

This brings us to one of the questions we feel is fundamental to an examination of the various suggestions that have been made this year. Is there any reason to believe that a re-examination of these problems will lead to more positive results than were achieved in the initial attempts? It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the answer to this question must be no.

It is evident that there are still no solutions to the international problems underlying the sharp contention over the subjects I have discussed briefly above. It is also evident that other problems have been added to these international problems. The notion of State terrorism, for example, has evolved considerably, in a way which was not at all foreseen in 1972, as events implicating various States have taken place. As a result, other problems, such as the definition of terrorism, have been complicated even further. So as not to go on at length on this subject, I will simply refer to the document containing the report of the Seminar on terrorism in the modern world and its effects on the safety of individuals, political stability and international peace, which was held under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (doc. A/42/564). This document is a veritable catalogue of the most difficult problems in this area, a catalogue which might just as easily have been written in 1972 and which contains the same seeds of dissension. We cannot close our eyes to the implications of these observations.

This brief historical overview of our subject leads us to certain conclusions. The first, which is encouraging, is that the international community, through its activities in the United Nations and elsewhere, has demonstrated a growing awareness of the problem of international terrorism and of