Meeting in Brussels: Pentti Vaananen, Willy Brandt; Walid Jumblatt, Doureid Yaghi; Ernest Glinne (top from left). Enrique Silva Cimma, Anselmo Sule; Hipolito Solari; Dessima Williams; Sachiko Taguchi (bottom from left).

Bureau debates Euro-missiles and Grenada

The first meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International since the Congress in Albufeira, Portugal, in April 1983, was held in Brussels in November 1983 and grappled with the dilemmas posed by the stationing of new intermediate-range nuclear weapons and the tragedy of Grenada.

The meeting was hosted by the Socialist Group of the European Parliament and opened with a report by group chairman Ernest Glinne on the plans for the European elections to be held in June 1984. He stressed the challenge of unemployment to the left in Europe.

The impending stationing of new intermediate weapons in Europe dominated much of the first day of the deliberations, with efforts to arrive at a common position on the question led by Kalevi Sorsa and the Socialist International Disarmament Advisory Council (SIDAC).

Although representatives of the French and Italian member parties supported the imminent deployments as legitimate security responses, there was a wide measure of agreement among delegates about the need to guarantee the continuation of negotiations, and to avoid further deployment. The Bureau gave its approval to a call for a ban on the use of weapons in outer space, the enactment of nuclear-free zones, a commitment to 'no first use', and a prohibition on the use of chemical weapons. The Bureau referred to SIDAC, for its consideration, the question of French nuclear testing in the Pacific, at the request of the Australian Labor Party, the New Zealand Labour Party and the Japan Democratic Socialist Party. A text opposing any installation of cruise, Pershing, or SS 21-23 missiles was signed by a number of party delegations but not adopted by the Bureau as an official document. (The resolution on security issues is published on page 7.)

The second main theme of the meeting was the world economy. Despite an extensive discussion of the first deliberations of the new Socialist International Committee on Economy Policy, SICEP, the other issue which dominated discussion was the invasion of Grenada, and the tragic events which both preceded and followed it.

Michael Manley, leader of the People's National Party, Jamaica, who with Carlos Andres Perez, of Democratic Action, Venezuela, had been asked by President Brandt to look into the events in Grenada, opened the discussion. Also important were the contributions by Dessima Williams, the former Grenadan ambassador to the Organisation of American States in Washington, and Henry Forde, the leader of the Bardados Labour Party delegation.

Manley informed the Bureau of the circumstances surrounding the invasion, and expressed his strong condemnation of the murder of Maurice Bishop and his colleagues, and the US intervention. Henry Forde defended what he called the 'rescue mission' as essential to restoring law and order.

The Bureau discussion focused on four central questions flowing from the horror of the previous months' events: the invasion itself; the role played by all those involved in the events; the issues which still face the international community arising from them; and what role the Socialist International should now play in attempting to alleviate the pain suffered by the people of Grenada. Although no new text was adopted on the subject, in order to give the five-person commission of inquiry, and the Socialist International and its Committee for Latin America and the Carib-
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bean, an opportunity to conduct further inquiries, the Bureau did declare that the two statements issued by the president and general secretary would remain the position of the Bureau until its meeting in April. (They are published on page 11.) The five people named the situation were Michael Manley, Carlos Andres Perez, Jose Francisco Lena Gomez, and representatives of the Norwegian Labour Party, DNA, and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE.

The Socialist International conference on Southern Africa received the go-ahead from the Brussels Bureau, after the regrettable postponement of the scheduled 1983 dates. The new programme called for a final meeting of the preparatory committee, followed by a meeting of officials in the region in March, and a high-level conference later this year.

(Following the March 5-7, 1984 meetings in Dar-es-Salaam, the front-line states and the Socialist International issued a statement saying that the conference would take place in Arusha during the first part of September 1984).

The Economic Policy Committee and the Middle East Committee both presented reports to the meeting on their work since the Albufeira Congress. Michael Manley, chairman of the SICEP, reported on preliminary discussions held in London in June 1983, and the first full meeting of the Commit-

List of participants

Socialist International Bureau Meeting
Brussels, 24-25 November 1983

Socialist International
Willy Brandt
Partiti Vaanen
Ian Mikardo
Robin Sears
Luis Ayala

Socialist Group
European Parliament
Ernest Gline
Paolo Falcone

Member Parties
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Australian Labor Party, ALP
Chris Schacht

Austria
Socialist Party of Austria, SPÖ
Peter Jankowitz
Fritz Marsch
Walter Hacker
Ferdinand Lacina

Barbados
Barbados Labour Party
D' Brian Trottman
Henry Forde
Dolores Hind

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Socialist Party, PS
Guy Sipraels
Irene Petry
Guy Soly
Etienne Godin
Michel Vanden Abeele

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Socialist Party, SP
Willy Claes
Karl van Miert
Oscar Debunne
Jos van Eynde
Cata Gaile

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New Democratic Party, NDP/NPD
Gerry Caplan

Chile
Socialist Party, PR
Enrique Silva Camma
Pablo Sule

Costa Rica
National Liberation Party
PLN
José Ugalde
Carlos Villalobos

Denmark
Social Democratic Party
Arker Joergensen
Ejnar Hobgaard Christiansen
Lasse Budtz
Steen Christiansen

Dominican Republic
Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD
Jose Francisco Pena Gomez
Hector Perez Tovar
Rafael Subervi
Leo Reyes

Ecuador
The Democratic Left, PDI
Raul Baca Carbo

El Salvador
National Revolutionary Movement, MNR
Hector Oqueli
Jose Sol
Ana Margarita Gasteazoro
René Flores

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Social Democratic Party of Finland
Kalevi Sorsa
Erkki Likonen
Lauri Ingas

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Jacques Huntzinger
Geneviève Domeinich-Chiche
Dominique Strauss-Kahn
Jean-Bernard Curial

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Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD
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Hans-Eberhard Dingels
Wolfgang Rott
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Jenny Little
Gwyneth Dunwoody

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Democratic Socialist Party of Guatemala
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Tony Brown

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Israel Labour Party
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Elazar Granot
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Antonio Cariola
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Valdo Spinelli
Margherita Boniver
Paolo Wittorelli
Carlo Ripa di Meana
Giuseppe Scarrino
Walter Maroscia

Jamaica
People's National Party, PNP
Michael Manley

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Japan Democratic Socialist Party, JDSP
Sachiko Taguchi

Lebanon
Progressive Socialist Party, PSL
Walid Jumblatt
DoureqYagi

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Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party, LSAP/PSOL
Robert Kleps
Playford Becker

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Malta Labour Party
Leo Brincat

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Joop den Uyl
Maarten van Vlaarderm
Wim van Daalen
Jan Pronk

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New Zealand Labour Party
Norman Kingsberry

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Norwegian Labour Party, DNA
Gro Harlem Brundtland
Reik Hakonsson
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Bo Toresson
Nils Gunnar Billgren

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Social Democratic Party of Switzerland
Heinrich Buchbinder

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Michael Harrington
Richard Healey
Social Democrats USA, SDUSA
Joel Freedman

Venezuela
Democratic Action, AD
Beatrice Rangel-Martilla

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EDEK Socialist Party of Cyprus
Hadj Demetrou
g

Guyana
Working People's Alliance, WPA
Rupert Roopnaraine

Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Independence Party, PIP
Francesca Martín
Ariel Colon

SUCCE
Socialist Union of Central and Eastern Europe
Tadeusz Przygoowicz
Vlmen Bernor

Fraternal Organisations

IUSY
International Union of Socialist Youth
Kirsten Jensen
Robert Kredig

SL Women
Socialist International Women
Lydie Schmit
Imritha Learr

Associated Organisations

WLZM
World Labour Zionist Movement
Roger Ascot

CSPEC
Confederation of the Socialist Parties in the European Community
Joop den Uyl
Mauro Gallambardo

Observers

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Radical Party
Hipolito Solar/Frion
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Guillermo Estevaz Boero

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Eduardo Ruiz
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Jose Arturo Reina

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Nils Castro

Guests

Jacquie Drolet
Bulent Ecevit
Desimsa Williams
Resolution on Disarmament

1. The Socialist International deeply regrets the failure of the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces. The Socialist International strongly appeals to the Soviet Union and the United States to create conditions under which the negotiations can be resumed at the earliest possible date.

2. The Soviet Union and the United States should now consider merging of effectively coordinating all negotiations concerning strategic and nuclear weapons.

3. The principal goal of the disarmament negotiations must be the halting of the development, testing, production and deployment of all nuclear weapons; the same is to apply to new weapons technologies. This must be followed by the gradual elimination of the existing nuclear arsenals all over the world under effective international control.

4. Negotiations on the elimination of nuclear arsenals can produce ultimate results only when other nuclear powers join them, at the earliest possible date.

5. A comprehensive freeze of all nuclear weapons testing must be immediately observed. A treaty for renunciation of force between NATO and the Warsaw Pact should include obligations of no first use of conventional and nuclear weapons. Nuclear-weapon-free zones and corridors should be established in regions where the countries concerned can agree on such measures. Agreements on the prohibition of all chemical and other mass-destruction weapons should be concluded without delay.

6. In view of the worsening of East-West relations, it is of the utmost importance that the Stockholm Conference should work constructively on the development of confidence-building measures and disarmament. Such a conference may also achieve the important aim of reestablishing – on the basis of mutual confidence and political climate allowing the renewal of a positive dialogue leading to detente.

7. The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of conventional forces should be continued and brought to a positive conclusion. An agreement should be negotiated on a ban on all types of weapons in outer space.

8. Alarmed by the growing danger of war in various parts of the world and shocked by the increasing resort to the use of force by major and minor powers, the Socialist International appeals to all its member parties, whether in government or in opposition, and beyond that, to all parties and people of good will, to do everything in their power to promote the reduction of existing weapons arsenals and to create conditions of security and mutual confidence. The present balance of terror must be replaced by a balance of sanity and the concept of common security.

Resolution on Central America

The Socialist International reiterates its deep concern about the situation in Central America and demands that the US administration adopt a positive attitude towards a negotiated settlement in the region.

In particular the Socialist International is very disturbed about the possible military intervention by the US in El Salvador and Nicaragua that would seriously aggravate the already explosive situation in the region and could have devastating effects not only in inter-American but also in international relations as well.

The Socialist International welcomes the efforts of the Salvadoran opposition, in particular the fundamental role of its member party, the MNR, in the search for a negotiated settlement. The Socialist International urges the US administration and the US-backed Salvadoran regime to respond seriously and in good faith to these initiatives.

Resolution on Chile

The Socialist International supports the efforts that are being made by the people of Chile and by the political parties in that country, particularly its member party the Radical Party, for a rapid return to democracy in Chile.

The Socialist International appeals for the broadest expression of solidarity with the Chilean people in their struggle to put an end to dictatorship and to reestablish freedom and democracy.

Resolution on Argentina

The Socialist International expresses its deep satisfaction with the victory of democracy in Argentina and avails itself of this opportunity to congratulate the party that won the elections by
Chile mission proposed

The Socialist International, at its meeting in London on 9 November 1983, proposed to the Bureau the sending of a mission to Chile in 1984.

The meeting, chaired by Reiulf Steen of the Norwegian Labour Party, was attended by delegations from ten member parties of the Socialist International, including as delegates of the Radical Party of Chile a vice-president, Patricio Morales, and Anselmo Sulé, the first secretary of the party and a vice-president of the Socialist International.

The meeting heard a report from Morales, who had travelled from Santiago especially for the meeting. He outlined the growth and development and increasing unity of the opposition forces in Chile, and the success of the protests and mass demonstrations held throughout the year.

The Socialist International urges all countries to acknowledge the declaration of prominent Chilean political figures, institutions and political parties in favour of a return to democracy, are definitive proof of the continuing aspirations of the people of that country.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the overthrow of democracy in Chile, the Socialist International issued the following declaration:

On the tenth anniversary of the overthrow of the legitimate constitutional government of Chile, President Salvador Allende, the Socialist International expresses its support for the struggle for a return to democracy and the reestablishment of the Chilean people's political and social institutions. It has also raised its voice, and will continue to do so, in the defence of human rights.

To all this must be added the dramatic consequences of a disastrous economic policy which has led to mass unemployment, the breakdown and closure of industries, the persecution of union organisations and their leaders, and the imposition of a constitution designed by the regime to perpetuate its power.

Nevertheless, the Chilean people has maintained its determination and its desire to regain the freedom and democracy which, in the past, were a symbol of the nation's pride.

The recent peaceful demonstrations during the national days of protest have been met with a violent response from Chile's security forces. These demonstrations and the declarations of prominent Chilean political figures, institutions and political parties in favour of a return to democracy, are definitive proof of the continuing aspirations of the people of that country.

The Socialist International, on numerous occasions its support for the struggle for a return to democracy and the reestablishment of the Chilean people's political and social institutions. It has also raised its voice, and will continue to do so, in the defence of human rights in Chile.

On this the tenth anniversary, we again confirm our support for the Radical Party of Chile, a member party of the Socialist International, and for all the democratic forces in that country, and we reiterate our demand for the establishment of a free and democratic Chile.

The face of Chile