

611 (VII). The Tunisian question

The General Assembly,

Having debated the question proposed by thirteen Member States in document A/2152,

Mindful of the necessity of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Considering that the United Nations, as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of their common ends under the Charter, should strive towards removing any causes and factors of misunderstanding among Member States, thus reasserting the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Expresses its confidence* that, in pursuance of its proclaimed policies, the Government of France will endeavour to further the effective development of the free institutions of the Tunisian people, in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the parties will continue negotiations on an urgent basis with a view to bringing about self-government for Tunisians in the light of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Appeals* to the parties concerned to conduct their relations and settle their disputes in accordance with the spirit of the Charter and to refrain from any acts or measures likely to aggravate the present tension.

*404th plenary meeting,
17 December 1952.*

612 (VII). The question of Morocco

The General Assembly,

Having debated the "Question of Morocco", as proposed by thirteen Member States in document A/2175,

Mindful of the necessity of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Considering that the United Nations, as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of their common ends under the Charter, should strive towards removing any causes or factors of misunderstanding among Member States, thus reasserting the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Expresses the confidence* that, in pursuance of its proclaimed policies, the Government of France will endeavour to further the fundamental liberties of the people of Morocco, in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the parties will continue negotiations on an urgent basis towards developing the free political institutions of the people of Morocco, with due regard to legitimate rights and interests under the established norms and practices of the law of nations;

3. *Appeals* to the parties to conduct their relations

in an atmosphere of goodwill, mutual confidence and respect and to settle their disputes in accordance with the spirit of the Charter, thus refraining from any acts or measures likely to aggravate the present tension.

*407th plenary meeting,
19 December 1952.*

613 (VII). Question of an appeal to the Powers signatories to the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943 for the early fulfilment of their pledges towards Austria

The General Assembly,

Recalling the terms of resolution 190 (III) of 3 November 1948, whereby an appeal was made to the great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace.

Recalling the terms of the Moscow Declaration⁵ of 1 November 1943, whereby the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America recognized that Austria should be re-established as a free and independent State,

Recalling further that the Government of France joined the three above-mentioned Governments in the said declaration as of 16 November 1943,⁶

Considering that, in the spirit of the said declaration, the four Powers accepted the responsibility of re-establishing a free and independent Austria, and, to that end, have entered into negotiations towards the conclusion of an Austrian treaty,

Noting with concern that those negotiations, which have been under way intermittently since 1947, have hitherto failed to bring about the proposed objective,

Taking into account that such a state of affairs, still prevailing after a lapse of seven years since the liberation of Austria at the end of the Second World War, and arising from the inconclusive stage of the aforementioned negotiations, does constitute a source of deep disappointment for the Austrian people, who have by themselves made successful efforts towards the restoration and democratic reconstruction of their country,

Recognizing that only through the unhampered exercise by the Austrian people of their freedom and independence can these efforts attain full realization,

Taking further into account that such a state of affairs hinders the full participation by Austria in the normal and peaceful relations of the community of nations and the full exercise of the powers inherent in its sovereignty.

⁵ See *United Nations Documents, 1941-1945, Moscow Conference, Communiqué, November 1, 1943, Declaration on Austria*, p. 15, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London and New York.

⁶ See *Recueil de Textes à l'usage des Conférences de la Paix, Première partie, Documents généraux. II, Déclaration du Comité français de la libération nationale relative à l'indépendance de l'Autriche*, p. 5, Imprimerie Nationale de France, 1947.