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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
GUARANTEES OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR STATES

Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of
Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith excerpts from the statement of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, made at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on 27 September 1978 in Ulan Bator.

I should be grateful if this text were circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 47, 50, 58 and 128.

(Signed) Buyantyn DASHTSEREN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Excerpts from the statement of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on 27 September 1978 at Ulan Bator

1. The world-wide socialist community is a historic grouping of peoples based on similarity of socio-economic and political structure, unity of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the shared goals of building socialism and communism. Today it stands before the whole world as the most dynamically developing socio-economic association, which advances with confidence in the vanguard of the economic, scientific, technical and social progress of mankind.
2. The great Soviet people, having built a developed socialist society, is carrying communist construction forward on a broad front. Work is continuing on the successful building of a developed socialist society in the socialist countries of Europe and of the material and technical basis of socialism in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic.
3. The outstanding successes of the fraternal member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the development of the economy, science and technology, in all spheres of social life, achieved through the selfless labour of the peoples, led by communist and workers' parties, and through the growing co-operation between them, convincingly demonstrate the fundamental advantages of the socialist structure over capitalism, which is characterized by profound crises and unresolvable contradictions.
4. By their steadily growing economic, scientific and technical potential and their peace-loving foreign policy, the member countries of CMEA are exerting an immense favourable influence on the entire course of world affairs. In the normalization of the world situation, the intensification of the process of détente, the reduction of the threat of a new world war and the strengthening of the unity and interaction of the countries of the socialist community, a decisive contribution is being made by the great Soviet Union, the indestructible bulwark of peace, democracy and socialism. This is made clear by the results of the Crimean meetings in July and August 1978 of the leaders of the fraternal parties and States of the socialist community, which attracted a great deal of attention on the international scene. Those meetings again forcefully demonstrated the determination of the socialist countries to cement their unity even more firmly, to deepen their co-operation in all fields in the interests of the successful completion of the tasks of socialist and communist construction. The leaders of the fraternal countries emphasized that under today's conditions it is essential to oppose resolutely any steps that might undermine the process of détente as the foremost trend in international life.

5. The Soviet Union's proposal for the conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its current thirty-third session, has won the unanimous support and approval of the countries of the socialist community and of all peace-loving mankind. This new Soviet initiative is designed to give reliable protection to non-nuclear States against the most destructive weapons of mass annihilation, and thereby to help reduce the threat of thermonuclear war.

6. It is unmistakably clear that the militaristic circles of the United States and the most reactionary forces in the other imperialist States, constantly increasing their military potential, are attempting to destroy détente and drag the world back to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The decisions of the Washington session of NATO in favour of a new and unprecedented build-up of armaments constituted an open challenge to all of peace-loving mankind.

7. A serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism is posed by the Chinese leaders who have become active accomplices of imperialism. Forming a bloc with the forces of reaction on the international scene, the Chinese leadership is pursuing an anti-socialist and anti-Soviet policy. It is engaged in the total militarization of the country, it is endeavouring to exacerbate international tension and preaching the idea that world war is inevitable.

8. China's adventurist foreign policy has been reflected in the so-called "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" recently concluded with Japan. By the testimony of the Chinese leaders themselves, the anti-Soviet orientation of that treaty constitutes its very essence.

9. Convincing evidence of the great-Power ambitions and expansionist intentions of the Maoist leadership of the People's Republic of China, especially with regard to neighbouring countries, is provided by the currently continuing open struggle against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese rulers see in freedom-loving Viet Nam one of the main obstacles to their expansion in South-East Asia. In their provocations and outright encroachments directed against Socialist Viet Nam, the Chinese chauvinists are not only resorting to interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign State but also openly inciting Kampuchea to commit armed aggression against it.

10. Peking is engaging in malicious slander and furious attacks against heroic Cuba and attempting to discredit the internationalist assistance and support Cuba is giving to the national liberation struggle of the African peoples.

11. The attitude of Peking towards the Mongolian People's Republic is unprecedented. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly declared their intention to annex our country. These impertinent pretensions are accompanied by ideological and economic subversion against Mongolia and by an intensification of military preparations, which pose a direct threat to the security of our country.

12. In the present circumstances, the Mongolian People's Republic considers it its primary task resolutely to rebuff the intrigues of the enemies of peace, tirelessly to expose the anti-people and anti-socialist nature of the Chinese leadership's policy, to strengthen the bonds of friendship, brotherhood and international alliance with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to take a firm stand for the triumph of the cause of peace and the security of peoples.