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Chairman: Mr. Radha Krishna RAMPHUL
(Mauritius).

AGENDA ITEM 35 (continued)

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of
International Security: report of the Secretary-General**
(A/8661, A/8665 and Corr.1, A/8673, A/8680, A/8749,
A/8775 and Add.1-3, A/C.1/1024, A/C.1/L.627)

1. Mr. SZÁRKA (Hungary): The whole world looks upon Europe nowadays as a source of optimism, as a continent where reason and realism are taking deeper root than ever before in its history. Yesterday the multilateral preparatory talks for the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe started in the capital of Finland. This is another milestone in the process of détente in Europe. We welcome that gathering and wish the participants every success in their endeavours since the results to be achieved will have their influence not only on the continent but on the world as a whole.

2. Another development which is worth mentioning is that UNESCO—the first in the United Nations family of organizations to do so—has admitted the German Democratic Republic to its membership, thus giving a new impetus to the process of the universal recognition of that German State. We welcome the German Democratic Republic to the community of the United Nations organizations and hope that other international bodies, among them the United Nations, will soon follow this long-overdue step, ending an unjust discrimination and paving the way for the implementation of the principle of universality.

3. During its 27 years of existence the Hungarian People's Republic has pursued an international policy based on the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Hungary has always been among those States that have made use of all possibilities within the framework of the United Nations to attain that aim. In the present international situation good possibilities exist of putting into effect the letter and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, which was established mainly for the maintenance of international peace and security.

4. That is why my Government warmly welcomed the initiative taken by the Government of the Soviet Union

four years ago with a view not merely to reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter, but also to pointing to certain developments in the world that had a negative effect on the maintenance of international peace and security and to facilitating their elimination.

5. By adopting the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security [resolution 2734 (XXV)] the General Assembly gave a new impetus to the streamlining of the activities of this Organization with regard to international peace and security. By placing the question now under discussion on the agenda of its subsequent sessions, the General Assembly has called attention to certain events and to the manoeuvres of certain forces still active in the world whose interests demand that the true implementation of the provisions of the Charter be impeded.

6. As my Foreign Minister pointed out in his statement at the present session of the General Assembly [2062nd plenary meeting], one of the major characteristics of the present world situation is that we have very good news and very bad news at the same time. It is imperative for this Organization, in fulfilment of its obligations, to eliminate the causes of all events that purport bad news on the international scene.

7. We are pleased to note that there is a marked strengthening of the progressive forces throughout the world. This phenomenon is manifested by a number of developments within and outside the United Nations. We are convinced that this positive and important trend will continue despite the efforts of those isolated forces which try to impede this process by challenging internationally accepted norms or by using sheer demagoguery without actual and positive deeds.

8. We do not think, and have never thought, that the United Nations is omnipotent. We believe, however, that this Organization is capable of playing an active role in international affairs, that the provisions of the Charter must be strictly adhered to by all States concerned, and that the United Nations must find the most suitable ways and means to play that role.

9. The world has undergone basic changes in recent years. The cold war is over, but its remnants still exist. However, the international scene in most parts of the world is characterized by the actual practice of peaceful coexistence, a principle which was not developed recently but more than 50 years ago. It took a time span of two generations for this principle to be recognized and accepted—alas, not yet universally. Not long ago, in May of this year, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America made this principle part of

international law, by embodying it in their basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the USA.¹

10. The peace policy consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and by all peace-loving forces throughout the world has resulted in an ever growing recognition of the need to form a world order in which the sovereign equality, independence and territorial integrity of all States are fully secured, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of any State is strictly observed, and the possibilities of mutually advantageous economic and other co-operation are further developed.

11. Bilateral contacts between States are having a revival today. These contacts have had a significant influence on the relations of the countries concerned and have also contributed to the elimination of false images and to an over-all improvement of the international climate.

12. Speaking of the European continent, we can admit that Europe has been for a long time the continent of grave tensions, the hotbed of wars and potential wars, one of the theatres of the cold war. We are glad that a real process of détente has begun on that continent, which has been torn so many times by destructive wars. We welcome all the events that constitute landmarks in this process: the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany, the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin, and the treaty initialled not long ago between the two German States.

13. We welcome the increasing co-operation of the two German States on the basis of the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of the two parties. We welcome the recognition of the political realities by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and look forward to the widening of the relationships between the two German States. We earnestly hope that they will both soon be admitted to membership of the United Nations. The positive development in Europe in general and the normalization of relations between the two German States have opened new and favourable conditions for countries within and outside Europe to establish diplomatic relations with the two German States.

14. The beginning in Helsinki of the multilateral preparatory talks on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe constitutes another landmark in the reduction of tensions and normalization of relations in Europe, and we are sure the Conference will bring stable peace and security to that continent.

15. Despite all those hopeful elements, we are witnessing continuous crises in some areas of the world. There is no sign of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, because of the blind, reckless and aggressive policy pursued by the State of Israel, a policy made possible only by the obvious encouragement of the United States of America. We express again our full solidarity with the Arab countries fighting against Israeli aggression and with the people of Palestine in their opposition to the forces of imperialism.

16. The victories gained in recent weeks through super-human sacrifices by the people of Viet-Nam and the solidarity with the Viet-Namese people maintained by the socialist world and all progressive forces in the world may lead to a political settlement and peace in that region. The peace proposals of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam are just. The agreement already worked out—which should have been signed before this—should be signed without any further delay.

17. We hope that the existing possibilities will be conducive to reaching, without loss of time, a stable political settlement in Indo-China, a region that has suffered so much and where direct confrontation still exists in contradiction to the expectations and aspirations of its peoples. The tragedy of the war underlines the urgent necessity of taking all measures that would lead to the establishment of a collective Asian security system.

18. There still exist grave injustices on the African continent in consequence of the policies of Portugal in Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Angola. The South African Government still pursues the inhuman policy of *apartheid*, and the white minority régime continues to oppress the people of Zimbabwe. All these acts of colonialism and racial discrimination must be stopped. It is again up to the United Nations to enforce the implementation of its innumerable resolutions and decisions, among them the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, to bring peace and security to that continent.

19. The United Nations, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, has taken up two important items closely connected with the item now under discussion, namely, the convening of a world disarmament conference and the non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. These two items constitute an organic part of the process of the strengthening of international peace and security. We think that by acting properly on these questions the United Nations will be able to work out concrete measures in the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. Similarly, the United Nations should pay increased attention to the implementation of the provision in the Declaration affirming that there is a close connexion between the strengthening of international security, disarmament and the economic development of countries.

20. Starting from the realities of our time, the United Nations should take into account, to a greater extent than before, the growing interdependence of developments and processes in the world. That is why my delegation not only welcomes all constructive initiatives in this Organization aimed at the strengthening of international security, but actively supports them. The United Nations, however, should make a clear distinction between questions actually facilitating the attainment of that aim and those capable of diverting the attention of Member States from it. Only by deliberating over the items related to the strengthening of international peace and security will the United Nations be able to implement the purposes and principles of the Charter.

21. Our well-considered position concerning the Charter of the United Nations remains unchanged. We think that

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972*, document S/10674.

the Organization has not yet exhausted all the possibilities offered by that basic law, and it has failed in many cases to implement the provisions of the Charter. Those noble purposes and principles have increased relevance in our day, and we urge every Government represented here to give full support and effect to the letter and spirit of the Charter.

22. In commending for adoption draft resolution A/C.1/L.627, which my delegation has the honour to sponsor, the Hungarian delegation expresses the hope that the item on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will remain on the agenda of future sessions, thus enabling the United Nations to further the positive developments in the world.

23. Mr. POLYANICHKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*translation from Russian*): The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR regards the item on our agenda entitled, "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", as one of the more important of the topical questions on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly. Two years have elapsed since the adoption at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, which, as is emphasized in the reply of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR to the Secretary-General [*see A/8775*] "made an important contribution to the consolidation of peace and security and stimulated States to make greater efforts to accomplish the main task of the United Nations". Strict and consistent implementation by all States of the principles contained in the Declaration would contribute to the settlement of urgent international problems and would lead to a substantial improvement of the international political atmosphere.

24. An analysis of the international situation indicates that the world is witnessing positive transformations towards the improvement of the political climate on our planet. An important factor in world politics is the programme of peace adopted by the twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is systematically being implemented. Today it is quite clear to all that the Soviet peace offensive has had a positive effect upon developments in the international arena and is already yielding perceptible results.

25. One of the most important orientations of the Soviet peace programme is the strengthening of peace in Europe, the establishment of a reliable system of collective security upon the continent, as this would contribute to the strengthening of international peace as a whole. The Ukrainian people, which has endured the horrors of two world wars and lost millions of lives in them, is actively supporting all measures aimed at the establishment of a stable and reliable peace in Europe.

26. It is known that the idea of collective security has been maturing in Europe for a long time, as even the greatest sceptic has now become convinced that it is vital, fruitful and promising. That is primarily due to the fact that in the 1920s and 1930s the Soviet Union and, later, in the post-war period, the other socialist States began implementing this idea in a constructive programme of peace and converting it into a material force.

27. It was precisely the socialist countries that put forward the idea of a European conference on security and co-operation, which will be an important step towards the establishment of a system of lasting peace in Europe on the basis of the collective efforts of all States. In the Declaration on peace, security and co-operation in Europe adopted in January of this year by the Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Members of the Warsaw Treaty [*see A/8661*], this idea was given concrete form, and the basic principles of European security were formulated.

28. As a result of persistent efforts on the part of the socialist and other peace-loving States, the necessary basis has now been established for the successful conclusion of the multilateral consultations begun in Helsinki for the purpose of preparing for that conference. They may assist in bringing together the various positions concerning the orientation and tasks of the conference itself and in determining the seriousness of the intentions of various States on certain problems in connexion with the further normalization of relations in Europe. The struggle of the socialist and other peace-loving European countries for the strengthening of collective security in Europe is a clear example of the implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

29. The successful development of the process of normalizing the political situation in Europe and strengthening security in that continent will be helped by the Treaties of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany, as also the four-Power agreement on West Berlin and the agreement of the German Democratic Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany and the Senate of West Berlin. An important milestone in international efforts towards the relaxation of tension and co-operation in Europe is the signing of the agreement on the basis for relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

30. The provisions of the Treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany enshrine such basic principles of relations between States as the inviolability of existing European borders and the settlement of international disputes exclusively by peaceful means without the use or threat of force. Those same principles form the basis of the Treaty on relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Those Treaties will contribute to the transition of Europe to a new stage whose basic characteristic will be extensive peaceful collaboration by European States in an atmosphere of genuine security.

31. A positive contribution towards the normalization of the situation in Europe was made by the development of bilateral relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and a number of Western European countries, in particular France, Italy, Finland, the Scandinavian countries, and others. All this contributes to the fact that for the first time in the history of Europe the process of relaxation of tensions is acquiring a long-term aspect and a tendency towards its further development and strengthening.

32. The significance of the struggle of socialist countries for the security of Europe, that important centre of world civilization, goes well beyond the framework of that continent. That is eloquently illustrated by the history of the outbreak of the two world wars. The international relations of modern times are essentially global in character, and the improvements discerned in Europe will definitely have an effect upon the improvement of the political climate in other parts of our planet.

33. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR notes with great satisfaction that the principle of peaceful coexistence first advanced and elaborated by the founder of the Soviet State, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, is in practice becoming the basis of relations between States having different social structures. Now it is not only one side, the socialist countries, which proceeds from recognition of the need for peaceful coexistence of States having opposing systems; that recognition is now also accorded by the other side, the capitalist countries. In other words, the principles of peaceful coexistence now form part of world policy. The ever-increasing recognition of the principle of peaceful coexistence opens up prospects for the radical improvement of the whole international political climate.

34. Implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence is intimately connected with constructive policy aimed at the peaceful settlement of many urgent international problems and, first and foremost, the problem of disarmament. One of the palpable results of the activities of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and peace-loving States aimed at the solution of the problem of disarmament is the signing of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction [*resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex*]. In essence this is the first international act providing for the prohibition of a whole category of means of the mass destruction of human beings. It is not the fault of the socialist countries that, unfortunately, chemical weapons were not prohibited at the same time. Being guided by a genuine desire to resolve this problem in its entirety, nine socialist countries, including the Ukrainian SSR, on 28 March 1972 introduced for the consideration of the Committee on Disarmament a draft convention concerning the prohibition of chemical weapons.² It should also be pointed out that the First Committee recently adopted a draft resolution, introduced by a group of countries which also included the Ukrainian SSR, which contains a request to the Committee on Disarmament to continue as a matter of top priority talks with a view to achieving the total prohibition of chemical weapons and their destruction.

35. Particularly convincing confirmation of the vitality of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of States having different social structures was provided by the summit meeting in Moscow of the United States and the Soviet Union and the basic political results thereof. All who cherish the peace and security of peoples are especially satisfied by the fact that the document signed in Moscow on 29 May 1972, providing the "basis for mutual relations

between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America",³ defines these relations in an international legal form as peaceful coexistence in spite of differences in the ideological and social systems concerned.

36. Recognition of the principle of peaceful coexistence by both parties has made it possible to agree upon and sign, in May, such important documents as a Treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the Interim Agreement on certain measures concerning the limitation of strategic offensive weapons,⁴ thus curbing the arms race in regard to nuclear weapons. As is known, the day before yesterday a new stage in Soviet-United States talks began on the limitation of strategic and offensive weapons.

37. It is entirely clear that the Soviet-United States agreement serves the interests of international security as a whole and the interests of all countries and peoples. It stands to reason that if other States with strategic weapons also undertake measures to limit them, the cause of the strengthening of peace and international security will only stand to gain therefrom.

38. Specific steps adopted by the Soviet Union and other socialist and peace-loving countries for the solution of the disarmament problem are convincing evidence of the serious and businesslike approach of these States to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The efforts of socialist countries towards the solution of disarmament questions are an important contribution to the struggle of peace-loving countries to strengthen peace between peoples.

39. At the same time, there is serious concern at the fact that there are still hotbeds of war on our planet that maintain and intensify tensions throughout the world and are therefore a serious threat to universal peace and international security. Certain countries, flagrantly violating the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, are solving international issues through the use of force.

40. This is not the first year that the gallant peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos have been waging a dedicated struggle against the forces of imperialism which are infringing upon their freedom and independence. To every sensible person it is entirely evident that the resolve of the peoples of the Indo-Chinese peninsula to be masters in their own house will not be broken either by direct military intervention or by the use of the most modern destructive weapons or by the sabotaging of talks. The interests of the Viet-Nameese and American peoples, indeed the interests of all the peoples of the world, will be served by the speediest signing of an agreement on the cessation of war in Viet-Nam.

41. The Ukrainian people, together with the peoples of all socialist States, have provided and are providing all-round assistance and support to the Viet-Nameese people in the building of their new life, in the strengthening of their

² Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1972, document DC/235, annex B, sect. 5.

³ See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972, document S/10674.

⁴ See A/C.1/1026.

defences, and are firmly on the side of the peoples of Indo-China struggling, weapons in hand, against foreign occupiers and their henchman.

42. The constant support of the Ukrainian people is directed to the just cause of the Arab countries and their peoples, which have been the victims of aggression in their struggle for the strengthening of their own independence against imperialism and colonialism. As was stressed by the head of the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR at the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly, Mr. Shcherbitsky:

“The Ukrainian people, together with the peoples of other socialist countries and the whole of world opinion, indignantly reject the absurd territorial claims of the Israeli invaders on neighbouring Arab countries.”
[1532nd plenary meeting, para. 53.]

43. In utilizing Israel as their instrument, the imperialist forces are trying to divide the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples, isolate those peoples from their allies and friends, and, in the final analysis, change the course of the progressive development in the Arab East. These manoeuvres are blocked by the consistent policy of principle of the Soviet Union, of the other countries of the socialist community and of many Arab countries, a policy aimed at a just and peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, in accordance with the well-known Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967 [resolution 242 (1967)]. The Ukrainian SSR, along with other socialist countries, is in favour of the fulfilment of the just demands of the Arab States which are striving for the liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The approach of the socialist countries to the solution of the problem of the liquidation of hotbeds of war on our planet is in total accord with the principles of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

44. The Ukrainian SSR has assumed a position of principle on the question of the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, and the struggle against racism, *apartheid*, nazism and other heinous ideologies and practices. This position is totally in accord with the provisions of the Declaration. Our Republic is consistently implementing the relevant decisions of the United Nations and supporting the just struggle of peoples of colonial Territories for their liberation.

45. A positive role in the solution of the problem of the maintenance of international peace and security is being played by our Organization, the United Nations. To the definite credit of the United Nations is the fact that for more than a quarter of a century it has been possible to prevent the outbreak of a new world war. The Soviet Union and the other peace-loving States have consistently been in favour of increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of international peace on the basis of strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

46. A contribution to the strengthening and further consolidation of the United Nations as a universal organization will be made by the admission of the German

Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany as Members.

47. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR also supports the admission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as a Member of the United Nations. We are convinced that the opponents of a relaxation of international tension will not succeed for long in blocking the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations and that we will soon be able to welcome to our Organization a representative of the East Bengali people, 75 million strong.

48. Supporting the total implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Ukrainian SSR will, as in the past, systematically and persistently struggle for peace, freedom and the security of peoples and for solving contemporary international problems and increasing the effectiveness and dynamism of the United Nations.

49. The Ukrainian SSR is one of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/L.627, submitted for the consideration of the First Committee. It is our deep conviction that the United Nations ought to exert the maximum effort to implement all of the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. It is precisely with that purpose in view that the delegations of the socialist States have submitted that draft resolution, whose adoption will beyond any doubt make it possible to activate the efforts of all States towards the speedy implementation of the Declaration. We believe that the provisions contained in that draft, and in particular the appeal to States to enter into negotiations in order to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements on co-operation in maintaining peace, will contribute to implementing the provisions of the Declaration.

50. Our delegation shares the view, expressed in the course of the present discussion—in particular by the representative of Brazil—that the strengthening of international security is a lengthy, and, one ought to add, difficult, process. For the accomplishment of this task we need the goodwill of all States, small and large, and their desire to co-operate. The debate which has now started on the question of strengthening international security will make it possible to find areas of mutual understanding between States. That is why we support the appeal which has been made to the members of the Committee by representatives who have already spoken for a wide exchange of views on the subject.

51. Mr. ADALA (Kenya): My delegation has asked to speak in order briefly to express its views on draft resolution A/C.1/L.627, now before this Committee. I wish first of all to express our thanks to the representative of Poland, Mr. Kulaga, who so ably introduced that draft. We have taken mental note of the great interest taken in this item by the representatives of socialist countries, the majority of which are sponsors of the draft resolution now before us.

52. My delegation listened with great interest to the words of Mr. Kulaga and has also read the draft resolution with keen interest. A few questions arise, however, since one cannot escape the apparently contradictory moods inherent in some of the clauses and phrases.

53. General Assembly resolution 2880 (XXVI) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is the basis of our present discussion. It is that resolution which has inspired the current debate, in accordance with its paragraph 12. The third preambular paragraph of that resolution states:

“Convinced that bilateral and regional efforts towards achieving international security should be strictly in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations”.

In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the Assembly:

“Calls upon all States to contribute towards resolving existing conflicts and situations likely to endanger international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the Declaration”.

54. It is the view of my delegation that those noble principles are not clearly and unambiguously spelled out in the draft resolution before us. In its fourth preambular paragraph, the draft resolution notes “the striving of the peoples of different areas of the world . . . for implementation of practical steps to establish systems of regional collective security”.

55. This idea is carried a step further in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, in which the General Assembly is requested to declare “its support of the efforts by States to create systems of collective regional security in different areas of the world”.

56. We stated earlier that we could not but notice the discordant moods inherent in this draft as compared with the principles enunciated in resolution 2880 (XXVI), which specifically refers to the strict observance of the Charter.

57. It is not the intention of my delegation to attempt to introduce any amendments at this stage to draft resolution A/C.1/L.627. We believe that it will not be the only draft resolution on this item before the Committee. My delegation therefore reserves the right to address the Committee on this item later on and when circumstances so warrant. At this stage my delegation wishes, however, to request further elucidation on and amplification of the two paragraphs in the draft resolution referred to above. It is our contention that they lend themselves to unnecessary and varied interpretation, if not misinterpretation. The stand of my delegation on the question of regional arrangements is

based on Article 52, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, which states:

“Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.”

58. The meetings of the non-aligned countries have addressed themselves at length to the question of international security and disarmament on a number of occasions. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Georgetown, Guyana, in August, reiterated the demand for a dismantling of all foreign military bases in different regions of the world, including Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly those established or maintained against the expressed wish of the countries concerned. The Foreign Ministers also supported efforts to create zones of peace and co-operation in various regions of the world, strictly based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

59. Consequently, any regional alliances, groupings, arrangements or agencies must be conceived in the framework of the Charter and with the aim of strengthening both the Charter and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. They must not be conceived in the context of great-Power rivalry; nor should they be aimed at stifling the legitimate aspirations of a third party, whether a member of that region or a Member of this Organization.

60. The CHAIRMAN: I call on the representative of Israel, in exercise of the right of reply.

61. Mr. BARROMI (Israel): My delegation has been listening patiently to monotonous and disparaging remarks regarding my country, made as a matter of routine by the representatives of communist countries. The latest was the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. My delegation finds it necessary to set the record straight at this stage on one point, namely, the charge of aggression, which was already levelled at Israel by the Soviet Union in June 1967: the charge of aggression concerning the outbreak of the six-day war.

62. That charge was rejected by both the Security Council and the General Assembly, and thus proved false.

The meeting rose at 11.40 a.m.