Thirty-fourth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 46

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative
of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have been instructed to transmit to you a letter by Alois Indra,
Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic dated
23 October 1979 concerning a consultative meeting of the Chairmen and
representatives of the Parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member States, held in
Prague from 16 to 17 October 1979. Attached to his letter are three documents
adopted by that meeting: an appeal to the Parliaments of the North Atlantic
Treaty countries, an appeal to the Parliaments of the countries of the world
and a communiqué adopted by the meeting.

I have the honour to request, Excellency, that the letter by the Chairman
of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the
above-mentioned documents be circulated as official documents of the General
Assembly under agenda item 46.

(Signed) Ilja HULINSKÝ
Permanent Representative
ANNEX

Letter dated 23 October 1979 from the Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic addressed to the Secretary-General

On 16-17 October 1979 a consultative meeting of the Chairmen and representatives of the Parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member States was held in Prague.

At its conclusion the meeting adopted unanimously an appeal to the Parliaments of the North Atlantic Treaty countries, an appeal to the Parliaments of the countries of the world and a communiqué.

The documents contain position relating to the solution of existing international problems; among them, first of all, such a vitally important and urgent question for the peoples of Europe and the world as the danger of a further escalation of the arms race in the field of nuclear missiles.

I was delegated by the participants of the Prague consultative meeting to send you the documents mentioned and to ask you to publish them as official documents of the United Nations.

(Signed) Alois INDRA
Appendix I

Appeal by the representatives of the Parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member States to the Parliaments of the North Atlantic Pact countries

We, the representatives of the People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Parliament of the German Democratic Republic, the Seim of the Polish People's Republic, the Great National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, appeal to the Parliaments of the North Atlantic Pact member States (NATO) in a significant moment when a question vital for the nations of Europe and the world is being decided: either a new escalation of frozen armaments will take place in the field of nuclear weapons with all its dangerous resulting consequences, or it will be effectively prevented and thus it will be possible to advance on the way towards consolidating peace in Europe and beyond its boundaries.

We mean namely the plans which are being prepared to deploy new kinds of American nuclear weapons on the territory of western Europe, the plans, whose aim is to substantially change the strategic situation on the European continent, to impair the achieved balance of forces and to try to ensure military supremacy for NATO.

The efforts of one side to achieve military supremacy have no chance to succeed. Socialist countries would be forced to make further necessary measures to safeguard their own security. They will not have any other alternative.

It is quite obvious that if the NATO countries embark on the way towards carrying out these plans, it will make the situation in Europe more urgent and it will complicate the international atmosphere.

The assertion spread by the West that the USSR is increasing its military potential on the European continent to an extent that does not follow from defence purposes has nothing in common with reality.

As the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics L. I. Brezhnev reiterated quite clearly on 6 October 1979 in Berlin, the Soviet Union does not strive for a military supremacy; the Soviet strategic line is of a solely defence character. This also applies to the organization of the Warsaw Treaty countries as a whole. Their intentions have never endangered, and never will, any State or a group of States.

Despite assertions to the contrary, the number of medium-range nuclear missile carriers has not increased on the territory of the European part of the
Soviet Union, as L. I. Brezhnev also said in his Berlin speech, during the last 10 years by a single rocket, a single plane. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile-launching sites, as well as the power of nuclear warheads of these missiles, has even slightly dropped. The number of medium bombers also decreased. The Soviet Union does not deploy these weapons on the territory of other countries at all. For a number of years, the number of Soviet troops stationed in central Europe has not been increasing.

Moreover, the Soviet Union is ready to decrease the number of medium-range nuclear weapons, in comparison to the present level, in its western territories; it will be done, quite understandably, only in case no new similar nuclear weapons are deployed in western Europe.

The Soviet Union has solemnly reconfirmed it will never use nuclear weapons against countries that refuse to produce and purchase these weapons and do not have them on their territories.

Another concrete evidence of a peace-loving character and goodwill of the Warsaw Treaty States is the decision about the one-sided reduction of the Soviet troop numbers in central Europe made by the Soviet Union after consultations with the other Warsaw Treaty States. According to this decision, 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks, as well as other military equipment, will be withdrawn from the territory of the German Democratic Republic within 12 months.

We are convinced that this significant step substantiated by the wish to break the deadlock in many years' efforts to achieve military détente on the European continent will be approved by the nations throughout the world. We appeal to the Parliaments of the NATO member States to appreciate properly the initiative of the socialist States and to make their Governments follow this good example.

The Warsaw Treaty member States are also striving to carry out other confidence-building measures in Europe. The following proposals are aimed at achieving this target:

- to inform preliminarily about large-scale land forces' training exercises, as follows from the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, more in advance than it was done so far, and not only about exercises including 25,000 and more men, as so far, but starting from 20,000 men;

- reciprocally not to organize military training exercises including more than 40,000-50,000 men;

- to inform in time not only about military training exercises, but also about moves of land forces exceeding 20,000 men in the area outlined in the Final Act.

/...
The previous proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member States remain, naturally, in force. Among others they include: to conclude a treaty between all the participants of the all-European conference binding them not to use first either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other; not to expand political and military groupings in Europe; to inform about large-scale naval and air-force manoeuvres carried out in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other all-European conference participants; to extend the confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean region.

The Warsaw Treaty member States, as it is known, have expressed their readiness to discuss other proposals aimed at promoting confidence among States and limiting the danger of war in Europe.

We are deeply convinced that Parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries cannot have a more honourable and more responsible task than safeguarding the peaceful lives of their peoples.

We appeal to the parliamentarians of the NATO countries to raise their voices against the plans to deploy new kinds of American nuclear weapons on the European continent, the plans whose materialization would further worsen the situation in Europe and in the whole world.
Appendix II

Appeal by the representatives of the Parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member States to the Parliaments of the countries of the world

We, the representatives of the People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, People's Parliament of the German Democratic Republic, the Seim of the Polish People's Republic, the Great National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, appeal to the Parliaments of all countries of the world in a responsible moment when a question vital for all nations is being decided: either a new escalation of frenzied armaments will take place in the field of nuclear weapons with all its dangerous resulting consequences, or it will be reliably prevented and a further progress will be made on the way towards consolidating peace.

In this connexion we address a special appeal to the Parliaments of the NATO member countries, since we lead to that by the very activity of Governments of these countries. We consider it, however, our duty to inform also our colleagues, members of Parliaments of all countries of the world, about the situation being created.

We mean namely the plans which are being prepared to deploy new kinds of American nuclear weapons on the territory of western Europe, the plans, whose aim is to substantially change the strategic situation on the European continent, to impair the achieved balance of forces and to try to ensure a military supremacy for the NATO\(^1\) Loc.

The NATO countries' efforts to achieve military supremacy have no chance to succeed. Socialist countries would be forced to make further necessary measures to safeguard their own security. They will not have any other alternative.

It is quite obvious that if the NATO countries embark on the way towards carrying out these plans, they will necessarily make the situation more urgent not only in Europe, but throughout the whole world.

The assertion spread by the West that the USSR is increasing its military strength on the European continent to an extent that does not follow from defence purposes has nothing in common with reality.

As the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L. I. Brezhnev reiterated quite clearly on 6 October 1979 in Berlin, the Soviet Union does not strive for a military supremacy; the Soviet strategic line is of a solely defence character. This also applies to the organization of the Warsaw Treaty countries...
as a whole. Their intentions have never endangered, and never will, any State or a group of States.

Despite assertions to the contrary, the number of medium-range nuclear missile carriers has not increased on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union, as L. I. Brezhnev also said in his Berlin speech, during the last 10 years by a single rocket, a single plane. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile-launching sites, as well as the power of nuclear warheads of these missiles, has even slightly dropped. The number of medium bombers also decreased. The Soviet Union does not deploy these weapons on the territory of other countries at all. For a number of years, the number of Soviet troops stationed in Central Europe has not been increasing.

Moreover, the Soviet Union is ready to decrease the number of middle-range nuclear weapons, in comparison to the present level, in its western territories; it will be done, quite understandably, only in case no further middle-range nuclear missiles are deployed in western Europe.

The Soviet Union has solemnly reconfirmed it will never use nuclear weapons against countries that refuse to produce and purchase these weapons and do not have them on their territories.

Another concrete evidence of a peace-loving character and goodwill of the Warsaw Treaty States is the decision about the one-sided reduction of the Soviet troops numbers in central Europe made by the Soviet Union in agreement with the German Democratic Republic and after consultations with the other Warsaw Treaty States. According to this decision, 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks, as well as other military equipment will be withdrawn from the territory of the German Democratic Republic within 12 months.

We are convinced that this significant step substantiated by the wish to break the deadlock in many years' efforts to achieve military détente on the European continent will be approved by the nations throughout the world.

The Warsaw Treaty member States are also striving to carry out other confidence-building measures in Europe. The following proposals are aimed at achieving this target:

- to inform preliminarily about large-scale land forces training exercises as it follows from the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe: in advance then it was done so far, and not only about exercises including 25,000 and more men, as so far, but starting from 20,000 men;

- reciprocally not to organize military training exercises including more than 40,000-50,000 men;

- to inform in time not only about military training exercises, but also about moves of land forces exceeding 20,000 men in the area outlined in the Final Act.
The previous proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member States remain, naturally, in force. Among others they include: to conclude a treaty between all the participants of the all-European conference binding them not to use first either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other; not to expand political and military groupings in Europe; to inform about large-scale naval and air-force manoeuvres carried out in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other all-European conference participants; to extend the confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean region.

It is known that the Warsaw Treaty member States have expressed their readiness to discuss other proposals aimed at promoting confidence among States and limiting the danger of war in Europe.

Our information addressed to the Parliaments of other countries and concerning all the questions of European security and peace is based upon the irrevocable truth that peace is indivisible.

We are deeply convinced that Parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries cannot have a more honourable and more responsible task than safeguarding the peaceful lives of their peoples.
Appendix III

Communiqué of the consultative meeting of the Parliament representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member States

The delegations of the People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Parliament of the German Democratic Republic, the Seim of the Polish People's Republic, the Great National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics met in Prague on 16-17 October 1979 at their consultative meeting to assess the developments in international relations, namely the problems of security and co-operation in Europe, military détente and disarmament, as well as questions of a further promotion of parliamentary co-operation.

The delegations of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Great People's Churul of the Mongolian People's Republic participated in the consultative meeting as guests.

The time that has passed since the last consultative meeting of Parliament representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member States on 5-6 July 1977 in Leningrad has convincingly proved that the trend towards détente, despite the efforts of its enemies, is still the decisive factor of the international life, and the nations consider it to be an extremely significant condition for the consolidation of general peace.

The participants of the session have pointed out that, to a great extent, it is the result of activities of their countries, their consistent policy aimed at improvement of the international atmosphere.

The Parliaments and deputies mutually contribute to these efforts.

The participants of the Prague consultative meeting have unanimously stated that the most urgent and burning question of today's international life is the limitation and stopping of the arms race, elimination of the threat of a world nuclear war.

A large programme of proposals, contained in the Declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow on 23 November 1978 and further elaborated in the communiqué of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member States session in Budapest, 15 May 1979, is aimed at fulfilling this task.

Of quite an extraordinary significance are the new peace initiatives presented by the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party /...
of the Soviet Union and President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L. I. Brezhnev on 6 October 1979 in Berlin.

The participants of the meeting have welcomed the signing of the Soviet-American Treaty on Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT 2), which is an act of great political importance in international life. Putting to force of this Treaty and its full implementation will create new possibilities for stopping a further build-up of nuclear weapons arsenals. This will positively affect further negotiations on disarmament, including the Vienna talks, and contribute substantially to promoting confidence among States.

The participants of the meeting have expressed a deep concern and anxiety over the plans being prepared by NATO countries to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of western Europe that are aimed against the socialist countries' territories. An appeal to the Parliaments of the North Atlantic Pact member States has been adopted and an appeal to Parliaments of the countries of the world.

The participants have stressed the responsibility of today, when a question vital not only for the peoples of Europe, but for the whole world as well, is being decided. There will either be a further escalation in the field of nuclear weapons with all its dangerous resulting consequences, or it will be effectively prevented and thus it will be possible to advance along the way towards consolidating peace both in Europe and beyond its boundaries.

The participants of the meeting have pointed out once again that it is necessary to practically implement the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in its full extent. This is, however, being opposed by the efforts of reactionary forces who are trying, in all possible ways, to complicate the international situation, to continue the hostile campaigns intended to interfere with internal affairs of other countries, to kindle distrust and hostility among nations, to encourage neo-fascist and neo-nazist organizations and revanchism. The completely fabricated myth about the "Soviet military threat" spread by the enemies of détente also serves for masking the filthy political manoeuvring.

The participants have stressed that it is necessary to spare no efforts to ensure that the forthcoming Madrid follow-up meeting of the States that participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be held in 1980 pays principal attention to discussing and adopting concrete positive steps towards a further implementation of the principles and agreements included in the Final Act.

The participants of the meeting have supported a further expansion of interparliamentary contacts that make an effective contribution to the development of international relations in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence.

They have once again expressed their readiness to co-operate permanently and intensively both in a form of parliamentary delegations exchanges and in
the Interparliamentary Union. The fourth interparliamentary Conference on Co-operation and Security in Europe can be utilized for these aims.

The participants of the Prague consultative meeting have agreed to a further development and strengthening of the existing tested forms of multilateral and bilateral co-operation between the Warsaw Treaty member States in order to further consolidate their unity based on the principles of Marxism–Leninism and international solidarity. They underlined the significance of the regular exchange of experience between the Parliaments of socialist countries in the field of construction of an advanced socialist society and improvement of the socialist democracy. They have expressed their resolution to further multiply their joint efforts for the consolidation of peace, security and establishing of a fruitful co-operation between countries with different social systems based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The participants of the Prague consultative meeting, being aware of their responsibility for the development of mankind, declare that the Parliaments and deputies of socialist countries will make a more active contribution towards the consolidation of peace, security and co-operation in Europe and throughout the world.

They express their hope that the Parliaments and parliamentarians of European countries and other parts of the world will also act in the same spirit and contribute to the implementation of this task.