Twenty-sixth Session
FIRST COMMITTEE

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 1 November 1971, at 10.30 a.m.

CORRIGENDUM

On page 8-10, replace the statement of the representative of Mongolia by the following:

"Dr._PURDESERDAG (Mongolia) (translated from Russian): Last year, thanks to the joint efforts of the overwhelming majority of delegations in the Assembly, a Declaration on the Strenthening of International Security was adopted. This Declaration received wide support in the world community and was considered to be one of the important results of the twenty-fifth commemorative session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Thus it might be said that, as a result of the initiative of the Soviet Union, the United Nations began its activities in the 1970s with a more concentrated analysis of the causes of the present tense situation and with a deeper understanding of the most important tasks facing it in discharging its primary responsibility, namely its responsibility for the maintenance of universal peace and security; in other words, it determined the starting-point for its further efforts in such a decisive area of contemporary international life as the strengthening of international security. Now our Organization and the world community as a whole is confronted with the most important task - the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration.

Here I should like to quote the very accurate observation made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the introduction to his report on the steps taken in pursuance of the Declaration on the Strenthening of International Security. He stated:

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Under the Charter it is the solemn duty of all States to implement this Declaration in its entirety. It is to be hoped that this item will be of lasting concern to the Assembly and that its discussion will help to underline the interdependence of various world problems, for international security is a mosaic of global pieces. It can be built and maintained only when we see the vision of peace as the common dream of all men, and the seeds of conflict as the common danger" (A/8431, para. 12).

Among the complex and varied developments now taking place in the world, there are two of fundamental importance which can be singled out. These are, first, the growing activation of the struggle of the peoples in all countries for the strengthening of international security and the growth of the forces of peace, of national independence and of social progress. The recognition of this reality opens the way to a normalization of international relations and to the maintenance of stability in the world. Secondly, the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence is now not only recognized as the basic means for strengthening peace but is beginning to take an increasingly practical form and to develop into business-like co-operation in international affairs in the economic and other fields between States having different social systems.

The most recent examples of this include the treaties on peace, friendship and co-operation concluded this year by the Soviet Union with the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of India. Evidence of this development can also be seen in the constructive results of the reciprocal visits of the leaders of the Soviet Union and of a number of other countries which have taken place recently and have been the focus of attention throughout the whole world community. Today the Soviet programme of peace and international co-operation, which contains constructive proposals on the urgent problems of contemporary international life, is gaining increasing support and recognition.

I should like to emphasize that both the bilateral and the multilateral meetings between the leaders of countries of the socialist commonwealth, in particular the meeting in the Crimea at the beginning of August of this year, have not only made an important contribution to the further development of relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the socialist
States and to the strengthening of the position of world socialism but have also promoted the general cause of the strengthening of peace and international security.

It should also be noted that the constructive steps that have been taken towards reducing international tension, of which we all know, have been made possible in large measure by the patient and purposeful efforts of the socialist States.

As we all know, the international community welcomed the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany and also the four Power agreement on West Berlin as factors which would contribute to the normalization of the situation in Europe.

We believe that the holding of an all-European conference on questions relating to security and co-operation at an early date would be a further step towards the stabilization of the situation and the strengthening of the spirit of mutual understanding on that continent.

Unfortunately, constructive measures to promote the strengthening of peace and tranquillity among peoples are still being taken only in individual regions and are regional in character.

Against the background of current developments in Europe, the crisis situations caused in individual regions of the world by the aggressive acts of the forces of war and reaction present a contrast which is all the more striking.

Despite the strong demands of the peace-loving public that it should desist from its armed intervention in the internal affairs of the peoples of Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia, the United States is continuing its neo-colonialist war in Indo-China. The aggressors declare in words their intention of withdrawing their troops from Indo-China, but in reality they are expanding their military operations, renewing the bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and sabotaging the quadripartite Paris talks.

The responsibility for the continued existence of this hotbed of war in Indo-China lies entirely and solely with the Government of the United States and its allies in aggression.
Our delegation, like many others, considers that a genuine basis for a peaceful settlement of the problem of Indo-China would exist if American troops were immediately withdrawn from the area and if the peoples of Indo-China were given an opportunity to decide their own affairs without any outside interference.

Another area where there is a confrontation of forces continues to be the Middle East, where Israel is deliberately prolonging the dangerous crisis, attempting to maintain the present abnormal situation and endeavouring to annex permanently the Arab territories it has seized. To these ends, Israel is continuing to ignore the readiness of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other Arab States to conclude a peace agreement on the basis of recognition of the independence and sovereignty of all States in the Middle East and respect for the lawful rights of all the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine.

We consider that the constructive position adopted by the Arab Republic of Egypt, which is directed towards reaching a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis through the mediation of Ambassador Jarrin, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the basis of the implementation of all the provisions of the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967, is fully in accord with the spirit of the strengthening of peace and security in the Middle East and throughout the world.

It is absolutely clear that the existing hotbeds of military conflict are a consequence of flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations by the United States and Israel and the failure of those countries to implement the provisions of the Declaration, which provides that States must refrain from the threat or use of force, that the territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter, and that the acquisition of territory through the use of force is inadmissible.
In this connexion, my delegation, as one of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/L.566 which is now before the Committee, would like to place special emphasis on the importance of one of the paragraphs in the resolution, in which an appeal is made to all States to take immediate and effective measures to implement the provisions of the Declaration and to make the renunciation of the use or threat of force in settling controversial issues a law of international life.

There is no need to point out the urgent importance of this provision. The essential point is that if the parties genuinely abide by this principle and are propted by a sincere desire to help to strengthen international security, any controversial issues can be settled by political means and appropriate bilateral or regional agreements arrived at.

We should like to state in this connexion that, in the present dangerously deteriorating situation on the Indian subcontinent, adherence to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration is in the vital interests of the peoples of India and Pakistan and serves the interests of maintaining and safeguarding peace in that area.

The position of the Mongolian Government on such important questions as the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict international control and the eradication of colonialism and racial discrimination is well known. We shall present it in detail when the relevant items are discussed in the respective committees.

An important prerequisite for the strengthening of international security is the strict observance by all States of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Our delegation is gratified at the fact that, with the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and its various organs, a new and important victory has been won in the battle to ensure the implementation of the principle of United Nations universality. This triumph of justice opens up for the Chinese people new opportunities for making an active contribution towards enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations and strengthening international security and peaceful co-operation between States.

We hope that before long the two German States, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, will be admitted to membership in the United Nations, thus further strengthening the principle of United Nations universality.

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We believe that, at the same time that it strives to eliminate breeding grounds of war and prevent the occurrence of armed clashes as the first, essential prerequisite for maintaining international security, the United Nations should give proper attention to such important problems as the establishment of regional collective security systems and zones of peace and international co-operation on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements in strict conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. Needless to say, time and a common effort by all concerned will be required in order to achieve positive results in these matters. However, concrete steps are already being taken along these lines which are inspired by the noble idea of safeguarding peace and maintaining international security.

In this connexion, we feel that at its current session the General Assembly could appeal to States to direct their efforts towards the establishment of regional systems of peace and peaceful co-operation in strict conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

In a situation in which tactical and strategic instruments of war are being constantly perfected and in which an accident of any kind could have disastrous consequences, an agreement between the nuclear Powers renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons and the conclusion by States of a non-aggression pact or a treaty banning the use of force would be of great importance in furthering the principal objective of the United Nations, namely the maintenance of international peace and security. We feel that the objective conditions for the conclusion of international instruments of this type are now emerging.

The foreign policy of the Mongolian Government has at all times been directed towards the maintenance and broadening of friendly co-operation between countries and towards the normalization of inter-State relations in the interests of international peace and security. This steadfast policy line was reaffirmed in the decisions adopted at the sixteenth congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, held in July of this year.

The Mongolian People's Republic will direct all its efforts towards giving full support to the practical implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the strengthening of international security and to all measures designed to promote the development of friendly co-operation between peoples.