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Full text of Amnesty Resolution (New York Times, 13 November):

CPYRGHT

U.S. Draft On Amnesty

Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
Nov. 12—Following is the
text of a draft resolution on
amnesty for political prisoners,
as introduced in the General
Assembly today by the
United States:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
NOTING with satisfaction
that, in spite of continuing
denial of the right of self-
determination in certain areas,
great progress has been
achieved towards eliminating
colonialism and insuring the
right of self-determination
for peoples everywhere,

BELIEVING that the lessening
of international tensions
makes even more promising
renewed efforts to assist people
to exercise their human
rights,

DEEPLY DISTURBED that there
are frequent reports that
many persons, including members
of national parliaments,
writers and publishers, persons
who have sought through
peaceful means to express
views at variance with those
held by their governments or
to oppose racial discrimination,
and persons who have
sought to provide legal as-

sistance to persons in the
disfavor of their governments,
are detained or imprisoned,
and in many cases have been
subjected to torture, arbitrary
arrest and detention and unfair
or secret trials in violation
of rights guaranteed by the
Universal Declaration of
Human Rights,

RECALLING that, pursuant
to Economic and Social Council
resolution 1235 (XLII) of
6 June 1967, the Commission
on Human Rights and the
Subcommission on Prevention
of Discrimination and Protection
of Minorities have been
authorized to examine
information relating to such
reports,

NOTING with appreciation
resolution 4 (XXVIII) adopted
by the Subcommission on
Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minorities
with respect to the human
rights of persons subjected
to any form of detention or
imprisonment,

1. APPEALS to all governments
to proclaim an unconditional
amnesty by releasing all
political prisoners in the
sense of persons deprived
of their liberty primarily
because they have, in
accordance with the
Universal Declaration of
Human Rights, sought
peaceful expression of
beliefs and opinions at
variance with those held
by their governments or
have sought to provide
legal or other forms of
nonviolent assistance to
such persons;

2. REQUESTS the Commission
on Human Rights and the
Subcommission on Prevention
of Discrimination and
Protection of Minorities to
strengthen their efforts
on behalf of political
prisoners, including the
establishment of working
groups to conduct studies
including visits, whenever
necessary, to determine
the facts relevant to the
rights of political prisoners
and the response of
governments to this appeal;

3. URGES all governments
to cooperate with the
Commission on Human Rights
and the Subcommission on
Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minorities
in their efforts on behalf
of political prisoners,
including requests to
make such visits as they
may deem necessary for
the purpose of investigating,
and reporting on the
circumstances relating to
the detention, trial or
imprisonment of such
persons;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary
General to assist in any
way he may deem appropriate
in the implementation of
this resolution, and to
report to the General
Assembly at its 31st
session with respect to
the activities of the
Commission on Human
Rights and the
Subcommission on
Prevention of
Discrimination and
Protection of Minorities
in the implementation
of this resolution.

CPYRGHT

Washington Star, 13 November 1975

U.S. Pushes U.N. on Prisoner Issue

UNITED NATIONS

(UPI) — The United States, in a strike against the "selective morality" of the United Nations, is campaigning for a U.N. resolution demanding the release of all political prisoners.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan, accusing totalitarian countries of misusing the issue of human rights, introduced the resolution yesterday in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee — the same panel where a resolution equating Zionism with racism originated last month.

Some diplomatic observers viewed the U.S. resolution as a move to counter the Arab-inspired, anti-Zionist motion approved by the assembly Monday. The Soviet news agency Tass criticized the measure today as an "unsavory stratagem" to distract attention.

"The selective morality of the United Nations in matters of human rights threatens the integrity not merely of the United Nations but of human rights themselves," Moynihan said.

HE SAID 23 of the 60 sponsors of a previous resolution condemning South Africa and 16 of the 33 sponsors of a motion against Chile had political prisoners of their own.

He attacked the assembly for adopting the resolution describing Zionism as racist, saying the Israeli government's domestic critics, including Arab parties, "have been quite successful in electing members to public office."

The U.S. resolution demands amnesty for persons jailed for expressing opinions at odds with the official views or for trying to provide non-violent assistance to such prisoners.

IT PROVIDES for visits to any country by U.N. investigators and calls for the cooperation of all governments in determining facts relating to political prisoners.

"To those members of the United Nations who would allay our suspicions we make this simple appeal: Join us in support of our draft resolution calling for amnesty for all political prisoners," Moynihan said.

There was more reaction yesterday to the anti-Zionism resolution.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ronald Nessen hinted President Ford is considering action against countries that voted for the resolution.

"The President is reviewing the vote and considering possible courses of action," Nessen told a briefing.

HE SAID FORD was not considering any steps against Egypt and other Arab nations, which also voted in favor of the resolution, because a cutback in aid to those nations would be to "play into the hands" of enemies of America's Middle East peace policy, Nessen said.

Nessen also said Ford "has no objection" to the Senate deciding to review U.S. participation in the United Nations, but he said Ford believes America must stay inside the world body.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin called an emergency meeting of world Jewish leaders to map a global counter campaign against attacks on Zionism.

A government committee said the Jewish summit meeting would be held in Jerusalem before the end of the month and would include leaders of major Jewish organizations throughout the world.

In Rome, meanwhile, dozens of Arab and third world representatives today walked out of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's conference at the start of a speech by the Israeli delegate.

The walkout followed sharp attacks on the Israelis by the Iraqi and Libyan delegations yesterday following the U.N. resolution on Zionism.

General coverage -- comments by Moynihan, by Cuban UN representative, speculations, etc.:

U.N. and Cuba Clash in U.N. Over Political Prisoners

CPYRGHT

By **PAUL HOEMANN**
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 13 — The United States and Cuba accused each other today of violating human rights in a debate on an American move to have the United Nations urge all governments to free their political prisoners.

Miguel Alfonso of Cuba asserted that the United States lacked the moral authority to impart lessons on protection of human rights. Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. of the United States quoted reliable information estimating the number of political prisoners in Cuba at 20,000.

After several rebuttals and rejoinders in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, Mr. Mitchell said it was a "happy coincidence" that the human-rights debate closely followed last Monday's Assembly vote on a resolution labeling Zionism "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

He said the American human-rights initiative had been in preparation for some time, and had not originally been linked with the Zionism issue.

A draft resolution that would appeal to all governments to proclaim an unconditional amnesty for all persons held on charges stemming from their political beliefs or nonviolent activities was introduced in the committee yesterday by the chief American delegate, Daniel P. Moynihan.

The document appeared to herald a new American activism with regard to human rights and civil liberties in other countries. The United States had lately seemed to move with circumspection in this field, in the interest of international détente and improved relations with specific nations.

Mr. Moynihan is known to have early advocated a different American stance. In an article, "The United States in Opposition," in Commentary magazine in March, he suggested that American representatives in the world organization "ask about conditions and events in many countries of the third world of which almost everyone knows, but few have thought it politic to speak."

The speech in which Mr. Moynihan introduced the American draft yesterday made it clear that it was aimed also at the Communist nations.

"Unless we care about political prisoners everywhere, we don't really care about them anywhere," he said.

Mr. Mitchell, who is an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Leonard Garment, a former White House adviser, both members of the American delegation, also were closely associated with the formulation of the new policy.

During a recess of the committee debate, Mr. Mitchell said it was important that countries that had backed "obnoxious resolutions"—he meant the anti-Zionist text—should answer for the encroachments on human and civil rights they themselves were committing.

The Cuban delegate in the committee, Mr. Alfonso, started protesting against the American move immediately after Mr. Moynihan's speech yesterday.

Cuba was the only non-Arab country among the original sponsors of the anti-Zionism text. The controversial document emerged in the committee that now has the American draft on political prisoners before it.

In today's meeting, the Cuban representative cited the Attica prison shooting, the Watts riot and "innumerable attempts" by American secret agents to assassinate Prime Minister Fidel Castro as evidence that the United States possessed no credibility to pass judgment on human-rights situations in other countries.

Around the World

Washington Post, 13 November 1975

CPYRGHT

U.S. Asks Political Prisoner Amnesty

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 12—The United States called upon the General Assembly today to broaden the scope of its human-rights activities beyond attacks on Chile, South Africa and Israel, and to issue an appeal to all governments to "proclaim an international amnesty by releasing all political prisoners."

The resolution was a pet project of U.S. Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who introduced it just one day after the assembly had deplored institutionalized torture, arrest and detention in Chile, and two days after the assembly's adoption of a resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Moynihan linked the U.S. proposal to U.N. actions on Chile and South Africa, which the U.S. voted for, saying that "the selective morality of the U.N. in matters of human rights threatens the integrity not merely of the U.N., but of human rights themselves."

Tuesday's U.S. vote for the resolution on Chile was the first formal administration action against Chilean human rights violations, American officials said. They added that until the last moment it wasn't certain that the State Department would authorize a positive vote.

The U.S. went along, in part, because of Moynihan's broader call for the freeing of political prisoners.

The U.S. said there was no direct link between today's action and the vote on Zionism, but Moynihan told reporters that in his view the U.S. resolution would give the assembly an opportunity to prove "it can be serious."

Moynihan named no names, but said that 23 of the 60 sponsors of the U.N. resolution condemning South Africa and 16 of the 33 sponsors of the Chile resolution themselves hold political prisoners.

Diplomats predicted that most nations would try to duck the issue by indefinitely postponing a vote on the U.S. plan.

Soviet reactions:

New York Times,

CPYRGHT

14 November 1975

Text of statement (originally in English) by TASS Political Commentator, Yuri Kornilov, TASS, 13 November:

**MOSCOW SAYS TIMES
OPPOSES DETENTE**

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters) —The Kremlin's top political commentator today accused the Western press of conducting a hostile campaign against detente in violation of last summer's Helsinki security conference decisions.

Writing in the Communist party daily Pravda, Yuri Zhukov mentioned The New York Times and a series of French newspapers that he said used the Nazi propaganda tactic of the "big lie" when writing about Communist countries.

He took particular exception to a recent article in The New York Times that difficulties facing Western journalists working in Eastern Europe.

The article, he said, complained that East European authorities did not help such journalists in "making a fuss around pitiful renegades setting themselves up against society, and the search for alleged 'cracks' in the strengthening unity of the peoples of the fraternal countries."

A number of acute problems, connected with infringement of human rights, were discussed at the United Nations. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on implementing a program of a decade of action against racism and racial discrimination, which are a scandalous violation of the UN charter. The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the UN General Assembly, after considering the report of a special working group, set up by the UN Human Rights Commission, sharply denounced the Chilean junta, which flagrantly flouts the elementary rights of the people of Chile. Protests are mounting against the flagrant flouting of human rights in Israeli-occupied Arab territories, and in Spain.

This is, therefore, not just an issue of humanitarian problems, but of specific instances of scandalous violation of man's fundamental rights and freedoms, those rights and freedoms which were reaffirmed not only in numerous resolutions and the very charter of the United Nations, but also in the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In this situation, the US representative at the UN resorted to a stratagem designed to distract attention: he introduced a draft resolution on "the release of political prisoners." What is the meaning of this stratagem? Its essence is to try to distract attention of the representatives of the UN member states from the specific problems linked with the violation of man's fundamental rights and freedoms, to drown these questions in a general debate on "political prisoners." By means of this step, which the New York Times today qualified as a political counter-action, spear-headed against the socialist countries and the countries of the Third World, Washington at the same time would like somehow to counterbalance the political response, unfavorable for the United States, connected with the fact that the General Assembly, in defiance of the United States' position, passed a resolution which declared Zionism to be a form of racism and racial discrimination.

However, it is obviously a futile attempt through all kind of unsavory "counter-actions" to distract the attention of world opinion from acute and particularly specific questions connected with violation of human rights in many western countries, the system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the persecution of democrats in Chile and the reprisals against "dissidents" in Spain. It is the duty of the United Nations to continue doing its utmost to put an end to the scandalous violations of these rights.