

phenomenon. Torture took many forms and was attributable to a variety of factors. It often had its roots in the home and the school: parents and educators who beat children were actually—without being aware of it—helping to perpetuate torture. Moreover, a great deal of mental and psychological tyranny in the modern world went undetected, even though it could be classified as a form of torture.

70. Although draft resolution A/C.3/L.2106/Rev.1 represented a praiseworthy effort, it would not solve the problem of torture. The quickest way to eradicate physical torture was through publicity. For example, the United Nations could devise posters to be issued to countries for display in police stations, prisons and courts, with a view to educating people in the dignity and worth of the human person. A special United Nations stamp could also be issued. Such action would achieve more tangible results than the bureaucratic activity recommended in draft resolution A/C.3/L.2106/Rev.1. He expressed the hope that the sponsors of that draft resolution would see fit to add a new paragraph to it, incorporating his suggestions.

71. Mr. DÍEZ (Chile), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, expressed surprise that a number of delegations had seen fit to level unsubstantiated charges against the Chilean authorities. The representative of the Byelorussian SSR, in particular, had demonstrated her belief in the slanderous propaganda of her own Government and had made a number of gross errors of fact in her statement. Moreover, he was particularly surprised that the delegation of the United Kingdom, a country with a long tradition of fair play, had associated itself with others in prejudging the situation in Chile.

72. Chile was a country with a long tradition of respect for human rights. Any individual, group or organization was welcome to go to the country in order to verify the situation at first hand. The representative of the ILO had indicated earlier in the meeting that the International Labour Conference had established a Commission of Enquiry headed by an eminent international jurist, which would visit Chile, with the consent of the Chilean Government. Moreover, the Chilean authorities were currently co-operating in an investigation being conducted by the Organization of American States. It was deplorable that, notwithstanding the fact that the reported violations of human rights in Chile had not yet been confirmed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Committee was hastening to vote on a draft resolution which called for re-establishment of basic human rights in Chile, the clear implication being that those rights had been abolished.

73. His country was willing to rectify any mistakes that had been made. The courts were empowered to deal with any cases concerning human rights that arose. The Chilean authorities had never claimed that the possibilities of legal redress in that regard had been exhausted. It was ironic, therefore, that certain countries which for decades had not allowed full respect for human rights to exist in their territories, should take the position of prejudging the situation in Chile.

74. His delegation reserved its right to reply in more detail at the next meeting to the slanderous statements that had been made, as well as to the expressions of goodwill towards Chile voiced by certain delegations.

The meeting rose at 1.40 p.m.

2069th meeting

Monday, 21 October 1974, at 10.45 a.m.

Chairman: Mrs. Aminata MARICO (Mali).

A/C.3/SR.2069

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III (sections D to F), IV (section J), V (sections A to C, D, paragraphs 436 to 478, 487 to 492 and 494 to 506, and E), VI (sections A.1 to 5 and 7, E and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3)] (*continued*) (A/9603, A/9637, A/9707, A/9733, A/9764, A/9767, A/9785, A/C.3/L.2106/Rev.1, A/C.3/L.2110-2114, A/C.3/XXIX/CRP.1)

1. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Libyan Arab Republic, the Sudan and the United Republic of Cameroon had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2112, that the Sudan had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2113, and that Bulgaria, Dahomey, Greece and the Libyan Arab Republic had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114.

2. Mrs. DE JARAMILLO (Colombia) said that her country felt it had a certain right to speak on the subject of human

rights because not only had it respected them, it had also defended them. For that reason, it had co-sponsored draft resolution A/C.3/L.2106/Rev.1 and it strongly supported the text in document A/C.3/L.2112. At the same time, her delegation reaffirmed its support and absolute loyalty to the rule enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, which prohibited the United Nations from intervening in matters which were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States; its position did not imply judgement of any kind regarding the conduct of any other Government.

3. Turning to draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114, she recalled that in resolution 3059 (XXVIII), the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to inform it of the consideration which might have been given to the question of torture by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Like the Assembly, the Sub-Commission had been gravely concerned at the many violations of the fundamental human rights of detainees which were still being reported from various parts

of the world. In those circumstances, there did not seem to be any definite grounds for singling out any one country as a violator of human rights or for saying that flagrant and massive violations of those rights were still being committed in that country.

4. Neither the Commission on Human Rights nor the Third Committee had received the reliable information mentioned in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 8 (XXVII) of the Sub-Commission (A/9767, annex II). Furthermore, the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirtieth session recorded the Commission's decision to refer the relevant documents to Governments and to request them to send in their observations not later than 1 December 1974.¹

5. For all those reasons, it was clear that the Committee did not have the necessary elements to judge the situation and that the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2114) was untimely, discriminatory and based on facts that had not been proved.

6. Mr. DIEZ (Chile) said that, seeing that his country seemed to have become the main focus of the debate, he felt it incumbent on him to clarify certain points. The Chilean delegation to the fifty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference in June 1974 had been composed of the following: Eduardo Ríos Arias, secretary since 1964 of the port workers' union; Ernesto Vogel, who was supposed to have been assassinated by the military junta, according to the international press; Federico Mujica, a leader of the telephone workers' federation; Pedro Briceño, a director of the *Compañía de Acero del Pacífico*; Tucapel Jimenez, President since 1973 of the State employees' association; Gustavo Diaz, a trade union leader since 1962; Guillermo Medina, President of the council of the copper-workers' confederation; and Claudio Astudillo, the founder of the iron and steel workers' union. In view of the names on that list, which were all of persons with long trade union experience who had been freely elected by the Chilean trade unions, there could not be the slightest doubt that Chile had sent real trade union representatives and that the whole country was supporting the Government that had liberated Chile.

7. As to the Byelorussian representative's appeal for the release of Luis Figueroa, ex-President of the Chilean general confederation of labour, if the Byelorussian representative had listened to Radio Moscow she would know that Mr. Figueroa had been released on 10 October and had then gone to Finland in order to collect half a million dollars for the "struggle against fascism". In addition, it should be borne in mind that Mr. Figueroa had been at one and the same time Minister of Labour, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and a labour leader, on the Soviet pattern. There was no need to say more.

8. Draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114 stated that reports had been received from a wide variety of sources relating to gross and massive violations of human rights in Chile. Some clarification was desirable and he wished to say that those

sources included the communications received by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. They were all the same, and it was enough to give a few examples of their origin: a Minister of Yemen, Mongolian jurists, Ukrainian associations and various individuals. One of the signatories was an individual who represented three different organizations at the same time. In that case, the Secretary-General had not even complied with the relevant United Nations resolutions, since those communications were drafted in very general terms and contained nothing but abuse. Another source of information was the reports published by the pro-communist international press, which received its orders from Moscow; that was the press which had reported the death of Mr. Vogel.

9. The facts he had mentioned, as a whole, showed that a pyramid of resolutions relating to Chile was being built, without any reliable information on what was really happening in the country. There was hardly any need to point out that there were many countries where no one paid the least attention to violations of human rights. But the situation had been different where Chile was concerned because of the activities of the international communist machinery.

10. Soviet policy in that respect was well known. The USSR had begun to interfere in Chile a long time ago through the Chilean branch of the Communist Party, which had been the first to applaud the invasion of Hungary and later of Czechoslovakia. To celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, the Chilean Communist Party had published a book which was nothing but an apologia of violence. But the Communists had not contented themselves merely with preaching the method of armed attack, they had begun to implement it: first, through the importation of arms manufactured in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and later through the establishment of "industrial cordons" (organizations set up and armed by the *Unidad Popular* to engage in street-fighting) and of guerilla schools. Soviet interference in Chile had also taken other forms. For instance, the holding of the twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR had coincided with elections in Chile. Mr. Luis Corvalán, the Secretary-General of the Chilean Communist Party, had not voted in those elections, as was his duty under Chilean law, because, according to his own statement, he was reporting to the Congress on the progress of the revolution in Chile. On another occasion, Mr. Allende had called the Soviet Union "our elder brother". Up to that moment, Chile had had "brothers and equals" and a "mother country", but it had never had an "elder brother". It was easy to understand why Chile was now being condemned.

11. He then asked whether there were not military Governments in other countries and whether all the countries that were Members of the United Nations had real parliaments. The Chilean Congress had been dissolved for a well justified reason—the Communists and the enemies of the country could not be allowed to use it as a rostrum. The results of the last elections had been falsified and if the parliament was not elected by the people, it was better not have a parliament at all. Some of the political parties had been dissolved also because they were nothing but slaves of communism. In Chile parties with objectives that were the

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, chap. XIX, sect. B, decision 3.

reverse of democratic were not allowed, just as in the Federal Republic of Germany, for instance, where it had been decided not to permit the establishment of the Communist party, a decision which had been confirmed by the Council of Europe when that party appealed against it. There were also countries which always applied the single-party system and even the single-candidate system in elections.

12. As to the statement that the Government of Chile had handed over the country's economy to transnational enterprises, he would like to hear a single concrete instance to support that allegation. Chile's copper, nitrates and coal still belonged to the Chilean people, and its ownership of those resources had nothing to do with the Unidad Popular Government, for the shares in those companies had been in the hands of Chileans before that Government had come to power.

13. The United Kingdom was one of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114, which attacked the Chilean Government; he asked whether the Government of the United Kingdom had asked for the views of the thousands of its nationals who were living and working in Chile and who supported the present Government. The same question might be asked of the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic, Italy, Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, which had certainly not consulted those of their nationals who were now living in Chile. With regard to Italy in particular, he recalled the case of the Italian residents of Chile who had been decorated by the Italian Government and who had returned their decorations because of the Government's attitude to Chile.

14. Another indication of the real situation in Chile was the ambassadors of the Allende Government, who were now living and working in Chile or returning to the country. Australia, which had taken in thousands of Chilean refugees during the Allende period, could testify to the fact that many of those refugees were also returning and that others could not yet do so because they could not get passages from the airlines, which had been booked to capacity owing to the number of persons wishing to travel to Chile.

15. Since the new Government had taken office productivity had increased in Chile and that was not because the workers were forced to work at bayonet point, as had been alleged in some quarters. There were only a few thousand soldiers and there were millions of workers. If they worked, it was because they wished to do so. Copper production had increased by more than 40 per cent, which had even an impact on prices, and that had been achieved without additional investment or additional labour. Were not those data more reliable sources than the communications that had been mentioned earlier?

16. If Chile was being condemned, it was because it had left the Soviet orbit. There were grounds for suspecting that Chile had just escaped being apportioned under the guise of détente. If the popular and democratic government had been proclaimed in Chile and if a Gulag Archipelago had spread throughout the country, no one would have interfered and Chile would be a "progressive" country. The underlying bad faith manifest in all those accounts was only too obvious.

17. However, Chile was above all attacks and all abuse. Its honour could not be destroyed by lies and, whatever the obstacles, Chile would continue to respect human rights. There was a state of emergency in Chile. Although the Government would like to do so, it was not yet time to restore political life, because there was still a great deal of bottled-up hatred, and the economic situation was highly delicate. But democracy would be restored. The Chilean Government believed in a legal system guaranteeing the rights of detainees, in freedom of the press and in a preventive penal system under which innocent people would not suffer. In that connexion, he said that Chile was preparing a study on the penal system which would be presented in 1975. In conclusion, he said that the Chilean delegation had come to the Committee's conference room seeking justice and equity, but it had found nothing but a void.

18. Mr. PETROV (Bulgaria) said that the ruthless record of the Government of Chile's Fascist military junta had brought it the dubious distinction of being regarded as the successor of Hitler. The United Nations could not remain indifferent to the situation. The rebirth of fascism in any form and any place was intolerable, and the international community should combat with every means at its disposal that shameful affront to human dignity and freedom. The Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session had already spoken on the subject, as had the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the International Labour Organisation. Condemnation of the Chilean Fascist régime was world-wide and unanimous and could be compared only with the condemnation of the racists of southern Africa. The large number of delegations that had supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114 was very significant in that connexion.

19. In order to confuse world opinion and justify its crimes, the Fascist military junta was using outdated claims of political crises in the previous régime and dangers from beyond Chile's frontiers as the alleged ultimate justification for the illegal and forcible overthrow of the régime of President Allende, who had gained power and assumed the functions to which he was constitutionally entitled with the support of 43 per cent of the votes cast. The military junta, on the other hand, had taken power through a violent coup d'état, contrary to the provisions of article 121 of the Penal Code and article 267 of the Code of Military Justice. By Decree No. 27, of 27 September 1973, all constitutional institutions and organs had been liquidated, and by Decrees Nos. 128 and 527, four generals had assumed legislative, executive and judicial power, laying the foundation for oppression and shaping the image of a Fascist dictatorship.

20. Since that time—with the argument, repeated *ad nauseam*, that the junta had acted to free the country from Marxist dictatorship—crimes which had deeply moved world opinion had been perpetrated. According to a report of April 1974 by the International Commission of Jurists, all the basic rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution had been suspended through decrees, laws and ordinances promulgated by the military authorities. Political parties had been suspended, no political activity of any kind was permitted, freedom of association had been

restricted, and freedom of expression, academic freedom and inviolability of domicile were practically non-existent. In statements published in *Le Monde* on 13 September 1974, General Leigh, Commander of the Air Force of Chile, had declared that no political activities were likely in Chile for the next two years and the Press Secretary of the military junta had announced that the Government had a 10-year plan. The Fascists wanted to carry their anti-humanist concepts and their ruthless plans to the utmost extreme. A report by Amnesty International gave clinical details of the tortures and atrocities perpetrated in the Chilean prisons against those who opposed the Fascist régime.

21. At the same time, the Fascist military junta was leading the country towards economic disaster. The newspaper *Le Monde* had published on 14 September an article on the economic situation in Chile, describing the economic misery and the shortage of basic commodities and stating that by Decree No. 600 of 11 July, the junta had authorized foreign investors to remove to their own countries 100 per cent of their profits.

22. The representatives of the junta were trying to mask the atrocities perpetrated by the Fascist régime by using a screen of legality and alleged arguments of public order, although the reality was that the Fascists were bent on systematically eliminating all their opponents. The Chilean delegation tried to disguise the outward appearance of the junta and make it seem that the face of the Chilean Hitler was the face of the suffering people in Chile and had the support of the Church. Yet *The Guardian* of 12 October reported that it was difficult to find priests with leftist ideas in Chile but that the repressive actions of the régime had prompted a growing number of ecclesiastical dignitaries to describe it as Fascist. On 23 August Cardinal Silva Henríquez, the head of the Lutheran Church and the Chief Rabbi of Santiago had sent a joint petition to Pinochet, requesting amnesty for all prisoners, to which Pinochet had replied that they would do better to concern themselves with the souls of the prisoners and leave him to deal with the temporal side of the matter. On 7 September the Archbishop of Santiago had said that the work of the Church consisted not only in improving souls but also in saving the people.

23. Referring to a particular case, he drew the Committee's attention to the fact that Carmen Castillo Echeverría, aged 29 years and in the last months of pregnancy, had been detained by the Fascist authorities on 5 October and that it was intended to condemn her to death.

24. In his view, the attitude of the Chilean military junta was a challenge to the civilized community, to the United Nations and to human dignity; for those reasons, his country fully supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114.

25. Mr. FØNS BUHL (Denmark) observed that the statement of the representative of Chile had indicated the Chilean Government's readiness to receive a representative of the Secretary-General with a view to judging the true situation in the country. He welcomed the suggestion that an impartial commission or expert should visit Chile, since that was essential for the study of the reported violations of human rights in Chile which was referred to in operative

paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114, in support of the recommendation to that effect made by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

26. Mr. PERCY (United States of America) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/L.2110, on assistance and co-operation in accounting for persons missing in action, and said that there was hardly an armed conflict that had not resulted in cases of men missing in action.

27. That subject was of particular concern to his Government because at the present time in Indo-China many persons on both sides—combatant as well as non-combatant—remained unaccounted for; that uncertainty not only produced emotional stress but also created legal and practical difficulties. Moreover, it was known that the same situation existed elsewhere in the world. Therefore no attempt had been made in the draft resolution to single out any specific area, since the problem was a humanitarian one of international scope.

28. As was recalled in the proposed text, one of the basic purposes of the United Nations was the promotion of international co-operation to resolve humanitarian problems, and the sometimes unrecognized problem of persons missing in action concerned everyone and deserved consideration as a matter of priority. Consequently, the draft resolution called on parties to armed conflicts to take such action as might be within their power to help locate and mark the graves of the dead, to facilitate the disinterment and the return of remains and to provide information about those who were missing in action.

29. The draft resolution also noted resolution V, adopted by the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross held at Teheran in 1973,² calling on parties to armed conflicts to accomplish the humanitarian task of accounting for the missing and dead in armed conflicts. Everyone knew that the Red Cross had long concerned itself with that problem, and it would be appropriate for the United Nations also to state its concern on the subject, since it was a universal problem which should be kept separate from political and military considerations.

30. In conclusion, he emphasized that while the problem was of special concern to the United States, the draft resolution did not single out any specific area or point the finger of blame at any Government; the intention was only to reaffirm international concern about an important humanitarian problem. He therefore hoped that the draft resolution would gain the unanimous approval of the members of the Committee.

31. Mr. ALARCÓN (Cuba) said that his delegation was a sponsor of draft resolutions A/C.3/L.2112 and A/C.3/L.2114, which concerned questions of special interest to the peoples of the third world and were, for several reasons, closely related to each other. The situation in Chile had in fact been a matter of concern and interest to all the peoples of the third world since the winning of power by the Allende régime, which had embodied those peoples' desire

² See *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 154 (January 1974).

to establish social justice and eliminate misery. The non-aligned countries had then adopted the position of supporting the Allende Government, and it was sufficient to recall that at their fourth Conference, held at Algiers shortly before the coup that had overthrown Allende's popular Government, the Heads of State or Government of those countries had expressed their solidarity with Allende and their repudiation in advance of the blow struck against him by fascism shortly thereafter. Thus, the first subject of agreement of that Conference had been a message to Allende, and the dangers threatening that popular Government of Chile had been referred to in all the statements made. In the face of the Fascist coup and the brutal oppression which had followed it, the non-aligned countries had reacted in a way that was to be expected. At a meeting held from 19 to 21 March 1974, the Co-ordinating Committee of the Conference of Non-aligned Countries, consisting of the foreign ministers of 17 Governments, had made an appeal for solidarity with the Chilean people and for support to them against fascism. At the same time, a message had been sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to other international figures in which the representatives of the non-aligned countries had expressed their concern for the fate of Minister Clodomiro Almeyda; had condemned the disappearance of Mr. José Tohá, who had also been a Government minister, and the death of thousands of civilians; had asked that the necessary action should be taken on behalf of the life and freedom of Mr. Almeyda and the political prisoners; and had alerted the international community regarding the conduct of the junta and fate of the Chilean people.

32. The non-aligned countries, the socialist countries and other countries and peoples, irrespective of their form of government or ideology, had expressed their views in a similar manner. The efforts which had been made within the Third Committee to discredit that campaign by calling it a manoeuvre of international communism were contradicted by the indisputable evidence of publicly known facts, by the number and the variety of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114 and by the attitude of the prime mover of those efforts, who began by attacking international communism and ended by referring to Governments of every colouring, as though communism had infiltrated everywhere. The representative of Chile had also hurled charges against non-communist institutions that had criticized the violations of human rights in Chile. In that connexion, it could be said that there was a universal consensus regarding the repudiation of the Chilean junta and regarding support for the courageous people of Chile. That had been the gist of statements made by the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies such as the ILO, UNESCO and the Trade and Development Board. In view of the unanimous agreement of those bodies, the representative of Chile had foreseen that the same thing would happen again on the present occasion. Therefore, and in the same way as had happened in the debate in those bodies, the Fascist junta was seeking only to gain time in order to perpetuate oppression and to murder patriots.

33. In February 1974, the Commission on Human Rights had expressed its concern over the prisoners in Chile, one of whom had been Mr. José Tohá. The representative of the

Chilean junta had said on that occasion that all the prisoners enjoyed full rights and that their lives were in no danger whatever. Nevertheless, Mr. Tohá had been murdered shortly after that statement, and numerous patriots were still in danger. The Cuban delegation would like to take the present occasion to draw attention to the case of Carmen Castillo Echeverría, a member of the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria who was in prison and was in the final month of pregnancy. Carmen Castillo had been arrested in the encounter between the forces of oppression and revolutionary elements in which Miguel Enríquez had died. According to the spokesmen of the junta, Carmen Castillo had been seriously wounded. That report appeared to be false, and the lie was perhaps intended to lay the groundwork for the prisoner's murder.

34. The Fascist allegations distorted the truth, but his delegation was not going to discuss them because it did not want to play into the hands of those who were merely trying to gain time and to weary the members of the Committee. In any event, if anyone still had any doubts concerning the Fascist character of the Chilean régime, it was sufficient to recall that, in the month of September, the adoption of unequivocal decisions regarding South Africa had been a matter of urgent concern to the countries of the third world, and especially to the African countries. All Governments had expressed their repudiation of the *apartheid* régime except the junta, which had reacted differently. The Chilean press had announced the arrival in Santiago of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of South Africa, who had said that the South African Government was keenly interested in expanding negotiations with Chile as a country which offered attractive conditions for foreign investment and trade. That, without any doubt, was a very significant fact.

35. It was indeed symptomatic that in the present circumstances the Republic of South Africa, unanimously condemned by the international community, considered Chile to be an attractive country for foreign investment. The representative of Chile, in his previous statement, had challenged practically the entire Committee membership to cite a single case or name of a transnational corporation that was engaged in the exploitation and utilization of Chilean resources. The aforementioned Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa had pointed out that co-operation between the Governments of Chile and South Africa might be concentrated mainly in the mining industry, and specifically in the extraction and marketing of copper. It was clear that the relationships at the present moment were and what countries found Chile to be attractive. It was equally clear that the international community had the duty to repudiate and combat fascism in all its forms and manifestations, since, in the final analysis, the United Nations had been established for precisely that purpose, namely, to fight fascism.

36. Mr. LÜTEM (Secretary of the Committee) read out a letter sent to the Chairman of the Third Committee by the Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments, in which it was stated that the latest statistics compiled by the Department of Conference Services showed that, from the opening of the current session of the General Assembly until 11 October, the late starting and early adjournment of meetings together had

accounted for a total of 85 hours and 10 minutes. Of the 123 meetings convened, 110 had started late, with the loss of 42 hours and 25 minutes of working time or 16.3 per cent of the available meeting time. It had thus become necessary to extend proceedings beyond the scheduled finishing times. The resulting situation was a source of acute concern for the Department of Conference Services in view of the consequent strain on its limited staff resources. Quite apart from the decision of the Fifth Committee, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, not to increase the staff available to the Department during the biennium 1974-1975, it was increasingly difficult to attract conference staff of adequate calibre in sufficient numbers. That difficulty was aggravated by the fact that the Department must compete for the services of temporary staff with other employers, such as IMCO, UNESCO and FAO and the World Food Conference, which had extensive meetings programmes concurrent with the General Assembly.

37. The staff available must therefore be deployed with the greatest care so as not to overtax their physical endurance. The Department had a very slender margin of flexibility in the assignment of staff to duties, and the capacity of the Department to provide proper services had, at that early stage in the Assembly's work, already been taxed to the limit. Those considerations extended to all areas of the Department's activities, affecting the availability of not only interpreters, précis-writers, verbatim reporters and documents and conference officers, but also staff engaged in distribution, typing, reproduction, editorial and clerical duties.

38. In the first four weeks of the Assembly, the Third Committee had lost 9 hours and 40 minutes, owing to the late starting and early adjournment of meetings, that was to say, an average of 45 minutes per meeting. The Department of Conference Services was seeking understanding and co-operation to ensure that full use would be made of the time and resources available for meetings.

39. The CHAIRMAN urged the Committee to facilitate the task of the Department of Conference Services by scrupulously observing the meeting schedules.

40. Miss CABALLERO (Mexico) said that the Spanish version of operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114 was somewhat inaccurate, and she proposed the following wording for the last part of that paragraph: "*y también a que pongan en libertad a todas las personas detenidas (sin haber sido acusadas) o a las encarceladas exclusivamente por razones políticas y continúen otorgando salvoconductos a quienes lo soliciten*". She also pointed out that at the beginning of operative paragraph 5 of the Spanish version of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2112, the expression "*la política de los Estados Miembros*" should be replaced by "*la política de aquellos Estados Miembros*" in order to make the meaning clearer.

41. Mr. DURAN (Chile), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the arguments advanced in the Committee by the enemies of Chile made it apparent that their basic aim was not the defence of human rights because their entire activities were made to conform to a predetermined

political formula and plan. Obsessed by their turbid political views, they paid no heed to the information supplied by the Chilean delegation demonstrating the absolute falsity and baselessness of the accusations made against the Chilean Government. Thus it was that in the final days of the Allende Government the economic crisis had taken on catastrophic dimensions whereas the situation of the country was now much improved. The representative of Cuba in his statement had said, firstly, that Mr. José Tohá had disappeared in unexplained circumstances and, secondly, that he had been murdered. The truth was that Mr. Tohá had been transferred to Santiago suffering from a serious incurable disease and that not even his wife had been surprised upon hearing of his suicide. With regard to Carmen Castillo Echeverría, she had been taken by surprise after an armed assault on a bank and had defended herself with firearms. As a result, she had been wounded in the fray.

42. He then asked whether judgement could be passed on a Government because it had engaged in trade talks, and he recalled that in a similar connexion the Soviet Union had negotiated with the Hitler régime.

43. The delegation of Chile had expected to meet with something different than that in the United Nations. Countries with an advanced culture were forgetting what they had been preaching throughout the course of history. Speaking as President of the Board of Attorneys of Chile and as a university professor, he would like to say, before the universities of the world, that the United Nations was setting deadlines and then finding fault before they had become due: that was the tactic of shooting first and asking questions later.

44. Mrs. GRINEVICH (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the delegation of Chile was distorting the facts. Her delegation had merely referred to an article by Mr. Figueroa, and it was aware, moreover, that he was in exile. The agents of the junta were hard-headed and did their utmost to sow doubt in an attempt to conceal the evidence of violations of human rights in Chile. The Committee, however, must be guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the International Covenants on Human Rights and must take the necessary steps to ensure that those rights were restored in Chile.

45. Mr. ALARCÓN (Cuba), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the behaviour of the Chilean junta was well known and that, accordingly, there was reason to fear that something might happen to persons who fell into the hands of the forces of oppression in Chile. He took note of the fact that the representative of Chile had recognized the existence of negotiations between Chile and South Africa.

46. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) said that despite having been asked to act with greater efficiency, the Committee had embarked on a marathon of verbal exchanges that was going too far. In Chile, a civil war had been instigated by outside forces, and the Chilean people were suffering from its consequences. On the other hand, civil war was nothing new, and a number of examples from

history could be cited in that regard. In the circumstances, he urged all foreign Powers to refrain from interfering in the affairs of Chile and from fomenting civil war from one side or the other, and to leave the Chilean people in peace. Likewise, he asked the Committee not to waste its time in discussions but to get down to work. He therefore moved the adjournment of the meeting.

47. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the relevant provisions of the rules of procedure and put the motion for the adjournment of the meeting to the vote.

The motion was carried by 52 votes to 5, with 24 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

2070th meeting

Tuesday, 22 October 1974, at 3.10 p.m.

Chairman: Mrs. Aminata MARICO (Mali).

A/C.3/SR.2070

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III (sections D to F), IV (section J), V (sections A to C, D, paragraphs 436 to 478, 487 to 492 and 494 to 506, and E), VI (sections A.1 to 5 and 7, E and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3)] (continued) (A/9603, A/9637, A/9707, A/9733, A/9764, A/9767, A/9785, A/C.3/L.2106/Rev.1, A/C.3/L.2210-2114, A/C.3/XXIX/CRP/1)

1. The CHAIRMAN announced that the representatives of Cyprus and Portugal had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2106/Rev.1; that the representatives of Belgium and Cyprus had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2110; that the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Morocco and the United Republic of Cameroon had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2112; and that the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2114.

2. Mr. JACHEK (Czechoslovakia) said that his delegation noted with satisfaction that the United Nations bodies concerned with the defence of human rights had completed a considerable amount of work over the previous year. The efforts of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities aimed at protecting fundamental human rights were particularly laudable. His delegation welcomed the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session in its resolution 10 (XXX)¹ concerning a long-term programme of work in the field of human rights, as that would make it possible to establish priorities in the work of the United Nations and he was also convinced that it would contribute to the greater effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations in that sphere. Czechoslovakia showed not only in words but also in deeds its solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for social and national liberation and with the struggle against aggression, colonialism, racial oppression and exploitation.

3. The provisions of the international conventions adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the

defence of fundamental human rights were fully respected in Czechoslovakia, and that also applied both to all the multilateral agreements approved by the United Nations to which Czechoslovakia was a party and to the agreements which Czechoslovakia was preparing to sign or ratify. A comparison of Czechoslovak law and the practice of the Czechoslovak legal and administrative bodies with the International Covenants on Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex), which had been signed by Czechoslovakia, and with the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex) showed clearly that the requirements of those international instruments were met in Czechoslovakia both in law and in practice.

4. The Committee was rightly concentrating on the measures which the United Nations should adopt for the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms which continued to be flagrantly violated by the Chilean military junta on a major scale despite the fact that the junta's criminal policy was resolutely condemned throughout the world and despite the many appeals made to it by the United Nations, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Governments of many States, well-known political, cultural and scientific personalities and also the national organizations of various countries representing broad strata of the population. The representatives of the Chilean junta at the United Nations had been unable to cast doubt on the many irrefutable charges of serious violations of human rights in Chile. The situation in Chile aroused serious concern in the international community and it had been brought about entirely by the junta. The representative of the junta in the Committee had tried to distract attention from the violations of human rights in Chile by resorting to slander against some of the socialist countries; his delegation resolutely refuted that slander as being completely unfounded.

5. The Government and all the people of Czechoslovakia resolutely condemned the fascist coup in Chile and the bloody terror unleashed by the junta which had led to the deaths of thousands of Chilean patriots. The Czechoslovak Government and the Czechoslovak committee for the defence of the rights of the Chilean people had repeatedly expressed their solidarity with the courageous struggle of

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, chap. XIX, sect. A.