

Declaration Issued

Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 26 Nov 76 LD

[For Fresh Advances in International Relaxation, For Consolidation of Security and Development of Cooperation in Europe--Declaration of Warsaw Treaty Member-Countries--TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, November 26, TASS--Follows the full text of the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on November 26th, 1976:

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 Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Bucharest on November 25-26, 1976, considered topical questions of the further struggle for peace and deepening of relaxation of international tension, for the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation in Europe.

The conference participants note with satisfaction that essential favourable changes have taken place in international relations in recent years: A process of relaxation of international tension began, peaceful coexistence between states, irrespective of their social order, is being established, major problems, outstanding after World War Two, have been peacefully solved in Europe, the relations between European states are increasingly being switched to a firm foundation of equal cooperation.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries note that a highly important part in the implementation of these favourable changes was played by their efforts and active steps--joint and individual, the documents adopted by the Political Consultative Committee, including: The Bucharest declaration of 1966, the Budapest call of 1969, the Berlin statement of 1970, the Prague declaration of 1972 and the Warsaw communique of 1974. They also noted the contribution, made by other European states, and particularly the role of the mass of the people, the progressive and democratic forces of the continent. The Warsaw Treaty member-countries have played an important part in initiating the convocation and in the proceedings of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, attended by 33 European states, the USA and Canada, which was an international event of historic significance.

1

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries take as a point of departure that the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have been a common success for all its participations, a victory for common sense and political realism. The principles and accords adopted in Helsinki constitute a broad and clear-cut platform for the further strengthening of peace. They include a powerful potential of a long-term favourable impact on relations between states on the continent. Consistent application of these principles and accords shapes a new aspect of Europe--a Europe of security and cooperation.

The states, which participated in the all-European conference, in the final act expressed their belief in the necessity of exerting efforts towards making relaxation both a continuous and an ever more viable and comprehensive process, universal in scope. The conference reflected the changes that have taken place in Europe, confirmed territorial and political realities that have taken shape on the continent as a result of the victory of the peoples in the anti-fascist war and postwar development, assertion of their will to live and cooperation in conditions of peace and security.

The states, which participated in the all-European conference, undertook that each of them will build relations with other participating states and with all other states on the basis of the following principles: sovereign equality; respect of the rights inherent in sovereignty; non-use of force or the threat of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes; nonintervention into internal affairs; respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms; equality and the right of the peoples to settle their own destinies; cooperation between states; good neighbourly fulfillment of obligations under international law. The trends and forms of development of mutually-advantageous cooperation were defined and concerted.

The time which has elapsed since the all-European conference confirms the constructive nature of its results, the reality of their implementation. Many topical questions of realization of the Helsinki accords were considered at bilateral meetings of political leaders and statesmen and also in bilateral or multilateral talks at other levels. The practice of political consultations and contacts, which promote the strengthening of mutual understanding between states, is gaining ground. Important political documents have been signed, agreements have been concluded on the development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations, and also contacts between people, making relations between states more varied and full-blooded. In conformity with the understandings on steps of strengthening confidence, preliminary notices are given of big military exercises and observers are being invited to some of these exercises.

29 Nov 76

D 5

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EAST EUROPE

Problems of security and cooperation in Europe are a subject of constant solicitude of progressive political parties and public organizations. The Berlin conference of 29 communist and workers' parties of Europe reaffirmed their resolve to strive for broad cooperation of political and social forces in the struggle for specific steps to deepen relaxation and allay the danger of war, for disarmament, for the consolidation of peace on the continent.

On the whole, the political atmosphere in Europe is increasingly being freed of the remnants and vestiges of the "cold war." But the cause of consolidation of peace in Europe, just as universal peace, the process of relaxation of tension also encounters big difficulties.

There still are forces of reaction, militarism and revanchism which seek to create situations of conflict, spur on the arms race, seek to call in question the sovereignty of states and inviolability of existing frontiers, the possibility and expediency of further relaxation of tension, to revive old methods of imperialist policy. These forces provoke intervention into the domestic affairs of states, they would like to dictate to the peoples which internal order must exist in this or that country, which parties can or cannot take part in governmental activities. Under their influence attempts are being made to distort the spirit and letter of the final act and to misinterpret the principles and accords adopted in Helsinki, hesitations and inconsistencies emerge in the fulfillment of the provisions of the final act and in the implementation of steps leading to a further improvement in the international situation.

Developments show that in our time peace and security in Europe are indivisible, they cannot be a question of choice. The policy of relaxation of tension has no sane alternative, it is equally needed by all states, irrespective of their social order. This is the firm and invariable point of departure of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in all their foreign-political actions.

With the object of maintaining and consolidating achievements, it is necessary to press for making relaxation of international tension irreversible. One must adopt a careful approach to international commitments, already adopted, for the strengthening of security in Europe, must not permit distortion of these commitments, must constantly make fresh advances in mutual understanding and cooperation, together explore avenues leading to the elimination of the sources of possible friction.

This calls for the consistent actions on the part of all states participating in the all-European conference in the spirit of the principles agreed upon in Helsinki, that all states should contribute to the adoption of measures aimed at lessening military confrontation and disarmament on the continent.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states are also convinced that strict observance of the four-sided agreement of September 3, 1971, refusal from any attempts to undermine the special status of West Berlin and use this city for hostile purposes in regard to the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries are obligatory prerequisite [as received] of the fact that West Berlin should step by step be turned into a constructive factor of European cooperation, and its population could enjoy all the fruits of the relaxation of tension and peaceful life. In this context the Warsaw Treaty member-states declare their readiness to support and develop diverse ties with West Berlin.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee believe that it is necessary to multiply the efforts in settling the Cyprus problem on the basis of ensuring the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

All foreign troops must be withdrawn from the territory of Cyprus and the country's internal problems should be resolved by the Cypriots themselves with due consideration for the interests of both the Greek and Turkish communities. If one proceeds from the spirit and letter of the final act of the all-European conference, all states of Europe and not only Europe should be interested in the speediest settlement of the Cyprus problem on such a basis.

The participants in the conference will be coming out in support of the steps aimed at establishing all over Europe and in some parts of Europe of the interstate relations of goodneighbourliness, friendship and cooperation which are a contribution to the common cause of security on the continent.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states reaffirm their determination to strictly abide by carry out all the provisions of the final act which is a single whole. They address all other states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with an appeal to act likewise.

The forthcoming meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the all-European conference in 1977 in Belgrade will allow [them] to hold an exchange of opinion on the positive experience of cooperation among states in the solution of the tasks set in the final act, and continue the exchange of opinion on a multilateral basis regarding future efforts in view of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, furthering the process of the relaxation of tension in the future.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee assess the prospects of development of the situation in Europe with confidence for further progress and with optimism. They are convinced that, despite the opposition of the forces of militarism and reaction, the joint efforts of the states in building a peaceable and peaceloving Europe can and will be continued in the interests of all European peoples, in the interests of creating conditions under which they will be protected from any threat or any attempt on their security.

2.

To stop the arms race and carry out disarmament, in the first place nuclear disarmament, the removal of the threat of a new world war are the most acute and urgent tasks of our time. Without this it is impossible to make positive tendencies in the development of international relations truly irreversible, it is impossible to ensure genuine security in the world.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries share the anxiety of the peoples over the continuation of the arms race on an ever bigger scope. Gigantic resources are being spent on preparation for war. The devastating power of weapons of mass annihilation is increasing. The most powerful arsenal of up-to-date arms, including nuclear, and armed forces has been concentrated on the European continent and foreign war bases continue functioning.

The peoples must clearly see that the responsibility for all this rests with the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, world reaction, whose policy spurs on the arms race. If our countries have to take steps to strengthen their armed forces, diverting vital resources from the economy, from constructive purposes of socialist and communist construction, this is done exclusively in the interest of the reliable defence of the peaceful labour of our peoples, to deter the forces of militarism and war.

Our countries are convinced opponents to the arms race and express their desire and readiness actively and constructively to cooperate with all states in a solution to this important problem confronting mankind. We believe that there are realistic conditions to bring about a reduction in stockpiles of arms, to make sure of a transition to disarmament.

These conditions are the broad desire of the peoples for peace, for the elimination of military confrontation and the threat of war from international affairs, the very realities of the nuclear age, when any military conflict can grow into a nuclear cataclysm with its disastrous consequences. Strict observance of operating treaties and agreements, designed to curb the arms race and to limit it, is therefore of exceptional importance.

A wide range of questions of the struggle for disarmament and the consolidation of security has been determined in the documents of congresses of the fraternal parties of our countries, in the final document of the Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe. Constructive ideas in this field have also been advanced by other states, by representatives of various public quarters. The cardinal question now is to put into effect the existing initiatives, to advance along the road of achieving mandatory, effective international understandings in the sphere of disarmament.

The states, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, recall that all participants in the all-European conference acknowledged their interest in the efforts aimed at reducing the military confrontation and at facilitating disarmament, which are called upon to supplement political relaxation in Europe and to strengthen its security.

Guided by the desire to facilitate materialisation of this common interest, the Warsaw Treaty countries have of late taken fresh initiatives aimed at making progress in the Vienna talks on a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They attach great importance to these talks and are prepared to exert further efforts for the sake of working out generally acceptable accords. They are convinced that the achievement of such accords is possible if all parties to the talks apply the agreed principles of not prejudicing the security of any of the parties, if the interests of security of all states of Europe are taken into consideration.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee emphatically advocate that the process of reduction of armed forces and armaments should develop along an ascending line both in Europe and throughout the European Continent. This refers both to national armed forces and to forces stationed on alien territories.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries advocate an end to the nuclear arms race, reduction and liquidation of nuclear arms, a complete and general ban on their tests. They advocate the strengthening of the conditions of their nonproliferation, with access to all states, without any discrimination, to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy under effective international control in conformity with the rules of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Guided by the desire to take another effective step towards averting the threat of nuclear war, they propose that all states, which signed the final act, conclude a treaty, designed to attain this aim, on not being the first to use nuclear weapons against each other and express the hope that this proposal will be favourably met.

They regard as necessary an international understanding on banning and destroying chemical weapons, on banning the development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass annihilation.

They attach great importance to the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, to exerting fresh efforts on an international scale for the dismantling of war bases on alien territories and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states, to the setting up of peace zones in various regions, to the reduction of military budgets of states.

The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty confirm their readiness to hold constructive talks on all these questions within the framework of the UN and at other international forums. They call for the holding of a special session of the UN General Assembly on questions of disarmament as the first stage on the way to a world conference on disarmament.

The conclusions of a world treaty on the renunciation of force in international relationships could be a major step forward in consolidating the relaxation of world tensions and world peace. The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty consider the draft of such a treaty, that has been submitted for discussion by the United Nations Organization, a good foundation for the achievement of general accord. They are ready to take part in talks on concrete clauses in the draft treaty and to sign it together with other interested states.

The interests of deep-going normalization in international relations require that the division of the world into confronting military blocs should be overcome. The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee confirm readiness to disband the Warsaw Treaty Organization simultaneously with the disbandment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and to liquidate their military organizations as the first step. They urge all states not to undertake action that could lead to the expansion of existing closed groupings and military-political alliances, or to the establishment of new ones. The simultaneous suspension of Article 9 in the Warsaw Treaty and Article 10 in the North Atlantic Treaty, which allow the expansion of the number of participants by the acceptance of new states, could be a practical move in this direction.

The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty are ready to enter into negotiations on this question. They would also give attention to any other proposals concerning the gradual weakening of military confrontation in Europe and the reduction of the danger that conflict situations could occur accidentally.

Nevertheless, while the NATO bloc continues to exist and increase its military potential, the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty will undertake all the necessary measures within the framework of the treaty, so as to constantly guarantee strong security to their peoples.

3.

The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty express confidence that the broadening of all-round cooperation between all countries and peoples in Europe is the correct road to strengthening the foundations of peace on the continent. Much has already been achieved on this road.

The economic cooperation between states on the European Continent, including states with different social systems, is now at a higher level than ever before. The events confirm that developments of contacts in trade, industry, science and technology accords with the interests of all states and serves as considerable stimulus for economic progress and the improvement of living standards for each people.

At the same time, far from all opportunities for mutually-profitable cooperation in this area are used at the present time.

There are, furthermore, frequent attempts to use economic contacts as instruments for political pressuring of some states by others. This goal is specifically served by the maintenance, in some of the capitalist countries, of discriminatory restrictions on trade with the socialist countries; restrictions inherited from the cold war times. These artificial barriers must be discarded and elements of inequality must be wholly removed so as to continue development of reciprocally-profitable economic relations. The final act of the European conference expresses the recognition of all states, who signed it, that the development of trade could be favourably affected by the implementation of the most favoured nation status. Peoples expect realization of this recognition in practice, in actions based on reciprocity. It should also be taken into account that the final act contains recognition of specific problems, stemming from the difference of the European countries' economic development.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee express firm intention to assist the continued development of long-term and large-scale cooperation with all other interested states on a bilateral and multilateral basis, including such forms as production, scientific and technical cooperation and specialization and compensation contracts. The establishment of equal commercial relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the member-countries of CMEA, on the one hand, and the European Economic Community and the member-countries of the EEC, on the other hand, would accord with their mutual interests.

The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty consider it important to advance the development and realization, on European scale, of large cooperation measures in environmental protection, transport and power engineering as it seems from the final act of the European conference. Considering past experience of international cooperation, specifically within the framework of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, it is expedient to discuss these questions from the practical viewpoint in the immediate future at inter-state conferences on European scale.

The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty welcome the Soviet Union's readiness to ensure the holding of the inter-state conference on power engineering in Moscow if the interested states should agree to it.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee proceed from the fact that the development of economic cooperation in Europe cannot be isolated from economic contacts on world scale. They urge the restructuring of international economic relationships on a just democratic foundation, on the basis of equality for all states, big and small, socialist and capitalist, industrialized and developing. In this connection they endorse the highly-principles program of international cooperation that was proposed by the developing and non-aligned countries.

Broader cooperation in such areas as culture, science, education, information and contacts between individuals is expected to continue improving the political climate of Europe, parallel with the development of economic cooperation. During the last few years worthwhile results were achieved in this direction. On the whole, realisation of appropriate accords, set forth in the final act of the European conference, is going well.

But it was discovered that certain forces wish to use the development of these contacts for purposes that are hostile to understanding and friendship between peoples, for interfering in the domestic affairs of states. The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty find it necessary to reaffirm that this is a road without a future and that they reject it.

The final act of the European conference contains numerous accords, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, concerning a broad spectre of cooperation in the humanitarian fields and sets forth conditions for the realisation of such opportunities. The states, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, are ready to negotiate ever fuller implementation of these opportunities and improvement of their efficiency so that each country should be able to take part in a broad exchange of genuine spiritual values. For these purposes it would specifically be useful to carry through activities on the all-European level, including festivals, competitions, exhibitions and other artistic and cultural measures.

It is also necessary that the mass media should serve the truthful information of the public about events in the world, serve to bring peoples closer together so as to prevent the use of these media against peace and cooperation on the continent.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee greatly stressed humanitarian questions because they proceed from the principles of socialist humanitarianism and consider it important to ensure all people on the continent dignified living and working conditions, liquidation of unemployment and free access to the latest in science, technology and culture.

The strengthening of European security cannot be divorced from the desire of the peoples that future generations could live and develop in a situation of peace and cooperation, fully reveal their creative forces and possibilities. This is precisely why the rising generation is called upon directly and actively to take part in the consolidation of peace. The states participating in the conference regard it as important to pay special attention to the realisation of programmes which would help educating the youth in the spirit of the ideals of humanity, peace and progress.

Much can be done, given good will and an equal approach. The Warsaw Treaty member-countries will favourably respond to all initiatives of other countries, really promoting mutual understanding and friendship between peoples.

4.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee note with great satisfaction the development of all-round cooperation between the socialist countries they represent. Their relations for their socio-political nature, for their purposes and content, their mutual fraternal ties are not counterposed to relations with other states of Europe. Such cooperation between them, as confirmed by the experience of the all-European conference, fully accords with the interests of peace throughout the European Continent. It is a factor, stimulating all-European cooperation in strengthening peace and security, in the advance of the economy and culture and the spiritual enrichment of the peoples.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries, united by the community of their socialist order, allegiance to the cause of peace, democracy and national independence, reaffirm their resolve constantly to strengthen mutual cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, respect for equality and sovereignty of each state, non-intervention into internal affairs and comradely mutual understanding.

The states, participating in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, are fully resolved in the future:

To continue and expand effective cooperation in the strengthening of peace in Europe and universal peace which, specifically, will be facilitated by the decision of this conference to set up a committee of foreign ministers and a joint secretariat of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty;

To deepen the political contacts of the fraternal peoples, including the further practice of holding consultative meetings of members of parliament, and also representatives of the public for the discussion of topical problems of international affairs;

To expand mutual information and exchange of experience of socialist and communist construction, to promote the development of contacts between state and public organizations, and labour collectives;

To develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation in all spheres of the economy, in the application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress for the further rise in the material and spiritual well-being of their peoples, to promote together with other countries, members of CMEA, the ever fuller realisation of the comprehensive programme, the fulfilment of the decisions of the 30th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance concerning joint working out and implementation of long-term special programmes. The joint flights of cosmonauts from socialist countries in Soviet space-ships and stations, planned for 1978-1983, will be a striking manifestation of the high level of cooperation in science and technology;

To cement cultural cooperation, exchanges of literary and artistic values, contacts between professional unions, twin regions and cities and to encourage broader tourist contacts and communication between individuals.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee declare the resolve of each of their countries to strengthen all-round and equal cooperation and friendship with the socialist states that are not participants in the Warsaw Treaty. They express firm belief that solidarity between all the socialist countries accords with the interests of each of them and of the world socialist system as a whole, the interests of universal peace and progress.

5.

The delegations from 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 also held an exchange of opinions on other international questions of common interest.

They welcomed the historic victories of the peoples of Indochina. The participants in the conference express gratification with the fact that, together with other brother states the united Socialist Vietnam is contributing greatly to the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence on the Asian Continent and the whole world. They welcome the birth of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, which has started building up the foundations of socialist society, as well as the establishment of Democratic Cambodia.

The states, represented at the conference, endorse the course of the Korean Democratic People's Republic for the peaceful and democratic unification of the country without any interference from the outside and the demand that all foreign troops be pulled out of South Korea.

The participants in the conference emphasize the firm intention of their countries to continue developing ramified cooperation and comradely coordination with the emerging states, who are socialist-oriented. Regardless of all the possible differences in the choice of form for building a new society, the socialist countries and the socialist-oriented states are natural allies in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

It is noted with gratification that the developing Afro-Asian and Latin American countries play an ever greater role in world affairs. The fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo reaffirmed their positive role in international life. The states represented at the conference firmly intend to cement cooperation with these countries in fighting imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, in order to strengthen national independence, achieve peace and social progress.

The states represented at the conference confirm support of the struggle, engaged in by the Arab states and peoples, for a just political settlement of the Middle East conflict.

They unanimously consider that such a settlement requires the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories, occupied in 1967, realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arabs, including the right to establish their own state, guarantees of rights to an independent existence for all states participating in the conflict, including Israel, stoppage of the state of war between the Arab states concerned, and Israel. These questions must make up the agenda of the Geneva conference on peace in the Middle East, which should resume in the immediate future with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Middle East conflict can and must be settled. This is required by the interests of all peoples in the area, the interests of world peace.

The participants in the conference strongly urge immediate normalization in Lebanon, peaceful solution of all the internal problems of their country by the Lebanese, themselves, without any outside interference and with due consideration to the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestine resistance movement, as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Speaking on behalf of their states and peoples they confirm readiness to continue giving aid and support to the Zimbabwe, Namibian and South African peoples in their selfless struggle against the racist regimes, apartheid and neo-colonialist plots as well as the realization of UN decisions on the liquidation of colonialism and racism.

29 Nov 76

D 13

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EAST EUROPE

Together with all the progressive forces of mankind, the socialist states raise their voice in support of the Chilean people's heroic struggle for the restoration of the legitimate constitutional order in Chile, the release of the outstanding son of the Chilean people Luis Corvalan, and other political prisoners.

The participants in the conference note that the international working class movement and all public forces play a great role in the struggle for peace and international security. They confirm readiness to cooperate with all progressive and democratic movements, with all peaceful forces for the sake of building up a durable peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

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 declare:

It is necessary to mount every effort in the struggle to broaden the relaxation of world tensions, to completely liquidate the hangovers of the cold war and to consolidate peace and develop international cooperation.

Active efforts, from all states, all political and public forces who are aware of their responsibility to the present and coming generations, are required to achieve new victories in solving these historic problems.

All who really wish to participate in the planning and realization of such actions will find loyal and reliable allies in the socialist countries and in their peoples.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC

For the German Democratic Republic: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

For the Polish People's Republic: Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC

For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: L.I. Brezhnev, CC general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Bucharest, November 26, 1976.