CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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IRAQ

[Original: English]
5 October 1970

The delegation of Iraq participated effectively in the debate on the question of "The strengthening of international security" at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly. The Iraqi delegation was grateful for the Soviet initiative in inscribing the question on the agenda of that session, as the basic purpose of the existence of the United Nations according to the Preamble of its Charter, is "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind".

Iraq was, and remains, in the forefront of States which have done their utmost, within and outside the United Nations, for the realization of international peace and security, for the reaffirmation of rights of nations, the dignity of the individual, the achievement of justice, the respect of international obligations and all that was designed to strengthen international peace.

All Arabs are aware, perhaps more than any other nation, of the dangers that threaten international security, as they have been subjected for more than twenty years to the aggression of the forces of racialism and colonization with the assistance of a major Power and a permanent member of the Security Council. These forces have been able to expel a whole people from the homeland of their fathers and ancestors in full view of the United Nations and the whole world.

The logic of power, pursued by nazism and fascism in Europe, resulted in the destruction of the League of Nations. The logic of power, presently believed in and practiced by some major Powers, has become more dangerous to the peoples of the world than anything else. It may lead in the end to the destruction of the United Nations if those major Powers persist in their disregard of the Charter of the United Nations in the persistent aggression against the non-European nations and the continuation of support of the racial enclaves in the Middle East and Africa.

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Iraq fully believes that the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, should adopt a declaration which aims towards the effective strengthening of international security. The Government of Iraq believes that the Declaration should include the following points:

1. Liberation of all countries which are still under the yoke of colonialism, the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

2. Respect of the right of peoples to self-determination, and opposition to the use of force in denial of this right.

3. Support of and solidarity with the liberation movements in the struggle to be rid of colonialism in all its forms.

4. Abolishment of all forms of racial discrimination and racial segregation, especially as practised by South Africa and Israel, and the imposition of sanctions against them.

5. Use of force to eliminate the illegal white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

6. The serious endeavour to give effect to the resolutions of the Security Council.

7. The pursuance of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the codification of its principles.


9. Solution of all disputes without the threat or use of force, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

10. Complete and total disarmament, banning of nuclear experiments, and the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes.

11. End of military alliances, and removal of foreign bases of the major Powers which increase international tension.

12. Restoration of the lawful rights of the Chinese People's Republic to join the United Nations as a major Power.

13. Strengthening of economic, social, cultural, scientific and educational co-operation between the peoples of the world.

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14. Reaffirmation of the sovereignty of nations over their natural resources and their rights to use these resources for their interests, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations.

15. Respect of the international obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law, and the acceptance of the decisions of the International Court of Justice in settlement of disputes.