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at 10.30 a.m.

New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 64th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. MENDOZA (Philippines)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 113: MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES: REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 112: IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 108: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW ON THE WORK OF ITS NINTH SESSION (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 123: DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES (continued)

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10 December 1976

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The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 113: MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES: REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (A/9028, A/31/122, A/31/182 and A/31/188) (continued)

1. Mr. HAMMAD (United Arab Emirates) said that consideration of the item under discussion had been postponed at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly because some delegations had felt that the question had not been studied sufficiently. That fact had been distorted by the press and had been presented as a deliberate decision for which the third world countries and the non-aligned countries were responsible. One reason why some delegations now wished to consider the item was because the question of the drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages had recently been discussed. Moreover, the third world countries, in particular the Arab and African countries, felt that it was necessary to consider the item at the current stage.
2. His delegation hoped that the debate would result in the extension of the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate so that it could continue its work. Without going into the problems of the definition and causes of international terrorism or the measures designed to combat it, he said he wished to emphasize one aspect which had been ignored by some speakers, namely, that the drafting of an international convention which was confined to repressive measures and did not establish a link between international terrorism and its deep-rooted causes would be only a partial solution and would not achieve its objective. If a convention was to be relevant, it had to be accepted and applied by all States, or by a majority of them. Since most States believed in the existence of such a link between terrorism and its causes, any convention which did not recognize it would remain a dead letter.
3. Referring to the argument that the time required for the study of the causes would prevent the consideration of measures against terrorism, he said that that argument would be acceptable if it was not used precisely to prevent the study necessary to achieve an effective result. The work of the Ad Hoc Committee had been at a standstill since 1973. If it had continued, it would already have completed the study of the causes and a complete draft convention would have been available which took into account the underlying causes of terrorism and the measures to combat it. If the argument he had mentioned had been put forward seriously it would not have been used to impede the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. The choice presented had been to have a defective draft convention in 1973 providing only for measures against terrorism, or to have no draft convention at all. Since there had been no unanimity in 1973, it would have been preferable to give the Ad Hoc Committee an opportunity to complete its work.
4. The majority of delegations believed that terrorism practised by States could not be placed on the same footing as individual terrorism. That essential

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(Mr. Hammad, United Arab Emirates)

distinction had been reflected in the Charter and in various resolutions of the United Nations. Without going into details, the current struggle of the Palestinian people might be cited as an example. Israel had expelled the Palestinians from their lands and homes and refused to allow them to return, and had further violated their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination. Israel also refused to recognize the existence of a Palestinian entity and went so far as not to recognize the Palestinians as civilian persons within the meaning of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. In view of that, the attitude of the Palestinian people had been, like that of any free people, to choose the path of struggle. That struggle against State terrorism could not be called terrorism. It was essential to put an end to acts committed by States directly or through paid mercenaries, including assassination, kidnapping, sabotage, and other crimes. Some States believed that such acts, which involved the responsibility of States, fell within the scope of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States and went beyond the framework of international terrorism. Others, however, including the United Arab Emirates, thought that such acts formed part of international terrorism and should be included in the convention against terrorism. If such acts were to be stopped, they must be regarded as acts of international terrorism and rules must be established to punish the guilty within that framework, particularly since the existing rules were ineffective. For those reasons, the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee should be renewed so that it could resume its work or establish the stages of a process which, however long, must be fruitful. One stage of that process should be a study of State terrorism.

5. Referring to the statement made by the representative of Israel, he said that terrorism had been unknown in the Middle East, that it had been introduced by Zionist bands before the creation of the State of Israel, and that it had since been practised by the Israeli Government. Among the acts of terrorism committed prior to the creation of the State of Israel, he mentioned Zionist bombing attacks against Arab markets and motorized vehicles with the aim of assassinating civilians, attacks against British soldiers, the kidnapping of British civilians and parcel bombs sent to Great Britain during the period of the mandate, as well as the blowing up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. He also mentioned various acts committed by the Government of Israel subsequent to the creation of that State, including the assassination of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Paris, the assassination in error of a Moroccan citizen in Stockholm and the death of an Arab poet resident in Rome, as well as various attacks by postal bombs against Arab intellectuals in various places. Finally, referring to the experiences of the representative of Israel in Nazi concentration camps, he said that, while he condemned the atrocities committed by the Nazis, he felt that the representative of Israel would inspire greater compassion if he showed some compassion for the Palestinian victims of similar acts committed by his own Government.

6. Mr. FUENTES IBAÑEZ (Bolivia) said that the fact that the Sixth Committee was considering the item on international terrorism in the closing stages of the

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(Mr. Fuentes Ibañez, Bolivia)

General Assembly and the short period of time allotted to it were an indication that even now the climate was not favourable for consideration of the item within a proper legal context. While it could be a temporarily convenient tactic to hide one's head in the sand in order not to see reality, in the long run, it would be difficult. The report submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 3034 (XXVII) reflected an interesting interchange of points of view and included various draft resolutions and draft decisions, and even a draft convention. Despite that, the United Nations still found itself in the same position with regard to international terrorism as it had been five years earlier; that placed the Organization in a difficult position vis-à-vis public opinion; since there was a risk that those who felt themselves abandoned by institutions which were supposed to safeguard public security would also resort to violence. In more than one country an undeclared war had resulted, in which subversion of law and order and morality obtained the best dividends.

7. It was certain that neither the Tokyo Convention of 1963, nor the Hague Convention of 1970, nor the Montreal Convention of 1971, nor the Security Council decision of 20 June 1972 had been able to prevent the hijacking of aircraft, and it was also certain that that kind of violence had led to desperate and extreme acts such as the Entebbe raid, which had seriously endangered relations among various Member States and had resulted in several deaths and the disappearance of an old lady who had been a patient in a hospital, a case which the Commission on Human Rights, which was so zealous and active on other occasions, had not even tried to investigate. When, at the beginning of his term of office five years earlier, the Secretary-General had proposed the item on international terrorism, one school of thought had held that it would not be possible to contain terrorist violence unless at the same time a study was made of its underlying causes. It had not been possible to discount that argument and it had been accepted by the Sixth Committee and by those who demanded the urgent protection of society against aggression. It had, however, only served to neutralize Mr. Waldheim's noble humanitarian initiative, turning the initial project into a very complex proposal far removed from the reality which it was sought to remedy.

8. Five years earlier, the inclusion of consideration of the underlying causes of terrorism could even have been accepted as an expression of respect for the peoples suffering from the evil of colonialism and the odious practices of racial discrimination. But during the period of time that had elapsed since then the United Nations had devoted perhaps its greatest creative efforts to clarifying and eliminating those underlying causes. As a result, the bastions of colonialism had been gradually disappearing; the legitimate aspirations of the peoples to self-determination were being fulfilled speedily and irrevocably, and every day more countries were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

9. Terrorist activity had, however, not ceased. It adopted defiant forms and attitudes, the number of its victims had increased and it had taken more spectacular forms. Moreover, in recent years, regional organizations with a militantly activist ideology had become stronger and acted as organs parallel to or associated with the United Nations. The so-called liberation movements had sufficient staff

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(Mr. Fuentes Ibañez, Bolivia)

to be represented in the General Assembly and to make their voice heard whenever they felt it necessary. Part of the international assistance of all kinds which some of those organizations received was used for terrorist activities in places far removed from the centres where the forces against which they were fighting were to be found, and the victims of their activities were innocent people who had nothing to do with their oppressors.

10. The task entrusted to the Sixth Committee had not been to devise a system for the suppression of terrorism or to adopt punitive measures but merely to lay down the rules of the game so as to provide at least a legal obstacle to violence. Any legal instrument of that kind could always be sidestepped by the more brazen and fanatical elements, but at least they would not enjoy the kind of tolerance and impunity that could transform their criminal acts into spectacular exploits publicized by the information media, as had been rightly pointed out by the delegation of Uruguay.

11. What was State terrorism? The activities of Governments were limited by the municipal law of each country and, when they had extraterritorial implications, by the rules of international law and the various agreements to which States were committed with regard to aggression, genocide, internal disorders instigated from abroad and, in the case of human rights and their safeguards, by the Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Charter of the United Nations itself. There was therefore no shortage of safeguards against possible abuses by Governments. Although they might be difficult to implement they were observed, at least in Latin America. To cite an example, he recalled that almost 20 years ago, when it had been found that a head of State in the region had been involved in a serious criminal attack against the President of a South American country, the Organization of American States had imposed a heavy penalty on the offending Government, however hard it might seem to ostracize, even temporarily, a fraternal nation from the American regional community because of the punishable act of a bad leader. The same situation would hardly arise in the case of clandestine organizations which operated outside the rules of law and enjoyed almost complete impunity.

12. His delegation thought that the United Nations had been failing in its duty to stop the escalation of violence. It had not even made up its mind to term it a crime. All countries had joined in denouncing, judging and condemning the so-called underlying causes without taking an indifferent or negligent attitude towards the sufferings of oppressed peoples, and the Organization could be proud of that, since it had played an important historical role in that regard. However, it had not provided a legal structure to deal with terrorism, because political considerations had been uppermost in the decisions of the United Nations so that the purposes of the Charter had been lost sight of and the Organization was likely to be viewed as a body that served particular interests and not mankind as a whole.

13. He was sorry to see that once again the study of the question of international terrorism was going to be postponed. Although Bolivia was at present at peace, and its people and Government were primarily concerned with development, it could not

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(Mr. Fuentes Ibañez, Bolivia)

overlook the dangers of terrorism. Without the co-ordinated, fair and prudent action which the United Nations had a duty to take to combat that danger, society would not have the necessary moral strength to refute the beliefs of those who thought that violence could only be met by violence. His delegation considered that to be a serious flaw in the moral order that should form the basis for the peace to which the whole world aspired.

14. Mr. ALARCON DE QUESADA (Cuba) said that some Western delegations and their clientele had tried to pose as the opponents of international terrorism and at times had sought to use the topic as a means of opposing the national liberation movements. The Cuban delegation had already had occasion to state its position on the matter and merely wished to mention some aspects of terrorism which those delegations were apt to overlook in their frequent allegations.

15. The people of Cuba and all the peoples of the Caribbean had strong reasons for denouncing terrorist activities which, at the criminal instigation of the imperialists, were taking place in the Caribbean. Those activities were not aimed at securing the enjoyment of the national rights of those peoples but, on the contrary, were designed to submit them to renewed foreign domination and exploitation. They were not committed by persons fighting for their freedom but by the hired agents of imperialist espionage and provocation. Their perpetrators were not risking their own lives but, as the heading of the item under consideration indicated, were acting with the most cowardly and highly-protected impunity. The activities of those offenders, who enjoyed the support, encouragement and obvious complicity of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States Government, had in recent months been directed against various Caribbean countries, with a view to sowing discord among them and restoring imperialist domination in the area.

16. That terrorist campaign had reached its infamous culminating point on 6 October 1976, when a Cuban aircraft had blown up in mid-flight near Barbados and 73 persons had been killed. According to subsequent investigations the cause of the incident had been the explosion of one or more highly powerful devices placed inside the aircraft by two Venezuelan citizens, who had disembarked at Barbados and had been arrested by the authorities of Trinidad and Tobago and subsequently sent to Venezuela, whose Government had nothing to do with the incident and had condemned them. The two individuals were now in prison at Caracas with other persons of Cuban origin accused of participating in the act of sabotage. The accumulated evidence clearly showed the involvement of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, since it was known that ties existed between the prisoners and United States Embassy officials in the Caribbean region and information was available concerning their long-standing connexions with the United States espionage agency, for which they had worked for many years. The CIA had trained them, taught them to make and handle bombs, had financed the activities of their terrorist groups, had supplied them with the weapons they had used and had organized the publicity for the malefactors and their activities.

(Mr. Alarcon de Quesada, Cuba)

17. That attack had merely been the criminal culmination of a carefully planned and systematic terrorist campaign waged against Cuba in 1976, inspired by imperialism and executed by the groups that were responsible for the sabotage of the Cuban aircraft and which had publicly, and nearly always from United States territory, claimed direct responsibility for the commission of those crimes, while in no circumstances had the United States authorities taken effective action against the perpetrators or any effective measures to deter them. He went on to enumerate the following incidents: on 6 April two Cuban fishing craft had been attacked by pirate boats from Florida, and the incident had resulted in the death of one fisherman and serious damage to the craft; on 22 April a bomb had been planted in the Cuban Embassy in Portugal, causing the death of two Cuban officials and completely wrecking the premises; on 5 July the Cuban Mission to the United Nations had been attacked by explosives which had caused serious material losses; on 9 July a bomb had exploded in the van carrying the baggage for a Cuban Airlines flight at Kingston airport; on 10 July a bomb had exploded in the Barbados offices of British West Indian Airways, which represented the interests of Cuban Airlines in that country; on 23 July Mr. Artagnan Díaz, a technician employed by the Cuban National Fisheries Institute, had been assassinated during an attempt to kidnap the Cuban Consul at Merida, Yucatan; on 9 August, two members of the Cuban Embassy in Argentina had been kidnapped, and nothing had been heard of them since; on 18 August a bomb had gone off in the offices of Cuban Airlines in Panama, causing considerable damage; on 6 October a Cuban Airlines aircraft had been destroyed in mid-air with 73 persons on board; on 7 November a powerful bomb had exploded in the Cuban Airlines offices in Madrid. It was very easy to detect the complicity in those crimes of the United States Government, which resented Cuba's contribution to the defeat inflicted on the imperialists and racists in Africa. The murderous gangs that had committed those acts were openly proclaiming their participation, in public statements or activities which were given disgraceful publicity in United States territory, brazenly boasting about it in publications issued and freely circulating in United States territory and announcing in those publications the future perpetration of similar crimes.

18. The organizers of all those terrorist acts were a variety of counter-revolutionary terrorist groups which had met in Central America in June 1976 to set up the so-called United Revolutionary Organization Command (CORU), made up of such organizations as the "National Front for the Liberation of Cuba", "Cuban Nationalist Movement", "Brigade 2506", "Cuban Action" and "F-14". They were all based in United States territory and belonged to the factions created by the CIA for its subversive activities against Cuba. In a publication put out in August by one of those groups there had been a so-called "war dispatch" signed by the five above-mentioned terrorist organizations in which, after enumerating the terrorist acts committed, they had explicitly stated: "We shall very soon be attacking aircraft in flight." In another "war dispatch" signed by the same organizations, they admitted responsibility for the assassination in Mexico of the Cuban technician, and having planted the bomb that had exploded in the offices of British West Indian Airways in Barbados. It was therefore hardly surprising that the same group should tell Associated Press that it had been responsible for the sabotage of the Cuban aircraft which had resulted in the death of 73 persons.

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(Mr. Alarcon de Quesada, Cuba)

19. Perhaps some representatives present in the Committee Room doubted that such brutal crimes could be committed with such impunity, that the organizers should openly admit that they had committed them and that nothing was being done to punish them and put an end to their misdeeds. They had so often heard United States Government spokesmen verbally condemning terrorism that they might have difficulty in appreciating the hypocrisy and cynicism. The best proof of that impunity was provided by the photographs of those terrorists in the company of United States authorities and Latin American petty tyrants and lackeys, taken during the so-called "congress" organized in Miami by "Brigade 2506", composed of the remaining members of the mercenary force which, under CIA organization and direction, had invaded Cuban territory and been ignominiously defeated at Playa Girón in 1961. Those photographs had been published in Miami newspapers and magazines.

20. Because of those incidents the Cuban Government had denounced the agreement on air and sea piracy and other crimes which it had signed with the United States Government. In a speech delivered in Havana on 15 October 1976, on the occasion of the funerals of the Cubans killed in the aircraft sabotage, Prime Minister Fidel Castro had said that Cuba would never again sign any agreement of that kind with the United States until the terrorist campaign against Cuba ceased, until effective safeguards were provided against such attacks on the Cuban people, and until an end was put to the hostile and aggressive acts of the United States against Cuba.

21. The experience of the Cuban people during the past 18 years had convinced it that, in that field, multilateral agreements would not provide an effective solution so long as some States officially promoted systematic campaigns of aggression and hostility against others. The only course which Cuba considered feasible and advisable was the conclusion of bilateral agreements with Governments which offered effective guarantees of sincere collaboration and based their foreign policy on legal norms and principles. If it was genuinely desired to enable the international community to combat terrorism effectively, it was necessary to face up to the true situation prevailing in the contemporary world, where the imperialists and their lackeys resorted to the most despicable terrorist methods in seeking to attain their ends, and public opinion wished to see the Government of the United States respect the rules of law, end its policy of hostility, and adopt effective measures to terminate the terrorist campaign against Cuba.

22. Mr. ROSSIDES (Cyprus) said that, despite the establishment of the United Nations legal order, there had been a recrudescence of international terrorism, as was shown by the increasing number of items relating to that question. In former times the pax Romana had ensured international order and security. More recently, that order had been maintained by the balance of power, based in the final analysis on recourse to force. However, when that balance had been upset following the two World Wars, it had been realized that that system was inadequate and it had been replaced by the United Nations legal order. Yet in some ways the situation had deteriorated, since although the preceding order might have seemed unjust it had at least possessed means of defence, whereas the order established by the United Nations was based exclusively on the acquiescence and goodwill of States. If the

(Mr. Rossides, Cyprus)

latter refused to respect the provisions of the Charter, the international community had no means of re-establishing the order which had been disturbed. An example was international terrorism.

23. Although the item under consideration referred to terrorist acts committed by individuals or groups, there was no doubt that that concept had first been introduced by States. It could be said that terrorism had originated in the repressive régime established after the French revolution. Currently, there were States which invaded other countries and expelled their inhabitants by terror, yet that terror was apathetically tolerated by the world community. He wondered how a legal order could defend itself if it tolerated such acts of mass terror. The United Nations could not solve that problem if it allowed State terrorism and non-compliance with Security Council resolutions to continue unchecked. Governments should examine at the highest level means of revitalizing the Organization as an instrument of peace and security. The time had come to take action and achieve genuine détente in deeds, not words. Practical means of implementing Chapter VII of the Charter and Security Council resolutions must be found. It was necessary to seek a way of compelling States to fulfil the obligations they had assumed on signing the United Nations Charter. In that connexion, the present generation should assume its responsibility with regard to future generations. His delegation would support all measures designed to put an end to terrorist acts of all kinds, whether committed by individuals or States, and irrespective of their political motivation.

24. Mr. MATHIAS (India) said it was an indisputable fact that no Government in the world favoured terrorism as such. All delegations had condemned the perpetration of terrorist acts, even when they were committed for the vindication of legitimate rights. On the other hand, it was an undoubted fact that several movements and individuals formerly regarded as terrorist had become respectable members of the international community. The first reason for that was, of course, that time dimmed the memory, but it must be acknowledged that the causes for which those terrorist acts had been committed had frequently been legitimate and that those struggling for the triumph of those causes had had no other means of vindicating their rights. For those reasons, a number of highly responsible nations found it impossible to support without reservation any resolution condemning international terrorism in simplistic terms. So long as régimes such as those in South Africa and Rhodesia continued to suppress and brutalize the majority of their populations because of the colour of their skin, it was futile and naive to imagine that the world community could reach a unanimous agreement to condemn terrorism.

25. Injustice and oppression inevitably bred desperation and violence. The causes leading almost inevitably to terrorism must first be eliminated before serious thought could be given to eliminating terrorism itself. His delegation strongly condemned terrorism of any kind, whether committed by Governments and police and military forces or by individuals struggling for freedom and human dignity. Consequently, his delegation believed it was essential that efforts to eliminate terrorism should include attempts to remove its causes. It was impossible to condemn terrorism on the one hand and on the other refuse to take effective measures against injustice and oppression.

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26. Mr. AL-ADOOFI (Yemen), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of Israel, in his statement at the preceding meeting, had referred to the methods used by Israel to combat terrorism and had attacked the United Nations for not supporting those methods. Israel's disappointment in that regard could be explained by its diplomatic isolation. The writers whom the representative of Israel had cited in defence of his theories were biased in favour of Israel, and their arguments were therefore completely invalid. According to those writers, the Israeli aggression at Entebbe was justified by the principle of defending mankind. However, that principle was not part of international law and its inclusion in that law could give rise to all kinds of abuses. The writers had also defended the Israeli aggression at Entebbe on the basis of the principle of self-defence, but transposition of that principle from the national to the international level would be tantamount to imposing the law of the jungle in international relations. Lastly, the sympathy of the President of Uganda for the Palestinian cause had been adduced as justification for the Israeli aggression, but the simple fact of disagreeing with the policy of a State could never serve as a pretext for violating its sovereignty.

27. Israel had nothing to learn from anybody with regard to terrorism. In fact, Israel had been one of the pioneers of international terrorism. Among many other examples, it sufficed to recall the bombing of the King David Hotel, the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, the massacres of the defenceless Palestinian civilian population, the destruction of the Lebanese merchant fleet in 1958, the destruction of aircraft at the Beirut airport, which had been condemned by pilots' associations throughout the world and by the Security Council, the bombardment of iron and steel plants and schools in Egypt, the hijacking of an Iraqi aircraft which had been forced to land at an Israeli military base, and so on. Similarly, Israel had interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, intervening in the civil wars in the Sudan and Lebanon.

28. The representative of Israel had called the Arab Republic of Yemen an under-developed country; it had indeed been under-developed during the former reactionary régime, but the current National Revolution had begun combating under-development by all possible means, although its means were limited. He did not think that under-development was a serious fault; on the contrary, the fault would rather lie in accepting under-development without combating it. Yemen had a very ancient civilization and was currently seeking to contribute to the progress of world culture as far as its limited means permitted, unlike the Zionist entity, which received contributions from Jews throughout the world to finance its military power. Israel had expressed indignation when the General Assembly had equated zionism with racism. He wondered whether there was any other way of describing the systematic efforts to repress the Palestinian population. However, those efforts were doomed to failure, and the lesson of 1973 would be repeated if the aggressors did not abandon their policy of oppression for a policy of peace.

29. Mr. OMAR (Libyan Arab Republic), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the debate in the Committee on the item under consideration and on the item on the drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages had shown that the Committee was aware of its responsibility and that most delegations sincerely wished to study the problem seriously and objectively with a

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(Mr. Omar, Libyan Arab Republic)

view to achieving radical results in the struggle against international terrorism. However, the representative of a racist and terrorist entity wished to jeopardize the efforts of the Committee and poison the atmosphere, covering both the Committee and the United Nations with ridicule. The representatives of that entity proffered insults right and left, mocked the countries of the third world and called them an "automatic majority" and even sought to distort the facts by presenting aggression against the sovereignty of a State as a heroic act. The racist and imperialist régime was presented as the innocent victim of the peoples struggling against it, while those peoples were alleged to be terrorists who should be punished by the United Nations because they dared to take such a stand.

30. With regard to the so-called "automatic" or "numerical majority", it should be noted that it was composed of States which had known how to throw off the dependency in which they had lived and were determined to preserve their national unity, independence and dignity. They were aware of their true interests and behaved accordingly. Libya was a small State which belonged to the third world and fully understood the reason for the violent campaign against the third world countries, namely, that those countries had understood the plans of the Zionists and imperialists and had exposed them for all to see. It was that automatic majority which had made it possible to adopt General Assembly resolution 3034 (XXVII), and without its efforts the United Nations would not have had occasion to study the phenomenon of international terrorism.

31. Tripoli, capital of the Libyan Arab Republic, was the foremost of the capitals which supported those struggling for freedom and independence. The policy of Tripoli with regard to the item under consideration was clear: it condemned terrorism and believed it was necessary to study all aspects of the phenomenon in order to take effective measures against it, and especially against the terrorism practised by the racist and imperialist systems. The policy of Tripoli was to support the peoples combating imperialism and racism in order to free themselves from their yoke, an attitude which no one except those régimes themselves could describe as support for international terrorism. The statement by the representative of the Zionist entity confirmed Libya in its beliefs and made it more vigilant, prompting it to bear in mind the diabolical ideas of imperialism and racism.

AGENDA ITEM 112: IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/31/145 and Add.1; A/C.6/31/L.16) (continued)

32. The CHAIRMAN announced that India and Panama had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/31/L.16.

AGENDA ITEM 108: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW ON THE WORK OF ITS NINTH SESSION (A/31/17; A/C.6/31/5 and Add.1; A/C.6/31/L.13 and Corr.1 (Russian only); L.14 and Corr.1 and 2 (French only), L.15, L.17 and Corr.1 (Russian only); TD/B/C.4/148, 153) (continued)

33. The CHAIRMAN announced that Italy had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/31/L.13.

AGENDA ITEM 123: DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES (A/31/242; A/C.6/31/3; A/C.6/31/L.10 and L.11) (continued)

34. The CHAIRMAN announced that Grenada had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/31/L.10.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.