

power resolution should not be put to a vote that day because delegates had not had an opportunity of considering it adequately or receiving instructions from their governments. I also said that if the eight power resolution was put to a vote that day, the Canadian Delegation, for lack of instructions, would abstain. Delegates will recall that the eight power resolution was put to a vote on the same day and that the Canadian Delegation abstained on the resolution as a whole. Delegates will also recall that the Indonesian resolution was not put to a vote.

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 Indonesia about the sovereignty of the territory of West New Guinea before the fundamental legal questions involved have been resolved and without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants. Hence we oppose the eight power resolution for substantially the same reasons as we gave in the First Committee for opposing the resolution sponsored by Indonesia.

Voting Results

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).

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,