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at 10.30 a.m.  
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 67th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. SOBHY (Egypt)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.45 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued) (A/34/31 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.5, Add.12, Add.16-26, Add.28, Add.34, Add.35, Add.39, A/34/289, 345, 357, 359 and Add.1, 385, 389 and Corr.1, 499, 535 and Add.1, 542, 583 and Add.1, 658 and Add.1, 697; A/C.3/34/5, A/C.3/34/10, A/C.3/34/11 and Add.1, A/C.3/34/12, A/C.3/34/13, A/C.3/34/L.34/Rev.1, L.40, L.56/Rev.1, L.59, L.60/Rev.1, L.61, L.62, L.63/Rev.1, L.64, L.69, L.70, L.74)

1. Ms. FAWTHORPE (New Zealand) said that 1979 had been a year of special importance because of the progress made in a number of the areas covered in the various chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council. Not all developments had been pleasing, however. The refugee problem had deteriorated as a result of massive new outflows or because of continuing instability in some regions. Other forms of human rights violations - such as arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly and increases in the number of disappeared persons - continued to be documented.

2. Her delegation had read with the greatest interest the two reports concerning the situation of human rights in Chile. It associated itself with other delegations that had expressed disappointment at the conclusion in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (A/34/583) that the improvements noted in 1978 had not been sustained. Violations of fundamental human rights were a matter of concern to the Government and people of New Zealand wherever they occurred. Accordingly, in 1978 they had welcomed the attitude of the Chilean Government, which had co-operated with the Ad Hoc Working Group and they were now supporting the international community's appeal to Chile to resume that co-operation.

3. With respect to missing and disappeared persons, her delegation reiterated its appeal to the Governments concerned to shed light on such disappearances, which were the kind of flagrant violation of human rights that must be condemned without reservation by the United Nations. The Commission on Human Rights should pay more attention to that matter.

4. New Zealand, which had always attached special importance to the search for alternative ways and means of promoting the enjoyment of human rights, was particularly interested in draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.40 on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the addition of Africa to the number of regions which had made or were planning to make separate arrangements for the promotion of human rights. It would support the establishment in due course of similar machinery in its part of the world.

5. New Zealand also supported draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.59, which drew attention to the part that the good offices role of the Secretary-General could play in cases of gross and persistent violations of human rights. Her delegation supported the proposal to increase the budget allocation for the Division of Human Rights, which had had its responsibilities broadened and its workload greatly increased.

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6. Mr. ROA-KOURI (Cuba) said that for six years Cuba had been denouncing the violations of human rights committed by the junta which had usurped power in Chile. The new developments reported in documents A/34/583 and Add.1 were evidence of the perpetuation of a régime characterized by torture, killings, disappearances, poverty, unemployment and the lack of health care and educational opportunities.

7. The report of the Special Rapporteur showed that the situation had become worse. Violations of human rights had become systematic, as indicated by the adoption of two decree laws, affecting the rights of the individual and the rights to freedom of association and freedom of expression, which had been used against trade union leaders; the increased powers and prerogatives of the security services; the increase in the number of cases of torture and ill-treatment; persecution for reasons of political or trade union activities; the restrictive provisions introduced in labour legislation; the continuation of the state of emergency; and the many cases of disappeared persons.

8. Given the seriousness and extent of those violations of human rights, the international community could not remain silent. It must reiterate its denunciation of the injustices and crimes increasingly brought to its attention. Shortly after the Special Rapporteur and the Expert had completed their reports, the world had been shocked by the horrifying discovery of over 300 unmarked graves and the bodies of 19 political prisoners who had disappeared. The United Nations General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights must therefore continue to denounce violations of human rights in Chile, as suggested in draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.69, which his delegation fully supported.

9. Mr. NAGY (Hungary) said that given the limitation of time, his delegation would unfortunately be unable to examine all the questions covered in the report of the Economic and Social Council. Hungary was, however, a member of the Council and had often had occasion to state its views on those questions. It was also a long-time member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and had voiced its concern over the abuse of narcotic drugs and outlined the measures taken by the Hungarian Government to deal with that problem. While the situation of migrant workers was not of direct concern to the Government and people of Hungary, they could not remain indifferent to the many problems faced by such workers in a number of countries. Accordingly, his delegation had welcomed draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.55, which, unfortunately, had been adopted by a procedure other than consensus.

10. His delegation was pleased to note a change for the better in the situation of human rights in several countries. In that connexion, it could not fail to recall the enormous efforts being made by the Government of Kampuchea, which had had to assume the burdensome legacy of the Pol Pot régime. It was, at the same time, a source of deep concern that the world was continuing to witness mass and flagrant violations of fundamental human rights in certain parts of the globe, especially in South Africa, the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, South Korea and Chile.

11. The report of the Special Rapporteur (A/34/583) showed clearly that the situation in Chile, far from improving, had worsened in many respects since the time of the latest report of the Ad Hoc Working Group. There had been an increase

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(Mr. Nagy, Hungary)

in persecution for reasons of political or trade union activities, and the continuation of the state of emergency restricted severely a number of basic human rights. The international community should therefore continue to exercise vigilance. The report of the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile (A/34/583/Add.1) described a distressing situation, which was the result of the system of government installed on 11 September 1973. In view of the seriousness of the situation, his delegation fully supported draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.69 and hoped that the efforts of the international community would enable the people of Chile to live at last in conditions of human dignity.

12. Ms. RASI (Finland) recalled that her Government had for the previous six years been expressing its concern about the human rights situation in Chile and had been in favour of international action for the restoration of human rights and democracy in that country. All Governments had an obligation to protect and promote the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by their citizens, as part of the obligations that they had undertaken as members of the United Nations.

13. It was apparent from the two reports before the Committee (A/34/583 and Add.1) that there had been no improvement in the situation in Chile during the past year. It was most discouraging that the harassment of trade union leaders had continued and that there had been an increase in cases of torture and ill-treatment. Her delegation endorsed the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur that the General Assembly should continue to exercise vigilance with regard to the human rights situation in Chile until the standards and guidelines adopted by the international community were again respected.

14. The report of the expert appointed to study the fate of missing persons confirmed that the Chilean authorities had failed to provide a convincing explanation of the fate of persons who had disappeared for political reasons. Although no new disappearances had been reported in 1978 or 1979, the fate of those previously reported as missing had to be urgently clarified. The question of missing persons would be considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session, and her delegation trusted that the Commission would make appropriate recommendations.

15. Promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms constituted one of the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter. The implementation of international instruments in the field of human rights was aimed at preventing violations of human rights. An improvement in the ways and means of preventing such violations was most important. It was for those reasons that her delegation welcomed the initiative taken by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.59 in drawing attention to the possibilities made available by various United Nations organs for taking action in cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights, and to the role which the Secretary-General could play.

16. Mr. ROHEEN (Afghanistan) said that given the complexity of the drug abuse problem, no simple and rapid solution could be expected. A co-ordinated effort to deal with all aspects of the problem was required. The use of narcotics would only cease after a slow and painful process of social change.

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(Mr. Roheen, Afghanistan)

17. Despite its considerable financial difficulties and enormous development needs, Afghanistan, conscious of its international responsibilities, was trying its best to curtail the illicit production of, trafficking in and consumption of narcotics. To curtail illicit poppy cultivation, particularly in those areas where it was traditionally the only cash crop, the Government, with the co-operation of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, was trying to find ways and means to co-ordinate the efforts of national and international agencies to promote integrated rural development. Such development would provide substitute means of livelihood for traditional farmers, and education and rehabilitation for drug addicts.

18. With the assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, Afghanistan had further strengthened the enforcement of its laws on illicit trafficking. Unfortunately, the lack of equipment and qualified personnel, the scarcity of financial resources, the ruggedness of the territory and the length of the frontiers hampered the Government's efforts.

19. The critical financial position of the Fund prevented it from expanding its activities. The extent and the urgency of the problem demanded increased contributions to the Fund from the international community. Afghanistan supported a coherent effort by UNFDAC, UNDP and other competent United Nations organs in planning and implementing programmes for developing the social and economic structure of drug-producing regions. However, UNDP's contribution to narcotics-related programmes should be made not from the IPF allocated to other projects in the narcotics-producing developing countries but from other resources. Similarly, the contribution made by international financial institutions to the struggle to control the abuse of narcotics should not detract from the assistance which they gave to priority projects in drug-producing developing countries.

20. Mr. OZADOVSKY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) noted that in the Economic and Social Council, in the Commission on Human Rights and during recent debates in the Third Committee, delegations had frequently stressed the mass and flagrant violations of human rights perpetrated by Israel in the occupied Arab territories, particularly the barbaric policy of terror and persecution of Palestinians practised by the Israeli authorities. The report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/34/631) testified to that abominable policy, which had been condemned outright in several General Assembly resolutions. Israel should implement those resolutions, end its systematic denial of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and refrain from slandering and lying about other countries. Its every act clearly betrayed its racist ideology and the practice of zionism.

21. The Kampuchean people had suffered terribly under the bloody fascist régime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which had seized power in the interests of expansionist forces and had conducted a policy of genocide. More than 3 million people had been exterminated, and 4 million others had been condemned to forced labour. Pol Pot's barbaric policies and heinous crimes were amply documented

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(Mr. Ozadovsky, Ukrainian SSR)

(A/C.3/34/1). The preliminary investigation of those crimes and the documents of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Kampuchea provided irrefutable arguments against the Pol Pot clique and against those who were continuing to support its remaining adherents. Led by the United Front for National Salvation, the people had overthrown that bloodthirsty régime, and the Revolutionary People's Council, established at the beginning of 1979, was making a major effort to eliminate the after-effects of its activities. As a result of the Council's efforts, life was beginning to return to normal and reconstruction was beginning.

22. For more than six years, the international community's attention had been drawn to the tragic situation resulting from the activities of the bloodthirsty régime maintained by the Chilean junta. It was apparent from the Special Rapporteur's report (A/34/583) that the terrorist activities of the junta had done irreparable harm to the Chilean people. The junta was continuing its arbitrary and violent practices. Numerous cases of extremely serious violations of human rights showed that the situation had deteriorated. The number of cases of torture, prosecution for political or trade union activities, and arrests on grounds of national security had increased. Under those conditions, how could anyone speak of "progress" or feel that there had been the slightest improvement in the situation in Chile? The junta was attempting to present a façade of liberalization, but no one would be taken in. The figures spoke for themselves: one Chilean in 40 had been in a concentration camp or prison or had been tortured; one adult in 130 had been shot, hung or tortured to death; hundreds of thousands of Chileans had been forced to leave their country.

23. Specialized institutions, numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations and prominent individuals from all countries had expressed their deep concern at the situation in Chile. The junta's crimes were a challenge to the conscience of mankind; that was the reason for the magnitude and the representative character of the movement of solidarity with the Chilean people. His delegation strongly condemned those crimes and called upon the General Assembly to take effective measures to force the junta to meet the demands of the Chilean people and put an end to the oppression and terror.

24. The socialist countries actively supported the mobilization of public opinion in the struggle against mass and flagrant violations of human rights. Some capitalist countries were pursuing a totally different policy. When votes were taken on draft resolutions concerning the right of peoples to self-determination and the struggle against racism and apartheid, a good many of them abstained or cast negative votes. Attempts had been made to distract the General Assembly's attention from pressing problems and to level accusations at socialist régimes. He wondered whether it was fitting for countries in which there was exploitation of man by man and which supported South Africa, Israel and various dictatorial régimes to accuse others. It was high time that countries stopped applying double standards.

25. Mrs. COOPERSMITH (United States of America) said that the annual examination of the human rights chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council presented the Committee with an opportunity to assess progress as well as to note those areas in which further efforts were required.

26. It was evident from the report that the Commission on Human Rights remained, as it should, the principal United Nations instrument in the field of human rights. Its role had been strengthened by the establishment of two other organs, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Human Rights Committee, which played an increasingly crucial supporting role. Another subsidiary organ, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, had demonstrated the invaluable contribution which an independent group of experts could make to the work of the Commission on Human Rights. It was important to note that regional organizations under the aegis of the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States usefully supplemented the work of the United Nations. She was encouraged by the progress made towards establishing a regional human rights commission in Africa and hoped that Asia and Eastern Europe would also consider establishing such machinery. In the European framework, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe had adopted a number of guiding principles in the field of human rights. Within the United Nations system, UNESCO had made encouraging progress.

27. Her delegation was gratified that the Commission on Human Rights had reached a consensus on the first results of its over-all analysis of alternative approaches to improve the effective enjoyment of human rights. That would make it possible to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to promote human rights. However, the Commission's work on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights was disappointing. The United States fully supported the basic premise set out in resolution 32/130 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms were indivisible and interdependent. Equal attention should therefore be given, as a matter of urgency, to the implementation, promotion and protection of civic, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

28. The report of the Economic and Social Council covering the previous year's work demonstrated the prominence now given by the Commission on Human Rights to its implementation function as contrasted with its standard-setting function. The United States welcomed that shift. In accordance with Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII), the Commission was acting in the interests of the people concerned rather than out of political motivation. The number of cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights considered by the Commission had continued to increase, which was an indication of its broader focus. The Commission should concern itself with all peoples whose human rights were being violated, no matter where those violations occurred.

29. She was certain that a more co-operative posture by the Government of South Africa vis-à-vis the Ad Hoc Working Group on Apartheid would redound to the benefit of all concerned. The Commission on Human Rights was considering the situation in southern Africa not in implementation of resolution 1503 (XLVIII) but in response to initiatives taken by Commission members. There were alternative starting points available to the Commission, which could only benefit its work. Her delegation

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(Mrs. Coopersmith, United States)

noted that, for the first time, the Commission had moved a case, that of Equatorial Guinea, from confidential to public examination. The publication of a report on the origins and build-up of human rights violations in that country should provide a useful object lesson for the international community. The Commission had continued to monitor the human rights situation in Chile by substituting a Special Rapporteur for the Working Group. The investigatory procedures and machinery established by the Commission had set an important precedent. The experience gained would be invaluable as the Commission dealt with serious human rights violations in other countries.

30. Nevertheless, there was a lesson to be learned from the cases where the Commission had not been so successful. As the President of the Republic of Uganda had said, it would be unfortunate if the United Nations was reduced to a club of Governments afraid to speak up boldly for the rights of the citizens of the world. It was inadmissible for the Organization to remain inactive while mass and flagrant violations of human rights were taking place. If the United Nations was to play an effective role in protecting human rights, it must approach its responsibilities with greater determination, promptness and objectivity. The United States Government, under the leadership of President Carter, had joined others in encouraging human rights bodies to be less dependent on traditional foreign policy considerations. Kampuchea provided a striking example of a case where political considerations had been given precedence over humane considerations. The situation had been placed before the Commission by the United Kingdom at its 1978 session, and at its 1979 session it had received overwhelming evidence of systematic and gross violations of human rights. Yet, the Commission had decided to put off any action. The three years of abuse by the despotic Pol Pot régime had been followed by the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops. Who could deny that timely action by the Commission instead of inaction might have alleviated to some degree the sufferings of the Kampuchean people? The United States Government deplored what it considered to have been a failure of responsibility on the part of the Commission on Human Rights. It could only hope that, at its next session, the Commission would be spurred into action by the consequences of its failure.

31. In conclusion, she said that despite the many blots upon the human rights record of the United Nations there were encouraging signs that Governments were beginning to realize the importance of human rights. Respect for all categories of human rights was inextricably linked with national development and the building of a just and peaceful world. There had been many significant changes for the better. A number of tyrants responsible for gross violations of human rights had been overthrown, and there had been a return to democratic parliamentary government in a number of countries. There was much basis for hope, and the United Nations should continue to play its role in promoting human rights.

32. Miss NIKOLAIDOU (Greece) noted that the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/34/3 and addenda) dealt with a wide range of very important problems, particularly the painful question of missing persons. The collaboration of Governments, of the competent organs of the United Nations and of humanitarian agencies was essential to the efforts that were being made to locate the missing persons.

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(Miss Nikolaidou, Greece)

33. The Director of the Division of Human Rights had rightly drawn the attention of the Committee to the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Cyprus (A/34/620), particularly paragraph 26 concerning missing persons. It was unfortunate that no solution to that serious problem was in sight. The agreement of May 1979 between the President of the Republic of Cyprus and the head of the Turkish Cypriot community concerning the establishment of the investigatory body provided for in General Assembly resolution 33/172 has remained a dead letter because of the failure of the Turkish side to co-operate. Her delegation felt that the investigatory body should be established as soon as possible so that steps could be taken to arrive at an impartial and effective solution of the problem.

34. Mrs. LORANGER (Canada) said that the frightful situation prevailing in various parts of the world in 1979 gave rise to a feeling of constant frustration because the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with serious and persistent violations of human rights in those regions was still very limited.

35. Canada was increasingly aware of the major world-wide impact of such violations. The present situation in Kampuchea, Viet Nam and Laos was a striking example. Since 1975, the policy of massacres pursued by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea had brought about a flow of refugees which had seriously alarmed Thailand. For its part, Viet Nam, in trying to expel entire segments of its population, had caused the exodus of the "boat people", who sought refuge in countries of first asylum in South-East Asia. Those countries, most of which were developing countries, had been forced to request substantial financial aid from the international community in order to deal with the influx. The extent to which human rights violations affected the international community as a whole showed how outdated the argument was that human rights fell within the domestic competence of the States concerned.

36. Canada had had occasion to state its position on the question of human rights in various forums other than the United Nations, including the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. In recent months, it had also felt compelled to make bilateral approaches as a result of non-compliance by certain States with the commitments they had made at that conference. Her delegation felt that, in order for human rights to be fully exercised, there must be a relaxation of tensions and the creation of an atmosphere of security based on trust; that trust would not be possible, however, unless the peoples of the world got to know one another. To that end, they must have the opportunity to visit one another and exchange information beyond national boundaries. There were also, throughout the world, cases of violations which were not mentioned as often but were nevertheless serious. That was the case, for example, with the denial of the right to leave one's country and to return to it, the violations of the rights of refugees who were forcibly expelled from countries of asylum, and certain traditional religious practices which were degrading, particularly the sexual mutilization of women in certain countries.

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(Mrs. Loranger, Canada)

37. The variety and extent of human rights violations were greater than might be imagined. It was therefore disappointing to note that at the United Nations, the same three States - Chile, Israel and South Africa - were systematically censured by the international community, while a number of extremely serious situations were ignored as a result of pressures by the large States against the small ones. It was not surprising, under those circumstances, that the United Nations should be accused of partiality. The Organization must take the necessary steps in each situation that gave rise to serious concern, the purpose being not to criticize or condemn but to seek improvements.

38. Mr. WANG Jie-chen (China) said that he had noted with interest the various draft resolutions submitted under item 12, particularly those relating to the right to education (A/C.3/34/L.34/Rev.1), the world social situation (A/C.3/34/L.54), the exchange on information on banned, dangerous and hazardous medical drugs and chemicals (A/C.3/34/L.56) and international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/C.3/34/L.63). His delegation was prepared to support those draft resolutions.

39. With regard to the question of human rights, which was one of the main aspects of item 12, the United Nations should make every effort to put an end to violations of human rights which resulted from imperialism, colonialism and racism. That position was in accordance with reality, as was apparent from the persecution of the black population in Namibia and South Africa and of the Palestinians in Israel. In South Korea, mass violations of human rights were taking place. Students, supporters of democracy and even high government officials were victims of the brutal regression exercised under the recent emergency measures. The number of arbitrary arrests could no longer even be counted. In Kampuchea, the genocidal war carried on by Viet Nam had caused millions of deaths. In that regard, no matter how much the representative of Viet Nam tried to distort the facts, they were there for all to see. It was significant that, when the Vietnamese delegation had spoken on item 123 (The situation in Kampuchea), it had merely repeated the statement made by the delegation of another country on the same item. In any event, the provocations and slanders to which Viet Nam was resorting were futile because the facts spoke for themselves.

40. Mr. CALDERON (Chile) said that, once the matter was seen in any sort of perspective, it would be clear that the United Nations had proceeded irresponsibly with regard to Chile. That was deplorable, for the very prestige of the Organization was at stake.

41. A brief recapitulation of the facts would suffice to show that that was indeed the case. The first step had been the creation of an Ad Hoc Working Group to study the situation in Chile. The group, set up under resolution 8 (XXXI) of the Commission on Human Rights, had refused from the outset to comply with the rules agreed upon with the country concerned. Having finally accepted the minimal requirements, it had been received by that country on the understanding that it would cease to exist after carrying out its mandate. Its mission completed, the Group had published its report and, far from being dissolved as it should have been, had reappeared in the various forms and under the various names that the General Assembly had decided to give it.

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(Mr. Calderon, Chile)

42. It had been stated in the Third Committee that Chile's acceptance of the visit of the Working Group had constituted an extremely important precedent for the United Nations and for the cause of human rights. The question arose as to whether any other State would be prepared to follow the example of Chile in view of the disturbing consequences of that visit for the host country.

43. The irresponsibility to which he had referred was also illustrated by the fact that two experts had been assigned to look into the fate of allegedly missing persons but only one had signed the final report. As for the Special Rapporteur, far from publishing an objective and balanced report, he had produced a document which was in effect an indictment of the country concerned - an indictment which had in fact turned into a diatribe. If the Special Rapporteur had consulted with the competent United Nations agencies, particularly ILO and UNESCO, instead of relying on sources opposed to the régime, his conclusions would have been very different from those which appeared in his report, particularly as far as the new Chilean labour legislation was concerned.

44. It was curious, to say the least, that draft resolutions concerning the "guilty" State should be drafted even before the debate had taken place and before the State in question had been able to put forward its views. What did that prove if not that the sponsors of such draft resolutions were biased against Chile, were politically motivated and were totally lacking in seriousness?

45. Draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.69 was both unjust, because it was based on an unjust procedure, and contradictory, because, while acknowledging that the problem of missing persons no longer existed in Chile, the General Assembly was expressing the hope that the judicial inquiries being conducted would clarify the fate of such persons.

46. The draft resolution was also illegal inasmuch as it claimed the right to impose norms on a sovereign State in an area which was strictly within that State's sphere of competence, i.e. its domestic legislation. It was unreal and, moreover, arbitrary since it singled out for selective treatment a country which had always been noted for its co-operation with international organizations. It was anti-juridical because it disregarded elementary principles of law, and it was grotesque because it was countries that recognized no type of freedom for their own nationals that were demanding of others respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

47. With regard to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.61, suffice it to say that at the time of the recent discussion in UNESCO on the establishment of an additional special fund for Chile, representatives of many countries had stated their opposition for the simple reason that the establishment of a special fund for the nationals of a single country was contrary to the criterion of universality that prevailed in UNESCO. Naturally it was argued that the United Nations was free to act as it saw fit. If that was the case, it could be asked what the general procedures were for if, by the manipulation of political majorities, they could be set aside and replaced by ad hoc rules. The situation was all the more grave in

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(Mr. Calderon, Chile)

that it meant an end to legality and seriousness, the only two safeguards of small countries.

48. For all those reasons, Chile felt compelled to maintain its position, which was that of not co-operating with the United Nations so long as the Organization persisted in its refusal to apply universally applicable rules and procedures.

49. The allegations made by the Special Rapporteur in document A/34/583 were incorrect. A single case of torture had been reported in Chile, the source of the report being the Government itself. With regard to the Mapuche Indians, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had been provided with all the relevant information and had found nothing to criticize. The Government had recently promulgated legislation satisfying most of the claims of the Mapuche population. No case of abuse of power on the part of the security services had been reported. The right of amparo (habeas corpus) was in full force in Chile. With regard to the enjoyment of economic and social rights by the population of Chile, he drew attention to the statements made by the competent bodies within the United Nations system. Lastly, while it was true that the right of Chileans living abroad to return to their country had in certain cases been restricted or temporarily waived, such cases were always open for reconsideration.

50. His delegation hoped that no country would ever have the misfortune to experience what had happened to Chile, but should it happen to any country, that country would then realize the justice of the position taken by the Government of Chile.

AGENDA ITEM 76: WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION (continued) (A/C.3/34/L.54)

51. Mrs. SIBAL (India), speaking on behalf of the States which were members of the Group of 77, introduced a number of amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.54.

52. The eleventh preambular paragraph should be replaced by the wording "Noting that the present world socio-economic situation is characterized by deterioration in the economic situation, particularly in the developing countries, and deeply concerned by the fact that inequities and imbalances in international economic relations have widened the gap between the developed and developing countries".

53. In the thirteenth preambular paragraph the word "particularly" should be replaced by the words "and that" and an addition should be made at the end of the paragraph, reading: "constitute major obstacles to the economic and social progress of developing countries and peoples,".

54. In the fourteenth preambular paragraph the word "established" should be replaced by the word "developed".

55. In operative paragraph 2 the word "equally" should be deleted.

56. In operative paragraph 3 the phrase "the elimination of" should be deleted and the wording of the text following the phrase "racial discrimination" should be

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(Mrs. Sibal, India)

amended to read: "constitute major obstacles for world social and economic progress and therefore must be eliminated without delay".

57. In operative paragraph 8 the words "substantially increased" should be replaced by the words "considerably enhanced".

58. Operative paragraph 9 should be replaced by the following: "Regrets that most developed countries have not achieved the specific targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade". In that connexion, she said that the Group of 77 had reached agreement on that compromise version, it being understood that the draft resolution as a whole would be adopted by consensus. Whatever the wording of the paragraph, neither the goals, the targets nor the objectives of the International Development Strategy were being changed. Nor did the text signify a shift in the position of the Group of 77 with regard to the Strategy or minimize the importance attached by the Group to the need for the developed countries to discharge the responsibilities they had assumed under the International Development Strategy. Moreover, the Group of 77 reserved the right to strengthen the wording of other resolutions expressing the same ideas.

59. The Group of 77 had decided to delete paragraph 11 because at the preceding meeting, a representative of the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs had pointed out that his office dealt with all questions and communications concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. The Group had also learned that a staff member was shortly to be appointed to deal specifically with the question. The remaining paragraphs should be renumbered accordingly.

60. In paragraph 12 the phrase "and projection of emerging social issues" should be replaced by the words "of emerging social trends".

61. In operative paragraph 14, after the words "International Development Strategy," the words "when adopted" should be added.

62. In part B of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.54 the word "methodology" in the first preambular paragraph should be replaced by the phrase "methods for collecting, analysing, interpreting and evaluating information and data". In the second preambular paragraph the words "the methodology" should be amended to read "a methodology which would".

63. Mr. LIVERMORE (Canada) thanked the representative of India and the Group of 77 for the amendments made by them to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.64, and he welcomed the positive spirit in which the negotiations on that important question had been conducted.

64. Mr. YEPES ENRIQUE (Ecuador) requested that the word "más" in the Spanish version of the first preambular paragraph should be deleted.

65. At the request of the representative of Ireland, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 9 of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.54, as orally revised.

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66. Paragraph 9, as orally revised was adopted by 106 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

67. Draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.54, as orally revised, was adopted by consensus.

68. Mr. O'DONOVAN (Ireland) said that the nine member States of the European Economic Community were pleased to note the importance attached to social development in the revised draft resolution. However, certain aspects of the draft were not clear. The question of the improvement of methodology (part B) and certain aspects of the text concerning the economic situation in particular, paragraph 9, created problems for his delegation, which had therefore abstained.

69. Mrs. MORGENTHAU (United States of America) said that the position of the United States regarding the objectives of the International Development Strategy was well known and nothing in paragraph 2 or paragraph 9 should be interpreted as signifying that the United States had changed its position in that respect. Her delegation was pleased that draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.54 made social development an integral part of the International Development Strategy.

70. Mr. HOLLWAY (Australia) said that his delegation had abstained during the vote on operative paragraph 9 for two reasons. In the first place, that paragraph as it was worded was unbalanced, for the International Development Strategy placed responsibilities not only on the developed countries but also on the developing countries. It was unfair to affirm that some developed countries had not achieved the targets fixed while at the same time disregarding the fact that some developing countries, for their part, had not complied with their responsibilities, especially in connexion with the targets for increased agricultural production. In the second place, it was not for the Committee to assess, in a single paragraph, the extent of the progress achieved in the attainment of the target of the International Development Strategy.

71. Mr. GURAKAN (Turkey), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the question of missing persons in Cyprus should be settled by the two Cypriot communities themselves. That purely humanitarian question should not be exploited for purposes of propaganda.

72. At the previous meeting, his delegation had spoken in exercise of the right of reply for the sole purpose of informing the Committee of the views of the Turkish Cypriot community. The representative of Greece had made unfortunate references to the question and had unjustly accused the Turkish Cypriot community. Greece was the last country that could accuse another in connexion with any aspect of the problem of Cyprus, especially that of missing persons, since Greece was primarily responsible for all the calamities that had befallen Cyprus since 1963, and even before that date.

73. Miss NIKOLAIDOU (Greece), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that, in her statement, she had referred to the problem of missing persons in Cyprus from a purely humanitarian standpoint.

(Miss Nikolaidou, Greece)

74. The Government of Cyprus was doing its utmost to implement General Assembly resolution 33/172, in particular by designating a representative for the intercommunal negotiations. On the other hand, the Turkish side had made no effort whatsoever, thus revealing its deliberate intention not to comply with General Assembly resolutions.

75. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) said that he would not reply to the allegations made by the representative of Turkey, who had attempted to divert the Committee's attention from the issue under consideration, namely the tragedy of missing persons in Cyprus.

76. Referring to the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/13672), he once again requested that Turkey should co-operate in the implementation of resolution 33/172 and in the application of the formula intended to facilitate an agreement on the implementation of that resolution which had been accepted by Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash on 19 May 1979. His delegation hoped that that agreement would be implemented for the benefit of all the missing persons without discrimination.

77. He hoped that the international community, which had already done much to support Cyprus, would exert pressure with a view to inducing Turkey to co-operate. The Committee was not supposed to be considering the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey and should deal only with the purely humanitarian aspects of the problem.

78. Mrs. DUNG (Viet Nam) said that it was not the first time that the representatives of China, the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada had spoken in the Committee of their concern regarding the recent influx of refugees in South-East Asia and the sufferings of the Kampuchean people in Thailand. Those delegations had the right to express their hypocritical concern regarding the sufferings of the peoples of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, but their version of the origin of that situation was exactly the opposite of the reality. The representatives of those countries had deliberately evaded the question as to who had ravaged the countries of South-East Asia, who was behind the genocide of 3 million Kampucheans, who had butchered the martyred peoples of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos and who had grown rich as a result of those diabolical acts.

79. The representatives of those countries should explain why no word of indignation concerning violations of human rights had been heard at the time when the peoples of Kampuchea and Viet Nam had been almost annihilated by bombings, napalm and incendiary bombs.

80. The new tyrants of Asia were currently following in the steps of their predecessors from across the Pacific by terrorizing the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea while the former aggressors and their allies were beginning to concern themselves with the rights of the Vietnamese and the Kampucheans and were supporting the campaign of intimidation and hegemonism that was being conducted by a large Asian nation. A façade of humanitarianism was thus being used to camouflage interest in the good business prospects which a huge market could offer.

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(Mrs. Dung, Viet Nam)

81. Her delegation categorically rejected the slanderous statements of the representative of China. It was China itself which was pursuing a policy of hegemonism while condemning it with so many slogans. She asked the Chinese delegation to explain the reasons for the massing of more than 15 Chinese divisions on the northern frontiers of Viet Nam, for the manoeuvres carried out by the Chinese forces and for the daily violations of the territory and air and maritime space of Viet Nam. Finally, there was reason to wonder about the frantic movements of munitions convoys towards the frontiers of Viet Nam and the reasons for which China had recruited thousands of former soldiers and officers of the Hmong armies which had been trained by the CIA during the United States war, and equipped and armed them in order to send them into Laos to destabilize and overthrow the revolutionary régime of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Whatever the representative of China might say, he was unable to conceal China's policy of hegemonism and great-Power chauvinism and its complicity in the genocide of 3 million Kampucheans and in the crimes perpetrated against millions of Vietnamese.

82. Mr. WANG Jie-chen (China), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, categorically rejected the slanderous attacks made by the representative of Viet Nam. Given the fact that it was in her nature to tell lies, his delegation preferred not to reply to the questions addressed to it.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.