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President: Mr. Lazar MOJSOV (Yugoslavia).

AGENDA ITEM 92

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

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/32/461)

1. Mr. DEMIROK (Turkey), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly, for its consideration, the report of the Fourth Committee relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia, which the Committee took up under item 92 of the agenda. The report is contained in document A/32/461.

2. As reflected in the report, representatives of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe) participated in the Committee's proceedings in an observer capacity. Taking into account the information furnished to the Committee by the observers, and on the basis of the related recommendations 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, as well as of its own consideration of the question, the Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions set out in paragraph 15 of the report.

3. By adopting draft resolution A, which relates to the general aspects of the question of Southern Rhodesia, the General Assembly would first and foremost reaffirm the fundamental principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe and in accordance with their true aspirations. In that regard, the Assembly would express its firm support of the people of the Territory in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal. The General Assembly would also reaffirm the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,¹ particularly those provisions calling for assistance to those front-line States which are the victims of the repeated acts of aggression of the minority régimes. Further, the General Assembly would call upon the administering Power to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty. The draft resolution also requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to extend to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. Those and other important considerations are duly reflected in draft resolution A, which, as members are aware, was adopted by consensus by the members of the Fourth Committee.

4. Draft resolution B on this item deals specifically with the question of sanctions against the illegal minority régime. In this context, members of the Fourth Committee strongly condemned the policies of those Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in contravention of their obligations under the Charter. Members therefore considered that the General Assembly should condemn all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*, document S/12344/Rev.1, annex V.

continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly. It was also felt that the Assembly should call upon all Governments concerned to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions. Further, in the light of the continued deterioration of the situation in the Territory and with a view to imposing maximum isolation on the illegal régime, the General Assembly would underscore the need to widen the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and it would reiterate its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency. Those and other considerations are duly reflected in draft resolution B in the report.

5. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I should like to commend this report to the General Assembly for its serious attention.

6. Before concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to the members of the United Nations Secretariat who have assisted me in my task and, in this connexion, to extend my best wishes to Mr. Lecomte du Noüy, who I understand will be retiring shortly, after many years of dedicated service.

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

7. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United Kingdom, who wishes to explain his vote before the voting.

8. Mr. McCARTHY (United Kingdom): In the Fourth Committee my delegation and delegations of other member countries of the European Community expressed reservations on various points arising in draft resolutions A and B now before the General Assembly in paragraph 15 of the Committee's report.² I wish, as a representative of the administering Power, to record that our reservations stand and that it is my understanding that those expressed by members of the Committee and on its behalf stand also.

9. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 15 of its report in document A/32/461.

10. We turn first to draft resolution A. The Fourth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so also?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 32/116 A).

11. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now vote on draft resolution B. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados,

Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

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

Draft resolution B was adopted by 113 votes to none, with 10 abstentions (resolution 32/116 B).³

AGENDA ITEM 27

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

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

12. The PRESIDENT: As members are aware, the Assembly decided at its 102nd plenary meeting, on 14 December, to postpone the voting on draft resolution A/32/L.34/Rev.1. A new, revised draft resolution has now been issued as document A/32/L.34/Rev.2. That draft resolution is entitled "Investments in South Africa". I now put the draft resolution to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China,

* Resumed from the 102nd meeting.

³ The delegations of Bangladesh, Malta and Mozambique subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Fourth Committee, 35th meeting, paras. 56-61, and ibid., Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.*

Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

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

The draft resolution was adopted by 120 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (resolution 32/105 0⁴).⁵

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

14. Mr. IMANISHI (Japan): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution A/32/L.34/Rev.2. In this regard I should like to point out that for years Japan has already been taking voluntary measures to prohibit direct investments in South Africa by Japanese nationals or bodies corporate under Japan's jurisdiction.

15. Mr. MAUERSBERGER (German Democratic Republic): The German Democratic Republic, like the other members of the group of Eastern European countries, voted in favour of draft resolution A/32/L.34/Rev.2. We fully share the view that foreign investments in South Africa abet and encourage the *apartheid* policies of that country. That is why we endorse the decision to urge the Security Council to deal with this question when studying the problem of the continued struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa.

16. The studies of the United Nations Centre against *Apartheid*, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the reports of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations and other United Nations bodies and also various other publications show the large scale of investments, both old and new, in South Africa. Therefore, on behalf of the delegations of the group of Eastern European countries, I would draw attention to the necessity not only of stopping the flow of new foreign investments but also of withdrawing all foreign investments from South Africa, in order to eliminate the *apartheid* régime in South Africa.

⁴ For the voting on resolutions 32/105 A-N, see the 102nd meeting, paras. 200-214.

⁵ The delegations of Bangladesh, Malta and Mozambique subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Credentials of representatives to the thirty-second session of the General Assembly (*concluded*):*
(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

SECOND REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (A/32/336/Add.1)

17. The PRESIDENT: As no representative wishes to speak, I shall invite members to turn their attention to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in paragraph 8 of its report [A/32/336/Add.1]. The Credentials Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 32/21 B⁶).

AGENDA ITEM 10

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

18. The PRESIDENT: It has been customary for the Assembly merely to take note of the annual report of the Secretary-General [A/32/1 and Add.1], which has been referred to on several occasions during the course of this session in many debates. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it that the Assembly wishes to follow this practice.

It was so decided (decision 32/432).

AGENDA ITEM 23

Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

19. The PRESIDENT: I should like to draw the attention of members of the General Assembly to the note by the Secretary-General on this item [A/32/221]. Members will recall that the Peace Observation Commission was established by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950 under its resolution 377 A (V). The present 12 members of the Commission are Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. The two-year terms of office of all those members will expire on 31 December 1977. All 12 members have indicated their willingness to continue to serve on the Commission. Therefore I propose that the General Assembly reappoint those 12 members for the years 1978 and 1979. May I take it that the General Assembly approves that proposal?

Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay were reappointed members of the Peace Observation Commission for the years 1978 and 1979 (decision 32/324).

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.

* Resumed from the 83rd meeting.

⁶ For the adoption of resolution 32/21 A, see the 83rd meeting, para. 21.