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## AGENDA ITEM 38

Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean

## REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/9366)

1. Mr. DE SOTO (Peru), Rapporteur of the First Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): The First Committee held a general debate on the eight items assigned to it relating to disarmament and to the Indian Ocean. I now have the honour to introduce to the General Assembly reports of the Committee on six of those items, namely item 29 and items 34 to 38 inclusive.

2. The recommendation of the Committee on item 29, is to be found in paragraph 7 of its report [A/9359].

3. Its recommendation on item 34 is to be found in paragraph 12 of its report [A/9362].

4. Regarding item 35, the recommendation appears in paragraph 10 of its report [A/9363].

5. In connexion with item 36, the Committee recommends the adoption of two draft resolutions, the texts of which are to be found in paragraph 12 of its report [9364].

6. Under item 37, the Committee recommends the adoption of the draft resolution in paragraph 9 of its report [A/9365].

7. Regarding item 38, the recommendation is in paragraph 9 of the Committee's report [A/9366].

8. On behalf of the First Committee I now have the honour to recommend that the draft resolutions to which I have just referred be adopted.

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the First Committee.*

9. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will first consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 29 [A/9359]. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 7 of that report?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 3075 (XXVIII)).*

10. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall consider next the report of the First Committee on agenda item 34 [A/9362]. We shall now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 12 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark,

Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 103 votes to none, with 18 abstentions (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).<sup>1</sup>*

11. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now take up the report of the First Committee on agenda item 35 [A/9363]. Since no one has asked to explain his vote, I put to the vote the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 10 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of

<sup>1</sup> The delegations of Kenya and Nigeria subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 118 votes to none (resolution 3077 (XXVIII)).<sup>2</sup>*

12. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 36 [A/9364].

13. To explain his vote before the voting, I call on the representative of the Netherlands.

14. Mr. FACK (Netherlands): I have asked to speak in order to make a brief statement in explanation of the votes my delegation will cast on draft resolutions A and B in paragraph 12 of document A/9364.

15. In the First Committee the Netherlands delegation amply explained its position with regard to the test-ban issue, a position which, in this hall, I may summarize as follows.

16. The Netherlands Government is anxious to see a comprehensive ban of all nuclear weapon tests anywhere and by everyone come about at the earliest possible date. Such tests are a clear sign that the nuclear arms competition is still going on unabatedly and it is our firm conviction that, for the benefit of all mankind, this unhappy race for deadly power should be stopped.

17. Since the partial test-ban Treaty<sup>3</sup> was concluded in 1963, the General Assembly has been able at each session to adopt by a wide majority at least one resolution that approached the test-ban issue in a constructive and balanced manner, thus giving a positive impetus to the ongoing efforts to make progress in this field. In view of this, we strongly regret that during the present session the test-ban debate developed in a controversial atmosphere and resulted in the two rather acrimonious draft resolutions now before us.

18. As regards the draft resolution sponsored by Mexico and other delegations—now draft resolution A—the Netherlands felt unable to support it when it was voted upon in the First Committee and my delegation will also abstain when we shall be called upon to vote on it in this plenary meeting. We see no merit in the exorcising formula used in its operative paragraph 1 and we do not favour the idea of a moratorium mentioned in operative paragraph 3.

*Mr. Humaidan (United Arab Emirates), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

19. As to draft resolution B, sponsored by Canada, New Zealand and others, I should like to recall that in the First Committee we abstained in the separate vote on operative paragraph 3. We voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, notwithstanding our misgivings on its rather unbal-

anced language. We explained our reservations, which were also expressed by the fact that, contrary to our practice in past years, the Netherlands delegation did not become a sponsor of a draft resolution initiated by our friends from Canada.

20. In view of the controversial character of draft resolution A/C.1/L.652/Rev.1—now draft resolution B in document A/9364—which was clearly reflected in the outcome of the vote in the First Committee, the Netherlands Government reconsidered its position. With regret it felt bound to decide that when the draft resolution came to a vote in the plenary meeting the Netherlands would abstain. To our mind, this draft resolution cannot be regarded as a positive contribution to progress on the test-ban issue and we even fear that it might turn out to be counter-productive. For that reason the Netherlands delegation will withhold its support.

21. In conclusion, I should like to repeat that we are strongly in favour of a nuclear test ban, anywhere and for everyone. Although, for the reason I explained, we are unable to support the specific wordings proposed to this Assembly, the Netherlands position on the substance of the matter remains unchanged.

22. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 12 of its report [A/9364]. I shall put to the vote first draft resolution A. A roll-call vote has been requested.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Dahomey, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus.

*Against:* France, Gabon, Portugal, Albania, China.

*Abstaining:* Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Afghanistan, Algeria,

<sup>2</sup> The delegation of Nigeria subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>3</sup> Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963.

Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia.

*Draft resolution A was adopted by 89 votes to 5, with 33 abstentions (resolution 3078 A (XXVIII)).<sup>4</sup>*

23. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on draft resolution B. A roll-call vote has been requested.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*New Zealand, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Laos, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal.

*Against:* Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Albania, China, France, Gabon.

*Abstaining:* Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands.

*Draft resolution B was adopted by 65 votes to 7, with 57 abstentions (resolution 3078 B (XXVIII)).<sup>5</sup>*

24. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Guatemala in explanation of his vote.

25. Mr. SANTISO-GÁLVEZ (Guatemala) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Guatemala voted in favour of the two draft resolutions on item 36 in document A/9364. That vote was consistent with our rejection of all nuclear and thermonuclear tests of any kind, anywhere. Nevertheless, we believe that draft resolution B is incomplete, inasmuch as it only urges the nuclear States to suspend such tests

in the atmosphere and does not ask them to suspend other tests which they continue to carry out. Consequently, the delegation of Guatemala believes this draft resolution to be discriminatory.

26. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 37 [A/9365]. We shall now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 9 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Malawi, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 116 votes to none, with 12 abstentions (resolution 3079 (XXVIII)).<sup>6</sup>*

27. The PRESIDENT: Lastly, we come to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 38 [A/9366]. We shall now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 9 of its report. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution appears in document A/9383. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad,

<sup>4</sup> The delegation of Nigeria subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>5</sup> *Idem.*

<sup>6</sup> The delegations of Belgium and Ireland subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 95 votes to none, with 35 abstentions (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)).*

#### AGENDA ITEM 51

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:**  
**(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board**

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/9379)

**(b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

#### AGENDA ITEM 52

**United Nations University: report of the Secretary-General**

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/9315)

#### AGENDA ITEM 48

**United Nations Industrial Development Organization:**

**(a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;**  
**(b) Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Executive Director**

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/9324)

28. Mr. YAMADA (Japan), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the reports of the Second Committee on agenda items 52, 48 and 51.

29. In paragraph 10 of the report on item 52, the United Nations University [A/9315], representatives will find a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly which was adopted by the Second Committee by 98 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

30. In paragraph 16 of the report on item 48, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [A/9324], the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of three draft resolutions. Draft resolution I, entitled "Activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization", was adopted by a recorded vote of 103 in favour, none against, with 17 abstentions. Both sections—A and B—of draft resolution II, entitled "Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization", were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution III, entitled "Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board", was also adopted without a vote.

31. In paragraph 20 of the report on item 51, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [A/9379], the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of four draft resolutions. Draft resolution I, entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States", was adopted without a vote. Draft resolution II, entitled "Study on the indexation of prices", was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 in favour, 5 against, and 26 abstentions. Draft resolution III, entitled "Reform of the international monetary system", was adopted by the Committee without a vote. And finally draft resolution IV, entitled "Multilateral trade negotiations", was also adopted without a vote.

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Second Committee.*

32. The PRESIDENT: We turn first to the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 51 (a) [A/9379]. The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 20 of its report.

33. Draft resolution I is entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I is in document A/9380. If there is no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution I.

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 3082 (XXVIII)).*

34. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Study on the indexation of prices". A recorded vote on it has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 95 votes to 5, with 26 abstentions (resolution 3083 (XXVIII)).<sup>7</sup>*

35. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Reform of the international monetary system". If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution III.

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 3084 (XXVIII)).*

36. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Multilateral trade negotiations". If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution IV.

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 3085 (XXVIII)).*

37. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on representatives who wish to explain their votes.

38. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translation from Russian*): The position of the Soviet delegation on the draft resolutions contained in document A/9379 was set out in detail in the Second Committee. At today's plenary meeting, I should like to make the following statement concerning draft resolution III on the reform of the international monetary system.

39. As we stated earlier in the Second Committee, the Soviet delegation would have abstained if this draft resolution had been put to the vote. We explained our position in detail in the Committee and would like to stress that the main point which we find unacceptable in this draft resolution is that it ties reform of the international monetary system to measures to be taken mainly within the framework of the International Monetary Fund, in which, as is well known, the Soviet Union does not participate.

40. For that reason, we would have abstained if the draft resolution had been put to the vote.

41. The PRESIDENT: We shall now take up agenda item 51 (b) "Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", in connexion with which the Assembly has before it a note by the Secretary-General in document A/9347.

42. Representatives will note that the Secretary-General states his decision to appoint Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 April 1974 and ending on 31 March 1977.

43. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation considers the Secretary-General's choice a very judicious one.

44. I should like to take this opportunity to express my delegation's gratitude to the outgoing Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mr. Pérez Guerrero, whom we have had the privilege of knowing for almost 10 years. He came to UNCTAD at a difficult time, a time when the cause of development was not receiving adequate support, a time when the developed countries were turning their attention to solving their own national and regional financial and economic problems. That meant that the cause of the developing countries had become difficult to defend and even more unpopular to promote.

45. Against that background, my delegation feels that the role of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, as fulfilled by Mr. Pérez Guerrero, was of inestimable value and it was thanks to his activities that progress was achieved both in the field of commodities and in that of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, as well as in the fields of shipping and the transfer of technology. As examples I might cite the agreement reached on sugar and that on cocoa, and also the preparation of procedures for initiating wide intergovernmental consultations on commodities.

46. The tireless efforts of UNCTAD also made it possible to achieve important progress towards the establishment of a code of conduct on shipping.

47. Those serious and sustained efforts made possible the adoption of two important UNCTAD resolutions—resolutions 82 (III) and 83 (III)—thanks to which the developing countries will finally make their voices heard in international forums dealing with the reform of international monetary system and multilateral commercial negotiations. That is certainly a very important step towards the democratization of the decision-making process in the field of monetary policies and international trade.

48. Throughout his four and a half years as head of UNCTAD, Mr. Pérez Guerrero gave an example of the courage, devotion and ability that he had already demonstrated in the service of his own country, first as minister and then as Permanent Representative to the United Nations. We extend to him our best wishes for his future activities.

<sup>7</sup> The delegation of Turkey subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as an abstention.

49. We take this opportunity of congratulating the new Secretary-General, Mr. Gamani Corea. We are familiar with his outstanding service in the past to the cause of development, in particular at the conference on cocoa. We are convinced that he will spare no effort to make a worthy contribution to the very important task which the international community has entrusted to UNCTAD, that of restructuring international trade taking into account the interests of all member countries, particularly developing countries.

50. My delegation will support the nomination made by the Secretary-General in document A/9347.

51. The PRESIDENT: I am sure that members of the Assembly would wish to associate themselves with the sentiments expressed by the representative of Upper Volta with regard to the services rendered to UNCTAD by Mr. Pérez Guerrero and to wish him many happy years of retirement.

52. May I take it that the General Assembly confirms the appointment of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development?

*It was so decided.*

53. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 52, on the United Nations University [A/9315].

54. Members will recall that the General Assembly decided at its 2161st plenary meeting to refer to the Fifth Committee portions of the report of the Secretary-General submitted under this item relating to administrative and budgetary questions. I request the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, Mr. Garrido of the Philippines, to present the Committee's report.

55. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to submit for the approval of the General Assembly the report of the Fifth Committee on item 52, on the United Nations University [A/9384]. In considering this item the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General, in document A/C.5/1550, the report of the Second Committee on its discussions on this item [A/9315], and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [A/9368].

56. I wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the recommendations made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report to the effect that the General Assembly should approve article VIII, paragraphs 4 and 6, and article IX of the draft charter of the United Nations University, and that it should endorse the interpretation of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 of its report. The observations of the Advisory Committee are summarized in paragraph 4 of the Fifth Committee's report.

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Fifth Committee.*

57. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to the recommendations by the Fifth Committee

in paragraph 6 of its report [A/9384]. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to endorse that decision without objection?

58. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translation from Russian*): Mr. President, I have followed carefully the way in which you have conducted the meeting and, if I have understood you correctly, you have put to the vote and have in some way adopted the recommendation of the Second Committee contained in paragraph 10 of document A/9315. At the same time, as can be seen from paragraph 9 of that document, the draft resolution concerning the University was adopted in the Committee by 98 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. I should therefore like to propose, Mr. President, that in cases where individual draft resolutions have been adopted in the Committee by a vote, they should, as before, be put to the vote in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

59. I also have a query, Mr. President, in connexion with your decision concerning the decision of the Fifth Committee. As you know, the financial implications connected with this draft resolution were approved by the Fifth Committee by 71 votes to none, with 9 abstentions. Consequently, it is difficult to accept that the General Assembly should adopt without a vote the financial implications contained, in particular, in document A/9384.

60. Consequently, in cases where draft resolutions require a vote and have been voted on in the Committee, our delegation would ask that, as before, they be submitted to a vote in the plenary General Assembly when they concern reports of both the Second and the Fifth Committees.

61. The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the request of the representative of the Soviet Union, I now put to the vote the recommendations of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report in document A/9384.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper

Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*The recommendations of the Fifth Committee were approved by 118 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.*

62. The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the request of the representative of the Soviet Union, I now put to the vote the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 10 of its report [A/9315].

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 118 votes to none, with 10 abstentions (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).*

63. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Japan, who wishes to explain his vote after the vote.

64. Mr. SAITO (Japan): The decision we have just taken deserves a very high place among the outstanding accomplishments of this session of the General Assembly. If the high hopes of my delegation and of other delegations which have played a part in formulating the plans for the United Nations University are fulfilled, we can in fact congratulate

ourselves upon having made this a memorable day in the history of the United Nations.

65. With reference to the location of the United Nations University Centre, I wish to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people, heartfelt thanks to all the States Members of the United Nations which have demonstrated their support for our Government's invitation to the General Assembly to place a Centre of the United Nations University in our country. This is a day of great satisfaction for the people of Japan, who have for years aspired to act as host to the great University that has now become a reality.

66. When I look back on the efforts to establish the United Nations University and realize that it is to become the honoured guest of my country, I am filled with deep emotions. I firmly believe that, by its decision to place a Centre in Japan, the United Nations University will play an extremely important role in promoting the peace and prosperity of the world.

67. The symbolic importance of locating the Centre of this world-wide institution in Asia should not be overlooked when the task of translating this superb concept into reality begins.

68. As our Foreign Minister informed the General Assembly last September [2127th meeting], the Japanese Government is prepared to make a substantial financial contribution to the United Nations University in five yearly instalments, starting in 1974, subject to the approval of the Diet, and provided that contributions will be made by Member countries and other sources.

69. As the Charter of the United Nations University states very clearly in article I, the University is to be an international community of scholars. To enable the University to acquire such a truly international character, it is indispensable that the maximum number of States Members of the United Nations, as well as other sources, join in making contributions to the University and share the financial burden in reasonable proportions. It is hardly necessary to remind the General Assembly that, since the United Nations University will not be supported from the regular budget of the United Nations, the success of this great institution will depend upon adequate voluntary contributions.

70. I should like to conclude by pointing out that our Government, in deciding whether to make a financial contribution to the United Nations University, and in determining the amount, has fully taken into consideration the fact that the United Nations University has, as a central objective of its research and training centres and programmes, the continuing growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities, particularly in the developing countries, devoted to their vital needs in the field of learning and research.

*Mr. Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

71. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 48, on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [A/9324].

We shall now vote on the draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 16 of its report.

72. Draft resolution I is entitled "Activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization." I now put it to the vote.

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 110 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions (resolution 3086 (XXVIII)).*

73. The PRESIDENT: I now call upon the representative of the Soviet Union in explanation of vote after the vote.

74. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translation from Russian*): The Soviet delegation abstained in the vote on draft resolution I, concerning the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO], contained in document A/9324. The Soviet Union supports the activities of UNIDO, but it considers that its effectiveness should be enhanced not by granting it administrative and financial autonomy, but by enhancing its co-ordinating role in the field of industrial development within the United Nations system. The present status of UNIDO under resolution 2152 (XXI) provides it with all the necessary conditions and opportunities to do this. For those reasons, the delegation of the Soviet Union abstained in the vote on paragraph 3 of draft resolution I in paragraph 16 of document A/9324.

75. We would also vote against the recommendations of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 11 of document A/9385 if they were put to the vote.

76. With regard to paragraph 2 of resolution I in document A/9324, concerning an increase in the allocations for UNIDO's technical assistance programme from the regular budget from \$1.5 million to \$2 million, the position of principle of the Soviet Union is that the financing of the United Nations regular technical assistance programme should be converted to a voluntary system and the programme transferred to the United Nations Development Programme. The proposed increase by half a million dollars in the United Nations regular technical assistance programme must be covered simply by a redistribution in favour of UNIDO of the existing resources of the United Nations regular technical assistance programme, and not by an increase in that programme.

77. The USSR delegation voted in favour of paragraph 4 of this draft resolution, concerning an increase in the number of industrial development field advisers, on the understanding that this will be financed not from the United Nations budget, but from other sources, especially from voluntary funds for United Nations technical assistance.

78. Mr. KRYGER (Denmark): I should just like to state that the vote of Denmark should have been recorded as being in the affirmative and not in the negative.

79. The PRESIDENT: The correction will be noted.

80. We now turn to draft resolution II entitled "Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization". We shall vote first on draft resolu-

tion II A. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft resolution?

*Draft resolution II A was adopted (resolution 3087 A (XXVIII)).*

81. The PRESIDENT: We come now to draft resolution II B. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that resolution?

*Draft resolution II B was adopted (resolution 3087 B (XXVIII)).*

82. The PRESIDENT: Finally, we turn to draft resolution III entitled "Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution III?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 3088 (XXVIII)).*

83. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on those portions of the report of the Industrial Development Board submitted under agenda item 48 relating to administrative and budgetary questions which had been referred to the Fifth Committee [A/9385].

84. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to submit for the approval of the General Assembly the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 48 regarding UNIDO.

85. In the discussion of this item the Fifth Committee considered the following parts of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its seventh session: paragraphs 119 to 121 and annex II on the regular programme of technical assistance; paragraphs 122 to 126 and annex II on the expansion and financing of industrial development field advisers of UNIDO; and paragraphs 127 to 133 and annex II on the administrative autonomy of UNIDO.

86. I wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the decision of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 11 of its report recommending that the General Assembly:

"Request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of the separate preparation and submission of the programme and budget of UNIDO, and the question of administrative autonomy for UNIDO... and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session".

The Fifth Committee also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it "endorse the observations contained in paragraph 7 of the related report of the Advisory Committee". The Advisory Committee concurs with the Second Committee in the submission of the report by the Secretary-General.

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Fifth Committee.*

87. The PRESIDENT: I invite the attention of members to the recommendations of the Fifth Committee in para-

graph 11 of its report [A/9385]. May I take it that the General Assembly endorse those recommendations?

*It was so decided.*

### AGENDA ITEM 18

#### Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

88. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the last item on our agenda for this afternoon, the election of 15 members of the Industrial Development Board to replace those members whose terms of office expire on 31 December 1973. The 15 outgoing members are: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Those members are eligible for immediate re-election.

89. I should like to remind members that after 1 January 1974 the following States will still be members of the Industrial Development Board: Brazil, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Venezuela. Therefore, the names of those members do not appear on the ballot papers.

90. In accordance with existing practice, the required number of candidates in each list which receives the largest number of votes and not less than the majority required will be declared elected. In case of a tied vote for the last place there will be a restricted ballot limited to those candidates that have obtained an equal number of votes.

91. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure?

*It was so decided.*

92. The PRESIDENT: In accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure, the elections shall be held by secret ballot and there shall be no nominations.

93. Ballot papers will now be distributed. May I request members of the Assembly to use only those ballot papers and to place a cross opposite the names of the countries for which they wish to vote. Each ballot paper indicates the number of members to be elected from each list. Ballot papers containing more than that number will be declared invalid.

*At the invitation of the President the following representatives acted as tellers: List A, Mr. Kofod (Denmark); List B, Mr. Udoenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic); List C, Mr. Blankson (Nigeria); List D, Mr. Nabuco de Castro (Brazil).*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

*Mr. Benites (Ecuador) resumed the Chair.*

#### Statements concerning the special meeting to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

94. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from Spanish*): As all delegations have now submitted their ballots and before we suspend the meeting so that the ballots may be counted, I should like to make a brief announcement regarding the special meeting which, as representatives will recall, the General Assembly in its resolution 2906 (XXVII) decided to hold on 10 December 1973 in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At that special meeting the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will be launched. Representatives will recall also that the Human Rights Prize will be awarded, at the special meeting, to those persons whose names I announced at the 2157th plenary meeting of the Assembly.

95. In this connexion, I should like to inform the General Assembly that among the recipients of the awards we hope to have with us Professor Maria Lavalle-Urbina and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. Mrs. Wilfred Jenks will receive the posthumous award for her husband. The family of the late Professor Taha Hussein has designated Mr. Abdel Meguid, the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, to receive Professor Hussein's award.

96. U Thant has sent word that, because he underwent recent surgery, he regrets that he will be unable to accept the award personally. I am pleased to announce that he is now convalescing from the operation at home and that his condition is satisfactory.

97. Bishop Abel Muzorewa has sent the following cable to the Secretary-General:

“Salisbury. 16 November 1973 —

“Unable to come to award December 10th. Rhodesia authorities refuse travel documents. Muzorewa”.<sup>8</sup>

98. Mr. LUSAKA (Zambia): Mr. President, you have been good enough to announce to the Assembly that Bishop Muzorewa has been refused permission, by the illegal racist minority régime of Ian Smith, to travel to New York to receive the Human Rights Prize awarded to him some time ago.

99. From available information, we have learned that the illegal régime has refused to return the confiscated passport to Bishop Muzorewa to enable him to travel to the United Nations for the award. The reason given by the Smith régime for the refusal is that

“The United Nations has declared its support for the externally based terrorist organizations which, in the past year, have been responsible for the brutal murder of 40 civilians, including 32 Africans.”

R. J. Powell, Smith's so-called Secretary for Internal Affairs, recently wrote the following to Bishop Muzorewa:

“On the occasion of your last visit to the United Nations, in February 1972, you expressed your full agree-

<sup>8</sup> Quoted by the speaker in English.

ment with the sanctions imposed by that body on Rhodesia. You urged that sanctions should be intensified and you advocated a complete blockade of Beira and Lourenço Marques.

“I regret to inform you that in these circumstances your application has been turned down.”

Bishop Muzorewa is said to have replied to Powell along the following lines:

“Obviously you do not understand why we Africans, who make up 95 per cent of the population, speak our minds whenever we can in reporting to the world that you are ruling us by force and not by our consent. Your letter confirms my convictions that the white minority régime is not prepared to allow free expression of opinion, particularly effective criticism of its policies. You are afraid that when the full truth is known about the injustice in this land inflicted upon its black citizens, your position of privilege will crumble in the dust. This will inevitably happen whether you like it or not, and is certainly not dependent upon a simple trip by myself to the United Nations, but by the eventual victory inherent in the justice of our cause.”

100. The United Kingdom, as the administering Power, has often times informed the international community that there is a dialogue now being conducted between Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa and that nothing should be done—by widening the scope of sanctions, for example—to poison that so-called atmosphere.

101. From the exchange of correspondence between the Smith régime and Bishop Muzorewa, there does not appear to be a propitious atmosphere. The United Kingdom Government should therefore not continue to confuse the international community by bragging about talks between Smith and Bishop Muzorewa.

102. It is equally important for the United Nations to recall that when Peter Niesewand, a white freelance journalist, was detained by the Rhodesian régime, the whole of Britain went into an uproar demanding his release. Peter Niesewand was released and is now living in Britain as a correspondent for the *Guardian* newspaper. We have heard that in the case of Bishop Muzorewa some representation has been made to the illegal régime, but this has not brought about the desired results, lack of British physical presence in Rhodesia being given as the main excuse. At this point one asks whether, when Niesewand was arrested and detained, there was any British physical presence in Rhodesia. The international community can and should draw only one conclusion from the duplicity of the United Kingdom Government.

103. In this connexion my delegation submits that the United Kingdom Government, as the administering Power—which it has always claimed to be—must take immediate appropriate measures to ensure that Bishop Muzorewa is enabled to leave Rhodesia to travel to New York to receive his award.

104. Mr. JAMIESON (United Kingdom): In view of the statement just made by the representative of Zambia I should like to express briefly my Government's position on the question of a visit to New York by Bishop Muzorewa.

105. First of all, I will confirm that my delegation has been kept informed by the Secretariat and by others of this question of Bishop Muzorewa's coming to New York to receive this well-deserved human rights prize. My delegation was informed on 22 November of the telegram from Bishop Muzorewa of which you, Mr. President, have just informed this Assembly, and naturally the details were passed to my Government at once.

106. As my delegation has always made clear, we strongly share the view that Bishop Muzorewa should be allowed to travel, and indeed we still hope that those concerned in Southern Rhodesia will let the Bishop leave the country. My Government has done what it can to get these views translated into action. It has urged those who in practice wield the authority in Southern Rhodesia to allow the Bishop to travel. That has been done on a number of occasions, including the context of the presentation of the Human Rights Prize. But the plain fact is that my Government lacks the means to compel the Rhodesian régime to let the Bishop out of Rhodesia. It is a regrettable position, but it is as simple as that. It is no good accusing my Government of failure to act. That does not help at all. We have done all that we can do and we have no means of doing more. We cannot ignore the realities of the situation. My delegation, therefore, has to reject firmly the imputations made against my Government. I can, of course, confirm that if the Bishop is let out of Rhodesia the British authorities would, as on previous occasions, be ready to give him a passport to come to New York.

107. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Zambia in exercise of his right of reply.

108. Mr. LUSAKA (Zambia): I ask for your indulgence, Mr. President, in allowing me to speak again, but in exercise of my right of reply I wish to say one or two things.

109. In the first place, my delegation is not accusing the United Kingdom delegation in connexion with its responsibilities. Many times the United Kingdom representative has stood at the podium trying to tell us and the international community that Britain is responsible for Rhodesia. All my delegation has been asking is this; Why do the British authorities not exercise their responsibility on an occasion like this, when Bishop Muzorewa has been offered the Human Rights Prize, so that he can travel to New York? That is all we are asking for. We are not accusing them. They have claimed their responsibility themselves. But, at the same time, they say they lack the means to get Bishop Muzorewa out of Rhodesia. Why, then, do they not admit that they are not the administering Power? Then the whole business would be left in the hands of the Rhodesian people themselves, that is to say the African people, and they would know how to deal with the problem. They cannot have their cake and eat it at the same time. This is exactly the area where my delegation insists that the international community is being confused by the talk of the United Kingdom delegation, which says that Britain is administering Rhodesia and is responsible for Rhodesia but at the same time says that Britain cannot take effective measures to see to it that Bishop Muzorewa comes here to receive his well-deserved prize.

The meeting was suspended at 5.35 p.m. and resumed at 6 p.m.

### AGENDA ITEM 18

#### Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (concluded)

110. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now inform the General Assembly of the results of the election of 15 members of the Industrial Development Board.

##### List A

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	130
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	130
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	130
<i>Required majority:</i>	66
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Madagascar .....	122
Zambia .....	121
Gabon .....	120
Tunisia .....	120
United Republic of Tanzania .....	119
Philippines .....	110
Algeria .....	2
Indonesia .....	2
Khmer Republic .....	2
Singapore .....	2
Zaire .....	2
Bahrain .....	1
Central African Republic .....	1
Democratic Yemen .....	1
Egypt .....	1
Equatorial Guinea .....	1
Fiji .....	1
Guinea .....	1
Israel .....	1
Ivory Coast .....	1
Lebanon .....	1
Lesotho .....	1
Niger .....	1
Saudi Arabia .....	1
Senegal .....	1
United Republic of Cameroon .....	1
Yugoslavia .....	1

##### List B

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	130
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	129
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	127
<i>Required majority:</i>	64
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Switzerland .....	122
Norway .....	113

Italy .....	110
Belgium .....	109
Austria .....	98
Australia .....	13
Canada .....	2
Sweden .....	2
Holy See .....	1
Liechtenstein .....	1
Monaco .....	1
New Zealand .....	1
San Marino .....	1

##### List C

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	130
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	129
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	128
<i>Required majority:</i>	65
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Argentina .....	126
Jamaica .....	123
Costa Rica .....	2
Barbados .....	1
Ecuador .....	1
Honduras .....	1

##### List D

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	130
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	129
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	127
<i>Required majority:</i>	64
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Poland .....	125
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	114
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	6
Bulgaria .....	2
German Democratic Republic .....	2
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	1

Having obtained the required majority, the following countries were elected members of the Industrial Development Board for a period of three years beginning 1 January 1974: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Gabon, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

111. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I wish to congratulate the countries which have been elected members of the Industrial Development Board and to thank the tellers for their assistance in this election.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.