

Advantage of The Diplomatic Reception

T. Perkins

would be absolutely no justification for Namibia's independence to be delayed on account of issues which are clearly outside the letter and spirit of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

MIDDLE EAST: "With regard to the Middle East problem, I wish to express my Government's indignation at and condemnation of the unprovoked and premeditated invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces and the cold-blooded massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians in refugee camps. The loss of civilian lives and massive destruction of property caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon are reminiscent of the holocaust of the Jewish people themselves in Nazi Germany, and should be unreservedly condemned by all peace-loving peoples the world over. It is ironic that a people which suffered so much under Nazi German tyranny should now have become the standard-bearer and apparent admirer of Nazi-type atrocities."

SUPPORT FOR SECRETARY GENERAL: "The Secretary General has placed before this Assembly an incisive, frank and objective report on the work of the

such a way as to preserve the human rights and dignity of the victim.

"My delegation holds the international community responsible for allowing Israel to remain a Member of this international Organization. My delegation calls for the suspension of its membership and the adoption of stringent measures against it to compel it to comply with the relevant resolutions of this Organization, the principal demands of which are total and unconditional withdrawal from all Arab occupied territories and that the Palestinian people be enabled to return to its homeland and establish its independent national entity."

SWAPO: "We affirm our support for and solidarity with the people of Namibia in its just struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and the national majority in South Africa in the struggle being waged against the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the white minority Government."

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS: "The State of Qatar wishes to stress in this international forum its conviction

remarkable achievements. Only its detractors would dare deny its outstanding contributions to the decolonization process. Nevertheless, imperialist forces to whose interests the success of the Organization has proved detrimental have left no stone unturned in their devious machinations to drive a wedge between the ranks of its membership.

"Africa's strength stems from its unity. Even with the pressure being exerted against it by its imperialist-racist adversaries, Africa is resolved not only to determine the course of its own development but also to contribute to the peace and security of the rest of the world. We are therefore convinced that the Organization of African Unity will remain strong and viable to enable Africa to speak with one voice and to guide effectively the common destiny of the sons and daughters of our great continent."

FOOD SHORTAGES IN AFRICA: "In the midst of the grim world economic situation, the condition of most African countries should be a matter of the utmost concern to the international community. It is rather sad to witness today that in Africa food shortages caused by the shortfalls in agricultural output, low productivity, changing ecological and unfavorable weather conditions are in the process of creating the simplest form of dependence of the continent for its food on the developed North. Food aid has tended in recent years to become a permanent feature of international assistance to the African countries."

Sa'Adoon Hammadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Iraq, Middle East.

ZIONIST ENTITY: "The danger of the Zionist entity in the Middle East is not limited to aggression committed at such time and place as it might deem proper in order to achieve its colonial expansionist goals, thus jeopardizing peace in the area and impeding the development programs required for the resurgence of the Arab nation and its economic and social progress.

"In fact, it goes beyond all that to threaten to continue its intensive effort in developing the Zionist nuclear program for military purposes and using it against the Arab countries. It is no longer a secret that the Zionist entity has now acquired a number of nuclear bombs and weapons, with the relevant systems to direct and deliver them against any part of the Arab world.

"It is indeed regrettable that no great power has paid serious attention to this imminent danger to the entire Middle East and the neighboring areas. Also, the great powers cared neither about the non-accession by the Zionist entity to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons nor about its non-compliance with the Treaty safeguards. Furthermore, the Zionist entity refused to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out inspection measures in regard to the Zionist nuclear reactors and programs. Thus the Zionists were encouraged by this to escalate and intensify their aggression against the Arab nation, as they had learned from repeated experience that any aggression committed by them would pass without serious attention being paid to it by most of the great powers, especially the United States of America, and would not result in any sanctions or other practical action, regardless of the dimensions of the aggression and even if it involved genocide."

RACISM: "Throughout the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination is now drawing toward its end, and although it has produced some positive results, certain regimes — especially the Zionist regime and the racist minority regime in South Africa — still refuse to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. In this regard, a more serious position against them should be adopted, with stronger condemnation, in order that the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, along with all the liberation movements in Africa and Latin America, may achieve their aspirations to freedom, independence and self-determination."

ON IRAN: "That remained our approach in dealing with Iran even after it started its armed aggression against Iraq on 4 September 1980. Since that day, the President of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Saddam Hussein, has stressed the fact that we look forward to enjoying relations of good-neighborliness with the countries of the region, including in particular Iran, and that Iraq has neither any territorial ambitions in Iran nor any intention of waging war against it, nor does Iraq intend to expend the scope of the conflict with Iran beyond the defense of its rights and sovereignty. But the armed Iranian aggression against us has continued at an intense level to this

very day, while the Iranian regime has declined to respond in a spirit of constructive cooperation to any of the international endeavors to settle the dispute and has turned down all the peaceful initiatives put forward by Iraq to reach a just and honorable solution. The rulers of Iran favor the continuance of aggression, and that can only be interpreted as evidence of their desire for expansion at the expense of our country, as a first stage, to be followed by Iran's over-running the countries of the Arabian Gulf region, including Saudi Arabia, for the purpose of colonial expansion and the consolidation of reaction and in order eventually to force our region back into the Dark Ages, in which racism and religious intolerance would reign supreme."

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: "Iraq was among the first countries to diagnose the nature of the economic problems that are plaguing the world, a diagnosis which led the President of the Republic of Iraq to suggest the establishment of a world fund for long-term assistance to developing countries.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: "Iraq was among the first countries to diagnose the nature of the economic problems that are plaguing the world, a diagnosis which led the President of the Republic of Iraq to suggest the establishment of a world fund for long-term assistance to developing countries. The proposed fund would help them to cope both with the effects of inflation passed on to them by the industrial countries, and with the increasing bill for their oil imports. This vital plan, which was welcomed at the sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana in 1979, was the subject of extensive discussion by experts of the Group of 77 at a meeting they held at Baghdad in March, 1982. An outline of the fund was drawn up and later approved by the Coordination and Follow-up Committee of the Group of 77, which met at Manila in August this year. That Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of the Iraqi proposal on the list of items to be discussed in the global negotiations. We now trust that the industrial countries will seriously consider this plan, which we hope will eventually be translated into action.

"Economic cooperation among the developing countries has undoubtedly become more important in recent years. Iraq, as a developing country, views this matter as a major component of its foreign policy, and it contributes to many regional and international funds. We also try to help to enhance and promote such cooperation through bilateral agreements. I should like to recall in this regard that the high level meeting held in Caracas in 1981 approved an overall program for such cooperation and that the developing countries are in the process of implementing it."

Paul Doutsop, Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs, United Republic of Cameroon (West Africa).

FEAR FOR THE UNITED NATIONS: "Never indeed has the feeling of such a collapse been so keenly felt in the world. Without respect for the principles of our Charter, there could be no international society that would be peaceful, harmonious and balanced, yet they have been systematically flouted. Instead of those principles, the threat or use of force is often resorted to in the settlement of disputes. The revival of the cold war, the hegemonic rivalries of the major powers and the self-centered attitude of Member States bring about a situation in which the United Nations is usually bypassed in the search for solutions to the problems which the world faces.

"When it happens that countries turn to the United Nations, it is often for the reason of giving free rein to ideological confrontations for propaganda purposes, or as an alibi, so that only their own points of view prevail. If they do not succeed, they do not hesitate to block the functioning of the Security Council by abusing the right of veto. Nevertheless, this right was established in order to serve as an instrument to safeguard the priceless common good of peace and security in the world. It was not meant to be a shield against sanctions that the Organization can apply when there are flagrant violations of the principles of the Charter.

"Moreover, we must feel alarmed at the serious financial difficulties resulting from the parsimonious contributions of Member States, particularly the most wealthy, in the operations of the specialized agencies, which were established with the noble purpose of promoting the harmonious and unified development of our countries.

"Regardless of what idea one might have of the role of the United Nations, it is the conviction of Cameroon, a former ward of the

Organization, that this Organization must remain the single preferred instrument for maintaining international peace and security, the irreplaceable forum for international negotiations and the tribune of the conscience of mankind."

LAW OF THE SEA: "The balance sheet of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea demonstrates that with regained and increased solidarity and political will it is possible to attain results that safeguard the basic interests of all States and enhance the prestige of our Organization.

"Indeed, after eight years of intensive and thorny discussions, the negotiations on the Law of the Sea led to the adoption last summer of a new Convention dealing with all aspects of this problem."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION: "So far as Cameroon is concerned, as has frequently been stated by its Head of State, there can be no doubt that at this time the launching of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations is the best way to promote among States the development of just and equitable economic relations. World economic turmoil can be alleviated only within a climate of cooperation, joint effort and dialogue between States and the peoples of all nations. This means that international relations must be organized democratically and it presupposes a real desire equitably to readjust relations between industrialized and Third World countries, in the context of worldwide solidarity."

A WARNING: "We are gratified that the Secretary General has unambiguously raised the question of the very usefulness of the United Nations. What is involved is whether we, the Member States, are ready to let our Organization die a death similar to that of the League of Nations or whether we are determined to revitalize it by ensuring that our conduct accords with the principles and ideals of the Charter."

Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Libya, North Africa.

QUESTIONING THE VETO: "We have however the right to ask: where does the responsibility for the inability of the United Nations lie? Is it the responsibility of the States Members of the Organization? Or is it the responsibility of the developing countries which are systematically subjected to military threat, economic blockade and political blackmail?"

"The responsibility as we see it lies in the structure of the main organ of this Organization. It is the Security Council which has become an instrument to protect dictatorship for the benefit of the permanent members of the Security Council. Responsibility also lies in the abuse of the right of veto by States members of the Security Council in a manner that has made this Council a vehicle for their own security, encouraging the aggressive policies pursued by their surrogates. The unlimited number of times that the United States Administration has used the right of veto to prevent the council from condemning the Zionist entity's aggressive acts in the Arab region is clear evidence of the policy of injustice being practiced under the umbrella of the United Nations and its Security Council.

"The abolition of the veto or a review of the veto, if viewed as a guarantee of democratic practices, could enable the developing peoples to regain their faith in the United Nations. My country believes that, in reviewing the veto, the following aspects should be taken into consideration: first, the abolition of the veto or its amendment which would allow its use by all Members, because if political dictatorship is to be practiced then it is only fair that it be practiced by all; secondly, the Security Council must be placed under the United Nations General Assembly, and not the other way around, because in the General Assembly resides the true will of the peoples and nations of the world; and thirdly, the maintenance of international peace and security is the collective responsibility of all."

CLAIMS OF U.S. AGGRESSION: "The United States of America, under its present Administration, has increased its acts of intervention and pressure for the purpose of achieving political, economic, and military hegemony. It has gone back to the policy of installing military bases in many parts of the world. It has used its war fleets to practice terrorism along the shores of non-aligned countries. It has attacked my country, thereby violating our sovereignty over our territorial waters. The last act of aggression was on 3 September 1982, when a United States aircraft violated our air space at 7:59 p.m. It was an unmanned reconnaissance aircraft. Our air defenses downed it in the Benghazi area, and the Jamahiriya will submit the documents and facts on this aggression to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

"Also, in August 1981 it exercised other pressures by waging false and tendentious propaganda campaigns and imposing an economic ban against Libya. It started to incite other countries to follow its example on false pretenses, such as the alleged sending of a death squad to assassinate President Reagan — which proved to be false and the product of the imagination of certain officials in the United States

Administration in collaboration with the Zionist intelligence service."

SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA: "Thirdly, the Malvinas war emphasizes the inevitable confrontation between the imperialist powers and the Third World countries, which have to realize that all that he super powers aim at is to have greater domination and wider spheres of influence.

"Therefore my country supports Argentina's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and calls upon the international community to use all possible peaceful means to ensure finally the ending of the British colonization of the Malvinas Islands."

AFGHANISTAN AND KAMPUCHEA: "The Afghan war and the situation in Kampuchea represent areas of tension in South East Asia aggravated by foreign interference in the affairs of those countries. Therefore my country affirms the right of those peoples to exercise their freedom of choice. My country supports the principle that Afghanistan should be an independent, non-aligned country following the path of progressive Islamic States."

WESTERN SAHARA: "The question of the Western Sahara continues to be one of the primary issues facing our Organization and threatens our area with American imperialist interference. We therefore emphasize that our Organization should assume its responsibility by affirming the right of the Saharawi people to free self-determination, alongside the African peoples which have exercised their right to freedom and sovereignty over their territories."

MR. WASIUDDIN, Ambassador of Bangladesh to the United Nation, Chairman of the Group of 77 (An Organization of 125 Underdeveloped Countries seeking a New International Economic Order)

RISING DISARMAMENT COSTS: "We in Bangladesh are therefore deeply concerned that the international situation has further deteriorated, generating despair and pessimism. The world economy is passing through a very serious crisis threatening both the developed and the developing countries. The second special session devoted to disarmament has met with miserable failure, while armament expenditures continue to rise. The crisis spots all over the world also continue to multiply. Our most important task therefore should be to address these problems in a concerted and collective manner. The evolution of international society has made it manifest more than ever before that most problems today are interlinked and global in character. There can be no piecemeal solutions."

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISES: "The present world economic crisis is of a global nature. The interrelationship of issues and the interdependence of the countries are so clearly established that isolated measures by any individual country or group of countries cannot solve the contradictions and difficulties that appear as a result of profound structural imbalance. On the other hand, we agree with the view that deterioration in the international economic situation has in part been due to policies pursued in countries with a preponderant weight in the world economy, as they have sought to solve their problems on a national basis.

"The present state of crisis can be overcome only through a global and concerted effort on the part of all countries. Therefore we believe that a lasting improvement in international economic relations can be achieved only through a global dialogue — a sincere, determined and imaginative cooperation between the developed and the developing countries. It does not need reiteration that all nations have a stake in the recovery of the world economy and should, therefore engage themselves in a purposeful effort to address themselves to a world recovery program and a restructuring of the existing international economic relations. Bangladesh believes that the present unjust international economic system requires structural reforms which could result only from a comprehensive and integrated approach to the present international economic issues through the participation of all countries in a round of global negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. Bangladesh has, therefore, actively joined in all the initiatives and efforts for the launching of global negotiations as envisaged in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/138. We earnestly hope that in view of its importance to the economic development of the world as a whole, it will be possible for us to launch the global negotiations without further delay. Bangladesh will continue to make its humble contribution toward this effort in its capacity as Chairman of the Group of 77."

Organization. He has eloquently expressed the concerns of many people all over the world who believe in the United Nations and want the Organization to be strengthened so that it can meet the challenges of the present day world and fulfill its historic role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

"My delegation welcomes the report of the Secretary General. The events of this year above all require that we take a critical look at the peace-making and peace-keeping role of the United Nations, particularly that of the Security Council, which regrettably seems to have been reduced to the role of a mere spectator while some of its permanent members have actively pursued initiatives of their own outside the framework of the United Nations."

Sheikh Suhaim Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Qatar, Persian Gulf.

ON ISRAEL: "The question of Palestine is a genuine embodiment of the aforementioned fact. Hundreds of resolutions have been adopted on this question, but Israel, with its customary tyranny and intransigence, has persistently rejected all those resolutions. It has gone so far as to violate them daily, cutting the whole world to the quick by trampling on its most noble human sentiments, propped by the States that shower it with financial and military aid. The aid is coupled with the individualistic political stand that opposes all the peace-loving voices concerned with the general good of man and which seek to impose sanctions on the aggressor in

that the task of grappling with and resolving economic problems rests, in the first place, with the Governments and individuals of those countries. However, as we are all well aware, because of their nature the solution of these problems requires, in addition to the efforts of the developing countries, the consistent and collective efforts of the international community with regard to debts, the flow of financial and technical aid and the laying of the foundations of modern technology."

Feleki Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia, Horn of Africa.

ON THE REVOLUTION: "The national objective of our revolution has been repeatedly stated on several occasions. If Ethiopia has declared any war, it is a war on the enemies of mankind, hunger, disease and ignorance. Our revolution is irrevocably committed to advancing the material and spiritual well-being of the Ethiopian people. The linchpin of our foreign policy is likewise peace, progress and the promotion of good-neighborliness. Since the achievement of those objectives compels us to devote all our energies and resources to national reconstruction, Ethiopia has neither the need nor the intention to launch an invasion against Somalia."

THE OAU: "The Organization of African Unity, which was conceived to ensure the freedom and peace as well as the economic development of our continent, has in the last 19 years, scored

