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SECOND COMMITTEE
41st meeting
held on
Friday, 19 November 1982
at 10.30 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 41st MEETING

Chairman: Mr. FAFOWORA (Nigeria)

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(a) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

(b) UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

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The meeting was called to order at 11.00 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)
(A/C.2/37/L.27, L.39 and L.44)

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.27

1. The CHAIRMAN said that it was his understanding that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.11 wished to withdraw it. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.27 entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation" which had been introduced by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Fareed on the basis of informal consultations.

2. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39

3. The CHAIRMAN announced that Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Congo, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Senegal, the Sudan, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

4. Mr. SCHUMANN (German Democratic Republic) said that, in accordance with its position of principle his delegation wished to join in sponsoring draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.29, L.39 and L.44. His delegation demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israel's troops from Lebanon and from all occupied Arab lands and it supported the Palestinian people who, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization were fighting for self-determination and the establishment of a sovereign State of their own.

5. Mrs. ZHAND Zong-An (China) said that the invasion of Lebanon by Israel and the subsequent killings perpetrated in two Palestinian refugee camps were extremely serious events. Her delegation had joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 and it supported draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.29 and L.44.

6. Mr. SMITH (United States of America) said that the United States was second to none in the assistance it had given to Palestinian refugees. In 1982, it had pledged \$67 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and it would be contributing additional financial assistance to help Palestinian refugees in the wake of the recent fighting in Lebanon. Since the establishment of UNRWA 33 years earlier, the United States had contributed some \$1 billion - about half the total contributions received by that Agency.

7. However, draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.29 and L.44 did nothing to address the economic needs of the Palestinians, but simply raised political questions such as sovereignty, self-determination and compensation and made veiled calls for sanctions. Those questions could be resolved only through negotiations between the

(Mr. Smith, United States)

parties to the conflict. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 had nothing to do with practical assistance to the Palestinians but rather aimed at strengthening the Palestine Liberation Organization's claim to be the representative of the Palestinian people. For those reasons, his delegation would vote against the draft resolutions.

8. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) said that draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 was devoid of historical perspective to the point of irrelevancy. In its preamble it expressed alarm at the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and at the large number of Palestinian lives claimed thereby but made no mention of the Syrian invasion and occupation of Lebanon the purpose of which had been to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization's power base in that country. It also failed to note that thousands of Palestinians had been killed in the process. The draft resolution ignored the Palestine Liberation Organization's brutal use of the civilian population as a "human shield" - even though had it not been for that act there would have been no need for that assistance. The condemnation should have been directed at those who were truly responsible for the tragedy in Lebanon, those who had been involved in the deaths of 100,000 Lebanese prior to June 1982. His delegation regretted that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the true instigator of the draft resolution, had succeeded once again in diverting the Committee's attention from the important issues facing it. Israel would continue to co-operate with United Nations agencies, particularly UNDP, in order to provide aid to the civilian population in Lebanon but it would try to prevent the adoption of resolutions which merely hampered future assistance efforts to the Palestinians in Lebanon and elsewhere.

9. Mrs. BALI (India) said that her delegation wished to join in sponsoring draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.29, L.39 and L.44.

10. Mr. BAZAN (Chile) said that his delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 because of its humanitarian nature. At the same time he wished to place on record the fact that his delegation did not share some of the views expressed in it and that political ideas which were alien to the issue should have been omitted.

11. Mr. AL-AMRI (United Arab Emirates) said that his delegation wished to join the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.29, L.39 and L.44 and he requested that recorded votes be taken on those draft resolutions.

12. Mr. PLECHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation supported draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.39 and L.44 in accordance with its desire that a just solution be found to the problems of the Middle East. It firmly supported the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty and it condemned the actions of Israel and its accomplices aimed at preventing the Palestinian people from exercising those rights. He also reiterated his delegation's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people. In order to achieve peace in the Middle East it was necessary that all parties concerned, including the PLO, should participate in an international conference on the issue.

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(Mr. Plechko, USSR)

13. The report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/37/238) confirmed once again that the inhabitants of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel continued to be unable to exercise their inalienable rights of self-determination, independence, sovereignty and creation of their own State. His delegation therefore supported draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29 and considered that the Secretary-General should continue his work on the subject with the means at his disposal and should submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

14. Mr. MORET ECHEVARRIA (Cuba) said that his delegation had consistently supported any initiatives to assist the Palestinian people and wished on the current occasion, to join the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.29*, L.39 and L.44.

15. Mr. KABA (Guinea) reaffirmed his delegation's support for the Palestinian people in its just struggle against the illegal occupation of its territories by Israel and announced that it wished to join the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.29*, L.39 and L.44.

16. Mr. BEN MOUSSA (Morocco), referring, on behalf of the Arab countries, to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29* entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories" and draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44 entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories", cited chapter I of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States concerning fundamentals of international economic relations, including sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, equality, non-aggression, non-intervention and self-determination. It was common knowledge that Israel respected neither those principles nor the principles laid down in other international instruments, that it disregarded censure by the international community and that it did not even take any notice of its allies and friends and even less so of its neighbours, whose civil population it massacred, while at the same time destroying cities, installations and refugee camps. It could even be said that Israel was not even heeding the precepts of its own religion.

17-18. The Group of Arab States therefore wished to draw the General Assembly's attention to the Palestinian people's living conditions, which had steadily deteriorated in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Recent tragic events in the region, which had aroused the unanimous indignation of the international community, were clear proof of what the Zionist occupation forces were capable of doing in order to achieve their hegemonistic ends and satisfy their criminal mania. Henceforth it would be common knowledge that the vicious circle of violence set in motion by Israel had led to discrimination against innocent civilians and that, behind the massacre, there had been deliberate genocidal acts directed against an admirable people. The Palestinian people were living under a constant threat, in subhuman conditions that were casting a dark shadow on the conscience of mankind.

(Mr. Ben Moussa, Morocco)

19. The least the United Nations could do was to continue to concern itself with the living conditions of the Palestinian people until they achieved their legitimate rights. The Group of Arab States therefore wished permanent sovereignty over national resources in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel to be clearly reaffirmed. Israel's goal, more than ever, was not to achieve peace but, rather, to annex the Arab territories and expel the population living there in order to exercise illegitimate sovereignty over Palestinian and Arab national resources. It should be pointed out, in that connection, that the United States Secretary of State had recently sharply criticized the conduct of the Zionist authorities in Transjordan and said that the establishment of settlements was incompatible with certain fundamental principles and detrimental to the achievement of peace.

20. Only one voice had been raised in the Committee to maintain that Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories was legitimate and that the living conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories were idyllic, while the Palestinians' representatives were mere terrorists. The Arab peoples did not bear malice against the Jewish people, and the Arab Governments were endeavouring to eliminate all obstacles to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In September of the current year the twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, had adopted by consensus a peace plan of historic significance, and he wished to draw the Committee's attention to the fact that His Majesty King Hassan II, the Chairman of that Conference, had declared before the General Assembly that Morocco and the other Arab States regarded the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, including Palestinians in the occupied territories.

21. He hoped that the Group of 77 and the group of socialist countries would continue to support the Group of Arab States and that the Nordic countries, the members of the European Economic Community, the other Western European countries and any country wishing to join them for the sake of justice would respond to the desire of the Palestinian people and the Arab countries to achieve peace in such a way as to promote harmony and security in the Middle East, rather than encouraging the aggressor.

22. At the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates, a vote was taken by roll-call on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana,

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Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Burma, Malawi.

23. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 was adopted by 126 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44

24. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Congo, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44 entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories".

25. Mr. BAZAN (Chile), speaking in explanation of vote with respect to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44 and draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29* entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories", said that, although his delegation would vote in favour of those two draft resolutions, it wished to place on record the fact that it would not have supported paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44 if it had been put to a separate vote and that it reserved its position with respect to the third preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29*, since it had not participated in the vote on General Assembly resolution 36/73.

26. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) said that the fact that a full report had not been submitted on the matter in question in 1982, owing to the explicitly acknowledged lack of factual data on which to base it, had not prevented the Arab States from submitting a resolution that was even further removed from reality than those of previous years.

(Mr. Hillel, Israel)

27. His delegation unequivocally rejected the condemnation in that resolution and saw it for what it was, namely, merely one more condemnation in a long series of irrelevant decisions that were void of any practical significance and were motivated solely by blatant hostility towards Israel.

28. It was regrettable that the international community should be forced to devote so much of its valuable time and energy to the pursuit of such fruitless objectives. It was also regrettable that, in sponsoring that draft resolution, the Arab States were once again demonstrating their flagrant disregard for the achievements of the Palestinians living in the areas administrated by Israel. It was obvious that the motivation behind that attitude was not a desire to solve the problem but, rather, a premeditated intention to manipulate the Palestinian issue in order to gain unilateral political advantage.

29. The actual situation in the territories under consideration simply did not correspond to what was described in the draft resolution. Those territories' resources had been developed, not "exploited", and living standards there had improved considerably under Israeli administration as a result of a policy aimed at promoting social and economic well-being for all.

30. In addition to the many other unacceptable provisions contained in draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44, the accusation of "racial domination" in the preamble was particularly offensive and recalled dark events in other places, at other times. He called upon the Committee to reject the use of such vile and slanderous phrases.

31. In reality, the Arab States were not in the least concerned about the plight of the Palestinians. For over 30 years they had done nothing to alleviate their problems, concentrating instead on hypocritical speeches and senseless resolutions. With the immense resources at their disposal, the problem could have been resolved long ago if the desire to do so had existed.

32. The representative of the Soviet Union had spoken of genocide and human dignity and, no doubt, he was well versed in those subjects since it was his country which had the distinction of having constructed the vast system of gulags. Even a partial list of the cases in which the Soviet Union had disregarded the fundamental rights of its people, not to mention those of other countries, would fill several volumes. It was high time for the Soviet Union to stop making accusations against others and take stock of its own delicate position in that respect.

33. Mr. KAABACHI (Tunisia) said that, after hearing the representative of Israel refer to the occupation by that country of Arab territories, he wondered whether it would not be better for developing countries to request Israel to occupy them so as to improve their economic and social situation.

34. At the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

35. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44 was adopted by 113 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions.

36. Mr. SEVAN (Secretary of the Committee), responding to the questions raised by various delegations and by the Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization regarding the report of the Secretary-General on the item, he noted that, under Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/48, the Secretary-General would report to the Council at its second regular session of 1983 on the question of assistance to the Palestinian people in Lebanon. The report before the Committee had been prepared exclusively for the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

37. Because of the limited time available and because information on the matter had already been submitted in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/37/508 and Add.1) and the report of the United Nations Commissioner-General for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/37/479),

(Mr. Sevan)

it had been felt that it was not necessary to include that information in the report in question. Moreover, in 1984 a further report would be prepared for the Economic and Social Council.

AGENDA ITEM 71: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (continued)
(A/C.2/37/L.25 and L.29)

(i) ENVIRONMENT

(j) HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29* entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories"

38. The CHAIRMAN announced that Afghanistan, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Viet Nam, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29*, the administrative and financial implications of which appeared in document A/C.2/37/L.62.

39. Mr. HUTCHENS (Australia), speaking in explanation of vote, said that Australia was in full agreement with the general humanitarian purposes of the draft resolution and was deeply concerned about the deterioration of the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the territories occupied since 1967. It also believed that the international community had a duty to express itself on the issue.

40. The provisions of the draft resolution took more account of the concerns of his delegation than in previous years. However, paragraph 5 referred to a particular issue of political significance which could not be overlooked and had a bearing on the future of the entire Middle East region. The issue was relevant to certain proposals which had been put forward for negotiation and which his Government strongly supported; the formulation in paragraph 5 would prejudice the outcome of the negotiations and, for that reason, Australia would not vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29*.

41. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) said that draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29* was a most unfortunate document, not only because it reflected a biased and unbalanced approach, but more so because it demonstrated, once again, the disregard for the real problem that had long characterized the policy of the Arab States which, while professing deep concern for the Palestinians, and despite the vast resources at their disposal, had done nothing for more than 30 years to alleviate the situation and had confined themselves to submitting politically biased, one-sided resolutions of no practical value.

42. It was a simple fact that a significant improvement had taken place in the living conditions of the Palestinians in the areas administered by Israel; the situation was entirely different from that described in the report (A/37/238) which

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(Mr. Hillel, Israel)

systematically ignored the positive aspects of the living conditions of the Palestinians. In that respect, the Permanent Representative of Israel had sent a letter (A/37/347) to the Secretary-General together with a report to support its assertions about the true situation in those areas, a reality which the Arab States were refusing even to contemplate, confining themselves to the baseless allegation that the living conditions of the Palestinians had deteriorated. They probably believed that, if they constantly repeated a false accusation, many would come to believe them. It was surprising that the Arab States themselves, with their misleading statements were discrediting and denying the efforts of their Palestinian Arab brethren and their hard-earned achievements.

43. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29* was motivated solely by political aims and sought to redress through rhetoric that which had been ignored in practice; the only purpose sought was to perpetuate a problem which could have been solved previously. His delegation would therefore vote against the draft resolution.

44. At the request of the United Arab Emirates, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29*.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Burma, Canada, Ivory Coast.

45. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29* was adopted by 128 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

46. Mr. ACEMAH (Uganda) said that if his delegation had been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29*.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.25

47. The CHAIRMAN announced that the delegations of Cuba, Tunisia and Viet Nam had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.25 entitled "Remnants of war" and that the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution appeared in document A/C.2/37/L.64.

48. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America) proposed that the following new operative paragraph should be added to the draft resolution: "5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to implement the activities approved under this resolution only to the extent that they can be financed without exceeding the level of resources approved in the 1982-1983 programme budget (General Assembly resolution 36/240)."

49. Mr. DHARAT (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) announced that the following countries had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.25: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Maldives, Nicaragua, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Syrian Arab Republic.

50. With regard to the financial implication of the draft resolution, he said that the Secretary-General would obviously have to engage outside experts for the study and that, as indicated in document A/C.2/37/L.64, would necessitate expenditure not provided for in the programme budget approved for 1982-1983. The adoption of the United States amendment would make it impossible for the study to be carried out, even though the General Assembly had approved it in 1975, and he therefore believed that the sponsors would not accept the amendment. If the United States amendment was maintained, it would have to be put to the vote.

51. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America) said that his delegation was maintaining its amendment.

52. The United States amendment was put to the vote.

53. The United States amendment was rejected by 83 votes to 30, with 16 abstentions.

54. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.25.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

55. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.25 was adopted by 109 votes to none, with 25 abstentions.

56. Mr. SELLOUM (Syrian Arab Republic), replying to the statement made by the representative of Israel on agenda items 12 and 71 at the Committee's fortieth meeting, said that that statement and the arrogant attacks and slanders of the representatives of the Zionist entity against his country were no surprise to Members of the United Nations. The Zionist entity's consistent policy in the United Nations was to utter slanders, to try to undermine the dignity of the United Nations, and to resort to demagoguery in the face of proven facts. The attacks by the representatives of the Zionist entity and its leaders on anyone who dared to criticize it were a new form of political blackmail and intellectual terrorism. The ugly reputation of the representatives of the Zionist entity in international forums was not the result of smear campaigns by Syria or any other Arab country against Israel, as its delegation had asserted; it was due to Israel's behaviour, its aggressive and hostile practices and policies and its crimes against the Palestinian and Arab peoples and against mankind in general. The Zionist entity had been severely criticized even by those who had played a major part in its creation.

57. The Zionist entity believed that its strongest weapon was emotional blackmail and accordingly exploited the feeling of guilt over the holocaust. The dimensions of Israel's intellectual terrorism were such that any criticism of its belligerent, expansionist and racist policies was regarded as anti-Jewish or anti-Semitic sentiment. There was no difference in principle between Israeli claims about the superiority of the Jewish race as the chosen people and Hitler's theory of the master race. Because of the crimes perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian and Arab peoples and the racial arrogance exhibited by the Zionist entity and Begin, it could be stated unequivocally that Zionism was an identical copy of Nazism and Begin the Zionist Führer.

58. Mr. ABU-KOASH (Observer, Palestine Liberation Organization) said that he was not replying to the statements made by the representatives of Israel and the United States of America the day before: the voting in the Committee was the best answer. He thanked the delegations which had voted in favour of draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.39, L.44 and L.29 and hoped that those which had abstained would change their minds and support those proposals when they came before the plenary Assembly. For the first time, member countries of the European Economic Community, the Nordic countries and other Western countries had supported two resolutions on the Palestinian people. He was particularly grateful to those delegations for the interest they had shown and assured them that the PLO understood the meaning of their votes and was anxious to co-ordinate its efforts increasingly with those countries. The PLO fully appreciated the significance of the statement by the United States of America and all its implications.

AGENDA ITEM 73: TRAINING AND RESEARCH

- (a) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
- (b) UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY: REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.14

59. The CHAIRMAN announced that the following countries had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.14 entitled "Expression of appreciation to the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research": Gambia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

60. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.14 was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.28

61. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.28, entitled "United Nations University" submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.13. He understood that the sponsors of the latter draft resolution had decided to withdraw it. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.28 without a vote.

62. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.