



# SI NEWS

## Bureau meets in Bommersvik Disarmament conference, *Global Challenge* approved

**A**t a magnificent lakeside setting in the midst of Scandinavian forest, at its excellent training and recreational centre south of Stockholm, the Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP), with its

usual precision and efficiency, hosted the June 18-19 meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International.

The school at Bommersvik, owned and operated by the Swedish Social Democratic

Youth since the 1930s, is one of the finest facilities of its kind in the world, and has been the scene of several generations of meetings of the party and its fraternal organisations from around the world, including an SI party leaders' meeting in 1979, as well as representing the 'emotional heart' of Swedish social democracy. It is the place, after all, where most of the party activists have their first residential training, not to mention other more recreational endeavours. The Bureau's main themes

were discussion of the world economy, in the context of the draft report submitted by the SI Committee on Economic Policy (SICEP), and key issues in disarmament, as elaborated by the SI Disarmament Advisory Council (SIDAC).

The meeting was opened by the Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, with Willy Brandt in the chair.

Palme cited the 1889 SAP programme which described peace as the 'foremost and indispensable prerequisite for the

## List of participants

### Socialist International Bureau Meeting Bommersvik, Sweden, June 18-19, 1985

#### Socialist International

Willy Brandt  
Pennti Väänänen  
Robin V. Sears  
Luis Ayala

#### Australia

*Australian Labor Party, ALP*  
R.F. McMullan

#### Austria

*Socialist Party of Austria, SPO*  
Fritz Marsch  
Walter Hacker

#### Belgium

*Socialist Party, PS*  
Guy Spitaels  
Etienne Godin  
Michel van den Abeele

#### Belgium

*Socialist Party, SP*  
Karel van Miert  
Oscar Debunne

#### Canada

*New Democratic Party, NDP/NPD*  
Tony Penikett  
Steven Langdon

#### Chile

*Radical Party, PR*  
Anselmo Sule  
Nora Maluenda

#### Costa Rica

*National Liberation Party, PLN*  
Rolando Araya  
Carlos Villalobos

#### Denmark

*Social Democratic Party*  
Anker Jørgensen  
Steen Christensen  
Lasse Budtz  
Ejner Hovgaard Christiansen

#### Dominican Republic

*Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD*  
José Francisco Peña Gómez  
Emilio Fernández  
Fulgencio Espinal

#### Ecuador

*Democratic Left Party, PID*  
Rodrigo Borja  
Andrés Vallejo  
Javier Pérez  
César Verduga

#### El Salvador

*National Revolutionary Movement, MNR*  
Guillermo Ungo  
Héctor Oqueli  
Jorge Sol  
Ricardo Navarro

#### Finland

*Social Democratic Party of Finland, SDP*  
Kalevi Sorsa  
Erkki Liikanen  
Lauri Kangas  
Allan Rosas

#### France

*Socialist Party, PS*  
Jacques Huntzinger  
Jean-Bernard Curial

#### Germany, Federal Republic

*Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD*  
Wolfgang Roth  
Hans-Eberhard Dingels

#### Great Britain

*The Labour Party*  
Gwyneth Dunwoody  
Jenny Little

#### Guatemala

*Democratic Socialist Party of Guatemala, PSD*  
Lars Pira

#### Ireland

*The Labour Party*  
Tony Kinsella

#### Israel

*Israel Labour Party*  
Nava Arad  
Israel Gat

#### Israel

*United Workers' Party, MAPAM*  
Avraham Rozenkier  
Arie Jaffe

#### Italy

*Italian Socialist Party, PSI*  
Margherita Boniver  
Paolo Vittorelli

#### Japan

*Democratic Socialist Party, DSP*  
Eisei Itoh  
Sachiko Taguchi

#### Lebanon

*Progressive Socialist Party, PSP*  
Tarek Chehab

#### Malta

*Malta Labour Party*  
Leo Brincat

#### Netherlands

*Labour Party, PvdA*  
Jan Pronk  
Maarten van Traa

#### Norway

*Norwegian Labour Party, DNA*  
Gro Harlem Brundtland  
Thorvald Stoltenberg

#### Paraguay

*Revolutionary Febrerista Party, PRF*  
Euclides Acevedo

#### Portugal

*Socialist Party, PS*  
Rui Mateus

#### Senegal

*Socialist Party of Senegal, PS*  
Abdel Kader Fall  
Caroline Diop

#### Spain

*Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE*  
Elena Flores  
Manuel Chaves

#### Sweden

*Swedish Social Democratic Party, SAP*  
Olof Palme  
Ingvar Carlsson  
Bo Toresson  
Anna Greta Leijon  
Maj-Lis Looow  
Gunnar Stenarv

#### Switzerland

*Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, PS*  
Rudolf H. Strahm  
Jean Ziegler

#### USA

*Democratic Socialists of America, DSA*  
Michael Harrington  
Motl Zelmanowicz

#### USA

*Social Democrats, SDUSA*  
Joel Freedman  
Sam Shube

#### Venezuela

*Democratic Action, AD*  
Carlos Andrés Pérez  
Reinaldo Figueredo  
Beatrice Rangel

## Fraternal Organisations

#### IFM/SEI

*International Falcon Movement/Socialist Educational International*  
Saara Maria Paakinen

#### IUSY

*International Union of Socialist Youth*  
Robert Kredig  
Bengt Ohlsson

#### SI Women

*Socialist International Women*  
Lydie Schmit  
Imtraut Karlsson

## Consultative Parties

#### Cyprus

*EDEK Socialist Party of Cyprus*  
Takis Hadjidemetriou  
Panos Hadjiyiannis  
Theodoulos Charalambides

## Associated Organisations

#### SUCEE

*Socialist Union of Central and Eastern Europe*  
Andor Bölcsföldi  
Bruno Kalnins

## Observers

*European Parliament Socialist Group*  
Rudi Arndt  
David Blackman

#### Argentina

*Mesa de Unidad Socialista*  
Guillermo Estevez Boero

#### Brazil

*PDT*  
Leonel Brizola  
Cibillis Viana

#### Brazil

*PMDB*  
Fernando Gasparian

#### Greece

*PASOK*  
Perikles Nearchou

#### Nicaragua

*FSLN*  
Bayardo Arce  
Julio López  
José Pasos  
Maria Isabel Pasos

#### Panama

*PRD*  
Nils Castro

#### Tunisia

*Parti Socialiste Destourien*  
Hedi Baccouche  
Sakok Fayala

#### Uruguay

*Colorado Party*  
Roberto Asiain

#### Uruguay

*Movimiento por el Gobierno del Pueblo - Lista 99*  
Baltazar Prieto

#### USA

*Democratic Party (also representing the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs)*  
Jack Loeffel

## Guests

#### Austria

Hans Janitschek

#### Philippines

Agapito Aquino  
Alberto Ortiz  
Jovito Salonga

#### Sweden

Bernt Carlsson

#### Turkey

Bülent Eçevit



liberation of the working classes', along with the campaign for the right to work and an eight-hour day, as continuing commitments of the labour movement reflected in the agenda for this Bureau. He called on conservative governments to show greater sensitivity to the costs of unemployment in the North and the debt burden in the South, saying the world required a global programme of demand management.

The Swedish party chairman declared that only democratic administrations are able to attract and sustain the support of their peoples, citing Chile and the governments of Eastern Europe as examples of regimes with no popular legitimacy. He told the Bureau that, despite the tremendous gains in recapturing democracy in Latin America and elsewhere in recent years, we must understand that the toughest challenges for them and for us were ahead, and that democracy must be constantly defended.

President Willy Brandt reviewed developments since the previous meeting of the Bureau in Rio de Janeiro, including the Party Leaders' Conference in Brussels and the important meeting hosted by the Argentinian president, Raúl Alfonsín, in Buenos Aires of the SI Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean.

**M**ichael Manley (People's National Party, PNP, Jamaica), chairman of SICEP, introduced the main theme of the Bureau, Peace and the World Economy.

Setting the work of the committee in context, he noted that while the Brandt Com-

mission's first report had been an important step forward in the debate on world economic reform, there was now widespread disappointment because no effective action had been possible since its publication in 1980.

In the wake of these initiatives, SICEP had been set up by the SI Congress in April 1983. The draft report presented to the Bureau, *Global Challenge*, did not try to redefine the economic ideology of the SI; but to see whether focuses of common action could be found, and whether a democratic, socialist and international economic strategy could be formulated.

Manley urged both the secretariat and all member parties to ensure the widest possible distribution of the report within the SI and the wider labour movement, to leaders and rank and file. He expressed the hope that the work and conclusions of the report would eventually become reflected in parties' election platforms.

Wolfgang Roth (Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD) said the report described the nature of economic interdependence in concrete and clear terms. He believed that joint action could and should be taken.

Carlos Andrés Pérez (Democratic Action, AD, Venezuela) spoke of the seriousness of the debt crisis in Latin America, which constituted a threat to the world's financial system. He referred in particular to the unacceptable demands of the IMF and northern banks, and the increasing role of protectionist measures taken by the European



*Thorvald Stoltenberg, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Willy Brandt, Bo Toresson*

Community and the United States. The SICEP report must become a line of action, he concluded, since the credibility of the SI, and its ability to show the world that it offered an alternative, were at stake.

Jan Pronk (Labour Party, PvdA, Netherlands) spoke of the increased dangers of polarisation between those countries with prospects and those without – with only the former having any say in worldwide economic decision making. This dualism was dangerous to future economic and political progress, he warned.

**T**he discussion on peace was introduced by Kalevi Sorsa (Social Democratic Party of Finland, SDP), chair of SIDAC. Because of the sad state of disarmament negotiations, he said, SIDAC had decided to step up its activities. The mission to Moscow and Washington in March had been part of this, and future consultations with the Non-Aligned Movement and the UN were planned. He welcomed the resumption of the Geneva talks, but saw little hope of immediate results. He stressed that the negotiations should not

be used as a cover for continuing the arms race. Only disarmament, not new exotic armaments, could secure peace and stability.

He called for a halt to the deployment of medium-range nuclear forces in Europe and an early agreement on the reduction of existing missiles; and the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, preceded by an immediate moratorium on nuclear-weapons testing.

He stressed the importance of the arms control talks in Vienna and Stockholm, because they could help initiate a positive chain reaction to obtain results in other fora.

Sorsa concluded by listing some of the issues to be discussed in the SIDAC draft report which would be submitted to the next SI congress. These included, in addition to the issues currently the subject of negotiations, the question of arms transfers and the humanitarian treatment of civilians in armed conflicts, the role of the UN in peace-building and peace-keeping, and the relationship between disarmament and development.

Following a report to the

*Guillermo Ungo, Rolando Araya, Hector Oqueli, Gunnar Stenarv*





# SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Bureau by the Asia-Pacific Socialist Organisation, APSO, Agapito Aquino (Philippines) who had been invited to the meeting as a guest, reported on the situation in his country and the efforts to topple the Marcos regime and introduce democratic government. There were three possibilities for change, he said: presidential elections in 1987, emergency elections at an earlier date, or no elections at all.

The Bureau also discussed the social, cultural and political circumstances faced by Jews in the Soviet Union, and the situation in Central and Eastern Europe.

General Secretary Pentti Väänänen, in his report to the Bureau, thanked the Swedish Social Democratic Party for hosting the meeting, and welcomed to the Bureau a number of guests. He announced that the main theme of the Bureau would also be the main theme of the 1986 congress, the dates and venue of which had not yet been fixed.

The Bureau also heard reports from the SI Finance and Administration Committee, the Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Committee on Acid Rain, the Middle East Committee, the Southern Africa Committee and the New Declaration of Principles Committee.

The main resolutions of the Bureau (*reprinted in full in Documents, pages 29-31*) dealt at length with the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, developments in Southern Africa and disarmament.

The Bommersvik school is one of the most beautiful settings in Scandinavia during summer. The surroundings encouraged a relaxed, informal atmosphere and a most productive Bureau meeting.

Several important side discussions took place over the three days, including detailed consideration of how to reduce the rapidly escalating border tensions in Central America.

## Disarmament conference, Bureau in Vienna

In addition to SI member parties, senior representatives of the United States, Soviet and Chinese governments, the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement will attend a two-day disarmament conference in Vienna on October 16-17. It will be held in conjunction with this year's second meeting of the Bureau on October 15-16. Both meetings are hosted by the Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖ).

The disarmament conference is the second to be convened by the SI (the first was held in Helsinki in 1978). It will consider developments in the field

of arms negotiations, including the questions on the table at the Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna fora. The SI Disarmament Advisory Council (SIDAC) will also present elements of its draft report for the next SI congress, and report on its mission to Moscow and Washington earlier this year and its contacts with the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations.

The main theme of the Vienna Bureau meeting will be multi-lateral cooperation, in recognition of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations this year and the growing pressures on the UN system.

## Call for debt conference

SI President Willy Brandt and Michael Manley and Carlos Andrés Pérez, both SI vice-presidents, on July 1 called for an international conference of governments in North and South 'to seek agreement on a comprehensive analysis of the [debt] crisis and specific solutions appropriate to its urgency'. Failure to act, they warned, could trigger an unprecedented financial crisis.

*Full text, page 31*

## SICEP's two-year study

Dozens of experts from SI member parties and trade unionists from around the world contributed to *Global Challenge*, the product of two years of work by the SI Committee on Economic Policy, SICEP.

A key contributor to the report, and author of its initial drafts, is Jan Pronk, the deputy secretary-general of UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and former Dutch development minister. Stuart Holland, the overseas development spokesman of the British Labour Party was a central contributor to the report's later drafts and its final editing. The several dozen contributors, drawn from inside and outside the SI, undertook the process of drafting at more than a dozen meetings from the middle of 1983 to August this year.

The work of the committee was presaged by two earlier SI projects, a follow-up to the disappointing Cancun summit in 1981 and the SI Conference on Economic Policy held in Vienna in 1982 at the invitation of then chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Following the Albufeira launch of SICEP the committee met in London and Brussels in 1983. It

prepared a major policy statement on the western economic summit for the Party Leaders' Conference in Sheffield, England, in June last year, and held subsequent meetings in the following month. It prepared progress reports to the two meetings of the Bureau in 1984 at Slangerup, Denmark, and Rio de Janeiro.

In 1985 the pace of preparation was stepped up with a two-day meeting in Paris in early January, devoted to the question of debt, at the invitation of the

French Socialist Party, followed by a second two-day meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, later that month, at the invitation of Michael Manley and the PNP. Meetings were again held in Brussels and London, and the final draft was presented to the Bureau at its June 1985 meeting in Bommersvik, Sweden.

It is anticipated that the committee's report will be revised in advance of the next congress of the Socialist International, where its proposals and a programme of action to be drawn from them will form an important part of that meeting's agenda.



**l'Unité**

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