

United Nations
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

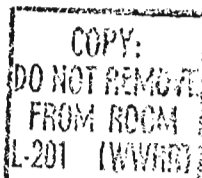
FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records*



UN LIBRARY

JAN 2 1986



THIRD COMMITTEE
61st meeting
held on
Tuesday, 3 December 1985
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 61st MEETING

Chairman: Mr. ZADOR (Hungary)

later: Mr. ZAWAWI (Malaysia)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 106: INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

*This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned within one week of the date of publication to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, room DC/2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate fascicle for each Committee.

The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 106: INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/40/L.49 and L.68)

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49

1. Ms. BYRNE (United States of America) said that there appeared to be a discrepancy between the English and French texts of draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49. The words "the established United Nations Headquarters in Vienna" in paragraph 4 of the English text did not seem to correspond to the wording of the French text, which was "l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne". The French text seemed more accurate.
2. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) said that the attention of the language services concerned would be drawn to that point and the two texts harmonized, if necessary.
3. Ms. BYRNE (United States of America) said that her delegation favoured the holding of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 1987. At the same time, it believed that a large part of the expenses of the Conference should be absorbed within the budget for the biennium 1986-1987. Yet, according to document A/C.3/40/L.68, only \$44,000 could be so absorbed. Her delegation believed that further absorption of conference expenses ought to be possible, and encouraged the Secretariat to work towards that goal. She assumed that the conference-servicing requirements, which amounted to \$1,830,600, would be entirely covered by appropriations under section 29 of the regular budget for the biennium 1986-1987.
4. Travel costs for staff were too high; effective use might be made of the expertise of staff members based in Vienna. Travel expenses for officials from the regional economic commissions might be funded from the commissions' own budgets. The number of temporary staff proposed seemed too high and might be reduced if the services of current United Nations staff members were utilized. The Secretary-General of the Conference should be someone employed by the United Nations, as that would entail savings, and someone who already had some responsibility for co-ordinating the United Nations agencies that dealt with drug control.
5. The Secretariat should pay greater attention to the need to use effective and simple information technologies. Estimated costs for film production were too high; care should also be taken to avoid waste in the production of information materials. As for the information personnel called for, she wondered whether so many were really necessary. Finally, the budget of the Department of Public Information (DPI) was approximately \$77 million; it might therefore seem reasonable to expect that more than \$41,000 could be allocated to help fund the Conference. The Secretariat might perhaps give special attention to that issue.
6. With regard to the role of non-governmental organizations, she wondered whether the consultations referred to in paragraph 22 were intended to complement those mentioned in paragraph 21 (xv). Care must be taken to ensure that resources

(Ms. Byrne, United States)

were not wasted on unnecessary meetings. Her delegation desired more information on the planned involvement of non-governmental organizations in the Conference.

7. Miss ATTWOOD (United Kingdom) said her delegation regretted the fact that the financial implications of draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49, contained in document A/C.3/40/L.68, had been put before the Committee with so little notice. While one of the major purposes of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking should be to increase world-wide awareness of the drug problem, it seemed that the publicity programme proposed by the Department of Public Information would not necessarily achieve that goal. That programme did not seem to take into account the fact that DPI activities were supposed to complement those of national and regional information media. Furthermore, the level of costs to be absorbed under the programme budget estimates for 1986-1987 was totally inadequate. The Secretariat must find ways of bringing about greater savings and provide a detailed account of the objectives and anticipated impact of the DPI publicity programme. Finally, her delegation wished to know the source of the extrabudgetary resources referred to in paragraph 28 of document A/C.3/40/L.68.

8. Mrs. ALVAREZ (France) asked the Secretariat to justify certain costs associated with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking listed in document A/C.3/40/L.68. Those costs were related to documentation, which accounted for nearly half the total cost of the Conference, travel of staff - the presence of an official from each of the regional economic commissions did not seem indispensable - and the information programme, which accounted for 20 per cent of the Conference budget, an amount that seemed excessive. All posts related to the press, information and publicity for the Conference should be reconsidered in a spirit of greater austerity.

9. Mr. QUINN (Australia) said it was regrettable that document A/C.3/40/L.68, on the financial implications of draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49, had not been made available to delegations sooner. It was impossible for the Third Committee to consider the document in detail. At first glance, it appeared that some of the proposed costs, particularly those related to conference-servicing and the DPI information programme, could be absorbed within existing budget allocations. He noted in that regard that some financial implications had been calculated on a full-cost basis. His delegation intended to make more detailed comments on the document when it was submitted to the Fifth Committee after having been considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

10. Mr. BRAUN (Federal Republic of Germany) said that the total of the costs proposed in connection with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in document A/C.3/40/L.68 was surprising. It would be desirable for the Secretariat to review the document in order to make it clearer. With regard to travel of staff, his delegation was of the view that Vienna-based staff might well be able to handle the volume of work required by the Conference.

11. Mrs. ITO (Japan) said it was unfortunate that no effort had been made to minimize the estimated costs of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Doing so would require greater use of competent staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and other relevant United Nations bodies, which would

(Mrs. Ito, Japan)

make it unnecessary to employ other staff or appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference. The proposed information programme was much too ambitious. The volume of documentation should be reduced and the distribution of documents should be limited. Costs for consultants might also be reduced. Finally, conference-servicing costs should be kept to a minimum.

12. Mr. ZAWAWI (Malaysia) announced that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49 had modified paragraph 4 (a) by inserting the words "if necessary" between the words "or" and "complemented".

13. Mr. YAKOVLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), supported by Mr. POERSCHKE (German Democratic Republic), expressed support for the amendment, which had the merit of playing down the possible establishment of the "new mechanisms" mentioned in the paragraph. Existing mechanisms should be used.

14. The Soviet delegation supported the convening of an international conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking and also supported draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49 as a whole. It had one reservation: the fourth preambular paragraph contained numerous references to documents which the Third Committee had not been able to examine and which it was therefore not in a position to support.

15. Together with other delegations which had expressed their views on the question, his delegation was of the opinion that the estimates given in document A/C.3/40/L.68, especially those concerning the information programme, were too high and had not been prepared with sufficient care. His delegation would therefore like to see the amounts indicated in paragraph 28 revised downwards.

16. Mr. HOUFFANE (Djibouti) requested an explanation of the meaning of the words "which shall be open to the participation of all States" in paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49. He would also like to know what the role of the Economic and Social Council was with regard to the consideration of the financial implications mentioned in paragraph 8 of that draft resolution.

17. Mr. ZAWAWI (Malaysia) explained that the Economic and Social Council should examine interim reports on the financial provisions of the resolution, not the financial implications as such.

18. The CHAIRMAN said that the formula "open to the participation of all States" was commonly used in connection with participation in a United Nations conference.

19. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) said that the following countries had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49: Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Democratic Kampuchea, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ivory Coast, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Samoa, Somalia, the Sudan and Vanuatu.

20. Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.49, as orally amended, was adopted without a vote.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued) (A/40/3 and Corr.1, A/40/77, A/40/160, A/40/173, A/40/201, A/40/232 and Add.1-3, A/40/276, A/40/308, A/40/342, A/40/398, A/40/458, A/40/489, A/40/569, A/40/578, A/40/638 and Add.1-3, A/40/647, A/40/818, A/40/843, A/40/865, A/40/874, A/40/938; A/C.3/40/1, A/C.3/40/6, A/C.3/40/7, A/C.3/40/9, A/C.3/40/L.32, L.48/Rev.1, L.54, L.59, L.64, L.66, L.67, L.72, L.75, L.76, L.77 and L.78)

21. Mr. KIVIMAKI (Finland) said that in his report (A/40/843) the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights had reached the conclusion that the armed conflict in Afghanistan was affecting human rights more than ever. His delegation deplored the fact that because of a lack of co-operation between the Government of Afghanistan and the Special Rapporteur, the latter had not been able to go to the country and had therefore not produced a comprehensive report. Co-operation between Member States and the United Nations was the essential ingredient in any attempt to promote and protect human rights.

22. Finland appealed to all parties to the conflict to do everything in their power to follow the Special Rapporteur's recommendations, namely to make an immediate commitment to apply without discrimination the norms relating to human rights and international humanitarian law, especially with regard to women and children, under the supervision of an independent international organization such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. His delegation also supported the adoption of various other measures outlined by the Special Rapporteur, which should receive the support of the United Nations and other international organizations.

23. The conflict in Afghanistan directly affected relations between the great Powers, and it was difficult to examine it separately from the international political and military context. Therefore, in accordance with its long-established policy of remaining outside great-Power disputes, which it had always followed with regard to basic questions related to Afghanistan, his country would abstain from voting on draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.48/Rev.1.

24. Mr. CESTONI (El Salvador) said that he was taking the floor to provide further information to the members of the Third Committee in particular, and to international public opinion in general, on the important role played by the Salvadorian Human Rights Commission, which, as Executive Secretary, he had the privilege to direct.

25. That Commission, established as a direct result of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments in the human rights area, was seeking to restore the legal order and social harmony which had been disrupted by the violent and unprecedented conflicts ravaging the country. Only an awareness of the importance of respect for human rights could terminate the violence. The Commission therefore attached the utmost importance to educating the Salvadorian people in that regard.

26. Thanks to the process of democratization in the country, the Commission had been able to determine the fate of certain people whose disappearance had previously been fully attributed to the Government. The Commission had been able to establish that in some cases such disappearances had been the work of common criminals; in other cases, people reported to have disappeared had in fact enrolled

(Mr. Cestoni, El Salvador)

in the Salvadorian army, joined the ranks of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), or simply left the country.

27. The Salvadorian Human Rights Commission was particularly interested in ensuring that people detained for questioning were well treated; its medical personnel regularly monitored their health. Representatives of the Commission had noted during their frequent visits to detention centres, and during their interviews with detainees, that the practice of torture had become an isolated phenomenon, immediately reported by the Commission to the competent authorities. Furthermore, the Commission had succeeded in having the security services inform humanitarian organizations of any arrests within 24 hours. He deplored the fact that the Commission was unable to fulfil its mission with regard to people detained by FMLN, since the latter refused to recognize the humanitarian and independent character of the Commission.

28. The Salvadorian Commission was seeking to promote, protect and secure respect for human rights throughout the country, and to facilitate access by the population to its services. To do so, it had established regional offices, which, over the past year, had been providing assistance to victims of human rights violations, with the complete and open co-operation of the civilian and military authorities. The Commission provided many services and touched all sectors of the population. The positive results which it had obtained so far opened the way to the establishment of a new, pluralistic and interdependent society, and as a result, to the peace which the Salvadorian people desired.

29. Mr. BEN HAMIDA (Tunisia) said that his delegation, which belonged to the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, welcomed the constructive efforts and the spirit of co-operation which had prevailed in the Group. He hoped that those efforts would lead to the drafting of a basic document on the subject.

30. Tunisia believed that the ILO conventions and the existing bilateral agreements should be supplemented by a comprehensive legal document, broader in scope and more humanitarian in emphasis, in response to the changing situation with regard to migration. Tunisia's policy in that area was faithful to the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter. His country opposed any feudal attitude towards migrant workers and took a legalistic and humanitarian approach. It was indispensable to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights of such vulnerable minorities. It was desirable to establish a climate of trust between peoples and countries because orderly migration was one of the many forms of technical and economic co-operation that could be established between States and be mutually beneficial to them on an equitable basis.

31. It was in that context that the reintegration of migrant workers in their countries of origin should be seen. In that connection, Tunisia endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/24, particularly paragraph 3. In order to contribute to the adoption of the draft Convention, Tunisia had become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.70.

32. Miss NGUYEN THI KIM XUAN (Viet Nam) said that the question of measures to be taken against nazism, fascism and totalitarian ideologies, which had been debated in the United Nations for over 15 years, had in fact been raised from the time the Organization had been established. The struggle against fascism, neo-fascism, nazism and totalitarianism was a legacy bequeathed to subsequent generations by the founding fathers of the Organization and by the tens of millions of victims of one of the most barbarous events in the history of mankind. After the Second World War, the international community had adopted many agreements, declarations, conventions and resolutions calling on States to protect themselves and especially young people from the influence and manifestations of nazism, and stressing international co-operation to that end.
33. The fight against those abominable ideologies and practices should be unceasing, for they could in fact take complex forms, such as totalitarianism, anti-democracy, right-wing extremism, revanchism and militarism. Apartheid and zionism were the most dangerous forms of all. Her delegation was greatly concerned at the survival and growth of neo-nazism, nazism and terrorism in certain countries, such as the United States and countries of Western Europe, and had therefore co-sponsored the draft resolution on that issue.
34. Turning to the question of human rights and mass exoduses, she referred to the numerous causes which had forced millions of persons to leave developing countries: wars of aggression, colonialism, exploitation, impoverishment, economic blockades and, in Africa, natural catastrophes, famine and civil war. In South-East Asia, it was the wars of sabotage and aggression waged by outside forces and instigated by foreign economic and political interests that had forced people to seek refuge elsewhere. In those disquieting situations, the right of peoples to live in peace, the right to a decent standard of living and the right to development were not ensured. When a study was done on the relationship between human rights and mass exoduses, it should be pointed out that the most important cause of mass exoduses was the flagrant and systematic violation of human rights as a result of the policy of racism and oppression carried out by South Africa and Israel. Furthermore, the massive flows of refugees had a destabilizing effect on both the countries of origin and the countries of settlement, especially if they were developing nations. For her delegation, the solution to the problem called for the total elimination of the fundamental causes, through international co-operation and the goodwill of the States concerned.
35. She welcomed the efforts made by the United Nations in that area, especially the adoption of General Assembly resolution 39/117 and the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, in which Viet Nam had participated actively since its establishment. It was important to enhance international co-operation and strengthen and make better use of existing mechanisms and international instruments in force, rather than create new structures.
36. Her delegation was confident that the resolution adopted on the question during the current year would take fully into account the opinions of the delegations concerned and of the Group of Governmental Experts.

(Miss Nguyen Thi Kim Xuan, Viet Nam)

37. She then turned to the question of the systematic and massive violations of human rights in certain countries, which was of grave concern to the international community. With respect to Chile, the question had been under discussion since 1974, but no progress had been made so far. The Pinochet régime gave no hope for peace and democracy in Chile, and so the mandate of the Special Rapporteur should be extended. In El Salvador, human rights were not always respected, and the death squads were more active than ever. Her delegation advocated a resumption of the dialogue between the Salvadorian Government and FMLN, in an attempt to find a satisfactory political solution. Viet Nam was deeply concerned over the systematic and massive human rights violations in Guatemala and felt that the United Nations should continue to give serious consideration to the situation in the three countries mentioned.

38. It was unfortunate that the report of the Economic and Social Council did not reflect the extremely disturbing phenomenon of unemployment in the industrialized, capitalist countries, which was a serious violation of human rights. Unemployment meant more than the loss of a job or the inability to find another one; it was a violation of the right to work and showed an economic policy which favoured the rich to the detriment of the poor and middle classes. The time had come for the United Nations to consider that question, but a distinction should be made between, on the one hand, the inability of developing countries to provide work for all their people as a result of colonial exploitation and poverty and, on the other hand, the unemployment which was rife in the capitalist countries because of the profit motive.

39. Her delegation was encouraged by the adoption of resolutions on efforts to ensure the right of young people to education and work, and on the interdependence and indivisibility of all human rights. In the discussion of the human rights question, all political manoeuvres should be excluded. The question of Afghanistan had been fully debated in the plenary Assembly and any attempt to raise the so-called question of human rights in that country was merely a political tactic imposed by the opposition to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The report submitted by the Special Rapporteur was completely groundless and biased, and draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.48 was politically motivated. It bore no relation to the actual situation in Afghanistan and was unacceptable. Her delegation would therefore vote against it.

40. Mr. POLOWCZYK (Poland) said that his country, which had undergone the painful experience of Nazi German occupation, was especially alert to the dangers of all forms of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies. It had therefore consistently supported resolutions against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror. The most recent such resolution was General Assembly resolution 39/114, which his country had co-sponsored. He recalled the atrocities committed in Poland in the name of nazism and fascism, the very high price paid by the Polish people during the Second World War and their contribution to the restoration of peace in Europe and throughout the world. His delegation therefore attached great importance to draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.76 on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, co-sponsored by his country, and fervently hoped that it would be adopted.

(Mr. Polowczyk, Poland)

41. The United Nations, which in a sense had emerged from the struggle against nazism and fascism, was obliged to take all necessary steps against the activities of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations. The Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, which the United Nations had adopted on Poland's initiative and which Poland had been first to ratify, had been a valuable contribution in that effort. It was nevertheless a matter of concern that some merely paid lip service to that and similar instruments but did nothing to oppose the activities of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations provided that they declared themselves anti-communist. Tolerance of such activities in the name of democratic values was a shameless insult to the conscience of mankind and the memory of millions of people murdered by Nazi assassins. As early as 1984, his Government had adopted a series of measures against Nazi criminals, in particular a decree whereby criminals participating in the killing of civilians, military personnel or prisoners of war were liable to capital punishment.

42. All Member States must recognize the dangers posed to international peace by current manifestations of nazism, fascism and neo-fascism, accede to the relevant international instruments, co-operate in eradicating those activities and participate in efforts to detect, prosecute and extradite Nazi criminals who remained unpunished.

43. Mr. MUÑIZ (Argentina) said that one of the Organization's primary goals was to promote international co-operation so as to ensure that everyone enjoyed and fully exercised fundamental rights and freedoms. The Organization had therefore drawn up a remarkable set of rules on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights. However, from the practical point of view, the machinery for preventing violations of those rights and impartially correcting them, regardless of where they occurred or who was responsible, must be strengthened.

44. Regrettably, a consensus had not been reached on the Declaration on the Right to Development and it was to be hoped that, at its forty-first session, the General Assembly would arrive at some agreement, which his country would actively promote. His delegation attached special importance to the drafting of a convention on the rights of migrant workers and their families and welcomed the progress made thereon by the working group established for that purpose.

45. As demonstrated by the recent legislative elections in Argentina, his Government guaranteed all citizens full exercise of their civil and political rights. Furthermore, in the framework of a democratic and pluralist society which had at last been restored, it was taking pains to ensure that economic, social and cultural rights were truly enjoyed by all, despite the current economic difficulties.

46. His delegation reaffirmed its commitment to working in the Organization in general and the Commission on Human Rights in particular to promote the Organization's lofty ideals, and its conviction that the best way to maintain international peace and security was to make genuine economic and social development available to all.

47. Mrs. POC (Democratic Kampuchea) said that consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council provided an opportunity to recall the importance of respect for human rights, in particular the vital rights of all peoples to self-determination. The world community remained seriously concerned at the fact that, despite their efforts, some people were still not able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. The Kampuchean people and their coalition Government felt a deep sense of indignation at the aggressive and oppressive policy of the racist régime in South Africa and Namibia. His delegation reaffirmed once again its support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and the importance that it attached to Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which remained the only valid basis for a just and durable solution to the Namibian problem. In the Middle East as well, no just and lasting solution could be found without recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the right of all States in the region to coexist in peace and security within their borders. Democratic Kampuchea reiterated its unswerving support for all peoples struggling for independence and freedom. Unfortunately, as said by President Sihanouk in his message on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, those claiming to be advocates of respect for human rights and strict defenders of the right of peoples to self-determination trampled on the freedoms of other peoples and launched wars of aggression and genocide. That was particularly true in Kampuchea and Afghanistan where foreign occupiers presented their aggressive ventures as missions of salvation. However clever the aggressors might be in propaganda matters, everyone was aware of their expansionist designs in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

48. There was no need to recall all the international community's resolutions and decisions on the situation in Kampuchea; it was sufficient to say that, again in 1985, the Economic and Social Council had endorsed resolution 1985/12 of the Commission on Human Rights in which, inter alia, it had expressed its serious concern that the continuing illegal occupation of Kampuchea and the demographic changes imposed by foreign occupation forces in Kampuchea were a threat to the survival of the Kampuchean people and culture.

49. Since the occupiers had arrogantly rejected the repeated calls of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, the people of Kampuchea and their coalition Government had no other choice but to carry on an armed struggle. The Kampuchean people were indeed perfectly aware of the intentions of its powerful neighbour to its east whose sole objective was to annex Kampuchea and make it part of an Indo-Chinese federation which would include Laos and Viet Nam itself. The occupying forces resorted to all methods in order to carry out their scheme, even to the point of starving the Kampuchean people, sending hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to settle in Kampuchea's rich lands and condemning thousands of Kampuchean civilians to forced labour. Those actions were part of a policy which had been very clearly described by Marie A. Martin, a French research scientist at the National Scientific Research Center (CNRS) in France, in an article entitled "Le processus de vietnamisation au Cambodge".

50. Nevertheless, the Kampuchean people's struggle was developing favourably, thanks to their determination and unity and, to international support, as expressed in successive United Nations resolutions advocating Kampuchea's independence.

51. Mr. POLICHTCHOUK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the Ukrainian SSR generally appreciated the work done by the technical committees of the Economic and Social Council in the field of human rights. The first of those rights was the right to life, which could not be better guaranteed than by the maintenance of peace. Only strict observance of the United Nations Charter and the various human rights instruments could in fact ensure the observance of those rights. It was not unusual, unfortunately, for the issue of human rights to be used as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of other countries, as in cases such as Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Viet Nam, Cuba and other States that had chosen an independent path of development. The Third Committee should confine itself to denouncing flagrant and mass violations of human rights, which constituted a threat to international peace and security and ran counter to General Assembly resolution 32/130.

52. The most striking example of such violations was offered by the situation in southern Africa, where repression had reached unheard of proportions. Recent events, however, confirmed that nothing could stifle the aspirations of the peoples to liberate themselves, and made it the international community's duty to take resolute action on their behalf.

53. In Israel, the human rights of the population of the occupied Arab territories were completely non-existent, and Tel Aviv's refusal to implement the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning those territories was a cause of instability in the region.

54. Document A/40/647, which dealt with the situation in Chile, painted an extremely grim picture of the human rights situation in that country. Despite the thousands of persons who had disappeared and were still disappearing without a trace and despite arrests and torture, the population continued to say "no" to the bloody régime and to demonstrate for the restoration of human rights. Of course the current régime was keeping itself in power only thanks to the support of the imperialist States, particularly the United States.

55. Equally extensive were the violations of human rights in El Salvador, where the people was the victim of veritable genocide from the death squadrons. There too, the number of civilians who had disappeared, of those in prison and of refugees was legion. In 1985 alone, the Salvadorian air force had bombed about 22 villages. The terror had not even spared the doctors, which was a violation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. His delegation firmly condemned the continuing violations of human rights in El Salvador.

56. Document A/40/865 did not give an accurate picture of the situation in Guatemala, where the democratic forces were exposed to savage repression. Various groups which had recently visited Guatemala described the massacres, imprisonments and torture to which the local population, and especially the peasants, were being subjected. Among the atrocities committed by the régime in 1985, mention must be made of the massacre of the Santa Anita las Canoas villagers, which had resulted in over one hundred victims, including women, old people and children. The orphans in Guatemala were numbered in the thousands.

(Mr. Polichtchouk, Ukrainian SSR)

57. The Ukrainian SSR demanded an end to the mass violations of human rights in Guatemala, Chile and El Salvador and supported the proposal to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights in those three countries.

58. Mr. ENKHSAIKAN (Mongolia) said that consideration of the question of mass human rights violations was especially important in the current year because it coincided with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism and nazism, which were the very negation of that fundamental right of peoples, the right to life. Unfortunately, those two ideologies were far from belonging exclusively to the past. That was why Mongolia fully supported Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/31, which resolutely condemned those ideologies and appealed to all States to ratify the relevant international instruments. It also welcomed the resolution on the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War which paid tribute to the peoples - including the Mongolian people - who, through their relentless struggle, had ended that war.

59. At a time when mankind was faced with the increasing danger of a nuclear war, the importance of the right of peoples to live in peace should be borne in mind; a declaration to that effect had been adopted by the General Assembly in the previous year.

60. As for the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in specific areas and countries, his delegation was deeply concerned at the escalating brutal repression of the indigenous population of South Africa. It was unfortunate that, despite many decisions adopted by the United Nations on the question, that inhuman system was still being encouraged by some Western Powers.

61. The plight of all indigenous populations should be the concern of the international community. Both in Africa and in America, the rights of those populations were persistently being violated. The American Indian Manifesto and other documents revealed that a veritable policy of genocide was being pursued against the American Indians. Mongolia called upon the Governments concerned to take all necessary measures to protect the rights of those populations and to become parties to the relevant international instruments. It was satisfied with the work done in that area by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Working Group should step up its efforts to develop international standards for the protection of the rights of those populations and also concurred with the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1985/137 that the Secretary-General should ensure wide dissemination of the relevant Special Rapporteur's report.

62. Similarly, in view of the persistent and flagrant violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, his delegation fully supported resolutions 1985/1 A, B and 1985/2, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its most recent session.

63. The discussions in the human rights bodies showed that the international community was deeply concerned at the interference of the current United States Administration in the internal affairs of the Central American countries,

(Mr. Enkhsaikan, Mongolia)

particularly Nicaragua, where mercenaries were trying to overthrow an elected Government.

64. Moreover, all available information on the situation in Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala showed that respect for human rights in those countries left much to be desired.

65. As for the so-called human rights situation in Afghanistan, on the other hand, his delegation reiterated its strong opposition to United Nations examination of that issue as blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State. The allegations concerning so-called human rights violations in Afghanistan were part of the propaganda orchestrated by the imperialist Powers. Lastly, the decision to appoint a so-called special rapporteur had been taken in gross violation of the rules of procedure of the Commission on Human Rights and despite the objections of the delegations of Afghanistan and many other countries.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.