the guiding principles of coexistence, and a new order of co-operation among States.

21. In the last few months we have been witnessing a phenomenon of extraordinary interest: the unexpected effect that a single economic measure has produced in the entire working of international relations.

22. First of all, this event has proved the vulnerability of power relationships, both economic and political, which are based on the idea of the dependency of producers of basic raw materials with respect to countries that are better equipped to process them. But this is all the more significant if we consider that approximately 25 developing nations possess between 80 and 90 per cent of the total reserves of basic raw materials required by the industries of the more developed countries—or, if you prefer the term, the better equipped countries. This will doubtless force us to redefine our problems so that, replacing confrontation by co-operation, we will find adequate and flexible solutions.

23. A second and inevitable consequence will be a change in the simplistic blueprints that have served to measure development. In the light of recent events, the differences in degree of development have become accentuated and these differences can no longer be pigeon-holed with arbitrary names; they will make necessary greater interdependence, a greater development of the forms of international solidarity, and a search for means that will maintain the unity of the developing world.

24. The impact of recent events on the inflationary process, on the imbalances in the balance of payments and on the rising cost of living must lead us, if we wish to avoid a catastrophe, to new approaches to the problems and to bolder and more creative solutions. As a centre for co-ordinating international co-operation, the United Nations will have to utilize to the maximum the capacities both of its own organs and of those of its specialized agencies.

25. Today we are facing the challenge of multiple and difficult problems that call for new solutions. It is hardly possible to hope that in the short time we have before us at this special session we will find those solutions, but it is to be hoped that general principles and directives will be laid down for ultimately achieving them.

26. May I express the hope that positive co-operation will take the place of confrontation, and that solidarity will replace isolationism? Surely recent events have proved the growing interdependence of States and their indissoluble links within the international community. They have also proved that solutions cannot be found through the grouping of economic forces as though on a field of battle and that, in the complex world of today, coexistence cannot be based on norms which are arbitrarily imposed. That is why the United Nations, which constitutionally is the centre for international economic and social co-ordination, will have to devise new solutions for new problems if we truly and sincerely wish to avoid a crisis with unforeseeable results. On the efforts we expend will depend whether we are today setting our feet on the road to creative co-operation that will lead to solutions or whether we shall leave the world terrified by a total, inevitable and dramatic crisis.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Adoption of the agenda

27. The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): In order to expedite our work, the Assembly may wish to adopt its provisional agenda [A/9543] in plenary meeting without referring it to the General Committee. If there are no objections, I shall take it that the General Assembly agrees to this procedure.

It was so decided.

28. The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I now ask the Assembly whether there is any objection to the adoption of the provisional agenda as it appears in document A/9543. If there is no objection, I shall declare the agenda adopted.

The agenda was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 5

Organization of the session

29. Mrs. JOKA-BANGURA (Sierra Leone): I should like, on behalf of the African group of States, to propose that the General Assembly decide to establish an ad hoc committee of the sixth special session with a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur and to accord its chairman, for the duration of the special session only and without in any way constituting a precedent, full rights of membership in the General Committee, including the right to vote.

30. The African group feels that, inasmuch as the ad hoc committee would be the only committee meeting during the special session, its chairman would deserve to be given the opportunity to participate in the work of the General Committee with full voting rights.

31. The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The representative of Sierra Leone has proposed that the General Assembly establish an ad hoc committee of the sixth special session with a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur and to accord its chairman, for the duration of the session and without in any way constituting a precedent, full rights of membership in the General Committee, including the right to vote. May I take it that the General Assembly approves that proposal?

It was so decided.

32. The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, wishes to address the General Assembly at this time. I now call on him.

33. The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is an honour for me to address this special session of the General Assembly, which has been convened as the result of a most timely and opportune initiative by President Houari Boumedienne of
4

General Assembly – Sixth Special Session – Plenary Meetings

Algers in his capacity as President of Office of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries.

34. Special sessions of the General Assembly have usually dealt with specific problems which affect world peace. The question before this sixth special session is no less directly related to the future peace of the world; yet it also reaches far beyond specific current issues. It encompasses problems which affect the life of virtually every man, woman and child on earth. It holds vast significance for future generations. It raises the fundamental question of the kind of world we wish to establish for ourselves and our future generations. It holds vast significance for future generations. It raises the fundamental question of the kind of world we wish to establish for ourselves and our future generations.

35. It is now a commonplace that the nations of the world are interdependent and that their interdependence will inevitably and rapidly increase. The forces-economic, social, and political-which have led up to this special session have been building up for many years, culminating in a variety of developments and uncertainties which affect the stability and growth capacity of the world economy and also have the most fundamental political implications. What is new is the sudden and drastic acceleration of the present situation and the acute acceleration of the historical process which has brought us face to face with a global emergency. The question arises whether this special session, attended by this high sense of urgency, can ensure that interdependence will be a positive rather than a negative force; whether it is possible to agree on the basis for a more harmonious global economic system, a system which takes into account not only the needs and interests of all nations but also the imperative interrelationships of the several parts of the world community. People, population, food, the conservation and just apportionment of natural resources, the preservation of the environment and the problems of trade and monetary systems.

36. There is a natural human tendency to look to the past in times of crisis. But today we are facing a world of accelerating change and an entirely new range of international issues-economic, social and political. We cannot return to the conditions of the past. It is no longer possible to make concessions to the vested interests of national governments and international organizations in the hope of avoiding a new world conflict. The United Nations, the whole world community, faces a new and more complex problem: how can we harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of the common ends. This special session challenges us to a task of harmonization of unique complexity.

37. The perspectives of different nations or groups vary enormously. To one group of nations, the struggle is in effect a struggle for the right to live, in terms of prices, including those of industrial products, and the shortages of foodstuffs and fertilizers are of paramount importance. To another group the complex of problems which has come to be known as the "energy crisis" is of prime significance. To a third group of countries depletion of their raw materials and their relationship to their future development is the main preoccupation. To yet another group the present economic situation is the most pressing concern, and they wish to move on from production to consumption as fast as possible without fear of consequences. To a fourth group, the problem is one of social injustice and deprivation and the need to harmonize social action with economic action. To a fifth group, the problem is one of the need for harmonization of unique complexity. To each group the problem is as vast and as complex that we have to deal with them in a spirit of co-operation rather than confrontation. The Assembly also provides a unique opportunity to put before world opinion the different concerns and points of view of the various sectors of the world community. This process of harmonization is essential to create the kind of public understanding which alone will make it possible to evolve a new and better system of international relationships. In its Article 1, the Charter assigns to our Organization the purpose of being a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends. This special session challenges us to a task of harmonization of unique complexity.

38. These differing perspectives will naturally lead to a vast array of proposals and problems being presented to this Assembly. While each of them will undoubtedly receive the necessary consideration, I am convinced that the interest of the world community will be served best by the Assembly giving priority to those issues which, in my view, are the most urgent. It must be recognized that the world economy today represents the most complex system of interconnections and interrelationships. The current economic situation is likely to result in an even more complex system in the future. It is essential that the Assembly assigns to our Organization the purpose of being a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of the common ends.

40. I have no intention of suggesting to this Assembly how it should go about its business, but I should far out of my way. And, if those problems individually taken into account may be less pressing than of confrontation. The Assembly also provides a unique opportunity to put before world opinion the different concerns and points of view of the various sectors of the world community. This process of harmonization is essential to create the kind of public understanding which alone will make it possible to evolve a new and better system of international relationships. In its Article 1, the Charter assigns to our Organization the purpose of being a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends. This special session challenges us to a task of harmonization of unique complexity.

41. The main theme of this Assembly is to secure the optimum use of the world's natural resources with the basic objective of securing better conditions of social justice throughout the world. Let me suggest six priority issues which demand immediate action if progress is to be made in achieving that objective.

42. The first issue is mass poverty. The single most devastating indictment of our current world civilization is the continued existence of such vast reserve of human potential and goodwill have so far been unable to achieve the peace of the world. The question of international interests by any nation or group of nations can no longer provide even a brief description of the inevitable results of the present trends. The Members of this Organization have a responsibility to determine whether they are ready to act collectively in a manner which will ensure that the United Nations system works effectively in the interests of all mankind.

43. The second issue is the population of the world. It is anticipated that this special session will meet for three weeks. However, the number of human beings on this planet will increase by 4 million. The increasing population of the world presents a constantly growing demand on our limited natural resources. How can we meet this pressure?

44. The third issue is food. Never, in recent decades, have world food reserves been so dangerously low. The production of food is a life or death matter. Our ability to meet the 200 million people who are-crowded cities. How can we renew our determination to achieve that objective.

45. The fourth issue is energy. The world at large has suddenly realized the critical importance of energy in our daily lives. The natural resources which provide this energy represent one of our most valuable resources. What can we do to conserve this most precious resource? What can we do to eliminate waste?

46. The fifth issue is military expenditure. During the three weeks of this Assembly some $14,000 million will have been spent on armaments. This enormous expenditure by itself represents yet another vast pressure on our natural resources. The imperative need for substantial disarmament becomes even more urgent as day passes.

47. The sixth issue is the world monetary system. An effective world monetary system is essential if our natural resources are to be used to the best advantage. The existing system is not working efficiently. It contains a most dangerous, cancer-like disease, namely, inflation. Unless inflation is controlled, no international monetary system can be efficient. Inflation can be controlled, if it is to continue in its present form, by reducing the money supply. At present, it is impossible for anyone to forecast what may happen in the future. It requires the closest surveillance in order to control this most dangerous, cancer-like disease. To yet another group the present international economic situation is likely to result in an even more complex system in the future. It is essential that the Assembly assigns to our Organization the purpose of being a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of the common ends.

48. Each of these six problems-all directly related to our natural resources-has a direct bearing on the present peace and stability of the world. And, if those problems individually taken into account may be less pressing than of confrontation. The Assembly also provides a unique opportunity to put before world opinion the different concerns and points of view of the various sectors of the world community. This process of harmonization is essential to create the kind of public understanding which alone will make it possible to evolve a new and better system of international relationships. In its Article 1, the Charter assigns to our Organization the purpose of being a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of the common ends.

49. Not all the elements of the question the Assembly are new. In fact, most of them have been considered by the international community for many years. Nevertheless, for the reasons that have been outlined above, it is essential that the Assembly give priority to these issues and take the necessary action to ensure that the objectives of the United Nations are achieved.

50. The framing decisions of this special session will provide a turning point in our history. I hope that in this sense this special session will serve as a turning point in our history. I hope that in this sense this special session will serve as a turning point in our history.

51. Many aspects of the topic on our agenda are identified in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly at the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations Conference. In the voluntary contribution of recent months there have been a number of developments which are particularly significant. The Assembly as a whole has adopted a resolution (resolution 3176 (XXVIII), para. 335) which calls upon the Assembly to convene a special session of the Assembly to convene a special session of the Assembly.

52. In the next months there will be a sharp focus on particular aspects of the problem now before the Assembly, culminating in the final session on development and international economic cooperation which is to take place next year. This year we have the World Population Conference and the World Food Conference. Another highly important meeting will be the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. In 1975 there will be the mid-decade review of the International Development Strategy, followed by the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1976. The process of constructing an effective world-wide environmental protection system is well under way. The role of multinational corporations will be the subject of increased attention in the future. It is impossible for anyone to forecast what may happen in the future. It requires the closest surveillance in order to control this most dangerous, cancer-like disease.

53. Thus we have an agenda for the near future which includes the principal elements required for a long-term policy. It is essential that these elements ultimately become integrated in the framework of a new international economic, social and political community, a system in which the role, rights and responsibilities of the developing countries are fully recognized in practice as well as in principle, and in which the interests and aspirations of the developing countries are fully integrated in the framework of a new international economic, social and political community. And, if those problems individually taken into account may be less pressing than of confrontation. The Assembly also provides a unique opportunity to put before world opinion the different concerns and points of view of the various sectors of the world community. This special session has the opportunity to begin to develop, on the basis of all the work previously done, an overall and global long-term policy for the future of the world. The report that has been made is only a small part of this job. It would certainly give the most specialized activities I have mentioned a heightened sense of purpose and direction.

54. It is important, I believe, both for Governments and for the public at large to keep constantly in mind what can be done and what can be done by the United Nations. The General Assembly can delineate the main elements of a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said. It can begin to formulate a global approach. It can set principles and guidelines, as our President so rightly said.
more specialized international bodies. I wish to make that very clear. Only through their actions can this Assembly's decisions be translated into effective reality. The new complexity and interdependence of problems also provides the opportunity to the Economic and Social Council, under the aegis of the General Assembly, to ensure that the collective endeavours of the world community are pursued in a rational and cohesive manner.

55. This special session is a recognition of the necessity to redress the disparities that afflict our world and the contrasts between affluence and poverty, frustration and opportunity, conspicuous consumption and destitution. It recognizes the need to reconcile sovereignty over natural resources, the availability of raw materials, and the way in which they are used. It recognizes both the necessity of conserving natural resources and of distributing them more equitably. It recognizes the burning need for greater international economic and social justice. It recognizes the role of international co-operation and organization as the lifeline to the future. Finally, it recognizes that today no one can benefit from a sterile confrontation. This Assembly affords an opportunity, a unique opportunity, provided we maintain the present sense of urgency, to lay the foundations for a world-wide economic system founded in equity and justice.

56. The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I thank the Secretary-General for his statement, which was both timely and constructive.

The meeting rose at 4.10 p.m.
136. Although it is true that we are far from having achieved the ideal of a world in which there will be no human beings who are too poor in contrast to those that are too rich, I believe that a beginning should be made by establishing international principles which, it is hopefully, will right to bring to this international forum the aspirations, sins, grievances, achievements and frustrations of the minority and majority world and of the developing and developed countries. We are already beginning to see the wisdom, if not the necessity, of the international community having the necessary information and the power to stop, control and, if necessary, enact laws to protect the human beings who are too poor in contrast to those that are too rich.

137. Thus, too, for the first time we are vaguely seeking terms of equity in the relation of cause and effect between the countries producing raw materials and the countries utilizing them as a source of development.

138. The wide curves of technological evolution that penetrate the countries producing raw materials have created the wide gap that separates the industrialized from the developing nations. At this time, perhaps in unprecedented form, we all agree on the basic points and on the need to find a more just and equitable relationship, if we wish to stop a war to the crime and avoid its consequences.

139. Mine is a less developed country. To the poverty caused by our chronic poverty must be added the specific and important aspect of its being a land-locked, land-locked because of a war which we did not promote for reasons that have no justification in history. But because of that unfortunate episode, Bolivia is situated between the great economic and human currents that sustains the transformation of South America at the end of the nineteenth century.

140. That isolation has a very burdensome effect on our active, though silent and sacrificed, activities in the creation of the industrialized world enjoyed by the great Powers, incrementing in assets and services while in our own countries we are languishing in poverty and frustration.

141. For those who believe in the possibility of magic formulas being devised, this new session of the General Assembly may be a new disappointment. But the same will not be the case for those who have come here sincerely to analyze and study the grave problems of our day. These are problems which to a certain extent are ever with us, regardless of whether wealth and misery have confronted one another in our active, though silent and sacrificed, activities in the creation of the industrialized world enjoyed by the great Powers, incrementing in assets and services while in our own countries we are languishing in poverty and frustration.

142. We do not deny the value to be attached to technological progress, but we cannot agree to the assumption that it will still affect in others' progress and prosperity.

143. But this sincere humanitarian concern implemented and cannot be met unless a political will, not basing our solutions on its basic principles, is accepted by all, not only in the light of the classical principle of the law of nature, which is the only option that will allow us to improve the standard of living and widen and diversify productive activities, to use natural resources efficiently and systematically to achieve a realization of raw materials.

144. But in this discussion my country does not wish to strike the near note of disagreement or reproach. On the contrary, we would like to add our voice to the voices which have been raising messages of conciliation and not of confrontation, since we consider that the main objective of this session must be that of adopting the necessary framework for negotiation to strengthen a state of independence without frictions or reservations, but full of social and economic freedom, and the solution of trade problems that will not add to the already serious deterioration of our economies. A world that for better a world; a universal whole resting on universal solidarity at moments of such distress.

145. As a logical consequence of the energy crisis, a certain number of fundamental truths have surfaced. The fact that must be accepted is that the national interests are the base in the light of the classical principle of the law of nature, which is the only option that will allow us to improve the standard of living and widen and diversify productive activities, to use natural resources efficiently and systematically to achieve a realization of raw materials.
 hvorose disadvantages in world trade are too well known to need any magnification; a solution to the food crisis through the creation of buffer stocks, ensuring their financing through the multinational financial machinery, and the holding of multilateral trade negotiations under the aegis of the principles of non-reciprocity and non-discrimination and, above all, the greater participation of the developing countries in international economic life, while particularly so, planning and progress in the field of insurance and reinsurance to reduce the internal costs and improve the balance of payments.

154. With regard to the reform of the international monetary system, we advocate the full and effective participation of the developing countries so that the impact of the effects of inflation in the developed nations will not have an adverse effect on the raw materials trade, as has been the case previously. We insist on the creation of a link between speculation on raw materials and development finance.

155. We are in favour of the formulation and application of specific rates to improve access to technology and to reduce its cost. We also consider it necessary to widen direct technical assistance from the more advanced nations to the developing countries. The creation of institutions of scientific and technical research at the regional and subregional level would constitute an undeniable contribution to this end.

156. There can be no doubt that the foreign trade difficulties and the scarcity of financial resources do put a brake on the social and economic development of our peoples. But I believe that we believe that it would be possible to make use of the greatest technological, financial and commercial potential of the foreign enterprises under flexible and equitable formula that would be feasible both to the host country and to the investor.

157. Conditions now exist as never before to set up policies and machinery that will allow the developing countries to participate in and to increase co-operation in the trade, financial, technical and industrial fields.

158. We could hardly refrain from mentioning at this time, and expressing our gratitude for, the assistance that we have been receiving from the United Nations. We believe that it would be possible to make use of the greatest technological, financial and commercial potential of the foreign enterprises under flexible and equitable conditions so that it would be feasible both to the host country and to the investor.

159. Added to the great calamities of under-development are the natural disasters. I believe that we should ask for co-operation from international loan organizations, and we trust that we shall obtain such assistance.

160. I refer briefly in this statement to the land-locked character of Bolivia. May I stress that the position of the Government of Bolivia in its demand to have access to the sea only interprets the strong will of the people. This is the popular will of our people and it is a catalyst for all of our frustrations.

161. But we also wish to set forth clearly that our desire does not mean a resumption of old resentments or that we have awakened the same intentions. As the President of the Bolivian Government, General Hugo Haya de la Torre, has said, our desire is "the active and the major problem of Bolivia, which has made us understand our greatest national tragedy." We are not challenging anyone and we are not seeking revenge. We are calling for international solidarity and understanding of the problems of the under-developed nations. We aim to achieve a peaceful and free settlement under the international financial and economic order. We believe that the only way to achieve a peaceful and free settlement is to work for a just economic order.

162. This is not a threat and it is not an obsession. It is an unshakable will of a people that wishes fully to live up to its destiny. We are a country that understands its destiny and we are aware of it. But we want to be a nation of conscious and courageous nations, and we believe that we should have the right to live up to our destiny.

163. Thus, the former Foreign Minister of Bolivia, Mr. Mariano R. Gutiérrez Gutiérrez, in a statement made at the forty-second session of the General Assembly, stated: "There are no insurmountable or insuperable difficulties. The problem is that we are not aware of them, but we are bound to believe that they exist and that we cannot solve them."

165. If they do think that, they are greatly mistaken. This present session is a further proof that over and above the decisions of man—and those who govern the powers are always men—there does exist an inhuman justice that flows from Above.

166. Mr. ALI-ZAWAWI (Oman): On behalf of His Majesty the Sultan of Oman, the Government and people of Oman, I wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the Government and people of Austria on the passing of the late President of Austria, Franz Jonas.

167. Mr. President, on behalf of my delegation, I take the pleasure of having the opportunity of placing on your election to the presidency of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, we are confident that your long experience will contribute greatly to the success of this session.

168. I also wish to express our gratitude to Mr. Houari Boumediène, the President of the Revolutionary Council and the President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for the initiative he took to convene this important session.

169. This session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is of very special importance. It is meeting in a critical and decisive moment in the life of the entire international community, now facing an acute economic crisis which can affect all nations, regardless of whether they are developed or developing, rich or poor. We have come to this session with the hope of finding a way both to control inflation and rising prices, and to set targets for the promotion of enduring international economic relations.

170. The Charter of the United Nations declares the intention of the world Organization to promote social progress and better living standards. Living and to use for this purpose existing international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. The United Nations and its associated organizations have been and are continuously taking steps to promote this aim. We in Oman, as a developing country, feel that the inflation in many areas, most severely in construction materials, food and manufactured goods.

171. It has been alleged that the main cause of the present world-wide inflation can be found in increased oil prices. This is not so. There are many factors that have been and are still contributing to rising prices. The exceptionally high taxes on oil products imposed by the importing countries is a very significant factor, which has also been acknowledged. It has also been suggested that the increase in the cost of fertilizers is another factor. It is true that there is a link between the oil prices and their effect on the economy of other countries. However, it is not the only reason for the increase in prices. There are many other factors that have contributed to the increase in prices.

175. Consequently, inflation is not confined within national boundaries and therefore cannot be controlled within them. It is an international kind of inflation which needs international co-operation. We in Oman, as a developing country, feel that the inflation in many areas, most severely in construction materials, food and manufactured goods.
16. General Assembly - Sixth Special Session - Plenary Meetings

deal with the situation. The poor developing nations, faced with high import prices for oil, raw materials, and food, are faced with economic disaster.

17. The situation has been the subject of several meetings of OPEC and the League of Arab States as well as sessions of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries. The result has been the establishment of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Islamic Development Bank for the purpose of making long-term loans with no, or only minimal, interest to these nations. That is what oil-producing nations have done; now it is up to the developed nations to offer their assistance to unfortunate developing nations and to remove the barriers which hinder the development of their international trade.

177. The international economy has been managed for too long by a small number of highly industrialized States which have ignored all but their own benefit. These nations not only control the international economic and monetary systems; they also consume a great percentage of the world's raw materials. It has become necessary to find a new economic order where decision-making is shared by all nations and where the poor ones are fairly represented. This, from our point of view, should be the aim of this United Nations meeting. After all, other efforts have failed, the developing and poor nations have placed their hopes in the United Nations.

178. There can never be complete economic independence for any nation or group of nations; there is, rather, a complete need for co-ordination and interdependence among States. In other words, the advanced States and the developing States have to deal with one another. What is required now is a search for laws and rules to govern the relationship among nations and to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. These efforts must recognize the right of every nation, first, to own and control its raw materials as well as its strategic economic sectors; secondly, to control foreign enterprises within its borders; and thirdly, to participate in setting the bases and the rules that organize international economic relationships. These efforts must be made within the framework established by the 15 general principles adopted by UNCTAD at its first session, and those set up by the Conference of non-aligned States last September.

179. Therefore, we must clearly define and strengthen: first, the relationship among the developing nations themselves; second, the relationship between developing and developed nations; and third, the relationship between economic organizations and specialized agencies and between the member States to enable these organizations to play an active role in setting up the broad lines for solving all international economic problems.

180. We think that the economic problems which need more concentration and long-term urgent solutions are:

(a) The establishment of a lender or relationship between the prices of the primary commodities exported by developing countries and the manufactured and semi-manufactured goods imported by them;

(b) The bringing of food and primary agricultural products, especially wheat, within the reach of all nations and fixing a standard international price for them.

(c) The financing of development projects in the poor nations by offering technical assistance and food products to raise the standard of living.

(d) The adoption and implementation of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology to developing nations and for going them a hand in their industrialization projects.

(e) The removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and the elimination of any restriction on business practices between developed and developing countries.

(f) The establishment of a new world monetary system with the IMF and effective participation of developing nations—the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank should be able to play a greater role in designing and implementing a better mechanism to help easily adjust balance of payments of both developed and developing countries and promote economic development; and

(g) The examination and limitation of the role played by international corporations in order to prevent their influence in national internal affairs, their activities to be controlled by the nations from which they operate. The developed countries have declared time and again that they are willing to transfer their technological knowhow to the developing nations. They may in part be accomplished by requesting international corporations to train citizens of developing countries in technological and administrative knowhow.

181. The Sultanate of Oman believes that this special session of the United Nations should aim mainly at creating co-operative relations with a view to finding solutions which will create a better life for everyone, rather than confrontation between nations.

182. We truly and faithfully pray to God that this task will succeed and that the international interests will prevail over the national interests to create peace, co-operative relations, and understanding among nations.

Statement by the representative of Austria

183. Mr. JANKOWITSCH (Austria): Mr. President, the morning after the moving tribute you paid to Mr. Jonas, the late Federal President of the Republic of Austria, the Austrian people elected him to his high office in 1965 and in 1971. His life was a life of service to his people and its democratic ideals. As Mayor of Vienna and as President of Austria, Franz Jonas has engraved his name in the history of his country. The name of Franz Jonas the Mayor is inextricably linked to the rebuilding of the Austrian capital, ravaged by many years of war and desecrated by foreign occupation. The name of Franz Jonas the President is linked to his nine years in office, during which time the Austrian people made great progress in building a modern, prosperous society founded on democracy and tolerance. As the highest elected representative of the people, Franz Jonas had frequently become the respected interpreter of the friendly feelings of Austria to the peoples and nations of Europe and the world. By his travels abroad and by his unceasing interest in the peaceful development of international relations, he symbolized Austria's desire to contribute to the building of a new, peaceful world. The last days of Franz Jonas were passed, like his first days in public office, in serving his people and performing humbly the duties of the day.

184. Mr. President, in honouring the memory of Franz Jonas you have honoured the Austrian people and given it comfort in a moment of deep sorrow. This will certainly not be forgotten.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.