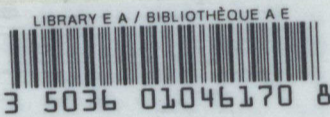


Realizing that co-operation and friendship between them is the common desire of both parties,

1. Expresses the hope that the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands will pursue their endeavours in respect of the dispute that now exists between them to find a solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the parties to report progress to the General Assembly at its tenth regular session.

The Canadian Government has now had an opportunity of studying the resolution before us and finds that though couched in more moderate language than the Indonesian resolution, it seeks to accomplish substantially the same result. The resolution, it seems to us, in effect calls for negotiations between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Government on the sovereignty of the territory in question before the fundamental legal question is resolved and without reference to the inhabitants. Hence we oppose the right power resolution for substantially the same reasons as we gave in the First Committee for opposing the resolution sponsored by Indonesia.



Following is the text of a resolution (U.N. Doc. A/C.1/760) adopted as a whole in the First Committee on November 30, 1954, by a vote of 34 in favour to 14 against, with 10 abstentions (including Canada).

Voting Results

In the 37th plenary meeting voting on the preamble was 34 in favour to 21 against, with 5 abstentions (including Canada); on paragraph 1 of the operative part 34 in favour to 23 against (including Canada), with 3 abstentions; on paragraph 2 of the operative part 33 in favour to 23 against (including Canada), with 4 abstentions. Since the resolution did not achieve a two-thirds majority in plenary session, it failed to be adopted.

Text of Resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered item 61, "The Question of West Irian (West New Guinea)",

Recalling that by the agreements reached at The Hague in 1949 between Indonesia and the Netherlands a new relationship as between the two countries, as sovereign independent States, was established but it was not then possible to reconcile the views of the parties on West Irian (West New Guinea) which therefore remained in dispute,

Recalling the dedication of the parties to the principle of resolving by peaceful and reasonable means any differences that exist or arise between them,