

next five years, including specific measures to accelerate such work and specific targets to be achieved;

a six-power resolution calling the attention of member states to the desirability of appointing women to bodies responsible for preparing national development plans; suggesting that states provide training programmes for women in these fields; requesting the Secretary-General and the Specialized Agencies to establish training centres for women in the developing countries; and recognizing the importance of the contribution of women to development programmes;

a 22-power resolution asking the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women for consideration "if possible" by the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

The seventh resolution, calling this time on the United Nations, its member states and the Specialized Agencies to emphasize community action as a means of achieving progress in economic and social development, was adopted by 86 votes in favour (Canada), one against, with 10 abstentions.

The Committee is currently engaged in the consideration of the draft Covenant on Human Rights. These instruments have been among the agenda of the Third Committee since 1954. On November 11, the Committee adopted by 88 votes in favour (Canada), none against, with two abstentions, Article 2 of the Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, outlining the obligation of states parties to the agreement to ensure to all individuals subject to their jurisdiction the rights recognized in the Covenant. On November 13, the Committee unanimously adopted, as amended, Article 4 of the same Covenant, dealing with specific measures for limiting individual rights in times of national emergency. Finally, the Committee adopted on November 15, by 57 votes in favour (Canada), one against, with 14 abstentions, an article on the rights of the child, which will be inserted in the draft Covenant on Political and Civil Rights following Article 22, dealing with the rights of the family.

The article, drawn from the existing text by a working party composed of Afghanistan, Brazil, Iran, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, reads as follows:

(1) Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as required by his status as a minor on the part of his family, the society and the state.

(2) Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.

(3) Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

Fourth Committee

On October 18, the Committee adopted by 79 votes in favour, two against, with 19 abstentions (Canada), a resolution on Southern Rhodesia sponsored by 46