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Chairman: Mrs. Mara RADIĆ (Yugoslavia).

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Nettel (Austria), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chaps. XI, XII, XIV (sects. I, III, IV, V and VII), XV and XVII) (concluded) (A/6703 and Corr.1, A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (concluded)

1. Mr. TSAO (China) observed that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was one of the United Nations bodies which had made the most significant contribution to the improvement of living conditions in the developing countries. China, as a member of UNICEF's Executive Board, had participated actively

in formulating its policy and considering its programmes. One of the main factors in the admirable achievements of UNICEF was the flexibility of its approach to the needs of the different developing countries. Another was the fact that UNICEF was independent of political influences and that in its activities humanitarian considerations prevailed. The work of its successive Executive Directors and the efficiency of its staff in general had also contributed to its success. The close and continuing relationship between UNICEF and the specialized agencies was a striking example of inter-agency co-operation.

2. Despite the achievements of UNICEF, the needs of the world's children were still very great. For that reason, his delegation fully supported the Fund's annual income target of \$50 million. His delegation hoped that Governments, non-governmental organizations and other bodies, particularly in the developed countries, would redouble their efforts in support of UNICEF's work in the future.

3. Miss GROZA (Romania) said that on its twenty-first anniversary UNICEF, thanks to its activities on behalf of all the world's children, enjoyed prestige as a sound and useful organization.

4. In Romania child welfare was one of the guiding principles dictating the Government's social policy and the large sum allocated to it in the budget made it a fundamental element of the country's social development plans.

5. Her delegation supported UNICEF's activities and welcomed the flexibility of its policy, which enabled it to respond to the very different individual needs of the various countries. The fact that UNICEF assistance was directed primarily towards countries with chronic and pressing problems of child health, nutrition, welfare and education was entirely justified. However, the flexibility of the Fund's policy should enable it to continue broadening and diversifying its activities in emergencies and its assistance to children affected by wars of oppression and natural disasters.

6. Her delegation noted with satisfaction UNICEF's co-operation with other international agencies, such as WHO, FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its appraisal of UNICEF's efforts and its hope that the Fund would continue to increase its efficiency and the scope of its activities had led her delegation to join in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1. Romania, for its part, planned to intensify its co-operation with UNICEF to the extent permitted by its resources and its other commitments.

7. Mr. TEKLE (Ethiopia) said that his delegation was a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1,

which was self-explanatory. As its purpose was exclusively humanitarian, he was confident that the Committee would give it unanimous support. Economic and social progress began with the child, and UNICEF was therefore an institution that was particularly useful for the developing countries. It also constituted an outstanding example of international co-operation. Through UNICEF the existence of the United Nations itself became known. Ethiopia was one of the countries which had received help from UNICEF, for which it was deeply grateful. It had also contributed to the financing of UNICEF's activities since 1953. In conclusion, he announced that the delegation of Nepal had decided to join in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. Mr. PAOLINI (France) observed that UNICEF was one of the most unobtrusive but effective bodies in the United Nations system and had always enjoyed his country's support. He regretted that it had not been possible to consider in detail the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to the Fund (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XI, sect. IV). He congratulated the sponsors on their draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1) and on the felicitous wording of the preamble. Lastly, he suggested to the sponsors that they should mention in the fourth preambular paragraph the specialized agencies with which UNICEF worked in close co-operation.

9. Mr. LAZAREVIC (Yugoslavia), expressing his full support for the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1), proposed that all members of the Committee should join in sponsoring it and that it should be adopted by acclamation.

10. Mrs. OULD DADDAH (Mauritania), speaking on behalf of the delegation of Mali and her own, stressed the importance of UNICEF's assistance to African children and said that she hoped that assistance would be increasingly related to the general development of each country. The African countries in general were deeply grateful to UNICEF because its assistance helped them to preserve their most precious capital. In Mauritania thanks to UNICEF's aid, special studies were to be undertaken with a view to according priority to the needs of children. She thanked UNICEF for the help it had given to the children of the Middle East and expressed the wish that it should extend its services to children who were victims of the war in North Viet-Nam.

11. Mr. AVDEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed appreciation of the praiseworthy assistance given by UNICEF to the victims of the Second World War and the children of the developing countries. He drew attention to the importance of the Seminar on the pre-school child held at Tashkent in September 1967 and said that he hoped the seminar would encourage UNICEF to make use of the Soviet Union's experience in the field of child welfare.

12. Although his delegation could support UNICEF's activities on the whole, it was obliged to protest against some aspects of the Fund's policy, particularly its assistance to the puppet Government of South Viet-Nam, which was using that assistance for the war instead of applying it to child welfare, and the fact that it had delivered the financial assistance

for children of the Middle East to Israel instead of routing it through organizations such as the Red Cross.

Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia) took the Chair.

13. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) praised the significant achievements of UNICEF and said that she supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1. If she regretted certain changes which had recently been introduced in the Fund's policy, that was precisely because she was particularly appreciative of UNICEF's work. UNICEF had won general support by responding to immediate needs, a policy which was particularly effective in the case of such an organization. She hoped that UNICEF would give priority to aid to children who did not have the protection of a national government and to the children of Africa.

14. Mrs. CISSE (Guinea) noted the significant results achieved by UNICEF in recent years in the developing countries, and in Guinea in particular. Thanks to the combined efforts of the Guinean Government and UNICEF, it had been possible to solve a large proportion of Guinea's many and complex problems of maternal and child welfare, especially in areas remote from hospital centres and social services. UNICEF was *par excellence* the United Nations body in which international solidarity had been most significantly manifested. Her delegation urged UNICEF to continue its policy and hoped that the Fund's activities would be extended to children who were victims of the aggression in North Viet-Nam. Lastly, she congratulated the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1 and said that she would like to join in sponsoring it.

15. Mr. LUSINGA (Democratic Republic of the Congo) said that he wished to emphasize the great value of UNICEF's assistance in solving the problem of child welfare in his country. In token of its gratitude and its confidence in UNICEF, his delegation had joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1. He supported the suggestion that the draft should be adopted by acclamation.

16. Mrs. UMA PANDEY (Nepal) said that she fully supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1 and expressed her gratitude to all the Governments and voluntary agencies which had made UNICEF's humanitarian work possible. UNICEF's programme corresponded to the immediate needs of the developing countries. Her Government had established a body called the Nepal Children's Organization, which intended to work in close co-operation with UNICEF. In the view of her delegation, UNICEF was one of the most productive results of international co-operation and had done much to make a better world for today and the future.

17. Mr. PIPARSANIA (India) praised UNICEF for its services to children in the developing countries and expressed satisfaction that it had expanded the scope of its activities to include family planning. He hoped that UNICEF would continue its contributions to the welfare of children and associated himself with the congratulations expressed in draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1.

18. Mr. SQUIRE (United States of America), said how much his delegation valued the work done by UNICEF, and that it would support draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1.

19. Concerning the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to the Fund (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XI, sect. IV), he said that, considering, on the one hand, that allocations of some \$50 million had been approved by the Executive Board—which meant that all the estimated income in 1967 and the financial reserves over the minimum required for working capital would be used—and considering, on the other hand, that, notwithstanding the larger allocations for 1967, the Executive Director had been unable to recommend all Governments' requests to the Board because of insufficient funds, he welcomed the announcements by many Governments that they would increase their contributions to UNICEF in 1967 to 1968. He hoped that in the near future there would be occasion for his Government, subject to Congressional approval, to fulfil its promise to consider the advisability of increasing its contribution to match the increased contributions of other Governments on a 40-60 basis.

20. He was glad that the Board had approved the recommendation of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy that UNICEF should also grant aid, at the request of Governments, for family planning as part of the maternal and child health programme. Having adopted that decision, UNICEF could respond to the free choice of Governments requesting that kind of assistance, just as Governments could respond to the free choice of each family which wished to avail itself of advisory services in family planning. Although UNICEF had always given attention in its programmes to the needs arising from emergency situations, it should concentrate its efforts through long-term programmes in order to achieve permanent solutions to the problems of children.

21. After welcoming the invitation of the Chilean Government to hold the 1969 session of the Executive Board at Santiago, he stated, in reply to the comments of the Soviet representative, that the Government of South Viet-Nam was a member of many organizations in the United Nations family and that its request for assistance had satisfied the terms and conditions established by the Executive Board of UNICEF for all countries. Moreover, at the June 1967 session of the Executive Board in New York, his country had supported the Board's request to the Executive Director to explore ways and means whereby UNICEF assistance to both parties in the Viet-Nam conflict could be given with the co-operation of Red Cross organizations, at which time the Executive Director had informed the Board that Red Cross organizations had attempted to enter into contact with Hanoi concerning possible UNICEF assistance but had not received any response.

22. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece) said that she greatly appreciated the work done by UNICEF, whose activities had been expanded to include all the basic aspects of maternal and child welfare. Her delegation, recalling the benefits which UNICEF had brought

to her country, strongly supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1.

23. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) supported the draft resolution and expressed his satisfaction with UNICEF's invaluable work, which he was confident it would continue untiringly in the future.

24. Mr. GHAOUCY (Afghanistan) supported the draft resolution and the suggestion of Yugoslavia that it should be adopted by acclamation.

25. Mr. ZAHEDI (Iran) said that his Government devoted great attention to the problems of children, not only in Iran, but in other parts of the world as well. His delegation attached great importance to the function performed by UNICEF and fully supported both the draft resolution and the proposals that it should include a reference to the specialized agencies and should be adopted by acclamation.

26. Mrs. STEVENSON (Liberia) said that her Government deeply appreciated UNICEF's work, which had contributed so much to the elimination of the main obstacles to the progress of the developing countries. The future of every country lay essentially with its youth, and that was why the work of UNICEF was so important. Her delegation would therefore support the draft resolution.

27. Mrs. MIVEDOR (Togo) expressed her appreciation of UNICEF's many contributions to her country, and hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

28. Mr. REYES (Philippines) said that the suggestion made by the representative of France to add the words "the specialized agencies" in the fourth pre-ambular paragraph of the draft resolution after the words "United Nations Secretariat" was pertinent and appropriate and, speaking on behalf of the other sponsors, that he had no objection to accepting it. Similarly, he announced that Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Nepal and Thailand had joined the original sponsors of the draft resolution and he thanked the representative of Yugoslavia for his suggestion that the draft resolution should be adopted by acclamation.

The draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1515/Rev.1), as orally amended, was adopted by acclamation.

29. Mr. LABOUISSSE (Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund) shared the view that UNICEF should respond to the need for emergency aid as well as long-term programmes. In the final analysis priorities must be set by the Government concerned; that was true of the possibility of increasing assistance to children of refugees in, for example, Africa if the Governments of the countries in which the children were located considered that a priority matter for UNICEF aid.

30. Concerning methods of providing assistance for the needy in the Middle East, he said that UNICEF had decided to make use of the means available without creating an additional apparatus for distribution. The principal channel for assistance to the refugees of that region had been the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), but the decision on distribu-

tion channels in that case, too, lay with the Governments in the area.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

31. Mr. SCHREIBER (Secretariat) said, with reference to advisory services in the field of human rights (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XII, sect. XX), that there was general recognition of the usefulness of seminars. Three were to be held in 1968, including one in New Delhi on racial discrimination and another in London on freedom of association. No final arrangements had yet been made for either of those two seminars. No Government had yet offered to act as host to the third seminar or to those planned for 1969. No invitation had been received, either, for seminars on some of the questions proposed by the Economic and Social Council, such as slavery and human rights problems in developing countries.

32. Regarding the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XV), there were various problems which the Committee could not consider for lack of time. Concern had been expressed over the calendar of human rights meetings, particularly in view of the Economic and Social Council's decision to deal with human rights questions at its spring session, which would oblige the organs concerned with human rights to meet very early in 1968.

33. Finding the resources necessary to carry out a rapidly developing programme which sometimes took on an emergency character still presented problems. Perhaps at the next session of the General Assembly the Committee would be able to devote its attention to some of those problems, which in the meantime would be considered by other bodies.

AGENDA ITEM 62

Capital punishment: report of the Secretary-General (concluded) (A/6690/Rev.1, A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XII, sect. XI; ST/SOA/SD/10, A/C.3/L.1514 and Add.1, A/C.3/L.1525)

34. Mr. FORSHELL (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the seventeen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1514 and Add.1), said that they were willing to accept the new text for operative paragraph 3 proposed by the Soviet Union (A/C.3/L.1515) with the following changes: in sub-paragraph (a) the words "all aspects of" would be deleted, and the words "including the draft resolution submitted by the Council in resolution 1243 (XLII)" would be added after the words "capital punishment" and the words "at its twenty-third session" would be added after the words "General Assembly"; the words "requesting the Secretary-General to transmit these views to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session" would be added at the end of sub-paragraph (b).

35. Mr. NASINOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) accepted the changes proposed by the Swedish representative.

The draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1514 and Add.1), as orally revised, was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 59

Freedom of information:

- (a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (A/6658, A/C.3/L.1519);
- (b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (A/6659, A/C.3/L.1519)

36. Mr. ALLAGANY (Saudi Arabia), on behalf of his country and Panama introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1519).

37. Mr. RIOS (Panama) expressed the hope that at its next session the General Assembly, when assigning priorities, would take account not only of the importance of the item under consideration, but also of the length of time it had been on the agenda.

The draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1519) was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEMS 51 AND 52

Housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XI, sect. II; A/6842)

Town twinning as a means of international co-operation: report of the Economic and Social Council (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XIV, sect. V; A/6805)

38. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta) reiterated the importance which his delegation attached to agenda items 51 and 52. In an era which had seen an intensification of differences and divisions throughout the world, town twinning constituted a means of promoting understanding among peoples. In its resolution 2058 (XX), the General Assembly had stated that town-twinning promoted the achievement of the great ideals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and that the first African Conference of World-wide Inter-Community Co-operation, held at Dakar, in April 1964, had laid the foundations for progress in that sphere. Furthermore, in its resolution 1217 (XLII), the Economic and Social Council had suggested that Governments should seek the participation of appropriate non-governmental organizations in assisting in the formulation and implementation of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects in which town twinning or other forms of inter-municipal co-operation might play an important role.

39. The twinning of the capital of his country and a French town had had beneficial effects on relations between those States. His delegation hoped that the Committee's report to the General Assembly would reflect the importance of the item and that it would be given adequate consideration at the next session.

40. His delegation wished to submit the following proposal:

"The Third Committee decides, because of lack of time and because of the importance of agenda items 51 and 52, entitled respectively 'Housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General' and 'Town twinning as a means of international co-operation: report of the Economic and Social Council', to defer their consideration to the twenty-third session."

He hoped the proposal would be adopted.

41. Mr. SQUIRE (United States of America) expressed regret that the Committee did not have time to consider the substance of the two items and asked the Secretary-General to consider favourably the request by the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning that two new posts be added to its manning table; it was for the Secretary-General to take that decision, which related to an administrative matter. His delegation was sure that the request would be given serious consideration.

42. Mr. KOITE (Mali) said that his delegation was particularly interested in item 52, but since the Committee did not have time to examine it thoroughly, it welcomed the Upper Volta proposal to postpone consideration of the item until the next session, and hoped that the proposal would be adopted unanimously.

43. Mr. PAOLINI (France) regretted the fact that the Committee had not had time to study thoroughly the relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the two items under consideration (A/6703, chap. XI, sect. II, and chap. XIV, sect. V) and supported the procedural proposal submitted by Upper Volta.

44. With regard to town twinning, he was glad that the Council had adopted resolution 1217 (XLII), which suggested that Governments should seek the participation of appropriate non-governmental organizations in assisting in the formulation and implementation of UNDP projects in which town twinning might play an important role. Lastly, his delegation would like the Council and the Secretary-General to submit a report on the steps taken to implement General Assembly resolution 2058 (XX).

45. Mr. COULBARY (Senegal) said that his delegation was interested in both items. Town twinning was important to Senegal, for it played a leading part in the evolution of its society. His country had co-operated with other States with a view to ensuring that the international community accepted that means of international co-operation. The activities undertaken by the African countries within the United Towns Organization were well known to all.

46. His delegation supported the proposal submitted by Upper Volta.

47. Mrs. OULD DADDAH (Mauritania) said that her delegation attached great importance to town twinning and considered that housing, building and planning played an important part in social development. It therefore whole-heartedly supported the Upper Volta proposal.

48. Mr. NASINOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation, like many others, regretted that items 51 and 52, which were very important, had not been given adequate consideration at the current session. His delegation supported town twinning and considered that it should be carried out not only between towns in developing and developed countries, but also between towns in different groups of countries.

49. He regretted that the Committee had not had time to study the section on housing, building and planning in the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XI, sect. II). His delegation

welcomed the Upper Volta proposal and was prepared to support it, so that the Committee could examine the two items properly at the twenty-third session.

50. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the proposal of the representative of Upper Volta.

The proposal was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 57

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General (A/6820 and Add.1, A/C.3/L.1524)

51. Mr. OZGUR (Cyprus) said that when the General Assembly had adopted the International Covenants on Human Rights in 1966, his delegation had stated that they would undoubtedly open a new era in human history, since the moral obligation to respect human rights would acquire legal force and the application of the Covenants would contribute to the cause of world peace. Cyprus had been one of the first countries to sign the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and would shortly be able to ratify those instruments.

52. Speaking also on behalf of Honduras and Sweden, he introduced draft resolution A/C.3/L.1524. The sponsors wished to amend the text circulated to the Committee by inserting the words "and the Optional Protocol" between the words "the Covenants" and the words "to the International Conference" in operative paragraph 2. His delegation hoped that the Committee would adopt the draft resolution unanimously.

53. Mrs. SIPILA (Finland) said that her country had that week signed the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and that there were thus eleven signatories of the Protocol, not ten, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/6820 and Add.1).

54. Mr. ABOL-NASR (United Arab Republic) said that the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1524 should refer also to Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, because that Article spoke of the development of self-government. He therefore asked the sponsors of the draft resolution to include a reference to Article 73 in that paragraph.

55. Mr. NASINOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation sympathized with the aims of the draft resolution A/C.3/L.1524 but could not support the existing text, because it could not agree with some of the expressions used. The use of the expression "which are eligible", in operative paragraph 1, was discrimination against several States and designed to prevent them from acceding to the Covenants and the Optional Protocol and his delegation could not agree to that reservation. In addition, a document of the General Assembly should not contain an appeal to States to hasten ratification or accession to an optional instrument, such as that made in paragraph 1. The use of the adjective "optional" to describe an international instrument meant that States had the

right to accede to it or not. Operative paragraph 1 was an attempt to coerce countries, which was incompatible with the nature of the Protocol. He would therefore prefer the words "and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" to be deleted and requested that they be voted on separately; a separate vote should also be taken on the inclusion of the words "and the Optional Protocol" in operative paragraph 2, as proposed by the sponsors.

56. Miss MARTINEZ (Jamaica) asked the Soviet delegation to withdraw its objections to the operative part of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1524. The question of the eligibility of States had been resolved the preceding year when the Committee had adopted the Covenants. The reference to the Optional Protocol in operative paragraph 1 should not be controversial. The fact that the Protocol was optional should not prevent the United Nations from inviting States to hasten its ratification; the Organization was continually urging States to make voluntary contributions to various programmes and such a request was not considered abnormal.

57. Mr. OZGUR (Cyprus) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution could not grant the request of the representative of the United Arab Republic. If they did so, additional proposals would probably be made to include in the text references to other articles and provisions. In order to avoid any difficulty, the sponsors of the draft resolution had decided to make only one general reference to the Charter of the United Nations in the fourth preambular paragraph, instead of mentioning specific Articles; they therefore proposed that the words "the aims of Articles 1, 55 and 56", in that preambular paragraph, be replaced by the words "the principles and purposes".

58. With regard to the Soviet Union's objection to the reference in operative paragraph 1 to the eligibility of States, he said that the matter had already been settled in the Covenants themselves (see A/6820, para. 2). It would be logical to add the words "and the Optional Protocol" in operative paragraph 2, since reference was made to the Protocol throughout the preamble and in operative paragraph 1 and, for stylistic reasons, there should be uniformity in the provisions of the document.

59. Mr. ABOUL-NASR (United Arab Republic) regretted that the sponsors of the draft resolution had not seen fit to include a reference to Article 73 of the Charter. However, his delegation would not insist

on such a reference and accepted the wording proposed by the representative of Cyprus.

60. Mr. PAOLINI (France) suggested that, in the third preambular paragraph, the words "Desiring to accelerate the ratifications" be replaced by the words "Desiring to accelerate the entry into force of the Covenants".

61. Mr. NASINOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) insisted that a separate vote be held on the reference to the Optional Protocol.

The preamble of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1524), as orally amended, was adopted by 84 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was taken on the words "and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" in operative paragraph 1.

The words were retained by 69 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 1 as a whole was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was taken on the words "and the Optional Protocol" in operative paragraph 2.

The words were retained by 72 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 as a whole was adopted by 83 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 85 votes to none with 10 abstentions.

62. Lady GAITSKELL (United Kingdom) said that her delegation's affirmative vote should not in any way be interpreted as an undertaking by her country to sign or ratify the Covenants mentioned in the draft resolution, which were being studied by her Government.

Conclusion of the Committee's work

After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the work of the Committee concluded.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.