



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 59th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. HAMER (Netherlands)

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AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued) (A/41/3, 180, 183, 189, 213, 274 and Add.1, 315, 317 and Add.1, 326, 337, 343, 354, 398, 461 and Corr.1, 462, 494, 507, 523, 607, 667, 710, 719, 729, 771, 778, 787; A/C.3/41/1, 3, 6, 10, 11; A/C.3/41/L.97/Rev.1, L.98/Rev.1, L.100)

1. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) said that the best gauge of progress in guaranteeing the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the implementation of the International Covenants. Ratification of or accession to those instruments simply manifested a State's readiness to accept the agreed norms of behaviour. The responsibility for their implementation, however, lay not only with the States parties but also with the international community as a whole.

2. The Philippines accorded high priority to the draft declaration on the right to development and the draft conventions on the rights of the child and of migrant workers. It welcomed the efforts to reach regional agreements for the promotion of human rights and believed that the establishment of a depository centre within the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for United Nations human rights materials should be pursued.

3. A very sensitive yet important aspect of human rights work in the United Nations was clearly its discussion of measures to deal with situations in specific countries. The system of appointing special rapporteurs, special representatives or independent experts had evolved in practice, without being based on a resolution in the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Human Rights. To make the functioning of that mechanism fully effective, the issue must be directly addressed by the Council. Despite the current United Nations financial crisis, the reports of the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and its subordinate bodies should be issued in their entirety and be made available in sufficient quantity in all the official languages of the United Nations.

4. The Philippines had taken several measures to ensure the protection of human rights and its new Constitution called for the creation of an independent commission on human rights entrusted with several powers and functions. The new Government of the Philippines had no intention of condoning the human rights violations of the previous régime, and would inform the Commission on Human Rights of the results of the investigation by the presidential committee of those violations.

5. Mr. TANASA (Romania) said that it was essential to identify new ways and means for the promotion of human rights and for better use of existing institutional structures in that field. Action was needed in order to promote fundamental human rights, including equitable distribution of income among different social strata and guarantee of the right to education, to work and to remuneration proportional to the work done. Some delegations, however, took a selective approach to the problem of human rights, hoping to divert attention from the existence of serious social inequalities in their own societies.

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(Mr. Tanasa, Romania)

6. At the international level, debates relating to human rights should be concentrated on those aspects which truly reflected the profound concerns of all peoples. Efforts should be made to ensure the full protection of the individual and collective right of peoples and nations to life, peace and an independent existence; international peace and security were essential to the full realization of human rights. All human rights and fundamental freedoms were indivisible and interdependent and should be given equal attention.

7. The United Nations system had a sufficient number of competent bodies to deal with human rights. They should however, concentrate on the fundamental issues and not on marginal, formal aspects used for the purposes of political and ideological diversion.

8. Mr. RAJAIE-KHORASSANI (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that the efforts of the international community for international protection of human rights had often been exploited by certain countries for their own political objectives. The root causes of such political manipulation could be found, inter alia, in the ambiguity of the concepts enshrined in the international instruments on human rights.

9. The Islamic revolution in Iran had ended the tyrannical reign of a régime whose mass and flagrant violations of human rights had been well documented. That régime had had extensive political, military and economic ties with certain States which called themselves champions of human rights. Accordingly, those States had launched a massive disinformation campaign by fabricating allegations about the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It should be clear to all that the lack of interest shown by those States during the time of the previous régime and the sudden emergence of new concerns about the situation under the new revolutionary Government were in no way related to the actual human rights situation. Rather, a political game was being played by the hegemonistic Powers to protect their interests and control the damage resulting from the overthrow of their sub-imperialist base in the Persian Gulf region.

10. It was not surprising that the Zionist movement should support the Baha'is in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in view of the contributions made by the Baha'i leadership to that racist and expansionist cause. Nor was it surprising that draft resolutions criticizing the Islamic Republic of Iran had been submitted by a number of countries whose continuous and unreserved support for the crimes of the racist Zionist entity and whose acquiescence in its violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people were well known.

11. Even before the appointment of the Special Representative, Iran, as a gesture of good will, had invited the Secretary-General to send his personal representative to study the human rights situation in his country dispassionately. The Commission on Human Rights had instead preferred to politicize matters by prejudging the findings of the Secretary-General's personal representative. That body - which, ignorant of the independent nature of his country's judiciary, had levelled baseless allegations - had appointed its Special Representative, who had none the less enjoyed Iran's full co-operation in carrying out his mandate. That

(Mr. Rajaie-Khorassani, Islamic
Republic of Iran)

co-operation, and even the encouraging impartiality and honesty of the Special Representative and Iran's continued willingness to co-operate with the United Nations, had not prevented the adoption of politicized and counter-productive resolutions such as the one currently before the Committee (A/C.3/41/L.86), which had been submitted by delegations whose political interests took precedence over any interest in a constructive dialogue.

12. That draft resolution was based solely on the unsubstantiated allegations of a terrorist group in the Islamic Republic, and it reflected only in a highly selective manner the findings of the Special Representative, who had stated that he had been unable to substantiate the allegations of opposition groups. Yet the representative of Canada, one of the sponsors, would have warmly welcomed the report had it repeated those allegations.

13. It was particularly ironic that the human rights situation in his country should be denounced by Iraq, whose own approach to human rights included bombing civilians and using chemical weapons. The cause of human rights could not be served by embracing such self-styled humanitarians.

14. Although his country had to denounce draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.86 for the reasons indicated, his country's invitation to a personal representative of the Secretary-General was still valid and Iran was prepared to co-operate should the United Nations launch an objective and non-politicized inquiry.

15. Mr. ORAMAS-OLIVA (Cuba) said that the representative of the United States had recently uttered the grossest falsehoods against his country on behalf of a Government whose recently exposed disinformation activities denied it all credibility and whose own lamentable human rights record gave it no right to criticize others. A country beset by homelessness, inequality between men and women, a legacy of genocide against the North American Indians, the persistence of racial discrimination, a drug problem that it blamed on others, well-documented police brutality, sexually and psychologically abused children and endemic pornography had no lessons to teach others about human rights.

16. Domestically, the United States was reducing social benefits for vulnerable and underprivileged groups, and abroad it was undermining the economic and political stability of sovereign States, including Nicaragua. Yet its representative in the Committee had even praised as freedom fighters persons who had attempted to assassinate the Cuban Head of State. Perhaps nothing more could be expected from an Administration whose President, as current revelations showed, could not even control his own advisers. Those whose hands were stained with the blood of peoples struggling for independence could not be trusted as self-proclaimed champions of human rights.

17. Mr. NAEEM (Pakistan) said that his delegation shared the concern expressed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the situation of the Bulgarian Muslims of Turkish origin and hoped that the issue would be settled through bilateral contacts between Bulgaria and Turkey.

(Mr. Naeem, Pakistan)

18. The Special Rapporteur's report on Afghanistan (A/41/778) had brought out a number of factors relating to the appalling human rights situation in that country, which was clearly a direct consequence of the continued foreign military intervention in flagrant violation of the Charter. During the past year there had been an increase in the number of military operations, causing heavy loss of life. The report described the barbarous methods of warfare employed by the foreign forces. It also highlighted the economic havoc wrought by the foreign troops in terms of the destruction of traditional irrigation systems, the felling of fruit trees, the prevention of recultivation of such areas and the mining of strips up to five miles on each side of the roads.

19. Five million Afghans had been obliged to seek refuge in Pakistan and Iran. Moreover, a massive population relocation process had been initiated which would create a situation of "internal exile". Of the five million Afghan refugees, three million were in Pakistan alone, representing the largest single concentration of refugees anywhere in the world. The Government and people of Pakistan had continued to extend them relief and shelter as an Islamic duty and in accordance with their international humanitarian obligations. The burden imposed on Pakistan, had, however, been immense.

20. There had been an increase in acts of interference and subversion against Pakistan from across the border. In 1986 alone there had been hundreds of such acts, including wanton attacks on civilians, with considerable loss of life and property.

21. Pakistan was convinced that the sufferings of the Afghan people could only be ended by the expeditious and complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. The diplomatic process initiated by the Secretary-General offered the best hope for a just and peaceful settlement in accordance with the principles consistently endorsed by the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference. The only outstanding issue in the negotiations was the readiness of the other side to accept a short and reasonable time-frame for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan; a prolonged time-frame would imply a desire to impose a military solution. The token withdrawal of six Soviet regiments was no more than a welcome first step.

22. Mr. BELONOVOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had been obliged to take the floor again because of the draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.93) submitted by the United States and directed against Cuba. The United States had kept the draft resolution secret and had submitted it only a few minutes before the deadline, hoping to catch other delegations unawares.

23. The United States action had nothing to do with human rights, but had a political significance which went far beyond the confines of the Third Committee. It showed that country's reaction to those who thought differently from itself and its intolerance of socialism, particularly in Latin American countries. The United States could not accept that Cuba was free from United States influence and could determine its own independent foreign and domestic policy. The United States

(Mr. Belonogov, USSR)

wanted to discredit Cuba as a socialist country and a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, whose anti-imperialist line was not to its liking. It wanted an ideological justification for the pressure and blackmail it carried out against other Latin American countries, such as Nicaragua.

24. It seemed that the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency had become interested in human rights, and their new "hobby" had led, for example, to the assassination of the former Chilean President, Salvador Allende, and the attack on Grenada. The crimes of the United States-backed contras in Nicaragua showed the value of the United States arguments about human rights in Latin America.

25. The provocative actions of the United States in the Third Committee were an attempt to disrupt the work of the Committee and of the entire General Assembly as it drew to a close. Its campaign against Cuba was just one more in its series of attacks against socialism and socialist countries aimed at reviving the "crusade" against communism and socialism. Its arrogance was clearly shown by its recent victimization of Ethiopia in the Third Committee. It had been the only delegation to vote against a draft resolution on aid to displaced persons in Ethiopia, which had been adopted by a large majority.

26. The United States had conducted a campaign of disinformation and slander against Bulgaria, attempting to deny the fact that all Bulgarians, including the Muslim population, enjoyed all the rights laid down in the International Covenants on Human Rights. The United States had no moral right to lecture other countries about human rights, when it was a major ally of the criminal South African régime, supported Fascist dictatorships in other countries, and supported Israel in its persecution of Arab peoples and its bombing of Lebanon.

27. During the drafting of the International Covenants on Human Rights, the United States had opposed the laying down of specific basic rights. Its position on the conventions on genocide, racial discrimination and discrimination against women only reflected the true situation in the United States itself, where blacks, women, migrant workers, Puerto Ricans and American Indians were denied their basic rights. In the light of the human rights violations throughout its own society and its boycott of United Nations human rights instruments, its campaign against Cuba deserved the strongest condemnation.

28. Mr. ZARIF (Afghanistan) said that the democratic revolution which had triumphed in Afghanistan in 1978 under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan had put an end to the previous, despotic régime, which had been dominated by a tiny minority of exploiters and which had deprived the people of all their fundamental rights. Before the revolution, law and order had not existed in day-to-day affairs. Immediately following the revolution, however, an undeclared war had been unleashed against the young democratic republic by the forces of imperialism, led by the United States. Beyond the country's borders, mercenary bands had been set up, financed, trained and armed for subversion in Afghanistan and a number of Afghan citizens had been induced to leave their revolutionary land through a mixture of propaganda, deceit, coercion and false promises.

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(Mr. Zarif, Afghanistan)

29. Following the victory of the second phase of the revolution, almost 400 democratic decrees and regulations had been promulgated, laying a firm foundation for a democratic society. Those instruments had included the Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which guaranteed to each citizen all internationally accepted fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of opinion, the right to join the democratic social organizations and the right to full freedom of action in the interests of social order, national security and the tranquillity of Afghan society. Contrary to accusations, sufficient attention was being paid in Afghanistan to the establishment and promotion of democratic legality and of a progressive judicial system. Since the new, evolutionary phase of the revolution, no one had been arrested arbitrarily or punished unless found guilty by a court of law. It was only through democratic legality that the working class had been able to exercise State power through their true representatives in the interests of the whole people.

30. The National Fatherland Front served as a unifying forum for all patriotic forces, encompassing the People's Democratic Party and other political, social, ethnic, religious and professional organizations. The convening of the Grand National Assembly and the Council of Tribes and Nationalities had consolidated national unity. The recent elections for the local organs of state power and administration, in which a record 85.4 per cent of eligible voters had participated, had been the first to be held in a democratic and free atmosphere in Afghanistan and had proved the Party's increasing popularity and its commitment to democracy. The text of a new draft constitution had been approved by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party and would be discussed in the near future by the Revolutionary Council before submission to the National Assembly.

31. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party had recently invited all Afghan political forces lodging beyond the borders and prepared to participate honestly in the construction of a new Afghanistan to return to their homeland. As a result of negotiations, several organized political groups had already joined the ranks of the Party and talks were continuing with other political and armed groups.

32. Major achievements had also been registered in the socio-economic field. Between March 1981 and March 1986 the national income had increased by 11 per cent while industrial and agricultural production had risen by 28 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively. As a result of reforms, over 750,000 hectares had been distributed to some 333,000 landless and petty landowner families. Mechanized agricultural stations had been established to provide technical guidance and equipment to the growing number of co-operatives and individual farmers. The networks of primary, secondary and higher educational facilities had been considerably expanded so as to provide education for every Afghan child, even in the remotest corners of the country. Similar success had attended the provision of health services, shelter and employment.

(Mr. Zarif, Afghanistan)

33. The Government had restored almost some 1,000 mosques and shrines, had constructed 144 new mosques and subsidized the salaries of religious leaders and pilgrimages.

34. The first five-year plan, covering the period 1986-1991, aimed at increasing gross national product and national income by 25 per cent.

35. All those victories would have been far greater had it not been for the undeclared war which had drained scarce resources.

36. Mrs. KOZAKOU-MARCOULLIS (Cyprus) said that in no other United Nations activity was such a disturbing discrepancy to be found between the resolutions adopted and the grim realities in many parts of the world than in the field of human rights. The international community had been virtually powerless to eliminate widespread violations of human rights, because of political considerations and expediency; double standards and selective amnesia gravely jeopardized its efforts. Moreover, certain countries not only refrained from becoming parties to any of the human rights instruments but systematically violated the provisions of those instruments with impunity.

37. A case in point had been the massive violations of the human rights of the people of Cyprus as a result of the 1974 Turkish invasion and the continuing military occupation of nearly 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. Turkey had violated the principles enshrined in the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Turkish army had pursued a plan of full-scale atrocities directed against the Greek Cypriots in the occupied area with the purpose of exterminating them and supplanting them by 60,000 settlers from mainland Turks under the full authority of Turkey, thereby changing the demographic structure of Cyprus.

38. The 1976 report of the European Commission of Human Rights had found Turkey responsible for violations of the European Convention on Human Rights and of Protocol No. 1 thereto. That situation had continued, as had been clear from the subsequent report of the Commission, issued in October 1983. The Commission had also found that Turkey continued refusal to allow over 170,000 Greek Cypriots to return to their homes in the occupied area must be considered an aggravating factor; and that no effective remedies had been provided to the victims.

39. The Turkish invasion had turned one third of the population into refugees, cut off from their homes by a military line aptly named by the Turks the "Attila Line".

40. Turkey had plundered archaeological sites, museums and churches in Cyprus, desecrated cemeteries and sold many Cypriot treasures abroad. It had also changed the names of Cypriot regions, villages and streets. Everything which could remind the legitimate inhabitants of those areas of their history and cultural heritage had been given a new Turkish name.

(Mrs. Kozakou-Marcoullis, Cyprus)

41. The existing international institutions might be unable to resolve such situations, particularly since Turkey was not a party to the major United Nations conventions on human rights and its policies could not, therefore, be examined by the existing human rights bodies. The Turkish language and culture were imposed by force upon ethnic minorities in Turkey itself, and resistance had often led to torture or death. Indeed, Turkey's extermination of 1.5 million Armenians had inspired the Nazis to use similar methods of genocide against the Jews, Poles, Russians and other nationalities.
42. Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria) said that a major achievement of the United Nations in the field of human rights had been to secure general recognition of the urgent need to eliminate massive violations of human rights associated with racist and colonialist policies.
43. In South Africa, the racist authorities were intensifying their repression, continuing their illegal occupation of Namibia and destabilizing neighbouring States. South Africa's supporters, especially the United States, were largely responsible for that state of affairs, as was reflected in their voting record in the United Nations on all questions dealing with apartheid.
44. Further massive violations of human rights were caused by the illegal occupation of Arab territories and the persistent denial of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent State. There again, it was because the aggressor enjoyed the firm support of foreign allies that a just and durable settlement had not yet been reached. Bulgaria had consistently supported all efforts to uphold human rights in the occupied territories.
45. Bulgaria opposed the massive violations of human rights in Chile, where the financial supporters and instigators of the overthrow, 13 years earlier, of the democratically-elected Government were again endeavouring to confer legitimacy upon the perpetrators of the coup d'état. The people who were struggling for freedom, democracy and human rights in that country were not terrorists, as was being cynically implied.
46. In El Salvador, where the war against the Salvadorian people had claimed more than 50,000 lives in the past seven years, attempts were being made to divert attention from the real nature of the human rights situation and to blame the people themselves for the strife.
47. The massive violations of human rights in Turkey called for strong action by the international community. Since 1978, there had been countless clashes between civilians and the authorities, thousands of people had been killed, people were tried collectively by military tribunals, which had handed down hundreds of death sentences, and some 80,000 people were still in prison on political charges. Freedom of political expression and all trade-union rights were denied. Thousands of trade unionists, democrats and intellectuals had been persecuted, tried summarily and sentenced to imprisonment or exile. A number of them had died shortly after their release as a result of torture and lack of medical care during their detention. All attempts to publicize that situation were repressed.

(Mr. Garvalov, Bulgaria)

48. The police still enjoyed extensive powers, and police violence, arbitrary arrests, and various forms of torture and sexual abuse of detainees or their relatives were common. Many people died in detention. Since 1979 the police had reportedly been receiving special training in torture methods. The circumstances surrounding alleged suicides in prisons left many questions unanswered. In that connection, the Turkish authorities had never satisfactorily explained the death in the spring of 1986 of Ahmed Osmanov, a Bulgarian citizen convicted on false charges and later acquitted but never released.

49. Despite the repeated demands of the international community, it was unlikely that Turkey would put an end to its massive violations of human rights. Indeed, although its prisons could accommodate a further 16,000 inmates, Turkey had plans to build 67 new prisons by the end of 1986.

50. Ethnic minorities in Turkey were the target of systematic denationalization campaigns aimed at the suppression of the ethnic culture of all non-Turkish minorities. Further legislation had been introduced to intensify Turkification by prohibiting the use of any language other than Turkish, in addition to the mandatory Turkification of all family names imposed in 1934. The Constitution contained many provisions for the suppression of the identity of minorities, and those provisions were being enforced ruthlessly. In particular, the Kurdish minority, consisting of 14 million people, was subjected to extreme forms of persecution; entire areas were "sealed off" to make way for military operations involving commando units, helicopters and warplanes, and the population of entire villages had been exiled.

51. Turkey had not acceded to several major international human rights instruments, simply because its Constitution, legislation, practices and foreign policy were completely inconsistent with their provisions, not to mention Turkey's continuing illegal occupation of part of Cyprus.

52. Turkey's allegations to the effect that foreign press correspondents had been forbidden by the Bulgarian authorities to enter Bulgaria were unfounded. In 1985 alone, Bulgaria had been visited by 2,700 foreign journalists, including Turks, some of whom had searched everywhere for evidence of violence, murders, etc. in a vain attempt to substantiate Turkey's accusations against Bulgaria. In contrast, not a single Bulgarian journalist had been allowed to enter Turkey, let alone Turkish Kurdistan, for four years.

53. The lies disseminated by Turkey about the situation of Muslims in Bulgaria had been disproved by a number of prominent representatives of the world Muslim community who had visited Bulgaria. Similarly, Turkey's recent utterances about Bulgaria's alleged complicity in terrorism and drug trafficking were also completely unfounded. In fact, Bulgaria had been playing a significant part in preventing vast quantities of illicit drugs from Turkey, smuggled by Turkish citizens, from reaching Western Europe; and Turkey's involvement with terrorist organizations such as the so-called "Grey Wolves" was notorious. Significantly, although not a single Bulgarian citizen had ever been convicted of drug

(Mr. Garvalov, Bulgaria)

trafficking, 3,240 Turkish citizens had been detained on drugs charges in the past five years alone. Turkey's unfounded allegations concerning the situation of Bulgarian Muslims had recently been rejected categorically by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

54. The massive violations of human rights in South Korea, the systematic attacks against peoples wishing to pursue an independent path of development, and the undeclared war against Nicaragua, all of which involved either blatant encroachments on the right of peoples to self-determination or massive violations of human rights, reflected a persistent interventionist policy of exploitation and oppression coupled with economic and geo-political advantages. That approach, which was inconsistent with international law, jeopardized peace and security as well as co-operation in human rights.

55. Bulgaria opposed the attempts of a few countries to shift responsibility for the most outrageous cases of human rights violations, employing a double-standards approach reminiscent of the colonial past. Similarly, States in which hired killers were justly considered the worst of criminals displayed a striking leniency on the subject of mercenaries, perhaps because mercenaries killed people only elsewhere. Moreover, his delegation was sceptical about efforts to impose, as a model of respect for human rights, societies in which the value and dignity of human beings depended on their affluence. The violation of the right of millions of people to work constituted a massive violation of a basic human right, and brutal police reprisals against people demonstrating for peace and the right to life constituted reprisals against people defending basic human rights.

56. Human rights issues must not be used as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of independent States striving for social progress and development, such as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which had been the target of an inadmissible campaign based on a report by a so-called Special Rapporteur. The achievements of the Afghan revolution were being completely overlooked although they had improved the situation of millions of people and effectively promoted human rights. His delegation firmly opposed the slanderous accusations that had been made in that connection and reaffirmed its full solidarity with the people and Government of Afghanistan. It also condemned the slanderous campaigns and military threats directed against Cuba by the United States on account of Cuba's opposition to apartheid and support for genuine human rights. Bulgaria fully supported Cuba and remained confident that all obstacles in the field of human rights could be overcome through closer international co-operation under the Charter. Bulgaria was ready to participate in such co-operation.

57. Mr. MATSOUKA (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.10J which was based on a text deferred from the previous session. The new text placed greater emphasis on the need to strengthen international co-operation in human rights. As a result of consultations with interested countries, there were a number of revisions to the draft, which he read out.

(Mr. Matsouka, Ukrainian SSR)

58. The draft resolution would be reissued in its revised form. The sponsors felt that the changes they had made to the original text reflected a sufficient degree of flexibility and hoped, in return, for the Committee's understanding. Should any delegation still have difficulty with the text, the sponsors continued to be willing to consider proposals.

59. The CHAIRMAN said that, after consulting the Legal Counsel, he was in a position to explain that draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.100 was a revised version, submitted by the same sponsors, of the draft carried over from the previous session and reproduced in document A/C.3/41/L.6. The reason why it had been given a separate symbol was that document L.6 as a whole was a note by the Secretariat and, as such, could not be amended by delegations.

60. Mr. QUINN (Australia) said that he welcomed the offer of further discussions just made by the representative of the Ukrainian SSR. A number of suggestions concerning the draft resolution were still under negotiation, particularly in relation to paragraph 4.

61. After a brief discussion in which Mr. LINDHOLM (Sweden), Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco), Mr. MATSOUKA (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. OGURTSOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) took part, the CHAIRMAN said that document A/C.3/41/L.6 would remain on the list of documents on the agenda for the Committee's next meeting.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.