Thirty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 65 and 68

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 15 October 1984 from the Permanent Representatives
of Czechoslovakia and Poland to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from our respective Governments, we have the honour to
transmit herewith the text of the Joint Polish-Czechoslovak Statement signed in
Warsaw on 7 September 1984 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Polish
People’s Republic, Mr. Stefan Olszowski and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,
Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek.

We should be grateful if Your Excellency could have the above said text
circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 65 entitled
"General and complete disarmament" and item 68 entitled "Review of the
implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security"
of the agenda of the thirty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Jaroslav CESAR
Permanent Representative
of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

(Signed) Włodzimierz NATORF
Permanent Representative
of the Polish People’s Republic
Annex

JOINT POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK STATEMENT

At a meeting which was held in Warsaw on September 6 - 7, 1984 the ministers for foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chmoupek acting on behalf and on orders of their governments, carried out a detailed and comprehensive exchange of views on the present international situation, in particular on the premises for preserving the security of their states in the conditions of mounting tension in Europe and the world.

The considerations of the present were accompanied by a memory of the tragedy of 45 years ago, which began with imposing the Munich dictate on Czechoslovakia and the Nazi German invasion of Poland and the outbreak of World War II.

Both states, which so painfully experienced the effects of aggression and violence in the past are watching the mounting threat of new ravages of war with deepest anxiety. The forces of imperialism hostile to peace, especially the present administration of the United States of America and some of its NATO allies, bear full responsibility for the rapid deterioration of the international situation. The strivings to rule the world - on which historical justice delivered its judgement nearly forty years ago - reverberate again in the daydreams of liquidating socialism. One cannot fail to realize that such a striving spells a direct threat to peaceful existence of mankind, while any attempts to carry it into effect would be tantamount to the annihilation of the entire civilization. As a matter of fact, the struggle for not only different convictions or political and social principles but also for the supreme of all human rights - the right to live, was imposed on Europe and the world. Those who do not want to notice it are harbouring dangerous illusions and assume enormous responsibility.

It is high time that the real content of this policy is revealed from behind the smokescreen of words about peace and readiness to negotiate. Words about peace uttered by a number of Western politicians cannot be reconciled with the avalanche - like growth of expenditures on arms buildup, with the creation of new, ever more lethal types and systems of weapons, with the attempts to take control of the outer space for military purposes. Ominous is the actual refusal to accept a commitment not to make first use of nuclear weapons and avoiding to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations among states; the reluctance to ratify agreements signed earlier and to conclude new ones, which would be of service to at least partial reduction of military potentials; the arbitrary creation of conditions, which a priori invalidate chances for reaching an agreement on issues of decisive importance for the world and first of all for European security.

The attempts to gain strategic and military supremacy with the help of newly-deployed missiles are accompanied by the theories of NATO strategists of a limited nuclear war, which in a way are an updated version of infamous Blitzkrieg. A daydream of "outlawing forever" a sovereign state originated across the Ocean. This calls for unequivocal condemnation.

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Contrary to the basic principles of international law certain NATO states are stepping up actions bearing signs of economic blackmail and propaganda subversion aimed against all socialist states. In step with that it is cynically admitted that, though it deals a blow at the man in the street and entire nations, such conduct will be continued. The recent events in Grenada became yet another memento of the "lessons" imperialism offers to nations desiring to decide about their fate on their own. Terrorism is openly developed under the shield of official policies.

The situation in Western Europe is ever more overwhelmingly influenced by forces, whose interests are in no way identical with the interests of that region. The US desires to transform it into a tool of its global policy. The harbingers of strivings to cancel the outcome of World War II and the postwar order in Europe try to make ready use of the atmosphere of pressures and nuclear blackmail. Some distorted interpretations of the Yalta and Potsdam accords and of the CSCE Final Act are to serve to violate them and justify the attempts to reverse the positive processes of social transformations. This is tantamount to undermining the foundations on which the security and peace of Europe have been resting for decades.

Revisionist and revanchist speeches, ever more frequently gaining the support of government officials, first of all in the Federal Republic of Germany, are proliferating. The ideology of the Great German Reich and its borders is resuscitated. Attempts are stepped up to impose one-sided and loose interpretation of treaties, which gave rise to the process of normalization of relations between the FRG and the socialist states; instances of their open violation are proliferating. Revived are attempts to resurrect the ghost of the Fifth Column. The formally declared "peace and detente line" is defyed by the constant arms build-up on the FRG territory, nuclear weapons including. At the same time, calls for the unification of Germany within the framework of a "European peace solution" appear. The true intentions become clear in the light of the statements - even of some government representatives - about the alleged existence of the so-called open German question, whose settlement would actually lead to swallowing up the GDR and to revision of the border on the Odra and Nysa rivers.

These and other facts, which will not be eclipsed by empty rhetorics, are accompanied by lifting of the last remaining restraints instituted some time ago with the intention to never let the German soil become the hotbed of a new war.

Therefore, it is the supreme imperative of the moment to reverse the present dangerous course of events before it is too late. Just as incredible are the assurances of peaceful intentions on the part of those who, acting on behalf of foreign interests in Europe, are elbowing the world back to the cold-war tracks, unrealistic are the expectations to impose relations based on dictate and violence.

It should be remembered that upon signing the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, all governments took upon themselves the commitment, in keeping with which "their goal is to act for improvement of relations among them and ensure conditions in which their nations will be able to live in real and lasting peace, free from any threat or attempts to violate their security ...".
In the present situation, in order to implement this goal, which is an imperative in the policy of every state, it is necessary, in particular:

- to unconditionally and immediately cease to pursue or support the policy from the position of force and interference into internal affairs of other sovereign states, which constitutes one of the chief sources of the present dangerous growth of tension in Europe and the world;

- to create conditions facilitating resumption of sincere negotiations, aimed at renunciation of arms race and at embarking on the road of genuine disarmament on the basis of the principles of reciprocity and equal security of all sides;

- to definitively give up all attempts at undermining the territorial and political realities shaped in Europe in the wake of World War II and the post-war development; respect for those realities will remain a key condition for maintaining security and peace on our continent also in the future;

- to return to friendly, mutually beneficial cooperation, free from any forms of discrimination in all fields, one that is in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The policy of detente brought about significant results reflecting the interests of all states and nations on our continent in nearly every field of peaceful coexistence. It was and remains to be the only acceptable alternative. The experience of the recent period indicates that departures from those principles, worked out jointly and with considerable effort, do not yield real benefits for anyone, however they may and do expose everyone to the danger of incalculable consequences. Therefore, we must not allow that the policy of detente be wrecked.

Aware of the burden of responsibility for the fate of their countries, the governments of the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reiterate their declaration that in their international activity and foreign policy they are guided solely by concern for ensuring peaceful existence of their nations, so severely tried in the past, as well as of all European nations. They do not pose and do not intend to pose a threat to anyone. Guided by this intention, they are determined to continue the search for solutions to the problems of security of both states, inseparably linked with the issue of security of Europe as a whole.

To this end they will make use of every opportunity and every bilateral or multilateral negotiations to arrive at appropriate agreements. Poland and Czechoslovakia, together with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other socialist community member states, repeatedly put forth a number of significant initiatives of service to the cause of strengthening security and peace on our continent. Even if implemented in part at least, the proposals would contribute to stopping the dangerous course of events and to returning onto the road of detente.

Delegations of the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will do everything possible to make real progress over a short period of time at the forthcoming 39th Session of the UN General Assembly as well as during the Vienna and Geneva negotiations on disarmament. Delegations of both countries will also continue to make significant contribution to the successful course of the Stockholm conference.
Poland and Czechoslovakia are invariably determined to follow the road of international detente and strengthening of peace. At the same time, both sides state that they will do everything possible to ensure security of their states so that their nations never experience the tragedy of the years 1938-39 again.


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