



N A T O U N C L A S S I F I E D

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
9th December, 1970

POLADS(70)61

MEMORANDUM

To: The Political Committee

From: The Chairman

DOCUMENTATION OF THE WARSAW PACT SUMMIT
MEETING OF 2nd DECEMBER, 1970

Attached is an English translation of the German text of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact Summit Meeting held in East Berlin on 2nd December, 1970.

2. These translations, taken from the Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, include the following:

- Annex I: The Communiqué
- Annex II: Statement on Documents
- Annex III: Declaration on questions of the consolidation of the security and development of peaceful co-operation in Europe
- Annex IV: Declaration on the aggravation of the situation in Indochina
- Annex V: Document - For the establishment of a lasting peace and security in the Middle East
- Annex VI: Document - End the Imperialist provocations against the independent States of Africa.

(Signed) Jörg KASTL

NATO,
1110 Brussels

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THE WARSAW TREATY SUMMIT IN BERLIN

ADN in German 2nd December, 1970

Text of Communiqué

"A Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance took place in Berlin on 2nd December, 1970. The Session was attended by:

For the Bulgarian People's Republic:
Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic;
Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party;
Ivan Bashev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

For the Hungarian People's Republic:
Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Jenoe Fock, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government;
Zoltan Komocsin, member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Janos Peter, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

For the German Democratic Republic:
Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic;
Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Erich Honecker, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Hermann Axen, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee

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of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Otto Winzer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic.

For the Polish People's Republic:

Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Jozef Cyrankiewicz, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Zenon Kliszko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Stefan Jedrychowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

For the Rumanian Socialist Republic:

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Committee and the Standing Praesidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party; First deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and the Standing Praesidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party; Corneliu Manescu, member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Rumanian Socialist Republic.

For the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics:

L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; K.F. Katushev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:
Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Praesidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Vasil Bilak, member of the Praesidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Jan Marko, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Milan Klusak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The participants at the Session discussed the following questions:

The strengthening of security and the development of peaceful co-operation in Europe.

The aggravation of the situation in Indochina.

The situation in the Near East.

The aggression of the colonialists against the Republic of Guinea.

The documents adopted on these questions will be published separately.

The Session of the Political Consultative Committee passed in an atmosphere of friendship, fraternal co-operation and complete unanimity of its participants."

Berlin, 2nd December, 1970.

STATEMENT ON DOCUMENTS

ADN in German 3.12.1970

"The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States, which met in the GDR capital, Berlin, on 2nd December 1970, has - as already announced in the communique - adopted four important documents.

Each of the documents -

Declaration on questions relating to the consolidation of security and the development of peaceful co-operation in Europe,

Declaration on the aggravation of the situation in Indochina,

For the creation of lasting peace and security in the Middle East,

End the imperialist provocations against the independent States of Africa,

- bears the following signatures:

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: T. Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

For the Hungarian People's Republic: J. Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; J. Fock, Chairman of the Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government;

For the German Democratic Republic: W. Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; W. Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic;

For the People's Republic of Poland: W. Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; J. Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland;

For the Socialist Republic of Rumania: N. Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania; I. Verdet, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

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For the Union of Socialist Soviet 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 Socialist
Soviet Republics;

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: G. Husak,
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist
Party of Czechoslovakia; L. Strougal, Chairman of the Government
of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

DECLARATION ON QUESTIONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE
SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION IN
EUROPE

"The Bulgarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Rumanian Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, which are represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, discussed the existing situation in Europe.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that the efforts made by the socialist countries contribute effectively to the normalisation of the situation on the continent of Europe and to the practical implementation of the principles of the peaceful co-existence of States with different social systems.

It was placed on record that of late the tendency towards a détente and comprehensive good-neighbourly co-operation in the relations between the European States is increasingly prevailing.

The States represented at the meeting welcomed such a course of development of European affairs, for it accords with the interests of all European countries, both big and small, and the safeguarding of a lasting peace of the world. They intend to contribute also in future to an expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous relations with other European States which are on their part prepared to pursue a policy of international détente. Attention was once again called to the need for the strict observation of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality of rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, in the relations between all States.

The participants in the meeting underlined the great international importance of the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the initialling of the treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG. Recognition of the existing situation in Europe as it has emerged as a result of the second world war and post-war developments, as well as of the inviolability of the present frontiers of the European States and the observance of the principle to solve disputes exclusively by peaceful methods without the use or threat of force - all this is of eminent importance for the fate of peace in Europe, for the peaceful future of the European States. The coming-into force of these treaties will accord with the vital interest of all States and peoples.

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The participants in the meeting unanimously declared their solidarity with the GDR's peace policy. The entire course of developments in Europe shows that it is impossible to erect the structure of a lasting peace in this region without the participation of the GDR. The establishment of equal relations between the GDR and other States which have not so far established such relations, including the establishment of relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the universally valid norms of international law, the admission of the GDR as an equal member of the UN and other international organisations are vital requirements of our time and would constitute a weighty contribution to European and international security.

The States represented at the conference fully and entirely support the just demand of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic that the FRG recognise the invalidity of the Munich Agreement from the very beginning with all the results following from this. The unequivocal and final dissociation of the FRG from this dictate which embodies the rapacious policy of Hitler would foster the improvement of the situation in Europe and the development of relations between the FRG and the socialist countries.

It was stressed at the conference that conditions are coming into being for the settlement of other problems existing in Europe. In this connection the hope was expressed that the negotiations at present taking place on West Berlin will end with the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement which will correspond to the interests of détente in the centre of Europe as well as to the needs of the population of West Berlin and the lawful interests and sovereign rights of the GDR.

The participants in the conference expressed their conviction that the convening of an all-European conference on questions of security and co-operation would be a new important stage on the way to the strengthening of peace in Europe. Thanks to the preparatory work already done, sufficient conditions for holding such a conference have been created. The programme and the circle of participants of the conference have essentially been outlined; a broad basis for understanding and the guarantee of positive results of the conference have been created. Final agreement on all the questions connected with the convening of the conference demands now, apart from bilateral contacts, the holding of multilateral consultations with all interested States participating. Many European states have already spoken in favour of this.

The participants of the conference received with satisfaction the new initiative by the Government of Finland to arrange preparatory meetings in Helsinki of all interested States on questions connected with the convening of the European Security Conference. The states represented at the conference declare their readiness to take part in such meetings which are suitable to foster the practical preparation of the European Security Conference.

There are no reasons for delaying the convening of the conference or for making any preliminary conditions. The movement for security and co-operation on the European continent is becoming broader and broader and is increasingly assuming a mass character. The socialist States which have been taking part in the conference are firmly resolved to do their utmost to ensure that the will for peace of the European peoples will become a living reality.

The participants of the conference observe that the opponents of détente and of peaceful co-operation in Europe have not stopped their dangerous activity. In this connection attention was paid to the increased activity of the aggressive circles of NATO, to the provocative actions of the revanchist and militarist forces in the FRG, and to the ceaseless attempts from outside to stop the development of favourable processes on the European continent. The firm conviction was expressed that the peace forces of Europe are capable of overcoming the obstacles which are being created by the enemies of peace, and to solve, with united efforts, the task of securing the peace in this part of the globe.

On the questions of European security, of détente and of disarmament, the participants of the conference confirm the standpoint laid down in the Bucharest Declaration of 5th July, 1966.

The participants of the conference expressed the resolve of the Parties and Governments of their countries, in the interest of the safeguarding of a stable security in Europe and in the whole world to continue to undertake joint steps in the international arena. To this end, they will actively continue the policy of peace, of détente and of general international co-operation."

DECLARATION ON THE AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION IN
INDOCHINA

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which are represented at the meeting in Berlin of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty members States, discussed the situation developing in Indochina.

The United States of America has, of late, committed new acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by waging massive attacks on the territory of the DRV. These brazen acts of American imperialism have given rise to profound indignation and anger throughout the world. The USA not only demonstrates once again that it is not willing to comply with the universally accepted norms of relations between sovereign States, but also at the same time breaks its own promises. The American Government has cynically broken its pledge regarding the complete and unconditional cessation of the bombing and shelling of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which made it possible to open the quadrupartite negotiations in Paris aimed at settling the Vietnam problem. The so-called programme for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam, which was only recently praised by the US President, in reality turns out to be nothing but a camouflage for continuing and expanding the aggression.

The continuation of the predatory war in South Vietnam, the extension of the armed intervention in Laos, the disregard for the neutrality of and the aggression against Cambodia, and the renewed barbaric air attacks on the DRV - are all links in a chain and components of a policy whose aim is to suppress the national liberation movement, exercise a brutal imperialist diktat and impose imperialist demands upon the peoples by force of arms.

It is no accident that the USA is at the same time stirring up tension in the Far East as well. It is encouraging those forces in Japan which stand for a re-birth of Japanese militarism and its expansionist policy. The US military clique and its puppets in Seoul organise again and again provocations against the Korean Peoples' Democratic Republic. The USA has increased its military aid to the Chiang Kai-shek clique and retains its military bases on the island of Taiwan which belongs to the Chinese People's Republic. It has again prevented the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic at the UN.

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Certain circles in the USA believe that the more countries they involve in their dangerous game of aggravating the international situation the more easily they will achieve their imperialist aims. Along this path the USA can only suffer further failures and further set-backs.

The attempts of the US imperialists to break the resolve of the Vietnamese people, to intimidate it and force it to its knees has failed. The policy of the USA has sustained one of its greatest defeats. The more the USA extends its intervention the more resolute becomes the resistance of the heroic Vietnamese people which is supported by the fraternal socialist countries and by all freedom-loving forces throughout the world.

The constructive proposals put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and supported by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, give the leading politicians of the USA the possibility to end the conflict and to put a stop to the shameful colonialist adventure into which they have plunged their own country. The complete and unconditional withdrawal of US troops from South Vietnam within a specific period, the establishment of provisional coalition government on the basis of the proposals of the Governments of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam - that is the realistic way to bring about a political settlement in Vietnam at an early date.

The participants in the meeting vigorously condemn the aggressive actions of the USA. They affirm their solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, who are fighting for their freedom and independence, for their sacred right to determine the road of their development in accordance with their national interests and wishes without any outside interference. The socialist countries, which act in a spirit of the principles of proletarian internationalism and defend the cause of peace and progress, will continue to give every possible support to the peoples of Indochina in repulsing the armed imperialist intervention. As in the past they will continue to support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and of the patriotic forces in Laos and Cambodia to achieve a political settlement in Indochina as quickly as possible.

The socialist countries firmly believe in the triumph of the just cause which the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are defending. They appeal to the Governments and the political and social organisations of all countries which cherish the interests of peace and of the freedom of the peoples, to step up their support for the embattled peoples of Indochina."

Document: For the establishment of a lasting peace and security in the Middle East

The Bulgarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Rumanian Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, which are represented at the meeting in Berlin of the Political Consultative Committee of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty, have discussed the situation in the Middle East and have adopted the following declaration in this context:

In the Middle East a situation endangering peace continues to exist. For over three years Israeli troops have occupied Arab territories. The imperialist policy of Israel's ruling circles and the forces of international reaction which support Israel erect ever fresh obstacles on the road towards the implementation of a political settlement in the Middle East. In view of the international importance of this region, the magnitude and extent of the dangers connected with this must not be underestimated.

In the affairs of the Middle East there are two opposing trends. One trend is the consistent course of bringing about by political means a settlement to guarantee a secure national existence to all peoples in the Middle East, including the people of Israel, safeguard their frontiers and enable them to devote their strength, resources and energies to the satisfaction of their urgent needs. But there can be no peace in the Middle East as long as Israeli troops do not evacuate all occupied Arab territories. As long as this does not happen it is inconceivable that the peoples of the Middle East can live as good neighbours. The adherents of this course, the UAR and other Arab States as well as the socialist and other peace-loving States supporting them, stand for the fulfilment of all provisions of the Security Council resolution of 22nd November, 1967, which constitutes the basis for the restoration of peace in the Middle East. They insist on the establishment of contacts and negotiations between the parties involved in the conflict under the mediation of the UN Special Envoy, Ambassador Jarring, as the next practical step.

The other trend aims to maintain by all means the annexation of the conquered territories of the Arab States and the tension in the Middle East, to overthrow the progressive Arab regimes and undermine the Arab national liberation movement. Israel and its backers persistently sabotage anything leading towards a just settlement. They try to force their imperialist demands on the peoples of the Middle East by declaring that unless these demands are accepted there will be no peace. This policy was recently condemned afresh at the 25th meeting of the UN General Assembly. The forces of world imperialism, first and foremost US imperialism, bear full responsibility for the fact that the Middle East continues to be one of the most dangerous sources of tension in the world. The ruling military circles in Israel, who boast of their plans for conquest and programmes for the creation of a "greater Israel", are in actual fact gambling with the vital interests of the Israeli people.

At the meeting the conviction was expressed that the attempts of the imperialist countries to disunite the Arab peoples and play them off against one another will continue in the future to be opposed by the efforts of the Arab States and peoples to consolidate their unity and cohesion. The participants in the meeting are convinced that the machinations of international reaction against the progressive Arab regimes are doomed to failure as they were in the past. In this context they voiced their profound satisfaction at the statements by leaders of the UAR that they are willing to continue undeterred the course followed by the UAR when President Jamal Abdan-Nasir was still alive, and that they stand for a political solution of the Middle East conflict and against world imperialism, for independence, freedom and progress, for friendship with the socialist countries, for peace and international understanding.

The participants in the meeting affirmed their readiness to continue to support resolutely in the future the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, against the imperialist policy of aggression in the Middle East, for the liberation of the Arab territories, for freedom and social progress.

Document: End the imperialist provocations against the independent States of Africa

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which are represented at the meeting in Berlin of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States, state the following in connection with the aggression of the colonialists against the Republic of Guinea:

Imperialism has committed a new crime against free Africa. On 22nd November the Portuguese colonialists conducted an armed aggression against a sovereign State, a member of the United Nations Organisation, the Republic of Guinea. It is the aim of this adventure, which is a gross violation of the elementary norms of international law, to overthrow the progressive regime in Guinea, to block the Guinean people's path to the construction of a new life and put it once again into the fetters of foreign oppression. At the same time the imperialists also direct their blow against other independent African States. They still have not abandoned their attempts to establish an order there which would enable them to pursue a neo-colonialist policy of plunder and exploitation of entire peoples.

The intention of the aggressors was also to retard the freedom struggle of the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, who want to rid themselves of the shackles of colonial and racist oppression and to determine their own fate. With their armed attack on the Republic of Guinea the Portuguese colonialists have assumed the role of an assault force and an instrument of the imperialist forces and of all those who are coveting the wealth of the African continent.

Portugal would never have decided to take such a brazen step without the knowledge and support of those imperialist forces which are rearming this country, deciding its policy and also facilitating its attempts to suffocate the national liberation movement. The Portuguese mercenaries who attacked the sovereign State of Guinea were also equipped with weapons from NATO arsenals.

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The adventure of the imperialists will fail. With the support of the friendly African and socialist countries, of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces the people of Guinea will successfully ward off the armed intervention and defend its right to an independent development.

The imperialist aggression against Guinea shows once again that it is urgently necessary to liquidate the colonial and racist regimes as quickly as possible and entirely. Colonialism endangers the peace and security of all peoples. As long as even a single colonial regime continues to exist on African soil, as long as all troops are not withdrawn from this region, and as long as the military bases of the colonialists are not dismantled, the peaceful and free development of the States of Africa will be in danger. The complete abolition of colonialism and racism will be attained the quicker, the more resolutely and decisively the independent African countries and peoples, and also the Organisation of African Unity, take their stand, and the stronger the unity of action of all forces in the anti-imperialist world movement.

The participants of the conference resolutely condemn the aggression against the Republic of Guinea and the other criminal acts of the imperialists and neo-colonialists. They confirm their solidarity with the just struggle of the Guinean people and of all African peoples for freedom and progress, for the complete realisation of the UN declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples. In their struggle for liberation, the peoples of Africa can continue to rely on the help of the States of the socialist community.