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 MEETING**

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Chairman: Mr. FAKHREDDINE Mohamed (Sudan).

Requests for hearings (continued)

REQUESTS CONCERNING TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION (AGENDA ITEM 67) (concluded) (A/C.4/673/ADD.3)

1. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to two requests for hearings. The first concerned the Territories under Portuguese administration and was submitted by Mr. Shaefudin Mohamed Khan, representative of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) in the United Arab Republic (A/C.4/673/Add.3). If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Committee decided to grant that request.

It was so decided.

REQUESTS CONCERNING SPANISH SAHARA (AGENDA ITEM 23) (continued) (A/C.4/677/ADD.3)

2. The CHAIRMAN said that the second request concerned Spanish Sahara and was submitted by Mr. Sidi Mohamed Ould Haidalla, Mr. Dahi Ould Nagem, Mr. Slama Ould Sidi Ould Oumar and Cheikh Ould Mouhamed Saleh (A/C.4/677/Add.3). If he heard no

objections, he would take it that the Committee decided to grant that request.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 67

Question of Territories under Portuguese administration: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (continued) (A/6292, A/6294, A/6300/Rev.1, chap. V; A/6335/Rev.1, A/6337, A/6340, A/C.4/673 and Add.1-3, A/C.4/L.842)

HEARING OF PETITIONERS (concluded)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Shaefudin Mohamed Khan, representative of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) in the United Arab Republic, took a place at the Committee table.

3. Mr. MOHAMED KHAN (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique) said that he was speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of FRELIMO, which was a member of the Conferência das Organizações Nacionalistas das Colônias Portuguesas (CONCP). He considered that Mr. Mário de Andrade, in his statement before the Committee (1642nd meeting), had clearly expressed the feelings of the people under Portuguese colonial rule and the spirit animating the organizations which were fighting against that rule.

4. As it had not been possible for him to be present when Mr. de Andrade had made his statement, he would like to draw the Committee's attention to certain features of the struggle of the people of Mozambique, who were determined to liberate themselves, under the leadership of FRELIMO, from Portuguese fascist and colonial domination. FRELIMO had been formed four years earlier, and two years ago it had had to embark on an armed struggle because the Portuguese attitude had made peaceful action impossible. On 25 September 1964, a small group of Mozambicans under the political leadership of FRELIMO had fired the first shots against the Portuguese fascist rulers of the country. The courageous group, inadequately armed and poorly clad, had been firm in the conviction that its cause was just, since it was the people's cause, and therefore that it would ultimately triumph. With that severe test, the struggle against experienced and well-armed enemy soldiers had begun.

5. The Mozambican people had answered the call of FRELIMO; thousands had joined the party and hundreds had enlisted for military training. In addition, the countries of Asia and Africa and the socialist countries, together with peace-loving people throughout the world, had immediately given their massive support

to FRELIMO and the people of Mozambique. The assistance received by FRELIMO had been put to use in a courageous struggle against fascist Portuguese colonialism and for national liberation and total independence. In two years of armed struggle, one fifth of the territory of Mozambique—an area which alone was twice that of Portugal itself—had been liberated and another two fifths of the territory were now a guerrilla zone. FRELIMO had begun with a handful of young men; it now had in its ranks 7,000 well-trained, properly equipped and disciplined guerrillas.

6. Important victories had been won already; Mozambicans from the north and the south had united in the liberation struggle; the FRELIMO combatants had killed 3,000 enemy soldiers, destroyed 175 military vehicles, shot down sixteen aircraft and destroyed many bridges, roads and railway lines, such as the line from Nampula to Catur, which was still cut. Much had been won in two years of struggle.

7. The Mozambicans had won freedom: there were now large areas where the Portuguese could not enter and where the people were free, governed themselves, controlled their cultivated fields, their dispensaries and their bush schools, and were not obliged to pay taxes to the Portuguese exploiters.

8. The Mozambicans had won dignity: even in the regions still controlled by the Portuguese they no longer regarded themselves as subject to colonialist "bosses". The decision to fight with gun in hand had restored the dignity of the Mozambican people at the national and international levels. The Mozambicans were no longer slaves whom the colonialists could enchain, beat and kill with impunity, for they were fighting with determination and faith in final victory.

9. The Mozambicans had won education: since the creation of FRELIMO, dozens of students who had decided to join the revolution had completed their secondary and university education. Thousands of young Mozambicans were studying in the area controlled by FRELIMO and the results achieved by the latter in the field of education were already far superior to those achieved by the Portuguese colonialists in five centuries.

10. The Mozambicans had won economic progress: in the areas under FRELIMO's control the area cultivated by the people was increasing and was now much greater than the area cultivated during the period of Portuguese domination. The people knew that they were producing for themselves and not for Portuguese colonialists.

11. The Mozambicans had won unity: the liberation struggle against the enemy—Portuguese colonialism—had given the people a national consciousness and a sense of unity. Mozambicans from north and south were now fighting side by side, as true brothers and sons of the same country.

12. The Mozambicans had seriously damaged Portugal's economy: Portugal, a small, poor and under-developed country, could not sustain the struggle against the people of Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and Angola, and had therefore resorted to asking its allies to invest in those countries,

because the military actions of their people had seriously damaged the Portuguese economy. Portugal was no longer economically independent, but had become a colony of other countries which were assisting it in order to keep it as a bulwark of colonialism. In two years the FRELIMO guerrillas had won major victories and had given Portugal evidence of their bravery, so that that country now took them seriously; in order to compensate for the heavy casualties suffered during those two years, the fascist Government of Portugal had sent 1,500 soldiers to Mozambique in November 1965, 7,500 in March 1966, and 5,000 in May 1966—in other words, it had been obliged to send 14,000 soldiers to Mozambique in one year. Even so, those troops were being systematically liquidated by the FRELIMO forces in ambushes, direct attacks and so forth, and the number of Portuguese deserters was increasing, so that the forces were being steadily reduced in strength.

13. He quoted communiqué No. 76 issued by FRELIMO, which reported a statement made by José Inácio Bispo Catarino, a Portuguese corporal from the Mueda garrison, who had deserted and surrendered to the FRELIMO guerrillas, and, on being interrogated, had said that he had been impressed and frightened by the strength of FRELIMO as shown during the two attacks on the administration and the airfield of Mueda. He had revealed that the Portuguese soldiers were badly treated by their officers—treated "like dogs", he had said. The reaction of his colleagues, from whom he had not hidden his plan to escape, had been to regard him as mad, because they considered that escape was impossible. He had also declared that he had taken part in many combats and considered himself lucky to have emerged from them alive, since there were many casualties among the Portuguese troops. Several officers had been paralysed and blinded. Those who had had limbs amputated had been sent to West Germany, where they had been provided with artificial legs and arms. Corporal Catarino had also said that the Portuguese soldiers were usually sent to the bush for periods of fifteen days, with the task of trying to locate and fight the guerrillas, but the ambushes laid for them forced them to return before the end of that period. In the bush, the soldiers neither obeyed nor respected their officers and they killed any officer who tried to force them to enter a zone which they considered dangerous. The officers did not dare to report the undisciplined soldiers to their superiors, for fear of being liquidated by them in the next action. When asked what the Portuguese soldiers were fighting for, the corporal had replied that the officers always taught them the same lesson, namely "to fight for the defence of the country". The deserting corporal, speaking of the results of the bombing at Mueda by FRELIMO forces, had said that two reconnaissance aircraft had been destroyed and one sergeant gravely wounded. Two bombers and a helicopter, which were too far away, had not been hit and they had later been transferred to Mocimboa da Praia. On 25 September, the anniversary of the date when the fighting in Mozambique had begun, the soldiers had wanted to hold a ceremony in memory of their comrades who had died in action, but the officers had not allowed them to do so. The corporal had escaped with his machete-gun, made in Belgium. He had had no docu-

ments, for only the officers, and not the soldiers, were allowed to carry documents.

14. In view of the remarks that the representative of Portugal had made about the prisoners, he asked for an investigation to be made of what had happened to the FRELIMO prisoners, seventy-five of whom had been detained in Swaziland by the United Kingdom Government, which had handed them over to the Portuguese in Lourenço Marques in December 1965. All that was known of them was that they had had been transferred to the largest and most modern prison in Mozambique, situated ten kilometres from the capital.

15. He wished to affirm FRELIMO's faith in the generosity and understanding of the United Nations and hoped that it would do everything possible to help the people who were still under Portuguese colonial domination to build themselves a new life in the liberated areas. In so-called Portuguese Guinea 50 per cent of the territory was already liberated; in Angola, in the area where the Mouvement populaire de libération de l'Angola (MPIA) was operating, one fifth of the territory was liberated; in Mozambique, too, a fifth of the territory, measuring alone more than half the area of Portugal, was free and the people, led by FRELIMO, were building a new life for themselves there.

16. Mr. DIALLO Seydou (Guinea) said that he would not burden the petitioner, who had just demonstrated his sincerity and moderation, with questions. He recalled that a few days earlier he had reserved the right to reply to the Portuguese representative, but he felt that the petitioner's statement constituted a sufficient reply. That statement showed how unnecessary it was to amend the draft resolution before the Committee (A/C.4/L.842) and served to confirm once more the crimes which Portugal was committing. Unfortunately, some Powers were still co-operating in that colonialist policy.

17. Mr. NKAMA (Zambia) said that, in his view, all the information concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration should be circulated to the members of the Committee and the Members of the United Nations, so that everyone would be acquainted with the situation. He considered the petitioner's comments remarkable and requested that they should appear in extenso in the summary record.

18. It had frequently been said that Portugal's role in the colonies was that of civilizing the Africans, who were supposedly backward, and that the missionaries and churches played a very important part in that regard. In view of the oppression and cruelty to which Africans were subjected in Mozambique, and the struggle waged by the guerrillas, he asked whether the churches and missionaries supported those who were fighting for freedom and human rights.

19. Mr. MOHAMED KHAN (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique) said that it was obvious that the inhabitants of Mozambique enjoyed no rights as human beings, since they had no part whatever in political, social and economic life. Their status was that of mere servants. He wondered how the Portuguese representative could have spoken of equality when 99 per cent of the population of Mozambique was illiterate

and a fourth-grade school certificate was required for voters, and when, even so, the poor were denied the right to vote. The only thing taught in the schools was the need to obey the Portuguese colonialists. After 500 years, there was not a single African engineer, physician or administrative chief of section in Mozambique. The Mozambicans were treated like animals and when they requested an increase in wages were told that they did not need any because they could eat grass. In the towns, there were families with five or six children who had to live on a salary of five pounds a month. Young persons had to be satisfied with two or three pounds. Furthermore, the colonialists ill-treated anyone who was unable to maintain a presentable appearance on such a salary. In the rural areas, the people worked from sunrise to sunset for five escudos a day, earning a pound and a half by the end of the month. In many cases, however, so many deductions were made at the place of work that at the end of the month no more than ten escudos of the worker's wages remained. It might be said that the Mozambican who did not live in town was a veritable slave. He was taken from his home and sold to Johannesburg's mines or plantations and was not able to resist, since the tribal chiefs were there to direct the man-hunt and to prevent any resistance. Education was virtually non-existent. The educational system agreed upon between Portugal and the Vatican and applied under the inspection of the Church did not go beyond four grades, which were spread over eight years; since the primary education of Africans, which began at eight years of age, ended at sixteen, at which age they started to be taxed, it was necessary for them to begin working and to abandon their studies. Thus the missionaries merely helped the Portuguese system of oppression. They taught the catechism but did not allow Africans to read the Bible, since that was regarded as a sin. Moreover, the catechism was taught so that the Mozambicans would learn to forgive the Portuguese for what they did. The Africans were taught that the present world did not matter, that poverty was good, that Christ, too, had been poor and that they must resign themselves to their situation. As the Mozambicans were very religious, they confessed their sins to the priests, with the result that upon leaving the confessional they were arrested by police, who said that "a little bird had told them what the Africans had done". Those "little birds" were the missionaries, who revealed to the police everything that they were told.

20. Progress was being made throughout Mozambique, not only in the armed struggle but also in the political field. Obviously, the only thing that could be done in many areas was to prepare the people politically, and that activity had reached Lourenço Marques, Beira etc. For that reason the Portuguese prohibited any gathering consisting of more than two persons in the towns. Portugal was pursuing a policy of terrorism, especially in the capital, where in order to terrorize the people there were constant parades, demonstrations of force, demonstrations with police dogs, parachutist manoeuvres and the like. Portugal said that all its military activities were aimed at eliminating the bandits, which is what they called the FRELIMO combatants. For that purpose they did not hesitate to resort to assassination. On 14 July 1966, the repre-

representative of FRELIMO in Zambia, who had been a member of the Central Committee of FRELIMO, the secretary in charge of organization and a member of the Military Committee, had been assassinated. He had already been arrested in Rhodesia in 1961 and handed over to the Portuguese police, who had imprisoned and tortured him for more than eighteen months before releasing him. He had continued to fight until his assassination a few months ago.

21. Mr. FOUM (United Republic of Tanzania) thanked the petitioner for his statement and assured him of his country's full support. He did not wish to question the petitioner, since he felt that questions should be put to the countries which supported the Africans' struggle in words but which in reality gave Portugal moral support by their silence and material support through the supply of arms, as for instance the United Kingdom colony of Swaziland, as the petitioner had said.

22. Mr. KARASIMEONOV (Bulgaria) thanked the FRELIMO petitioners and assured them of his support. In his view, the national liberation struggle in Mozambique had reached a decisive stage and the various bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should mobilize all their forces against the oppressor and actively support that movement. The United Nations could do more to make known the truth about the struggle of the people of Mozambique and it was perhaps for the Fourth Committee or the General Assembly to decide on the means by which that truth could be disseminated.

23. As the petitioner's statement was very important, he supported the proposal that it should appear in extenso in the record of the meeting.

24. Mr. BENSID (Algeria) said that the petitioner's statements had made the situation clear; on the one hand, there was an obstinate Government that was trying to maintain its dominion over the colonies and, on the other, a movement that was seeking to achieve dignity and freedom, in accordance with all the accepted international principles of the present era.

25. Mr. ISMAIL (Malaysia) expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the valuable information which the petitioner had provided. The substance of the problem lay not in what the Portuguese Government had done or wanted to do in order to develop the Territory, or in the problems of assimilation, or the ideal policy of a multiracial society, or the attacks from within or outside the Territory, but in the fact that colonization had been declared illegal. In order to resolve the problem Portugal should accept the provisions of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, declare that its Territories were non-self-governing and decide to grant them self-determination, to hold free elections on the basis of one man, one vote, and to establish a majority government. All the United Nations resolutions were designed to achieve that end, in particular the draft resolution under consideration, which suggested practical measures that Portugal should apply in its Territories in order to grant them self-determination and independence.

26. Mrs. AHMED (India) thanked the petitioner for his valuable information, which had enabled her to gain a better understanding of the problems and suf-

ferings of the people of the Territory, to whom she reaffirmed her country's support.

27. Mr. LOLEKA (Democratic Republic of the Congo) assured the petitioner of the sympathy and sincere co-operation of his country, which would be prepared to give all its moral and material support to the national liberation movements so long as an inch of African soil remained to be liberated. What Portugal was doing in Africa was no longer colonial oppression but a crime. He said that the draft resolution under consideration called upon that Power to help the people to leave the darkness of illiteracy, hunger and unemployment. As the petitioner had said, education in the Portuguese Territories was not for the Africans but for the Whites and "assimilated" persons. If the situation was not settled now, what was happening in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa would happen in Mozambique. He called on all delegations to help to overthrow the Salazar régime.

28. Mr. PANNI (Pakistan) supported the proposal that the petitioner's statement and his replies to the questions put by the representative of Zambia should be reproduced in extenso.

29. Mr. MBEKEANI (Malawi) said that his silence was not due to any acceptance of colonialism but to reasons which were well known to the petitioner. He commended the petitioner for his moderate tone and explained that Malawi's geographical position made it difficult for it to give open support to the national liberation movements. He did not wish to dwell on the matter, but he thought that the latest frontier incidents had been reported in the newspapers.

30. Nevertheless Malawi constantly gave the people of Mozambique all the help it could and accepted all the refugees who had been obliged to leave the Territory. Malawi had thus far welcomed more than 14,000 refugees, without requesting assistance from any international organization, and would continue to do so as long as it was necessary.

31. Mr. MENDELEVICH (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) welcomed the representatives of FRELIMO, an organization which was leading the struggle of the people of Mozambique for freedom and independence. While he knew that the term "petitioner" which was usually employed to designate persons who appeared before the Committee deserved respect, he felt that it was more correct to call them "representatives", since they represented an organization that was fighting to free itself from the colonial yoke, they represented a people and they represented a historical force. Moreover, they were the leaders of the future State and the best product of the soil of Mozambique.

32. He reaffirmed that the Soviet Union would give moral and material support to the people of Mozambique in their just struggle against colonialism.

33. The CHAIRMAN suggested that if there was no objection, the Committee should decide to adopt the proposal that the petitioner's statement and the replies to questions put to him should appear in extenso in the record of the meeting.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Aden (*continued*) (A/6274, A/6276, A/6300/Rev.1, chap. VI; A/6317, A/6374, A/6478, A/6514, A/C.4/678, A/C.4/L.840, A/C.4/L.841, A/C.4/L.843)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(continued) (A/C.4/L.840, A/C.4/L.841)

34. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.4/L.840, sponsored by Saudi Arabia, draft resolution A/C.4/L.841, sponsored by twenty-five Powers, to which Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Somalia and the Sudan should be added (A/C.4/L.841/Add.1), and an amendment to that draft resolution submitted by Saudi Arabia (A/C.4/L.843).

35. Mr. KHALAF (Iraq), introducing draft resolution A/C.4/L.841 and Add.1 on behalf of the sponsors, said that after so many years during which the people of Aden had been struggling for freedom and the United Nations had been considering the problem, it seemed that a point of departure had been reached from which it was to be hoped that the people would achieve self-determination and independence. It was primarily due to the struggle of the people and the efforts of the United Nations that the administering Power, which for years had resisted all those efforts, had now accepted that point of departure. On behalf of the sponsors, he thanked the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its Chairman, and the Subcommittee on Aden and its Chairman.

36. He read out the draft resolution and pointed out that the fourth preambular paragraph dealt with the essence of the problem. After months of effort and discussion by the Special Committee, the Secretary-General and the General Assembly among others, the administering Power had officially declared its readiness to accept the United Nations resolutions. Referring to the eighth preambular paragraph, he observed that no treaties should be concluded with the present régime, not only because it was unrepresentative but also because any such treaty would conflict with the wishes of the population and the objectives of the draft resolution. In the tenth preambular paragraph, the aim of the sponsors was that the administering Power should immediately take the necessary steps to put an end to the maltreatment and the military operations.

37. In regard to operative paragraph 4, he repeated that the United Kingdom alone was responsible to the United Nations for the implementation of the present and all previous resolutions, and that the local Government had no authority whatsoever.

38. The sponsors considered paragraph 5 the most practical and important. They felt that the mission should leave as soon as it had been appointed in order to recommend practical steps for the implementation

of the United Nations resolutions, to determine the extent of United Nations participation in the elections and to report to the Secretary-General, who would in turn report to the Special Committee.

39. The sponsors of the draft resolution had authorized him to make the following declaration in connexion with paragraph 7: "Nothing in operative paragraph 7 should be interpreted as constituting a pre-condition to the appointment and/or dispatch of the mission to Aden. But the sponsors strongly urge the administering Power to lift the state of emergency when the mission is there so as to enable it to discharge its responsibilities on the basis of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 15 June 1966".

40. In regard to paragraph 8, the sponsors thanked the Secretary-General, as also the Secretariat, which had much experience in such matters, in advance for all the assistance which they would have to provide in the matter. The sponsors were sure that the Secretary-General would furnish all the financial, administrative and technical assistance for which he was asked.

41. The sponsors hoped the Committee would approve the draft resolution and that the population of the Territory would be able to set out along the road to self-determination. Lastly, on behalf of the sponsors, he stated that they could not accept the Saudi Arabian amendment (A/C.4/L.843) because they considered that the declaration made in regard to paragraph 7 explained the matter very clearly.

42. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran), speaking on a point of order, proposed that in view of the importance of the interpretation placed on operative paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.4/L.841 and Add.1, the statement by the Iraqi representative should be reproduced verbatim so that the exact wording would be available.

43. Mr. KHALAF (Iraq) said that there was no question of any interpretation by his delegation. He had made a statement on behalf of all the sponsors of the draft resolution and was prepared to read it out once again.

44. Mr. BARODY (Saudi Arabia), speaking on a point of order, said that there was no need for the text to be read out again. The proposal just made by the representative of Iran would simplify the matter for it would enable the Committee to have a specific text before it. As his delegation would wish to refer later to the explanation read out by the Iraqi representative in regard to operative paragraph 7, it would help the discussion and overcome difficulties if the text was available. He therefore requested that the text should be reproduced and circulated separately, as the Iranian representative had suggested.

45. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) explained that his sole aim had been to save time and he was surprised that the Iraqi representative did not appear to want that part of his statement reproduced verbatim. He thought it would be enough to include it in the summary record.

46. Mr. COLLIER (Sierra Leone) said the rules of procedure should not be overlooked. The Iraqi representative had introduced a draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, and it was not in order to debate his statement as a part of that draft resolution.

47. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) thought that the Sierra Leonean representative had misinterpreted his words. He wanted the declaration regarding operative paragraph 7 which the representative of Iraq had read out to be circulated, since it might be the basis of a solution with regard to his delegation's amendment, which the Iraqi representative had rejected before the sponsor had explained it. He did not object to the draft resolution but he did not think that his amendment should be rejected before it had been considered in conjunction with the explanation to which he had referred. His delegation intended to ask the sponsors of the draft resolution to accept its arguments, in which case it would join them, thus saving time. If, however, his amendment was rejected beforehand, he would be obliged to submit his own draft resolution.

48. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the explanation in question should be reproduced in the summary record and a separate copy of it sent to the Saudi Arabian representative.

49. Mr. KHALAF (Iraq) pointed out that he had been speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution when he had referred to the Saudi Arabian amendment and that he had not read out an "explanation" but had made a declaration.

50. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) said that the declaration by the Iraqi representative was an amplification, since it expanded operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, and an explanation, since it specified certain points, but whatever it was called it was a text submitted to the Committee. He withdrew the word "explanation" but wished the text to be circulated since it might enable agreement to be reached more rapidly. It was not his intention to prolong the discussion and he would not, therefore, discuss the whole draft resolution but only paragraph 7 and the relevant part of the Iraqi representative's statement.

51. Mr. COLLIER (Sierra Leone) said that the Saudi Arabian representative's proposal caused him some concern, for it would create a dangerous precedent to have parts of statements circulated as official documents. The Saudi Arabian representative could be provided with the text for which he had asked but it did not seem appropriate to have it reproduced as an official document, nor did he consider that passage of

the Iraqi representative's statement any more important than those concerning other paragraphs of the draft resolution.

52. Mr. KANAKARATNE (Ceylon) asked the Saudi Arabian representative to withdraw his proposal and to accept the procedure suggested by the Chairman. He agreed with the representative of Sierra Leone that it would be dangerous to set such a precedent.

53. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) explained that he had not asked for the text to be circulated as an official document. He had merely said that he could join the sponsors of the draft resolution if an understanding were reached concerning the Iraqi representative's statement, to which he would not have referred if in that statement his own amendment had not been rejected before it had even been considered. The Iraqi representative apparently wished to replace that amendment by the declaration he had made. If his delegation was able to agree with that declaration it might withdraw its amendment, since except for operative paragraph 7 it supported the draft resolution. He wanted all the members of the Committee to have the text of the relevant part of the Iraqi representative's statement, in order to avoid any misunderstanding during the subsequent discussion. He did not consider that his proposal was contrary to the Committee's procedure.

54. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there were no objections, the relevant passage of the Iraqi representative's statement would be reproduced verbatim in the summary record and the Secretariat would circulate copies of the text to the Committee as an unofficial document.

It was so decided.

55. Mr. DIALLO Seydou (Guinea) observed that the Committee was certainly working very seriously. There were delegations which did not treat the question of Aden lightly and did not lend themselves to the dissension which the United Kingdom was trying to provoke, remaining silent while its spokesmen took the floor. The Committee was united and would apply itself seriously to its task of settling the question of Aden.

The meeting rose at 1.35 p.m.