Chairman: Mr. Erik NETTEL (Austria).

AGENDA ITEM 62

International Year for Human Rights (continued)

(a) Measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General;

(b) International Conference on Human Rights

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION

A/C.3/L.1637/REV.2 (concluded)

1. Mr. CHENG (China) said that his delegation's vote on operative paragraph 7 of resolution A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2 should not be construed as a change of policy on the part of the Chinese Government with regard to apartheid, colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination. His delegation had been compelled to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole because it thought that the Security Council should pronounce its decision on measures of censure as drastic as those proposed in paragraph 7.

2. Mr. POWER (Ireland) said that his delegation had been unable to approve the second part of operative paragraph 2 and had abstained on that paragraph because it felt that it did not reflect the facts. Similarly, if a separate vote had been taken on paragraph 5, his delegation would have abstained on it. It was a matter of regret that the sponsors had not followed the wording of the corresponding provisions of resolutions 2379 (XXIII) and 2383 (XXIII) on Southern Rhodesia adopted at the present session by the General Assembly. Lastly, his delegation had voted against operative paragraph 7, first because the General Assembly would be taking measures which were within the competence of the Security Council under Article 41 of the Charter; second, because the Third Committee should leave it to the First Committee and the Special Political Committee to adopt measures of a highly political nature; and, third, because the severing of all relations with countries whose policies were not approved of was not likely to help solve the problems.

3. Mrs. OGATA (Japan) said that although Japan had always opposed any policy of racial discrimination and therefore approved the spirit of resolution A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2, her delegation had had to abstain in the separate votes on paragraphs 2 and 7 and in the vote on the resolution as a whole because it felt that the provisions of paragraph 7 exceeded the competence of the Third Committee. She observed that Japan did not maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa and would continue to apply strictly the resolutions of the Security Council.

4. Mr. BEREKET (Turkey) said that his delegation had voted against operative paragraph 7 and had abstained in the vote on the resolution as a whole. It could have voted for the unrevised draft, which had not contained the provisions of paragraph 7.

5. Mr. MAHMASSANI (Lebanon) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, although it had not been able to support paragraph 7. While condemning South Africa's policy of apartheid and the racial discrimination practised by Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, it questioned the advisability of severing relations with those countries.

6. Mr. PAPADATOS (Greece) observed that it was the first time that his delegation had been unable to approve a resolution condemning apartheid and colonialism. By abstaining, his delegation had wanted to manifest not a change of attitude in the matter but its disapproval of paragraph 7 which was not consistent with the United Nations Charter.

7. Mr. RIBEIRO (Uruguay) said that he had voted for the resolution as a whole but against paragraphs 2 and 7, whose provisions were matters exclusively for the Security Council. He would likewise have voted against paragraph 1 if a separate vote had been taken on it. The position he had taken did not imply any change in the attitude of the Uruguayan Government, which continued to condemn colonialism and all violations of human rights.

8. Mr. PAOLINI (France) said that although his delegation condemned apartheid and racial discrimination, it had had to abstain in the separate votes and in the vote on the resolution as a whole in order to avoid having to pronounce on those passages in the resolution.
had been present during the voting it would have voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2.

9. Mr. ARTAZA (Chile) said that his delegation had abstained on operative paragraph 2 because it was tantamount to asking the United Kingdom to use force, and on paragraph 7 because it called on Member States to sever relations with the countries concerned, Chile maintained friendly relations with all States, considering them indispensable for better international understanding. However, in view of the humanitarian character of the text and the condemnation of apartheid and racial discrimination which it contained, his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

10. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) said that her delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole. It had also voted against the second part of operative paragraph 2, because the General Assembly would be disregarding the facts in the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and against paragraph 7, which was, if nothing else, redundant, since the Security Council had already adopted sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. In her delegation's view, the Third Committee was exceeding its competence in pronouncing condemnations of a political nature.

11. Mr. NAÑAGAS (Philippines) said that his delegation's abstention in the vote in no way affected his Government's position with regard to the apartheid and racial discrimination practised in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

12. Mr. de GUZMAN (Colombia) said that he had abstained in the vote on paragraph 2 and had voted against paragraph 7 but had supported the draft resolution as a whole, thereby showing that his country was still firmly opposed to colonialism. In his delegation’s view, the General Assembly was not competent to call on States to sever relations with certain other States; in Colombia’s case, any decision in the matter was the prerogative of the President of the Republic. Colombia would continue in spite of everything to maintain relations with the homeland of the great Vasco da Gama.

13. Mr. ZORRILLA (Mexico) said that his delegation had been compelled to abstain in the vote despite its conviction that apartheid and colonialism were utterly reprehensible policies.

14. Mr. VALDIVIESO (Peru) said that he had voted against the resolution as a whole because in it the General Assembly would be claiming functions which were within the exclusive competence of the Security Council. Furthermore, by calling on countries to sever relations with South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, the General Assembly would be acting contrary to the spirit of Article 14 of the Charter. In that connexion, he considered the explanation given by the Legal Counsel at the previous meeting not altogether satisfactory.

15. Mr. SOBOKE (Burundi) said that if his delegation had been present during the voting it would have voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2.

16. Mr. BABAA (Libya) said he had voted for operative paragraphs 2 and 7 and for the resolution as a whole since he considered that no effort should be spared to put an end to colonialism and prevent the cancer of apartheid from spreading throughout the world.

17. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta), replying on behalf of the sponsors to the comments made by the Portuguese representative at the 1636th meeting, said that, as the Legal Counsel had stated, the Third Committee was competent to deal with the matters contained in resolution A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2, paragraph 7 of which was not contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. The Portuguese representative had claimed that the draft resolution was discriminatory. But any delegation had the right to submit a draft resolution on any subject it considered of special interest and it was a matter only for regret that the Portuguese delegation had not seen fit to concern itself with the matter.

18. Contrary to what the United Kingdom representative believed, resolution A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2 was not the work of an "irresponsible" Committee, since it would be surprising if fifty-five delegations behaved irrationally.

19. Since the representative of Ceylon had expressed surprise at the presence of paragraph 7 in the draft resolution, he wished to point out that the sponsors had followed a method of work wholly consistent with the usual procedure.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/L.1638/REV.1 AND REV.1/ADD.1

20. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 on behalf of the sponsors. The fact that countries representing four continents were included among the sponsors of the draft resolution was evidence of the increasing awareness throughout the world of the importance of extending to young people an education in the spirit of the noble humanitarian ideals of mankind in order that the germs of war and discord might be completely eliminated. That was why, in the terms of the draft resolution, an appeal was made to States that all means of education should be employed so that youth might grow up and develop in a spirit of respect for human dignity and equal rights of man. It was imperative for urgent measures to be taken if the noble principles set out in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were to be given any practical meaning. In that regard, an important role must be played by the United Nations: the Commission on Human Rights, despite its heavy agenda, should, as a matter of priority, carry out a study on the education of youth all over the world and should seek the assistance of UNESCO for that purpose; and the Secretary-General should arrange for the exchange of information on the action taken in that regard by States and for the holding of seminars, the usefulness of which was universally recognized. It was to be hoped that the Secretariat would accord due importance to the draft resolution and would submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the action taken for the implementation of the resolution.
21. Mr. ARTAZA (Chile) said that youth had always been in forefront of the struggle to defend human rights because of its keen sense of justice. The United Nations, by giving young people a reason to act and imbuing them with excited ideals, had a paramount role to play. That was why, in draft resolution A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, of which Chile was a sponsor, the General Assembly was asked to employ all means so that youth might grow up in a spirit of respect for human dignity and equal rights of man. Youth must be supported and encouraged and not be stifled; the revolutionary spirit in young people was a healthy sign. In light of those considerations, he believed that the draft resolution under consideration ought to be adopted by acclamation.

22. Miss GROZA (Romania) said that her country had a special interest in the problems of youth. It had contributed to the adoption by the General Assembly in 1965 of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples. Also, at the Teheran Conference, Romania, together with other countries, had submitted a draft resolution, which had been adopted unanimously as resolution XX, relating to the education of youth in a spirit of respect for human rights.

23. Youth was an important factor in social development and must, as was emphasized in the Proclamation of Teheran, be assured of greater participation in the life of society. In its resolution XX, the Teheran Conference had invited States to take appropriate action for the training of men who would be aware of their responsibilities.

24. She was convinced that the measures provided for in the draft resolution under consideration offered an effective framework for instilling in youth the noble ideals of peace and of respect for human dignity, and she hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

25. Mr. PANDEY (Nepal) pointed out that the draft resolution before the Committee, of which his delegation was a sponsor, was based on resolution XX of the International Conference on Human Rights, the purpose of which had been to assure the youth of the entire world of an education that would instill in them a respect for human rights and human dignity. The contemplated seminars would be a very useful instrument for that purpose.

26. The provisions of the draft resolution under consideration had a special significance for Nepal, which had long been aware of the abilities of young people. The Nepalese Constitution expressly provided for the participation of youth in the democratic system of the Panchayat, both in the highest organs of the country as well as at the village level. As his country realized that young people must be imbued with a sense of basic values, he hoped that the draft resolution, the purpose of which was to promote among youth the ideals of mutual respect and understanding between peoples, would be adopted unanimously.

27. Mr. SQUIRE (United States of America) said that the draft resolution under consideration reflected the continuing interest throughout the world in the problems of youth. He stressed the importance of youth for the future as well as the dissatisfaction of the youthful population with the society of today and with the hypocrisy of the adult population which asked youth to act differently from its elders. His delegation regretted that the draft resolution dealt only with the education of youth and not with the other aspects of the problems of young people, as a result of which the unrest manifesting itself throughout the world was depriving countries of an essential factor in development, endangering the stability of society and causing the individual youth himself to become less than a whole person with apparently no commitment to the world in which he lived.

28. There was thus a vital need to study the common denominator underlying the problems of youth, regardless of social or political systems or the level of economic or cultural development of the various countries, and to provide programmes by which the enthusiasm and energies of youth could be channeled into positive contributions both to themselves and to their societies.

29. He would support the draft resolution before the Committee even though he regretted its limited view. His delegation hoped that it would be possible at future sessions of the Commission for Social Development for the problems of youth to be explored more fully. In operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution he would like the word "Member" to be inserted before the word "States".

30. Mr. PAOLINI (France) noted that the question of youth was especially relevant at the present time and had been the subject of resolutions adopted during the year by the Economic and Social Council, the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran and the General Conference of UNESCO.

31. He welcomed the draft resolution under consideration, which was based on a resolution of the Teheran Conference. In operative paragraph 1 of the French version, however, he would like the word "langage" to be replaced by the word "language". With regard to operative paragraph 3, he felt that the sphere of competence of UNESCO must be respected and that it was inappropriate for the Commission on Human Rights to carry out the proposed study. That paragraph ought to be amended to read as follows: "... to invite the Commission on Human Rights to take into account the studies carried out by UNESCO on the question of the education of youth...". Also, in order that proper consideration might be given both to spheres of competence and to appropriations, he believed that in operative paragraph 5 a request should be made for the organization of seminars: "... in subjects of particular concern to human rights and youth".

32. Mrs. SIPILA (Finland) noted that one of the world-wide problems of today was the widening gap between the generations, the reason being that the generation born after the Second World War lived in a totally different world than the one which the older generations had known. To that must be added the uncertainty about the future which rendered any kind of education task extremely difficult. The future, however, depended to a great extent on the attitude
and aspirations of youth, and, with regard to human rights, the realization of the aspirations which had been those of the older generation depended on the meaning that would be given to them by youth.

33. The draft resolution under consideration was based on resolution XX adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, on two resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The sponsors of the draft resolution knew that young people wanted to participate fully in the life of the community and that they were better able to assume responsibilities than in the past. Education in the noble humanitarian ideals of mankind could be given to young people not only in schools but also in the various organizations of society in general. Young people realized well what the defence of human rights meant, and they reacted to injustice more strongly than the other generations, who had much to learn from them. It was important to give young people increasing opportunities to participate in the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to let them enjoy the privileges which those organizations had already offered to the older generations. What was especially needed were channels for increased communications and exchanges of opinions. Whatever had been done in that regard by any Member State ought to be made known to other countries. Also, some of the seminars could be devoted to the education of youth in the principles of human rights. Those seminars should be attended by persons with special knowledge in that field and by the young people themselves. The seminars would offer a forum to all youth organizations which still operated in limited areas to meet on a world-wide basis and would thus bring about an increase in mutual understanding.

34. She readily accepted the suggestions made by certain delegations, and, as co-sponsor of the draft resolution, she hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

35. Mrs. BARISH (Costa Rica) expressed the hope that the constructive proposals by the representatives of the United States and France would be accepted. Her delegation would be glad to co-sponsor the draft resolution.

36. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta) supported the French representative's suggestions. He thought that the words "from time to time" in operative paragraph 4 were too vague and he hoped that the sponsors would add some clarification. He supported the draft resolution in the light of the observations made by a number of delegations.

37. Mr. PIPARSANIA (India) thought that the purpose of the resolution under consideration was highly laudable. In his view it was a timely suggestion that the United Nations should make a study of the concern of youth for its future, and place the findings of such a study before all Member States. He was in favour of the draft resolution, but he thought that a clearer indication should be given of the scope of the study to be undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights and UNESCO, and he would be glad if the Director of the Division of Human Rights would give some clarification on that matter. In that respect he agreed with the French representative.

38. Mr. BABAA (Libya) favoured the draft resolution and hoped it would be adopted unanimously; but he thought that the words "peace, justice and security" should be added in paragraphs 1 and 4, after the words "respect for".

39. Mr. CALOVSKY (Yugoslavia) said it was important that youth should participate fully in political, economic and social life.

40. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) recalled that at the 1636th meeting the Third Committee had adopted an Italian draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1635/Rev.2) concerning youth education and said that in view of her delegation's interest in that question, she would vote for the draft under consideration. She hoped nevertheless that the sponsors would consider recalling in the preamble the conclusions and recommendations made by the recent International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare on the subject of youth education and the participation of youth in national development.

41. With regard to operative paragraph 3, the Commission for Social Development appeared already to have undertaken a study of the problems of youth, and she wondered whether the Commission on Human Rights, which was already overloaded, could undertake a study of youth problems into the bargain. For that reason she would like to see the beginning of paragraph 3 altered to read as follows: "Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite UNESCO to prepare a report on the question of the education of youth...". The Third Committee might study that report at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

42. Mr. KALANGALI (Uganda) said that he had no difficulty in supporting the draft resolution under consideration, which was based on resolution XX adopted by the Teheran Conference. However, he would favour the changes proposed by a number of delegations.

43. Miss MARTINEZ (Jamaica) commended the initiative taken by the Teheran Conference in adopting resolution XX. Her country was most interested in the question underlying the draft resolution, and would like to see the United Nations active in that field.

44. She had reservations, however, in regard to operative paragraph 3, Hitherto it had been the Commission for Social Development rather than the Human Rights Commission which had handled the problems of youth. It would be useful if the Economic and Social Council were to ask those two functional Commissions to co-ordinate their efforts to promote the participation of youth in national development and the struggle to achieve respect for human rights. Again, like the French representative, she felt that it would be useful to indicate clearly in paragraph 5 the subjects to be covered by the proposed seminars. The Economic and Social Council and its two functional Commissions concerned might submit recommendations on that subject.

45. For formal reasons, she thought it would be wise to make a slight change in the text of operative paragraph 1, the words "so that youth grows up and develops" to be replaced by "so that youth may grow up and develop". That was merely a stylistic change. In paragraph 5, for the sake of clarity, the final phrase might be replaced by: "...in the sphere of...".
sons, including youth leaders, who are qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth.


47. Mr. VALDIVIESO (Peru) also approved the draft resolution under consideration. In spite of its efforts to improve living conditions for all mankind, the United Nations had not appreciated the feelings of youth in regard to human rights, he hoped that the seminars in question would make for a fruitful exchange of views with the representatives of youth.

48. Mr. ESHEL (Israel) called upon the sponsors of the draft resolution to face the problems concerning youth in an integrated and co-ordinated manner. The Commission for Social Development was already concerned with certain questions relating to youth, and it would be useful either for the Commission to be mentioned in operative paragraph 3, or for paragraphs in question to be so worded as to invite UNESCO to study the question of the education of youth in co-operation with the appropriate functional Commissions.

49. Mrs. ROQUET (Canada) supported the observations made by the representatives of France and Jamaica in regard to operative paragraphs 3 and 5. In the French text of paragraph 5 she would like to see the words "programme de services consultatifs" replaced by "programme des services consultatifs". She did not consider that "seminars" should be translated by "cycles d'études", or that "animateurs de jeunes" was a satisfactory translation for "youth leaders".

50. Mr. HERNDL (Austria) stressed the importance of the question of youth under consideration, and expressed his approval of the ideas underlying draft resolution A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. He nevertheless supported the views of the French and Jamaican representatives in regard to operative paragraph 3. The Commission on Human Rights did not seem to him to be the organ to undertake the extremely broad study proposed, since it would go beyond the normal sphere of the work of the Commission, and in any case the scope of the study was ill-defined. Paragraph 5 was similarly very imprecise, since neither the subjects to be dealt with in the seminars, nor their periodicity, nor the persons to take part, were indicated. He also hoped that the sponsors would remove the mention of "youth leaders", since the expression was made unnecessary by the words "persons specially qualified".

51. Mr. SCHRIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights), relying to the question put by the Indian representative in regard to operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, recalled that the draft was the outcome of the Teheran Conference which in resolution XX had recommended the functional organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies concerned to start and study a detailed examination of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms. Paragraph 3 of the draft under consideration signified, in his view, that the Commission on Human Rights should see to it that youth all over the world received the proper education for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The paragraph in question confined the role of the Commission on Human Rights to the question of the education of youth, in respect of the role which youth could play in regard to the understanding and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Co-operation between the Commission on Human Rights and UNESCO should not raise any difficulties, since the representatives of UNESCO attended the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, which at times entrusted to UNESCO tasks concerned with matters within its sphere of competence. The Commission for Social Development was similarly concerned with questions of youth. It did not seem likely that the collaboration of the two Commissions or the members of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies assisting the competent bodies in their work need give rise to any problems, since the collaboration was already in existence, especially within the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination.

52. With regard to operative paragraph 5, such seminars were normally organized at the invitation of a member country, and the holding of seminars would thus depend largely on the invitations issued.

53. He assured the representative of Cyprus that the Secretary-General and his assistant always gave the utmost attention to all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, and he recalled that in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization, the Secretary-General had noted the dissatisfaction among youth throughout the world and had pointed out how important it was to seek solutions to the problems of youth.

54. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) expressed support for the draft resolution, and said she agreed with the representative of Libya and hoped that the sponsors would take his suggestion into account.

55. However, she felt that the translation of the text into the various languages was unsatisfactory and, in particular, that the French and Spanish versions did not always coincide exactly. She requested the Secretariat to be good enough to make the necessary adjustments.

56. Mrs. RAOELINA (Madagascar) said that he would like the English word "endorse" in operative paragraph 2, to be translated into French, not in the same way as in paragraph 1, but by the word "approve".

57. Mr. CHENG (China) stated that the Chinese translation was extremely accurate.

58. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) accepted, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, the Jamaican representative's suggestion that the words "grows up and develops" in operative paragraph 1 should be replaced by "may grow up and develop". He considered the explanations given by the Director of the Division of Human Rights to be satisfactory, and he hoped that the Secretariat would settle the translation problems pointed out by certain delegations.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 A,
59. Mr. ARTAZA (Chile) proposed that draft resolution A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1 should be adopted by acclamation, in tribute to the role of youth in the modern world.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, as orally revised, was adopted by acclamation.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION
A/C.3/L.1639

60. Miss HART (New Zealand), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/L.1639 on behalf of the sponsors, said that the draft resolution was submitted under agenda item 62 (a) (Report of the Secretary-General on measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights). Its purpose was to express appreciation to Member States and to national and international organizations for the effort they had made in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, and also to invite them to prolong those efforts after the end of the International Year. Member States and organizations were invited, in operative paragraph 2, to continue to supply information to the Secretary-General to enable him to prepare a final report on the International Year for Human Rights—a report which would be of the greatest importance. The activities which Member States were invited to prolong, in operative paragraph 3, included the study of the international instruments adopted by the United Nations in the field of human rights. Lastly, in view of the keen interest which a number of individuals, universities and research institutes had shown in the Newsletter on the International Year for Human Rights prepared by the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General was requested, in operative paragraph 4, to continue to issue an appropriate bulletin containing information on the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and a bibliography of significant documents and publications in that field. The bulletin would be issued twice a year and the financial implications would be minimal. It would be of particular value to those engaged in research in the field of human rights.

61. Mr. ABOUl-NASR (United Arab Republic) felt that draft resolution A/C.3/L.1639 presented far too optimistic a picture of the human rights situation. The Committee had just adopted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2) stating that it was *Deeply concerned* that during the International Year for Human Rights large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place*. It would therefore be logical for it now to express some reservations regarding the results achieved by the International Year. Moreover, it could hardly express its appreciation to all Member States, which would mean congratulating South Africa and Portugal along with the rest.

62. Mr. NASINOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed with the representative of the United Arab Republic. He also drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the financial implications (A/C.3/L.1651) of the draft resolution which, according to the estimate submitted by the Secretary-General, the Secretariat should ask for additional staff when it came to making a study of racial discrimination, whereas it had sufficient staff to issue a completely unnecessary bulletin, whose preparation and dispatch to 400 or 500 persons by airmail would entail considerable expenditure.

63. Mr. MEHINI (Tunisia) commended the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1639, but agreed with the representative of the United Arab Republic that the fourth preambular paragraph was much too eulogistic and that the favourable impression it gave of the human rights situation was not in accord with the sad reality.

64. Mr. HERNDL (Austria) said that he wholeheartedly supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.1639; the Committee should bear in mind that the agenda item which it was currently considering was actually entitled "International Year for Human Rights". It was therefore very important to express appreciation to all who had helped to make the Year an undoubted success. Member States and national and international organizations must also be invited to prolong their efforts after the end of the International Year. A few days previously, the Austrian Government had issued a statement assuring all States that it would continue to support the cause of human rights. He did not agree with the representative of the Soviet Union concerning the information bulletin, which he believed would be very valuable, especially to those engaged in research in the field of human rights. He would therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution as it stood.

65. Mr. SQUIRE (United States of America) pointed out that paragraph 5 of the Secretary-General's statement (A/C.3/L.1651) on the financial implications of the draft resolution clearly indicated that the issuance of the proposed bulletin would not entail any additional expenditure and that the only cost anticipated was that of airmail distribution.

66. Mr. VALDIVIESO (Peru) said he believed that the English word *"appreciation"* in operative paragraph 1 had been mistranslated into Spanish. In his view, account should be taken of the comments of the representative of the United Arab Republic, and it should be indicated that not all countries had made equal efforts to encourage respect for human rights. The Committee might, for example, express its satisfaction at the efforts made by the majority of Member States, thus acknowledging by implication that some countries had not made any effort in the field of human rights.

67. Miss MARTINEZ (Jamaica) expressed her wholehearted support for the draft resolution; an international year was not limited to the activities of the organization which proclaimed it, and all Governments were invited to participate. The efforts of all the countries which had taken an interest in human rights, including those which had been unable to send delegations to the Teheran Conference, must therefore be acknowledged. They must also be encouraged to prolong their efforts beyond the International Year, and she did not consider that $1,000 a year was too high a price for that.

68. Mr. GUIRANDOU N'DIAYE (Ivory Coast) said he would like to know who would be empowered to determine how the financial implications of the draft resolution should be met.
to the Secretary-General under the terms of operative paragraph 2. He would also like the sponsors to explain what was meant by the words "from time to time" in operative paragraph 4, which seemed to him to be too vague.

69. Mr. KACHURENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that he would like to have details of the expenditure involved in preparing the bulletin (printing costs, etc.) which were not shown in the Secretary-General’s statement (A/CONF.3/L.1651) on the financial implications of the draft resolution. He would also like to know who were the 400 to 500 recipients to whom the bulletin would be sent, apart from the States Members of the United Nations.

70. Mr. KALANGALI (Uganda) wondered whether the issuing of information on the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, which was part of the Secretary-General’s regular duties should really be the subject of a draft resolution, especially as the appropriate bulletin which was proposed would only be a continuation of the Newsletter on the International Year for Human Rights already prepared by the Secretary-General. If the Committee nevertheless deemed it useful to remind the Secretary-General of his duties in that respect, it could do so much more briefly, without going into unnecessary details.

71. Mrs. RUSSOMANO (Brazil) said that, while it was true that the International Year for Human Rights had not achieved all its objectives, it was necessary not only to emphasize what remained to be done but also to express satisfaction at what had been done.

72. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights) said that he would like to dispel a misunderstanding and to reassure certain delegations concerning the financial implications of the draft resolution. The task assigned to the Secretary-General under the terms of operative paragraph 4 was a limited one; it consisted of drawing up a list of future meetings of United Nations organs and specialized agencies on questions relating to human rights and a list of the major publications in that field. The issuance of the bulletin would therefore require very little work. The sponsors had already explained that "from time to time" should be understood to mean twice a year, which appeared to be a reasonable frequency. The list of recipients to whom the bulletin was to be sent had not yet been drawn up, but the Secretariat had already received many requests from private bodies and from universities and institutions which would like to be kept informed of what was being published in the field of human rights. The cost of paper, stencils, addressographs, and so forth, would be very small. The only sizable expenditure would be the cost of airmail distribution; obviously, however, the bulletin would have to reach the recipients as quickly as possible if it was to be of current interest.

73. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the debate on draft resolution A/C.3/L.1639 should be closed. It was so decided.

74. Miss HART (New Zealand) announced that the sponsors had agreed to change the last preambular paragraph by inserting, after the words "Believing that", the following phrase: "despite the violations of human rights that have occurred and continue to occur during the International Year for Human Rights".

75. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.3/L.1639.

_Draft resolution A/C.3/L.1639, as orally revised, was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 5 abstentions._

The meeting rose at 11.35 p.m.