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SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING WERE MEXICO, BAHAMAS, USSR, EGYPT, AND PHILIPPINES. JAPAN AND PAKISTAN EXERCISED RIGHTS OF REPLY TO THE SOVIET STATEMENT. THE CHAIRMAN SUGGESTED (A) A MORE STRUCTURED AGENDA FORMAT; (B) AVOIDANCE OF PROPAGANDISTIC AND RECRIMINATORY STATEMENTS; AND (C) GREATER EFFORTS TOWARD CONSENSUS. THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR DEPLORED LACK OF PROGRESS IN DISARMAMENT. HE SAID THE UNGA CAN EITHER ADOPT THE LATEST DRAFT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF DISARMAMENT PRODUCED IN THE CD, AFTER OUTSTANDING ISSUES HOOGAVE BEEN RESOLVED IN A SUB-GROUP OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE, OR REFER IT BACK TO THE CD. THE BAHAMAS DECRIED THE LACK OF RESULTS IN DISARMAMENT AND SUGGESTED THAT PROGRESS COULD BE STIMULATED BY SMALL STATES WHO WOULD START TO DISARM AND, THUS, PUT POLITICAL PRESSURE ON MILITARILY SIGNIFICANT STATES. HE ATTACKED US POLICIES ON THE MATTER AND US PROPOSALS IN INF AND START NEGOTIATIONS WHILE EXTOLLING THOSE OF THE SOVIETS. THE BAHAMIAN AMBASSADOR CRITICIZED THE BUILD-DOWN CONCEPT AS "A MOVE SIDEWAYS" (DETAILED REPORT SEPTEL). EGYPT CALLED ON BOTH SUPERPOWERS TO FACILATE PROGRESS IN INF AND START NEGOTIATIONS. HIS COMMENTS ON OTHER ISSUES WERE LARGELY ALONG THE LINES OF G-21 AND EMPHASIZED LINKING A PROHIBITION OF ATTACKS ON NUCLEAR FACILITIES TO ANY RW TREATY. DEPARTING FROM THE G-21 POSITION, HE STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF CBMS TO LESSENING INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS. THE PHILIPPINES ANALYZED CURRENT US AND SOVIET INF AND START PROPOSALS, CRITICIZED PRIMARILY THOSE OF THE US, AND SUPPORTED A FREEZE.

JAPAN, REFERRING TO PETROVSKY'S ASSERTION THAT THE PACIFIC AREA WAS BEING SATURATED WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS, NOTED JAPANESE RENUNCIATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS AND RESERVED THE RIGHT TO EXPAND ON THIS POINT AT A LATER DATE. THE PAKISTANI REP REJECTED PETROVSKY'S REMARK THAT HIS COUNTRY MIGHT ACQUIRE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND STATED THAT PAKISTAN WOULD NOT EXERCISE ITS NUCLEAR OPTION. 3. THIRD COMMITTEE

IN A STATEMENT DELIVERED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN A CEREMONY FOR WORLD FOOD DAY, AMBASSADOR ALAN L. KEYES NOTED THAT SINCE THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE IN 1974, SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TOWARD GREATER FOOD SECURITY AND SELF-RELIANCE. HE UNDERSCORED THE MAJDR ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN MULTI-LATERAL AND BILATERAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND SAID THE US WOULD CONTINUE TO BE A RELIABLE SUPPLIER OF FOOD TO THE WORLD. THE THIRD COMMITTEE HEARD STATEMENTS FROM EIGHTEEN COUNTRIES REGARDING RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SELF-DETERMINATION. THEIR POSITIONS, NOW LARGELY PREDICTABLE, WERE EITHER "HARD-LINE" REGARDING SOUTH

UNDIGEST BRUSSELS FOR USEC E.O. 12356: N/A TAGS: UNGA SUBJECT: 38TH UNGA: USUN DAILY UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY: AFRICA, ISRAEL AND US COLLUSION (IRAQ, UKRAINE SSR, ETHIOPIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MONGOLIA, AND ALBANIA); "MODERATE," WITH MORE CENSURE DIRECTED AT SOUTH AFRICA, LESS OR NONE AT ISRAEL AND NONE AT THE US (RWANDA, LIBERIA, PAKISTAN, SRI LANKA, ROMANIA); AND "CONSTRUCTIVE" REGARDING ISSUES OF SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID, NAMIBIA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND OTHER HOT SPOTS (AUSTRIA, NEW ZEALAND, IRELAND, CYPRUS, ITALY AND URUGUAY.) CYPRUS WAS PREOCCUPIED WITH ITS OWN CONCERNS AND THE PLO PROFERRED A LENGTHY POLEMIC ON ZIONISM AS NAZIISM. AMBASSADOR ALAN KEYES GAVE A RIGHT OF REPLY TO CUBA AND THE USSR (SEE SEPTEL) TO WHICH BOTH RESPONDED. 4. FOURTH COMMITTEE _____ AFTER ELECTING PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND NICARAGUA AS VICE-CHAIRMEN AND BULGARIA AS THE RAPPORTEUR, THE FOURTH COMMITTEE HEARD OPENING ADDRESSES BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SYRIA. A DRAFT RESOLUTION CONDEMNING WESTERN ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND GOVERNMENTS FOR ACTIONS IMPEDING INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA AND OTHER TERRITORIES CITED MONOPOLY EXPLOITATION OF LABOR, US AND ISRAELI MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA, AND US MILITARY MANEUVERS AND FACILITIES IN MICRONESIA, GUAM, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO. 5. FIFTH COMMITTEE _____ THE FIFTH COMMITTEE CONCLUDED GENERAL DEBATE ON ITEM 115 SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS AND BEGAN ITEM 109, PROPOSED PROGRAM BUDGET 1984-85, AND ITEM 110, PROGRAM PLANNING. AUSTRIA BELIEVED PROPOSED BUDGET STRUCK BALANCE BETWEEN INTERESTS OF MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS AND G-77 INTEREST IN HIGHER LEVELS OF PROGRAM GROWTH. JAPAN STATED THAT SINCE ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL COSTS ACCOUNTED FOR THE BULK OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES, CEILINGS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THEM TO CONTAIN FURTHER GROWTH. USDEL (CONGRESSMAN PRITCHARD) EXPRESSED GENERAL SUPPORT FOR SYG'S PROPOSED BUDGET AS AMENDED BY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ACABQ AND CPC, AND FOCUSED ON IMPACT OF POSSIBLE ADD-ONS, CALLING UPON ALL DELS TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT TOWARD SUCH REQUESTS. MOST DELS CONTACTED CONSIDERED US STATEMENT POSITIVE. 6. SIXTH COMMITTEE

THE SIXTH COMMITTEE CONTINUED ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE NON-USE OF FORCE (SCNUF) DEBATE WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY CUBA'S STANDARD RECITATION DF ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE US, INCLUDING CHARGES THAT "A MEMBER OF THE US SENATE" DECLARED THAT CUBA SHOULD BE INVADED AND "TURNED INTO THE FIFTY-FIRST STATE." CUBA ALSO WARNED OF INF DEPLOYMENT AND ITS WAR THREATENING POTENTIAL. EXERCISING RIGHT OF REPLY, USDEL NOTED THAT CUBA HAD IGNORED THE BUILD-UP OF SS-20'S IN EASTERN EUROPE, REHASHED TIRED PROPAGANDA ATTACKS, AND FAILED TO EXPLAIN WHY A NEW NORMATIVE STATEMENT WAS NEEDED. REPLYING TO THE US, CUBA CIRCULATED COPIES OF PROPORTED US POSITION PAPER ON KEY UNGA ISSUES WHICH THE US WAS USING TO "PRESSURE" AND "BLACKMAIL" NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES. THE EASTERN BLOC AND THEIR ALLIES SUPPORTED THE CONCEPT OF A WORLD TREATY ON THE NON-USE OF FORCE, CONDEMNING ALLEGED US POLICIES REGARDING THE ARMS RACE AND USE OF FORCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST. NON-ALIGNED SPEAKERS, INCLUDING ARGENTINA, NEPAL, BENIN AND INDIA, SUPPORTED THE ADOPTION OF AN INSTRUMENT OF SOME NORMATIVE NATURE AND URGED THE SCNUF TO END ITS PRACTICE OF HOLDING A "DIVISIVE" GENERAL DEBATE. JAPAN, UNDIGEST BRUSSELS FOR USEC E.O. 12356: N/A TAGS: UNGA

SUBJECT: 38TH UNGA: USUN DAILY UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY: ITALY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, AND SPAIN QUESTIONED SOVIET MOTIVES IN PURSUING A WORLD TREATY AND SUGGESTED THAT THE SCNUF CONSIDER PRACTICAL MEASURES AIMED AT ENHANCING THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN CHARTER ARTICLE 2(4). JAPAN, ITALY, BELGIUM, AND FRANCE ALSO CRITICIZED THE SOVIET UNION FOR ITS FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF ART. 2(4) REGARDING THE KAL SHOOTDOWN.

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