



Monday, 17 December 1979,
 at 3.15 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

CONTENTS (continued)

Agenda item 39: Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (concluded): (a) Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean; (b) Report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean	1973
Agenda item 17: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (continued): (a) Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions Report of the Fifth Committee; (b) Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions Report of the Fifth Committee; (d) Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee Report of the Fifth Committee; (e) Appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal Report of the Fifth Committee	1974
Agenda item 99: Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations Report of the Fifth Committee	
Agenda item 100: Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions Report of the Fifth Committee	
Agenda item 101: Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit Report of the Fifth Committee	
Agenda item 105: Report of the International Civil Service Commission Report of the Fifth Committee	
Agenda item 107: Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (concluded): (a) United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General Report of the Fifth Committee (Part III); (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General Report of the Fifth Committee (Part II)	
Agenda item 88: Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (concluded): (a) Questionnaire on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General;	

(b) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General; (c) Draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials: report of the Secretary-General Report of the Third Committee	1979
Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council (continued) Report of the Third Committee	1979
Agenda item 10: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	1984
Agenda item 11: Report of the Security Council	1984
Agenda item 13: Report of the International Court of Justice	1984
Agenda item 28: Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa (concluded): (a) Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> ; (b) Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports; (c) Report of the Secretary-General	1984
Agenda item 90: Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (continued)	1985
Agenda item 15: Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (continued): (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	1986

President: Mr. Salim Ahmed SALIM
 (United Republic of Tanzania)

AGENDA ITEM 39

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (concluded):*
 (a) **Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;**
 (b) **Report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean**

1. The PRESIDENT: I should like to refer briefly to two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its 97th plenary meeting on 11 December 1979 under agenda item 39, namely resolutions 34/80 A and 34/80 B.

* Resumed from the 97th meeting.

2. In both resolutions—in operative paragraph 7 of resolution 34/80 A and in operative paragraph 5 of resolution 34/80 B—the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance, including the provision of summary records. I feel sure this was done inadvertently, since it is in clear contradiction with the decision adopted by the Assembly at the 76th plenary meeting on 23 November 1979, [decision 34/418], according to which no summary records of subsidiary organs will be provided during an experimental period of one year, except with regard to the International Law Commission and the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174.

3. I consider it my obligation and duty to invite the attention of the Assembly to this matter, and if I hear no objection I shall take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to delete the reference to the provision of summary records in those two resolutions.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (continued):*

(a) **Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE
(A/34/521/Add.1)

(b) **Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/522)

(d) **Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/524)

(e) **Appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/525)

AGENDA ITEM 99

Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/770)

AGENDA ITEM 100

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/771)

AGENDA ITEM 101

Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/772)

AGENDA ITEM 105

Report of the International Civil Service Commission

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/774)

AGENDA ITEM 107

Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (concluded):**

(a) **United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART III)
(A/34/613/Add.2)

(b) **United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART II)
(A/34/630/Add.1)

4. Mr. KHAMIS (Algeria), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee (*interpretation from French*): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the reports of the Fifth Committee on the following agenda items.

5. First, agenda item 17(a), entitled "Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions". The report of the Fifth Committee is to be found in document A/34/521/Add.1. Paragraph 5 of that document contains the recommendation of the Fifth Committee.

6. Secondly, agenda item 17(b), entitled "Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions". The report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/34/522. The Fifth Committee's recommendations are contained in paragraph 8 of that document.

7. Thirdly, agenda item 17(d), entitled "Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee". The report of the Fifth Committee appears in document A/34/524. The Committee's recommendation is contained in paragraph 3 of that document.

8. Fourthly, agenda item 17(e), entitled "Appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal". The report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/34/525. The recommendation of the Committee is contained in paragraph 8 of that document.

9. Fifthly, agenda item 99, entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations". The Fifth Committee's report is to be found in document A/34/770.

* Resumed from the 76th meeting

** Resumed from the 85th meeting.

and the Committee's recommendation is contained in paragraph 5 of that document.

10. Sixthly, agenda item 100, entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency". The Fifth Committee's report is contained in document A/34/771. The three draft decisions recommended by the Committee are contained in paragraph 12 of that document.

11. Seventhly, agenda item 101, entitled "Joint Inspection Unit". The Fifth Committee's report is contained in document A/34/772. The Committee's recommendation is set forth in paragraph 6 of that document.

12. Eighthly, agenda item 105, entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission". The report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/34/774. Paragraph 15 of that document contains the recommendation of the Fifth Committee.

13. Ninthly, agenda item 107, entitled "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East". The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 107 (a), entitled "United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force", is contained in document A/34/613/Add.2. Paragraph 7 of that report contains the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 107 (b), entitled "United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon", is contained in document A/34/630/Add.1. The recommendation of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 10 of that document.

Pursuant to rule 66 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fifth Committee.

14. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take decisions on the recommendations of the Fifth Committee. The positions of delegations with respect to the recommendations contained in the reports of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly are reflected in the relevant summary records of the Committee. May I remind members of the decision taken by the General Assembly on 21 September 1979 that

"... when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in the plenary Assembly, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in the plenary Assembly, unless that delegations' vote in the plenary Assembly is different from its vote in the Committee." [4th meeting, para. 349.]

15. I now invite members to turn their attention to the reports of the Fifth Committee on subitems (a), (b), (d) and (e) of agenda item 17, entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs".

16. The report under agenda item 17 (a) relates to five vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In paragraph 5 of document A/34/521/Add.1, the Fifth Committee recommends the appointment of the following persons for a three-year term beginning on 1 Jan-

uary 1980: Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski, Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall, Mr. Anwar Kemal, Mr. C. S. M. Mselle and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas. May I take it that the General Assembly decides to adopt that recommendation?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/305 B).

17. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report on agenda item 17 (b) dealing with six vacancies in the Committee on Contributions. In paragraph 8 of its report [A/34/522], the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should: (a) appoint the following persons for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980: Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi, Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha, Mr. Richard V. Hennes, Mr. Katsumi Sezaki, Mr. Ladislav Šmíd and Mr. József Tardos; (b) appoint Mr. Miguel Angel Dávila Mendoza of Mexico for a term ending on 31 December 1981, to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. Marco Antonio Cubillas Estrada; and (c) appoint Mr. Hélio de Burgos-Cabal of Brazil, for a term ending on 31 December 1980, to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. Carlos Moreira Garcia. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts those recommendations?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/317).

18. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report on item 17 (d) dealing with the confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee. In paragraph 3 of its report [A/34/524], the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980: Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria, Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski. May I take it that the Assembly adopts that recommendation?

The recommendation was adopted (decision 34/318).

19. The PRESIDENT: We now come to the report on item 17 (c) dealing with the appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. In paragraph 8 of its report [A/34/525], the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint Mrs. Paul Bastid, Mr. Samarendranath Sen and Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/319).

20. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 99, entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations". In paragraph 5 of its report [A/34/770], the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should defer consideration of the item to its thirty-fifth session. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/435).

21. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 100.

entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" [A/34/771]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendations of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 12 of its report.

22. We turn first to draft decision I, entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency". The Fifth Committee adopted draft decision I without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft decision I was adopted (decision 34/436).

23. The PRESIDENT: Next, we turn to draft decision II, entitled "Impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system". The Fifth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft decision II without a vote?

Draft decision II was adopted (decision 34/437).

24. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision III, entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal", was adopted without a vote in the Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft decision III?

Draft decision III was adopted (decision 34/438).

25. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda, item 101, entitled "Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit" [A/34/772]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution in paragraph 6 of the report. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/164).

26. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 105, entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission" [A/34/774]. We shall now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 15 of its report. I now put the draft resolution to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted by 133 votes to none (resolution 34/165).¹

27. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider two reports of the Fifth Committee [A/34/613/Add.2 and A/34/630/Add.1] on subitems (a) and (b) of agenda item 107, entitled "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East". May I invite representatives to turn to part III of the report of the Fifth Committee² on agenda

item 107 (a), relating to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force [A/34/613/Add.2].

28. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force", recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Mauritania, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

The draft resolution was adopted by 111 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions (resolution 34/7 D).³

29. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 107 (b), relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [A/34/630/Add.1].⁴ The recommendations of the Fifth Committee appear in paragraphs 10 and 11 of its report.

30. I put to the vote first draft resolution I A, the first of the four draft resolutions appearing in this report under the title: "Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon". A recorded vote has been requested.

¹ 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.

² For part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 107(a), see 46th meeting, paras. 27-42; for part II, see 85th meeting, paras. 148-163.

³ 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.

⁴ For part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 107(b), see 51st meeting, paras. 6-16.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Mauritania.

Draft resolution I A was adopted by 111 votes to 13, with 2 abstentions (resolution 34/9 B).⁵

31. The PRESIDENT: Next, I put to the vote draft resolution I B. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore,

⁵ The delegations of Gabon and Nigeria subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution. The delegation of Yemen subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as an abstention.

Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Romania, Yemen.

Draft resolution I B was adopted by 111 votes to 13, with 3 abstentions (resolution 34/9 C).⁶

32. The PRESIDENT: Next, I put to the vote draft resolution I C. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Yemen.

Draft resolution I C was adopted by 108 votes to 13, with 6 abstentions (draft resolution 34/9 D).⁷

⁶ 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.

⁷ The delegations of Nigeria and Panama subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

33. The PRESIDENT: Next, I put to the vote draft resolution I D. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Yemen.

Draft resolution I D was adopted by 111 votes to 11, with 5 abstentions (resolution 34/9 E).⁸

34. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution II, entitled "Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States", which is also contained in document A/34/630/Add.1. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali,

Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Mauritania, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Yemen.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 110 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions (resolution 34/166).⁹

35. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 11 of its report [A/34/630/Add.1], the Fifth Committee also recommended, without objection, that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the Special Account for UNIFIL for the periods of its mandates subsequent to 18 January 1979. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/439).

36. The PRESIDENT: I call upon the representative of Iraq, who wishes to explain his vote after the vote.

37. Mr. AL-TAKRITI (Iraq) (*interpretation from Arabic*): We voted against all the draft resolutions relating to the financing of United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Arab region because we have always maintained the firm and clear position that the aggressors should be responsible for all the consequences of their aggression. Furthermore, we consider that the question of financing should be considered in the light of the continued occupation of the territory of three Member States.

38. The adoption of these draft resolutions would amount to implicit recognition of the legitimacy of the occupation since, by drawing upon the contributions of all Members of the financing of these forces, we are placing the aggressor and the States victims of aggression on the same footing. What is more, we are deeply convinced that all the countries of the world know that the presence of these forces will not help us to reach our goal, namely, putting an end to the aggression and occupation.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

AGENDA ITEM 88

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (concluded):

- (a) Questionnaire on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjecting to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/783)

39. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 88, which is contained in document A/34/783. The Assembly will now take decisions on the three draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 13 of its report. All the draft resolutions were adopted without a vote in the Committee.

40. Draft resolution I is entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution I?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 34/167).

41. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: Draft Code of Medical Ethics". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution II?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 34/168).

42. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution III, entitled "Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution III?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 34/169).

43. The PRESIDENT: I call upon the representative of the United States, who wishes to explain his vote after the vote.

44. Mr. DUNFEY (United States of America): I should like to make two brief comments on the resolution just adopted regarding the draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, which we were unable to make earlier in the session. The United States supports and has sponsored this resolution.

45. Law enforcement officials are expected to perform their duties in compliance with provisions such as those in this Code. We would point out in addition that, when they do perform within those standards, they merit the full support and often the gratitude of the societies in which they work. We endorse the recognition of that fact contained in paragraph (e) of the commentary to article 8 of the Code.

46. My Government wishes to make clear its view on paragraph (c) of the commentary to article 3. In the pertinent part, paragraph (c) provides that

"In general, firearms should not be used except when a suspected offender offers armed resistance or otherwise jeopardizes the lives of others and less extreme measures are not sufficient to restrain or apprehend the suspected offender." [See A/34/783, p. 9.]

47. We can envisage situations in which a suspected offender threatens another individual with force that will result in serious bodily injury, rather than in actual loss of life. In our view, in such a situation the life of another is placed in jeopardy within the meaning of this commentary, and the use of firearms is justified to protect a third person or the official concerned from serious bodily injury, provided that lesser force would not be sufficient to safeguard the endangered individual.

48. We had great interest in arriving at a formulation of the language and placement of this paragraph which would strike a proper balance between the need to restrict excessive use of force by officials entrusted with law enforcement duties, and the need to protect society as a whole as well as law enforcement officials themselves. We believe that the present formulation of article 3 and its commentary strike such a balance.

49. Having said this, I repeat our full support for this Code of Conduct.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (continued)

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/829)

50. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 12, which is contained in document A/34/829.

51. I call on the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic on a point of order.

52. Mr. AL-HUSSAMY (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation wishes to draw the attention of representatives using the Arabic text, and particularly that of the Arabic Service of the Secretariat, to draft resolution VI in document A/34/829. The text does not correspond to the final revised text as recommended by the Third Committee. There are serious errors in the heading and in more than one paragraph. I do not wish to go into detail, but I hope that the Secretariat will be good enough to correct the Arabic text so that it contains the exact text of the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee.

53. The PRESIDENT: As the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic has indicated, his comments apply only to the Arabic text, and the necessary corrections will be made.

54. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes before the voting on any or all of the 10 draft resolutions and the draft decision recom-

mended by the Third Committee in paragraph 55 of its report [A/34/829].

55. Miss DE LA MAZA VASQUEZ (Dominican Republic) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 33/175 which was adopted last year, but stated that it did not agree with appointment of a Special Rapporteur in the specific case of Chile. For this reason we shall abstain on draft resolution X, since it is based on the report of the Special Rapporteur.

56. For the same reason, we shall abstain on draft resolution VII on the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile.

57. Mr. PIZA ESCALANTE (Costa Rica) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation feels it necessary to explain briefly its position on draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.69 relating to the situation concerning human rights in Chile.

58. The draft resolution is based essentially on the report of the Special Rapporteur [A/34/583] appointed by the Human Rights Commission. I must say, at the outset, that that report could have been almost completely endorsed by a Costa Rican. On the subject of human rights it displays a scrupulous attitude of legal fastidiousness which I, as a Costa Rican, understand and indeed share. After all, the normal exercise of freedom entails conscientiousness and a punctilious attitude, but, frankly, that is not the way that the subject of human rights is generally being dealt with in the United Nations.

59. In this connexion, I respectfully say that the draft resolution either is very hypocritical or errs on the side of incredible naivety. Therefore, it is worth asking each and every delegation which supports or votes for it whether it is ready to assume the responsibility of the premises contained in the draft resolution, in an impartial and universal way, as is required, and not only by way of a political campaign against a single country or régime which we do not wish to or have to support, but which nevertheless we do not have to single out as though it were the only and most serious violator of human rights in the world.

60. For example, the report of the Special Rapporteur acknowledges the cessation in Chile of a number of violations that in previous years were reported as taking place on a massive scale. However, the report does accuse the régime in Chile of a series of specific violations which we believe are indeed violations of human rights. It would be worth asking how many delegations are ready to take the view that, at a universal level, violations of human rights that are not on a massive scale are of concern to the international community.

61. The report is also based on the consideration that there is a serious violation of human rights in the prohibition of the right to strike and of the free association of trade unions. It would be worth asking those who defend the draft resolution whether they are prepared to consider that, in any part of the world where there is no free association of trade unions and no right to strike, that also constitutes a serious violation of human rights.

62. The report is also based on the fact that the prohibition of the existence or functioning of political parties against the prevailing régime in Chile constitutes a violation of human rights. Again it would be worth asking whether those who defend the draft resolution are ready to consider, in a general and impartial sense, that the refusal to allow the functioning of political parties who oppose a régime in power is a serious violation of human rights.

63. In my country we have no difficulty in recognizing all these things as violations of human rights. We would have no difficulty in endorsing any draft resolution considering them as such. But, frankly, the fact that here a kind of one-way theory of human rights has been imposed is sufficient reason for us to abstain in the voting on the draft resolution.

64. Mr. DABO (Guinea) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation must object to operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II, dealing with regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, contained in document A/34/829, because the sponsors did not take into account the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at their Sixteenth Ordinary Session held at Monrovia in July 1979, concerning the adoption of a charter of human rights and of rights of African peoples [*see A/34/552, annex II, AHG/Dec. 115 (XVI)*]. This would seem to indicate that this idea came not from the African continent but from outside it. Therefore, if this draft resolution is voted upon, my delegation will be obliged to vote against it.

65. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendations of the Third Committee contained in paragraph 55 of its report [A/34/829].

66. Draft resolution I, entitled "The right to education", was adopted without a vote in the Committee. I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution I.

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 34/170).

67. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights". The Third Committee adopted it without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 34/171).

68. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution III, entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/34/796. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African

Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala,¹⁰ Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 118 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (resolution 34/172).¹¹

69. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products". The Third Committee adopted it without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts draft resolution IV?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 34/173).

70. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution V, entitled "Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa". The Third Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 34/174).

71. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI, entitled "Effective action against mass and flagrant violations of human rights" was also adopted without a vote in the Third Committee. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution VI?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 34/175).

72. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution VII, entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for Chile". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Peru, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 89 votes to 5, with 39 abstentions (resolution 34/176).¹²

73. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "International co-operation in drug abuse control". The Third Committee adopted it without a vote. I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution VIII.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 34/177).

74. The PRESIDENT: Next we turn to draft resolution IX, entitled "The right of *amparo*, *habeas corpus* or other legal remedies to the same effect". It was adopted without a vote in the Third Committee. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts draft resolution IX without a vote?

¹⁰ The delegation of Guatemala subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

¹¹ The delegation of Barbados subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

¹² The delegation of Rwanda subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution. The delegation of Barbados subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as an abstention.

Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 34/178).

75. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution X, entitled "Human rights in Chile". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Lebanon, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 96 votes to 6, with 33 abstentions (resolution 34/179).¹³

76. The PRESIDENT: Finally, the Third Committee has recommended the adoption of the draft decision contained in paragraph 56 of its report [A/34/829]. It was adopted in the Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it without a vote?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/440).

77. The PRESIDENT: I will now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes.

78. Mr. AZAR GOMEZ (Uruguay) (*interpretation from Spanish*): When this question was taken up at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, my delegation voted against draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.73.¹⁴

¹³ The delegations of Barbados and Rwanda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 90th meeting, paras. 266-275.

79. Now, in voting negatively again on draft resolution X, contained in document A/34/829, we consider it relevant to show the logical relationship between our conduct then and now, to repeat some of what was said from this same podium last year. At that time, the representative of Uruguay stated:

"My delegation voted against the draft resolutions based on document A/33/331 of the so-called *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, since we disagree with many of its conclusions and because of the procedures used or that it has reasonably been inferred were used in that case. We believe that, among other things, it is an *ultra petito* case. The Group has gone beyond the purposes and terms of reference assigned to it in an agreement with the Chilean State—on some occasions, to the detriment of what falls within the purview of Chilean sovereignty and what is without exception recognized as sovereign in the case of other States.

"In like manner, we believe that, having finished its work with the production of a voluminous report, the *Ad Hoc* Working Group has ceased to exist without any express statement. It therefore considers that its ostensible or surreptitious survival through the appointment of a Special Rapporteur—or whatever he may be called—violates the termination of the Group's mandate. Such an 'inquisitor', moreover, as has been stated, does not have the indispensable prior consent of the State in question."¹⁵

80. If such considerations could be brought to bear in the case of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, then they are even more valid in the case of the work of the special inquisitor—or Special Rapporteur as he is called—whose illegitimacy is open to even greater criticism than that already quoted. The Permanent Representative of Chile has set forth these ideas on the subject in his letter of 17 May 1979 to the Special Rapporteur [*see A/34/583, annex III*].

81. Despite these reservations, which invalidate the report, we cannot but deplore the fact that, in such a delicate matter, such unjustifiably vague testimony as the following—among the many more which we could cite—should be given: "The Special Rapporteur has also received a further communication which states . . ." [A/34/583, para. 148]; "The Special Rapporteur has also been informed . . ." [*ibid.*, para. 151]; "The Special Rapporteur has received a complaint . . ." [*ibid.*, para. 147]; "The Special Rapporteur has continued to receive reports . . ." [*ibid.*, para. 112]; ". . . information received by the Special Rapporteur from reliable sources . . ." [*ibid.*, para. 91].

82. We admit that there may be reasons for reservations concerning some complaints, but judgement in these matters should be used with great care and circumspection.

83. We would otherwise find ourselves regressing and giving probative value to information from anonymous sources. The Special Rapporteur, by

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 266-267.

deciding what credence to give it, would be converted into a *bocca di leone*, a spokesman of the Holy Office. I do not think that this is an acceptable procedure at the United Nations. This is regrettable, as we have stated before, because, although we do not accept the document, we do not deny the efforts put by the Special Rapporteur and his assistants into this voluminous report or their enthusiasm in defending it, despite the errors which I have pointed out. Finally, we also feel bound to repeat that

“... over and above the specific case which has given rise to this discussion, we feel that a disproportionate amount of attention is paid to Chilean matters, while the gross violations of human rights which almost daily shock our consciences in this world ridden by hunger and disease and tormented by war, aggression, discrimination, terrorism and the violence of Governments and hate groups have been met with blindness and silence.”¹⁶

84. Nothing has done more harm to the sacred cause of “human rights” than the application of discriminatory criteria which give a cloak of humanism to mere political puppets.

85. The peoples of the world wander at the commotion caused by certain situations and at the ominous silence in the face of violations which really offend the conscience of humanity. Thus, lack of credibility and respect are being fostered in an Organization which, in the mind of its founders and of the torn and wounded post-war generation, was—and perhaps still is—the great hope of mankind.

86. A year ago, we ended our statement by quoting from the Gospel. Once again, we wish to quote from it, this time from an equally pertinent passage:

“And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother’s eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?” [Matthew 7:3.]

87. Mr. DIEZ (Chile) (*interpretation from Spanish*): With reference to the draft resolution concerning the situation of human rights in Chile, just adopted by this General Assembly, my delegation wishes to say the following.

88. First, my Government rejects a resolution which, by maintaining the existence of *ad hoc* procedures and defective laws, infringes the principle of the legal equality of States which is guaranteed by the Organization’s Charter.

89. Secondly, we also reject that resolution because it infringes the principle of co-operation, since we have not been consulted on nor have we given our indispensable prior acceptance to the establishment and maintenance of the above-mentioned *ad hoc* entities.

90. Thirdly, we also reject the resolution because it refers to topics which are unquestionably within the internal jurisdiction of States. My Government cannot agree that international bodies or any State should

interfere in its internal life, because that would be to cede part of its sovereignty and its total dignity.

91. I am referring to such topics as the request that an end should be put to the state of emergency. Yet a decision whether to maintain or terminate it is the exclusive responsibility of Governments, not only because that is so established in the rules of law but also because Governments are the sole entities properly conversant with their internal situation and have, at the same time, the ineluctable responsibility to watch over the tranquillity and the security of their respective communities.

92. Fourthly, the attention of the delegation of Chile has been drawn to the insistence with which, without any reasonable grounds, the new labour legislation in force in Chile has been questioned. This legislation provides, among other things, for free elections of union leaders, collective bargaining and the right to strike. The impression is given that its success, which is public knowledge—in that the trade union is being used properly and not as an instrument of ideological penetration nor as a weapon in a class struggle—is the essential reason for this doubt being cast. This is so very evident that the ILO, which is the competent specialized agency, has described the labour legislation as a major and important step; however, this fact is disregarded in the resolution just adopted.

93. Fifthly, my delegation’s attention is further drawn to the insistent way in which the economic and social system in my country is criticized, although it was chosen in all sovereignty by my country. That system is ensuring that a developing State such as Chile is attaining the development goals established by its own organization within a régime of freedom and peace. That, too, is a well-known fact.

94. Sixthly, we wish to thank those States which, either by voting against or abstaining, have once again rejected the discriminatory and hence unjust procedures applied to Chile because they recognize the validity of our position.

95. Seventhly, we wish further to express our satisfaction at the objective acknowledgement made by many delegations of the real human rights situation in Chile.

96. Eighthly, and finally, we stress our categorical opposition to *ad casum* and special procedures applied to my country, and we reaffirm our resolute will to cooperate with the United Nations as soon as it corrects its present procedures and adapts them to rules of universal validity so that they have the weight and authority that should always characterize the activities of this Organization.

97. Mr. GÜRAKAN (Turkey): My explanation of vote relates to draft resolution VIII, entitled “International co-operation in drug abuse control”.

98. My country attaches great importance to the question of drug abuse and welcomes every initiative designed to promote international co-operation in the struggle against this great evil. Turkey, as confirmed by many independent observers, is one of the few

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 268.

nations which has been fighting effectively and successfully in this field, despite its limited financial and material resources. However, the fight against drug abuse and illicit traffic cannot be successful through individual efforts alone. Determined and concerted action is required in this field on the part of the international community as a whole. Each member of the international community should shoulder its share of responsibility in a reasonable and fair manner. Furthermore, in seeking solutions to this problem, all aspects of the drug abuse phenomenon should be given due consideration. On the other hand, any international undertaking in this field should not diminish the roles of the competent organs and units of the United Nations which are specifically entrusted with the task of dealing with issues relating to narcotic drugs, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

99. The involvement of other agencies and units in the drug abuse control process should be of a supplementary nature and not lead to duplication, overlapping or confusion. It is with this understanding that my delegation joined in the consensus on draft resolution VIII contained in document A/34/829.

100. My delegation would like to seize this opportunity to express its appreciation to the United States delegation for its initiative on this important humanitarian issue, and especially, for its understanding and close co-operation during the preparation of the draft resolution.

101. Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Colombia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Colombia voted in favour of draft resolution X on human rights in Chile, because it has always defended human rights throughout the world. As we believe that this defence must not be identified with any single geographical situation or political system, we are concerned to see that in the resolution it is limited only to a few countries, whereas it should be global in scope, for it is a global obligation to respect these rights, and there exist numerous examples throughout the world of violations of human rights. The existing discrimination clearly endangers the lofty aims of the international community in its undertaking to safeguard human rights.

AGENDA ITEM 10

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

102. The PRESIDENT: In the past it has been customary for the Assembly merely to take note of the report of the Secretary-General [A/34/1], which has been referred to on several occasions during the course of this session. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly wishes to follow this practice.

It was so decided (decision 34/441).

AGENDA ITEM 11

Report of the Security Council

103. The PRESIDENT: The report of the Security Council which we are considering is for the period

16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979 [A/34/2]. May I consider that the General Assembly takes note of the report of the Security Council?

It was so decided (decision 34/442).

AGENDA ITEM 13

Report of the International Court of Justice

104. The PRESIDENT: The report under consideration covers the period from 1 August 1978 to 31 July 1979 [A/34/4]. If no representative wishes to speak, I propose that the General Assembly take note of the report of the International Court of Justice.

It was so decided (decision 34/443).

AGENDA ITEM 28

Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (*concluded*):*

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General

105. The PRESIDENT: Representatives will recall that at the 100th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid proposed that consideration of draft resolution A/34/L.34/Rev.2 be deferred pending consultations with the Secretary-General concerning the Geneva Liaison Office of the Centre against Apartheid.

106. I understand that these consultations have now taken place and that it will be possible to retain the Liaison Office in Geneva without a requirement for additional appropriations. Therefore, if the General Assembly so decides, the Liaison Office will remain open at Geneva and, in consequence, the related posts will not be transferred to New York.

107. We shall now vote on draft resolution A/34/L.34/Rev.2. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mada-

* Resumed from the 101st meeting.

gascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The draft resolution was adopted by 134 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (resolution 34/93 R).

AGENDA ITEM 90

Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (*continued*)*

108. The PRESIDENT: As representatives are aware, the General Assembly, at its 101st plenary meeting on 13 December 1979, took note of the report of the Fourth Committee on this item [*decision 34/424*] and left the decision to be taken by the Assembly in plenary meeting, as appropriate, in the light of related developments with respect to that Territory.

109. I call upon the representative of the United Kingdom who wishes to make a statement.

110. Sir Anthony PARSONS (United Kingdom): I am grateful to you, Mr. President, for allowing me once more to address the General Assembly on the subject of Rhodesia. I have spoken on this item many times in the debate in the Fourth Committee.

111. This afternoon, I speak with genuine emotion. In a recent debate in the Security Council¹⁷ late at night, I said that we held in our hands the key that would open the door in Zimbabwe to a future of peace, stability and prosperity. I said that we held in our hands the same key which would lock the door on the death, destruction and misery which have afflicted that country for so many years.

112. It is with deep feeling that I announce to the Assembly that that key was turned in London this after-

noon. The news came through two or three hours ago that at the Lancaster House Conference final agreement was initialled by my Government and the Patriotic Front on the arrangements for a cease-fire.

113. That completes the three-phase package of the Conference; the constitution has now been agreed by all parties; the transitional arrangements have been agreed by all parties; the cease-fire has now been agreed by all parties. The way is now open for the conduct of a free and fair election which will bring Zimbabwe to sovereign independence, and I pledge, on behalf of my Government, that we shall do everything in our power to see that those processes are carried out freely and fairly.

114. My Government will be eternally grateful to all those who have made this great step forward possible; above all, of course, to the parties, to the front-line States, to the Commonwealth and to those members of the General Assembly, notably the group of African States, which by their restraint throughout this General Assembly session have given great aid to my Government and to the parties in reaching this agreement which I have great pleasure in announcing to the Assembly today.

115. The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the General Assembly I wish to thank the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom for the important information he has just imparted to the Assembly. I am sure that I am reflecting the sentiments of all of us here in expressing satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the agreement between the parties to the Conference, especially after such a long and arduous process of negotiation at Lancaster House. More important, however, we are all keenly aware that the signing of this agreement signifies the beginning of the process leading to the free and unfettered exercise by the people of Zimbabwe of their long-fought-for rights to national independence and to full sovereign nationhood. This agreement also marks the culmination of a long struggle which has involved great sacrifices, both human and material. Speaking from the point of view of the United Nations, it is a source of satisfaction also that the consideration of an item which has engaged the close and continuing attention of this world body for a number of years is now on the verge of being concluded on such a happy note. I should like, however, to stress once again, at this critical juncture, the grave and continuing responsibility of this Organization to remain ever active and ever vigilant until the rights of the people of Zimbabwe have been fully exercised.

116. I believe that congratulations are in order: congratulations to those who have fought and sacrificed so much—and here I wish to pay a particular tribute to the memory of the many who have lost their lives—in order that their country should be free: congratulations to the United Kingdom which, as the administering Power, assumed its responsibility and undertook negotiations seriously. In extending congratulations to the United Kingdom I wish also to underscore the seriousness of the responsibility and undertakings which the administering Power has assumed, particularly with regard to ensuring scrupulous adherence to and implementation of the agreement that has been concluded.

* Resumed from the 101st meeting.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979*, 2171st meeting.

117. At the procedural level, as far as the conclusion of consideration of the item at this session is concerned, I wish to suggest to those delegations wishing to submit a draft decision on the item to do so as soon as possible so that the text may be made available to members with a view to facilitating its timely adoption by the Assembly. We shall continue the consideration of this item, as appropriate, at a future meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (continued):*

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

118. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now resume the election of one non-permanent member of the Security Council from the group of Latin American States for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

119. Following the inconclusive ballots held at its 47th, 48th, 50th, 53rd, 83rd, 89th, 90th, 98th and 102nd plenary meetings, held on 26 and 30 October, 2 and 29 November and 5, 11 and 13 December, the Assembly will proceed this afternoon, in accordance with rule 94 of its rules of procedure, to the next ballot, which is the eightieth ballot.

120. Before we do so, however, may I once again remind members that rule 142 of our rules of procedure specifies:

“The General Assembly shall each year, in the course of its regular session, elect five non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years.”

121. Furthermore, in implementation of this provision, rule 94 of the rules of procedure specifies that when the balloting is inconclusive after a series of unrestricted and restricted ballots, the procedure shall be repeated “until all the places have been filled”.

122. The Assembly will now proceed to the first of a series of three restricted ballots, in accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure. This balloting is restricted to the two candidates which have obtained the largest number of votes, namely Cuba and Colombia.

123. May I remind representatives that any ballot paper containing any name other than that of Cuba or Colombia will be declared invalid, since the balloting is restricted to those two States. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelikol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

124. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 4.50 p.m. and resumed at 5 p.m.

125. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	149
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	148
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	147
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	89
Colombia	58

126. The PRESIDENT: As neither of the two countries obtained the required two-thirds majority, the General Assembly will continue the voting and will hold a second restricted ballot. As in the last ballot, the only countries whose names may be included in the ballot papers are Cuba and Colombia. Any papers containing the names of other countries will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelikol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

127. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 5.10 p.m. and resumed at 5.20 p.m.

128. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	145
<i>Required majority:</i>	97
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	89
Colombia	56

129. The PRESIDENT: As neither of the two countries obtained the required two-thirds majority, the General Assembly will proceed to the third restricted ballot. As in the last ballot, the only countries whose names may be included in the ballot papers are Cuba and Colombia. Any papers containing the names of other countries will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelikol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

* Resumed from the 102nd meeting.

130. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 5.25 p.m. and resumed at 5.35 p.m.

131. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	148
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	148
Abstentions:	2
Number of members voting:	146
Required majority:	98
Number of votes obtained:	
Cuba	89
Colombia	57

132. The PRESIDENT: Since this third restricted ballot has proved inconclusive, we shall now proceed to a series of unrestricted ballots. In this unrestricted ballot, any State member of the group of Latin American States is eligible for election, except Bolivia and Jamaica. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çeliköl (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

133. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 5.45 p.m. and resumed at 5.50 p.m.

134. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	147
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	147
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	146
Required majority:	98
Number of votes obtained:	
Cuba	90
Colombia	54
Honduras	1
Peru	1

135. The PRESIDENT: In view of the inconclusive result of this unrestricted ballot, we shall now proceed to a second unrestricted ballot, on the same terms and conditions. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çeliköl (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

136. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 6 p.m. and resumed at 6.10 p.m.

137. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	148
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	148
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	147
Required majority:	98
Number of votes obtained:	
Cuba	89
Colombia	55
Peru	2
Argentina	1

138. The PRESIDENT: As the second unrestricted ballot has proved inconclusive, we shall now proceed to a third unrestricted ballot, on the same terms and conditions. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çeliköl (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

139. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 6.20 p.m. and resumed at 6.30 p.m.

140. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	148
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	148
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	147
Required majority:	98
Number of votes obtained:	
Cuba	88
Colombia	56
Peru	2
Costa Rica	1

141. The PRESIDENT: Since the third unrestricted ballot has proved inconclusive, the Assembly will now proceed to the first of a series of three restricted ballots, in accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure. This balloting is restricted to the two candidates which have obtained the largest number of votes, namely Cuba and Colombia. May I remind representatives that any ballot paper containing any name other than that of Cuba or Colombia will be declared invalid, since the balloting is restricted to those two States. The ballot papers will not be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çeliköl (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

142. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 6.40 p.m. and resumed at 6.45 p.m.

143. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	90
Colombia	56

144. The PRESIDENT: As neither of the countries has obtained the required two-thirds majority, the General Assembly will continue the voting and will hold a second restricted ballot. The only countries whose names may be included in the ballot papers are Cuba and Colombia. Any papers containing the names of other countries will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelik-kol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

145. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 6.55 p.m. and resumed at 7.00 p.m.

146. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	91
Colombia	55

147. The PRESIDENT: Since the second restricted ballot has proved to be inconclusive, we shall now proceed to hold a third restricted ballot under the same terms and conditions. As in the last ballot, the only countries whose names may be included in the ballot papers are Cuba and Colombia. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelik-kol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

148. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 7.10 p.m. and resumed at 7.20 p.m.

149. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	49
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	149
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	148
<i>Required majority:</i>	99
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	95
Colombia	53

150. The PRESIDENT: As the result of this restricted ballot was inconclusive, we shall now proceed to a series of unrestricted ballots. In these ballots, any State member of the group of Latin American States is eligible for election except, of course, Bolivia and Jamaica. Ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelik-kol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

151. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 7.35 p.m. and resumed at 7.55 p.m.

152. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	144
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	144
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	143
<i>Required majority:</i>	96
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	88
Colombia	54
Peru	1

153. The PRESIDENT: Since the first unrestricted ballot did not produce a candidate with the required two-thirds majority, we shall proceed to a second unrestricted ballot. As before, in this unrestricted ballot any State member of the group of Latin American States may be a candidate for election except, of course, Bolivia and Jamaica. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelik-kol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

154. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballot papers are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 8.00 p.m. and resumed at 8.10 p.m.

155. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	147
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	89
Colombia	56
Peru	1

156. The PRESIDENT: Since the second in this series of unrestricted ballots has proved inconclusive, we shall now proceed to the third unrestricted ballot. As before, in this unrestricted ballot any State member of the group of Latin American States may be a candidate for election except, of course, Bolivia and Jamaica. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelikol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

157. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 8.15 p.m. and resumed at 8.25 p.m.

158. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	144
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	144
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	143
<i>Required majority:</i>	96
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	86
Colombia	56
Peru	1

159. The PRESIDENT: Since the third in this series of unrestricted ballots has proved inconclusive, we shall now proceed to a series of three restricted ballots. In these restricted ballots only the delegations which have achieved the largest number of votes are eligible, namely, Cuba and Colombia. Any papers containing the names of other countries will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelikol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

160. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 8.30 p.m. and resumed at 8.40 p.m.

161. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	89
Colombia	57

162. The PRESIDENT: As the first restricted ballot has proved inconclusive, we shall now continue the voting and proceed to a second restricted ballot. As with the last ballot, the only countries whose names may be included in the ballot papers are Cuba and Colombia. Any papers containing the names of other countries will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelikol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

163. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 8.50 p.m. and resumed at 8.55 p.m.

164. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	144
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	144
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	143
<i>Required majority:</i>	96
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	87
Colombia	56

165. The PRESIDENT: As neither candidate received the required majority, we shall now proceed to a third restricted ballot. This ballot will be our final ballot of the evening. Ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mardovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Çelikol (Turkey) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

166. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 9 p.m. and resumed at 9.10 p.m.

167. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	145
---------------------------------	-----

<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	145
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	144
<i>Required majority:</i>	96
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Cuba	90
Colombia	54

168. The PRESIDENT: The result of this third restricted ballot has been inconclusive.

169. As I have had occasion to remind this Assembly before, we have a solemn obligation under the Charter and the rules of procedure to elect five non-permanent members of the Security Council during this session. Again today, we have not succeeded in that effort. As

members are all aware, tomorrow is scheduled to be the last day of the thirty-fourth regular session of the Assembly. Therefore, a very special obligation is now incumbent on members to find a solution to this problem before we adjourn tomorrow night.

170. You are well aware how seriously we should take this obligation, and how determined I am to ensure that we do not fail in fulfilling it. I therefore appeal most urgently to all concerned to make every effort to ensure that, when we return to this agenda item tomorrow afternoon, the issue will be finally resolved. In the meantime, I appeal to all members of the Assembly to reflect on this question and to do their utmost to help the Assembly and the presidency to surmount the present situation.

The meeting rose at 9.15 p.m.