

*Gravely concerned* at the danger of civil war and foreign intervention and at the threat to international peace and security,

*Taking note* of the report of the Conciliation Commission<sup>6</sup> appointed in pursuance of paragraph 3 of its resolution 1474 (ES-IV) of 20 September 1960,

*Mindful* of the desire of the Congolese people for a solution of the crisis in the Congo through national reconciliation and return to constitutionality without delay,

*Noting with concern* the many difficulties that have arisen in the way of effective functioning of the United Nations operation in the Congo,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1474 (ES-IV) and the Security Council resolutions on the situation in the Congo, more particularly the Council resolution of 21 February 1961;<sup>5</sup>

2. *Calls upon* the Congolese authorities concerned to desist from attempting a military solution to their problems and resolve them by peaceful means;

3. *Considers it essential* that necessary and effective measures be taken by the Secretary-General immediately to prevent the introduction of arms, military equipment and supplies into the Congo, except in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* the immediate release of all members of Parliament and members of provincial assemblies and all other political leaders now under detention;

5. *Urges* the convening of Parliament without delay, with safe conduct and security extended to the members of Parliament by the United Nations, so that Parliament may take the necessary decisions concerning the formation of a national government and on the future constitutional structure of the Republic of the Congo in accordance with the constitutional processes laid down in the *Loi fondamentale*;

6. *Decides* to appoint a Commission of Conciliation of seven members to be designated by the President of the General Assembly to assist the Congolese leaders to achieve reconciliation and to end the political crisis;

7. *Urges* the Congolese authorities to co-operate fully in the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly and to accord all facilities essential to the performance by the United Nations of functions envisaged in those resolutions.

*985th plenary meeting,  
15 April 1961.*

### **1601 (XV). The situation in the Republic of the Congo**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* part A, paragraph 4, of the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961,<sup>5</sup>

*Taking note* of documents S/4771 and Add.1,<sup>7</sup>

1. *Decides* to establish a Commission of Investigation consisting of the following members:

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 85, documents A/4711 and Add. 1 and 2.*

<sup>7</sup> Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of part A, paragraph 4, of the Council resolution of 21 February 1961.

Justice U Aung Khine (Burma),  
Mr. Teschome Hailemariam (Ethiopia),  
Mr. Salvador Martínez de Alva (Mexico),  
Mr. Ayité d'Almeida (Togo);

2. *Requests* the Commission to proceed as early as possible to carry out the task entrusted to it.

*985th plenary meeting,  
15 April 1961.*

### **1602 (XV). Admission of new Members to the United Nations**

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that the Mongolian People's Republic has been awaiting a decision on its application for admission to membership in the United Nations since 1946,

*Noting* that eight members of the Security Council voted on 4 December 1960 in favour of a draft resolution recommending the admission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to membership in the United Nations, but that no recommendation was made to the General Assembly because of the opposition of a permanent member,<sup>8</sup>

*Considering* that it is important for the future of the United Nations that all applicant States which fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations should be admitted to membership in the Organization,

1. *Declares* that in its view the Mongolian People's Republic is a peace-loving State within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, that it is able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and that it should, in consequence, be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

2. *Declares* that in its view the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is a peace-loving State within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter, that it is able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and that it should, in consequence, be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Security Council to take note of this decision of the General Assembly in regard to the candidature of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

*989th plenary meeting,  
19 April 1961.*

### **1603 (XV). The situation in Angola**

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note* of the recent disturbances and conflicts in Angola resulting in loss of life of the inhabitants, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Viewing with concern* the growing restiveness of dependent peoples throughout the world for self-determination and independence,

*Aware* that failure to act speedily, effectively and in time for ameliorating the disabilities of the African

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/4656.*

peoples of Angola is likely to endanger international peace and security,

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declared without dissent that "the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation" and asked for immediate steps to be taken "to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom",

*Recalling further* its resolutions 1541 (XV) and 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to consider urgently the introduction of measures and reforms in Angola for the purpose of the implementation of

General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to appoint a sub-committee consisting of five members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly and instructs this sub-committee to examine the statements made before the Assembly concerning Angola, to receive further statements and documents, to conduct such inquiries as it may deem necessary and to report to the Assembly as soon as possible.

*992nd plenary meeting.  
20 April 1961.*

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*The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of the above resolution, appointed the members of the sub-committee established under the terms of paragraph 2 of that resolution. The sub-committee is composed as follows: BOLIVIA, DAHOMEY, FEDERATION OF MALAYA, FINLAND and SUDAN.*

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### **Notes**

#### **Appointment of the members of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund (Item 29 (b))**

At the 968th plenary meeting on 27 March 1961, the President of the General Assembly, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960, appointed the members of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund established under the terms of paragraph 2 of this resolution.

The Committee is composed as follows: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BURMA, CANADA, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GHANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ITALY, IVORY COAST, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, SUDAN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA.