

III. The Thirty-Eighth General Assembly: Key Votes

Section H. Appendix B: Texts of 10 Key Resolutions

[Please note: Section H: Appendix B was not legible in the best available text when this copy was made in May of 2009. This Appendix which follows was reconstructed from the Yearbook of the United Nations, 1983, the electronic edition, viewed May 2009.]

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Items 1 and 2: Credentials of Israel and Grenada Situation



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY / SECURITY COUNCIL

General Assembly and Security Council Actions

Credentials of Israel and Grenada Situation

Rejected by Recorded Votes

24 through 28 October 1983

Credentials of Israel

By a letter of 19 October 1983 to the General Assembly President,(24) 50 States conveyed their reservations on the credentials of Israel, citing the following reasons: Israel was continuing its flagrant and persistent violation of the United Nations Charter and international law and flouted with impunity United Nations resolutions on the Middle East situation and the Palestine question. On 20 October,(25) Israel responded that the completely unfounded attack on its credentials was an attempt to abuse the credentials procedure and was one more manifestation of the obsessive hatred of States bent on Israel's destruction, in violation of international law and the Charter; the approach by the 50 States was liable to affect adversely the ability of the United Nations to perform its primary functions for maintaining international peace and security. On 24 October, by a recorded vote, the Assembly decided not to act on an amendment by Iran(26) to reject the credentials of Israel.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1983, pp. 273-274.

Grenada Situation

In October 1983, following a period of serious internal political unrest in Grenada, during which the Prime Minister, some members of the Cabinet and a number of civilians were killed, military forces from the United States and several Caribbean countries intervened. At the request of Nicaragua, the Security Council considered the situation in Grenada at meetings held from 25 to 28 October; a draft resolution to remove foreign troops, was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent Council member-the United States. However, this call was upheld by the General Assembly in November when it adopted resolution 38/7.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1983, p. 211.

Item 3: GA Resolution 38/3: The Situation in Kampuchea



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly Resolution 38/3

The Situation in Kampuchea

Adopted by Recorded Vote 27 October 1983

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981 and 37/6 of 28 October 1982,

Recalling the Declaration on Kampuchea and resolution 1(I) adopted by the International Conference

on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/6,

Noting the increasing effectiveness of the coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the continued deployment of foreign forces in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border and the renewed attack on civilians by those forces, in violation of humanitarian principles, have aggravated tension in the region,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, nonintervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5 and 37/6 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;
4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;
5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1(I);
6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;
7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;
9. Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;
10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;
11. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as are necessary;
12. Urges the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;
13. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;
14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

General Assembly resolution 38/3

27 October 1983 Meeting 38 105-23-19 (recorded vote)

51-nation draft (A/38/L.2 & Add.1); agenda item 23.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemborg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/38/531; S-G, A/C.5/38/33.

Meeting numbers. GA 38th session: 5th Committee 16, 17; plenary 35-38.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zimbabwe.

Item 4: GA Resolution 38/7: The Situation in Grenada

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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly Resolution 38/7

The Situation in Grenada

Adopted by Recorded Vote 2 November 1983

The General Assembly,

Considering the statements made before the Security Council in connection with the situation in Grenada, Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Grenada freely to determine its own political, economic and social system, and to develop its international relations without outside intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever,

Deeply deploring the events in Grenada which led to the killing of the Prime Minister, Mr. Maurice Bishop, and other prominent Grenadians,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all

Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the principles of the Charter,

Gravely concerned at the military intervention taking place and determined to ensure a speedy return to normalcy in Grenada,

Conscious of the need for States to show consistent respect for the principles of the Charter,

1. Deeply deplores the armed intervention in Grenada, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that State;
2. Deplores the death of innocent civilians resulting from the armed intervention;
3. Calls upon all States to show the strictest respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Grenada;
4. Calls for an immediate cessation of the armed intervention and the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Grenada;
5. Requests that free elections be organized as rapidly as possible to enable the people of Grenada to choose its government democratically;
6. Requests the Secretary-General as a matter of urgency to assess the situation and to report back to the General Assembly within seventy-two hours.

General Assembly resolution 38/7

2 November 1983 Meeting 43 198-9-27 (recorded vote)

3-nation draft (A/38/L.8 & Add.1), amended by Belgium (A/38/L.9); agenda item 145.

Sponsors: Guyana, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe.

Meeting number. GA 38th session: plenary 43.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, El Salvador, Israel, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Belize, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

Item 5. GA Resolution 38/29: The Situation in Afghanistan and its Implications for International Peace and Security



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**General Assembly Resolution 38/29
The Situation in Afghanistan and its Implications for International Peace and Security
Adopted by Recorded Vote 23 November 1983**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981 and 37/37 of 29 November 1982,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers.

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonaligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;
2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;
3. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;
4. Calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable

the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. Renews its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security"

General Assembly resolution 38/29

23 November 1983 Meeting 69 116-20-17 (recorded vote)

45-nation draft (A/38/L17 & Add.1); agenda item 29.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay.

Financial implications. 5th Committee report, A/38/597; S-G statement, A/C.5/38/50.

Meeting numbers. GA 38th session: 5th Committee 44; plenary 64, 66-69.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Malawi, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen.

Item 6: GA Resolution 38/39 A: The Situation in South Africa



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**General Assembly Resolution 38/39 A
The Situation in South Africa
Adopted by Recorded Vote 5 December 1983**

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 37/69 of 9 December 1982,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as its special report on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,

Taking note of the declarations of conferences organized or co-sponsored by the Special Committee, namely, the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and Other Actions against the Apartheid Regime in South Africa, held at Geneva on 10 and 11 June 1983, the International Conference for Sanctions against Apartheid in Sports, held in London from 27 to 29 June 1983, the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference of Action against Apartheid and Racism, held at Geneva from 5 to 8 July 1983, the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983, and the Latin American Regional Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Caracas from 16 to 18 September 1983,

Gravely concerned over the threat to international peace and security, and repeated breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, caused by the policies and actions of the

Condemning the racist minority regime of South Africa for its repeated defiance of the United Nations, its oppression of the great majority of the people of South Africa and its ruthless repression of all opponents of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the execution of Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Thabo Motaung, members of the African National Congress of South Africa, in defiance of appeals by the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Strongly convinced that peace and stability in southern Africa require the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Convinced that the racist minority regime of South Africa has been encouraged to perpetrate those criminal acts by the protection accorded to it by major Western Powers against international sanctions and by their continued collaboration with it,

Recognizing that the policies and actions of certain Western Powers and Israel are the main obstacles that have frustrated international efforts for the elimination of apartheid,

Condemning, in particular, the increased collaboration by the Government of the United States of America with the racist regime of South Africa, in pursuance of its policy of so-called “constructive engagement”, which has encouraged the racist régime to entrench apartheid, intensify repression and escalate aggression against and destabilization of independent African States,

Condemning the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist minority régime of South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields,

Rejecting the so-called “constitutional proposals” by the racist minority regime of South Africa as designed to entrench apartheid,

Commending the unity of the oppressed people of South Africa in their opposition to the constitutional proposals as well as in their struggle for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic and nonracial society in a non-fragmented South Africa,

Taking note of the advance of the armed struggle for liberation undertaken by the national liberation movements in the face of brutal repression of peaceful protest,

Recognizing that the legitimate struggle of the South African people for liberation from apartheid is a contribution to the objectives of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the elimination of apartheid constitutes a major objective of the United Nations,

Considering that all the organizations of the United Nations system have a duty to make a maximum contribution, within their mandates, to the international campaign against apartheid,

1. Endorses the annual report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its special report on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa; racist minority regime of South Africa, Africa 123
2. Declares that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a nonracial democratic society assuring human rights and fundamental freedoms to all the people of the country, irrespective of race, colour or creed;
3. Again proclaims that the national liberation movements of South Africa are the authentic representatives of the people of South Africa in their just struggle for national liberation;
4. Recognizes the right of the oppressed people and their national liberation movements to resort to all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, in their resistance to the illegitimate racist minority régime of South Africa;
5. Demands that the racist minority regime of South Africa:
 - (a) Release persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid;
 - (b) Allow those who have been exiled for their opposition to apartheid to return unconditionally to their country;
 - (c) Rescind bans on political and other organizations and media opposed to apartheid;
 - (d) Terminate all political trials and all repressive measures against opponents of apartheid;

6. Commends the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements for the great advance in their struggle for national liberation;
7. Commends the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress of South Africa, for intensifying the armed struggle against the racist regime of South Africa;
8. Calls upon all States and organizations to provide all necessary moral, political and material assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organizations of African Unity at this crucial stage in their struggle for liberation;
9. Reaffirms that freedom fighters of South Africa should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;
10. Strongly condemns the apartheid régime of South Africa for its brutal repression of all opponents of apartheid, its torture and killing of detainees, its execution of freedom fighters and its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States;
11. Condemns as an international crime the policy of “bantustanization” designed to dispossess the African majority of its inalienable rights and to deprive it of citizenship, as well as the continuing forced removal of black people;
12. Condemns the policies of certain Western States, especially the United States of America, and Israel, and of their transnational corporations and financial institutions that have increased political, economic and military collaboration with the racist minority regime of South Africa despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly;
13. Again urges the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid regime of South Africa, constitutes a grave and growing threat to international peace and security, and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist minority regime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;
14. Urgently calls upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate credits or other assistance to the racist minority régime of South Africa;
15. Again requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to refrain from extending to South Africa any facilities which may assist it in its nuclear plans and, in particular, to exclude South Africa from all its technical working groups;
16. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;
17. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;
18. Commends the anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, religious bodies, trade unions, youth and student organizations and other groups engaged in campaigns for the isolation of the apartheid regime and assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;
19. Urges all Governments to lend all appropriate assistance, including financial assistance, to such groups,

especially in countries which continue to collaborate with the apartheid regime;

20. Appeals to journalists, writers, artists and other professionals working in the mass media, as well as their professional associations, to foster the role of the mass media in the dissemination of information commensurable with the urgent need to eradicate apartheid;

21. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To instruct all relevant units of the Secretariat and all United Nations offices to promote the international campaign against apartheid in co-operation with the Special Committee;

(b) To take all necessary measures to deny any facilities to, and to refrain from any investment in, corporations operating in South Africa;

(c) To enter into urgent consultations with the International Monetary Fund and the International Atomic Energy Agency to secure their full co-operation in action against apartheid, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly;

(d) To prepare, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, proposals for concerted action by all the agencies in the international campaign against apartheid;

22. Requests the Special Committee:

(a) To prepare a report reviewing the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the problem of apartheid and the acts of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa, and the policies and actions of States which have failed to co-operate in international action;

(b) To review developments concerning collaboration by the United States of America, Israel and other States 124 Political and security questions with the racist régime of South Africa, and to report from time to time, as appropriate;

(c) To pay special attention to mobilizing public opinion and encouraging public action against collaboration with South Africa.

General Assembly resolution 38/39 A

5 December 1983 Meeting 83 124-16-10 (recorded vote)

34-nation draft (A/38/L.20 & Corr.1); agenda item 32.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/38/654; S-G, A/C.5/38/53 & Corr.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 38th session: 5th Committee 51; plenary 60-63, 69-71, 83.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Spain, Sweden.

Item 7: GA Resolution 38/39 G: Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly Resolution 38/39 G Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa Adopted by Recorded Vote 5 December 1983

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolution 37/69 D of 9 December 1982,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473(1980) of 13 June 1980,

Recalling that the Security Council determined in resolution 418(1977), under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel,

Taking into account the Declarations of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, and the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Gravely concerned that, despite the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain from certain Western States and Israel military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how to develop its armaments industry and nuclear-weapon capability,

Noting with grave concern that military and nuclear collaboration by certain Western States and Israel with South Africa has enabled the racist régime to develop its arms production and become an arms-exporting country,

Recognizing that the stepped-up arms buildup and nuclear-weapon capability, as well as escalating acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa, constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Expressing alarm at the growing violation of the arms embargo, as well as the continued nuclear collaboration by the United States of America and some other Western States and Israel with the apartheid régime,

Condemning the actions of those transnational corporations that continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities, as well as the failure of the Governments of the home countries of those corporations to take effective action to prevent such collaboration in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Considering the urgent need for mandatory decisions by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Urges the Security Council to take mandatory decisions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the total cessation of all military and nuclear co-operation with the racist regime of South Africa by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

2. Strongly condemns the actions of certain Western States and Israel which have provided the racist regime of South Africa with an enormous arsenal of military equipment and technology, as well as assistance in its nuclear plans, and which have allowed corporations under their jurisdiction to invest in the armaments industry in South Africa;

3. Also condemns the recent decision of the United States of America approving the request from seven corporations to provide technological and maintenance service to the nuclear installation of racist South Africa;

4. Further condemns any manoeuvres to create military pacts or arrangements with the participation of the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Calls upon all Member States:

(a) To monitor effectively and to reinforce the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(b) To prohibit all military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

6. Calls upon all Governments that have not yet done so to terminate all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa and to take all necessary measures for preventing corporations and enterprises under their jurisdiction from engaging in any such collaboration.

General Assembly resolution 38/39 G

5 December 1983 Meeting 83 122-9-17 (recorded vote)

37-nation draft (A/38/L.26 & Corr.1); agenda item 32.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 38th session: plenary 60-63, 69-71, 83.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Item 8: GA Resolution 38/101: The Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in El Salvador



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly Resolution 38/101

The Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in El Salvador Adopted by Recorded Vote 16 December 1983

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Conscious of its responsibility in all circumstances to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to carry out the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international human rights instruments,

Determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur and to take measures to restore respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981 and 37/185 of 17 December 1982, it expressed deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador, especially in view of the death of thousands of people and the climate of violence and insecurity prevailing in that country, as well as the impunity of paramilitary forces and other armed groups,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32(XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, in which the Commission decided to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982 and 1983/29 of 8 March 1983, whereby the Commission extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report, inter alia, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session,

Taking note with grave concern of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, in which the continuation of a climate of violence and insecurity in El Salvador, characterized by armed clashes, acts of economic sabotage and grave and large scale violations of human rights, as well as the failure of the Salvadorian authorities to prevent these constant violations of human rights in that country, are confirmed,

Bearing in mind that in its resolution 37/185 the General Assembly observed that the elections which were held in El Salvador in March 1982 had not led to the cessation of violence or to improvement in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,

Noting with satisfaction that the El Salvador Peace Commission, officials and special envoys of other Governments within and outside the region, as well as the representative political forces, have initiated talks in the search for a negotiated comprehensive political solution,

1. Commends the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;
2. Expresses its deepest concern at the fact that, as indicated in the report of the Special Representative, the gravest violations of human rights are persisting in El Salvador and that, as a result, the sufferings of the Salvadorian people are continuing, and regrets that the appeals for the cessation of the acts of violence made by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the international community as a whole have not been heeded;
3. Again draws the attention of the Salvadorian parties concerned to the fact that the rules of international law, as contained in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, are applicable to armed conflicts not of an international character, such as that in El Salvador, and requests all parties to apply a minimum standard of protection of human rights and of humane treatment of the civilian population;
4. Takes note of resolution 1983/18 of 5 September 1983 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission suggested that the Special Representative give attention in his report to respect for or violation of humanitarian law in armed conflict;
5. Recommends that the reforms necessary for the solution of the economic and social problems which are at the root of the internal conflict in El Salvador should be put into effect so as to allow the effective exercise of civil and political rights in that country, and reaffirms the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social future without interference from outside and in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror;
6. Calls upon the Government of El Salvador and other political forces to intensify their talks and to work towards the creation of suitable conditions in the common search for a negotiated comprehensive political solution which will put an end to the internal armed conflict and establish a lasting peace which will allow the full exercise both of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights by all Salvadorians;
7. Once again urges all States to abstain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and to suspend all supplies of arms and any type of military assistance, so as to allow the restoration of peace and security and the establishment of a democratic system based on full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. Expresses its deep concern at reports which prove that government forces regularly resort to bombarding urban areas in El Salvador that are not military objectives, and its concern for the fate of several hundred thousand displaced persons who are currently located in camps in which they are subjected to abuse and in which not even the minimum conditions of internment, in terms of either humane treatment or material needs, are observed;

9. Also expresses its deep concern at the resurgence of disappearances and murders of persons belonging to various sectors of the civilian population, for which the so-called "death squads" claim responsibility, and urges that these activities be investigated with a view to punishing those responsible;

10. Expresses its concern at the consequences of the damage done to the economy of El Salvador as a result of the attacks on the economic infrastructure attributable for the most part, according to the report of the Special Representative, to the opposition forces;

11. Reiterates its urgent appeal to the Government of El Salvador to fulfill its obligations towards its citizens and to assume its international responsibilities in this regard by taking the necessary steps to ensure that all its agencies, including its security forces and other armed organizations operating under its authority, fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

12. Urges the competent authorities of El Salvador to establish the necessary conditions to enable the judiciary to uphold the rule of law, prosecuting and punishing speedily and effectively those responsible for the grave violations of human rights which are being committed in that country;

13. Reiterates its appeal to all Salvadorian parties in the conflict to co-operate fully and not to interfere with the activities of humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in the country;

14. Deplores the violent death of Marianela Garcia Villas, President of the Commission of Human Rights of El Salvador, and, given the contradictory reports on the matter, requests the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights to investigate the circumstances of her death;

15. Renews its appeal to the Government of El Salvador, as well as all other parties concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

16. Decides to keep under consideration, during its thirty-ninth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

General Assembly resolution 3:3/101

16 December 1983 Meeting 100 84-14-45 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/38/680) by recorded vote (79-13-41), 9 December (meeting 71); 10-nation draft (A/C.3/38/L62), orally revised on proposal by Morocco and further orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Denmark, France, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 38th session: 3rd Committee 18, 54, 55, 57-71; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New

Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, United States, Uruguay. Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon. Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago. Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Zaire.

Item 9: GA Resolution 38/180 E: The Situation in the Middle East



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly Resolution 38/180 E The Situation in the Middle East Adopted by Recorded Vote 19 December 1983

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”,

Recalling its resolutions 36/226 A of 17 December 1981 and 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, in which it stated, inter alia, its concern over certain factors which exacerbate the situation in the Middle East,

Deeply concerned at recent developments in the Middle East and the critical situation confronting the region resulting from the continued escalation of Israel’s policy of aggression, expansion and annexation in the region,

Expressing grave concern over the continued supply of modern arms and war materials to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, without which Israel’s Middle East 271 policy of aggression and of flouting United Nations resolutions could not be maintained,

Deeply aware that the recent reported agreements following the memorandum of understanding between the United States of America and Israel will increase Israel’s intransigence and its war potential and escalate its expansionist and annexationist policies in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, at a time when it is defying United Nations resolutions,

1. Declares, accordingly, the international responsibility of any party or parties that supply Israel with arms or economic aid that augment its war potential;
2. Expresses deep concern at and condemns all steps which may result in augmenting the capability of Israel and contributing to its policy of aggression against countries in the region;
3. Demands that all States, particularly the United States of America, in the light of the said agreements,

refrain from taking any step that would support Israel's war capabilities and consequently its aggressive acts, whether in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 or against countries in the region;

4. Culls upon all States to review, in the light of the present resolution, any agreement, whether military, economic or otherwise, concluded with Israel.

General Assembly Resolution 38/180 E : "The Situation in the Middle East"

19 December 1983 - Meeting 10281 – 27 – 29 (recorded vote)

19-nation draft (A/38/L.50); agenda item 34.

Sponsors Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/38/756; S-G, A/C.5/38/105.

Meeting numbers. GA 38th session: 5th Committee 70; plenary 87-89, 91-95, 102.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In Favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, inland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Item 10: GA Resolution 38/187 C: Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly Resolution 38/187 C
Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons
Adopted by Recorded Vote 20 December 1983

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,

Recalling also its resolution 37/98 D of 13 December 1982,

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D.

General Assembly resolution 38/187 C

20 December 1983 Meeting 103 97-20-30 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/38/639) by recorded vote (77-20-29), 23 November (meeting 39); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/38/L.53); agenda item 61.

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire.

Financial implications. ACABQ, A/38/7/Add.21; 5th Committee, A/38/761; S-G, A/C.1/38/L.75, A/C.5/38/70.

Meeting numbers. GA 38th session: 1st Committee 3-10, 12-31, 33, 39; 5th Committee 68; plenary 103.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somelia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam,

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.