

**United Nations Conference on the Representation of States
in Their Relations with International Organizations**

Vienna, Austria
4 February - 14 March 1975

Document:-
A/CONF.67/SR.3

3rd plenary meeting

Extract from Volume I of the *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations (Summary records of the plenary meetings and of the meetings of the Committee of the Whole)*

tries. That was, as was well known, the position adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3247 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974. Consequently, the Ukrainian delegation was in favour of the proposal put forward by the delegation of the Soviet Union.

9. A number of delegations had emphasized the legality and soundness of the proposal; those that had objected to it had been unable to adduce any convincing legal arguments to justify their positions. Could anyone take seriously the allegations by the representative of the Saigon administration that there had been some kind of aggression and occupation by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam? The Paris Agreements on Viet-Nam were international legal instruments which should be applied without derogation. They required measures to reach a political settlement in South Viet-Nam based on the principle of the existence of two zones, two armies and two administrations in that region. Seeing that the Provisional Revolutionary Government controlled four fifths of the territory of South Viet-Nam, it would be paradoxical if only the representatives of the Saigon administration were to participate in the work of the Conference.

10. In addition to the numerous arguments put forward in favour of inviting the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam to attend the Conference, mention might be made of the arrangement concluded in January 1975 between the United Nations and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam concerning the establishment of a mission at Geneva, for liaison between that Government and the United Nations. That important arrangement, which had been welcomed with

considerable interest in United Nations circles and had been approved by a number of countries, constituted a further legal argument in favour of participation by the Provisional Revolutionary Government in international conferences. It would be contrary to logic and common sense to exclude that Government from the work of the Conference.

11. Mr. THALABHAT (Thailand) said that, in considering the question of participation by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Conference was digressing from the subject of its work. At the previous meeting, the United Kingdom representative had explained in that connexion a very objective attitude. The Conference should return to its agenda, as had been suggested by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, so as not to waste time.

12. The PRESIDENT mentioned that several delegations were anxious to postpone consideration of the question, so as to be able to hold consultations.

13. Mr. DO-HUU-LONG (Republic of Viet-Nam) said he thought that the question of the possibility of inviting the Provisional Revolutionary Government to participate in the work of the Conference had already been settled by the General Assembly. He was sure that the great majority of delegations were agreed in thinking that the Conference should continue with its task and not lose any more time.

14. The PRESIDENT proposed that, if there were no objections, consideration of the question of participation in the Conference should be postponed until later.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

3rd plenary meeting

Wednesday, 5 February 1975, at 4 p.m.

President: Mr. SETTE CÂMARA (Brazil).

Election of Vice-Presidents (continued)

[Agenda item 5]

1. The PRESIDENT said that the Conference would proceed to elect its Vice-Presidents under rule 6 of the rules of procedure (A/CONF.67/8). In accordance with existing practice, the regional groups had discussed the election and had made the following nominations: Bulgaria, Chile, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. He suggested that the Conference should elect as Vice-Presidents the representatives of those countries.

It was so decided.

Election of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole

[Agenda item 6]

2. Sir Vincent EVANS (United Kingdom) nominated Mr. Nettel (Austria) for the office of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

3. Mr. MEHTA (India), speaking on behalf of the Asian group of delegations, Mr. SOGBETUN (Nigeria) Mrs. SALDIVAR (Mexico) speaking on behalf of the Latin American group, Mr. KUZNETSOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) speaking on behalf of the group of socialist countries and Mr. QUILICI (Holy See) supported the nomination.

Mr. Nettel (Austria) was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole by acclamation.

Election of the Chairman of the Drafting Committee

[Agenda item 7]

4. Mr. UNGERER (Federal Republic of Germany) nominated Mr. Sogbetun (Nigeria) for the office of Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

5. Mr. BAJA (Philippines), Mr. RAOELINA (Madagascar), speaking on behalf of the African group, Mr. PITTOL (Venezuela), speaking on behalf of the Latin American group, Mr. TODOROV (Bulgaria) speaking on behalf of the group of socialist countries supported the nomination.

Mr. Sogbetun (Nigeria) was elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee by acclamation.

Appointment of the Credentials Committee

[Agenda item 8]

6. The PRESIDENT said that under rule 4 of the rules of procedure, the Credentials Committee had to consist of nine members, appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President. In accordance with existing practice, the regional groups had discussed the question and had made the following suggestions: Belgium, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Philippines, Thailand, United Republic of Cameroon and the United States of America. He proposed that those countries should be appointed members of the Credentials Committee.

It was so decided.

Election of Vice-Presidents (concluded)

[Agenda item 5]

7. Mrs. MIRANDA (Cuba) regretted that by the time her delegation had reached the meeting room after the end of the meeting of the Latin American group, the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference had been concluded. She wished to state that her delegation strongly objected to the presence of the representative of the Chilean fascist junta as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference. For the Chilean fascist junta to hold an office of Vice-President showed an utter lack of respect and consideration for the Conference whose function it was to establish international legal norms, since the Chilean fascist junta was the very negation of what was right and lawful and was incompatible with the international legal order. The manner in which the junta governed the fraternal Chilean people was universally condemned. Her delegation wished to reiterate its protest and requested that

its vote against the nomination of a representative of the Chilean fascist junta as a Vice-President of the Conference be noted in the summary record of the meeting.

8. Mr. KUZNETSOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on behalf of his own delegation and those of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, said that he wished to endorse the statement made by the Cuban representative. For reasons comprehensible to all present, the delegations on whose behalf he was speaking opposed the election of the representative of Chile as a Vice-President of the Conference. Had there been separate elections, they would have voted against the Chilean nomination. They were firmly opposed to the election of a representative of the Chilean fascist junta to such a high post.

9. Mr. VALDEN (Chile) said he regretted that the statements made by previous speakers compelled him to address the Conference on a subject not connected with its task. The Chilean nomination was the result of a secret and democratic vote held at a meeting of the Latin American group in which the Cuban delegation had participated. Furthermore, the President of the Conference, when the list of nominations had been handed to him, had asked whether there were any objections to the nominations and had been told that there were none. He firmly rejected the allegations of fascism made against his Government. As was well known the present Government of Cuba had not been elected in a very democratic manner. He wished to add that, unlike some of its critics, his Government was allowing its opponents to leave the country. Again, unlike some of its critics, Chile had allowed commissions of inquiry to examine conditions in the country.

10. Mr. JELIĆ (Yugoslavia) associated himself with the statement made by the representative of Cuba.

Organization of work

[Agenda item 10]

11. The PRESIDENT said that under rule 48 of the rules of procedure, members of the Drafting Committee, other than its Chairman, and the Rapporteur of the Committee of the Whole were appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the General Committee. He suggested, therefore, that he should convene the General Committee forthwith in order to deal with that question as well as with matters relating to the organization of the work of the Conference.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.