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Chairman: Miss Angie BROOKS (Liberia).

AGENDA ITEM 49

Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi: report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi (A/4856, A/4865 and Corr.1, A/4970, A/4994 and Add.1 and Corr.1, A/5086; A/C.4/516 and Add.1 and 2, 517 and Corr.1, 522 and Add.1-4, 532 and Corr.1, 533-535, 537; A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2, A/C.4/L.735 and Corr.1) (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(A/C.4/L.730/REV.2, A/C.4/L.735 AND CORR.1)
(continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN said that as a motion for closure of the debate had been adopted at the 1300th meeting, members would only be allowed to speak in order to explain their votes. She proposed to limit the time for such explanation to five minutes, in accordance with rule 129 of the rules of procedure.

It was so decided.

2. Mr. LYNCH-SHYLLON (Sierra Leone) said that he had some reservations on the new revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2), since the presence of foreign troops in a country presupposed the agreement of that country's Government. Although his delegation had not been consulted on the new text incorporating the Indian amendment, it would vote in favour of it, for the sake of compromise.

3. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that it had in no way been his intention to cast doubts on the sincerity of the intentions of the sponsors of the draft resolution when, at the 1300th meeting, he had expressed reservations concerning operative paragraph 3 (e). Nevertheless, his delegation could not change its position with regard to the question of the retention of foreign troops in Ruanda-Urundi. It had never thought that Belgium wished to retain troops in that country after the proclamation of independence. However, it was too early to take a decision concerning those troops. The General Assembly should come to its decision only after it had received the report of the proposed commission when it would possess all the information necessary to determine—in consultation with the former Administering Authority and the Government of Ruanda-Urundi—the various conditions for the retention of foreign troops in the country. In point

of fact, there was no evidence to prove that such troops would be needed after the proclamation of independence to maintain law and order in Ruanda-Urundi.

4. Although the Indian amendment had certainly improved the draft resolution to some extent, it did not solve the problem. Accordingly, the sponsors should revise operative paragraph 6 (c) in such a way as to avoid prejudging the issue.

5. Mr. BINDZI (Cameroun), speaking on a point of order, recalled that members of the Committee could speak only in explanation of their vote, and not to submit new amendments.

6. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) indicated that he had merely wished to make a suggestion to the sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. Mr. BINDZI (Cameroun) said that he could not support the draft resolution, which was incompatible with the principles of the United Nations, the constitutions of the various States and the Committee's objectives. Nor could he associate himself with manoeuvres designed to violate the rights of a friendly country whose situation was due to the Trusteeship System to which it had been subjected.

8. For the sake of compromise he withdrew his amendments (A/C.4/L.731), but he for one would not agree to any postponement of the date envisaged for the termination of trusteeship, even if the Belgian troops were not completely withdrawn.

9. He requested a separate vote on the seventh pre-ambular paragraph, on the words "of the future independent Ruanda-Urundi" in operative paragraph 3, on the words "the closest possible" in operative paragraph 4 and on operative paragraph 7. Generally speaking, he could not admit the right of the United Nations to take a unilateral decision on the future of Ruanda-Urundi.

10. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) introduced revised amendments (A/C.4/L.736/Rev.1) to draft resolution A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2 to take into account the changes in operative paragraphs 3 (e) and 6. However he maintained the first amendment contained in document A/C.4/L.734.

11. Mr. KYARUZI (Tanganyika) wondered whether amendments could still be submitted.

12. Mr. COOPER (Liberia) said he thought that delegations should abide by the decision taken at the beginning of the meeting and refrain from submitting new amendments.

13. The CHAIRMAN said that the sponsors of amendments submitted before a draft resolution was put to the vote were always entitled to revise their proposals to take into account changes made in the draft resolution.

14. Mr. SPAAK (Belgium) agreed with the Liberian representative that the USSR delegation could not be allowed to propose last-minute amendments to a compromise text which was the result of praiseworthy efforts by the sponsors and all Committee members. The time had come for the Committee to cast its firm and considered vote. If the USSR amendments were adopted, a number of delegations would have to change their positions, and everything accomplished would to all intents and purposes be reduced to naught.

15. His delegation was prepared to accept the text of operative paragraph 3 (e) as revised by the sponsors, while sharing the Cameroun representative's view that it prejudged the final political settlement for Ruanda-Urundi and would render the task of the commission for Ruanda-Urundi and of the Administering Authority virtually impossible.

16. The CHAIRMAN explained that the USSR delegation was entitled to modify its own amendments in the light of the revisions made by the sponsors to the draft resolution.

17. Mr. SPAAK (Belgium) pointed out that if the first USSR amendment was adopted there would be an inadmissible contradiction between the preambular and the operative parts of the draft resolution. The practical implementation of the resolution would then become impossible. He appealed to the members of the Committee to reject the USSR amendments and to adhere to the text on which they had previously agreed.

18. Mr. EL SANOUSI (Sudan) observed that the sponsors of the draft resolution had decided to reject all the proposed amendments except those submitted by the United States (A/C.4/L.732). The Committee should therefore proceed to vote.

19. Mr. QUAISON-SACKEY (Ghana) supported that view and pointed out that the members of the Committee had not seen the text of the USSR amendments to draft resolution A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2.

20. The CHAIRMAN explained that the USSR amendments to draft resolution A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2 had been handed to the Secretariat, and would be distributed immediately as document A/C.4/L.736/Rev.1.

21. Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom) said that although he opposed the amendments which had been read out by the USSR representative, he felt that the Committee should examine them before voting on the draft resolution.

22. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea), replying to the statements made earlier by the representatives of Belgium and Cameroun, maintained that the sponsors of the draft resolution were not prejudging the solution of the problem by referring to Ruanda-Urundi, in operative paragraph 3 (e), under the name by which it was designated in the Trusteeship Agreement.

23. Mr. SPAAK (Belgium) said he accepted the Guinean representative's explanation.

24. The Belgian delegation would vote against the USSR amendments (A/C.4/L.736/Rev.1), which in his opinion introduced new elements and jeopardized the agreement already reached by the Committee.

25. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said it was not surprising that the Belgian and the United Kingdom representatives intended to vote against the USSR amendments. It was natural that colonialist Powers should wish Belgian troops

to remain in Ruanda-Urundi, since they planned to keep their own troops in their colonies as long as possible.

26. The CHAIRMAN announced that she would put to the vote the texts before the Committee, beginning with the two United States amendments (A/C.4/L.732).

27. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, said that the Fourth Committee was not empowered to limit future debate at the resumed session to certain questions, especially since it had not completed its examination of the question of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

28. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, observed that the point of order raised by the USSR representative had no connexion with the conduct of the voting, and was therefore contrary to rule 90 of the rules of procedure.

The United States amendments were adopted by 80 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions.

29. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.4/L.734) calling for the insertion of a final preambular paragraph in draft resolution A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2.

At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a vote was taken by roll-call.

Nepal, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco.

Against: Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico.

Abstaining: Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania.

The amendment was rejected by 50 votes to 24, with 24 abstentions.

30. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the first amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.4/L.736/Rev.1, para. 1).

At the request of the representative of Guinea, a vote was taken by roll-call.

Jordan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Re-

publics, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

Against: Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan.

Abstaining: Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Austria, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran.

Present and not voting: Mali, Morocco, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Cameroun, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq.

The first USSR amendment was rejected by 45 votes to 12, with 30 abstentions.

31. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the second amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.4/L.736/Rev.1, para. 2).

The second USSR amendment was rejected by 46 votes to 13, with 27 abstentions.

32. Mr. GRINBERG (Bulgaria) asked for a separate vote on the words "with the exception of such personnel whose retention in the view of the Commission, in consultation with the authorities of Ruanda-Urundi and the Administering Authority may be considered necessary as an interim measure" in operative paragraph 3 (e) of draft resolution A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2. He asked for a separate vote also on operative paragraph 6 (c) of the draft resolution.

33. Mr. KYARUZI (Tanganyika) proposed that no separate votes should be taken on any part of the draft resolution.

34. Mr. BINDZI (Cameroun) explained that his request for a separate vote on operative paragraph 3 (e) of the draft resolution related to the words "and without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the future independent Ruanda-Urundi and subject to the latter's subsequent ratification."

35. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea) and Mr. SPAAK (Belgium) said that they supported the Tanganyikan representative's proposal in view of the great efforts that had gone into the production of the text of the draft resolution.

36. Mr. GRINBERG (Bulgaria) withdrew his request for a separate vote, saying, however, that it had enabled him to indicate his opposition to certain provisions in the draft resolution.

37. The CHAIRMAN said that in accordance with rule 130 of the rules of procedure she would put to the vote the Tanganyikan representative's objection to the request for division.

The Tanganyikan representative's objection was adopted by 56 votes to one, with 32 abstentions.

38. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the vote by the Secretary-General (A/C.4/537) on the financial implications of the draft resolution.

39. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2 with the amendments (A/C.4/L.732) just adopted.

At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a vote was taken by roll-call.

Norway, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

40. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the draft resolution on the question of the Mwami of Rwanda (A/C.4/L.735 and Corr.1).

41. Mr. BINDZI (Cameroun) said that he would find it very difficult to take a position on the draft resolution. He questioned whether, after the referendum in Rwanda, the United Nations was still competent to deal with the question of the Mwami, who was now merely an ordinary citizen. Furthermore, the draft resolution seemed to overlap operative paragraph 3 (a) of the draft resolution which the Committee had just adopted (A/C.4/L.730/Rev.2). Consequently, his delegation would be unable to take part in the vote on draft resolution A/C.4/L.735 and Corr.1.

42. Mr. KYARUZI (Tanganyika) pointed out that the aim of draft resolution A/C.4/L.735 and Corr.1 was precisely to help to bring about a reconciliation between the various political factions in Rwanda and he asked all the members of the Committee to support the proposal.

43. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea) proposed that draft resolution A/C.4/L.735 and Corr.1 should be put to the vote immediately so that the Committee could proceed rapidly to the next item on its agenda.

44. Mr. SPAAK (Belgium) said that he wished expressly to reserve the right to explain his vote after the vote had been taken.

At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a vote was taken by roll-call.

Mauritania, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya.

Against: Niger.

Abstaining: Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay,

Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Laos, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali.

Present and not voting: Cameroun, Congo (Leopoldville).

The draft resolution was adopted by 49 votes to one, with 45 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 11.15 p.m.