



**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 32nd MEETING**

Chairman: Mr. KOUASSI (Togo)

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**AGENDA ITEM 71: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)**

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The meeting was called to order at 10.50 a.m.

**AGENDA ITEM 71: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**  
**(continued) (A/SPC/41/L.20-27)**

1. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to document A/SPC/41/L.27 which contained the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23.
2. Mr. MAHMUD (Pakistan) introduced draft resolutions A/SPC/41/L.20, L.21 and L.22 on behalf of the sponsors and reviewed their contents and objectives. It was hoped that those draft resolutions would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.
3. Mr. KHAN (Bangladesh) introduced draft resolutions A/SPC/41/L.23, L.24, L.25, and L.26 on behalf of the sponsors. He reviewed the contents of those draft resolutions in detail, and drew attention to the fact that all earlier resolutions adopted had failed to improve the situation because of Israel's negative attitude. It was therefore hoped that the adoption of the draft resolutions under consideration would facilitate the work of the Special Committee and alleviate the suffering of the population of the occupied territories.
4. Mr. DOWEK (Israel), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that, as a matter of conscience and intellectual integrity, his delegation requested a recorded vote on draft resolutions A/SPC/41/L.20 to L.26. Israel would vote against them. It rejected them categorically, because they were yet another political exercise in propaganda and warmongering, carried out in total disregard of well-known facts, justice and common sense, in an attempt to depict Israel - a small, peace-loving country - as the very personification of evil. Israel, which was determined to protect the vital interests of all sectors of the population under its administration - Arab and Jewish - would not yield to such irrationality.
5. The draft resolutions under consideration reflected a deliberate attempt to blur the real issues at stake and impose dubious double standards by delegations that did not hesitate to trample upon constitutions and legality in absolute disregard for human rights and fundamental liberties. Israel could not and would not receive any committee whose mandate was based on resolutions which ultimately called for the elimination of the State of Israel, because the right to life was the most fundamental human right; it applied not only to individuals but even more so to States. However, Israel would continue to extend its hand in peace to any country or people - specifically to the Palestinian Arabs - ready to take it in good faith, in a spirit of understanding, co-operation and peace.
6. The Palestine Liberation Organization, which pretended to be the sole representative of the Palestinian people, had in fact assassinated many more Palestinian Arabs than Israelis or Jews. The moderate Palestinian leaders Zafer Al-Masri, the Mayor of Shehem (Nablus), and Fahid Qawasmeh, the former Mayor of Hebron had recently been assassinated by Arab terrorists, while others were systematically subjected to political intimidation. All the various PLO terrorist groups were completely unconcerned about the genuine welfare of the Palestinian

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population. The main victims of the PLO were the Palestinian Arabs themselves, and that organization was therefore quite incapable of taking part in any peace process.

7. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20 would give criminal terrorists even more rights than were provided for in the third Geneva Convention. Indeed, it simply called for their automatic release, regardless of the charges against them. Its sponsors had been endeavouring, year after year, to bring the international community to condone implicitly blind terrorism by upgrading the status of terrorists from common criminals to that of regular combatants and by granting them more rights than uniformed military personnel. Such measures were merely intended to support terrorism and the Government of Israel rejected resolutions with that aim.

8. With regard to draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21, although Israel refused to recognize non-existent sovereignties, it would continue to apply all the humanitarian provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention as well as all other relevant aspects of humanitarian laws and norms, on a de facto basis. As to draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.22, his delegation had already stated that it did not consider the establishment of Jewish villages to be an impediment to peace. On the contrary, such villages were conducive to mutually beneficial coexistence between Arabs and Jews. The worst possible thing would be for an iron curtain to come down once again between the Jewish inhabitants and their Arab neighbours.

9. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23 was the summum attainable in cynicism and hypocrisy. The Arabs in the territories concerned were becoming one of the most advanced ethnic groups in the Middle East, with very high standards of living attained with the active help of the Israeli authorities, as was witnessed every year by more than one million tourists, diplomats, United Nations staff, journalists and others. While life in the Palestinian territories was far from ideal, the problems arising from the conflict should not be exaggerated. Even in the most tense security situations, Israel constantly monitored itself and remedied whatever infringements it found.

10. With regard to draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24, he stressed that only a few individuals were affected by expulsions, which were always due to security imperatives. Legal processes were duly respected and the authority for expulsion orders derived from article 112 of the Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945, in force under the British and Jordanian administrations. The Israeli High Court of Justice had ruled that expulsion orders issued to protect public order had nothing to do with the deportations for forced labour and extermination which had occurred during the Second World War and which had motivated the inclusion of article 49 in the fourth Geneva Convention.

11. With regard to draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.25, he pointed out that under the Syrian administration, the Golan region had been a peripheral one; Israeli laws had since endowed the area with normal legal guarantees and due processes, thus favouring its development.

12. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26 was totally divorced from reality. All the educational institutions mentioned in the resolution had been established during

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the Israeli administration; in many cases the initiative had come from the local academic authorities and had been intended only to avoid internal disturbances and violent clashes between the various political factions. In some cases the authorities had had to act to maintain law and order, as was a daily occurrence around the world.

13. The situation of the Palestinian Arabs was not reflected in the seven draft resolutions; all that was reflected was hatred of Israel and the desire to fuel tensions in the Middle East, closing the door to any possible negotiations, compromise or solution that might permit peaceful coexistence. Demagogy should be put aside and the Arab world should give up its unattainable goals in order to reach a practical solution through direct negotiations. It was time that the Arabs recognized that they were bound to coexist, by virtue of history, geography and Israel's determination not to allow itself to be wiped off the map. Until that day, the Government of Israel would continue to fulfil its duties towards the Palestinian Arab population in good faith and full conformity with its democratic humanitarian traditions.

14. Although international aid of all kinds would be welcomed, it would in no way permit the imposition of political dictates such as those included in the draft resolutions before the Special Political Committee.

15. At the request of the representative of Israel, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Democratic Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

16. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20 was adopted by 83 votes to 2, with 29 abstentions.

17. A separate recorded vote was taken on paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

18. Paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21 was adopted by 117 votes to 1.

19. At the request of the representative of Israel, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

20. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21 as a whole was adopted by 113 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

21. At the request of the representative of Israel, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.22.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, United States of America.

22. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.22 was adopted by 115 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

23. A separate recorded vote was taken on paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, Liberia, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

24. Paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23 was adopted by 73 votes to 18, with 25 abstentions.

25. A separate recorded vote was taken on paragraph 22 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

26. Paragraph 22 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23 was adopted by 117 votes to 2.

27. At the request of the representative of Israel, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan,



Suriname, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

28. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23 as a whole was adopted by 93 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions.

29. A separate recorded vote was taken on paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

30. Paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24 was adopted by 94 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions.

31. At the request of the representative of Israel, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

32. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24 as a whole was adopted by 105 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions.

33. At the request of the representative of Israel, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.25.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania,

Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

34. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.25 was adopted by 114 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

35. A separate recorded vote was taken on paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

36. Paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26 was adopted by 82 votes to 2, with 33 abstentions.

37. At the request of the representative of Israel a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

38. Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26 as a whole was adopted by 94 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions.

39. Mr. FREUDENSCHUSS (Austria), speaking in explanation of vote, said that, although Austria's rejection of Israeli practices in the occupied territories had been clearly stated and despite his delegation's concern about the repeated unjustified arrests of Arabs by Israel, Austria had abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20 because of its well-known reservations regarding the wording of paragraph 1. Although his delegation supported paragraph 22 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23, it had abstained because of certain formulations in that draft resolution.

40. Mr. ELVEMAR (Sweden) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolutions A/SPC/41/L.21, L.22, L.24, L.25 and L.26 because it was firmly convinced that the fourth Geneva Convention was fully applicable to all the territories held by Israel since 1967. Measures taken by Israel that aimed to change the legal status of those territories were unequivocally illegal and incompatible with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which Israel claimed to accept. The purported annexation of Jerusalem and of the Syrian

(Mr. Elvemar, Sweden)

Golan Heights were flagrant violations of international law, as was the Israeli settlement policy.

41. Although the Swedish delegation supported most of the substantive provisions of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23, in particular the condemnation of the various Israeli policies and practices in paragraphs 8 and 9, it was not convinced that all the formulations of those two paragraphs were fully justified by proven facts. As that draft resolution also went beyond the competence of the General Assembly, his delegation had not been able to support it. His delegation had likewise been unable to support draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20 because of the sweeping formulation of its paragraph 1, which left the field open for far-reaching and potentially dubious interpretations.

42. Sweden's support for draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.25 in no way altered its opposition to General Assembly resolution ES-9/1. His delegation had abstained in the separate vote on paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26 because of the very categorical and sweeping formulations that were not totally borne out by the facts, but it supported the draft as a whole, although with some hesitation.

43. Mr. MONTGOMERY (United States of America) said that the Committee had once again adopted a series of ritualistic and one-sided resolutions which would make the goal of a just and lasting peace in the region more difficult to achieve and only served the interests of those who believed they benefited by the continued suffering of the Palestinian people. Although the United States opposed the practice of administrative detention, his delegation had voted against draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20 because it gave the totally unacceptable appearance of condoning acts of terrorism.

44. His Government firmly supported the application to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and had thus requested a separate vote on paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21 and had voted in favour of it. However, it had abstained on the draft resolution as a whole because it was a prime example of a resolution which served no purpose but to retard the solution of the very problems which it claimed to address. Moreover, it regarded the phrase "Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem", which appeared in that draft resolution and elsewhere in that series of draft resolutions, as being merely demographically and geographically descriptive but not indicative of sovereignty.

45. Although the United States did not favour increased Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, it had abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.22 because it diverted efforts into unproductive legal debate and away from the real task of promoting peace through direct negotiations.

46. The United States had voted against draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23, a one-sided and polemical resolution which could only inflame an already embittered situation, and particularly regretted such new charges as the "ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention". His delegation also wished once

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

more to record its objection to the expense the Special Committee imposed on the budget of the United Nations, especially at a time of budgetary constraint requiring the most carefully thought-out setting of priorities to ensure that scarce resources were not wasted on pointless exercises.

47. Although the United States believed the deportations referred to in draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24 were contrary to the fourth Geneva Convention and that the deportees should be allowed to return, its delegation had abstained in the vote, because the draft resolution presented an unbalanced picture by not mentioning factors that contributed to such deportations.

48. His delegation had also abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.25, because it believed that the unanimous Security Council resolution 497 (1981), which had declared the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Golan Heights null and void and without international legal effect, remained the authoritative United Nations action on that question, and it could not support any resolution that went beyond it. Nevertheless, his delegation would like to reaffirm yet again the United States position that the Golan Heights was occupied territory, that the fourth Geneva Convention applied there and that Israel, as the occupying Power, must meet its obligations thereunder.

49. His delegation had voted against draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26, because although it had not hesitated to address criticisms, when justified, to the Israeli authorities, that draft resolution indiscriminately condemned alleged Israeli actions in dealing with education and students in the occupied territories without regard to facts or policies.

50. The only hope for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and putting an end to the occupation lay not in sterile resolutions but in direct negotiations of the concerned parties on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

51. Mr. LAGORIO (Argentina) said that, although his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolutions A/SPC/41/L.20 to L.26, it had reservations about certain formulations that were in no relation to the substance of the resolutions adopted and might therefore lead to mistaken interpretations that his Government did not share.

52. Mr. NOGUES (Paraguay) said that, had his delegation been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of draft resolutions A/SPC/41/L.20 to L.22.

53. Mrs. ZAPATA (Mexico) said that if the Special Committee was to discharge its duties impartially and in a manner acceptable to all, Israel must allow it to enter the occupied territories and provide it with the requisite information.

54. Mr. CAPRIROLO-CATTORETTI (Bolivia) said that had his delegation been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of draft resolutions A/SPC/41/L.20 to L.22. Moreover, his delegation had mistakenly voted in favour of paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23. It had intended to abstain.

55. Mr. RODRIGUEZ-CUADROS (Peru) said that his delegation had reservations about paragraph 9 (b) of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23, because it had not been properly documented in the report of the Special Committee.

56. Mr. MANSOUR (Observer, Palestine Liberation Organization) said that, on behalf of the Palestinian people, he wished to thank those who had voted for the resolutions. The results were a clear message of the tremendous support of the Special Political Committee and the international community and a clear message to the Zionist representative as well.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.