



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 77th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 65: CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL (continued) (A/35/572;
A/C.3/L.65/Rev.1)

- (a) CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: REPORT OF THE SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (A/CONF.87/9; A/C.3/35/L.67, L.75, L.80)
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1. Mr. NORDENFELT (Sweden), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.52/Rev.2, concerning human rights in Bolivia, on behalf of the Netherlands and Swedish delegations, recalled that the military coup d'état which had taken place on 17 July in Bolivia had ended political developments taking place there towards the establishment of a free and more democratic society. The usual phenomena had occurred: declaration of a state of emergency, suppression of freedom of expression and trade union rights, arbitrary arrests, detention of suspected political opponents and, still more alarming, use of torture. The development of that situation, which was extremely disquieting, had been closely followed by various international forums, such as the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the Organization of American States. The Netherlands and Swedish

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(Mr. Nordenfelt, Sweden)

delegations thought that the Commission on Human Rights should, in turn, be requested to consider the human rights situation in Bolivia.

2. Mrs. POUDADE (France), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.60 concerning refugee and displaced children, on behalf of the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Panama, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and her own delegation, said that the fate of refugees had already been considered by the Third Committee, but it did not seem superfluous to stress the fate of refugee children - the most vulnerable and exposed category.

2a. Her delegation recognized the value of the countries of first asylum and the importance of the efforts which the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was making, and realized that children taken into camps found the protection and care they needed. Yet too many children still did not benefit from the security they offered, and her delegation wished to see a special, persistent and effective effort made on their behalf. It trusted that draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.60 could be adopted without a vote or unanimously.

3. Mr. NORDENFELT (Sweden), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.64, concerning the protection of human rights of certain categories of prisoners, on behalf of the co-sponsors, said that a great many people were detained in various countries of the world because of their political opinions or convictions. The preoccupation which the Swedish Government felt over that situation was widely shared. He recalled the draft resolutions which the Committee had adopted unanimously, in 1977 and 1978, concerning the status of political prisoners. Since the draft resolution before the Committee recapitulated those two texts, it would be superfluous to enter into detail. However, the following corrections and modifications had been made.

4. In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "as well as any other persons who have been arrested or detained on account of their opinions or convictions" should be deleted.

5. A new sixth preambular paragraph should be inserted, to read:

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights."

6. In the sixth line of the seventh preambular paragraph the comma between the words "as a state of war" and "or a threat of war" should be deleted.

7. In the first line of the ninth preambular paragraph, the word "rights" should be replaced by "right".

8. In the tenth preambular paragraph, the words "since the adoption by consensus of the above-mentioned resolutions" should be deleted.

9. In paragraph 2, the words "which were aimed at securing" should be replaced by "regarding".

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(Mr. Nordenfelt, Sweden)

10. He trusted that the draft resolution could be adopted without a vote.

11. Mr. GONZALEZ de LEON (Mexico), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.61, concerning the protection of human rights in Chile, on behalf of the co-sponsors, said that the international community was becoming accustomed to persistent violations of human rights and had grown weary of considering them. The case of Chile, which had been on the agenda since September 1973, was, however, an exception, since the violations of human rights committed there were always new. A new cause for concern had been added to the profoundly regrettable occurrences reported each year: the legal practitioners of Chile, a country which had produced so many eminent jurists, were today engaged in all sorts of legal trickery, which demonstrated that they yearned for the legality which they themselves had brought to an end.

12. The co-sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.61 had held consultations with other delegations. Those consultations had led to a revised version of the text, which would be submitted to the Committee as soon as possible. He trusted that other delegations would join the sponsors.

13. Mrs. RASI (Finland), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.66, entitled "Voluntary Fund of the United Nations for Victims of Gross and Flagrant Violations of Human Rights", on behalf of the delegations of the five Nordic countries, said that the sponsors considered that the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile, established under General Assembly resolution 33/174, should be extended so that assistance could be given not only to Chileans but also to victims of violations of human rights in other countries.

14. Mr. SCHLEGEL (German Democratic Republic), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.70, entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism, facism and neo-fascism", on behalf of the sponsors, and briefly outlining the provisions of the draft resolution, observed that it would be highly dangerous to underestimate the threat posed to world peace and international security by such movements. At a time when growing tensions marked an already complex international situation, it was essential for States Members of the United Nations to intensify their efforts in the struggle against nazism, fascism and neo-fascism. The sponsors therefore hoped that the draft resolution could be adopted by consensus.

15. Mrs. FLÓREZ PRIDA (Cuba), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.71/Rev.2, relating to the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, on behalf of the sponsors, and giving a brief outline of its provisions, said that she wished to remind the Committee of the murder of six members of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador on 27 November.

16. As was well known, Cuba attached great importance to the work of the Commission on Human Rights and recognized the need for strengthening the Commission's role and enlarging its membership. Her delegation, nevertheless, considered that it was not enough for the case of El Salvador to be considered by the Commission but that the case should be brought before the General Assembly; it would therefore oppose any attempt to prevent the Third Committee from considering the matter.

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17. Mr. GIUSTETTI (France), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.74 on the question of involuntary or enforced disappearances, on behalf of the sponsors, which had just been joined by Spain, said that, in resolution 33/173 which had been adopted without a vote on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly had posed in general terms the question of disappeared persons which it had hitherto dealt with only with regard to particular situations. In operative paragraph 2 of that resolution, it had requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question with a view to making appropriate recommendations. The Commission had been unable to fulfil that task in 1979 for lack of time, but at its last session it had adopted, also without a vote, resolution 20 (XXXVI) establishing a working group to examine questions relating to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons. It was essential for the General Assembly to express its views on Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI).

18. The sponsors had considered that the General Assembly should welcome the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights and that a consensus was possible on that particular point; such a consensus would renew that of the Commission on Human Rights but would not be a simple repetition, since it would be a consensus by an assembly with world-wide membership. The sincere satisfaction with which the decision of the Commission on Human Rights had been received arose from the fact that a modest but practical and effective measure had been taken without any opposition: that proved that States could overcome their prejudice and distrust when a measure was taken without any underlying political motive and was designed solely for the defence of human rights. As between consideration of individual cases and consideration of the situation within the meaning given to the term by Economic and Social Council resolution 1503, the decision of the Commission on Human Rights showed a different approach, consisting of examining violations by category. Involuntary and enforced disappearances formed a category which lent itself to that type of examination. Such a method was speedier than the examination of individual cases, and less politicized in that it did not entail the questioning of particular countries or the examination of an over-all policy, but focused on a well-defined type of violation. That was the intention of operative paragraph 1, which in no way prejudged the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission on Human Rights. Operative paragraph 2 concerned the Commission's consideration of the matter. Operative paragraph 3 indicated that the Working Group could perform its task effectively provided it had the co-operation of States. Operative paragraph 4 was a procedural paragraph supplementing the idea in the preceding paragraph by emphasizing that the co-operation of various international bodies would be a useful addition to the co-operation which the Group expected to receive from Governments.

19. Mr. SPINELLI (Italy), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.76 relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council, observed that the draft resolution was the follow-up of three decisions taken respectively by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1981.

20. In resolution 34/47, to which reference was made in the first preambular paragraph, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider the

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(Mr. Spinelli, Italy)

redesignation of the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights, in the light of the views expressed on the proposed redesignation at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights. That proposal had been supported by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 22 (XXXVI) and by the Economic and Social Council in decision 1980/132. The fourth, fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs referred to the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/607). As pointed out in the sixth preambular paragraph, the Secretary-General, in his report, had drawn attention to the fact that the Division of Human Rights met the technical criteria for a centre as set forth in his report on organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat (A/C.5/32/17). The Secretary-General had stated that he was still considering the question of redesignation of the Division, but he had clearly indicated that he considered the proposal to be useful and well founded. However, decisions on human rights, even those of a purely administrative nature, tended to acquire a political connotation, and having heard divergent views, the Secretary-General was somewhat hesitant. The purpose of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.76 was to spare him a difficult choice and to have the question resubmitted to the General Assembly for a final decision.

21. His delegation hoped that the proposal, which was of a purely administrative nature and which had already been approved by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, could be adopted. The proposal had no financial implications although it was hoped that its approval would facilitate the allocation of the necessary additional resources. If the draft resolution had to be put to the vote, he hoped that it would be adopted by a significant majority of members of the Committee.

22. Miss ROSER (Federal Republic of Germany), introducing on behalf of the sponsors, to which Yugoslavia and Austria should be added, draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.77 relating to international co-operation in drug abuse control, said that the spread of drug abuse was a growing threat even for many developing countries. In view of the suffering inflicted by such abuse, the high crime rate related to illicit drug traffic, the very high cost of preventive action and of cure and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and the serious effects of the problem at the economic, political and security levels, concerted efforts and international solidarity were clearly needed to reduce and eventually halt the spread of drug abuse. The draft resolution was designed to strengthen such international co-operation. Although positive results had been achieved in some countries, further joint efforts by the international community were needed to attain many of the objectives set forth in international conventions and in resolutions and documents of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other competent international bodies. States which had not yet done so should take the necessary steps to accede to existing international legal instruments on the subject: that would be a first step towards achieving the desired objectives.

23. All Governments should collaborate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and other bodies of the United Nations system concerned with narcotics, and increased financial support should be given to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in order to combat

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(Miss Roper, Federal Republic of Germany)

trafficking in drugs and to eradicate the illicit production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

24. The sponsors of the draft resolution hoped that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would be able to present, at its next session, an international programme for drug abuse control dealing with all aspects of the problem: eradication of illicit narcotic production and demand, interdiction of drug trafficking, education, treatment and rehabilitation, preventive action and research.

25. The sponsors had tried to take into account the concerns of the various countries and regions and hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

26. Mrs. SUTHERLAND (Canada) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.78 concerning the good offices of the Secretary-General in cases of human rights violations on behalf of the sponsors, to which Nicaragua and Somalia should be added. She said that the good offices role which the draft resolution requested the Secretary-General to perform in cases of violations of human rights was fully consistent with the Charter, as the Secretary-General himself had noted in his annual report. Former Secretaries-General had also perceived their role in the same manner. The good offices role of the Secretary-General had evolved over the years in response to changing circumstances to a point where it was now recognized as an effective means of improving the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The good offices role had been employed on many occasions with welcome results by the Secretary-General and his predecessors and there had already been cases in which the General Assembly had called upon the Secretary-General to exercise his good offices for humanitarian purposes. The prime objective of the draft resolution was to call on the good offices of the Secretary-General, not in individual cases but in urgent situations of mass and flagrant violations of human rights. The draft was also a recognition of the fact that the non-material needs of victims of mass and flagrant violations of human rights were often neglected. In summary, its objective was to develop fully an instrument whose usefulness had already been universally recognized.

27. The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.78 hoped that it would be adopted without a vote, since it merely sought the endorsement by the General Assembly of resolution 27 (XXXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights, which had itself been adopted without a vote.

28. Introducing draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.79 relating to mass exoduses on behalf of the sponsors, to which Japan should be added, she drew the attention of the Committee to a decision adopted unanimously at the previous session of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The international community had a responsibility to help to solve the problems caused by large-scale movements of population, in particular by assisting the countries of first asylum. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had been entrusted with that humanitarian task and was carrying out his mandate in admirable fashion. However, given the fundamentally humanitarian character of his activities, the High Commissioner could not concern himself with other aspects

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(Mrs. Sutherland, Canada)

of refugee situations. It was therefore encumbant upon the appropriate organs within the United Nations system to take responsibility for those aspects. At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights had adopted resolution 30 (XXXVI) on human rights and mass exoduses with a view to drawing the attention of the international community and the organizations of the United Nations system to the fact that mass exoduses of refugees were frequently the result of flagrant violations of human rights.

29. The sponsors hoped that draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.79, which sought merely to secure the General Assembly's endorsement of Commission on Human Rights resolution 30 (XXXVI) would be adopted without a vote.

AGENDA ITEM 65: CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL (continued) (A/C.3/35/L.65/Rev.1, L.67, L.75, L.80 and L.81)

30. Mr. NORDENFELT (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the sponsors, which had been joined by Australia, introduced draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.65/Rev.1 on the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. He drew the attention of members of the Committee to General Assembly resolution 34/169, by which the Assembly had adopted the Code of Conduct, and said that paragraphs 1 (i), (ii) and (iii) of the draft resolution under consideration reproduced exactly paragraph (a) of resolution XII of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The following changes should be made to the operative part of the draft resolution: in paragraph 2, the word "take" should be replaced by the word "consider", and in paragraph 3, the word "review" should be replaced by the word "study" and the words "on the basis of information received from Member States" should be inserted between the words "Code of Conduct" and "taking into account".

31. He then introduced draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.67 on capital punishment. He pointed out that Italy, which had been one of the first countries to sponsor the draft, should have been included in the list of sponsors. The text was based on the idea that the ultimate objective was the total abolition of capital punishment and that, with a view to attaining that goal, the use of capital punishment should gradually be restricted. Those States where capital punishment continued to exist should apply the relevant generally accepted international human rights standards. In paragraph 9 (a), the words "the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities" should be replaced by the words "the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control".

32. Mr. VOLLERS (Federal Republic of Germany), speaking on behalf of the sponsors, introduced draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.75 on measures aiming at the ultimate abolition of the death penalty. The draft resolution tackled the problem from a new angle: it proposed dealing with the matter by means of an international instrument, more specifically a Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Under the proposed Protocol, States parties would abolish the death penalty in their territory if it still existed or would undertake not to re-establish it if they had already abolished it. The primary aim of the sponsors in submitting the draft resolution had been to stimulate international discussion of that important subject.

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33. Mr. VERKERCKE, (Belgium), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Denmark, Greece, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and his own delegation, introduced draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.80 on arbitrary or summary executions. The preamble to the draft reflected the idea expressed by the Secretary-General in document E/1980/9, namely that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights gave an authoritative interpretation of a general principle of human rights, and therefore provided a frame of reference for States Members of the United Nations that were not parties to the Covenant. The preamble also drew attention to General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII) and in particular the legal safeguards that should attach to death sentences.

34. With regard to the operative part of the draft resolution he noted that articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights dealt with the type of crimes subject to the death penalty, the competence of courts, the presumption of innocence, the right to a defence, arrangements for the trial, the appeal procedure, and possibilities for commutation of sentence, amnesty and pardon. He added that the draft resolution did not cover exceptional situations of military justice in time of war.

35. He said that the second subparagraph of operative paragraph 1 should be amended to read: "to examine the possibility of making automatic the appeal procedure, where it exists, in cases of death sentences as well as the consideration of amnesty, pardon or commutation in these cases,". That change took account of the fact that in some countries appeal as such did not exist in cases of death sentences handed down by juries, although there were other mechanisms such as cessation or pardon. The final subparagraph of operative paragraph 1 corresponded to a similar provision in General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII). In many cases, a reasonable delay between sentencing and execution allowed the sometimes strong emotions aroused by the death sentence to subside and made possible more favourable consideration of the possibility of pardon.

36. The sponsors of the draft resolution expected that the report requested from the Secretary-General in paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.5/35/L.67 on capital punishment would also cover arbitrary or summary executions and had therefore reproduced that paragraph in paragraph 3 of their own draft resolution.

37. Miss VARGAS (Costa Rica), speaking on behalf of her regional group, introduced draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.81, in which the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Government of Venezuela for acting as host to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

38. Mr. WALKATE (Netherlands) introduced the draft resolution concerning torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/C.3/35/L.82) on behalf of its sponsors, which had been joined by Canada, Denmark and India. He called the Committee's attention to the third preambular paragraph of the document and recalled that, since 1970, the General Assembly and the Committee had combined in a single draft resolution three different questions discussed under

(Mr. Walkate, Netherlands)

agenda item 82: the elaboration of a draft convention on torture: the questionnaire concerning steps taken by the various Member States, including legislative and administrative measures, to put into practice the principles of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and unilateral declarations by Member States against torture. With reference to the questionnaire, he remarked that a mass of data was now available. The sponsors of the draft resolution therefore considered that the material which had been gathered should be forwarded to the Human Rights Committee for the use of its members when dealing with questions relating to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Emphasizing that the draft resolution was of a procedural nature, he expressed the hope that it would be adopted without a vote.

39. Mr. ter HARK (Netherlands) introduced, on behalf of its sponsors, draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.83 on a draft Code of Medical Ethics. That document formed part of a long tradition of measures for the protection of prisoners and detainees. He recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 3218 (XXIX), had invited the World Health Organization to draft an outline of the principles of medical ethics which might be relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In 1975 and 1976, WHO had submitted two reports on that matter to the General Assembly. WHO had requested the Council of International Organizations of Medical Sciences to prepare the draft principles of medical ethics, which had been endorsed in January 1978 by WHO Executive Board resolution EB 61-R37 and had been transmitted to the General Assembly. In its resolution 34/168 of 17 December 1979, the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft Code of Medical Ethics to Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and interested intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. The report of the Secretary-General (A/35/372 and Add.1 and 2) had been communicated to the Third Committee, but the Committee had been unable to consider it in a comprehensive manner at the current session because of its very heavy agenda.

40. Believing that the elaboration of a draft Code of Medical Ethics constituted an important step in the codification of international standards in the field of human rights, the sponsors of the draft resolution requested the Economic and Social Council to consider the draft Code at its next session. He drew attention to operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the draft resolution and, pointing out that it was of a merely procedural character, expressed the hope that it would be adopted without a vote.

41. Mr. VOICU (Romania) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68 concerning the right to education on behalf of its sponsors, which had been joined by Indonesia, Bangladesh, the Congo, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Mauritius. He expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus and requested that, when the final version was prepared, the language services would endeavour to ensure that the text of the fourth preambular paragraph and that of operative paragraphs 4 and 5 were consistent in the various languages.

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42. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) said she hoped that members of the Committee would still have the opportunity to introduce amendments to the draft resolution under discussion. She herself would like to submit two such amendments.
43. Mr. EDIS (United Kingdom) said he would like to introduce an amendment and asked if it would be possible to do so by approaching the representative of Romania.
44. Mr. VOICU (Romania), replying to the representative of the United Kingdom, remarked that, since the beginning of consideration of agenda item 12, that representative had had more than enough time to propose amendments to the draft resolution in question, which had aroused no controversy. At the current stage, it was too late to do so.
45. Mr. EDIS (United Kingdom) said that his objection concerned paragraph 8 of the draft resolution. He wondered whether it was really necessary for the Director-General of UNESCO to draw up and present to the thirty-sixth session an entirely new report in the light of General Assembly resolution 34/170 and whether it would not be more simple and less costly to add to the first report mentioned in the resolution a section concerning appropriate measures to be taken by Member States, at the national and international levels, for the effective implementation of the right to education in the application of the New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. He would like to have the opinion of the representative of UNESCO on that question.
46. Mr. VOICU (Romania) reminded members of the Committee that the text of paragraph 8 had been drafted in collaboration with UNESCO, which had approved it, and that General Assembly resolution 34/170 provided in precise terms for the presentation of the second report. He therefore urged the representative of the United Kingdom to accept the current wording of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68.
47. Mr. EDIS (United Kingdom) said that he would like to know the position of UNESCO before a decision was taken on draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68.
48. Mr. VOICU (Romania) said that he would prefer adopting the draft resolution at the current meeting, since it did not give rise to any problems.
49. Mr. DIENE (Director, UNESCO Office for Liaison with the United Nations), replying to the representative of the United Kingdom, said that draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68 had been drawn up in close collaboration with himself and the Director-General of UNESCO at Paris. With regard to paragraph 8, he pointed out that in the introduction to the UNESCO programme budget issued during the current year, the Director-General had objected to the fact that the General Assembly requested too many reports from UNESCO. In the case under consideration, the question of the drafting of a further report had been given careful consideration, in view of the need to stress the importance of the right to education for the implementation of the International Development Strategy. The current wording of paragraph 8 was therefore fully satisfactory to UNESCO.
50. The CHAIRMAN said that if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68 without a vote.

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51. Draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68 was adopted without a vote.

52. Mrs. ROJAS de RIVERA (Colombia), explaining her delegation's position with regard to draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68, said that her delegation had always supported any decision reaffirming the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the declarations of the United Nations and the Organization of American States concerning human rights, as well as in the declarations of UNESCO, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the constitutions of the nations of the American continent and other continents where the "right to education" was proclaimed.

53. After describing specific action taken in her country to promote education, particularly with a view to assisting disadvantaged groups, she expressed the hope that, with the support of the entire international community, UNESCO would continue to foster awareness of the importance of participation by the masses in national cultural life and of access to education for all. She also hoped that consideration would be given to the proposal made by the Executive Board and the Director-General of UNESCO, namely, that: a fund should be established to finance grants for needy students; literacy campaigns should be promoted; an international adult-education year should be proclaimed; and seminars that would be attended by parents, teachers, the clergy and those responsible for the communications media should be held, with a view to channelling each country's resources towards the achievement of goals in the field of education.

54. The adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.66 enabled the delegations of countries represented in the Committee to demonstrate once again their concern for the study and solution of social, humanitarian and cultural problems.

55. Mr. GAGLIARDI (Brazil) pointed out that "universal education" and "gradually free-of-charge secondary education", mentioned in paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.68, should be subject to the domestic legislation of each country. In the case of Brazil, where there was private education, those terms could not be interpreted as committing the State to assuming responsibility for secondary education, since that would conflict with domestic legislation.

56. Paragraph 2 could apply only to countries that had signed the instruments to which it referred. Lastly, paragraphs 3 and 4 would lead to sectoralization of the International Development Strategy, all of whose goals, not only those of a social nature, required the support of all the developed countries.

57. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) said that she would like the Committee to consider the possibility of combining draft resolutions A/C.3/35/L.67 and A/C.3/35/L.75, which both concerned capital punishment. The draft optional protocol would then be annexed to the single document.

58. Paragraph 9 of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.67 was incompatible with paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.75. The former paragraph invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to include the problem of capital punishment in its work programme and to review that question regularly, whereas in the latter paragraph

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(Mrs. Warzazi, Morocco)

it was no longer that question that was to be reviewed but a draft optional protocol. Moreover, it was too early to submit the draft optional protocol for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, and it would be preferable to have paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.75 provide that the comments of Governments should be reviewed.

59. With regard to the draft resolution on international co-operation in drug-abuse control (A/C.3/35/L.77), her delegation wished to propose that the operative part should be amended so that it took account of the fifth preambular paragraph, which contained a very interesting concept. For the first time, the General Assembly's attention was drawn to the need to oppose and condemn the powerful economic interests that were propagating a false and deceitful image of drug use with the aim to increase the number of drug-abusers and to legalize the abuse. The following new paragraph would thus be inserted after paragraph 4: "Also invites all States, particularly consumer States, to oppose by all means and to condemn the powerful economic interests that promote drug use and aim to bring about legalization of abuse of such drugs".

60. Her delegation also wished to propose that the following additional paragraph, which would become paragraph 6, should be inserted after the one she had just read out: "Emphasizes further the need for producing countries to receive greater assistance from interested countries in order to facilitate their implementation of crop-substitution policies." The type of assistance in question was not bilateral assistance for the general development of a country but specific assistance for crop substitution.

61. Mr. VOLLERS (Federal Republic of Germany), referring to the first amendment proposed by the representative of Morocco, asked what that representative meant by the words "the powerful economic interests".

62. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) replied that there was already a reference to "the powerful economic interests" in the fifth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/35/L.77 and that it would be more appropriate if such a clarification were requested of the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, whose delegation was a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The meeting rose at 6.05 p.m.