

## 2152nd meeting

Friday, 7 November 1975, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Ladislav ŠMÍD (Czechoslovakia).

A/C.3/SR.2152

### AGENDA ITEM 12

**Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III (sections F, G, I, L and M), IV (sections A and C) and V] (continued)** (A/10003, A/10284, A/10285, A/10295, A/10303, A/C.3/637, A/C.3/639, A/C.3/640, A/C.3/642, A/C.3/L.2168/Rev.1, 2169-2171)

**HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS** (continued) (A/10003, chap. V, sect. B)

**Protection of human rights in Chile** (continued) (A/10285, A/10295, A/10303, A/C.3/639, A/C.3/640, A/C.3/642)

1. The CHAIRMAN congratulated the peoples of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, who were that day celebrating the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Soviet revolution, which had had an enormous impact on world history. He wished them further successes in the development of their country and in their contribution to world peace and security.

2. Mr. DIEZ (Chile) requested the Secretariat to ensure the distribution of volume II of the report of the Chilean Government on the human rights situation in Chile submitted by his delegation at the current meeting (see A/C.3/642), and expressed regret at the fact that it had only had time to produce the document in Spanish.

3. Mr. VÄÄNÄNEN (Finland) wished to express once again his delegation's deep concern at the grave and persistent violations of human rights in Chile, and its conviction that the international community should not remain silent when human rights were violated. Finland, together with the other Nordic countries, had made official appeals to the Government of Chile to halt the persecution of political opponents and set free political prisoners. His country in particular had tried to alleviate the sufferings of the victims by giving asylum to some 100 refugees and by assisting in the efforts of the International Red Cross to help political prisoners in Chile.

4. The discussions in the Committee had reflected the concern of the international community over events in Chile. His delegation, as one of the sponsors of General Assembly resolution 3219 (XXIX), was deeply distressed by the fact that the Secretary-General, as stated in his report (see A/10295, para. 14) had been unable to report that the objectives identified by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of that resolution had been achieved. It deplored Chile's refusal to allow the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to enter its territory, and hoped that the Chilean Government would reconsider that decision. He commended the Working Group on having been able nevertheless to produce a progress report (A/10285, annex) which added considerably to the Committee's knowledge of the situation.

5. In conclusion, he expressed his delegation's view that the United Nations should continue its efforts to help alleviate the human suffering caused by the situation in Chile, and that the problem of violations of human rights in that country could only be solved by urgent and fundamental changes in Chile itself.

6. Mr. BAHNEV (Bulgaria) said that the General Assembly's deep and continuing concern about the situation in Chile could compare only with its persistent condemnation of the illegal racist régimes in southern Africa. The co-operation between the junta and the racist régimes, which had been exposed by a number of delegations, was therefore no accident. By means of a military Fascist coup, carried out with foreign imperialist aid, the junta had overthrown the traditional constitutional system of legal and governmental institutions in Chile and had established a system of terror so as to eliminate democracy in that country. The world had been shaken by the arbitrary arrests and detention of innocent persons, the revival of concentration camps, and the torture and cruelty to which hundreds of thousands of persons had been subjected.

7. The United Nations could not remain indifferent to the junta's continuing flagrant, systematic and mass violations of the most elementary human rights, because the inadmissibility of the revival of fascism in any part of the world was one of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It was significant that during the past two years the violations of human rights in Chile had been condemned in many international forums, for example at the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, and the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lima in August 1975.

8. It had to be recognized that, despite the constant efforts of the United Nations, human rights and fundamental freedoms were being violated in various countries of the world. Human rights were, unfortunately, sometimes made the subject of political speculation and propaganda by those who controlled the mass media. The representatives of the junta tried to exploit that circumstance in an attempt to emerge from their moral and political isolation, to distract the attention of the General Assembly and cover up the unprecedented violations of human rights in Chile. In their documents and statements the representatives of the junta constantly tried to make it appear that there was particular ill-will and prejudice against them and that some kind of political campaign was being directed against a small and defenceless country. However, the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group unambiguously disproved that contention. Moreover, the junta had exposed itself by refusing to allow the Group to enter Chile. The broad spectrum of countries that had sponsored the draft resolu-

tion on the protection of human rights in Chile<sup>1</sup> showed that there was no political campaign against that country.

9. His delegation considered that the work of many different international organizations and commissions, and in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group, left no doubt about the extreme gravity of the human rights situation in Chile. Two main conclusions emerged: first, the junta was continuing to perpetrate flagrant and mass violations of human rights and, secondly, such practices had become official state policy, and arbitrary arrests and mediaeval tortures had become an institution. His delegation considered that those two conclusions should be reflected in the draft resolution, which should also include a demand for the immediate release of all persons detained in prisons and torture chambers, including Luis Corvalán. The Committee should also seek ways of dealing with the tragic problem of those who had disappeared without trace in Chile.

10. The report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group showed that the junta had completely cancelled out the social and economic gains of the Chilean people. The figures mentioned in the report illustrated the unprecedented economic stagnation brought about by the junta, characterized by the decline in industrial activity, the balance-of-payments deficit, inflation and the increase in food prices and the rise in unemployment. His delegation considered that the final report should contain even fuller information on the economic and social situation in Chile to the extent that it affected the realization of economic and social rights. He noted that the violations of human rights affected the vast majority of the Chilean people, especially working people and those with low incomes. There were many eminent witnesses to the state of affairs in Chile, and even one of the leaders of the junta had been forced to admit recently that if the economic situation did not improve by the end of the current year the junta would have to reconsider certain basic alternatives.

11. His delegation supported the consensus to the effect that the Assembly should recommend that the Commission on Human Rights should renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group, so that it could continue its work in implementation of General Assembly resolution 3219 (XXIX). He recalled that on 11 September 1975 the junta had issued decree-law No. 1181 which it cited as proof of "progress" in the restoration and guarantee of human rights. That new decree was an absurd piece of hypocrisy and an example of the approach the junta had repeatedly taken in response to appeals from the world community for an immediate end to the state of siege. The decree, which was aimed at deluding the United Nations and world public opinion, was a direct challenge to the General Assembly. The Assembly should counter that challenge by unanimously adopting the draft resolution which was to be submitted to the Committee.

12. Mr. DIEZ (Chile) said that in 1973, almost immediately after the change of Government, a sustained campaign of vilification had been launched against Chile. In 1973, the magazine *Newsweek* had reported that 50,000 persons had lost their lives in Chile, and a representative in

the United Nations had spoken of 30,000 dead and had requested the General Assembly to intervene urgently in order to prevent the deaths of Corvalán and other "patriots". There had been talk of bodies in the River Mapocho and of thousands of persons shot after trial by court martial. All of that was inaccurate and unfounded, but the propaganda campaign had been kept alive, while Chile, a small and poor country, was not able to counteract such campaigns. In 1974 it had been said that Almeyda, Laura Allende and other persons were in danger of death. Almeyda had stated later that he enjoyed perfect health and Laura Allende was still working against the Government of Chile. It had been said that 600,000 children had been separated from their parents so that they could be educated in the Hitlerite fashion. None of that had been true. Children in Chile remained with their parents and were being educated in accordance with the traditional system of freedom of education in the country. Amy Conger had told the American journalist Anderson that she had lost the use of her left hand as a result of maltreatment in Chile, but she had herself stated later on that the accident which had caused that loss had occurred in the United States. Despite all that, the propaganda was continuing. In February 1975, statements by Claudio Herrera had been published in the European press describing the tortures he had witnessed, his asylum in the Italian Embassy and eventual arrival in England. All that was false, but the campaign continued, as did the lists of missing persons and the allegations of torture. The sole explanation was that Chile was a small country having no economic power or strategic importance. The torture and violations of human rights in large countries were never denounced, although everyone said at one time or another that they should be investigated.

13. There was no doubt that the campaign was consistent and organized, and that its origins could be found in meetings such as the one held in September 1973 at Helsinki, as could be seen from the first section of part II of volume I (see A/C.3/639) of the report of the Chilean Government which was before the Committee.

14. One of the unstated reasons for the universal criticism was the fact that Chile had a military Government, despite the fact that such a Government was the solution chosen by many countries when faced with exceptionally serious political problems. In that connexion he read out a statement issued by the Standing Committee of the Episcopate of the Catholic Church on 5 September 1975, acknowledging the service to the country performed by the Armed Forces in liberating it from the Marxist dictatorship which had seemed inevitable and irreversible.

15. Many people based their anti-Chilean position on the progress report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group set up by the Commission on Human Rights (A/10285, annex) and condemned Chile for not having permitted the Group to visit the country on the date fixed. However, even on the basis of a cursory examination of the question, it should be realized that there must have been solid grounds for that refusal since other groups and organizations such as, for example, Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and the International Red Cross had been able to enter Chile without any difficulty in order to investigate

<sup>1</sup> Subsequently circulated as document A/C.3/L.2172.

the situation. All those considerations certainly carried weight with the countries which did not count themselves among the disciples of Soviet communism, because the latter's thinking was obvious: the world must be shown the price that had to be paid for rebelling against such domination, and it was necessary to discredit in the eyes of the world the example of a small nation which had demonstrated that all that was needed to obtain independence was the determination and courage to fight.

16. Turning to the progress report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group, he said that the only method used by the Group in its investigation had been the taking of statements from witnesses, the majority of whom lived outside Chile. A group of Chilean residents had made a statement at Geneva clearly contradicting the statements of the other witnesses. It must be borne in mind that almost all of those witnesses were political adversaries of the Government, leaders of the former régime, ex-convicts, persons condemned to deportation, and persons who had sought asylum for fear of being tried or imprisoned in Chile for their extremist and very often terrorist activities. Their impartiality was therefore very doubtful. Moreover, their statements were not new to the Government of Chile, for they had been made on previous occasions under the deponents' own names through non-governmental organizations and pseudo-courts set up for the political purpose of contributing to the overthrow of the Government of Chile, as well as in messages broadcast from Moscow, Berlin, Prague, Havana, and Korea. All those witnesses said that they were afraid of reprisals, but the falsity of that assertion was obvious in the light of the fact that many of them had close relatives in Chile who had never suffered as a result of the statements made by their relatives abroad.

17. However, for the reasons he had mentioned, those witnesses, or at least the majority of them, were in prison or had received asylum in embassies, so that their knowledge of the real situation in Chile had always been second-hand and, as a result, their picture of it was exaggerated and distorted.

18. Furthermore, although the Working Group had particularly emphasized that the great majority of the witnesses had left Chilean territory only a few weeks or months before making their statements, some of the statements dealt with events which had taken place shortly after 11 September 1973 and had no bearing on the current situation in Chile. The Working Group had apparently not considered the possibility of analysing or confirming the witnesses' statements by having recourse to other sources of information.

19. In the first place, it could have consulted the Government of Chile through the Secretary-General, with regard both to individual problems and to the political, judicial, economic and social questions which had been dealt with, sometimes improperly, in the report. That line of communication had never been broken and, to prove the point, suffice it to say that in July the Government of Chile had sent the Secretary-General a communication in the hope of receiving questions about the depositions.

20. Secondly, the Working Group could have studied the background information in the possession of the Secretary-

General, which had been provided voluntarily by the Government of Chile. It would then have avoided certain inaccuracies such as, for example, those concerning the health of Luis Corvalán.

21. Thirdly, the Working Group could have drawn on press reports concerning Chile from any major foreign newspaper since, although those newspapers frequently contained exaggerated or false comments, the Group would have found in their straightforward cabled news reports refutation of inaccurate assertions and clarification of actual situations. For example, it would have learned that many detention camps had been closed because the number of detainees had decreased.

22. Finally, the Working Group could have consulted the *Diario Oficial* of Chile in the United Nations Library, which would also have helped to clear up many doubts.

23. Moreover, there was no yardstick for assessing the testimony received; apparently, the number of witnesses had been a weighty consideration. The Working Group had not even taken into account the statements made by the Chilean delegation in the Committee at the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly and, what was more, to the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva in February and March 1975,<sup>2</sup> in the presence of all the members of the Group.

24. Furthermore, the Working Group ought to have asked itself why perfectly consistent statements on various points had been made by a large number of people who had left the country at different dates, and whether the explanation of that synchronization might not lie in some watchword that they were repeating. In addition, the Working Group had refrained from studying periodicals, books and magazines emanating mainly from the Revolutionary Left Movement, which had been quoted by the Chilean delegation and were very easy to find.

25. It thus seemed clear that, since the Group had not been able to enter Chile on the date fixed, its role had been limited to transcribing the statements of the witnesses. In many parts of its progress report the Working Group referred to the labour situation, and in paragraph 100 it regretted that the Central Unica de Trabajadores had been dissolved and its property liquidated, and stated that the Central represented the great majority of Chilean workers. Furthermore, in paragraph 232 of the same report, referring to the prohibition of trade union elections, the Group stated that meetings of the trade unions "still" in existence could not be freely convened and held. In the first place, the Government of Chile had dissolved the Central Unica de Trabajadores because it had been a political organization; suffice it to say that its last two presidents had been members of the Political Committee of the Communist Party and, at the same time, Ministers of Labour and Social Welfare. Thus, the Minister of Labour had represented the Government and the Communist Party on the one hand, and the Central Unica de Trabajadores on the other. The previous Government had not allowed any trade union federation to act independently of the Central Unica de

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4*, chap. IX.

Trabajadores, because it had wished to maintain a trade union dictatorship. It therefore seemed paradoxical that Chile was accused of destroying that absolutist trade union dictatorship.

26. With regard to trade unions, he said that he would merely inform the Committee that by various decrees, which the Working Group could have consulted, six trade union confederations and federations had been authorized since 11 September 1973. Similarly, between that date and 1 August 1975, 472 new trade unions had been authorized; their names, number of members, headquarters addresses and decrees of authorization could be found on pages 595 to 619 of the appendices (vol. II) to the report prepared by the Government of Chile on the situation of human rights in Chile. In addition, anyone interested in analysing trade union policy in Chile could consult pages 634 and 635 of those appendices, where trade union income during 1974 was set out in a statistical table which was, in itself, sufficient proof of the fact that not only had new trade unions been authorized but that they had been provided with the sources of income necessary for them to carry out their work.

27. Paragraph 115 of the Working Group's progress report (A/10285, annex) also contained a brief discussion of the Supreme Court of Chile and it was stated that the Court had had a long tradition of defence of fundamental freedoms and human rights. The Working Group ventured to put forward its own interpretation of the Chilean Constitution rather than the one provided by 12 of the 13 members of the Supreme Court. At the domestic level that would be tantamount to interference in the judicial process, but in international life it was not called interference. The Supreme Court was composed of 13 members appointed by the Executive on the recommendation of the Court itself. One of the appendices sent to the Secretary-General contained a roster of the Judiciary for 1975 in which it was stated that the length of service in the judicial system of the members of the Supreme Court averaged more than 30 years. The Court, which was forbidden to interfere in politics, enjoyed unparalleled prestige in the country, and it was in defence of that prestige that he had referred to paragraph 115 of the Working Group's report.

28. In paragraph 235 of its report the Working Group stated that evidence before the Group indicated that the entire educational system of the country had come under military control and that courses on history and the political and social sciences had been restricted or abolished. It would have been very easy for the Working Group to verify the situation, even without entering Chile. It need only have asked the Catholic Church, to which it made frequent vague references, whether all Catholic education, which was second only to that of the State, was subject to military control. Nor would the Working Group have had to visit Chile to verify that point.

29. Although Chile was certainly poor, the Working Group had strayed far from reality when considering the economic situation of Chile in paragraphs 225 to 227 of its progress report. In fact, the Working Group estimated the country's balance-of-payments deficit at some \$900 million to \$1,200 million and it stated that the export trade had sharply deteriorated. In that case, too, the Working Group could

have avoided such inaccuracies merely by consulting the International Monetary Fund and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, for it would thus have learned that non-traditional exports had increased from \$200 to \$650 million and that, despite the fall in the price of copper and the rise in the price of fuel, Chile's balance-of-payments deficit was in the range of \$250 million. The Working Group was also concerned about the increase in unemployment in the agricultural sector, which it asserted was as high as 20 per cent in a number of agricultural provinces. He had no statistics on that subject but he did have statistics on agricultural and livestock production, thanks to which food imports had decreased from \$700 million to just over \$200 million. And, if that were not enough, for the first time in its history Chile had exported sugar.

30. With regard to the situation of women, paragraph 201 of the Working Group's report stated that official propaganda tended to stress the dependence of women and relegate them to their traditional roles and places in society. To refute that, it would suffice to point out that the present Government had appointed many women to very important positions and that, in addition, Santiago currently had a woman mayor. He also wished to draw attention to the role of women in the Judiciary: women were now in a majority not only in the juvenile courts, which was traditional, but also in the labour courts.

31. The report mentioned an article in the newspaper *El Mercurio*, in which it was said that consideration was being given to limiting female registration in the School of Medicine of the Catholic University of Santiago which, in that school, amounted to more than 50 per cent of the total student body. That assertion alone demonstrated the inaccuracy of the allegations that in Chile women were dependent on men. The fact was that, in 1975, 62 per cent of the students admitted to the first-year medical course at the Catholic University had been women, and 38 per cent men. That showed that the women of Chile, who in difficult times had proved to be practically the most powerful group in the country, needed no protection from the Working Group.

32. With regard to civil and political rights, the report stated, after having asserted that there were no elections, that only those who supported the Government could vote. If there were no elections, where did they vote? That detail showed how far the Working Group had been led astray by the statements of the witnesses it had heard. The same situation arose in the case of paragraph 223, in which it was stated that although no limitations were imposed on the right to worship, the Government had secretly exerted pressure on the authorities of the different churches and religious groups in order to warn them against any criticism of the Government; the paragraph went on to state that it had been reported that in April 1975 an "Episcopal Conference" of 27 bishops had expressed concern regarding several aspects of the situation of human rights in Chile. Similar assertions had been made in many publications hostile to the Government of Chile and in various broadcasts by Radio Moscow. The Working Group must be reminded that in order to learn the true opinion of the Catholic Church, it had only to approach the Church directly.

33. On the subject of the state of health services in Chile, paragraph 236 of the report stated that nearly all of the neighbourhood health centres, which had operated throughout the country under a decentralized system of locally controlled health councils, had been closed or had reduced their operations. Other parts of the report spoke of an increase in the infant mortality rate, increased prostitution, etc. The truth was quite different, and it would have been easy for the Working Group to learn it from the World Health Organization. In fact, as a result of contributions by that Organization and the Inter-American Development Bank, 148 new first aid facilities and health centres had been constructed in rural areas abandoned during the previous régime because of their sparse population and political insignificance; 14 new facilities for urban localities, 14 new rural consultation centres and 9 rural health centres with beds had also been constructed. Infant mortality had decreased from 71.7 per thousand in 1972 to 62.9 per thousand in 1974.

34. He could go on indefinitely refuting the allegations in the report paragraph by paragraph, but he would confine himself to correcting one last assertion, contained in paragraph 238, to the effect that the name of Gabriela Mistral had been removed from a public building, although she had never militated in any political party, and replaced by that of another. What the report did not say was that her name had been replaced by that of Diego Portales, a nineteenth-century Chilean statesman, a forerunner of Chilean statehood and drafter of the 1883 Constitution, and that the name of Gabriela Mistral had been given instead to the largest and most important State publishing house, for the logical reason that the name of Gabriela Mistral should be an inspiration to poets and writers and that of Diego Portales to statesmen and rulers.

35. With regard to the fundamental question of the allegations of maltreatment and torture in Chile, he pointed out, first of all, that the relevant parts of the Working Group's report had been made available to the Chilean press, which had freely reproduced whatever it thought fit. His delegation would place cuttings from those publications at the disposal of the Secretary-General. The Government of Chile had been accused of all kinds of acts of torture and maltreatment and incredible stories had been invented which, as the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs had stated at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, could only have come from the minds of sick persons. Of course in a civil war or uprising it was difficult to maintain an atmosphere of calm and respect for moral norms, and abuse and torture could occur. For that reason the Government of Chile had issued strict instructions to prevent such acts and had increased the penalties for abuse of power. In addition, it welcomed concrete and substantiated information on the subject and it was actively concerned to punish the guilty, in keeping with its Christian and moral convictions. But it was impossible to reply to vague and unspecified accusations which lacked any sound foundation. If the Working Group had reliable evidence of acts of torture it was its moral duty to communicate the facts immediately to the Government of Chile, specifically and in detail, so that the Government could take appropriate action. Failure to do so constituted judicial inhumanity, against which his delegation protested vigorously.

36. One specific allegation was made against Oswaldo Romo, at whose door the majority of the abuses were laid. However, that was the name of a prisoner who had been a leader of the Revolutionary Left Movement. The photograph circulated matched that of that prisoner, who had stood for election as deputy representative of the Unión Socialista Popular. The only possible explanation was that Mr. Romo had been condemned to death by the revolutionary left itself, and in this connexion the item which appeared on page 284 of volume II of the report prepared by the Government of Chile was revealing.

37. Another person specifically accused in connexion with maltreatment was a Chilean navy officer who had had nothing to do with prisoners and who had been aide-de-camp of President Frei. It was thus hard to understand why that person had been accused of being one of the principal torturers. The only purpose could be to mislead public opinion.

38. The Government of Chile expected to receive, in accordance with established United Nations procedure, all information relating to those cases and not the names of the persons making the allegations, which it had never requested because it was not a government of persecutors.

39. But the Working Group made another accusation, concerning missing persons. That was a cruel and brutal charge since in such cases it was not known whether a relative was alive or dead. In that connexion the Government of Chile had gone further than the Working Group in its investigation of the detainees. First, it must be said that in Chile a person could move from one place to another without reporting that he had changed his residence. He could also move to Argentina with his identity card, and it was therefore almost impossible to ascertain where a person was. Moreover, persons could disappear for many reasons, sometimes voluntarily. Statistics showed that for many years past more than 2,500 persons had disappeared in Chile every year. However, in the case of Chile, when the Government was asked about a person and replied that it had no information, it was immediately assumed that the person had been arrested or was dead. What would the Government of Sweden reply if it were asked about a missing person? Furthermore, there were unusual circumstances as well as normal circumstances. There were many people in hiding who had disappeared for that reason. Moreover, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees himself estimated that there were 10,000 Chileans in Argentina alone, and it was common knowledge that there were thousands of kilometres of frontier between Chile and Argentina and only 10 or 12 frontier posts, since neither Argentina nor Chile had the money or the inclination to turn the Andes into another Berlin Wall.

40. He did not believe that the United Nations intended to request Chile to establish a political system to prevent anyone from moving without informing the authorities or without their permission. It was almost impossible for such a system to exist in Chile because the Government, whatever it might be, would be overthrown in the same way Chileans removed any of their Governments when they departed from the law: they simply stayed at home, as had happened in the case of Mr. Allende, when there had been a three-month nation-wide standstill.



41. The Government of Chile had investigated the case of 768 persons who were mentioned as missing in various lists. Firstly, 51 of the names were repeated; a further 153 persons had never existed—they were simply a combination of invented first names and surnames; a further 64 were legally dead and almost all of them had died in the days following 11 September 1973; a further 7 persons had been given asylum in embassies; a further 12 had been the object of decrees concerning abandonment of or expulsion from the country; 8 were in detention; 6 had been released, and 7 had never been detained.

42. In view of the situation, the President of the Republic had ordered a special investigation of the case of 119 persons appearing on lists of missing persons published by the foreign press and reproduced in the Chilean press. Further details about that investigation were given on pages 414 to 417 of volume II of the report prepared by the Government of Chile.

43. In view of all those circumstances he could only say that Chile would take all possible action to find out about the missing persons, but the investigation might be very difficult in view of the number of Chileans who were abroad, or in hiding, etc. Furthermore, there had been abuse of *amparo* (a recourse analogous to *habeas corpus*) which, as lawyers knew, did not apply to missing persons, yet there had been no recourse to the procedure of filing presumed misadventure reports, which was used to locate missing persons, and where the persons filing the report themselves co-operated in the search and a photograph of the missing person was circulated to the police. It was obvious that persons who had gone into hiding did not want the police to have a photograph of them.

44. He still had other points to refute and explanations to give since the Government of Chile did not wish to follow

the example of others who, in the face of similar accusations, insulted those who made them. He considered it his duty to reply to all accusations. Accordingly, and in view of the lateness of the hour, he requested the Chairman to allow him to be the first speaker at the Committee's following meeting.

45. Miss ILIĆ (Yugoslavia), replying to certain references to Yugoslavia that had been made in the statement by the representative of Spain at the preceding meeting, said that the difference between the régime in her country and the régime in Spain consisted in the fact that the latter owed its existence to the powers of fascism, whereas the Government of Yugoslavia had been born of a struggle against fascism in which 10 per cent of the people of Yugoslavia had lost their lives.

46. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) noted that the delegation of Chile had the right to defend its country and to choose the manner of doing so. He considered, however, that a more businesslike and normal procedure would be for the right of reply to be exercised when the statement in question had been completed. He therefore proposed that delegations wishing to exercise their right of reply should do so after the representative of Chile had completed his statement at the beginning of the following meeting, and that the sponsors of the draft resolution on the subject should be ready to introduce their text at that time.

47. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objections, he would take it that the Committee agreed to the proposal of the representative of Saudi Arabia.

*It was so agreed.*

*The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.*

## 2153rd meeting

Monday, 10 November 1975, at 10.30 a.m.

*Chairman:* Mr. Ladislav ŠMÍD (Czechoslovakia).

A/C.3/SR.2153

### AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III (sections F, G, I, L and M), IV (sections A and C) and V] (*continued*) (A/10003, A/10284, A/10285, A/10295, A/10303, A/C.3/637, A/C.3/639, A/C.3/640, A/C.3/642, A/C.3/L.2168/Rev.1, 2169-2172)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS (*continued*) (A/10003, chap. V, sect. B)

*Protection of human rights in Chile* (*continued*) (A/10285, A/10295, A/10303, A/C.3/639, A/C.3/640, A/C.3/642, A/C.3/L.2172)

1. Mr. DIEZ (Chile), continuing the analysis of the progress report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group (A/10285, annex) which he had undertaken at the preceding meeting, said that, with regard to the major accusations made against the Government of Chile, he would refer to the situation of those who were in exile or who had been expelled from the country and to the right of defence.