

Communiqué from the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact (20 January 1965)

Caption: On 20 January 1965, the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact, opposed to the establishment of a NATO multilateral nuclear force, gives its support to the Rapacki II Plan of 1964 (the 'Gomulka Plan') and revives the idea of the convening of a Paneuropean Conference on security in Europe.

Source: The proposed European security conference 1954-1971. Brief prepared by Mr. E. Nessler, Rapporteur. Paris: Western European Union Assembly, December 1971. 99 p. (General Affairs Committee. Seventeenth Ordinary Session).

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Communiqué issued after the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact (20 January 1965)

(Extracts)

...The member States of the Warsaw Pact consider that the plans for the creation of a NATO multilateral nuclear force, which have received support from leading circles in the United States and West Germany, constitute a serious threat to the cause of peace in Europe and the world as a whole. The creation of a multilateral nuclear force in any form whatsoever would imply the dissemination of nuclear weapons and, in particular, making these, weapons available to West German militarists.

That applies both to the United States plan for a multilateral nuclear force, supported by the Federal Republic of Germany, and to the British plan for an Atlantic nuclear force. These two variants are incompatible with the aspirations of peace-loving peoples and States which wish the armaments race to be ended, the danger of nuclear warfare to be eliminated and general and complete disarmament to be achieved. They are incompatible with the efforts of many States for the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world.

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By becoming a member of the North Atlantic Pact, the Federal Republic of Germany, after violating the Potsdam Agreement concluded after the unconditional capitulation of Hitlerite Germany, acquired the possibility of creating an aggressive military potential. Accession to nuclear weapons would definitely encourage the revanchard forces of West Germany to modify the situation in Europe since the second world war, and carry out their territorial claims against the German Democratic Republic and other States. No assurances from the western powers can provide a guarantee against this danger to peace.

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The member States of the Warsaw Pact are firmly opposed to the nuclear weapon being given to the Federal Republic of Germany in any form whatsoever : direct or indirect, through groups of States, whether made available exclusively or through sharing in the availability of this weapon in any other form.

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The Consultative Political Committee, endorsing the initiative of the People's Republic of Poland, is in favour of convening a conference of European States to examine the measures which would ensure collective security in Europe.

The member States of the Warsaw Pact are still prepared to conclude a non-aggression pact with the member States of the Atlantic Alliance, which would be a major contribution to the reduction of tension in Europe and throughout the world.

The member States of the Warsaw Pact support the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the German problem in the interests of guaranteed peace in Europe. The recognition of existing frontiers, the liquidation of the aftermath of the second world war and an undertaking by the two German States not to equip their armed forces with nuclear weapons and to take steps for disarmament, would help to achieve this goal.

Consequently, the Consultative Political Committee of the member States of the Warsaw Pact supports the proposals of the German Democratic Republic for the two German States to renounce nuclear weapons.

The member States of the Warsaw Pact support the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China to convene a conference of Heads of State of the world on the universal banning and total destruction of nuclear weapons and on the banning of the use of these weapons as a first step in this direction.

The member States of the Warsaw Pact also support the convening of a world conference on disarmament as proposed by the conference of non-committed States in Cairo.

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