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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

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

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of
the German Democratic Republic and Grenada to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

We, the Permanent Representatives of the German Democratic Republic and of Grenada to the United Nations have the honour to transmit to you excerpts from the text of the Joint Declaration by the German Democratic Republic and Grenada on the occasion of the official visit of a Party and Government delegation of Grenada, headed by Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New JEWEL Movement and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, to the German Democratic Republic from 8 to 10 June 1982.

We would be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 55 and 59 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Harry OTT
Permanent Representative
of the German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

(Signed) Caldwell TAYLOR
Permanent Representative
of Grenada
to the United Nations

* A/37/150.

ANNEX

Excerpts from the text of the Joint Declaration by the
German Democratic Republic and Grenada

When reviewing the global situation, Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop singled out the safeguarding of peace as the foremost concern of the present. At the same time, they noted with deep anxiety that the adventurist course of confrontation and super-armament steered by the most aggressive imperialist quarters has dangerously aggravated the international situation.

They most vehemently denounce as gross interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic the massive measures of boycott against that country taken by the USA as well as the attempts to vilify and blackmail Poland's allies, especially the USSR. Both sides note that such a policy poses a serious threat to peace and

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security and most emphatically demand an immediate end to that policy. At the same time, they again assure socialist Poland of their unqualified solidarity.

Both sides condemned the planned deployment of new types of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the decision of the US administration to go ahead with the production of the neutron weapon, the incitement and the fuelling of conflicts as well as the establishment of further US military bases in different regions of the world.

In view of this serious situation, both sides consider efforts towards halting the arms race and bringing about concrete measures of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, as being most imperative now.

The German Democratic Republic and Grenada support the peace programme put forward at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a realistic and constructive alternative to the aggressive and peace-imperilling policy of imperialism. They value the far-reaching proposals on arms limitation and disarmament made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L.I. Brezhnev, at the 19th Comsomol Congress as another concrete expression of this peace policy.

Both sides consider it necessary that the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and on the reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe should lead to effective results, on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

It is the position of both sides that the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament must be instrumental in achieving tangible results in terms of arms limitation and disarmament and in preparation of a world disarmament conference.

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The German Democratic Republic and Grenada are agreed that progress in the further detente process in Europe is an essential contribution to restoring a healthy international situation. They advocate active and strict implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as an integral whole and speak out in favour of achieving positive results at the Madrid meeting and of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Both sides underline the need for strict observance of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. The GDR and Grenada reaffirm their determination to contribute actively and effectively to safeguarding international peace and security and their preparedness to co-operate with all States and political forces concerned for the preservation of peace.

III

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop conferred on developments in the Caribbean and the Central American region. They supported the ongoing efforts of the Governments and peoples of the region to ensure that the Caribbean is declared and respected as a zone of peace, independence and development, and condemned all efforts to undermine regional institutions and the regional integration movement.

At the same time, they strongly denounce the aggressive United States policy which poses a mounting threat to the security and stability of the region and consequently to the maintenance of world peace. They underscore their position that peace and security can only be assured on the basis of the principles governing the living together of States as embodied in the UN Charter. They hold the view that all peoples must enjoy their guaranteed right to determine the form of their political and social system by themselves. They demand

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strict respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, call for the renunciation of the threat or use of force in international relations, and advocate the peaceful settlement of existing conflicts. They strongly caution against the emergence of new hotbeds of conflict.

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop paid tribute to the successes of the Cuban people in building the new society and Cuba's principled foreign policy. Both sides highly value Cuba's consistent stand and assistance for the peoples struggling for national and social liberation, and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, as well as that country's active role within the movement of non-aligned countries. They most vigorously denounce the renewed escalation by the USA of its policy of boycott and aggression against Cuba and demand that such a policy be discontinued immediately.

Both sides expressed their firm solidarity with Nicaragua, which, freely exercising its sovereign right to self-determination, is successfully moving forward on the road of national independence, democracy and social progress. They energetically reject all attempts at political and economic pressure as well as the use of military force to make Nicaragua abandon this course. The proposals of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua may provide a solid foundation for a negotiated solution that would meet the vital interests of the peoples of Central America and, at the same time, remove a dangerous regional hotbed of tensions.

The German Democratic Republic and Grenada come out vigorously against the imperialist policy of intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, and they condemn the crimes being committed against the people of El Salvador. They reaffirm their position that the election farce staged under US pressure serves only to reinforce the repressive character of the military junta and retards the process of democratization. They support all initiatives which are designed to solve the problems of the Salvadoran people and which take account of the positions and proposals of the revolutionary and popular organizations.

They consider the FMLN/FDR coalition as a legitimate political force to be consulted in any political solution of the existing problems.

They feel linked in solidarity with the peoples of Latin America struggling against fascism and reaction and for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms.

IV

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop shared the view that for peace to be secured it is imperative immediately to remove the sources of conflict and tension existing in the world and to solve all disputes between States peacefully by way of negotiations.

Both sides follow with growing anxiety the escalation of tensions in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, which have reached a new climax with Israel's large-scale aggression against Lebanon. They demand in the strongest possible terms the instant cessation of the fighting by Israel and the aggressor's withdrawal from Lebanese territory as well as strict respect for the Lebanese Republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity. That development is the dangerous consequence of the policy of the most aggressive imperialist forces, especially in the USA, to extend their confrontationist policies to that region and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States.

In this context, both sides denounce as a blatant breach of international law, Israel's provocative decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as well as Israel's repressive policies in the occupied Palestinian territories. They demand most emphatically that Israel completely withdraw from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967 and that the Arab people of Palestine be guaranteed the enjoyment of its inalienable rights, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of an inde-

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pendent State.

The GDR and Grenada reiterate their support for the Soviet Union's proposal that an international conference on the Middle East be called with all interested sides, including the PLO, participating.

The GDR and Grenada demand the complete elimination of all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. They strongly condemn the policy of aggression pursued by the Apartheid regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the other "front-line States" in southern Africa.

Both sides support the fighting people of Namibia led by SWAPO, its only and authentic representative, and call for immediate Namibian independence on the basis of UN Security Council resolution 435.

The German Democratic Republic and Grenada record their solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people defending their revolutionary gains. They support the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan designed to bring about a political settlement of the situation that has emerged. Both sides reaffirm that they give full backing to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in their quest for peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. They demand that the People's Republic of Kampuchea be given its rightful seat in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The German Democratic Republic and Grenada lauded the movement of non-aligned States as representing an important factor and influential force in the people's struggle for peace, international security, detente, an end to the arms race and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. Erich Honecker expressed the German Democratic Republic's unwavering solidarity with these

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objectives important to the entire world, voicing the conviction that the movement, in adhering to its principles, will continue to play a weighty positive role in international politics. Both sides endorse the demand for restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and for establishing a new international economic order. They hold that in this effort it is essential for global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations to be opened as early as possible with a view to achieving concrete results and accords.

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop pointed to the great responsibility and significant role of the United Nations in ensuring peace and security as well as harmony and peace among peoples. They manifest their resolve actively to contribute to strengthening and enhancing the organization's effectiveness on the basis of strict respect for its charter.
