

to ascertain the views of the two Governments on how certain obstacles appearing to stand in the way of progress in the implementation of the two agreed UNCIP resolutions might be overcome. The recommendations which he had made to this end were not, he reported, acceptable to both parties. He expressed the opinion that the "most immediate requirement of the situation" was a resumption of direct negotiations under United Nations auspices. Dr. Graham concluded his report by expressing the hope that the two Governments would keep under consideration his proposal for direct negotiations between the two heads of government.

Admission of Guinea

On September 28, a majority of the population of Guinea, a member of the French Union, chose independence for their country by voting against the new constitution presented by the Government of France. The Republic of Guinea declared its independence on October 2, 1958 and applied for admission to membership in the United Nations early in December. Its admission, sponsored in the Security Council by Iraq and Japan, and in the General Assembly by Iraq, Japan, Ghana and Haiti, was not opposed. However, the Representative of France abstained on the vote, explaining that certain questions remained to be settled with respect to the relationship between Guinea on the one hand and the French Community on the other. The Canadian Representative on the Security Council, in common with representatives of most other countries, expressed his pleasure in welcoming Guinea's application for membership. He paid tribute to "the wise and generous policy of France" which had given Guinea the free choice that made its application for membership possible. He expressed regret if the timing of the application had raised any difficulties for France and its associates, but said that support for the admission of Guinea was consistent with Canadian support for the principle of the universality of the United Nations and for the peaceful evolution of African peoples.

Race Conflict in South Africa

The question of "Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1952. In protest against what it considered to be the General Assembly's, unconstitutional interference in its domestic affairs, South Africa announced at the 11th Session in 1956 that it would maintain only token representation at the United Nations. The South African Government maintained this policy until 1958, when it announced its intention to return to full participation in the United Nations, in consideration of what it regarded as a more conciliatory attitude taken by some members towards South Africa at the 12th Session. However, when the item on race conflict in South Africa and that dealing with the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa were inscribed on the agenda of the thirteenth session (agenda item 62), the South African Delegation announced that it could not "participate in any further proceedings during this session or any subsequent sessions of the General Assembly concerning these two items." The South African Delegation, however, did participate in the discussion on the other items on the agenda, with the exception of the item on the status of South West Africa.