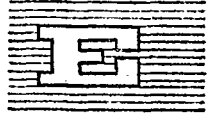
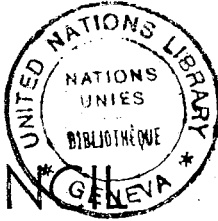


UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL  
E/CN.4/SR.1489  
23 February 1979  
Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-fifth session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 1489th MEETING

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,  
on Wednesday, 21 February 1979, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. BEAULNE (Canada)

CONTENTS

Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve those human rights (continued)

Status of the International Covenants on Human Rights (continued)

Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine (continued)

The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation (continued)

---

This record is subject to correction.

Participants wishing to make corrections should submit them in writing to the Official Records Editing Section, room E.6108, Palais des Nations, Geneva, within one week of receiving the record in their working language.

Corrections to the records of the meetings of the Commission at this session will be consolidated in a single corrigendum to be issued shortly after the end of the session.

QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, AND STUDY OF SPECIAL PROBLEMS WHICH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FACE IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THESE HUMAN RIGHTS (agenda item 8) (continued) (E/CN.4/1271; E/CN.4/1329; E/CN.4/1334; E/CN.4/1340)

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS (agenda item 21) (continued) (E/CN.4/1329; A/33/40)

1. Mr. LIVERMORE (Canada) said that his delegation appreciated the quality of the documentation submitted to the Commission for its consideration of agenda item 8, and the introduction of the item by the Director of the Division of Human Rights.
2. The right to development was widely viewed as a legitimate area for action, although there was as yet little material on which the Commission could base its deliberations. It was not yet clear whether what was involved was a legal concept conferring a new obligation upon States and individuals, or simply a new way of describing certain rights already embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments. The Secretary-General's report (E/CN.4/1334) had dealt carefully with some of the issues of definition, and the Canadian delegation agreed that further work was needed to clarify what the right to development meant for individuals and States. The individual's right to personal development had yet to be enunciated. There was, moreover, the question of how an individual right, or a collective right, to development could be promoted nationally and internationally. The Secretary-General had made a commendable first effort in a relatively new field, but much remained to be done.
3. Canada had been contributing to development since the end of the Second World War and was now one of the leading contributors both in relative and absolute terms. Canada's motives in providing development assistance were not selfish but were rooted in its people's tradition of human solidarity in a harsh environment and in the religious and moral imperative to assist neighbours. As a former colonial territory, Canada had no imperialist guilt to expiate; nor had it any economic interests to promote or strategical objectives to realize.
4. In his delegation's view, the basis of the right to development was the innate responsibility to help one's fellow men. As noted in the Secretary-General's report, a former Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, had said that it was inconsistent for Governments to concentrate on eliminating poverty and backwardness at home whilst ignoring those issues abroad.
5. The Commission would doubtless devote increasing attention to the right to development in the future; therefore, it was important to clarify the main issues and resolve problems of definition. To start with, the Commission might transmit the Secretary-General's report to Governments for comment, and hold informal discussions on the subject during the current session, as the Director of the Division of Human Rights had suggested.

6. The Secretary-General's report contained a number of tentative conclusions which Governments would wish to study. Certain conclusions might be deemed premature or difficult to accept; but one conclusion welcome to all persons of goodwill was the recommendation to seek ways of ensuring that the promotion of human rights was effectively integrated into the full range of United Nations activities, as a fitting response to the call, in the Charter, for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights.
7. Mr. JAHN (Federal Republic of Germany) associated his delegation with the views expressed by the Senegalese representative at the previous meeting.
8. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights drew attention to the interdependence of the right to political freedom, which protected the individual against excessive State power, and economic, social and cultural rights, which protected him from economic want and from social and cultural injustices. Those rights could not be viewed separately. Freedom of speech was meaningless for those without economic and social independence, and those who were economically and socially secure were not free if they lacked the right to freedom of speech and choice of dwelling place. Peoples were free to develop only when they enjoyed all the other freedoms in full.
9. It was an affront to the dignity of all mankind if even one man was suffering persecution, poverty, lack of education or the denial of any other human rights. The Federal Republic of Germany had, after the Second World War, decided that never again should its citizens suffer the deprivation of human rights they had previously experienced. As a result, its citizens had now been guaranteed the highest degree of freedom in their history - political, social and economic - to such an extent that many people from other countries now came to live and work there.
10. It was up to States to establish conditions under which all citizens could exercise their human rights. Collaboration under United Nations auspices should aim at creating conditions which would ensure that all States discharged their duties concerning their own citizens' human rights. In that connexion, no State was so advanced as to be justified in thinking it had no need of help or guidance from others in promoting those rights. Mutual aid through understanding, and the will to promote the dignity of mankind as a whole, should be the basis of any approach.
11. Differences in degrees of development formed one of the gravest problems. The international community's aim, in providing development assistance, should be to achieve an equal standard of living for all mankind. People in countries where human rights were not yet fully exercised rightly demanded the utmost efforts to that end from their Governments, which in turn must request help from those countries in a position to collaborate with a view to raising their standards of living. His country had for many years been acting in response to such requests and regarded economic co-operation with developing countries as one of its main tasks. It provided aid on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, under the provisions of the Lomé Convention, through UNDP, in FAO and under other international arrangements, and its own markets had been opened to the developing countries' finished and semi-finished products.

12. The form of co-operation which would most effectively balance all interests had not yet been finally established; new formulas must be sought for identifying the problems and finding practical means to overcome them.

13. His delegation had studied the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.4/1334) in the light of those considerations. The report formed a sound basis for further work, but much remained to be done. Mr. Ganji's study on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights remained an outstanding document; if it could be updated after five years, it would provide a useful additional aid to the Economic and Social Council when it considered the reports submitted by States under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

14. His country agreed with the view, expressed in General Assembly resolution 32/130, that economic, social and cultural rights should be accorded the same importance as civil and political rights. The Economic and Social Council should follow the Commission's example and examine reports submitted by States pursuant to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The degree of care adopted in such an approach would determine the pace of the progress made.

15. Mr. YOUSSEF (Iraq) said that Commission resolution 4 (XXXIII), and particularly its paragraph 3, was a useful starting-point for future work on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. He had examined carefully the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (E/CN.4/1334) and found it to be an excellent and thorough study.

16. He stressed that the attainment of the right to development was impeded by a number of interrelated national and international factors. The continuation of colonialism and racism constituted the most serious such obstacle, as had been recognized by various United Nations instruments, including the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. The United Nations had also emphasized the right to self-determination, national independence, non-interference in a country's internal affairs, respect for territorial sovereignty and permanent sovereignty over natural resources. In accordance with the latter principle, Iraq had nationalized foreign oil companies so as to channel the proceeds from its petroleum resources into development projects beneficial to its people. Imperialist aggression had compelled the developing countries to devote a substantial part of their budgets to military purposes, especially in the case of the front-line States of southern Africa and the Arab States bordering Palestine.

17. The second major international obstacle was the existing international economic order; that affected the economic situation of every State, which in turn affected the enjoyment of human rights, and especially economic, social and cultural rights. The decisive role played by the new international economic order in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination had been recognized in paragraph 27 of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

18. The major national obstacles to enjoyment of the right to development were disequilibria among a country's economic sectors, a feudal system of agriculture and illiteracy. The need for planning in order to deal with them and thereby to remove the obstacle to the effective enjoyment of human rights which they represented had been recognized in the United Nations and in various international forums. His own government had moved to solve those problems through a programme of economic planning, agrarian reform and literacy campaigns.

19. In conclusion, he noted that a close link existed between agenda items 8 and 11 and expressed the view that any decision or resolution regarding the future work of the Commission should take into account paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 4 (XXXIII) and General Assembly resolution 32/130.

20. Mr. SADI (Observer for Jordan) said that General Assembly resolution 32/130 should be welcomed as a means to broaden rather than contain human rights. Economic and social development had to be pursued jointly with political development. The provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order were both essential for the attainment of cultural and social rights. The new international economic order was not, however, a panacea, and the developing countries themselves were responsible for the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights in their territories, whatever the responsibility of the industrialized countries of the West for problems arising from the gap between the rich and the poor countries. Such issues were better discussed, however, within the framework of UNESCO, the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee, rather than in the Commission on Human Rights; the Commission's terms of reference should be redefined so as to enable it to focus on the basic human rights issues which it was intended to handle.

21. Mr. MacDERMOT (International Commission of Jurists) said that he wished to draw the Commission's attention to some of the conclusions and recommendations to emerge from the seminar on development and human rights held from 7 to 12 September 1978 at Dakar with the participation of experts from 40 French-speaking countries of black Africa as well as representatives of OAU, the Division of Human Rights, ILO, UNDP and UNESCO. The seminar had concluded, inter alia, that human rights were an essential component of development, and that the requirements of development and political stability could not be taken as a pretext either to violate them or, in an area such as Africa, to rehabilitate practices which had been unanimously condemned during the colonial period. Furthermore, every development policy must take into account the needs of the population and its right freely to choose its model of development. Whatever the régime, the free, active and genuine participation of everyone in preparing and implementing a development policy for the general good was essential. The basic content of the right to development was the need for justice, both nationally and internationally. It was a right which derived its strength from solidarity and international co-operation and was both collective and individual. On the international level, it meant peace, a satisfactory environment and the establishment of a more just economic order so that all could profit from the common heritage of mankind and so that the efforts of all strata of the population could be justly rewarded.

22. With respect to regional organizations, the seminar had pointed out that human rights violations in Africa had been passed over in silence and had requested the Organization of African Unity and all African States to ensure the implementation of human rights there through the conclusion of a regional human rights convention and the establishment of subregional institutes to promote human rights through information, research and education, inter-African commissions to hear complaints regarding human rights violations and mass organizations to defend human rights.

23. As to participation of the people, the seminar had found that the primary task of development was to satisfy fundamental human needs, and that should any individuals impede that task the people could authorize its leaders to exert reasonable restrictions under carefully defined conditions; moreover, the people should make its leaders accountable for their actions and monitor them so that those leaders could enjoy the confidence and respect traditionally due to them.

24. It had been suggested that the African States should adopt a statute for migrant workers, non-national minorities and refugees and introduce an institution of the ombudsman type to make useful recommendations to the competent authorities.

25. As to the judiciary, the seminar had noted the existence of a number of obstacles to the effectiveness of judicial action in Africa and had recommended the establishment of a genuinely independent judiciary, laws and regulations in conformity with the Constitution, guarantees to protect the defendant and ensure execution of court decisions, especially those directed against the administration, the suppression of emergency courts and the establishment of an association of African magistrates under the aegis of OAU.

26. Finally, the seminar had set up a committee to disseminate its conclusions. That committee would meet in May 1979 in the Ivory Coast with the aim of organizing visits by delegations of participants to Governments of French-speaking countries in black Africa so as to discuss the implementation of their conclusions at the international level.

27. Ms. LAKSHMI PANDIT (India) announced that her Government had decided to accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The people of India had long recognized the importance of such international standards, and her country was now joining the other States parties to the Covenants in the international effort to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

28. Turning to agenda item 8, she expressed appreciation for the study contained in document E/CN.4/1334. However, her delegation had some doubts concerning the recommendation contained in the last sentence of paragraph 279. Generalized criteria of the kind referred to could greatly complicate bilateral commercial and aid relations between developed and developing countries and could provide a convenient cover for protectionist trends in the developed world. It was well known that bilateral assistance of a political, military or economic nature to oppressive régimes adversely affected the enjoyment of human rights by the peoples

under those régimes. However, the very countries which insisted that investment by their transnational corporations in southern Africa raised the standard of living of black people in the area were seeking elsewhere to link human rights issues with economic relations between developed and developing countries, particularly in the field of commercial and aid relations. Their attempt to link the issues was a distortion of the concept of promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world. In fact, the developed countries clearly intended to protect their own industries and evade their responsibility in the establishment of a new international economic order. The terms of trade for the "underdeveloped" economies were constantly deteriorating, yet the trend was to impose human rights and other qualitative conditions on economic relations between developed and developing countries. That trend would not help to change existing patterns of dominance and dependence in the modern world.

29. A discussion of economic, social and cultural rights could not be limited to the satisfaction of basic needs alone. Those needs were a priority concern for Governments everywhere, but there could be no simple equation between them and human rights objectives. Satisfaction of the basic needs of their populations was not the only problem facing developing countries. Equity and social justice were primary requisites for the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights everywhere, and a nation's over-all economic and social development must be taken into consideration. It was the duty of all States to co-operate in such development, for global interdependence had become a reality.

30. Equality of opportunity should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation. National development strategies must therefore be supported by international measures and complemented by the collective self-reliance of the third world countries. Such a three-pronged approach would lead to the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights. In her delegation's view, the Commission should maintain contact with United Nations development activities, such as the work of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

31. Since the subject of document E/CN.4/1334 was important, Member States should be given sufficient time to study it. A preliminary reading of the report had reinforced her delegation's belief that a development strategy - whether national or international - which was based on political repression or denial of human rights in one part of the world to benefit another part might contribute to the realization of some economic objectives, but could never lead to full and genuine development.

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES, INCLUDING PALESTINE (agenda item 4) (continued) (E/CN.4/1307; E/CN.4/1308; E/CN.4/1309; E/CN.4/1339; E/CN.4/L.1419, L.1420 and L.1421; E/CN.4/NGO/238; E/CN.4/NGO/241)

THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION (agenda item 9) (continued) (E/CN.4/1313; E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 and Add.1; E/CN.4/Sub.2/405; E/CN.4/L.1422 and L.1423)

32. Mr. AL-KHUDHAIRY (Iraq) said that the sponsors of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1422 wished to make some minor amendments to it. The present second preambular paragraph should be placed after the present fifth preambular paragraph. In paragraph 4, the expression "all States and international organizations" should be amended to read "all States, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other international organizations". In operative paragraph 5, the words "the Sub-Commission" should be amended to read "its Sub-Commission".

33. Mr. CALERO-RODRIGUES (Brazil) said he was puzzled by the words "and receive" in paragraph 10 of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423.

34. Mr. CHAVEZ-GODOY (Peru) noted that, whereas the word "particularly" appeared in the English text of paragraph 2 of the same draft resolution, the Spanish text contained the word "incluida".

35. Mr. ORTIZ (Cuba) speaking on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423, said that the reference in the third preambular paragraph to General Assembly resolution 33/24 of 29 November 1978 should be incorporated in the second preambular paragraph and the third preambular paragraph should be deleted. The second part of the new third preambular paragraph should be deleted; that paragraph would then read "Recalling the Declaration made by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade, 1978". The text of the last part of paragraph 2 should be brought into line with the wording of the Spanish text so as to read "... by all available means, including armed struggle;". Paragraph 9 should be deleted and replaced by the following text: "Rejects completely and vigorously the so-called 'internal settlement' in Zimbabwe;". In the English text of paragraph 10 the word "and" in the second line should be deleted. In all references to the Palestinian people the phrase "the people of Palestine" should be used.

36. Mr. DIEYE (Senegal) said that his delegation would like to join the sponsors of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423.

37. Mr. AYENI (Nigeria) said that his delegation still found that paragraph 10 of that draft resolution was not very clear. He therefore proposed that the word "friendly" should be added before the phrase "governments in their struggle ...". Moreover, the phrase "the peoples under colonial, alien domination, foreign occupation" should be brought into line with the title of item 9, so as to read: "the peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation".



38. Mr. ORTIZ (Cuba) said that his delegation had no objection to adding the word "friendly" to paragraph 10 of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423. The Spanish version of the phrase referred to by the Nigerian representative already conformed to the wording of item 9, and the English version would be brought into line with it.
39. Mr. DIEYE (Senegal) said that he did not feel that the addition of the word "friendly" in paragraph 10 added anything to the sense, since it was obvious that such Governments were friendly if they were providing assistance.
40. Mr. AYENI (Nigeria) said that he would be prepared to withdraw his amendment concerning the addition of the word "friendly", if the sponsors could accept the inclusion of the words "at their request", at the end of the second line of paragraph 10, so that it would read "receive, at their request, from Governments ...".
41. Mr. ORTIZ (Cuba) said that the wording of paragraph 10 of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423 had been based on that of a resolution adopted at the previous session. He did not think that the other sponsors would object to the addition of the words "at their request" although they did not add much to the meaning of the paragraph.
42. Mr. EL-FATTAL (Syrian Arab Republic) said that, as a sponsor of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423, he would not object to that addition, but he wished to point out that a people under occupation might not be in a position to request help publicly. His understanding of the phrase "at their request" was therefore that any country could help the people under occupation to have a request for assistance channelled to friendly Governments.
43. The CHAIRMAN announced that Burundi should be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolutions E/CN.4/L.1421 and L.1422. Noting that there were no further amendments to the draft resolutions before the Commission, he invited those delegations wishing to explain their vote before the vote to do so.
44. Mr. SSENDAULA (Uganda), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote on draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1421 and L.1422, said that he wished first to commend the Chairman of the thirty-fourth session, Mr. H'Baye, for having provided the Commission with a clear background analysis of the Special Committee's report (A/33/356). His delegation supported the action taken by the Commission in addressing to the Israeli authorities the telegram in document E/CN.4/L.1419. The international community should employ all possible diplomatic means to seek a just solution to the Middle East problem. Such a solution would be possible only if the Israeli authorities heeded the appeals, decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations and accepted the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, withdrew from all occupied Arab territories and allowed the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian State.
45. The CHAIRMAN requested the representative of Uganda to confine his comments to the draft resolutions before the Commission.
46. Mr. SSENDAULA (Uganda) said that his delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolutions E/CN.4/L.1421 and L.1422, which accurately reflected the serious situation that the Commission had been reviewing under agenda items 4 and 9. It appealed to all delegations to support the two texts.

47. Mr. ROKOSZEWSKI (Poland), referring in particular to draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423, emphasized the importance of effective realization of the right to self-determination and the legitimacy of peoples' struggle for independence and national sovereignty. It was his delegation's understanding that the draft resolution also covered situations such as the Chinese aggression against Viet Nam, which constituted a threat against the territorial integrity of that State.

48. The CHAIRMAN said that, under rule 60 of the rules of procedure, the representative of Poland should confine himself to explaining his vote on the draft resolutions before the Commission.

49. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, drew attention to rule 43, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure. The situation to which the Polish representative had referred was relevant to the subject under discussion and, in the view of his delegation, the speaker ought not to have been interrupted.

50. The CHAIRMAN said that explanations of vote should relate to the draft resolutions proper and not to the situations with which they were concerned.

51. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that each delegation had its own understanding of the draft resolutions and was entitled to express its views.

52. Mr. EL KOHEN (Morocco) said that his delegation would vote in favour of all three draft resolutions before the Commission. With regard to the two which concerned the situation in the Middle East (E/CN.4/L.1421 and L.1422), he reaffirmed his Government's complete solidarity with the martyred people of Palestine and with the Arab peoples victims of human rights violations in the territories occupied by the Zionist authorities. That position was fully consonant with the joint decisions taken at the summit meeting held at Rabat in 1974.

53. With regard to draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423, he observed that Morocco had always upheld the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination. It had actively supported liberation movements in countries such as Algeria, Angola and Cape Verde. It had always been willing to support United Nations endeavours to ensure the effective application of the principle of self-determination and it had provided troops to the United Nations or to Arab countries for the defence of those countries' rights. However, as Mr. Cristescu had stressed in his remarkable study (E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 and Add.1), the right to self-determination should not serve as a pretext for threats against the territorial integrity of a State, secession, subversion or destabilization; it should be correctly applied to real situations. As had been stated by his delegation at the General Assembly, Morocco was ready to make troops available to the United Nations for the realization of self-determination in Namibia.

54. Miss HERRAN (Colombia) said that her delegation, which would vote in favour of all three draft resolutions, continued to endorse the principles set out in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, which had been unanimously approved. It supported the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, without prejudice to the peaceful and equitable settlement of specific territorial issues, and it welcomed the current endeavours to settle such issues without recourse to violence.

55. Her Government continued to support Israel's right to existence. It also rejected the use of force and considered that conflicts should be the subject of peaceful settlement in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

56. Her delegation maintained its reservation with regard to the references in the draft resolutions to documents or resolutions adopted at meetings which had not been attended by Colombian representatives, for example meetings of non-aligned countries.

57. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was mentioned in paragraph 7 of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423, was universally applicable; neither economic and social differences, revolutionary processes, de facto situations nor different stages of development should be used as a pretext to violate its provisions, and the same applied to the provisions of the Charter. While it was logical to analyse each case in its historical, social, political, economic and cultural context, that context should not be used as an excuse for the non-respect of human rights.

58. Mr. JAHN (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation would abstain in the vote on part A of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1421 because the allusion to "war crimes" in paragraph 2 was unacceptable. It would be ready to join a consensus in respect of part B, for it had always contended that the Geneva Conventions of 1949 were applicable to occupied territories.

59. His delegation supported the right of peoples in all parts of the world to self-determination. However, it would vote against draft resolutions E/CN.4/L.1422 and L.1423 for two reasons: first, both texts referred to the right of the Palestinian people to recover their rights by "all means", which was not consistent with the principle of non-use of force; and, second, neither text made any mention of Israel's right to existence.

60. Mr. AL-KHUDAIRY (Iraq) requested that the vote be taken by roll-call on those of the draft resolutions which could not be accepted by consensus.

61. The CHAIRMAN invited the Commission to vote on part A of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1421.

62. The vote was taken by roll-call.

63. Morocco, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ivory Coast, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay.

64. Part A of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1421 was adopted by 20 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

65. The CHAIRMAN invited the Commission to take a decision on part B of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1421.
66. Part B of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1421 was adopted by consensus.
67. The CHAIRMAN invited the Commission to vote on draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1422, as amended.
68. The vote was taken by roll-call.
69. Cuba, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.
- In favour: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.
- Against: Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United States of America.
- Abstaining: Australia, Austria, France, Portugal, Sweden.
70. Draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1422, as amended, was adopted by 23 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.
71. The CHAIRMAN invited the Commission to vote on draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423, as amended by the representative of Cuba and subject to the inclusion of the words "at their request" at the end of the second line of paragraph 10.
72. At the request of the representative of Australia, a separate vote was taken by roll-call on paragraph 5.
73. Pakistan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.
- In favour: Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.
- Against: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Portugal, Sweden, United States of America.
- Abstaining: Brazil, Ivory Coast, Uruguay.
74. Paragraph 5 of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423 was adopted by 20 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.
75. The CHAIRMAN invited the Commission to vote on the draft resolution as a whole, as amended.
76. The vote was taken by roll-call.
77. Benin, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Portugal, Sweden.

78. Draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1423 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 23 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.