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Item 37 of the preliminary list*
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Twenty-ninth year

Letter dated 23 April 1974 from the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué of the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which was held on 17 and 18 April 1974 in Warsaw (annex I). Simultaneously we enclose the following statements adopted at the conference:

- (a) For a lasting and just peace in the Middle East (annex II);
- (b) For a lasting peace in Viet-Nam, for ensuring just national interests of Viet-Nameese people (annex III);
- (c) To end arbitrary acts and persecutions of democrats in Chile (annex IV).

We wish to call your attention particularly to the paragraphs that refer to questions relating to the items of the preliminary list to be included in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

* A/9600.

We would be grateful if you would have the text of this communiqué and the statements circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 37 of the preliminary list, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Guero GROZEV
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the People's
Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations

(Signed) Ladislav ŠMÍD
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the
United Nations

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

(Signed) Károly SZARKA
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
Hungarian People's Republic to the
United Nations

(Signed) Eugeniusz KUŹAGA
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
Polish People's Republic to the
United Nations

(Signed) Ion DATCU
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Romania to the
United Nations

(Signed) Y. A. MALIK
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

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ANNEX I

Communiqué of the conference of the Political Consultative
Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was held on 17 and 18 April 1974.

Taking part in the conference were:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Head of the Delegation;

Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Konstantin Tellalov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party;

Pyotr Mladenov, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Milko Balev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Director of the Office of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party;

From the Hungarian People's Republic:

János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Head of the Delegation;

Jenő Fock, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic;

Frigyes Puja, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic;

From the German Democratic Republic:

Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany;

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Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic;

Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic;

Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany;

Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Acting Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic;

Paul Markowski, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chief of the Department of International Relations of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany;

From the Polish People's Republic:

Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Head of the Delegation;

Henryk Jablonski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic;

Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic;

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic;

Ryszard Frelek, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chief of the International Department of the United Workers' Party;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Head of the Delegation;

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Prime Minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Stefan Andrei, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party;

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Gheorghe Macovescu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Mircea Malita, adviser to the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, to the President of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Mitia Constantin, adviser to the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, to the President of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

L. I. Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Head of the Delegation;

A. N. Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

A. A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Foreign Minister of the USSR;

K. F. Katushev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU;

K. V. Rusakov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU;

A. M. Alexandrov, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Head of the Delegation;

Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia;

Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Antonin Vavrus, Chief of the Department of International Policy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The conference was also attended by the Commander-in-Chief of the joint armed forces of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union I. I. Yakubovsky, and the Secretary-General of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty N. P. Firyubin.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee discussed topical questions of strengthening European security and of the further relaxation of international tensions.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee note with satisfaction that the trend towards the lessening of tensions is at present the dominant feature of the development in the European continent and the whole world. Established ever more widely in the practice of international relations is the principle of the peaceful coexistence of States with differing social systems and such fundamental norms of inter-State relations as respect for independence and sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of European State borders, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The relaxation of international tensions has been decisive in the transition into the political sphere of the solution of the conflicts in Viet-Nam and Laos, on the South Asian subcontinent and in the Middle East, and creates favourable conditions for the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence, democracy and progress.

At the same time, the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee point out that the opponents of the relaxation of international tensions, the adherents of the cold war and the forces of imperialism and reaction have not laid down arms and are trying to oppose the process of détente and to arrest this process, which meets the aspirations of the peoples. The military circles are trying to intensify the activities of NATO. They continue to increase military budgets of the countries of this closed imperialist military bloc.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, however, express firm confidence that the peoples of the world, all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces, acting in concert, will be able to gain the upper hand and uphold their vital interests, and ensure respect for the right of each people to decide their own destiny.

The constructive foreign policy activity of the socialist countries, in the first place of the Soviet Union, especially the signing of the known treaties and agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany, have contributed towards normalizing the situation in Europe, establishing good-neighbourly relations and expanding wide-ranging and mutually beneficial co-operation among all States.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee note with satisfaction that the movement along the road towards easing tensions in Europe has led to the convocation of the Conference on European Security and Co-operation, which has become the common cause of all the peoples and Governments of Europe.

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The European Conference is called upon to turn Europe into a region of truly equal co-operation of all States and to effect moves contributing towards growing trust among them. By its decisions, it should lay down the principles of relations among States and measures to ensure their observance, the use of which would safeguard security of all European peoples and create favourable conditions for long-term economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation, exchange of information, contacts among institutions, organizations and citizens, and the pooling of efforts by all countries in solving the problem of environmental protection. Its successful completion will be a landmark along the road towards ensuring a peaceful future for Europe.

Attempts to create artificial obstacles, to drag out the work of the European Conference and to deter it from solving crucial tasks facing it, contradict the lofty goals in the name of which the Conference was convened.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty urge statesmen and politicians to exert their efforts to ensure the success of the European Conference, to develop further and deepen relaxation of tensions and normalization of the situation in Europe.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee confirm again their view on the expedience of holding the closing stage of the European Conference and the signing of its documents at the summit level. This will be in keeping with the historic importance of this event and will emphasize the exceptional significance for the future of Europe of the decisions and documents adopted by the European Conference.

Striving to lay the foundation of a durable and just peace in Europe, we, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, actively pressed for many years for the convocation of the European Conference. We regard the holding of this Conference as a great victory for the cause of peace - the victory for common sense in international relations. We shall do all we can to promote the successful conclusion of the work of the Conference at the earliest date so that the results of this work can meet the aspirations of the peaceful peoples. But we regard this Conference not as a goal in itself, but as a starting point of the historic work to build new relations between all the States of the European continent. Relying on the principles that will be worked out by the Conference and to which 35 States will lend their authority, the European countries will be able to establish and develop large-scale co-operation to the great material and spiritual advantage of every country participating in the European Conference. Creation of a permanent organ of the States participants in the Conference on European Security and Co-operation would be in keeping with this goal.

All the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee believe that it is important to supplement the political relaxation with military relaxation. They again confirm their positions concerning reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe set out in the Prague Declaration on Peace, Security and Co-operation in Europe, adopted by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in January 1972. The success of the talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe would be a considerable contribution to this and would create favourable conditions for

holding, in the future, such talks concerning other areas of Europe. The principle of undiminished security of all the parties in the talks, with due consideration for security of all the European States, creates the opportunity to achieve a constructive agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

Having discussed the situation in the Middle East, the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee unanimously expressed their complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the imperialist policy of aggression, for withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands and the ensurance of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They hold that security, integrity and sovereignty of all the States of the area must be ensured. The statement "For a lasting and just peace in the Middle East" was adopted. a/

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee exchanged views about the situation in the Middle East. Full support was expressed for the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, which is directed towards strict and unswerving compliance with the Paris Agreement by all the parties which signed that document. The statement "For a lasting peace in Viet-Nam, for ensuring the just national interests of the Viet-Nameese people" was adopted. b/

The conference participants have welcomed the setting up of the Coalition Government bodies in Laos and the successes of the patriotic forces of Cambodia.

The conference participants declared their support for the constructive moves of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at creating conditions that favour peaceful democratic reunification of the country without the interference of external forces.

Having discussed the situation in Chile, the conference participants resolutely demand an end to the outrageous violations of human rights set down in United Nations documents and to persecutions of Chilean patriots, and call on other States and international public opinion to come out in support of the progressive forces in the country. The statement "To end arbitrary acts and persecutions of democrats in Chile" was adopted. c/

The States represented at the present conference have expressed conviction that the easing of tensions must cover all the regions of the world. Concern for preserving peace and active co-operation in the solution of international issues in keeping with the interest of the peoples is the duty of all States, large and small, irrespective of their belonging to one or other socio-political system.

Loyal to their international duty, the participants in the conference expressed full solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin

a/ See annex II below.

b/ See annex III below.

c/ See annex IV below.

America against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism and for national liberation, strengthening of their political independence and the gaining of their economic independence for social progress. They declare support for the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and are condemning the policy of apartheid and any form of racism.

The participants in the conference noted the increased role in international affairs of the non-alignment movement and have expressed a positive attitude towards the anti-imperialist direction of the policies of non-aligned countries, welcoming their growing contribution to the lessening of tensions, against war and aggression, for peace and the national independence of peoples. The great significance of the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algeria, was stressed in this connexion.

The conference participants attach importance to enhancing the role of the United Nations, increasing its effectiveness on the basis of the United Nations Charter in solving international problems, strengthening peace and promoting co-operation among all peoples. They noted the topicality of the current Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, convened on the initiative of the developing States to consider the problems of raw materials and economic development. The participants of the conference favour further development of equal international economic co-operation based on respect for the sovereign right of every State to dispose freely of its own natural resources, of compliance with the principle of non-discrimination in international trade, of rapid economic progress of countries lagging behind in their development and the liquidation of inequitable economic relations imposed by the policy of imperialism.

Views were exchanged on the preparation and holding of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty in May 1975. The participants in the conference noted with satisfaction further development of all-round co-operation of fraternal States, which accelerates the growth of economic potential, strengthens the defence capability of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and contributes towards raising the welfare of the peoples and the development of culture and science. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will continue to strengthen their unbreakable friendship in the interests of socialism, progress and peace, raising ever higher the prestige of socialism, which sets for other peoples an example of a new type of inter-State relations of a truly democratic society - an example of the socialist way of life. They will continue to come out for the deepening of the process of lessening tensions, for the triumph of the ideals of peace, security, economic and social progress of the peoples.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee reiterated their unvarying stand in being ready to disband the Warsaw Treaty Organization simultaneously with the disbanding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or, as an initial step, the liquidation of their military organizations. At the same time, they declare that, so long as there is the NATO bloc and effective disarmament measures have not been implemented, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty deem it necessary to strengthen their defences and develop close co-operation among themselves in this matter.

The conference participants heard the report by the Commander-in-Chief of the joint armed forces of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty on the practical work conducted by the joint command.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and co-operation.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Todor ZHIVKOV

First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of
the State Council of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria

Stanko TODOROV

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of
the People's Republic of Bulgaria

FOR THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

János KÁDÁR

First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

Jenő FOCK

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
Hungarian People's Republic

FOR THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Erich HONECKER

First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Willi STOPH

Chairman of the State Council of the German
Democratic Republic

Horst SINDERMAN

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
German Democratic Republic

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FOR THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Edward GIEREK

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Polish United Workers' Party

Henryk JABLONSKI

Chairman of the State Council of the
Polish People's Republic

Piotr JAROSZEWICZ

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
Polish People's Republic

FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

Nicolae CEAUSESCU

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party,
President of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Manea MANESCU

Prime Minister of the Government of the
Romanian Socialist Republic

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

L. I. BREZHNEV

General Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

A. N. KOSYGIN

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Gustav HUSAK

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

Lubomir STROUGAL

Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic

Warsaw, 19 April 1974

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ANNEX II

For a lasting and just peace in the Middle East

The following statement on the Middle East was issued by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which was held on 17 and 18 April 1974 in Warsaw.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty state that the Middle East remains a dangerous breeding ground of international tension. Israel, using the support of external imperialist forces, continues to pursue an aggressive policy, stubbornly refuses to implement the United Nations resolutions requesting it to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, and grossly flouts the legitimate national rights of Arab peoples.

"The outburst of hostilities in October 1973 has shown once again the explosiveness of the situation in that area. It also showed that there is a constant threat there to universal peace. The principled importance of friendship and co-operation between Arab States and socialist countries has been reaffirmed during these events.

"The participants in the conference note the significance of the Peace Conference on the Middle East in Geneva, the need for participation in it of all the States directly concerned, as well as representatives of the Arab people of Palestine. The participants in the conference believe that further continuation of its work should lead, above all, to the solution of the key problems of the Middle East settlement - withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine in keeping with its national aspirations, and the guarantee of security, integrity and sovereignty of all States of the area.

"The States participating in the conference are ready to invigorate their activities to promote a political settlement of the conflict and are urging all the States to contribute to establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Regarding the agreement on disengagement of troops as the first, preliminary step towards a general settlement of the Middle East problem, the participants in the conference hold that this must be followed without fail by other steps aimed at implementing all the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) dated 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973. The presence of the United Nations Emergency Force is making a positive contribution to the maintenance of peace in the area.

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"The socialist States participating in the conference firmly and invariably support the Arab peoples' struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression, for a just and lasting peace, and to ensure their free development, social and economic progress. The attainment of these important goals of social development is inseparably linked with the struggle against those forces which seek to push the Arab peoples off the progressive path and to make them again politically and economically dependent on imperialist forces.

"For the Arab countries, the socialist States are their true friends, which have been and remain together with them both at a time of peaceful construction and at a time of danger for their freedom and independence. The policy of socialist States in relation to the countries of the Arab world is consistent and principled; it is based on a profound understanding of their national aspirations and problems of social-economic development and it is not subject to transient consideration.

"The States participants in the conference intend to continue developing the relations of friendship and co-operation with Arab countries on the basis of the community of aims in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism, for peace, freedom of peoples and social progress."

ANNEX III

For a lasting peace in Viet-Nam, for ensuring just national
interests of Viet-Nameese people

The following statement on Viet-Nam has been issued by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which was held on 17 and 18 April in Warsaw.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the conference in Warsaw of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, reaffirm the principled appraisal of the Paris Agreement as an historic accomplishment of the heroic Viet-Nameese people, the common victory of the socialist countries, the national liberation forces, the whole of progressive humanity.

"They point out that certain progress became obvious in the normalization of the situation in Viet-Nam over the period that has passed since the Agreement entered into force. The termination of imperialist aggression, the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Viet-Nam, practical measures implemented by all sides in realization of a number of provisions of the Paris Agreement - all this creates prerequisites for consolidation of the current turn from war to peace, for transition to the solution of tasks of socialist construction in North Viet-Nam and development of South Viet-Nam along the lines of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality, promotes general improvement of the political climate in the Indo-China peninsula and in South-East Asia as a whole.

"Meanwhile the participants in the conference point out that the Saigon administration, which has the support of external imperialist forces, is trying to prevent by every means the implementation of the Paris Agreement and frustrate a political settlement.

"They resolutely condemn the subversive actions of the Saigon administration and systematic armed provocation against areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

"The States participants in the conference express full support for the line of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, providing for strict and unswerving compliance with the Paris Agreement by all sides, signatories to the document, and a new constructive initiative made on 22 March 1974, by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

"The full cease-fire, the granting of democratic liberties to the population, the prompt holding of negotiations between the two South Viet-Nameese sides on the question of forming a National Council of National Reconciliation and Accord with the aim of preparing favourable conditions for general elections - such is the real path of strengthening peace and normalizing the situation in South Viet-Nam.

"The participants in the conference reaffirm their solidarity with the Viet-Nameese people and express firm confidence that, backed by the support of fraternal Socialist countries, all progressive forces, the Viet-Nameese people will attain success in the construction of socialism in the North of the country, in the solution of internal political problems in the South and in creating a peaceful, united, independent, and democratic Viet-Nam.

"Acting in the spirit of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the States participants in the conference will continue to give all-round support and assistance to the Viet-Nameese people in the solution of the most important tasks facing them - in ensuring peace, freedom and independence in implementation of its just aspirations."

ANNEX IV

To end arbitrary acts and persecutions of democrats in Chile

The following statement on Chile was issued by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which was held on 17 and 18 April in Warsaw.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the conference in Warsaw of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, declare their profound concern over the situation that has arisen in Chile after the constitutional Government of the Popular Unity Party was overthrown in September 1973, and firmly condemn the arbitrary rule of the Chilean Military Junta, the persecution of democrats, and the atrocities and lawlessness it is perpetrating in gross violation of the United Nations Charter, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the international covenants on human rights adopted by the United Nations.

"More than half a year has passed since the military-fascist coup in Chile, the first victim of which became the legally elected President Salvador Allende, one of the outstanding figures in the national liberation movement, who dedicated his life to the freedom of the Chilean people.

"A state of emergency continues in the country, brutal terror has been unleashed - all progressive forces of Chilean society are being suppressed and all political parties, trade unions and public organizations have been proscribed.

"Thousands of Chilean patriots, whose only crime was love for their motherland and loyalty to the ideals of democracy and progress, are languishing in the concentration camps of Dason, Kirikin, Chakabuko, Pisagua and in many others.

"Outstanding representatives of the Chilean people - the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Luis Corvalan, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Socialist Clodomiro Almeida, the Chairman of the Radical Party, Anselmo Sule, and other members of the Government and the Popular Unity Party are kept in inhuman conditions in the dungeons of the Military Junta. The social gains of the working people have been annulled in the country and wholesale dismissals of those who held progressive views have taken place.

"The crimes of the Chilean Military Junta have been condemned by world public opinion, including all the progressive freedom-loving forces in Latin

America. The time will come when the Chilean people will reject with scorn all those who are trying today to revive the spectre of medieval inquisition and obscurantism.

"In their struggle, the people of Chile can continue to count on the consistent support of the peoples of the Socialist countries. The participants in the conference resolutely demand the immediate release of Luis Corvalan, Clodomiro Almeida, Anselmo Sule and of all the other incarcerated Chilean democrats and patriots.

"The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty participating in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee call on all other States who cherish the cause of progress on this planet to come out in defence of the human rights, the dignity and value of the human personality in Chile. They appeal to world public opinion to unfold still further the campaign of international solidarity with the Chilean people in their struggle against the bloody terror for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms in their country.

"Conference participants express the deep conviction that the Chilean people will be victorious in the struggle to restore democracy and the genuine independence of Chile."

