

countries, requires that the danger arising from this contract be blunted or, still better, eliminated.

It is possible to conclude that during the exchange of opinions between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. mutual understanding was achieved in principle on the need to conclude some kind of non-aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. This is a move in the right direction....

DOCUMENT 196

Extracts from "Nato Is Poisoning International Situation"
*An Article by Pravda Commentator, Viktor Mayevsky**

The communiqué of the Athens session of the NATO Council speaks once again of "nuclear intimidation." This statement assumes especially alarming significance in combination with the U.S. government's statement about putting five submarines armed with Polaris atomic missiles at the disposal of the NATO command and its decision on an exchange of information about nuclear weapons and their use in war among the NATO member countries....

One more fact should not escape our attention. The communiqué of the Athens session solemnly declares that NATO is a "defense alliance." If this is so, why not accept the well-known proposal to conclude a non-aggression pact between the North Atlantic bloc and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty? The foreign press reports that this proposal has met a sharp rejection on the part of Stikker, the NATO Secretary General. He has stated that such a pact is not needed as long as the U.N. Charter exists. But, in the first place, the proposed non-aggression pact not only does not contradict the U.N. Charter but, on the contrary, would proceed from its principles. In the second place, it should not be forgotten that West Germany is not a U.N. member, and the absence of a non-aggression pact between NATO and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty serves the interests first of all of the West German revanchists. Obviously, this last circumstance suits Bonn's partners perfectly....

* *Pravda*, 13 May 1962, p. 5 — as translated in the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (Ann Arbor, Mich.), vol. 14, no. 19, p. 24.

DOCUMENT 197

*Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the
Warsaw Treaty States
10 June 1962**

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States met in Moscow on June 7, 1962. It was attended by:

T. Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and A. Yugov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, representing the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

J. Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government, representing the Hungarian People's Republic;

W. Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the GDR State Council and W. Stoph, Acting Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, representing the German Democratic Republic;

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

G. Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic and I. G. Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic, representing the Rumanian People's Republic;

N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, representing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

A. Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and V. Siroky, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, representing the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

At its session the Political Consultative Committee heard A. A. Gromyko, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, report on the talks

* *Daily Review* (Moscow), Mimeographed, 11 June 1962.

between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States of America concerning a German peace settlement.

The participants exchanged view with respect to the Soviet-American talks and expressed their full approval of the Soviet Union's position at these talks, which is taken as the common position of the Warsaw Treaty States.

They unanimously affirm that a German peace settlement achieved through the conclusion of a peace treaty and the abolition on its basis of the occupation regime in West Berlin and the creation of the free city of West Berlin accords with the interests of European security and, equally, universal peace.

All the participants advocated the need for continuing the talks between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in order to further explore possibilities of evolving a coordinated solution of this problem.

At the same time the members of the Political Consultative Committee noted that the desire of the Western powers to artificially postpone the attainment of understanding was patently affecting the progress of negotiation. This refers primarily to the central issue—the necessity of withdrawing three-power occupation forces from West Berlin and of abolishing the occupation regime there. This state of affairs shows that the Western Powers are not displaying any readiness to search for a solution on a mutually acceptable basis of the question of normalising the situation in West Berlin and of abolishing the occupation regime in that city.

Further negotiation should make it clear as to whether the occupation powers intend to go on avoiding a coordinated solution as regards a German peace settlement or whether they are prepared to agree to a mutually acceptable solution of the question, to the normalisation of the situation in West Berlin and, consequently, to a relaxation of the dangerous tension in Europe and the elimination of the threat of an armed conflict between the powers.

Should further talks show that this course of procrastination is a deliberate policy on the part of the Western powers, indicating their reluctance to search for a coordinated solution of the tasks of a German peace settlement, as well as the solution in this connection of a number of questions that were examined in the progress of the Soviet-American exchange of views, the Warsaw Treaty member states would be compelled to draw the due conclusions therefrom.

The members of the Political Consultative Committee declare unanimously that the reluctance of the Western powers to facilitate the

elimination of the remnants of the second World War will not deter the states that fought against Hitler Germany and that advocate the conclusion of a German peace treaty, from signing such a treaty with the German Democratic Republic, with all the ensuing consequences for West Berlin, which would be regarded as a free demilitarised city.

The Warsaw Treaty member states declare that they, as hitherto, favour the solution by peaceful means through negotiation of problems that divide states, and hope that the Western powers will also display a similar sober approach to the solution of these problems. However, if the answer to this peace-loving policy of theirs are actions directed against their security interests, against the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic and against the interests of peace, they entertain every resolve of protecting their security in a fitting manner and of defending peace by every available means.

DOCUMENT 198

*"Not Propaganda, but a Demand of Love": Comments by Novosti Correspondent A. Popov in Izvestia (Moscow) **

Much is being said in the West at present about the need to carry out urgent measures of any sort at all for purposes of avoiding a repetition of the heating of the international atmosphere that occurred during the Cuban crisis. People write of the urgent necessity for reaching agreement on a number of measures contributing immediately to a reduction of tension and the strengthening of trust between states. For example, H. Wilson, one of the leaders of the British Laborites, lists the following as questions on which he and other political commentators believe agreement can and must be reached in the near future: the banning of nuclear tests, measures against surprise attack, the signing of a non-aggression pact between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries, the disengagement of armed forces in Europe, the creation of atom-free zones in Central Europe, Latin America and Asia, measures against the spread of nuclear weapons and others.

The majority of these proposals have already been put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at various times and in one form or another. These proposals have been affirmatively received by many peace-loving states, but they have been summarily

* *Izvestia*, 15 November 1962, p. 2 — as translated in the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (Ann Arbor, Mich.), vol. 14, no. 46, p. 18.