

UNITED NATIONS



# SECURITY COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR

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**1778**<sup>th</sup> MEETING: 21 JUNE 1974

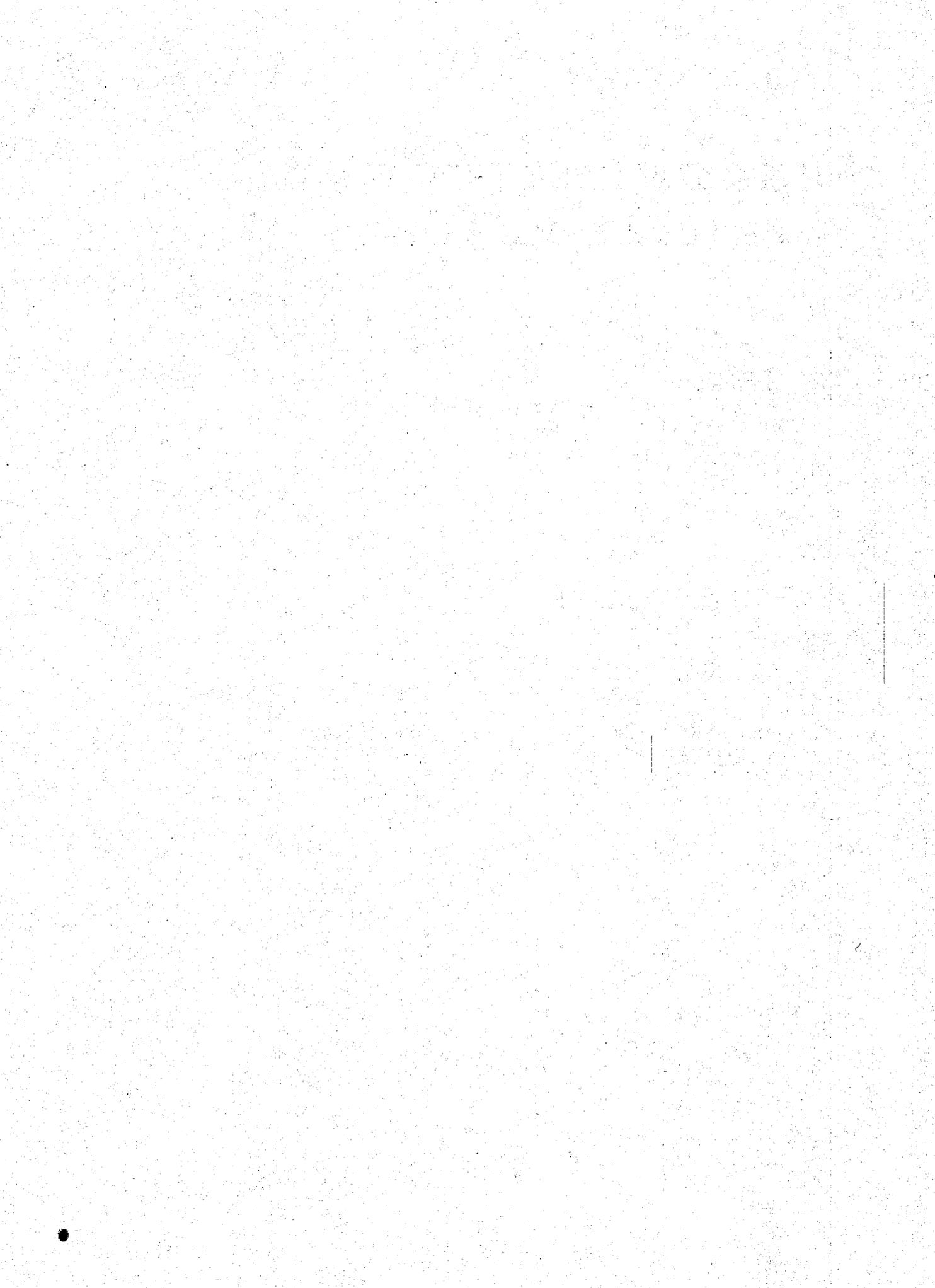
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## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/1778) .....	1
Adoption of the agenda .....	1
Admission of new Members:	
(a) Application of Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11311);	
(b) Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11322) .....	1



## SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held in New York on Friday, 21 June 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

*President:* Mr. Moulaye EL HASSEN (Mauritania).

*Present:* The representatives of the following States: Australia, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, France, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon and United States of America.

### Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/1778)

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Admission of new Members:
  - (a) Application of Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11311);
  - (b) Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11322).

*The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.*

### Adoption of the agenda

*The agenda was adopted.*

#### Admission of new Members:

- (a) Application of Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11311);
- (b) Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/11322)

1. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from French*): I wish to draw the attention of members of the Security Council to the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members, which is before the Council in document (S/11322). In that report the Committee indicates that it has considered Grenada's application and has decided to recommend to the Security Council that Grenada be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The draft resolution recommended by the Committee appears in paragraph 3 of the report.

2. It is my intention to put the draft resolution to a vote now if no member of the Council wishes to make a statement or to explain his vote before the voting.

3. Since no member of the Council wishes to speak at this time, I put the draft resolution to the vote.

*A vote was taken by show of hands.*

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.<sup>1</sup>*

4. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from French*): I shall now call on those members who wish to explain their vote or to make a statement.

5. Mr. RICHARD (United Kingdom): My delegation welcomes very much the unanimous decision of the Security Council this morning to recommend the acceptance of this application by Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations. Grenada was admitted as the thirty-fourth member of the Commonwealth when it became independent on 7 February this year. We are indeed pleased that one of its first acts on becoming independent should have been to seek membership in this Organization, the United Nations.

6. I am told that Britain's earliest connexion with Grenada goes back as far as 1609, when a company of London merchants tried to settle on the island. I am also told that that attempt was unsuccessful and that Britain's more lasting involvement with the history of Grenada started in 1763, when it became a British dependency. In 1833 it became part of the Windward Islands Administration, and from 1958 to 1962 it was a member of the Federation of the West Indies.

7. I think it is unquestionable that Grenada has been preparing its path towards independence for some time. An elected legislative council was first created in 1925. Universal adult suffrage was introduced in 1951 and a ministerial system of government in 1956. In 1960 a new constitution was introduced which provided for an elected legislative council and for an executive council to run Grenada's affairs.

8. In 1967 Grenada took a further, and a major, step down the road towards full independence when it became, together with four—later five—other Territories of the Eastern Caribbean, an Associated State. This represented a new constitutional relationship with Britain under which Grenada became fully responsible for its own internal self-government, the United Kingdom retaining responsibility only for defence and external affairs. A fundamental principle of this new pattern of association was that it

<sup>1</sup> See resolution 352 (1974).

should be entirely free and voluntary and that it could be ended by either country at any time. On 3 March 1967 a new constitution was introduced providing for a governor, a cabinet and a two-chamber legislature.

9. In the elections which were held in Grenada in February 1972, the early attainment of independence was put forward as an objective by the Grenada United Labour Party. That Party subsequently won 13 out of the 15 seats in the House of Representatives. Accordingly talks on independence were arranged in London in October 1972 and these were followed by a constitutional conference in London in May 1973, both of which were attended by the Prime Minister of Grenada and by the Leader of the Opposition. At that conference agreement was reached on the terms of a new "independence" constitution which followed very closely the lines of the 1967 constitution, which of course had been drafted with the prospect of eventual independence very much in mind. The new constitution was unanimously approved by the Grenada House of Representatives and by the Senate in October 1973. At the same time both Houses gave their unanimous consent to resolutions requesting that the association with Britain should be terminated. In accordance with British policy an Order in Council terminating the association with the United Kingdom with effect from 7 February this year was then laid before the British Parliament and adopted in December 1973.

10. A few days ago we were meeting in this room to approve the application for United Nations membership of another Commonwealth country, the Republic of Bangladesh. I am not suggesting that it is a universal precedent that nations on independence should first of all join the Commonwealth and then after seek membership in the United Nations. But it is perhaps significant and gratifying that two new independent nations have found it right to maintain the free association which the Commonwealth gives to those of us who are members of it. The decision which we have taken today concerns a country almost at the other end of the political spectrum in terms of size and power from Bangladesh which we were considering last week. But we should not be led by this to underestimate the importance of today's decision. Grenada will take its place at the United Nations as a sovereign nation equally with the rest of us despite its size.

11. The decision by the Council to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Grenada fulfils another stage in the long history of my country's very close relations with Grenada. We were very glad indeed to join in this unanimous recommendation, and for our part we are confident that Grenada will play a constructive role in the affairs of the United Nations and we look forward very much to welcoming its representatives here.

12. Mr. SCALI (United States of America): The United States delegation concurs in the Security Council's recommendation that Grenada be admitted to the United Nations, and we look forward to the opportunity this fall of welcoming the Grenada delegation to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

13. The American and Grenadian peoples have had warm and co-operative relations through the years. The shores of both our nations are washed by the beautiful Caribbean Sea and thus we share a deep interest in the affairs of the Caribbean region. We have been and will continue to be good neighbours.

14. On 7 February 1974, my Government welcomed Grenada into the family of independent nations. We now look forward to the opportunity of welcoming our colleagues from Grenada to the United Nations.

15. My Government, as a friend and neighbour, supports Grenada's application for membership in the United Nations. Grenada has announced its support for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and I am confident that it will play a constructive role in the United Nations.

16. Sir Laurence McINTYRE (Australia): My delegation has been happy to join in supporting the decision of the Council to recommend to the General Assembly that Grenada be admitted to membership in the United Nations. We have taken note of the solemn undertaking made by the Government of Grenada to accept the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil them.

17. The Australian Government has followed with interest and goodwill the progress of Grenada to independence. As the representative of the United Kingdom has said, Grenada has since 1967 been fully responsible for its own internal self-government under a constitutional relationship with the United Kingdom which both parties recognized could be ended by either one at any time. After elections in 1972, Grenada chose to take the last step to full independence and negotiations with the United Kingdom Government during 1973 led to the proclamation of independence on 7 February of this year.

18. My delegation is pleased that among Grenada's first acts after independence was its decision to seek membership in both the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations. The new nation State has already been admitted to the Commonwealth and we are fully confident that at its twenty-ninth session the General Assembly will take the final decision to admit it to full membership of this Organization.

19. Australia, as a fellow member of the Commonwealth and as a member of the Special Committee on Decolonization,<sup>2</sup> takes a particular interest in the many problems—social, economic and political—that are likely to confront those small countries that have chosen to face the responsibilities of full independence. It is to the credit of the people of Grenada, all 100,000-plus of them, that they are prepared to join the more than 10 existing Members of the United Nations with populations of less than half a million in accepting the challenge that membership will impose on their limited resources. I have no doubt that Grenada will discharge its obligations under the Charter

<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.

with the same dedication and sagacity as that with which the other 10 have discharged theirs and with full intention to emulate to the best of its capacity the efforts of its more populous and better endowed fellow Members.

20. On behalf of my delegation and of the Australian Government, I therefore support the recommendation that Grenada be admitted to membership in the United Nations. We wish it well for the future and we look forward with confidence to seeing it take its seat in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

21. Mr. MVOGO-ENAMA (United Republic of Cameroon) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation welcomes the unanimous decision just taken by the Security Council to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Grenada to the United Nations. This decision is one more milestone on the road to universality which is the fundamental principle of our Organization.

22. My Government has always urged the democratization of international relations so as to ensure peace for all States, large or small, and respect for their understandable aspiration to participate freely and on an equal footing in the collective search for solutions to the outstanding problems of the world. We are convinced that the decision just taken by the Security Council will enable the people and Government of Grenada to make a valuable contribution to this collective search for solutions to the many problems our Organization must confront.

23. My delegation takes particular pleasure in congratulating the former administering Power on this happy act of decolonization and expresses the hope that this new wind may now blow wherever there are still colonies in the world and particularly in Africa.

24. Mr. DE GUIRINGAUD (France) (*interpretation from French*): Mr. President, my delegation has already congratulated you on your accession to the presidency of the Council, but since I am sitting at this table for the first time since the beginning of this month, I should like to offer you my personal good wishes and assure you of the particular satisfaction I feel at seeing you conducting our proceedings with the authority, distinction and wisdom we all know you possess.

25. Each new stage on the road to the universality of our Organization cannot but be welcomed with real satisfaction. In unanimously supporting the recommendation we have just adopted, the members of the Council have the feeling they are making a contribution to the attainment of this ideal, our immediate objective being to invite the General Assembly to admit Grenada, a new member of the international community to the United Nations. We have no doubt that our recommendation will be favourably received next autumn.

26. The Prime Minister of Grenada, in the statement annexed to the request for his country's admission to the United Nations submitted on 30 May last, declared that his Government accepted the obligations set forth in the Charter and solemnly undertook to carry them out. This formula is not a matter of mere form but is expressly

stipulated in Article 4 of the Charter. Therefore it is a fundamental undertaking which for the State subscribing to it implies unreserved support for the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the will to act accordingly in its relations with other States. It implies a certain discipline in the conduct of international relations and special responsibilities which, in the work of our Organization since its inception, have tended to encompass ever-more various aspects in the activities of each of its Members. Thus, still in terms of Article 4 of the Charter, the Organization is invited to form a judgement on the ability of a candidate for membership to discharge its obligations and its will to do so. The Prime Minister of Grenada has thus given us an assurance of this ability and will, and we take note if it.

27. To those general reasons for our support for the application for admission submitted by Grenada may be added, so far as my own country is concerned, some quite special reasons. France could hardly forget the bonds which united it to Grenada in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, bonds of which many traces still remain in the local heritage, as was recalled a few months ago by a Minister of State of Mr. Gairy's Government. Two centuries later, at the close of a series of developments, conducted with realism and vision by the United Kingdom, the administering Power, France renewed with Grenada, now an independent State, the appropriate diplomatic relations. Today my delegation is gratified at the recommendation just adopted by the Council, since it will enable us when the time comes to co-operate here with this new member of the international community. This co-operation, we are sure, will be mutually profitable since it will draw on sources going far back into the past.

28. At this time my delegation would like to express its best wishes to the new State, its leaders and its people.

29. Mr. KUSUMASMORO (Indonesia): It is a source of considerable satisfaction to my delegation to have been able to join with the other members of the Security Council in voting in support of the draft resolution contained in document S/11322, recommending the admission of Grenada to the United Nations. It is always a historic as well as a happy occasion when we take steps to welcome a newly independent State to membership in this Organization. The attainment of independence by Grenada and its entry in its own right into the international community certainly constitute a source of satisfaction which all peoples and nations may share.

30. All of us are aware that the presence of each additional Member committed to peace and to the principles of the Charter strengthens the fabric of internationalism and the promise of the eventual attainment of those goals of self-determination and independence for all peoples which the United Nations has done so much to foster. Every nation, irrespective of its size, has an important contribution to make to strengthen the structure of peace and security in the world. In addition, each new membership moves us one step closer to the full implementation of the principle of universality which is so important to the realization of those ideals which lie at the very foundation of the Organization and its work.

31. In the case of Grenada the culmination of the process leading to self-determination and independence is a development which should also give special pleasure to the Members of the United Nations, in addition as a concrete manifestation of the continuing implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. This Declaration must surely be regarded as one of the most significant acts taken by the United Nations to date. Since its adoption, the world has witnessed the passage of millions of people from a state of political serfdom to self-determination and independence. Thus, the admission of Grenada to the United Nations is an event of great significance to all the Members of the Organization.

32. My delegation looks forward to welcoming the representatives of Grenada at the coming General Assembly session and takes this opportunity to pledge its full co-operation in the search for solutions to the common problems of the international community.

33. Mr. JANKOWITSCH (Austria): The Security Council has met today to recommend a newly independent nation for membership in the United Nations. It is gratifying to note that one of the first acts of sovereignty of the Government of Grenada, as has been pointed out here before, was to apply for membership in our Organization. That act is recorded in the letter dated 30 May 1974 from the Prime Minister of Grenada, Mr. Eric Matthew Gairy, to the Secretary-General.

34. Austria, committed to the principle of universality of international organizations, welcomes the new State. It was in that spirit that the Austrian delegation supported the unanimous decision of the Security Council to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Grenada to membership in the United Nations.

35. The evolution of Grenada towards independence proceeded speedily, peacefully and with the full co-operation of the administering Power. This provides a welcome opportunity to express our appreciation to the Government of the United Kingdom for the loyal help it has provided in the democratic process leading to the birth of this new, free and sovereign nation.

36. The history of the three-island nation of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique goes far back through the centuries. It has always been a meeting place for peoples of different races and origins.

37. Apart from possessing many other qualities that have already been mentioned here today, Grenada has developed a significant tourist industry and has thus set an example for the successful exploitation of an important natural resource—the natural beauty and climates of countries. That is what Austria shares with Grenada. Although it would indeed be difficult to find other common features between my country, land-locked in the centre of Europe, and Grenada, a group of islands bordering the Caribbean Sea, we feel a community of purpose with this new nation in its endeavour to develop tourism as a principal natural resource and an important industry and source of revenue.

38. Welcoming Grenada, we greet a new country which, like other members of the growing family of independent Caribbean nations, owes its particular cultural and intellectual personality to the unique blend of the civilizations of Africa, the ancestral home of most of its people, Europe and the Americas. This happy synthesis of the cultures and civilizations of three continents augurs well for the future development of Grenada. It is interesting to note that out of that synthesis the Caribbean region has developed a civilization of its own whose achievements in the cultural, political and social fields are remarkable indeed.

39. The political and intellectual history of the twentieth century would be incomplete without the many brilliant leaders of that remarkable region of the world. To mention only a few—names like Marcus Garvey, Frantz Fanon, Aimé Césaire, Eric Williams, George Padmore, C. L. R. James and Eugene Chen—is to give an idea of the rich contribution of the Caribbean region to the present world.

40. As Sidney W. Mintz points out in a recent issue of *Daedalus*, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, there is

“no part of the so-called third world which was hammered so thoroughly or at such length into a colonial amalgam of European design. Almost from the very first, the Caribbean was a key region in the growth of European overseas capitalism. The German historian Richard Knetzke has pointed out that before Columbus there were no ‘planetary’ empires; the Antillean islands were Europe’s first economic bridgehead outside itself. Nor were these islands mere ports of entry, ports of trade, or ports of call; in fact they were Europe’s first overseas ‘colonies’.”

41. There is no region in the world, therefore, which has borne the heritage of colonialism for so many centuries as the Caribbean area.

42. Another dark page in the history of mankind is associated with the history of the Caribbean: slavery and indentured labour were phenomena all too common in that area, and it was only in 1886—after more than 2.5 million men, women and children had been enslaved and transported to the Caribbean—that slavery was finally abolished in the Antilles.

43. It is against that historical background and framework that the Caribbean people, to which all races of the world have contributed, have lived: lengthy and intense colonialism of particular kinds; slavery and various struggles against it; economic deprivation and a scarcity, partly genuine and partly spurious, of economic opportunities; socio-racial and ethnic heterogeneity, and the political and identity problems created by such heterogeneity.

44. Yet it was also out of those conditions of deprivation and debasement that the long struggle of the Caribbean people for political, cultural and social liberation received its most powerful incentives. It began in 1791, with the Haitian revolution, which ended in the creation of the second sovereign State of the New World. But the Haitian revolution was only the capstone of a general resistance to

slavery characteristic of the Afro-American response everywhere, both before and after that revolution occurred.

45. Therefore, if we want to understand the particular contribution of the Caribbean world to world civilization; if we want to appreciate the long and successful struggle for independence of that part of the third world, we can do so only by understanding the rich and troubled history of the Caribbean and its people, and, as Sidney Mintz concludes in the article I have already quoted,

“the significance of the past and present of Afro-Caribbean peoples has somehow grown greater even as the societies from which they come, once jewels in every imperial diadem, may appear to some to matter less in the modern world. The peculiar poignancy of these lands and peoples is still only imperfectly grasped, it seems. But some day their achievements will receive appropriate recognition—for nowhere else in the universe can one look with such certainty into the past and discern the outlines of an undisclosed future.”

46. In warmly supporting the application of Grenada for membership of the United Nations, my Government is also giving renewed expression to its firm policy of support for newly independent nations and its deep sympathy for the causes of their struggle. It now only remains for my delegation again to wish Grenada prosperity and happiness in its new life as an independent nation.

47. Mr. CHUANG Yen (China) (*translation from Chinese*): After long struggles, the people of Grenada have put an end to the colonial rule imposed on them over the past three centuries and more and proclaimed independence on 7 February this year. On the following day, Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, sent a cable to Prime Minister Eric Gairy, extending congratulations and recognition. The Chinese delegation supports the application of the Government of Grenada for admission to membership in the United Nations and wishes that the friendship between the Chinese and Grenadian peoples will continue to develop.

48. Mr. SALAZAR (Costa Rica) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation, with the same pleasure expressed by representatives who have spoken before me, would like to say that it is delighted with the resolution that has been adopted by the Security Council recommending that at its next session the General Assembly grant the request of Grenada for membership in the United Nations.

49. I am particularly pleased because, as other new States in the Caribbean have done, this new State may decide to join the Latin American Group in the United Nations. We are confident that in the Latin American Group Grenada will play as positive a role as others in the Caribbean have played thus far. We welcome the admission of this new State to membership in the United Nations. It is our hope that in its future independent life in the international community of the United Nations it will enjoy every form of success.

50. Mr. SAFRONCHUK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): (*translation from Russian*): The Soviet delegation

supported Grenada's application for admission to membership in the United Nations. In so doing, we were acting in accordance with the consistent Leninist policy of the Soviet Union, which was reaffirmed at the Twenty-Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the programme of peace and international co-operation adopted on that occasion. That policy was and is one of comprehensive support for the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence and for their complete emancipation from colonial rule, for the consolidation by young States of their sovereignty and for their independent and free development.

51. The principle of solidarity with peoples struggling against imperialism for their freedom and independence is one of the fundamental principles of the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR.

52. This position of principle of my country was reaffirmed recently in a message from the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr. N. V. Podgorny, and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mr. A. N. Kosygin, addressed to the President of the eleventh session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. The message said, *inter alia*, that the Soviet Union “gives assistance, in both words and deeds, to peoples fighting for their national and social emancipation anywhere in the world”.

53. The easing of international tension, which became possible in the first instance thanks to the peace-loving policy of the USSR and other countries of the socialist commonwealth, raises hopes of lasting and stable peace. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America need peace, in order to carry out their extensive plans for economic and social development and in order to overcome the age-old backwardness which is the aftermath of colonial rule. Thus, making détente irreversible is fully in keeping with the vital interests of all peoples, including peoples which have recently won their independence.

54. In welcoming today the new independent State of Grenada as a new Member of the United Nations, we should not forget that its people had to withstand severe ordeals during the many decades of colonial rule. As in the case of many other peoples, Grenada's road to freedom and independence was long and hard, but in the final analysis and in the final outcome, the struggle of the people of Grenada was crowned with victory.

55. In admitting to the United Nations this new State built on the ruins of the colonial system, we cannot but stress that the October Socialist Revolution, the victory of the Soviet Union in the war against fascism and the coming into being of the Socialist commonwealth of nations are the factors which speeded the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism.

56. In welcoming the young independent State of Grenada, the Soviet delegation would like to state that the Soviet Union has supported and will continue to support peoples which are still under colonial rule in their just and selfless struggle for freedom and independence.

57. The Soviet Union has recognized Grenada as an independent, sovereign State. A cable dated 1 February 1974 from Mr. Kosygin to the Prime Minister of Grenada, Mr. Gairy, states:

"Mr. Prime Minister, please accept our sincere congratulations on the proclamation of Grenada's independence and our best wishes for the well-being and progress of the people of your country on the road to independent development.

"The Soviet Government, in accordance with its unswerving policy based on the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and aimed at the development of friendship and co-operation among all countries, hereby declares its recognition of Grenada as an independent and sovereign State, and expresses its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it."

58. In supporting Grenada's application for admission to membership in the United Nations, the Soviet delegation expresses its confidence that, on the recommendation of the Security Council, this State will be admitted by the General Assembly to membership in the United Nations and that Grenada's delegation will, as early as the forthcoming twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, take its rightful place among the delegations of all the other States Members of the United Nations and make an appropriate contribution to its work.

59. Mr. MAINA (Kenya): The unanimous adoption by the Council of the resolution concerning the admission of Grenada to the United Nations is a most welcome event. On behalf of the Kenyan delegation, I wish to express our warmest and sincere congratulations to the Government and the people of Grenada.

60. My country and Grenada enjoy warm and friendly relations through our mutual membership of the Commonwealth of Nations. We look forward to enhancing and strengthening this bond of friendship even further through our participation in all the activities of the United Nations as equal and wholly sovereign partners.

61. The attainment of independence on 7 February 1974 and the decision of this Council today are indeed two significant milestones in the history of the people of Grenada. These events mark the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

62. My delegation applauds this event as a significant step towards the achievement of the universality of the United Nations. We hope that the universality in membership in the United Nations will be matched by determined efforts elsewhere to bring about the fulfilment of the principle of granting independence to oppressed colonial countries and peoples and the elimination of the evils of *apartheid* in South Africa and the restoration of majority rights in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, as well as the liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism and foreign domination everywhere. The United Nations remains incomplete and poorer by the absence of as many peoples as remain under those evils.

63. We have heard stories, which we find surprising, of people who are allegedly unwilling to take up their independence for various reasons. Those misguided people ought to follow the good example of the brave people and the Government of Grenada, with the assurance that the United Nations and the Security Council are ready to support the independence of free peoples.

64. This is the right forum for giving encouragement to the peoples which are still under colonial bondage, and my country will continue to support the United Nations and the Security Council in the task of eliminating the evil of colonialism wherever it still remains in the world.

65. We join others in wishing the new State of Grenada all the best in the future.

66. Mr. SMIRNOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*translation from Russian*): First of all, my delegation would like to avail itself of this opportunity to congratulate the people of Grenada on achieving independence and to wish it well on the road of independent development.

67. Our delegation took great satisfaction in supporting the decision of the Security Council to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of the State of Grenada to membership in the United Nations. These most important events in the life of the people of Grenada represent one more step forward in the great historical process of the national liberation of peoples from the colonial past and in the deep-felt aspiration of peoples to settle their own destiny themselves. The Byelorussian SSR has always firmly and consistently called for comprehensive implementation of the principles of self-determination, freedom and national independence of countries and peoples under colonial rule or in semi-colonial dependence on imperialism.

68. In welcoming the entry into the United Nations of the young State of Grenada, the Government of which has taken upon itself the solemn obligation to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR wishes the people of Grenada success in further consolidating its independence and social, economic and political progress. We wish the people of Grenada success in developing friendship and co-operation with all the progressive and freedom-loving forces of the world in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR expresses the hope that Grenada will make its positive contribution to the activities of the United Nations.

69. Everyone can now see that positive advances are taking place towards détente in the international atmosphere. The process of normalization of international relations, which was initiated by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, is receiving widespread support in the United Nations and in all countries. The reason for the tremendous popularity of détente is that it has brought closer the practical solution of issues that are of urgent concern to all peoples, the key issues of international relations. The weight and influence of a policy aimed at the easing of international tension and reflecting the objective requirements for the development of contemporary inter-

national relations are having a positive effect on all processes of world development, including the elimination of the last remnants of colonialism and of national and economic oppression.

70. Mr. STUBBS (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The emergence of a new State within the international community is an event which cannot be overlooked by this world Organization. Hence, we welcomed Grenada's application for admission to the United Nations. It is a flourishing American State which in its short period of independence has shown that it has the qualifications necessary for membership in the United Nations. We also believe that with its admission to membership not only will the principle of universality in the Organization be strengthened but also the Organization will receive a valuable contribution from one more developing country, which will undoubtedly help achieve the objectives of the United Nations.

71. For that reason Peru, as a member of the Council which under the Charter has the duty to consider applications for membership, today with great pleasure expresses determined support for the membership of this new State. We hope that the final decision to be adopted by the General Assembly will reflect our sentiments.

72. In making this statement, my delegation wishes to express its fraternal greetings to the people and the Government of Grenada, with which we are bound by traditional American solidarity.

73. Mr. ZAHAWIE (Iraq): My delegation wishes to associate itself with the statements made today welcoming the independence of Grenada and its admission to membership in the United Nations.

74. As a founding Member of this Organization, and as a member of the Committee on decolonization since its establishment in 1961, Iraq has had a long and active part in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. We cannot but welcome with pleasure the emergence of a Non-Self-Governing Territory to join the ranks of independent sovereign States. We look forward to Grenada's new colours of red, green and yellow being raised among the flags of the United Nations. We extend to the new State our sincere wishes for its prosperity, progress and stability.

75. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from French*): I should now like, with the Council's permission, to make a brief statement as the representative of MAURITANIA.

76. It was with great joy that the people and the Government of Mauritania on 7 February last welcomed the news of the declaration of independence of Grenada. For many reasons, that event could not but evoke those feelings. Indeed, we are profoundly attached to the principle of self-determination of peoples, a principle enshrined in golden letters in the Charter of the United Nations. We believe firmly—and with reason—in the sacred right of the peoples of all continents to exercise self-determination, to decide on their fate in complete freedom and to manage their own affairs. No force in the world can or should try to hamper the exercise of that inalienable right of peoples.

77. The people and the Government of Mauritania are convinced, moreover, that only the complete, honest and speedy implementation of those principles will make it possible for men to live in peace and harmony on our earth in this second half of the twentieth century. That is particularly true of our African continent, where courageous peoples continue to be denied the exercise of their sacred right to freedom. May all those who are working against this inevitable development heed the voice of reason and give way before the evidence and the needs of our time. That is equally true of Asia, where the courageous people of Palestine continues to suffer from the poignant tragedy all the world knows.

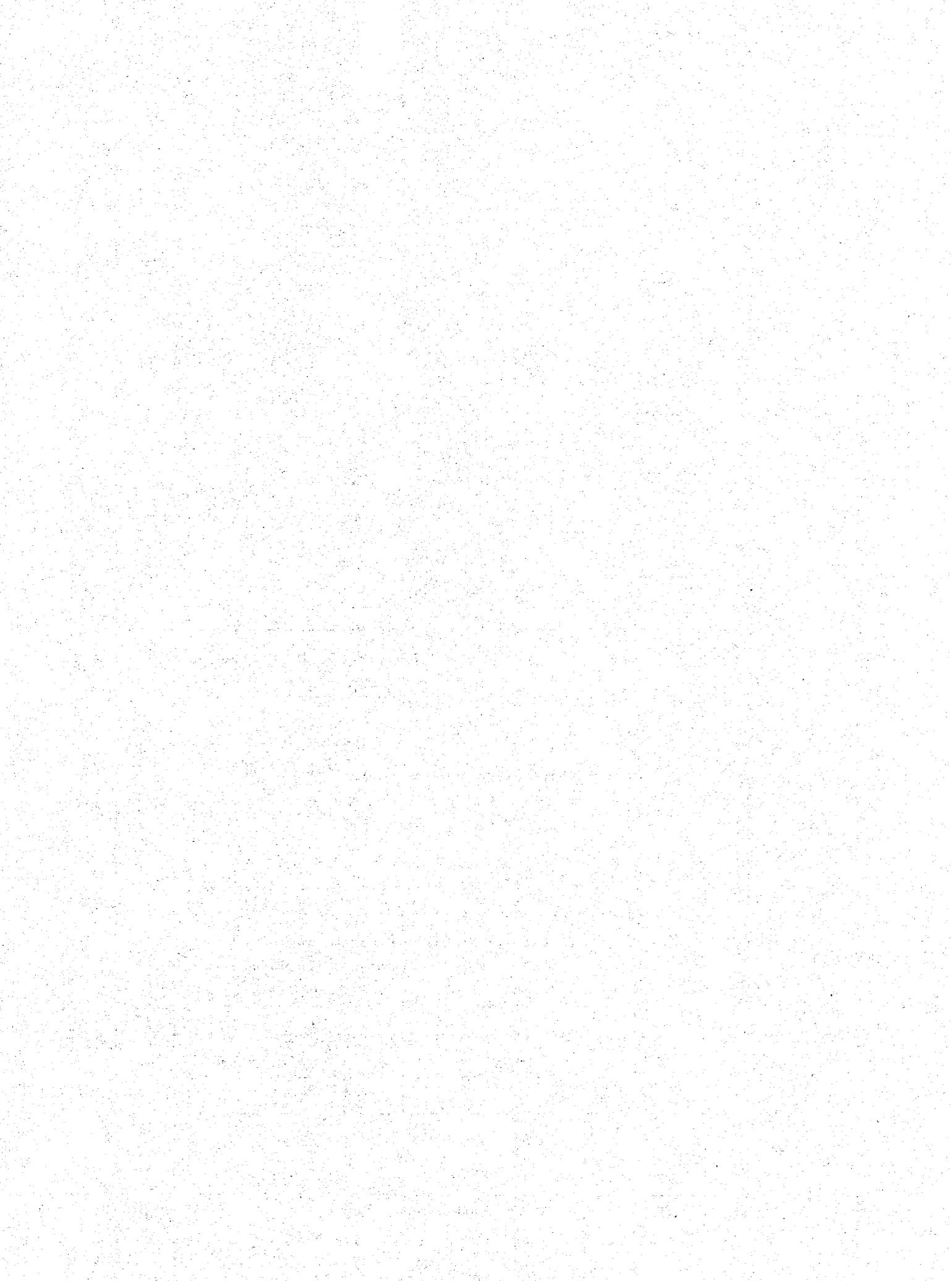
78. Therefore, prompted by this feeling of great joy and this unshakable faith in the right of peoples to self-determination, my delegation warmly supported the decision of the Council to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Grenada to membership in the United Nations. On this occasion my delegation would like to extend a most cordial welcome to the delegation of Grenada and assure it of our firm intention to co-operate fully with it.

79. The wise and justified decision just adopted by the Council brings us closer to one of the essential goals of our Organization, that is, complete universality. May there be many such occasions in the near future, enabling us to achieve this goal even more fully.

80. Speaking now as PRESIDENT, I would advise members that there are no more names on the list of speakers. In accordance with rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I shall ask the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the text of the resolution which has just been adopted, together with the verbatim records of the Council on the question of the admission of Grenada.

*The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.*





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