood and toil in recent centuries.

96. We are, then, linked to the African countries by an essential bond of brotherhood, so that the entry of new African States, together with Malta, which is so closely bound up with the Mediterranean history, that is part of our history, is for us an occasion for great rejoicing.

97. The entry of three young countries signifies for us the affirmation of that principle which we have been striving to uphold ever since San Francisco—the principle of universality. We have never separated universality from peace. We have always believed that universality leads to peace, and we affirm and maintain that the best guarantee of peace lies in the principle of universality. And this universality implies respect of the human person, the condemnation of all racial discrimination, and the affirmation of the brotherhood of all men.

98. That is why, Mr. President, I must add to the symbolic character of your election another equally encouraging symbolic event. Two African countries that are young and endowed with fine qualities, natural wealth, new blood, intelligence, ability and the will to succeed, and Malta, a country closely linked to the history of mankind and to the history of Europe, Africa and Asia, are joining the United Nations at a time of crisis—in my view a passing crisis—as if to renew in all of us faith in that universality and in the principles of human brotherhood and sovereign equality which constitutes the essence of the United Nations Charter. The courage of these new sister countries, which we receive with enthusiasm and whose Governments and peoples we congratulate, renews our confidence and our certainty that the United Nations, if it remains true to the principles of the Charter, will be, in the words of President Kennedy, "the best hope for peace".

99. Mr. SOSA RODRIGUEZ (Venezuela) (translated from Spanish): May I, Mr. President, on behalf of the Venezuelan delegation and myself, offer you my warmest congratulations on your unanimous election as President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

100. We have worked together in the United Nations for a number of years, and it is for me a pleasure to see you now installed as President of the Assembly, an office in which you will be able to display your excellent gifts as a diplomat and parliamentarian and as a person with great knowledge of the problems confronting the world today, particularly those confronting the United Nations.

101. Your elevation to the high office you so worthily hold is indicative not only of your colleagues' recognition of your personal qualities, but also of the growing importance of the African continent, today very largely composed of independent countries, masters of their destiny, whose voices are being heard with increasing respect in the concert of free nations intent on ensuring a just peace in a better world.

102. My delegation is particularly happy to endorse the words of welcome just addressed, on behalf of the Latin American and associated countries, by our dear and esteemed colleague, Mr. Victor Andrés Belaúnde, to the new States of Malawi, Malta and Zambia.

103. I am sure that the participation of Malawi, Malta and Zambia in the work of the United Nations will enrich our Organization with new contributions of goodwill, of strong support for the cause of peace and of greater energy in the solution of serious economic and social problems. I should like, with all my heart, to extend to the representatives of these three new States the congratulations of the Venezuelan delegation representing a country which has always warmly supported the cause of independence for all colonial peoples.

104. Mr. CHALMERS (Haiti) (translated from French): On behalf of the sister Republic of Haiti and its leader, President Duvalier, as well as on my own behalf, I have the great pleasure, Mr. President, of congratulating you most warmly on your election to the presidency of the General Assembly.

105. This election by acclamation reflects the high esteem of Member States for the quality of the services which you have rendered to our Organization, both as head of the delegation of Ghana and as a member of the Security Council. It marks the crowning achievement of your career in the United Nations, where you have made praiseworthy efforts to ensure the lasting triumph of the ideals of the Organization, without which the history of mankind in this second half of the twentieth century would be only a dark adventure.

106. The choice of your peers, Mr. President, also honours the country you so worthily represent—Ghana, which is great because of its noble historic traditions and its dedication to principles.

107. I am truly happy to associate myself with the tribute paid to a brother of my own race, to a son of that Africa of which my country is proud to say that it is a detached part, lost in the middle of the American continent. Recently, during a tragic period in its troubled history, Haiti felt beating close to its own heart the heart of your country and the heart of Africa Mater.



108. In conclusion, I warmly welcome the admission to the United Nations of three newly independent States --Malawi, Malta and Zambia. Their accession to the life of free and sovereign States is a new victory

over retrograde colonialism. We wish them every possible success. May they make a fruitful contribution to our Organization.

*The meeting rose at 12 noon.*