

their fundamental human rights and freedoms including their right to self-determination; and expressed the hope that member states would make appropriate efforts towards the achievement of the purposes of the resolution.

During the debate on the resolution three viewpoints were expressed. Those in favour of the resolution based their stand on condemnation of Chinese repressive actions in Tibet and the principles of human rights and self-determination. Only the communist bloc Delegations defended the Chinese, arguing that they had replaced feudalism with enlightened socialism, that Tibet was a domestic Chinese affair and, therefore, beyond the competence of the United Nations and that the resolution represented a cold war operation. A third group expressed sympathy for the Tibetan people but indicated that they would abstain on the ground that the legal status of Tibet was not clear.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 29 abstentions.

Cuban Complaint Against the United States

In the fall of 1960 the General Assembly inscribed on its agenda for the fifteenth session an item submitted by the Cuban Government which referred to "the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security".

Discussion of the Cuban complaint in the First (Political) Committee took place in the third week of April 1961 while military operations were being carried out in Cuba by counter-revolutionary forces.

Four draft resolutions were tabled by member states for the consideration of the Committee: (a) a Romanian draft resolution appealing "to the States whose territory and means are being used for the attack on the Republic of Cuba to stop without delay every assistance to those who are carrying out this armed attack" (Document A/C 1/L.274), (b) a Mexican draft resolution appealing "to all States to ensure that their territories and resources are not used to permit the civil war in Cuba" (Document A/C 1/L.275); (c) a seven-power Latin American resolution referring the dispute to the Organization of American States and exhorting all Member States to abstain from any action which may aggravate existing tensions" (Document A/C 1/1.276), and (d) a Soviet draft resolution condemning "the United States and other countries on whose territories counter-revolutionary bands are being formed, trained and armed, and from whose territories invasion of the territory of the Cuban Republic is being carried out" (Document A/C 1/1.277).