

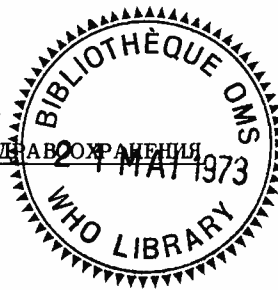


TWENTY-SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

VINGT-SIXIEME ASSEMBLEE MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

ДВАДЦАТЬ ШЕСТАЯ СЕССИЯ ВСЕМИРНОЙ АССАМБЛЕИ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ

26^a ASAMBLEA MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD



A26/VR/13

17 May 1973

17 mai 1973

17 мая 1973 г.

17 mayo 1973

INDEXED

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD	COMPTE RENDU IN EXTENSO PROVISOIRE	ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТЕНОГРАММА	ACTA TAQUIGRAFICA PROVISIONAL
THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING	TREIZIEME SEANCE PLENIERE	ТРИНАДЦАТОЕ ПЛЕНАРНОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ	DECIMOTERCERA SESION PLENARIA
<u>Thursday,</u> <u>17 May 1973,</u> <u>at 9.30 a.m.</u>	<u>Jeu-di,</u> <u>17 Mai 1973,</u> <u>à 9h.30</u>	<u>Четверг</u> <u>17 мая 1973 г.</u> <u>9 час.30 мин.</u>	<u>Jueves,</u> <u>17 de mayo de 1973,</u> <u>a las 9,30 horas</u>
Palais des Nations Geneva	Palais des Nations Genève	Дворец Наций Женева	Palais des Nations Ginebra

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1. SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE B
DEUXIEME RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION B
ВТОРОЙ ДОКЛАД КОМИТЕТА В
SEGUNDO INFORME DE LA COMISION B

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly is called to order.

We shall first consider the second report of Committee B as contained in document A26/51, which has been distributed this morning. This report contains 13 draft resolutions which I will ask the Assembly to adopt one by one.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the first resolution, entitled "Members in arrears in the payment of their contributions to an extent which may invoke Article 7 of the Constitution"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

The second resolution is entitled "Supplementary budget estimates for 1973". I would remind delegates that under Rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure a decision on the amount of supplementary budget estimates shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. I now put the resolution to the vote. Will delegates in favour of the resolution, please raise their cards? Delegates who are against? Abstentions? Thank you.

The result of the voting is as follows: number of members present and voting, 96; number required for a two-thirds majority, 64; votes in favour, 90; votes against, 6; abstentions, 4. The motion is carried.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the third resolution, entitled "Assessment of Pakistan"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the fourth resolution, entitled "Assessment for 1972 and 1973 of new Members: Qatar - United Arab Emirates"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the fifth resolution, entitled "Assessment for 1972 and 1973 of new Members: Swaziland"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the sixth resolution, entitled "Assessment for 1972 and 1973: German Democratic Republic"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the seventh resolution, entitled "Coordination with the United Nations system: Review of method of establishment of the scale of assessment"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the eighth resolution, entitled "Scale of assessment for 1974"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the ninth resolution, entitled "Review of the Working Capital Fund"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the tenth resolution, entitled "Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the eleventh resolution, entitled "Revolving Fund for Teaching and Laboratory Equipment"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the twelfth resolution, entitled "Amendments to the Financial Regulations"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

Is the Assembly willing to adopt the thirteenth and last resolution, entitled "Appointment of External Auditor"? In the absence of any objection the resolution is adopted.

We now have to approve the report as a whole. Are there any objections? I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt the second report of Committee B. It is so decided.

2. THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS
TROISIEME RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS
ТРЕТИЙ ДОКЛАД КОМИТЕТА ПО ПРОВЕРКЕ ПОЛНОМОЧИЙ
TERCER INFORME DE LA COMISION DE CREDENCIALES

The PRESIDENT: The next item on our agenda is the consideration of the third report of the Committee on Credentials, which met yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr Buick. I invite Mr de Geer, Rapporteur of the Committee, to come to the rostrum and read out the report, which is contained in document A26/52.

Mr DE GEER (Netherlands), Rapporteur of the Committee on Credentials: Thank you, Madam President. Third report of the Committee on Credentials:

The Committee on Credentials met on 16 May 1973.

The Committee accepted as formal the credentials presented on behalf of Guinea and the Dominican Republic.

The Committee accordingly proposes that the Health Assembly should recognize their validity.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr de Geer. Are there any comments? In the absence of any comments I take that it is the wish of the Assembly to adopt the third report of the Committee on Credentials.

3. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
DEMANDE D'ADMISSION PRESENTÉE PAR LA REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DEMOCRATIQUE DE COREE
ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ КОРЕЙСКОЙ НАРОДНО-ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ О ПРИЕМЕ В ЧЛЕНЫ ВОЗ
SOLICITUD DE ADMISION DE LA REPUBLICA POPULAR DEMOCRATICA DE COREA

The PRESIDENT: We shall now turn to the consideration of item 1.13.2 of the agenda - Application for membership by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The documents related to this item are documents A26/39, A26/40, A26/42, A26/42 Add.1, Add.2, and Add.3, A26/45, and A26/46, A26/46 Add.1, Add.2, and Corr.1.

I would now inform the Assembly that the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has requested the floor to make a statement. In accordance with Rule 46 of the Rules of Procedure and with the consent of the Assembly, I invite him to come to the rostrum.

In this connexion Dr Dorolle will make an announcement.

Le DIRECTEUR GENERAL ADJOINT : Madame le Président, l'observateur de la République populaire démocratique de Corée a exprimé le désir d'utiliser la langue coréenne. Dans l'esprit de l'article 87 du Règlement intérieur, il a fourni un interprète qui s'exprimera en langue française. La langue originale sera entendue sur le canal N° 1 et il n'y a pas de changements pour les autres langues.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, Dr Dorolle. May I invite Mr Han Hong Sob to come to the rostrum please.

M. HAN HONG SOB (observateur de la République populaire démocratique de Corée) (interprétation du coréen)¹ : Madame le Président, Monsieur le Directeur général, Messieurs les délégués, permettez-moi tout d'abord de vous exprimer les remerciements les plus sincères de l'occasion qui m'est ainsi donnée de prendre la parole à cette assemblée qui, entre autres, examine aussi le problème de l'admission à l'OMS de la République populaire démocratique de Corée. Partant du désir de protéger et d'améliorer la santé des peuples et de développer davantage les relations d'amitié et de coopération entre les Etats Membres, le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée a présenté, sur la base des articles 3 et 6 de la Constitution de l'OMS, sa demande d'admission à cette organisation.

¹ Conformément à l'article 87 du Règlement intérieur.

Le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée considère comme principe de base de ses activités de santé publique l'enseignement du Président Kim Il Sung, chef d'Etat de la République populaire démocratique de Corée, qui nous a dit : "Dans notre régime, rien n'est précieux que l'homme", et il s'est fixé comme ligne de conduite fondamentale dans les affaires de santé publique la prophylaxie en médecine.

Dans notre pays, voilà vingt ans, soit en 1953, qu'a été mis en vigueur le système de traitement médical complet et gratuit pour tous. Grâce à la matérialisation excellente de l'orientation prophylactique en médecine adoptée par le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée et à la mise en vigueur du régime le plus avancé de service médical, y compris la méthode de traitement avec la responsabilité du quartier fixé, il y a longtemps que dans notre pays on a mis fin aux maladies transmissibles comme la variole, le choléra, la fièvre typhoïde, la malaria, l'encéphalite japonaise, etc., et aux maladies endémiques comme la distomatose. En même temps, dans notre pays, toutes les installations et toutes les conditions nécessaires à l'amélioration de la santé des enfants et des femmes ont été suffisamment créées. L'Etat s'est chargé entièrement de soigner les enfants et d'assurer leur croissance. Aujourd'hui, dans notre pays, la mortalité dans la population a diminué de moitié en comparaison avec la période d'avant la libération, et la vie moyenne des hommes s'est prolongée de plus de vingt-six ans. Par conséquent, le désir séculaire de notre peuple de vivre sans maladie et longtemps et de jouir d'une vie heureuse a été brillamment réalisé.

La Constitution socialiste de la République populaire démocratique de Corée définit que : "l'Etat consolide et développe encore plus le système de traitement médical gratuit et complet, en appliquant la politique prophylactique en médecine, protège la vie des hommes et améliore la santé des travailleurs." Au cours de la période du plan sexennal 1971-1976, un grand nombre d'hôpitaux modernes seront construits, les hôpitaux, les pavillons et les sections spécialisées seront encore plus consolidés, les hôpitaux d'arrondissement seront transformés en hôpitaux universels sans exception, et les cliniques de campagne seront entièrement transformées en hôpitaux. En particulier, les établissements d'accouchement destinés aux femmes de la campagne seront renforcés, un plus grand nombre de pavillons de pédiatrie seront construits, et la différence entre la ville et la campagne dans le service médical sera considérablement diminuée. Je suis sûr que cette politique populaire dans le domaine de la santé publique appliquée par le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée et tous les succès obtenus sont non seulement entièrement conformes à l'objectif de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé - permettre à tous les hommes d'atteindre le niveau de santé le plus haut possible - mais constituent aussi une contribution au renforcement et au développement de la coopération internationale entre les Etats Membres.

Messieurs les délégués, la République populaire démocratique de Corée, en tant qu'Etat pleinement souverain, établit et applique d'une manière tout à fait indépendante toutes ses lignes et politiques et se tient fermement à sa position indépendante dans toutes ses activités. Aujourd'hui, la République populaire démocratique de Corée entretient des relations diplomatiques, économiques et culturelles avec plus de 110 pays ayant des systèmes sociaux différents et ces relations se développent et se renforcent de jour en jour. De plus, notre pays est membre de nombreuses organisations internationales, y compris l'Union internationale contre la Tuberculose, et est partie aux conventions internationales humanitaires, y compris l'accord de Genève pour la protection des victimes de guerre conclu en 1949.

Tous ces faits témoignent clairement que la République populaire démocratique de Corée est capable d'accomplir brillamment l'objectif et les tâches confiées par l'OMS, de renforcer et développer la coopération et les liens entre les Etats Membres, et de contribuer à la paix et à la sécurité mondiales si elle est admise à l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé. L'admission de notre pays à l'OMS rendra plus efficaces les contacts, les échanges et la coopération entre les hommes de la santé publique du Nord et du Sud de la Corée. Les rencontres, les contacts, l'échange mutuel des techniques et des expériences médicales et la coopération entre les hommes de la santé du Nord et du Sud sont tous nécessaires et bons, et jamais mauvais, pour l'amélioration de la santé du peuple. Ce processus donnera une grande impulsion à l'exécution des points convenus entre les deux côtés, entre le Nord et le Sud, pour coopérer dans les domaines politique, économique, culturel, militaire, diplomatique, etc., et exercera une bonne influence sur la promotion des contacts et du dialogue qui sont amorcés entre le Nord et le Sud sur l'initiative active de la République populaire démocratique de Corée.

L'admission de notre pays comme Etat Membre officiel constitue une mesure assez juste parce qu'il s'agit d'un traitement égal et sans discrimination envers le Nord et le Sud de la Corée, ce qui est conforme à l'universalité et au caractère humanitaire sacré de l'OMS. L'exécution de l'objectif et de la mission sacrée de l'OMS seulement dans une moitié de la Corée

n'est pas normale. Il est trop naturel qu'au cours de la présente assemblée la République populaire démocratique de Corée soit admise à l'OMS pour que l'objectif de l'Organisation soit exécuté dans toute l'étendue de la Corée du Nord et du Sud sur un pied d'égalité et conformément aux intérêts du peuple coréen. Le projet de résolution d'ajournement à l'année suivante de l'examen de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée qui est présenté à la Vingt-Sixième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé a pour but, en fait, d'empêcher son admission. Il n'y a aucun fondement à ajourner à une autre année l'examen de l'admission et ce n'est pas dans l'intérêt de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé. La prétention d'ajourner à l'année suivante l'examen de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée constitue également une introduction de problèmes politiques à l'organisation universelle et humanitaire de la santé, ce qui empêche la bonne marche de la réunion. C'est pourquoi, convaincus que les délégués participant à la Vingt-Sixième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé soutiennent avec l'esprit de principes humanitaires et de justice l'admission officielle de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à la présente organisation, nous exprimons le désir que l'Assemblée examine et tranche positivement le problème en question.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr Han Hong Sob. I now recognize the chief delegate of Romania, Ambassador Ene, who has requested the floor to introduce the draft resolution as contained in document A26/42.

Mr ENE (Romania): Madam President, the Romanian delegation has the privilege and the honour to submit for the consideration of this Assembly the draft resolution jointly sponsored by 35 states - Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, and Zambia - proposing the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a Member of the World Health Organization. We do so, fully convinced that this constitutes a constructive contribution to the work of this Organization and to the cause of international cooperation. Romania has constantly taken a firm position in favour of strengthening the role and the work of the World Health Organization as well as of the other organizations of the United Nations, with the belief that these organizations provide the proper framework for the development of cooperation and mutual understanding among nations for the establishment of a new type of relation among States all over the world. The Constitution of the World Health Organization, to which all of us present in this hall subscribed, solemnly provides that "The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and States". It is only natural that in order to reach these aims the international organizations should be open to all countries and take advantage of the experience acquired by each of them, thus facilitating the access of all nations to the achievements of civilization. This is especially true for WHO, an Organization dedicated to the noblest humanitarian purpose of promoting and protecting the health of all peoples; and I would like to recall here the convincing words of Dr Candau, as a conclusion of 25 years of experience of our Organization and of the association with it of this great man. After reviewing the history of the membership of WHO, Dr Candau expressed the hope that the Organization would attain the true universality of membership which would allow it better to serve its Members.

The fact that a new State is applying now for admission to the World Health Organization is a confirmation of the prestige and authority of this Organization, a coronation of its work for a quarter of a century. As mentioned in the memorandum submitted by the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recognizing the Constitution of the World Health Organization and starting from its desire to protect and improve the people's health and to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation among all Member States, has applied for admission to this Organization. A country subdued for centuries, as many other nations represented in this hall have been, by foreign oppression, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea acquired its independence at the expense of great sacrifice. As are other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is a part of the developing world. Like them, it is engaged in a sustained effort to achieve economic and social progress. Like them, the Democratic People's Republic

of Korea trusts international cooperation and is ready to bring its contribution to it. It is our firm belief that the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to WHO will give important support to the work of this Organization and to the promotion of its humanitarian tasks.

Let me again recall the Constitution, which stipulates among its principles that "The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all." The jubilee session of the World Health Assembly has witnessed the presence, for the first time, of a delegation from the People's Republic of China. The question of the participation of the German Democratic Republic as a Member of this Organization has been happily solved. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only applicant State outside the Organization and when admitted, will complete the universality of the Organization. It is in this spirit and trusting that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization will mark the realization of this basic principle on which this Organization was founded, that the 35 cosponsors of the draft resolution, representing countries from all regions of the world, have proposed the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the World Health Organization. We are confident that all the delegations in this hall will make their decision carefully, in the interest of the Organization, and sympathetically, taking into account readiness of the applicant State to commit itself to international cooperation and to the lofty principles of the World Health Organization.

Madam President, under these circumstances, a proposal to defer consideration of the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as provided in the draft resolution contained in document A26/46, seems to us at least anachronistic. It introduces a discordant note in the solemn atmosphere of this Assembly. Indeed, we are faced here with a negative attitude towards the readiness of a State to take part in international cooperation. We are sorry to note, therefore, that the draft resolution (A26/46) is contrary to the positive trends prevailing nowadays in the world and brings harm to the process of normalization of international life. As to the reasons put forward for this negative approach, they are of a purely political nature. In fact, it is surprising that a number of delegations that themselves argued for years against the involvement of WHO in political debates are now taking exactly the opposite view. We are told that the application for the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to WHO raises matters associated with the question of the division of Korea. But permit me, Madam President, to ask, was not this question equally valid when South Korea decided to join the Organization? Why did not the sponsors of the draft resolution oppose at that time the admission of South Korea? We are told that the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to WHO would affect the talks now going on between the two parts of Korea. The above question is again applicable. Why did not the participation of South Korea affect the talks in the same way as will the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in WHO? Our attention is being called to precedents in this Assembly, when similar issues have also been deferred. If we are to refer to past experiences, one cannot help recalling the fact that all such approaches have finally failed, and the delegations that were repeatedly refused the right to sit with us are now present in this hall. Are we requested again to subscribe to the dilatory tactics which in the past served narrow political interests and proved very harmful to this Organization? Firstly, while we are requested to leave the question of the relations between South and North Korea within the hands of the Korean people, the draft resolution is aimed at obtaining exactly the opposite. It is obvious that by refusing the application of one side when the other side is already a Member, the Organization is being called to take a political stand that would undoubtedly affect the dialogue between the two sides. In fact, the dialogue between North and South Korea is going on and the joint communiqué signed by the two parties last July is there to prove the results accomplished so far. As rightly pointed out by the distinguished representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea becomes a Member of WHO, the Organization will provide both parts of Korea with the possibility of working together, thus following again the principles agreed upon in July 1972. Let me recall for the benefit of all distinguished Members that the above mentioned communiqué speaks of common efforts, "to improve the relations between the South and the North", of the agreement of the two parties to cooperate in a positive manner, of their readiness to start exchanges in various fields, etc. It goes without saying that all this is also applicable to cooperation in the field of health.

Madam President, Romania and many other countries resolutely support the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a Member of WHO this year. The decision which we are called to take is a matter of great responsibility. The delegations are requested to take a position that may affect the sovereign rights of a State and indeed the principle of equality among States. We should avoid any decision that would involve the Organization in political matters, by refusing the application of one side while the other side is already a Member. We would like to believe that the States here represented will respond to the voice of reason, and will not permit the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding, which has finally been achieved after 25 years of common endeavours, to be disturbed again. The Romanian delegation will vote against the 28-power draft resolution and appeals to the other Members that respect the principles of this Organization to proceed likewise. In fact, this draft resolution is not a procedural one. It refuses the admission of a State by dilatory tactics and therefore it deals with a matter of substance. It is evident that a delegation that is in favour of the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to WHO cannot but vote against this draft resolution. Before concluding, I would respectfully call your attention Madam President, to the fact that, 12 years ago, at its fourteenth session, by resolution WHA14.35 the World Health Assembly decided "to invite all States which are not represented in the World Health Organization to consider applying for membership in the Organization". Now this is a time when the loyalty of the Member States of this Organization to the given word and to the principles they sustained is to be proved.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, Ambassador Ene. I have been requested by the delegation of Pakistan to inform the World Health Assembly that it wishes to have its name included among the co-sponsors of the draft resolution in document A26/42. The delegation of Pakistan regrets that it was unable to signify this earlier.

I shall now give the floor to the delegate of the Philippines, Ambassador Urquiola, who will introduce the draft resolution contained in document A26/46.

Mr URQUIOLA (Philippines): Madam President, Mr Director-General, and distinguished delegates of the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly, I have the honour to present the draft resolution contained in document A26/46 for the consideration of this Health Assembly. This draft resolution is being sponsored by the following Member States of the Organization: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet-Nam, and Western Samoa.

I should like to explain the rationale behind this draft resolution before this august body. You are probably aware, fellow delegates, that at the present time extremely delicate negotiations are taking place between south and north Korea, motivated by their common desire to achieve peaceful reunification of the fatherland as early as possible. They are impelled by the hope of reaching mutual agreement to remove the misunderstanding and distrust and to mitigate the increased tension and alienation, resulting from confrontation and long separation of the country during the last quarter of a century.

Less than a year ago, a high-level dialogue took place between the two Koreas for the first time in 23 years. Moreover, a series of meetings of Red Cross representatives of South and North Korea have been held during the year, the latest one taking place only on the 9th and 11th of this month. Obviously, the Korean people need a little more time - probably at least one more year - in order to work out an agreement among themselves for an amicable solution to the problem, including the question of dual membership of the World Health Organization.

In this connexion, I should like to point out to the delegates of this Assembly one of the principles contained in the South/North Korean communiqué dated 4 July 1972 on the question of the unification of Korea, which reads as follows: "Unification shall be achieved through independent Korean efforts without being subject to external imposition or interference."

For this reason, I believe that we should not deny the Korean people a fair chance to work out their own solution to the problem by their own efforts. It would be inadvisable for this Assembly to take any action that might adversely affect the progress of the dialogue between the two Koreas, as any precipitate action in this regard might upset the sensitive negotiations - which would indubitably result in grave political consequences.

Any hasty action affecting the delicate dialogue in Korea on the question of unification goes beyond the framework of the Health Assembly.

My delegation is of the belief that the application of North Korea for membership of the World Health Organization is an important question because it contains political overtones that impinge directly on the unresolved question of Korean unification. This being so, I would counsel the Health Assembly to exercise caution and patience in dealing with this important question.

The distinguished delegates to this Assembly are perhaps aware that this new development - that is, the dialogue now going on between South and North Korea - has not gone unnoticed in the highest political organ of the United Nations. Last year, the United Nations General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the Korean question so that the talks between South and North Korea would be conducted successfully in a calm and constructive manner.

I am convinced that the decision of the General Assembly to adopt a "hands off" policy on the Korean question until the two parts of Korea have reached a solution to their problem cannot but make a most persuasive case for the Health Assembly's action on this question. The Health Assembly should move slowly and cautiously in its consideration of the application of North Korea for admission to the World Health Organization until such time as both sides of Korea have reached some political solution to the question of dual membership of the World Health Organization or until the United Nations General Assembly has taken further action on the Korean question based on tangible results of the discussions now going on in that country.

Madam President and fellow delegates, the World Health Assembly in a previous session also postponed consideration of a similar question of equal importance and significance, to ensure good chances of a political solution. This was achieved successfully, thanks to the patience and wise decision of the Health Assembly. I sincerely hope that this Health Assembly will not lose sight of that precedent.

For those compelling reasons, and on behalf of the other sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document A26/46, I directly appeal for and earnestly request full support for our resolution calling for deferment of the consideration of North Korea's application for membership of the World Health Organization until the Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, Ambassador Urquiola. I now give the floor to the delegate of Somalia.

Dr HASSAN (Somalia): Madam President, fellow delegates, Somalia is one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document A26/42, which advocates the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has applied for admission to this Organization and we support this application on the understanding that this will assist the Organization in achieving the universality that is enshrined in the Constitution of the Organization itself. It is not in the interests of the health of the world in general or the people living in Korea in particular to deny admission to one part whilst allowing it to the other, and we hope and feel that the deferment that is proposed will be considered as being meant to withhold humanitarian rights from part of the country. It is true that the two Koreas are having a dialogue. We assume that allowing both parts of the country to take part in our discussion will help understanding as they will have a common goal to achieve. Therefore we ask that consideration be given to this draft resolution on that basis, and that the draft resolution contained in document A26/46 be rejected on the grounds that it denies to one part of the country a right that it allows to the other.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the delegate of China.

Mr WANG Chung-li (China) (Interpretation from the Chinese): Madam President, first of all, in the name of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend a warm welcome to the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, present at this Assembly. Under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il-Sung the Korean people, by displaying a spirit of self-reliance and by hard struggle, have won great achievements in the construction of their country. To date the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been transformed from a poor and backward colonial country into a prosperous socialist country. As a result of its consistent pursuance of a foreign policy of peace and friendship and its positive

contributions to the promotion of friendship and solidarity of the peoples of various countries, the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is increasing every day.

On the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, North and South Korea have started direct contacts and dialogue, and on 4 July 1972 jointly issued a statement marking an important step on the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This is not only in conformity with the national wishes of the entire Korean people, but also conducive to the détente of the situation in Asia. Consequently, it has received the welcome and support of peoples throughout the world. The World Health Organization should take cognition of the situation in Korea and correct the present irrational state of unilateral representation of the South Korean authorities in the World Health Organization and its Assembly, so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Now, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has formally applied for admission to the World Health Organization, of which it is fully entitled to be a Member. The Chinese delegation resolutely supports the just request of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for membership of the World Health Organization and therefore firmly opposes the proposal, sponsored by 28 delegations including South Korea, to defer consideration of the application for membership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for one year. In the memorandum addressed to the President of the World Health Assembly, the alleged reason given by the South Korean delegation for the postponement of consideration for one year is merely a pretext; it is entirely untenable. Is it conceivable that only the unilateral representation of the South Korean authorities in the World Health Organization will be favourable to the contacts between North and South Korea, whereas the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in this Organization is unfavourable to the contacts? What sort of logic is this? Such an act of theirs is not only in conflict with the interests of the Korean people but also detrimental to the dialogue between North and South Korea. Therefore, we hold that the present session of the World Health Assembly should admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a Member State without delay. We hope that the joint proposal for admitting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward by 36 Member States to this Health Assembly for deliberation will receive serious consideration and support from all delegations.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the delegate of the Republic of Korea.

Mr T. J. PARK (Republic of Korea): Madam President and distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I speak for the Republic of Korea, often called South Korea. The capital city of the Republic of Korea is Seoul. South Korea has 32 million people representing more than two-thirds of the total population of Korea today. On the other hand, "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" is the designation given by North Koreans to their own regime. We usually call it North Korea for the reason that we have not recognized it as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and also for convenience of identification. I say this at the outset of my statement only to prevent any possible confusion in the minds of my fellow delegates to this Health Assembly as to our respective identities.

Madam President and distinguished delegates, although our debate on the issue before this Assembly is already assuming a controversial character, I wish to state the position of my delegation as one of the parties directly interested. My delegation considers that the issue involves questions of paramount importance for all the Korean people, for their peace and for reconciliation. In our view, the most eloquent and convincing argument for the postponement of consideration of the North Korean membership question in this Assembly is that the issue is still, at this stage, a very controversial one. It is dividing this distinguished and humanitarian Assembly. It also threatens to disrupt the historic South-North dialogue which is going on in Korea and to deepen the artificial division between the south and the north of Korea.

Madam President, let me solemnly state that the Republic of Korea would not be content to rank second to any Member State of this Organization in its dedication to and respect for the principles of universality and humanity. At the same time, however, there are higher values and higher interests that must come before these principles. For a divided people

that fought three years of bloody war amongst themselves there cannot be more vital and more urgent interests than those of peace and harmony. The highest and most urgent tasks of all the 50 million Korean people, therefore, are the prevention of another war, the restoration of national unity through harmonization, and the establishment of a lasting and just peace. This task cannot be succeeded in without the sincere and unruffled efforts of the Korean people themselves. No other nation, no external organization, can achieve this for us. Only the Korean people, through their own talks, can achieve it, no matter what obstacles may occur at times and no matter what ill influence may come from their big neighbours in Asia.

After 23 years of total and hostile confrontation, the Government of the Republic of Korea initiated the current dialogue last May, just one year ago, when President Park sent a high-level secret envoy to North Korea. The result was, as we all know, the South-North Joint Communiqué of 4 July 1972, which set forth three principles of national unification - that is, unification first through the independent efforts of the Korean people themselves, secondly, through peaceful means, and, lastly, by rising above ideological differences and uniting on the basis of overriding national interests. This joint communiqué of 4 July clearly stands for national unity and integration. It does not stand for the perpetuation of division and separation. Surely this joint communiqué has bound two parties to strive for unification.

It is less than one year since then, and the next meeting of this dialogue is expected to take place in Seoul before long. I honestly do not believe that the Korean people have yet been given a fair chance, if any one in this Assembly thinks we have had enough time.

At this stage, Madam President and fellow delegates, I feel it necessary to brief this Assembly for a moment on the current situation in divided Korea. In spite of the dialogue, there has been no traffic between the South and the North; no exchanges of any kind; no trade; no mutual visits except the alternating visits of the South-North dialogue teams across a single bridge heavily guarded by armies on both sides. The four-kilometre demilitarized zone across 150 miles of the Korean peninsula is a no man's land of barbed wire and minefields, joined on both sides by one of the most heavily armed systems of fortifications in the world today. Indeed, the confrontation during the last 20 years has denied Korea the fond image of a "Land of Morning Calm".

There are still occasions of military incidents involving shootings of soldiers who try to repair the demarcation mark. There is no comparable hostile separation within one nation elsewhere today. And the aim of the South-North dialogue is to remove this very hostile and dangerous confrontation and separation by direct talks. Could there be any more urgent and vital undertaking for the Korean people?

Madam President and fellow delegates, the Chinese delegate has declared that his delegation resolutely supports the application of North Korea because the South and North have already agreed in principle on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. I must regretfully confess that I cannot follow this Chinese logic. The application by North Korea clearly implies a separation and disunity and disintegration. The agreement of 4 July 1972 is aimed at facilitating arrangements for peaceful reunification through the independent efforts of the people of Korea. This apparently stands for removing the existing partition and division. How, then, is it possible to draw any conclusion such as that of the Chinese delegation, that an act of separation conforms to the principle of unification and integration? This to me fails completely to conform to common sense. If China were genuinely interested in the reunification of divided Korea and total peace in the Far East, as its delegate has implied a while ago, I believe that the right answer for China to offer in this instance should be to discourage North Korea on the question of separate membership of WHO and to urge North Korea to discuss such a question with the Republic of Korea at the current dialogue, so as to work out a suitable means of solving such a problem. I very much hope that China does not intend to keep Korea divided for a long time, as at present, making North Korea a buffer state serving Chinese security. I hope I am totally wrong in imagining this. To charge that the Republic of Korea is unilaterally represented in WHO is totally unacceptable. The Republic of Korea joined WHO in 1949 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the WHO Constitution and certainly with the approval of the Second World Health Assembly. North Korea has never applied for membership. As a matter of fact, North Korea could hardly expect the approval of the World Health Assembly, and was never really qualified to apply for such membership within the United Nations, for many obvious reasons known to this Assembly.

Madam President and dear fellow delegates, before outsiders take any action or decision on Korean problems, the Korean people should be given time to try to work out a solution of their own. It is time for WHO to be understanding, prudent, and patient towards Korea. The issue is highly sensitive. This is the core, the essence of the reasons for asking the overwhelming support of this wise Assembly to postpone the consideration of the North Korean membership application until next year. In the meantime the world will notice a certain very significant evolution - I repeat, very significant evolution - in the relations between the South and the North in Korea. In view of all this, I believe, Madam President and fellow delegates, that this World Health Assembly would not wish to preempt a vital issue of the South-North talks of the Korean people at this stage. The question of North Korean membership of WHO, unfortunately, and owing to the inevitable course of past history, is not a simple question of single membership, as in the case of an undivided country, but essentially a question of dual membership for Korea - for one nation - and, as such, ought to be dealt with first by the Korean people themselves. No international organization, no other States, have a prior claim to decision or action on such a vital question of political sensitivity. It must be clear and evident that any preemptive decision by this World Health Assembly on the issue before us would upset the delicate dialogue which is of greatest value for the Korean people in 25 years. My delegation is not asking to reject the North Korean membership application, it is only asking to postpone its consideration until next year. Although one year may seem long to many dedicated humanitarians in this Assembly, it is a fleeting moment for a nation with 4000 years of history. It is simply a procedural decision. I appeal to all distinguished delegates and colleagues here in this Health Assembly to overwhelmingly support the resolution contained in document A26/46, co-sponsored by 28 Member States of this Organization, including my own, representing Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and North America. I trust that all serious-minded delegates here in this Health Assembly, and all our friends here, will vote in favour of that draft resolution when it is put to the vote at the end of our debate.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the delegate of Saudi Arabia.

Le Dr AL-TABBAA (Arabie Saoudite) : Madame le Président, Mesdames, Messieurs les délégués, la délégation du Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite a pris connaissance du projet de résolution (document A26/42) tendant à l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée et de la communication - figurant sous la cote A26/45 - adressée au Président de l'Assemblée.

Tout en constatant les progrès accomplis dans ce pays en ce qui concerne la promotion de la santé, la délégation de l'Arabie Saoudite considère que l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée dépend du résultat des conversations menées entre le Nord et le Sud. En attendant que ces conversations aient abouti à un résultat satisfaisant pour ces deux pays, elle regrette de ne pouvoir se prononcer en faveur de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the delegate of Albania.

Le Dr BOCKA (Albanie) : Madame le Président, l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé est en train d'examiner la demande de la République populaire démocratique de Corée d'être admise comme Membre de l'OMS, présentée dans la lettre du Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République populaire démocratique de Corée adressée au Directeur général de l'Organisation.

La délégation albanaise appuie entièrement cette demande de la République populaire démocratique de Corée. Elle est d'avis que la République populaire démocratique de Corée doit occuper la place qui lui revient de plein droit au sein de l'Organisation; elle est un Etat indépendant et souverain et son gouvernement exprime la libre volonté du peuple coréen et a toutes les qualités et les attributions requises pour représenter le peuple coréen dans les relations internationales, y compris les organisations internationales. La négation de ce droit incontestable et tout autre retard dans ce sens constituent une injustice intolérable à l'égard de la République populaire démocratique de Corée, qui devrait siéger depuis longtemps à l'OMS. Il est certain que tout retard dans la solution de ce problème porterait un grand préjudice à l'Organisation elle-même, à son efficacité et à son prestige. La délégation albanaise est d'avis que le temps est venu de mettre fin à cette pratique nuisible imposée à l'Organisation sous la pression des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et de leurs partenaires pour empêcher la République populaire démocratique de Corée de participer à la coopération internationale dans le domaine de la santé dans le cadre de l'OMS.

Il est bien connu que la République populaire démocratique de Corée est un Etat indépendant et souverain qui édifie le socialisme en assurant à son peuple une vie heureuse et prospère. Toutes les possibilités et les facilités voulues ont été créées pour le peuple coréen dans tous les domaines de la vie, et en particulier dans celui de la santé. En 1944, année de sa libération, la Corée était un pays arriéré; aujourd'hui, en République populaire démocratique de Corée, de grands succès ont été réalisés, comme dans tous les autres domaines de la vie, aussi dans le domaine de la défense de la santé du peuple. Actuellement, dans la Corée du Nord, le service médical s'étend à toute la République, et depuis vingt ans il est gratuit pour tout le peuple. Tout cela et les autres avantages dont jouit le peuple coréen dans la partie nord du pays, la perspective de développement de son service médical, témoignent clairement de l'importance et du soin que le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée attache à la santé et au bien-être de son peuple.

De manière toute différente se présente la situation dans la partie sud de la Corée, où la population est obligée de mener une vie pleine de privations économiques et sociales à cause de l'occupation militaire américaine et de la double oppression. L'impérialisme américain a transformé la Corée du Sud en une colonie, et, conformément à ses plans diaboliques, en une place d'armes contre la République populaire démocratique de Corée et les autres pays d'Asie épris de paix et de liberté. Il incite le régime fantoche de Séoul à des provocations armées contre la République populaire démocratique de Corée afin de dresser les Coréens contre les Coréens.

Le peuple albanais et son gouvernement ont toujours appuyé la juste lutte du peuple coréen contre l'impérialisme américain et ses valets, la clique de Pak Cen Hi. Ils ont démasqué la présence des troupes américaines en Corée du Sud qui, comme on le sait, se poursuit encore de nos jours vingt ans après la conclusion de l'accord du cessez-le-feu, et ils ont exigé leur éloignement de la Corée du Sud, afin de laisser le peuple coréen résoudre lui-même son problème national, à savoir l'unification de la patrie.

En concluant, la délégation de la République populaire d'Albanie déclare encore une fois qu'elle appuie puissamment la demande légitime de la République populaire démocratique de Corée d'être admise comme Membre de l'Organisation et votera en faveur de son admission. Nous condamnons résolument les manoeuvres diaboliques incitées et organisées par les Etats-Unis qui, sous des prétextes fallacieux, visent à traîner en longueur autant que possible la solution de la question de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'OMS et à la tenir à l'écart des rangs de l'Organisation. La délégation albanaise exprime la conviction que les délégations des pays Membres épris de paix et de justice feront échec à ces manoeuvres et voteront en faveur de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'OMS, ce qui serait en pleine conformité avec le principe d'universalité qui réside dans les fondements de sa Constitution et renforcera son efficacité et son prestige international.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mr MWINYI (United Republic of Tanzania): Madam President, fellow delegates, the Tanzanian delegation has co-sponsored the draft resolution contained in document A26/42, and will stand for the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to membership of the World Health Organization without any delaying tactics; I submit that this is the only course which fully accords with the aims and ethics of this Organization.

The founders of WHO were firm believers in the principle of its universality, and this belief is preserved in the WHO Constitution for posterity. This is not only a noble principle but also it is one which not a single Member State has ever questioned. This may be the appropriate time, however, to ask ourselves whether we continue to support this ideal and, if we do, we should rejoice and welcome the fifteen million people of North Korea to join us in this Organization. I believe that all Member States present here subscribe to this principle, and therefore I am encouraged to appeal to you all, fellow delegates, to approve the entry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to WHO. In doing so, we shall not only be meeting the desire of the Government and people of North Korea but also we shall be scoring yet another success for the Organization.

A pertinent question that might be asked is whether the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has satisfied all the necessary conditions for membership, and in connexion with this question, it should be noted that Article 3 of the Constitution clearly stipulates that membership is open to all States. Even if we interpret this to mean that the country concerned must be an independent sovereign State, no-one present here can dispute the fact that this criterion has been fully fulfilled in this case.

That being so, Madam President, any opposition to North Korea's application for membership of WHO cannot be based on the interests of the Organization. What is such opposition based on? The answer to that is only a vague, political argument, but one which is not at all unfamiliar to those delegates who were here last year and the few preceding years.

We are reminded that there are two parts of Korea, the North and the South. One part is a member of WHO while the other part is standing outside waiting. The only rational thing to do in such a situation is to rationalize the anomaly, but instead the Assembly is told that if it approves North Korea's application it will be endangering delicate negotiations which are now under way. But the Assembly will not fail to realize what it is not told, and that is that if it rejects the application, whether directly or by delaying action, it will be in fact getting itself involved in bilateral political differences between North Korea and South Korea. This would be a sorry thing to happen for the Organization, as it might imply that the Organization is joining in political blackmail.

There is a tide in the affairs of the human race, and this includes the affairs of this Organization. Distinguished delegates, we have just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of WHO. We have just welcomed the People's Republic of China back to its legitimate seat on this body, and we have just, at long last, opened the door to the German Democratic Republic. Let us maintain this spirit of understanding and moving forward. I appeal to you all to approve the draft resolution in document A26/42.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now call upon the delegate of the United States of America.

Dr EHRLICH (United States of America): Thank you, Madam President. The United States delegation believes that the World Health Assembly should postpone its consideration of North Korea's application for membership in the World Health Organization. We have therefore joined the Republic of Korea and other countries in co-sponsoring the draft resolution to that effect. We believe that the question of North Korean participation in international organizations is an issue that should be considered in appropriate United Nations political forums.

The question is not that of universality of WHO membership, but rather a recognition of the political realities of the current situation. As a physician, I regret that the Assembly has been forced to spend its valuable time on this political issue to the detriment of the health problems with which we should be dealing.

This is not the time to consider the entry of North Korea, for as you all know the Republic of Korea and North Korea consulted together and issued a joint communiqué in July 1972. They have since carried on talks which had potential for a direct and important contribution to greater stability and peace in North-East Asia. These talks, however, are still in their initial stage and differences remain. In our judgement the best way to facilitate the talks is to let the two parties work out their problems together without the encumbrance of a possibly acrimonious debate in international organizations.

For the above reasons, Madam President, the United States hopes that other delegations will join us in voting to postpone to the Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly consideration of North Korea's application.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the delegate of Bulgaria.

Д-р АРНАУДОВ (Народная Республика Болгарии): Уважаемая госпожа председатель, дамы и господа. Радостен тот факт, что наша Организация ежегодно увеличивает свой состав. Она все больше приближается к тому моменту, когда будет полностью отвечать требованиям Устава, в соответствии с которым она должна быть универсальной, высокогуманной организацией, для осуществления целей которой прилагают свои усилия все народы мира.

Мы с большим удовлетворением приняли на этой сессии в нашу семью Германскую Демократическую Республику, делегатов которой еще раз горячо приветствуем. Сейчас нашему вниманию представляется кандидатура Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики. В письме Генеральному директору Организации Министр иностранных дел Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики Хо Дам обращается ко всем странам-членам ВОЗ. Он выражает свою уверенность в том, что Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика будет честно исполнять все обязательства, вытекающие из ее членства во Всемирной организации здравоохранения, после того, как она станет членом последней.

Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика является независимым социалистическим государством, которое быстро развивает свою национальную экономику, повышает материальный и культурный уровень своей страны, достигает быстрого развития общественного здравоохранения. Благодаря прогрессивным принципам, на которых строится здравоохранение Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики, за короткий срок были достигнуты значительные успехи. Создана стройная система учреждений здравоохранения под руководством специального центрального органа - Министерства здравоохранения. Планирование и финансирование всех мероприятий в области здравоохранения является частью государственного плана социально-экономического развития страны. Как уже сообщил уважаемый представитель Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики, двадцать лет действует закон о бесплатной медицинской помощи населению. Забота о матери и ребенке является первостепенной задачей государства. Быстро растет число учреждений здравоохранения и количество медицинского персонала в них. Если в 1944 г. в стране было только 9 больниц и клиник с небольшим количеством медицинского персонала в них, сейчас в ней насчитывается свыше 6 300 больниц и клиник с более чем 250 тысяч человек персонала в них.

Благодаря хорошо организованной лечебной и профилактической помощи был ликвидирован ряд инфекционных заболеваний, таких как оспа, холера, тиф, малярия и др. Быстрые темпы развития предвидятся в настоящей шестилетке (1971-1976 гг.).

Все эти программы развития здравоохранения, которые правительство Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики проводит в своей стране, полностью соответствуют решениям нашей Организации об основных принципах создания национальных служб здравоохранения, о подготовке национальных медицинских кадров и др. Она может служить примером для многих стран, которые в настоящее время создают свои общественные службы здравоохранения.

Как известно, правительство Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики проявляет большую инициативу, чтобы привести к успешному концу переговоры о мирном объединении страны. В этом отношении известно письмо Верховного народного собрания Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики, адресованное парламентам и правительствам всех стран мира. Принятие Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики в члены ВОЗ ни в коем случае не помешает этому делу, а напротив, будет помогать в дальнейших переговорах между Севером и Югом.

От имени делегации Народной Республики Болгарии апеллирую к уважаемым делегатам Двадцать шестой Ассамблеи с просьбой поддержать кандидатуру Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики, с тем чтобы она стала членом нашей Организации, что будет еще одним шагом к универсальности ВОЗ.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the delegate of Hungary.

Le Professeur FARADI (Hongrie) : Madame le Président, Mesdames et Messieurs, c'est le 1er février 1973 que le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée a adressé au Directeur général de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé la demande d'admettre ce pays parmi les Membres de notre organisation. Au nom de ma délégation, j'accueille avec satisfaction la décision du Directeur général d'inviter une délégation en qualité d'observateur de la République populaire démocratique de Corée. Je salue chaleureusement cette délégation et je voudrais exprimer notre espoir qu'elle participera à plein droit aux travaux de cette assemblée.

Nous désirons retenir que la République populaire démocratique de Corée répond à toutes les conditions requises par la Constitution de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé d'un pays qui désire devenir Membre. Le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée juge l'avancement de la prospérité du peuple son principe suprême. Son service sanitaire est organisé d'après la résolution WHA23.61 de la Vingt-Troisième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé sur les principes fondamentaux de développement des services sanitaires nationaux. Il a obtenu des succès significatifs dans la lutte contre les maladies infectieuses graves, et les soins sanitaires sont complètement gratuits.

"Je pense que la politique populaire ... suivie en matière de santé publique par le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée et les efforts couronnés de succès qu'il déploie pour protéger et promouvoir la santé de la population sont entièrement conformes aux objectifs fondamentaux et aux tâches essentielles de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, ce qui ne peut que contribuer à renforcer la coopération internationale et à resserrer les liens dans le domaine de la santé publique", écrit le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République populaire démocratique de Corée dans sa lettre au Directeur général. La République populaire démocratique de Corée dispose de relations diplomatiques étendues et de liaisons internationales d'autres types.

Le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée, comme vous le savez, s'efforce à l'unification pacifique de la Corée. Ma délégation salue cette décision prise par le Gouvernement de la République populaire démocratique de Corée. Nous considérons des propositions qui s'orientent vers l'ajournement de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée. Celles-ci ne sont pas fondées. L'existence de négociations et leur état ne peuvent nous influencer dans notre décision positive envers l'admission de ce pays dans notre organisation.

L'assurance de la santé est un des droits fondamentaux de l'homme, dont la réalisation dépend du désir des Etats de promouvoir la collaboration internationale. De nos jours, la circulation moderne a réduit les distances, et l'introduction des maladies pose des tâches difficiles aux autorités sanitaires des pays.

Sur la base de ces considérations, ce n'est pas seulement la République populaire démocratique de Corée et son peuple qui ont tout avantage à ce que ce pays puisse devenir Membre de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé. Ceci est également d'un intérêt immédiat pour tous les peuples qui luttent pour le progrès, et en premier lieu pour l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé. C'est pourquoi je propose au nom de la délégation hongroise l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée comme Membre de plein droit de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I now give the floor to the delegate of Poland.

M. EJMA-MULTANSKI (Pologne) : Madame le Président, la délégation polonaise se réjouit du fait que la question de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée a été inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la Vingt-Sixième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé. Nous considérons en effet qu'il s'agit d'une demande légitime, présentée par un Etat souverain et indépendant, qui doit être examinée par notre organisation dans un esprit de réalisme et avec le sens des hautes responsabilités qui lui incombent.

Je voudrais aussi exprimer le voeu que l'Assemblée se prononce sans tarder pour l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé. Nous le souhaitons en raison de l'importance de cet Etat, entièrement maître de sa politique intérieure et extérieure, qui entretient des relations diplomatiques, économiques et culturelles avec de nombreux pays du monde. Nous le souhaitons aussi en raison des réalisations remarquables de cet Etat dans le domaine de la santé publique, ce qui lui donne d'excellentes chances de pouvoir contribuer au succès des activités de l'OMS. Nous le souhaitons enfin en raison du principe de l'universalité que doit réaliser notre organisation. On reconnaît généralement que l'universalité est une des conditions essentielles à remplir pour atteindre les objectifs humanitaires de l'OMS. C'est en fonction de ce même impératif que la Pologne avait, au cours de plusieurs sessions de l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé, réclamé l'admission de la République populaire de Chine et de la République Démocratique Allemande, que nous nous réjouissons tout particulièrement de voir siéger aujourd'hui parmi nous en tant que Membres de plein droit de notre organisation. C'est cette même préoccupation, largement conforme aux dispositions de la Constitution de notre organisation, qui nous fait souhaiter aujourd'hui que l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé se prononce sur l'admission à l'OMS de la République populaire démocratique de Corée.

Par conséquent, Madame le Président, nous estimons que l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée est du plus haut intérêt pour notre organisation ainsi que pour tous les Etats Membres. Il ne fait aucun doute pour nous que ce pays apportera une aide efficace à la solution des problèmes qui se posent et se poseront à l'avenir devant l'OMS.

L'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'OMS sera aussi une contribution précieuse de notre organisation à l'accélération du processus de détente et de consolidation de la paix. Elle entrera effectivement dans le cadre des efforts en vue de fonder les relations entre les Etats sur la base solide des principes de l'égalité souveraine, de la non-ingérence et de la coopération mutuellement fructueuses. Par contre, le renvoi à la vingt-septième session de l'Assemblée de la demande d'admission présentée par la République populaire démocratique de Corée constituerait un acte discriminatoire injuste et inadmissible.

De l'avis du Gouvernement polonais, l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée ne devrait pas être subordonnée à des conditions politiques. En particulier, elle ne devrait pas être liée au déroulement des contacts et des dialogues en cours entre la République populaire démocratique de Corée et la République de Corée. Nous jugeons inacceptable l'argument avancé, il y a quelques jours, par le délégué de la République de Corée dans son intervention sur le premier rapport de la Commission de Vérification des Pouvoirs, répété

dans le mémorandum du 10 mai et repris aujourd'hui par certaines délégations, à savoir que la décision positive de l'Assemblée sur l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée risquerait de compromettre les progrès des pourparlers très délicats entre les deux parties du Nord et du Sud. Contrairement à ce que l'on prétend, l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'OMS facilitera ces contacts en créant une atmosphère favorable pour le rapprochement entre les parties du Nord et du Sud et la réunification pacifique et indépendante de la Corée. Nous sommes convaincus que l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée serait aussi une façon de traiter objectivement et sans distinction le Nord et le Sud de la Corée, conformément aux nobles principes de l'humanité et de l'universalité, garantis par la Constitution de l'OMS.

Madame le Président, la Vingt-Sixième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé a la chance historique de faire un pas décisif vers l'universalité de notre organisation, que nous désirons tous beaucoup comme une condition indispensable au développement de la coopération pacifique internationale dans le domaine de la santé publique.

Pour toutes ces raisons, mon gouvernement appuie pleinement et sans réserve l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'OMS. Dans ces conditions, la délégation polonaise votera contre le projet de résolution tenant à ajourner la décision de l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'OMS.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. The delegate of Panama has the floor on a point of order.

El Sr. ESPINO GONZALEZ (Panamá): Gracias, señora Presidenta, señores delegados: He solicitado un momento para presentar un punto de orden, de acuerdo con el Artículo 57 de los Documentos Básicos, que dice así: "Durante la discusión de cualquier asunto, un delegado o un representante de un Miembro Asociado podrá plantear una cuestión de orden, que habrá de ser inmediatamente resuelta por el Presidente. Un delegado o un representante de un Miembro Asociado podrá recurrir contra la decisión del Presidente, en cuyo caso se procederá a votar sobre la cuestión planteada, sin más demora. Un delegado o un representante de un Miembro Asociado que suscite una cuestión de orden no podrá hablar sobre..."

De acuerdo con el Artículo 61 solicito que se suspendan ya las discusiones al respecto, porque mi delegación considera que la sala se encuentra debidamente ilustrada sobre el asunto y procedamos a votar.

El Artículo 61 dice lo siguiente: "Un delegado o un representante de un Miembro Asociado podrá pedir en cualquier momento el cierre del debate sobre el punto que se esté discutiendo aun cuando otro delegado o representante hayan manifestado el deseo de intervenir. No se concederá la palabra más que a dos de los oradores que lo hayan pedido para oponerse al cierre del debate y seguidamente se procederá a votar la moción. Si la Asamblea de la Salud se pronuncia en favor de la moción, el Presidente declarará cerrado el debate y sólo podrán ponerse a votación las propuestas presentadas antes del cierre".

Muchas gracias, señora Presidenta.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. We have heard the motion of the delegate of Panama for the closure of the debate and this request has precedence. Does any delegate wish to speak against the closure? I now give the floor to the delegate of Romania.

Mr ENE (Romania): Madam President, I would like first to ask whether there are many other speakers who put their names on the list to speak.

The PRESIDENT: The answer is 15.

Mr ENE (Romania): In that case I would oppose the motion of the distinguished representative of Panama. We feel that the debate is very important. We are already witness of the great interest in the fact that the Assembly should debate fully this item, and I formally oppose the motion.

The PRESIDENT: I now give the floor to the delegate of Guinea.

Le Dr CAMARA (Guinée) : Madame le Président, Messieurs les délégués, la délégation guinéenne est fière d'être l'un des coauteurs de la résolution présentée par la délégation de Roumanie, résolution qui propose l'examen immédiat de la demande d'admission à l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé de la République populaire démocratique de Corée.

The PRESIDENT: I am very sorry, but according to Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure the second speaker after the motion has been proposed can only speak on the point of order.

Le Dr CAMARA (Guinée) : Je m'excuse. J'avais demandé la parole tout à l'heure concernant la motion qui a été présentée.

Je voudrais dire que la question qui nous est posée, c'est-à-dire l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée à l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, est une question très importante. Elle s'est déjà posée il y a quelques années. Cette année, elle se pose encore et peut-être l'année prochaine, si on doit l'ajourner, elle va se poser à nouveau. Je pense que l'Assemblée n'est pas là pour revenir toujours sur les mêmes problèmes. C'est un problème de fond; l'OMS doit jouer son rôle d'universalité, et nous pensons que toutes les délégations ici doivent être entendues, même si on doit rester jusqu'à une heure, deux heures, mais nous devons connaître toutes les motivations et tous les délégués ont le droit de s'exprimer. Ce n'est pas une question de temps : il est très important qu'un pays qui désire être Membre de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé et qui a accompli tous ses devoirs et toutes ses obligations puisse faire partie de l'Organisation, et nous devons nous prononcer. Nous sommes là, nous avons été mandatés par nos Etats pour venir régler des problèmes fondamentaux, des problèmes vitaux, et je crois que ce n'est pas une question de minutes. Il ne faut pas escamoter les choses. Nous devons continuer la discussion.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. We have had the two speakers after the proposal of the motion to close the debate, and we will now put this motion to the vote. All those in favour of closing the debate, please raise your cards. Thank you. Those against? Thank you. Abstentions? Thank you. We will have the result soon.

The result of the vote is: number of Members present and voting, 101; majority required, 51; votes for, 54; votes against, 47; abstentions, 27. The motion is carried.

According to Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly we will have now to vote on the two proposals moved before the closure, which are contained in documents A26/42 and A26/46. The proposal which has been presented first is that contained in document A26/42, and we shall first vote on the proposal presented in document A26/46, since this proposal is the furthest removed in substance from the proposal first presented.

I recognize the delegate of Algeria. Is it only on a point of order, sir?

M. BOUDJAKDJI (Algérie) : Madame le Président, vous me permettez d'intervenir à ce stade du débat parce que, dans l'esprit de ma délégation, il y a une confusion. J'ai cru retenir que vous venez de suggérer le vote sur le texte préconisant l'ajournement. Ma délégation voudrait faire part de la manière la plus formelle de ses réserves quant à la procédure suggérée.

Le texte proposé dans le document A26/46 du 11 mai se réfère à la participation de la République populaire démocratique de Corée, et non pas à son admission. Il y a là un concept, celui de la participation, qui n'est pas du tout à sa place, car l'Assemblée ne s'est pas encore prononcée sur l'admission. Le projet présenté par la délégation des Philippines est le plus éloigné de la question qui nous occupe, pour ne pas dire que ce texte n'a rien à voir avec l'objet qui occupe l'Assemblée, à savoir l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée. En ce qui concerne la délégation algérienne, le texte contenu dans le document A26/46 n'a aucune valeur, il est nul et non avenue.

Dans l'ordre logique de la procédure d'admission d'un Etat et des décisions consécutives à cette admission que pourrait éventuellement prendre l'Assemblée à l'encontre de ce même Etat devenu pays membre, il est clair que la procédure d'admission prend le pas sur toute autre procédure. Ma délégation, par voie de conséquence, demande formellement que le vote ait lieu d'abord, et exclusivement, sur le texte proposant l'admission de la République populaire démocratique de Corée.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir. I have consulted our Legal Adviser, and this is a ruling for the President. The delegate of Algeria has contested the ruling of the President, so we have to put this to the vote. We asked you to vote first on the proposal contained in document A26/46, and the request is now to vote first on A26/42.

The vote will be: those in favour of the appeal, so those in favour - against the ruling - of what was just said by the delegate of Algeria. Those in favour... The Director-General has the floor.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Madam President, I wish to call the attention of the Assembly to Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure, appearing at the bottom of page 111 of Basic Documents. The Rule reads:

During the discussion of any matter a delegate or a representative of an Associate Member may rise to a point of order and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President. A delegate or a representative of an Associate Member may appeal against the ruling of the President, in which case the appeal shall immediately be put to the vote.

You are going to vote on the appeal made by the delegate of Algeria, and the President has clearly explained that the ones in favour of the appeal of the delegate of Algeria are the first to vote, after this the ones against the appeal, and the abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: Now we shall put this to the vote. Those in favour of the appeal? Thank you. Those against? Thank you. Abstentions? The result of the vote is: number of Members present and voting, 104; majority required, 53; votes for, 48; votes against, 56; abstentions, 19. The motion is defeated.

So we shall now continue the voting, and we shall first vote on the proposal presented in document A26/46. Is the delegate of Zaire asking for the floor on a point of order? You have the floor, sir.

Le Dr MATUNDU NZITA (Zaire) : Madame le Président, honorables délégués, le délégué de l'Algérie avait posé une question qui me paraît très importante. Il y a vice de forme, parce que la participation et l'admission sont deux termes différents.

The PRESIDENT: Sir, you can only speak on a point of order, so I think we have to put it now to the vote. The delegate of the USSR now has the floor.

Д-р ВЕНЕДИКТОВ (Союз Советских Социалистических Республик): Госпожа председатель, я предлагаю проголосовать тайно по этому вопросу.

The PRESIDENT: The delegate of India now has the floor.

Mr RAMACHANDRAN (India): Thank you, Madam. Maybe I have got the results wrong, but I merely wanted to refresh my memory about the results declared. If I heard the President correctly, the number of votes for was declared as 48, against 56, and abstentions were said to be 16. The total does not equal the number of Members present and voting. This is my first point.

Secondly, Madam President, there has been such a lot of confusion that I think the simpler thing would be to put both the things to the vote, those for postponement and those for admission, so that the two things could be considered in a straight way.

The PRESIDENT: First I would like to give again the voting; that was not wrong. The number of Members present and voting, 104; majority required, 53; the votes for, 48 (it is less than 53); and the votes against, 56. Forty-eight and 56 is 104, and the abstentions, 19, they are not counted. Nineteen are abstentions. Members present and voting mean positive and negative votes.

The Director-General would like to have the floor. The Director-General.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Thank you very much, Madam President. The delegate of the USSR has proposed that the matter be dealt with by secret ballot, and I call attention to Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure, which appears on page 115:

In addition to the cases provided for elsewhere by these Rules, the Health Assembly may vote on any matter by secret ballots if it has previously so decided by a majority of the Members present and voting, provided that no secret ballot may be taken on budgetary questions.

A decision under this Rule by the Health Assembly whether or not to vote by secret ballot may only be taken by a show of hands; if the Assembly has decided to vote on a particular question by secret ballot, no order mode of voting may be requested or decided upon.

You have to vote, Madam, on the proposal of the delegate of the USSR.

The PRESIDENT: The delegate of the Republic of Korea, on a point of order.

Mr T. J. PARK (Republic of Korea): Madam President and fellow delegates, Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Health Assembly provides that the Health Assembly shall normally vote by show of hands. Rule 75 further provides that no secret ballot may be taken on budgetary questions. Let me ask this Assembly why it must go through such an abnormal process while it is dealing with a question of great importance to us all.

The PRESIDENT: This is not a point of order; the question cannot be discussed.

Mr T. J. PARK (Republic of Korea): Well, Madam President, with all my respects to the authority of the Chair, I feel that I am entitled to express my objections to this proposal, because if it is to be done by secret vote I understand according to the Rules of Procedure, this must be approved by the Assembly; and before the Assembly takes any action on this it is my understanding that I am entitled to express my view, so that when the Assembly takes a vote on it the Assembly can take such a view into account. I hope I am right in this, Madam President.

The PRESIDENT: Mr Park, during the vote you will express your views when you show how you vote. There can be no explanation, because then we would have again a debate, so I think on a point of order . . . If it was on something else I would have given you the floor, but in this matter we are going to put it to the vote. If you are against the secret ballot you just raise your card when I ask you.

Mr T. J. PARK (Republic of Korea): Well, Madam President, if that is your ruling I think I have to obey your ruling. I still feel that I am entitled to express my view before the Assembly proceeds to vote on this proposal.

The PRESIDENT: I am very sorry. You see I have to obey the Rule of Procedure that we close the debate, and that has been carried. We did have a point of order and an appeal; we have voted on that. Now we have to vote first on this matter. No explanations. It is all in the Rules of Procedure, Rule 75.

Mr T. J. PARK (Republic of Korea): Of course. Thank you, Madam.

The PRESIDENT: According to the Rules of Procedure, it will just be by show of hands, raising your card. Those in favour of having a secret ballot please raise your cards. Thank you. Those against? Thank you. Abstentions? Thank you.

The result of the vote is: number of Members present and voting, 100; majority required, 51; votes for, 55; votes against, 45; abstentions, 23. The motion is carried.

I would request that the ballot papers be distributed now. I need two tellers, and I would like to invite two very efficient ones we have had before, Dr Davies and Sir William Refshauge. Would you be so kind as to come to the rostrum, please.

The two tellers took their places at the rostrum.

Les deux scrutateurs prennent place à la tribune.

Два счетчика голосов занимают места на трибуне.

Los dos escrutadores ocupan sus puestos en el estrado.

The PRESIDENT: Fellow delegates, the ballot paper looks a bit different. To make it easier, it is divided into two columns with, on the left side, "yes" and on the right side, "no". You have only to put a cross under "yes" if you mean "yes" and, if you want to vote "no", a cross under "no" on the right side. Abstentions may be signified either by writing "abstention" on the ballot paper, or by leaving it blank. The delegations will be called to the rostrum in the English alphabetical order. I shall now draw the letter indicating the delegation with which voting will begin. The letter is A.

A point of order? The floor is given to the delegate of the USSR.

Д-р ВЕНЕДИКТОВ (Союз Советских Социалистических Республик): Госпожа председатель, я только для уточнения: мы голосуем сейчас по резолюции, содержащейся в документе А26/46, или по резолюции А26/42, или по обоим сразу. Я хотел бы, чтобы был объяснен порядок голосования, потому что я предлагал голосовать секретно по обоим резолюциям.

The PRESIDENT: I would like to clarify that the ruling of the Chair was expressed that we shall vote first on the proposal contained in document A26/46. Have all delegations received a ballot paper? We shall start voting.

A vote was taken by secret ballot, the names of the following Member States being called in the English alphabetical order, beginning with Afghanistan: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Il est procédé à un vote au scrutin secret, les noms des Etats Membres étant appelés dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais comme suit, en commençant par l'Afghanistan: Afghanistan, Albanie, Algérie, Argentine, Australie, Autriche, Bahreïn, Bangladesh, Belgique, Bolivie, Brésil, Bulgarie, Birmanie, Burundi, Cameroun, Canada, République Centrafricaine, Tchad, Chili, Chine, Colombie, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chypre, Tchécoslovaquie, Dahomey, Yémen démocratique, Danemark, République Dominicaine, Equateur, Egypte, El Salvador, Ethiopie, Fidji, Finlande, France, Gabon, Gambie, République Démocratique Allemande, République fédérale d'Allemagne, Ghana, Grèce, Guatemala, Guinée, Haïti, Honduras, Hongrie, Islande, Inde, Indonésie, Iran, Irak, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Côte-d'Ivoire, Jamaïque, Japon, Jordanie, Kenya, République Khmère, Koweït, Laos, Liban, Lesotho, Libéria, République Arabe Libyenne, Luxembourg, Madagascar,

Malawi, Malaisie, Mali, Malte, Mauritanie, Maurice, Mexique, Monaco, Mongolie, Maroc, Népal, Pays-Bas, Nouvelle-Zélande, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigéria, Norvège, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pologne, Portugal, Qatar, République de Corée, Roumanie, Rwanda, Arabie Saoudite, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Singapour, Somalie, Espagne, Sri Lanka, Soudan, Souaziland, Suède, Suisse, République Arabe Syrienne, Thaïlande, Togo, Trinité-et-Tobago, Tunisie, Turquie, Ouganda, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, Emirats arabes unis, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, République-Unie de Tanzanie, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Haute-Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Samoa-Occidental, Yémen, Yougoslavie, Zaïre, Zambie.

Было проведено тайное голосование; следующие государства-члены назывались в порядке английского алфавита, начиная с Афганистана;

Афганистан, Албания, Алжир, Аргентина, Австралия, Австрия, Бахрейн, Бангладеш, Бельгия, Боливия, Бразилия, Болгария, Бирма, Бурунди, Камерун, Канада, Центральноафриканская Республика, Чад, Чили, Китай, Колумбия, Конго, Коста-Рика, Куба, Кипр, Чехословакия, Дагомея, Народно-Демократическая Республика Йемен, Дания, Доминиканская Республика, Эквадор, Египет, Сальвадор, Эфиопия, Фиджи, Финляндия, Франция, Габон, Гамбия, Германская Демократическая Республика, Федеративная Республика Германии, Гана, Греция, Гватемала, Гвинея, Гаити, Гондурас, Венгрия, Исландия, Индия, Индонезия, Иран, Ирак, Ирландия, Израиль, Италия, Берег Слоновой Кости, Ямайка, Япония, Иордания, Кения, Кхмерская Республика, Кувейт, Лаос, Ливан, Лесото, Либерия, Ливийская Арабская Республика, Люксембург, Мадагаскар, Малави, Малайзия, Мали, Мальта, Мавритания, Маврикий, Мексика, Монако, Монголия, Марокко, Непал, Королевство Нидерланды, Новая Зеландия, Никарагуа, Нигер, Нигерия, Норвегия, Оман, Пакистан, Панама, Парагвай, Перу, Филиппины, Польша, Португалия, Катар, Корейская Республика, Румыния, Руанда, Саудовская Аравия, Сенегал, Сьерра-Леоне, Сингапур, Сомали, Испания, Шри Ланка, Судан, Свазиленд, Швеция, Швейцария, Сирийская Арабская Республика, Таиланд, Того, Тринидад и Тобаго, Тунис, Турция, Уганда, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты, Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Объединенная Республика Танзания, Соединенные Штаты Америки, Верхняя Вольта, Уругвай, Венесуэла, Вьетнам, Западное Самоа, Йемен, Югославия, Заир, Замбия.

Se procede a votación secreta. Se llama a los siguientes Estados Miembros, por orden alfabético inglés, comenzando por Afganistán:

Afganistán, Albania, Argelia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Bélgica, Bolivia, Brasil, Bulgaria, Birmania, Burundi, Camerún, Canadá, República Centroafricana, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chipre, Checoslovaquia, Dahomey, Yemen Democrático, Dinamarca, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Egipto, El Salvador, Etiopía, Fiji, Finlandia, Francia, Gabón, Gambia, República Democrática Alemana, República Federal de Alemania, Ghana, Grecia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haití, Honduras, Hungría, Islandia, India, Indonesia, Irán, Irak, Irlanda, Israel, Italia, Costa de Marfil, Jamaica, Japón, Jordania, Kenia, República Khmer, Kuwait, Laos, Líbano, Lesotho, Liberia, República Arabe Libia, Luxemburgo, Madagascar, Malawi, Malasia, Malí, Malta, Mauritania, Mauricio, México, Mónaco, Mongolia, Marruecos, Nepal, Reino de los Países Bajos, Nueva Zelandia, Nicaragua, Níger, Nigeria, Noruega, Omán, Paquistán, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Filipinas, Polonia, Portugal, Qatar, República de Corea, Rumania, Rwanda, Arabia Saudita, Senegal, Sierra Leona, Singapur, Somalia, España, Sri Lanka, Sudán, Swazilandia, Suecia, Suiza, República Arabe Siria, Tailandia, Togo, Trinidad y Tabago, Túnez, Turquía, Uganda, Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas, Emiratos Arabes Unidos, Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte, República Unida de Tanzania, Estados Unidos de América, Alto Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Samoa Occidental, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The PRESIDENT: Have all delegations been called to the rostrum? Then the tellers will start their duties.

The tellers counted the ballot papers.

Les scrutateurs comptent les bulletins de vote.

Счетчики голосов подсчитывают число бюллетеней.

Los escrutadores cuentan las papeletas de voto.

The PRESIDENT: Fellow delegates, the result of the voting is: number of Members entitled to vote, 131; absent, 2; abstentions, 18; number of Members present and voting, 111; number required for simple majority, 56; number of votes in favour, 52; number of votes against, 59. So the draft resolution is rejected.

We have now to put to the vote the second draft resolution, contained in document A26/42. We are going to start the voting; may I ask for the ballot papers to be distributed. Have all delegations received ballot papers? We can start voting.

A vote was taken by secret ballot, the names of the following Member States being called in the English alphabetical order, beginning with Afghanistan: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Il est procédé à un vote au scrutin secret, les noms des Etats Membres étant appelés dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais comme suit, en commençant par l'Afghanistan : Afghanistan, Albanie, Algérie, Argentine, Australie, Autriche, Bahreïn, Bangladesh, Belgique, Bolivie, Brésil, Bulgarie, Birmanie, Burundi, Cameroun, Canada, République Centrafricaine, Tchad, Chili, Chine, Colombie, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chypre, Tchécoslovaquie, Dahomey, Yémen démocratique, Danemark, République Dominicaine, Equateur, Egypte, El Salvador, Ethiopie, Fidji, Finlande, France, Gabon, Gambie, République Démocratique Allemande, République fédérale d'Allemagne, Ghana, Grèce, Guatemala, Guinée, Haïti, Honduras, Hongrie, Islande, Inde, Indonésie, Iran, Irak, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Côte-d'Ivoire, Jamaïque, Japon, Jordanie, Kenya, République Khmère, Koweït, Laos, Liban, Lesotho, Libéria, République Arabe Libyenne, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaisie, Mali, Malte, Mauritanie, Maurice, Mexique, Monaco, Mongolie, Maroc, Népal, Pays-Bas, Nouvelle-Zélande, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigéria, Norvège, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pologne, Portugal, Qatar, République de Corée, Roumanie, Rwanda, Arabie Saoudite, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Singapour, Somalie, Espagne, Sri Lanka, Soudan, Souaziland, Suède, Suisse, République Arabe Syrienne, Thaïlande, Togo, Trinité-et-Tobago, Tunisie, Turquie, Ouganda, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, Emirats arabes unis, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, République-Unie de Tanzanie, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Haute-Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Samoa-Occidental, Yémen, Yougoslavie, Zaïre, Zambie.

Было проведено тайное голосование; следующие государства-члены назывались в порядке английского алфавита, начиная с Афганистана:

Афганистан, Албания, Алжир, Аргентина, Австралия, Австрия, Бахрейн, Бангладеш, Бельгия, Боливия, Бразилия, Болгария, Бирма, Бурунди, Камерун, Канада, Центральноафриканская Республика, Чад, Чили, Кипр, Колумбия, Конго, Коста-Рика, Куба, Кипр, Чехословакия, Дагомея, Народно-Демократическая Республика Йемен, Дания, Доминиканская Республика, Эквадор, Египет, Сальвадор, Эфиопия, Фиджи, Финляндия, Франция, Габон, Гамбия, Германская Демократическая Республика, Федеративная Республика Германии, Гана, Греция, Гватемала, Гвинея, Гаити, Гондурас, Венгрия, Исландия, Индия, Индонезия, Иран, Ирак, Ирландия, Израиль, Италия, Берег Слоновой Кости, Ямайка, Япония, Иордания, Кения, Кхмерская Республика, Кувейт, Лаос, Ливан, Лесото, Либерия, Ливийская Арабская Республика, Люксембург, Мадагаскар, Малави, Малайзия, Мали, Мальта, Мавритания, Маврикий, Мексика, Монако, Монголия, Марокко, Непал, Королевство Нидерланды, Новая Зеландия, Никарагуа, Нигер, Нигерия, Норвегия, Оман, Пакистан, Панама, Парагвай, Перу, Филиппины, Польша, Португалия, Катар, Корейская Республика, Румыния, Руанда, Саудовская Аравия, Сенегал, Сьерра-Леоне, Сингапур, Сомали, Испания, Шри Ланка, Судан, Свазиленд, Швеция, Швейцария, Сирийская Арабская Республика, Таиланд, Того, Тринидад и Тобаго, Тунис, Турция, Уганда, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты, Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Объединенная Республика Танзания, Соединенные Штаты Америки, Верхняя Вольта, Уругвай, Венесуэла, Вьетнам, Западное Самоа, Йемен, Югославия, Заир, Замбия.

Se procede a votación secreta. Se llama a los siguientes Estados Miembros por orden alfabético inglés, comenzando por Afganistán:

Afganistán, Albania, Argelia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bélgica, Bolivia, Brasil, Bulgaria, Birmania, Burundi, Camerún, Canadá, República Centroafricana, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chipre, Checoslovaquia, Dahomey, Yemen Democrático, Dinamarca, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Egipto, El Salvador, Etiopía, Fiji, Finlandia, Francia, Gabón, Gambia, República Democrática Alemana, República Federal de Alemania, Ghana, Grecia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haití, Honduras, Hungría, Islandia, India, Indonesia, Irán, Irak, Irlanda, Israel, Italia, Costa de Marfil, Jamaica, Japón, Jordania, Kenia, República Khmer, Kuwait, Laos, Líbano, Lesotho, Liberia, República Arabe Libia, Luxemburgo, Madagascar, Malawi, Malasia, Malí, Malta, Mauritania, Mauricio, México, Mónaco, Mongolia, Marruecos, Nepal, Reino de los Países Bajos, Nueva Zelandia, Nicaragua, Níger, Nigeria, Noruega, Omán, Paquistán, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Filipinas, Polonia, Portugal, Qatar, República de Corea, Rumania, Rwanda, Arabia Saudita, Senegal, Sierra Leona, Singapur, Somalia, Sudáfrica, España, Sri Lanka, Sudán, Swazilandia, Suecia, Suiza, República Arabe Siria, Tailandia, Togo, Trinidad y Tabago, Túnez, Turquía, Uganda, Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas, Emiratos Arabes Unidos, Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte, República Unida de Tanzania, Estados Unidos de América, Alto Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Samoa Occidental, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The PRESIDENT: Have all delegations voted? Thank you. The tellers may now proceed.

The tellers counted the ballot papers.

Les scrutateurs comptent les bulletins de vote.

Счетчики голосов подсчитывают число бюллетеней.

Los escrutadores cuentan las papeletas de voto.

The PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, the result of the voting is as follows: number of Members entitled to vote, 131; absent, 2; abstentions, 22; number of Members present and voting, 107; number required for simple majority, 54; number of votes in favour, 66; number of votes against, 41. The draft resolution is adopted.

I should like to thank Sir William Refshauge and Dr Davies for the service they have just rendered as tellers for these two successive votes.

I should now like to make an announcement: the main committees will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, because of the late hour. The meeting is adjourned.

The meeting rose at 1.55 p.m.

La séance est levée à 13h.55.

Заседание закончилось в 13 час.55 мин.

Se levanta la sesión a las 13,55 horas.