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

Letter dated 23 April 1980 from the representatives of the  
German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua to the United  
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you, upon instructions from our respective Governments, the attached excerpt from the text of the joint communiqué released on the occasion of the visit of an official delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the National Executive of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation in the German Democratic Republic from 27 March to 2 April 1980.

We should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and of the excerpt from the communiqué issued as an official document of the General Assembly under item 50 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Peter FLORIN  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Permanent Representative of  
the German Democratic Republic  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Casimiro SOTELO  
Ambassador  
Alternate Permanent Representative  
Permanent Representative a.i. of  
Nicaragua to the  
United Nations

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ANNEX

Excerpt from the joint communiqué

Proceeding from the identity of views found between the two parties as a result of the deliberations on fundamental international questions, the German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua emphasized that the present worsening of the international situation, resulting from the aggressive actions of imperialist forces and other reactionary sectors, makes it necessary to expand the struggle for peace to the broadest level, with a view to preventing a return to the "cold war" in international relations. They believe that joint action by the socialist States, the non-aligned States, the national liberation movement and all progressive sectors constitutes the indispensable prerequisite to the struggle for peace, social progress and national independence.

The two parties advocate the early adoption of effective measures on the road to arms limitation and disarmament. They support those proposals which would help put an end to the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and would facilitate the progressive reduction of existing arsenals, as well as the conclusion of a treaty for the general and complete prohibition of nuclear tests. They emphatically favour the conclusion of an international treaty to strengthen safeguards in the case of States which do not possess nuclear weapons, as well as an agreement prohibiting the emplacement of such weapons in the territories of States in which such weapons have not been stationed thus far.

The German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua declared their support for the early convening of a world disarmament conference and for the conclusion of a universal treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

The German Democratic Republic praised the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, as well as the initiative of Latin American States which, through the reduction of conventional weapons in the region, wish to give their support to the safeguarding of universal peace.

The two parties agreed that ratification of the SALT II agreement concluded between the USSR and the United States and annulment of the decisions taken by NATO to station new rockets in Europe would facilitate the initiation of new disarmament negotiations along the lines of the proposals presented by the USSR on 6 October 1979.

The German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua stressed the inescapable need for strict observance of the universal principles established in the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirming their decision to implement those principles consistently and to undertake efforts to make the United Nations even more effective in maintaining, safeguarding and consolidating world peace.

They opposed any attempt to use economic assistance, including assistance furnished by international bodies, as an instrument for exerting political pressure and for undermining the independence and sovereignty of States.

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The German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua support the preparations for and the holding of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the proposal made by the socialist States for convening a multilateral conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe.

The two parties emphasized that strict observance of the treaties concluded by the socialist States with the Federal Republic of Germany and of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin is especially important to the achievement of a stable order of peace in Europe.

The German Democratic Republic congratulated Nicaragua on joining the movement of non-aligned countries. Both parties praised that movement as an important factor in international politics, welcoming the positive results of the Sixth Summit Conference, held at Havana. Both parties concluded that the resolutions adopted at that forum helped to consolidate peace, security and international détente and to strengthen the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

They expressed their support for the aspirations of peoples to consolidate their political independence and socio-economic development, as well as for the establishment of egalitarian international economic relations.

The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Latin America in those peoples' struggle for freedom, democracy, national independence and social progress. They salute the results achieved in the process of decolonization in the Caribbean region and support the right of those States to form a unified group and join forces with a view to promoting their interests.

Both parties emphatically condemned any attempt by imperialistic reactionary forces to hinder peoples in the exercise of their right to self-determination, the choice of their road to development and the disposal of their natural resources.

They demanded an immediate end to the Fascist terror unleashed in Chile, Paraguay and other Latin American States and the restoration of the rights and democratic freedoms of the peoples of those countries.

In particular, they condemned the assassination of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Archbishop of San Salvador, and many other crimes committed against the heroic people of El Salvador in its struggle to become master of its own destiny.

The two sides reaffirmed their fraternal support for the Republic of Cuba.

The German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua emphatically condemned the manoeuvres of the imperialist and reactionary forces which, in connexion with the events in Afghanistan, are inflaming the international situation.

The two parties praised the heroic struggle being waged by the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea to consolidate their independence, achieve national

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reconstruction and defend their sovereignty. They regard the Revolutionary Council of the People of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, authorized to represent that country in the United Nations and other international bodies.

The German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua vigorously condemned the hegemonistic and expansionistic line taken by the Chinese leadership, which constitutes a serious danger to the peace and security of peoples.

The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua congratulated the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front on its magnificent victory in the recent elections. At the same time, they reaffirmed their solidary support for all the peoples of southern Africa which are struggling for their freedom and independence. In particular, they called for the granting of independence to the Namibian people and for the transfer of power to SWAPO, the legitimate representative of that people.

The two parties condemned the policy of apartheid of the racist South African régime and the acts of aggression perpetrated by that régime against neighbouring States.

The German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua spoke out for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied in 1967 and for respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly its right to establish its own State under the leadership of the PLO. In that connexion, they took account of the fact that separate agreements only worsen the situation in that region, making it more difficult to arrive at a definitive settlement of the conflict.

The two parties attach great value to the results achieved in the talks and negotiations, regarding them as a contribution to the further fruitful development of bilateral relations and the strengthening of unity of action in the struggle against imperialistic aggression and interference and for a policy beneficial to their peoples, in the service of peace and social progress.

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