

UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



PROVISIONAL

A/C.1/PV.2054  
15 October 1975

ENGLISH

---

Thirtieth Session

FIRST COMMITTEE

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE TWO THOUSAND AND FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Wednesday, 15 October 1975, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. GHORRA (Lebanon)  
Rapporteur: Mr. ARTEAGA-ACOSTA (Venezuela)

- Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General [49]

---

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be distributed as soon as possible.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent in quadruplicate within three working days to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, Department of Conference Services, Room LX-2332, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

AS THIS RECORD WAS DISTRIBUTED ON 16 OCTOBER 1975, THE TIME-LIMIT FOR CORRECTIONS WILL BE 21 OCTOBER 1975.

The co-operation of delegations in strictly observing this time-limit would be greatly appreciated.

75-71046/A

The meeting was called to order at 3.35 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 49

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/10205 and Add.1)

The CHAIRMAN: For its consideration of agenda item 49 the Committee has before it the report of the Secretary-General which is contained in document A/10205 and Add.1.

The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was adopted by the General Assembly in 1970. Many of us present here still remember the intensive, lengthy and comprehensive negotiations in this Committee which led to its formulation and adoption. We also remember the fine spirit of co-operation and mutual accommodation in which those negotiations were carried through and which made it possible for the Assembly to approve that document almost unanimously.

That Declaration in a sense constituted a reaffirmation after 25 years of the principles and basic objectives of the Charter of the United Nations. Now we are in the thirtieth year of our Organization's existence, an occasion which surely requires Member States to examine both the performance and the potential of the United Nations in meeting its primary responsibility, that is, the preservation of international peace and security.

It is worth noting that in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the General Assembly five years ago affirmed that there is a close connexion between security, disarmament and the economic development of countries. We have seen with increasing clarity during these five years how valid this is. In considering the potential of the United Nations for the future strengthening of security, we should all be conscious that this will entail dealing with the economic, social and technological problems of our rapidly changing world.

(The Chairman)

It is always welcome to register specific accomplishments in the perspective of past objectives. For this reason, I call particular attention to the recommendation in the original Declaration that the efforts of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression be brought to a successful conclusion. We are all aware that a definition was accepted at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

I believe that the Declaration was also the first resolution to include specific mention of the good offices of the Secretary-General as one of the means and methods available to Member States in the peaceful settlement of disputes. We have seen how effective these can be, and we have continuing evidence even now of both the importance and the difficulty of the Secretary-General's role in this regard. For we are all aware that the Secretary-General has used, and is still using, his good offices in many problems affecting international security. Another encouraging development is the successful conclusion of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which adopted its Final Act at Helsinki on 1 August 1975. This Final Act can be considered as a landmark in the peaceful promotion of relations amongst States and has as its objective the strengthening of international security.

International security is indivisible, and our task in this Committee and in the General Assembly is to promote actions to eliminate conditions and policies still affecting the international security of many parts of the world. European security itself will remain affected as long as unsettled and dangerous situations prevail in the Middle East, which is adjacent to the European continent, or elsewhere.

So many focal points of danger still remain in the world, many of them because they have been unattended to and neglected by the international community and the United Nations. To enhance global security is the responsibility of this Organization, and to this end it must move courageously and effectively to eliminate those focal points.

(The Chairman)

The arms race and the proliferation of arms are other causes of danger to international security. If the consideration of this item is to be meaningful to the world, our resolutions must address themselves to practical and effective measures to solve the prevailing conflicts and to promote peace with justice in the world.

With these remarks as a background for our debate, I should now like to open the discussion of the item on the strengthening of international peace and security by inviting the representative of the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador Florin, to make a statement.

Mr. FLORIN (German Democratic Republic)(interpretation from Russian):  
Mr. Chairman, as you have already pointed out, five years have elapsed since the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was concluded. At that time we were at the very beginning of a development which, in a historically short period, has led to a change in international relations. The principles and objectives which are contained in that fundamental document have shown themselves in practice to provide a far-sighted and realistic orientation for the activity of the United Nations and for the conclusion of bilateral and regional inter-State relations. Since that time the General Assembly has annually reviewed the implementation of this Declaration and on each such occasion it has been possible to produce new evidence to show that détente has become the determining factor in world politics and that the peaceful co-existence of States with different social structures is becoming more and more a part of international life.

This year, to these positive achievements one can add yet more new, considerable and significant results. After two years of effort, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was successfully concluded in Helsinki. That Conference, by its content and its composition has no equal. It is an unprecedented event in history, as many representatives at Helsinki observed. It was by way of being the first peaceful conference of States in the history of Europe. If we recall the Congress of Vienna of 1815, the Conference of Berlin in 1873, the Conferences at Versailles and Locarno, we see that above

(Mr. Florin, German  
Democratic Republic)

all they aimed at redistributing the spheres of feudal and capitalist interest, and therefore they were not instruments of peace but in fact sources of new wars.

Thirty years after the victory over Hitlerite fascism, it has at last become possible to break out of the vicious circle of War, a post-war period, preparation for a new war and war again that existed in the past, and the peoples of our continent are perfectly right in assessing this as a very considerable achievement.

In Indo-China, the war has been ended and an attempt against the right of the peoples of that region to exercise self-determination has been successfully defeated. We are firmly convinced that the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and of the Republic of South Viet-Nam will soon take their rightful places in the United Nations, as this is indeed the wish of almost all the Member States of this Organization.

As a result of the struggle to eliminate the remnants of colonialism, newly liberated States have acceded to international life. The seventh special session of the General Assembly shows that efforts have become more effective to do away with the obsolete structures in the economic life of the world and to establish co-operation among States on the basis of equality and non-interference in domestic affairs.

Likewise, in the field of the limitation of armaments and in that of disarmament, certain prerequisites have been established for the execution of broader measures to put an end to the arms race, even though in this particular field very much remains to be done.

Along with the efforts which have been undertaken within the framework of the United Nations and at the regional level to strengthen international security, we witness a further structuring and development of bilateral inter-State relations. Particular importance can be attached to the significant agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States of America which exert a very considerable impact on conditions throughout the world.

At the time of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the German Democratic Republic had diplomatic

(Mr. Florin, German  
Democratic Republic)

relations with 33 States. Now the number of those States amounts to 118. As everyone knows, we attach particular significance to a close co-operation with the USSR and the other States of the socialist community. In this context, I should like to call attention to the agreement on friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance signed by the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 7 October 1975 in Moscow. It is our firm conviction that this treaty is not only very significant for bilateral relations; it also expresses the firm determination of both States to exert every effort in the struggle to ensure international peace and security in accordance with the aims, objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the spirit of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I should like to quote article 5 of that treaty.

(Mr. Florin, German Democratic Republic)

"The high contracting parties will take all measures, in future too, incumbent on them, for the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of States, with different social systems and for the broadening and expansion of the process of relaxation of international tensions. They will strive to eliminate war altogether from the life of their peoples. They will make every effort to protect the international peace and security of peoples from any attempts by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction; to put an end to the arms race; to contribute to general and complete disarmament; finally to eliminate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations; and to provide assistance to the countries which have been freed from colonial oppression in their efforts to strengthen their national independence and sovereignty."

The general debate at the thirtieth session permits us to conclude that an overwhelming majority of the Member States of the United Nations welcomes the process of the relaxation of tensions and favours the broadening of this process and in fact, advocates its expansion to all the regions of the world. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic shares this view without any restrictions whatsoever. We also perceive a close relationship between the strengthening of international security, the elimination of colonialism and racism, and the economic and social progress of nations.

The connecting link between these aspects of the process of détente is provided by the implementation of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, above all, by respect for national sovereignty, renunciation of the use of force, respect for territorial integrity, non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and respect for the right of peoples to self-determination. If those principles are adhered to, then progress will certainly be made in the cause of strengthening security and developing international co-operation.

Complex situations, which constitute a threat to the security of peoples, always arise whenever those principles are not respected or whenever they are deliberately violated; and this applies both to the political and the economic sphere. The German Democratic Republic, like the other countries of the socialist community, holds the view that it is indispensable to complete the

(Mr. Florin, German Democratic Republic)

process of détente by giving it additional material content. This requirement is a result of the realistic assessment of the results already achieved. The Conference at Helsinki, the results of which have become a part of the world process of détente, is an event of historic significance, but much still remains to be done in order to implement in multilateral relations between States, the objectives which were formulated in the Final Act of the Conference; and, to achieve this, many other concrete agreements are necessary.

At the same time, we do not overlook the fact that considerable forces are still at work striving to achieve a return of the so-called cold war. They were not able to undermine the results of the Helsinki meeting, but now they are trying to hinder the implementation of these results. Besides, we very clearly see the connexion which exists between security and co-operation in Europe and the development of the process of relaxation of tensions in other continents. In other words, we pay tribute to what has been achieved, but at the same time we are turning our attention to the complex tasks which still require a solution.

From that viewpoint, we are also considering how the experience acquired at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe can be used in other regions of the world. Despite the various problems which require specific solutions, it would be particularly useful to concentrate on the main principles which were formulated in the Final Act of that Conference.

In this connexion, the delegation of the German Democratic Republic shares the view that those principles must be fully implemented, not only in relations between European States but also in relations with non-European States. The concretization of the process of détente occurs, as we understand it, by means of a series of effective and specific measures aimed at limiting and abolishing the means of conducting war, eliminating existing hotbeds of war and also all forms of national subjugation.

In addition, it is our understanding that it also means the strengthening of multilateral and bilateral, mutually profitable co-operation in the interest of all peoples and in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

(Mr. Florin, German Democratic Republic)

The German Democratic Republic is convinced that, in order to move ahead with the process of détente, in the first place it is necessary to limit and to halt the arms race. If one judges the results of the general debate, we see that many States share this view. There is an urgent need to complement political détente by military détente. And this, in our view, can be based at least on the following considerations. First, the invention, production and stockpiling of various types of armaments and weapons systems certainly create a permanent danger that this weaponry will be used. The theory of mutual deterrence, allegedly in the interest of securing peace, is merely an invention of those who profit through the arms race. Secondly, the military potential which is created as a result of the arms race stimulates the forces of aggression and also prompts forces striving for the resumption of the cold war to attempt the realization of their political ambitions by threatening to use military force. Thirdly, progress in the field of science and technology not only creates the possibility of enhancing and further increasing destructive power of this weaponry, but also makes it easier for more and more States to produce such weapons. At the same time, we are witnessing a slowdown in the peaceful exchange of scientific and technical experience.

(Mr. Florin, German Democratic Republic)

Fourthly, the arms race requires enormous material and intellectual resources and absorbs them and, as has been mentioned very often \$300,000 million is spent directly on armaments. But that is not the total of all the monies spent in this field. It is almost impossible to calculate the extent of the damage caused by the arms race because of the inflationary impact on economic development in capitalist countries and its effect on international economic relations.

Fifthly, the arms race continuously generates elements of cold war. Those who derive benefits from it foster anti-communism and racism and glorify the use of force, for the purpose of justifying the burdens which people have to bear because of the arms race.

We should like to stress the following points. The limitation of armaments and disarmament are now key problems, the solution of which require continuous and unceasing effort. Of course, we proceed from the premise that in so doing the principle of equal security will be consistently observed. Our delegation will take the opportunity provided by the discussion of the appropriate items on the agenda of this Committee to express its position in more detail. However, I should like to indicate already the significance of the proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at a complete and general nuclear test ban and the prohibition of the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. The implementation of these proposals would certainly constitute an enormous step forward on the path towards general and complete disarmament. At the same time, we feel that the preparation and convening of a world conference on disarmament in which all States would be able to participate on equal terms is certainly a problem which has become ripe for solution. It is important to convene that conference. It is indispensable in order to provide a many-sided evaluation of what has been achieved already and to determine jointly the direction that will lead to faster and more consistent progress.

The elimination of hot-beds of conflict by political decisions based on the United Nations Charter and on the appropriate resolutions of the United Nations remains a priority task in the efforts to strengthen international security. It is necessary to achieve stable and lasting solutions.

(Mr. Florin, German Democratic Republic)

Agreements which were merely sources of new conflicts would only be harmful and would not produce any positive results. This relates to the situation in the Middle East and to the Korean question; to the situation in Cyprus and to the situation in southern Africa. In this context I should like to confirm the view of the German Democratic Republic that the elimination of the colonialist and racist terror in the southern African region will not only be a step towards implementing fundamental human rights but will also serve the purpose of strengthening international security. A régime which continuously and brutally violates the Charter of the United Nations and which openly expresses its contempt for the resolutions of this Organization makes peaceful coexistence with it impossible. To achieve a relaxation of tensions in southern Africa would mean above all giving support to the peoples of southern Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia in their liberation from the colonialist yoke and in the creation of their own peace-loving and peaceful States.

We associate ourselves with the view expressed by many delegations which, in the general debate at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, have stressed the part which the United Nations can play in strengthening international peace and in peaceful and mutually profitable co-operation among States. The process of détente has created broader possibilities of increasing the efficiency of the Organization in all the fields of its activities. The sixth and seventh special sessions would have been unthinkable in conditions of the so-called cold war. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and the resolutions which were adopted to carry it out are fundamental documents which the United Nations has elaborated to determine the direction of its own efforts in the interests of peace. Those documents are and remain guidelines for States and for the relations among them. That is why the delegation of the German Democratic Republic supports the adoption of a resolution at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly also. In that resolution it would be appropriate to refer to the results which have already been achieved in the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and to indicate the obstacles which must still be overcome. In addition, in that resolution the tasks which must be carried out in order to foster the progress of détente could be formulated.

(Mr. Florin, German Democratic Republic)

Everywhere in the world and every day peoples are achieving considerable success in many fields of social and international life. We reject the cynical and tendentious fatalism which tries to make the peoples resign themselves to war and to insecurity in the future as something which is unavoidable and which must therefore be their fate. The peoples have the strength to achieve a final change of direction towards peace. Consistency of effort, determination and wisdom on all sides could strengthen the foundation of international security.

Mr. ERDEMBILEG (Mongolia) (interpretation from Russian): The First Committee is proceeding to discuss one of the most important items on its agenda, namely, the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. This Declaration was adopted, as we all know, at the twenty-fifth anniversary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the proposal of the delegation of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries. In putting forward this important initiative, the socialist countries were above all proceeding from the main requirement of the Charter of the United Nations which states that the maintenance of international peace and security is the main task of our Organization.

Since the time of the adoption of that historic Declaration, the General Assembly has repeatedly considered, at each of its annual sessions, the rate of implementation of the main provisions of the Declaration. In the decisions which were taken in recent years by the General Assembly relating to the implementation of that Declaration, one can find reflected the evaluation of the major positive changes which are now occurring throughout the world. Further steps to ensure international peace and security and to overcome the obstacles in the path of the implementation of the purposes of the Declaration were envisaged.

That Declaration, which represents a practical programme of action solemnly confirming the general and unconditional value of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter as the basis for relations among States, continues to focus the attention of the world community on the solution of the cardinal problems of international life, thus contributing to the strengthening of peace and the security of peoples.

To achieve the implementation of measures that would contribute to strengthening international security, the Declaration has appealed to all States to adhere strictly, in their international relations, to the purposes and principles of the Charter, including the principles of sovereignty, equality, self-determination of peoples, the territorial integrity of each State, of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of any State, and of respect of the right of peoples to determine their fate without outside interference. The Declaration has also appealed to all States to refrain from the threat or use of force

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

The Declaration has unambiguously confirmed that the territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force and that no such territorial acquisition shall be recognized as legal.

The experience of international life has confirmed that the violation of these fundamental principles leads to the creation of hotbeds of tension, armed conflicts and wars of aggression. Only strict adherence by all States to the letter and spirit of the Declaration will provide a safe guarantee for ensuring international peace and security.

As we look back at the progress made during recent years, we can say with confidence that, despite the stubborn opposition by the forces of imperialism and reaction, important steps have been taken to implement the provisions of the Declaration. The consistent efforts and purposeful actions of the countries of the socialist community, above all of the Soviet Union, and all peace-loving States have produced tangible results, in their effort to broaden and expand the process of the relaxation of international tensions. Ever greater practical effect is being given in international relations to the principle of peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems, and on this basis objective prerequisites have been created for the fundamental restructuring of international relations and the establishment of a new just and democratic type of inter-State relationships.

International détente is being materially enriched more and more in a concrete way through the improvement of the political climate in the European continent. The fruitful results of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which has become a starting point for the new stage in efforts to relax tensions, have opened realistic possibilities for the further strengthening of international peace and security, the strengthening of confidence and mutual understanding and the development of friendly co-operation among States. The Final Act, which was signed at Helsinki at the highest level, is a document of historic significance which consolidates fundamental principles on which the relations of States in the continent must be based.

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

It should be pointed out that the success of the European Conference has been assisted to a considerable degree by the conclusion of a whole system of treaties, agreements and other instruments among European States on a bilateral basis. Against the background of the positive changes which are now taking place in international life, one can perceive in particularly bold relief the importance of the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. The fruitful results of the Soviet-United States meetings at the highest level have undoubtedly promoted the strengthening of international peace and security.

In this context one should particularly note the constructive efforts which have been made to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to curb the arms race. It is our understanding that in present-day conditions only realistic measures to limit the arms race and practical steps in the field of disarmament must become an important component of the materialization of the process of the relaxation of tensions. And this, of course, creates a task of the highest priority: to complete the political détente with military détente. In the recent period we all know that considerable success has been achieved in this sphere. Several important international instruments and agreements have been concluded, such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the test ban Treaty in the three environments, the agreements on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in outer space, the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the Convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, and others.

The international community has welcomed the Soviet-United States documents, in particular the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war and the treaties on the limitation of strategic weapons and on underground tests of nuclear weapons. They are all considered as important contributions, and we are sure that the agreements reached in Vladivostok will certainly be an important step towards the conclusion of a long-term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

In our view the positive experience of existing treaties and agreements will make it possible for States to search for new ways and means to implement further steps which will all be aimed at controlling the arms race. In this context I should like to stress the timely and topical initiative of the Soviet Union in the conclusion of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and production and manufacture of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction of such weapons which have found a very broad response in the United Nations. Our delegation will express its position separately on this question later in this Committee when the questions of disarmament come up for discussion.

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

The Mongolian People's Republic has consistently supported and continues to support the banning of all tests of nuclear weapons in all environments. We believe that the time has come to move ahead towards a complete ban of the testing of such weapons; this would be one of the most important steps in the effort to limit nuclear armaments. And in this context we welcome the initiative of the Soviet Union which has proposed that the present session of the General Assembly consider the question of the conclusion of a treaty on a general and complete nuclear-test ban.

We express the hope that those nuclear Powers which have not so far joined the discussions on disarmament will show political wisdom and will recognize the high degree of responsibility in preventing the world nuclear catastrophe and in limiting the arms race. And it must be pointed out that the interests of the strengthening of the basis of the security of peoples are better promoted by the adoption by the General Assembly of a decision to renounce force or the threat of force in inter-State relations, the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and also the approval at the last session of the General Assembly of the document on the legal definition of aggression.

Despite the success achieved in the field of disarmament and limiting the arms race, the efforts of peoples on the road to military détente are hampered by serious difficulties because the opponents of this process are trying in every way to impede the implementation of the important objectives of the Declaration and they are fostering and even enhancing the arms race which is already unprecedented. And in this context it is an important task for all States and all peoples to use the present favourable climate and the changes which have occurred in international relations not to relax their efforts and exert every effort to broaden and expand the relaxation of tension and détente to all the regions of the world.

Perceptible changes aimed at relaxing tension and strengthening peace and security have occurred on a very important and large continent: Asia. The victorious completion of the just struggle of the peoples of Viet-Nam and Cambodia, the measures to achieve a national accord in Laos have contributed to normalize the political climate in South-East Asia and on the continent

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

as a whole, and also have contributed to the creation of more favourable conditions for the strengthening of peace and international security. The peoples of the Asian countries are determined to develop and to broaden their mutually beneficial co-operation in the economic, scientific, technological, social and cultural fields on the basis of equality, respect of sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others; and these very legitimate aspirations of the Asian peoples are fully in keeping with the noble task of strengthening the basis of peace and security in the continent of Asia.

But despite the very positive changes which have occurred in Asia, in certain regions of that continent explosive situations have not yet been completely eliminated. There is still a very dangerous situation in the Middle East because of the aggressive policies of the ruling circles of Israel who enjoy the support of international Zionism and imperialism. The main pre-condition of the peaceful settlement of the problem of the Middle East, as we have already stressed, would be the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the territories which they occupied since 1967; also, the ensuring of the lawful rights and interests of all Arab peoples including the Arab people of Palestine, and the creation of conditions to ensure security for all the States in that region; and this can be achieved by a speedy resumption of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference.

An important prerequisite for securing peace and security in Asia is also a positive solution of the Korean question. The Mongolian People's Republic feels that this solution is possible only if the American troops are withdrawn from South Korea. And this is the decision which will certainly be favoured by the adoption by the General Assembly at this session of a draft resolution which was introduced by a large group of States, including Mongolia, and the creation of favourable conditions for turning the present armistice in Korea into a durable peace and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of that country.

The problem of Cyprus is still on the agenda of this session of the General Assembly; we feel that this problem can be resolved only in accordance with the resolution of the Security Council by fully ensuring the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. At the same

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

time we cannot overlook the fact that certain forces are still at work which are not at all in favour of promoting détente. They are doing their utmost to impede this process, but the will and the determination of the peoples to struggle for peace and security is stronger than any intrigues of reaction and of those who are working for war.

Regional measures can and must promote the cause of strengthening international security, and in that sense we are very much inspired by the excellent experience which has been achieved in Europe. The Mongolian People's Republic, being a socialist country in Asia, is keenly interested in seeing that the Asian continent should become one where there is durable peace and mutually advantageous co-operation. In recent years the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has taken, and is continuing to take, a number of steps aimed at promoting the development of friendly co-operation among Asian States and the strengthening of peace and security on the continent.

The objectives and the principles which Mongolia is guided by in its relations with the other countries of Asia have been very clearly defined in such documents as the Mongolian-Indian Declaration and the Joint Declaration of Mongolia and Iran, which were adopted during the friendly visit of our President, Comrade Tsedenbal, to these countries. The Mongolian People's Republic is maintaining friendly relations with many countries of the world. We have diplomatic relations with almost all the countries of Asia. Mongolia has normalized and is developing its relations with Japan.

My country in future, too, will support the further strengthening and expanding of friendly relations with all the countries of Asia in the interests of peace and social progress of the peoples. In the belief of the Mongolian delegation the ensuring of security in Asia will require the joint efforts of all Asian States, large and small. It will require an equal and mutually profitable co-operation of these States on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence, integrity of borders, the renunciation of force or threat of force, the non-admissibility of the acquisition of territories of others and the solution of disputes among States by peaceful means.

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

Of course, respect for national sovereignty means the recognition of the right of every people to determine its fate and the inalienable right of peoples to have full control over their national resources and the implementation of social and economic reforms. The development and strengthening of relations among the Asian States on the basis of those principles would decisively promote the elimination of the threat of war and the liquidation of situations which could create conflicts, and would be in the interests of ensuring stable peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

In that context, the task of implementing the idea of the creation of a reliable system of security in Asia on the basis of collective efforts becomes more topical every day, the more so since the peoples of the Asian continent warmly welcomed the spirit of the Bandung Conference of 1955, which proclaimed the well-known principles that could very well become the basis of peaceful relations among all the countries of that continent.

The Mongolian delegation has already stated that in speaking for the strengthening of peace in Asia it by no means ignores the complexity of existing problems of that continent and the difficulties impeding the establishment of a system of collective security, difficulties which are due to factors of an objective and subjective nature. Also, we understand full well that a certain period of time will be necessary in order really to be able to implement these very important ideas, but those who not only oppose but even despise collective security in Asia are following a very dangerous policy which is inconsistent with the aspirations of the peoples of Asia, including their own people, and is contrary to the interests of ensuring peace and security on that continent. We are deeply convinced that conversion of the Asian continent into a continent of stable peace and co-operation is an attainable objective.

Moreover, the significant events which have been occurring in regard to decolonization have been the important factor leading to major changes in international life. Quite recently we have warmly welcomed the emergence of the new, independent States which have acceded to membership in our Organization and certainly no one will deny that the completion of the process of total and final decolonization and the elimination of racism will mean also the removal of one of the most dangerous sources of international tension. The strengthening

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

of international peace and security requires the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly exactly 15 years ago.

At this session the General Assembly is discussing many very important problems the positive solution of which would be in the interests of all peoples. These problems, in their entirety, should be subordinated to the primary task of world politics, which is the elimination of war from the life of the human community and the ensuring of general peace and security. In that context the United Nations is playing an important role, as is indicated by the 30 years' existence of this world Organization. The main task is certainly to ensure that all Member States of the United Nations strictly fulfil the obligations which they have assumed under the United Nations Charter, which has proved its vitality, having stood the test of time. The world community must in future also exert every effort to ensure that the United Nations becomes an even more influential and effective instrument in its efforts to maintain international peace and security.

The overwhelming majority of representatives at this present session of the General Assembly have concentrated their main attention on efforts to support and develop the process of détente, which should become an irreversible process.

In conclusion, the Mongolian delegation would like to draw the attention of members of the Committee to the main points which, in our view, should be basic to the decisions of the Committee on the question now before it. We believe that those decisions must reflect such fundamental provisions as the need for the strict and consistent implementation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and all the provisions of the Declaration; the taking of further effective measures to eliminate the threat of war and strengthen political détente by military détente; the taking of appropriate measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the further development of a mutually profitable and equal co-operation among States in various fields; enhancement

(Mr. Erdembileg, Mongolia)

of the effectiveness of the United Nations; and the attainment of those purposes by the conclusion, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, of treaties and agreements.

We are firmly convinced that the collective efforts of States aimed at ensuring regional security can serve as a useful contribution to the general task of further strengthening international peace and security.

Those are the basic views of the Mongolian delegation on the item now under discussion in the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN: I should like to remind members of the Committee that we shall conclude consideration of this item on Monday afternoon, 20 October, since we shall begin consideration of the question of Korea on Tuesday morning, 21 October. May I therefore make a strong appeal to those who wish to speak on the present item to inscribe their names as soon as possible so that we may have full meetings tomorrow morning and afternoon. I propose to close the list of speakers on this item at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. I should be grateful if those representatives who would like to speak tomorrow morning or afternoon would so signify to the secretariat before leaving the hall. I have no intention of cancelling either meeting, and I count on the co-operation of members of the Committee so that we may have at least two or three more speakers for each meeting tomorrow.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.