



SOCIALIST INTER

Leif Nyholm / VP



A spring Bureau in Slangerup

The magnificent spring beauty of the Danish Metalworkers' school near Slangerup, Denmark, was the setting for the first meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International in 1984 – a site famous not only for its inspiring natural beauty but the elegance of the facilities.

On April 25 and 26, nearly 150 participants in the Bureau discussions debated an unusually broad range of topics, from acid rain to the situation in Cyprus.

But it was the continuing dilemma surrounding the fragile recovery in the world economy, and the dramatic changes in Southern Africa which occupied centre stage for much of the deliberations. These two main themes were also the focus of the efforts of the Socialist Inter-

national to consolidate new initiatives in each of these areas.

The Bureau also discussed, for the first time at length, the issue of atmospheric pollution. A statement urging all countries to cooperate in reducing emissions which lead to the acidification of soil and water was adopted, and an SI committee on acid rain was also constituted.

*Full report, page 6
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Appeal to London summit

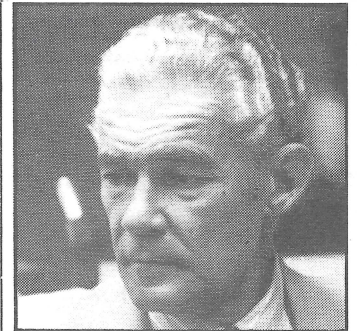
Willy Brandt, president of the SI, and Michael Manley, chairman of the SI Committee on Economic Policy, published a statement on the eve of the summit of western leaders in London on June 7-9, and reminded the staunch monetarists among them of the dangers inherent in their policies.

The statement describes the strategy developed by the trade unions and socialist parties as the only way forward in coping with the economic crisis in the industrialised world. Specifically, it calls for coordinated expansion, a balanced introduction of new technology, a reduction in working time and retraining programmes.

The adjustment policies of the International Monetary Fund are singled out as the main short-

term impediment to some sort of economic recovery in many Third World countries.

Moreover, the statement said, 'the International cannot accept the improvisation of debt-rescheduling formulas which only defer the problems while magnifying them'.



Michael Manley

On the issue of development assistance, the statement calls for an increase in the level of funding to the International Development Association (IDA), which provides soft loans to the world's poorest countries.

Full text, page 9

Response to SI Disarmament Appeal

President Reagan and President Chernenko were among the many heads of state in Europe and North America who responded to the International's disarmament appeal issued in February.

In the appeal, sent to the heads of state of all thirty-five countries of the Convention of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the Inter-

national had warned against the dangers resulting from the interruption of important disarmament and arms control negotiations, and had called on the heads of state to do all in their power to improve mutual trust and break the spiral of the accelerating arms race.

Full text of Chernenko and Reagan letters, page 10

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Felipe González
Bob Hawke
Anker Jørgensen
Lionel Jospin
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Leopold Senghor
Mário Soares
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Fraternal Organisations
International Falcon Movement/
Socialist Educational International, IFM-SEI
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Socialist International Women

Member Parties
Australian Labor Party, ALP
Socialist Party of Austria, SPOe
Barbados Labour Party
Socialist Party, PS, Belgium
Socialist Party, SP, Belgium
New Democratic Party, NDP/NPD, Canada
Radical Party of Chile, PR
National Liberation Party, PLN, Costa Rica
Social Democratic Party, Denmark

Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD,
Dominican Republic
Party of the Democratic Left, PID, Ecuador
National Revolutionary Movement, MNR,
El Salvador
Social Democratic Party of Finland, SDP
Socialist Party, PS, France
Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD,
Federal Germany
The Labour Party, Great Britain
New Jewel Movement, Grenada
Democratic Socialist Party of Guatemala, PSD
Social Democratic Party of Iceland
The Labour Party, Ireland
Israel Labour Party
United Workers' Party, MAPAM, Israel
Italian Democratic Socialist Party, PSDI

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SLANGERUP BUREAU MEETING

Bureau meeting in Slangerup, Denmark, April 25-26, 1984 – Full report

Opening the debate on the world economy, Lionel Jospin, the first secretary of the Socialist Party of France, PS, cautioned those who were too sanguine about the pace of recovery to note its patchy and uncertain pattern. He pointed out that as yet the recovery had not included declines in unemployment levels throughout most of the industrialised world, let alone the Third World.

Carlos Andrés Pérez, who with Jospin opened debate on the main theme, underlined his call for concerted joint action. Jospin and Pérez both appealed for a rejection of unilateral attempts at reflation. Pérez, a former president of Venezuela and vice-president of the

Socialist International, reviewed the staggering burden which the mountain of foreign debt had imposed on the Third World and especially Latin America.

Socialist International President Willy Brandt, both in his opening remarks and subsequently, reminded the Bureau of the need to pursue a breakthrough in the North and South deadlock in the context of planned recovery. He cited efforts of Group of 77 chairman Porfirio Muñoz Ledo to outline a new approach to negotiations. (*Muñoz Ledo describes this initiative in the Horizons section.*)

Former Australian prime minister Gough Whitlam, the head of the Australian Labor Party delegation, decried the efforts of the United States'

government to block the replenishment of the soft loan facility of the World Bank, the International Development Association, IDA, warning that it should be seen as part of a generalised attack by conservative forces on multi-lateral institutions.

The Bureau decided to issue a statement on the world economy addressed to the leaders of the western economic summit countries, in advance of their meeting in London on June 7-9. (*The text is published in Documents, page 9.*)

On Southern Africa, the Bureau heard a tough and concise review of the behaviour or the apartheid regime in South Africa in recent months from Charles Kileo, the delegate of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, CCM, the govern-

ing party of Tanzania. Kileo, currently governor of the province of Arusha, declared that whatever the appearances of recent accords, apartheid remained unchanged.

Maarten van Traa, of the Dutch Labour Party, urged member parties to undertake more concrete actions domestically against apartheid in their own countries. Following a report from the coordinator of the Preparatory Committee on Southern Africa, Jean Bernard Curial of the Socialist Party of France, the Bureau agreed that the first stage of the long-awaited conference on Southern Africa should be held in Arusha, Tanzania, on September 4-5.

The Swedish Social Democratic Party had urged the Bureau to adopt a specific proposal on acid rain, given its

Resolution on Latin America

The Socialist International expresses its profound concern at the deterioration of the situation in Central America, in terms of the escalation of armed conflict as well as the violation of the principles of international law.

It is self-evident that every nation – large or small – should respect the international system of rules. The basis for orderly relations in the world is that every sovereign nation has the right to demand respect for its territorial integrity and that every nation abstains from interfering in another nation's internal affairs.

There are no special rules for great powers. Instead it could be said that these nations have a particular responsibility to respect and to uphold the system of international norms. To break the rules of international law can never be excused, not even with reference to special great-power interests or to a certain geographic situation.

The rules of international law cover all states. Responsible politicians in countries concerned must realise that the rest of the world will expect actions that are in agreement with the rules of international law. It is only in this way that respect for a nation's policies can be preserved.

The fact that the United States decided to withdraw, for a certain time, from the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague in questions regarding Central America gives cause

for great concern. This indicates that the US has decided to enact a policy towards Latin American nations that can result in actions that violate international law.

The position of the International Court should be strengthened. All countries, not least the great powers, have a long-term responsibility to uphold this legal mechanism for the solution of conflicts. The action by the United States in this specific case can contribute to a continued weakening of the prestige and the position of the International Court. That is something that all nations must deeply deplore.

The rules of international law about respect for territorial integrity and non-intervention in internal affairs apply of course to all Latin American countries. To start a naval blockade against these countries, for example in the form of mining, is wholly opposed to the basic rules of international law, and in the case of Nicaragua is against the spirit of agreement of Contadora. To mine another nation's territorial water in peacetime is an act of aggression, and thereby a grave crime against the rules of international law and against the Charter of the United Nations.

The Socialist International welcomes the calling of elections for November 4 next in Nicaragua as an important step in the process of the institutionalisation of democracy in that country.

The Socialist International appeals for these elections to be held in conditions of genuine pluralism and guaranteeing all freedoms, including freedom of expression.

The persistence of injustice and the lack of real and effective democracy in

Central America has been the main cause of the existence and the intensification of the crisis which now racks this region of the world.

The Socialist International expresses its conviction that it will only be through truly free elections and effective social, economic and political democracy that progress can be made towards a resolution of the conflicts in the region.

The elections in El Salvador in the current circumstances, without the participation of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, or the FDR/FMLN, and without fundamental political liberties, and in the context of a widespread repression, unfortunately do not constitute a solution to the conflict.

In view of the situation in El Salvador, the path of negotiations to arrive at a political solution must be followed.

The Socialist International rejects intervention in El Salvador and expresses its willingness to collaborate so that the conflicting sides reach a comprehensive political solution by means of negotiations, which takes account of the real causes of the conflict – injustice and repression.

Regarding the calling of elections for a constitutional assembly in Guatemala, the Socialist International repeats that these could only initiate an effective democratisation of the country if they are held with the free participation of all political forces and with an end to repression. The Socialist International reiterates its support for the Democratic Socialist Party, of Guatemala.

The Socialist International follows with interest the advances in the process of reinforcing the institutions in Panama,

and is confident that this country, after the next elections to be held on May 6, will continue to contribute actively to the work of the Contadora Group and to consolidate the process of reaffirming its national sovereignty, through the fulfilment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The Socialist International hopes that recent events in Honduras may lead to a reassessment of that country's policy towards the region, resulting in Honduras adopting a policy of neutrality with regard to the conflicts in the area.

The Socialist International supports the stance of the Revolutionary Liberal Democratic Movement, MLDR, and of numerous other personalities of different political tendencies in that country, who are in favour of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Honduran territory, and who demand that the sovereignty of Honduras be fully respected.

The Socialist International reaffirms its position in favour of negotiations and political solutions to the conflicts in Central America. The Contadora initiative, which must continue to receive the fullest support and collaboration internationally, constitutes a real and effective path towards a political solution to the conflicts in this area of the Latin American continent.

The Socialist International expresses its satisfaction at the recent triumph of its member party in Venezuela, Democratic Action, AD, and the election of comrade Jaime Lusinchi as president of that country with a decisive majority.

The Socialist International expresses its support for the advances in and consolidation of democracy in Argentina and the efforts of President Raúl Alfonsín



Anker Jørgensen, Ejner Hovgaard Christiansen, Olof Palme

increasing prominence in international environmental work. An interview with the Swedish minister responsible for acid rain Svante Lundkvist, who addressed the Bureau, appears in the *Horizons* section.)

Walter Hacker, of the Socialist Party of Austria reported on the activities and plans of the Socialist International Disarmament Advisory Council, SIDAC, especially its appeal to

the heads of the CSCE states on disarmament negotiations and the responses to it. Hacker, secretary of the Council, told the Bureau that among those who had responded were the president of the Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko, and the president of the United States, Ronald Reagan. (*The two letters appear in Documents, page 10.*)

Hacker outlined SIDAC's plans for a mission to the Far

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL NEWS SLANGERUP BUREAU MEETING

East leater this year, and planned efforts to step up contacts with the Non-Aligned Movement.

In the debate on security issues which followed, Paolo Vittorelli, a defence and arms control expert of the Socialist Party of Italy, PSI, outlined an initiative to transcend the current deadlock in the INF and START negotiations by attempting to build a climate of trust through other forums of talks, and areas of negotiation. President Brandt observed that the question of new missile deployments in Europe was still not settled and efforts should continue to be made to reverse the trend of recent developments.

Don Grimes, a member of the Australian government and the executive of the Australian Labor Party, ALP, renewed his

party's call for a campaign to end the testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific. Although the Bureau did not ultimately vote on a text proposed by the ALP, more than a dozen delegates expressed their party's support for an end to such testing. The French Socialist Party was critical of the initiative by the ALP and the Socialist International members parties in Japan, New Zealand and Malaysia. Lionel Jospin argued against making the issue a 'permanent agenda item'. The subject was again referred to SIDAC for its consideration and report to the Bureau.

The Bureau adopted an extensive text on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, following a discussion of troubling developments in the region –

to overcome the accumulated problems of that country, following the years of dictatorship.

The Socialist International calls on the government of Great Britain to give a positive response to the request – reiterated recently by President Alfonsín – for negotiations with Argentina, within the context of the United Nations, on the Falklands/Malvinas conflict.

The Socialist International declares its full support for the overwhelming demand by the people of Brazil for direct and immediate presidential elections.

The Socialist International looks forward to the success of the presidential candidate, Rodrigo Borja, the representative of its member party in Ecuador, the Party of the Democratic Left, PID, in the elections to be held on May 6.

At the same time, the Socialist International expresses its support for its member party in Peru, the Peruvian Aprista Party, APRA, which has nominated Alan García as candidate for the presidential elections in that country.

The Socialist International reiterates once again its support for the Chilean people and the demands of all democratic forces in that country, which has been expressed vigorously in recent months, in favour of a quick return to democracy. It also expresses its solidarity with the people of Uruguay, who are making decisive progress in their struggle to reestablish democracy in that country, and with the demand for the legalisation of political parties and freedom for individuals of the opposition to stand for elections – unconditional, democratic elections – and full respect of the will of the people.

The Socialist International declares its solidarity with the Revolutionary Febrerista Party, PRF, in its struggle for democracy and freedom in Paraguay.

In Haiti, which has the oldest and most cruel dictatorship in the Caribbean, the people have been submitted for so many years to poverty and social inequality. The Socialist International denounces this dictatorship and its constant violation of human rights. We call on the democratic forces all over the world to join us in the support of the Haitian people to bring the Duvalier dictatorship to an end and to establish democracy.

In light of the worsening economic problems in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the problem of external debt, the Socialist International affirms the need for joint efforts to overcome the serious situation affecting this region, as well as other areas of the developing world, and which affects in particular the working class and the poorest groups. In this context, the Socialist International rejects the policies imposed by the IMF, which have worsened social tensions in these countries and which do not represent a viable economic alternative.

Resolution on acid rain

The problem of acidification, which now poses a serious threat to the environment, requires that internationally coordinated action be taken urgently.

Acidification of lakes was first recorded in the 1960s, and since then it has been

discovered in an increasing number of countries. A severely acidified lake shows an impoverished plant and animal life, among which some few species are entirely predominant. Fish in many lakes are now disappearing entirely, principally because acidification leads to increased levels of aluminium.

Soil acidification leads to an increased intake of heavy metals by plants. Agricultural crops in acidified areas contain ever higher levels of cadmium. If adequate measures are not taken, this will create a serious threat to human health.

The acidification of ground water has led to increased concentrations of heavy metals in drinking water, which is another serious health risk.

In recent years, there has been severe damage to forests through acidification in several countries. In addition to the irreparable ecological damage, the acidification of forests will result in heavy economic losses.

The corrosion caused by acid rain has inflicted irreparable damage to historical monuments and objects of cultural value.

Although the processes leading to acidification of lakes, soil, forests and ground water are complicated, there is no longer any doubt that acid rain is the major cause. Action must be taken to reduce substantially the emissions that give rise to acid rain.

These emissions drift across borders to such an extent that no country can solve its acidification problem without parallel action in other countries as well. This is an international problem and must be solved through international cooperation.

Techniques and methods to reduce the

emissions which produce acid rain already exist.

The 1979 convention on long-range transboundary air pollution, brought into force in March 1983, is an important first step towards international cooperation to reduce such emissions. That must now be followed by concrete agreements whereby states undertake to decrease emissions substantially.

Socialist and social democratic governments have taken important initiatives in this direction. The Socialist International urges all concerned nations and governments to cooperate in substantially reducing the emissions which lead to acidification and threaten human health and the environment.

Resolution on Cyprus

The Socialist International, having heard the statements of the secretary-general of EDEK and other speakers, and having taken note of the report on Cyprus by the Special Committee of the Socialist International following its mission to the island in 1982, welcomes and endorses UN Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus, expresses its concern at the continuing violation of human rights in Cyprus and calls for an immediate and urgent inquiry into the fate of missing persons, and supports the efforts of the secretary-general of the United Nations to reach a settlement of the Cyprus issue.

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SLANGERUP BUREAU MEETING

especially the mining by United States surrogates of the harbours and coastal waters of Nicaragua. President Brandt hailed the victory of the Democratic Action, AD, of Venezuela – including not only the victory of its presidential candidate, Jaime Lusinchi, but also its broad legislative triumph. He thanked the Democratic Labour Party of Brazil, PDT, for its invitation to the Bureau to meet in Rio de Janeiro on October 1-2.

Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, on behalf of the SPD, condemned the mining as 'simply illegal', and attacked those who would attempt to breach Costa Rica's unarmed neutrality. He called for more specific support for the Contadora process by the member parties of the Socialist International.

Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister, following a tough and incisive intervention in the Southern Africa discussion, also offered the Bureau

his views on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, following his recent tour there. Welcoming the return to political democracy in a number of countries he added that in order for the gains to be guaranteed, they must be backed by even greater changes in the social and economic arena. He thanked the member parties of the Socialist International from the region for their role in revitalising the SI since 1976, and remarked that the

Bureau should take note of the considerable contribution made by them as a group.

Both Carlos Andrés Pérez, reporting on behalf of the chairman of the SI Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, José Francisco Peña Gómez, and Guillermo Ungo, the leader of the Salvadorean opposition, decried the increasingly interventionist tone of United States rhetoric and behaviour in Central America. Ungo, also the leader

List of participants Socialist International Bureau meeting Slangerup, Denmark, April 25-26, 1984

Socialist International

Willy Brandt
Pentti Väänänen

Robin Sears
Luis Ayala

Australia

Australian Labor Party, ALP
Gough Whitlam
Don Grimes
Joan Taggart
Kate Moore
Netta Burns

Austria

Socialist Party of Austria, SPOe
Fritz Marsch
Peter Jankowitsch
Walter Hacker

Barbados

Barbados Labour Party
Louis Tull
Richard Cheltenham

Belgium

Socialist Party, PS
Guy Spitaels
Irène Pétry
Etienne Godin
Michel Vanden Abeele

Belgium

Socialist Party, SP
Karel van Miert
Willy Claes
Oscar Debunne

Canada

New Democratic Party, NDP/ NPD
Tony Penikett
Gerry Caplan

Denmark

Social Democratic Party
Anker Jørgensen
Knud Heinesen
Tove Smith
Ejner Hovgaard Christiansen
Steen Christensen

El Salvador

National Revolutionary Movement, MNR
Guillermo Manuel Ungo
Héctor Oqueli
Ricardo Navarro

Finland

Social Democratic Party
Erkki Liikanen
Lauri Kangas

France

Socialist Party, PS
Lionel Jospin
Jacques Huntzinger
Geneviève Domenach-Chich
Dominique Strauss-Kahn
Jean-Bernard Curial

Germany, Federal Republic

Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD
Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski
Hans-Eberhard Dingels
Wolfgang Roth
Klaus Lindenberg
Karl-Heinz Klär

Great Britain

The Labour Party
Jenny Little

Guatemala

Democratic Socialist Party, PSD
Haroldo Rodas
Juan Alberto Fuentes
Carlos Gallardo Flores

Iceland

Social Democratic Party
Kjartan Johannsson

Ireland

The Labour Party
Tony Brown

Israel

Israel Labour Party
Haim Zadok
David Melchior
Richard Bell

Israel

United Workers' Party, MAPAM
Avraham Rozenkier
Arie Yaffe

Italy

Italian Socialist Party, PSI
Paolo Vittorelli
Valdo Spini
Walter Marossi

Jamaica

People's National Party, PNP
Carl Rattray

Japan

Japan Democratic Socialist Party, DSP
Eiko Nukiyama
Sachiko Taguchi

Lebanon

Progressive Socialist Party, PSP
Doureid Yaghi

Luxembourg

Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party, LSAP/POSL
Lydie Err

Malta

Malta Labour Party
Leo Brincat

Netherlands

Labour Party, PvdA
Wim van Velsen
Maarten van Traa

New Zealand

New Zealand Labour Party
Norman Kingsbury

Norway

Norwegian Labour Party, DNA
Gro Harlem Brundtland
Reulf Steen
Ivar Leveraas
Thorvald Stoltenberg

Portugal

Socialist Party, PS
Rui Mateus
João Tito de Moraes

Senegal

Socialist Party of Senegal
Léopold Senghor
Caroline Diop
Lamine Kabo
Abd'el Kader Fall

Spain

Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE
Elena Flores
Emilio Alonso
Carlos Miranda

Sweden

Swedish Social Democratic Party, SAP
Olof Palme
Svante Lundkvist
Gunnar Stenarv
Bengt Sæve-Söderbergh
Anne-Marie Wilson

Switzerland

Social Democratic Party of Switzerland
Jean Ziegler

Venezuela

Democratic Action, AD
Carlos Andrés Pérez
Enrique Tejera Paris
Reinaldo Figueiredo

USA

Democratic Socialists of America, DSA
Michael Harrington

USA

Social Democrats, SDUSA
Joel Freedman
Joseph Godson

Consultative Parties

Cyprus

EDEK Socialist Party of Cyprus
Takis Hadjijdemetriou
Panos Hadjijannis

Guyana

Working People's Alliance, WPA
Rupert Roopnaraine

St Lucia

Progressive Labour Party, PLP
George Odium

SUCEE

Socialist Union of Central and Eastern Europe
Vilém Bernard
Stanislaw Wasik

Fraternal Organisations

IFM/SEI

International Falcon Movement/Socialist Education International
Saara Maria Paakinen

IUSY

International Union of Socialist Youth
Kirsten Jensen
Robert Kredig

SI Women

Socialist International Women
Lydie Schmit
Irmtraut Karlsson

Associated Organisations

Socialist Group – European Parliament

Paolo Falcone

IUSDT

International Union of Social Democratic Teachers
Karl Eriksson

Observers

Angola

MPLA
Júlio Domingos

Brazil

PDT
Clóvis Brigagão
Cibílís Viana

Denmark

Dansk Metalarbejderforbund
Georg Poulson

Greece

PASOK
Theodoros Stathis
Pericles Nearchou

Greenland

Siumut
Finn Lyngé

Honduras

MLDR
Jorge Arturo Reina

Nicaragua

FSLN
Hernán Estrada
José Pasos
Jorge Palacios

Socialist Interafrican

Monji Kooli
Moucef Labri
Taoufik Achour

Tanzania

Chama Cha Mapinduzi, CCM
Charles Kileo

Zambia

UNIP
John Muleba

Guest

Bülent Ecevit



Caroline Diop, Carlos Andrés Pérez, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Peter Jankowitsch (clockwise from top left)



Guillermo Ungo, Ricardo Navarro

of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, of El Salvador, pointed out that US military personnel were now involved in military operations in the air over his country, as an example.

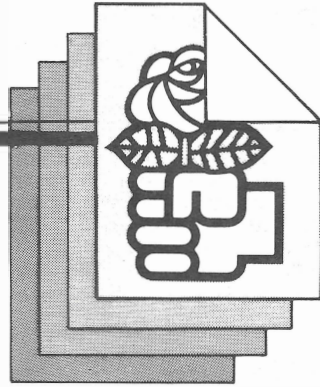
The Bureau adopted a resolution on the changed situation in Cyprus and called for a return to the negotiating table by both sides. Delegates particularly condemned the counter-productive nature of the recent unilateral declarations by the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Rui Mateus, Socialist Party of Portugal, reported on behalf of the Socialist International Middle East Committee chairman, Portuguese Prime Minister Mário Soares, about plans for a new mission to the region following the Israeli and Egyptian elections this summer. The Bureau, at the initiative

of Maarten van Traa, adopted an appeal to the Czech authorities concerning the treatment of the founder of Charter 77, Rudolf Battek.

Anker Jørgensen, the leader of the host party, the Danish Social Democrats, and Ejner Hovgaard Christiansen, the party's general secretary, and all their collaborators, as well as the Danish Metalworkers' Union, were the recipients of effusive praise from President Brandt and others for their work in preparing and staging the Bureau meeting.

The meeting adjourned after a long set of deliberations and a lengthy press conference. And delegates' final glimpse of the gleaming union centre on the hill was a row of massive red flags which adorned the school as the buses and limousines sped towards Copenhagen.



DOCUMENTS

June 4, 1984

Statement by the president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, and the chairman of the Socialist International Committee on Economic Policy, Michael Manley, to the London economic summit

(1) On the eve of the economic summit meeting in London, which brings together the seven richest countries of the western world and of the European Community, the Socialist International wishes to draw to the attention of political leaders and those responsible for economic and social affairs the gravity of the situation in which millions of unemployed workers find themselves, and the continuing state of underdevelopment which affects two thirds of humanity.

(2) The Socialist International recognises that the industrialised countries of the West, in particular the USA and Canada, are experiencing economic recovery, but takes note that the fruits of this recovery are most unequally distributed between different countries and between different social groups. The Socialist International emphasises that a number of OECD countries and in particular European countries, are experiencing very high levels of unemployment, and that the faint signs of recovery allow no hope of an early fall in the numbers out of work. The Socialist International maintains, in this respect, that a solution to the crisis must be the strategy developed by the trade unions and socialist parties:

- the coordinated expansion of their economies by the OECD countries, to be led by joint action to boost public investment;
- a balanced programme of production and innovative investment to take advantage of the new technologies; but at the same time, the introduction of new technology must take full account of the effects on employment and environment;
- a reduction in the number of working hours so that economic expansion feeds through directly into the creation of new jobs;
- new employment and education measures to ensure that all workers, men and women alike, have the skills they need; these should include special measures aimed at helping particular groups, such as the young, women, ethnic minorities and the disabled;
- and by measures aimed at a fairer distribution of wealth, including the support of private consumption.

(3) The Socialist International recognises the importance of promoting a fair policy to combat inflation. However, we reject the monetarist view of how to fight this problem, which, in practice, means using depression and unemployment as tools to reduce inflationary pressures. In this respect, the Socialist International expresses its deep concern at the potentially damaging consequences for the stability of world prices as a result of the monetary policies

practised by the US. These have resulted in a rise in the value of the dollar to a level which bears no relation to the actual state of the US economy. It underlines the damaging effect of an overvalued dollar on savings and international movement of capital, and betrays the apparent disinterest of the American authorities with regard to their responsibility for the external value of the dollar.

The Socialist International takes note that, despite the declarations of successive economic summits, no progress has been recorded in the search for a solution to stabilise the erratic fluctuations in rates of exchange, to limit the volatility of interest rates, and reverse the growth of protectionism to control the enormous international capital market.

(4) The Socialist International stresses the difficult situation in the developing countries, where the level of external debt has become excessive. We are aware of the need to restore, within the terms of settlement, a fundamental equilibrium in the balance of payments. However, the Socialist International denounces the unnecessary severity with which adjustment policies have been imposed by the IMF notably by conditional programmes of economic policy, which are too restrictive. The Socialist International considers that a negotiated solution, on an international level, must be found. Only in this way can the danger of an international financial crisis which would gravely weaken certain developing countries be avoided. The Socialist International cannot accept the improvisation of debt-rescheduling formulas which only defer the problems while magnifying them.

(5) The Socialist International emphasises the need to support development by a real transfer of technology and by a contribution of capital. In this respect, it deplores the decision of the donor members of the International Development Association (IDA) to limit, at the insistence of the US, the seventh replenishment of IDA resources to nine billion US dollars - a reduction in real terms and wholly inadequate for the needs of the world's poorest. The Socialist International urges that decisions be taken quickly in this respect, that the London summit addresses this issue and explores all possibilities of amending the earlier decision in order to restore the original twelve billion US dollars replenishment level and the responsibility for any failure in this regard must be clearly indicated.

The Socialist International emphasises that disarmament would make it possible to release resources from the arms industry to development.