

Soon — very soon — majority rule will prevail throughout southern Africa. Those who have sought to temporize and accommodate with the forces of oppression and reaction must heed these basic truths. Those who have died in this struggle have hallowed the ground beyond any powers of oratory and rhetoric. Guyana reaffirms here at this 31st session of the General Assembly its untiring support for those who strive for justice in southern Africa, for those who strive for the removal

of racism as an ethos of government, for those who strive for the reaffirmation of the authority and respect of the United Nations organization, and for those who would perceive the unfolding logic of events. History is not side-tracked by spectaculars. The internal dynamics of the progress of mankind are dictating the results in southern Africa. We are proud to identify with those dynamics.

I thank you, Mr. President.

Forlani: Italy Convinced of Need for New World Economic Order

The following are excerpts from the speech of Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani before the 31st session of the United Nations General Assembly Oct. 1:

Mr. President,

In speaking for the first time from this rostrum in my new capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic, I wish to convey to you, also on behalf of the Government of which I have the honour to be a part, the warmest congratulations on your election to the Presidency of the United Nations General Assembly....

It is in our opinion particularly significant that such an eminent international personality has been chosen to discharge the highest responsibilities of the thirty-first session of this Assembly, the Representative of a country known and appreciated for its active and incisive work on behalf of the strengthening of peace and the development of world cooperation.

This year, the Republic of Sri Lanka has rightly occupied the centre of world attention for the dignified and successful way it organized and acted as host for the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries.

My Government has followed carefully the work of this important meeting and has noted its conclusions with great interest.

In recent years world history has evolved more and more into a single pattern in which all States, the various economic systems, and the prospects of progress and peace for all peoples of the world are united in interdependence.

Italy is convinced of the need, which was also stressed at Colombo, to achieve a new international economic order which will allow every nation to follow the path of development most appropriate for its own requirements and traditions and to enjoy a fair share of the world process of the production and distribution of goods. This objective will be attained only in an economic system in which the basic problems of raw materials, trade, the indebtedness of the developing countries and the transfer of technology have been solved.

An essential component of this new international economic order is the development of the emerging countries. Italy, within the framework of the European Community, but also in its own right, intends to continue making every possible effort to ensure progress in this direction.

In particular, we intend to continue giving our financial and political support to the initiatives taken by the United Nations in favour of development.

We support those programmes in the emerging countries which are designed to promote the balanced development of the economy, i.e. which promote not only the expansion of the in-

dustrial sector, but also are aimed at achieving a modern agricultural sector capable of ensuring self-sufficiency in food....

Italy, in agreement with the other countries of the European Community, will continue to make an active and concrete contribution to the establishment of an equitable and stable system of international economic relations, working in the various appropriate forums and primarily in UNCTAD and other United Nations bodies, as well as in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

The field of international economic relations is, in our opinion, and I want to stress it, one where the United Nations and its dependent bodies have an essential role to play, a role which we think should be strengthened, extended and deepened.

This spirit of open-mindedness and friendly cooperation with the developing countries has just been significantly reaffirmed by my Government on the occasion of the welcome visit to Rome of the Prime Minister of Angola, Mr. Lopo do Nascimento.

A condition which is necessary — though not sufficient in itself — to bring about the desirable strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this as in other fields of the Organization is the **universality** of the United Nations. Further progress has been made also this year towards the achievement of this goal with the admission of a new member, the Republic of the Seychelles, to which the Italian Government wishes, through me, to convey its warmest greetings hoping at the same time that other countries, whose aspirations are well known, will soon be able to join the Organization....

The Italian Government, Parliament and public opinion are deeply concerned at the tragic events which have brought mourning and ruin to a country (Lebanon-ed.) to which Italy has been and remains linked by ancient ties of solidarity and friendship.

In Lebanon there has continued for too long a situation which is further undermining security in an already very troubled region and which involves obvious risks of repercussions on a larger scale which would be difficult to control. Also in accord with other countries of the European Community, we have done our utmost to encourage every initiative to secure a truce and to support all efforts to settle the crisis, particularly those undertaken by the Arab League. The process of political settlement of this crisis can be started only if based on respect for the unity, integrity and independence of Lebanon which, in our opinion, are essential for the establishment of a just and balanced peace in the Middle East....

Now that President Sarkis has assumed the office of Head of State, I wish to confirm Italy's hope that the convergence of views necessary to achieve a truce and the beginning of a process of détente and peace may be built up, in a new climate, around his person.

Notwithstanding the complexity of their origins, the tragic events in Lebanon are also linked to the failure to find a just and lasting solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In particular, the connection between the general Middle East crisis and the Lebanese situation clearly reveals the crucial need to reach a just solution of the Palestinian problem. Without a definite prospect of finding such a solution, the spiral of mistrust and tension will only increase....

To this end, Italy is convinced that the negotiating process must be aimed at a comprehensive peace settlement within the framework of the resolutions of the Security Council. This settlement should be sought through the application of the following principles:

1. The withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in June 1967 and the cessation of all those measures which, by consolidating the **fait accompli** of the occupation, are aimed in a direction opposite to the desirable one;
2. Respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all the States of the region, including Israel, within secure, recognized and internationally guaranteed frontiers. Precisely in order to meet this need in a concrete way, Italy, together with its partners of the European Community, may at an appropriate stage put forward suggestions for an effective system of international guarantees;
3. Recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, aiming at the establishment of their own State, national rights which must be translated into facts.

The events in Lebanon and the crisis in the Middle East are not the only sources of serious concern to be found in the Eastern Mediterranean, a region of such vital importance for world peace. We continue in fact to be deeply preoccupied by the question of **Cyprus** because of the prolonged delay in the achievement of a negotiated settlement....

The people of **Namibia**, in spite of the resolutions of the United Nations, which is responsible for this Territory, have not yet been granted the opportunity to exercise their right to independence through a democratic process involving all the political forces of the country, including SWAPO, under the supervision of the United Nations.

In **Rhodesia** the spiral of armed clashes runs the risk of leading to an armed conflict with neighbouring countries and may be stopped only with the acceptance of a peaceful transition of Zimbabwe to a system based on majority rule.

In **South Africa** events have confirmed the collapse of the policy of apartheid, so often condemned by the United Nations, while tension is increasing throughout the country and prospects of achieving a just reorganization of interracial relations appear more and more difficult.

Together with the other countries of the European Community, Italy has expressed its support for the liberation of Southern Africa from colonialism and racism. Italy supports the initiatives undertaken in cooperation with the "frontline" African countries in search of peaceful solutions through which the genuine aspirations of the peoples concerned will be realized.

In particular, Italy, together with the other countries of the European Community, has followed with favour and expectation the efforts being made by Secretary of State Kissinger and the African leaders.

Accordingly, the Italian Government expresses its appreciation and support for the British Government's intention to convene a Conference to lay out the ground for the creation of a provisional Government in Rhodesia....

We are therefore taking part with conviction in the **Vienna negotiations** for the mutual and balanced reduction of the forces

in Central Europe and we are looking forward with confidence and expectation to the steps which we hope the major nuclear Powers will take along the path traced out by the first agreements for the **limitation of strategic weapons** and by the subsequent understandings of Vladivostock.

Moreover, we cannot conceal our disappointment at the limited progress so far achieved in the field of reductions of atomic weapons, in spite of the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Everything or nearly everything remains still to be accomplished in this respect and Italy, which has signed, ratified and implemented that Treaty and expects other signatories to do the same, is fully aware of this situation.

Italy, furthermore, is continuing to be actively engaged in Geneva in the work of the **Conference of the Committee on Disarmament**. This is still considered by us as the main forum for the disarmament negotiations whether on nuclear or conventional weapons. Its work, however, I must stress, can go forward only to the extent that the States participating in it have a real desire to make progress. In this respect, we cannot refrain from emphasizing that the summer session of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has produced certain important new elements which could be further developed: we cite among others the new proposals for the prohibition of chemical weapons, the substantial and positive beginning which has been made by the seismic experts in their meetings on control of nuclear explosions and the progress achieved with regard to environmental war, with the elaboration of a draft Convention on this subject.

Détente

Disarmament, Mr. President, is merely an element — at the same time one of the causes and the effect — of détente in East-West relations.

Certainly, in accordance with the spirit and commitment of all the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe, détente must continue to inspire East-West relations but, if it is to be maintained and consolidated, détente must be given new dimensions and must be nurtured with more ambitious ideals. It is not enough merely to create better conditions for the development of substantial economic, commercial, technical and scientific links between the countries of the two areas in the North-West hemisphere. Détente must progressively and effectively remove the causes of conflict and confrontation, a confrontation which, anyhow, the European conscience has always considered as a violent, painful and undesirable tearing apart of its own historical and cultural fabric.

In this spirit and in anticipation of the Conference to be held next year in Belgrade to review the status of the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, Italy insists on the balanced fulfillment of the Final Act in all its parts, particularly the part concerning the free circulation of individuals and ideas....

The European Community is not, in our view, a political area sufficient unto itself and closed within itself. On the contrary, we conceive it as a new reality better suited to the needs of international cooperation and equilibrium, capable of enriching and improving the dialogue with other regions and of making a more substantial and comprehensive contribution to the peace and progress of peoples....

We maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the Mediterranean area to which we are linked by historical, cultural and economic ties which date back centuries, and we wish to make them even closer and more fruitful....