



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 2nd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. MOJSOV (Yugoslavia)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ALLOCATION OF ITEMS (continued):

(a) REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM SUBMITTED BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (A/32/242)

1. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-second session of an additional item, entitled "Deepening and consolidation of international détente and prevention of the danger of nuclear war" (A/32/242).

2. Mr. CHEN Chu (China) said that, year after year, the representative of the Soviet Union came to the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly to rehash and peddle its fraud of sham détente and sham disarmament in an attempt to deceive the world public and cover up its true behaviour of rabid arms expansion and war preparations, and aggression and expansion everywhere. Racking their brains, the Soviet brain trusts had now rigged up another new proposal on the so-called "Deepening and consolidation of international détente and the prevention of the danger of nuclear war". It was a pity that the current stuff was even more unseemly than previous concoctions. Not only was the wine musty and stale, but the bottle and label looked very shabby. That only showed that their tricks were full of loop-holes, and that the more they tried to patch them up, the less they would be able to fool the public. His delegation was considering whether it would be worth while at all to make any further comments on such stuff at an appropriate occasion later on.

3. Mr. ISSRAELYAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it was hardly surprising that China was opposed to the consolidation of international détente and to measures to prevent the danger of nuclear war. It was not the first time that such attacks had been heard on a proposal to promote peace. The statement made by the representative of China on the previous day had shown that that country's leaders were pursuing their policy of complicating relations among States and increasing distrust among peoples, and their propaganda was openly anti-Soviet. However, China would hardly prefer the General Assembly to discuss proposals to increase the threat of a new war, than to discuss proposals to prevent it. The general debate at the current session of the General Assembly showed that détente and further measures to prevent nuclear war were in the interests of the peoples of the world. That had been emphasized in the statements made by most delegations, and was why the Soviet Union had proposed the additional item for inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

4. Mr. CHEN Chu (China) said that he hoped that the Soviet representative would carefully reread, word by word, the statement made by Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the plenary meeting held the previous day. That statement was in itself the best

(Mr. Chen Chu, China)

answer to the nonsense just uttered by the Soviet representative. Hitler had once said "I can speak for peace orally, but I think of war in my heart". Such was the essence and the true nature of the Soviet proposal.

5. Mr. NEUGEBAUER (German Democratic Republic) wished to express his delegation's full support for the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the item proposed by the Soviet Union. The item was timely, and would promote discussion of the wider aspects of international security and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Unfounded polemics or slander should not distract attention from the importance of the subject.

6. Mr. N'DONG (Gabon) said that it was difficult for his country, which had chosen peace as its motto, to oppose steps to reduce the dangers of nuclear war. He supported the inclusion of the additional item, and believed that it was time for the international community to advance beyond the stage of good intentions to the stage of concrete action, as the Geneva conference on disarmament had made little progress. Mere statements of intentions left his delegation sceptical, and the world community, and especially the countries possessing nuclear weapons, should now think of genuine and complete disarmament.

7. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be included in the agenda and allocated to the First Committee.

(b) REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM SUBMITTED BY AFGHANISTAN, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, JAPAN, JORDAN, KUWAIT, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, NEPAL, OMAN, PAKISTAN, THE PHILIPPINES, QATAR, SAMOA, SAUDI ARABIA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, THAILAND, THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND YEMEN (A/32/243)

8. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider the request submitted by 29 Asian States for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" (A/32/243).

9. Mr. LEONARD (United States of America) said that his delegation had no objection to the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the thirty-second session. It was a difficult matter to allocate elective offices among the various regional groups and to ensure appropriate representation on the Security Council; however, his delegation would co-operate with others in seeking mutually beneficial results.

10. Mr. ISSRAELYAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had serious doubts about the timeliness of reviewing the method of representing regional groups. The arithmetical approach could be detrimental to effective decision-making on international problems.

11. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be included in the agenda and allocated to the Special Political Committee.

The meeting rose at 10.35 a.m.