

Text Of CPSU-Soviet Proclamation

May 10 — Here we print in full the text of the proclamation issued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government calling for an end to confrontation and for international development efforts. The proclamation was published today on the front page of Neues Deutschland, the newspaper of the Socialist Unity Party (Communist Party) of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany).

TO THE PEOPLES, PARLIAMENTS AND GOVERNMENTS

Call by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Government of the Soviet Union.

Thirty years ago, the most bloody and destructive war in world history came to an end. The victory over fascism and militarism in this greatest of all wars has become an important milestone in the fate of humanity. This victory has forever left a feeling of great pride and of deep sorrow in the memory of the freedom-loving peoples. Pride, because at that time, forces were defeated which under the black flag of fascism, racism, and chauvinism threw entire peoples into slavery. Sorrow, because the victory cost an immeasurably high price. It was paid for with the lives of tens of millions of men, women and children, with colossal destruction, with the devastation of many states. The extent of the losses that were suffered was immense, the severity of the sacrifices immeasurable. But they were not in vain. Soldiers of all continents who fought against the armies of Hitler Germany and of militarist Japan, partisans, resistance fighters, anti-fascists who fought in the underground, individuals who, away from the front, forged the victory — they put their life on the line for the struggle and without consideration for themselves, in order to protect their homelands, their ideals, their homes, and their families. They wanted to uproot fascism and militarism once and for all, and forever liberate humanity from the horror of war. They went into the great battle hoping and dreaming that they would achieve a lasting, just and democratic peace. Their heroic efforts bore fruit and led to tremendous changes; social and political changes of the greatest significance took place, and for the first time in history the objective possibility was created to eliminate world war from the life of humanity.

The 30th anniversary of the end of World War II is a special kind of anniversary. We celebrate it in a new, more advantageous atmosphere. Europe and the entire world have, in reality, come closer to the great goal for which the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition had been striving. In the relations among states the principles of equality of rights, of sovereignty, and of the renunciation of force increasingly prevail. The way to this goal has not proved easy. Throughout these 30 years a difficult and hard struggle was underway. Even today, it has not come to an end. The Cold War for decades hindered the construction of the edifice of peace. The aggressive, reactionary circles attempted, from a position of strength, to impose upon the world an order which would have contradicted in the most basic terms the interests of the peoples and of social progress. This unleashed an armaments race as never before, in which the latest accomplishments of science were exploited, and repeatedly brought the world to the brink of a new war catastrophe.

We do not have the right to forget that in the past 30 years — first in one, then in another country, and occasionally in entire regions of the world — blood has flowed; that such regions became the theatre of warfare which cost the lives of millions of people. Even today, the peoples of the Arab and other countries are forced to fight an embittered struggle against reactionary forces, oftentimes with weapons in their

hands, in order to have the possibility of determining their own road of development under the conditions of a just peace, of independence and freedom.

However, as a result of the efforts of the socialist countries, and as a result of the efforts of all those who have peace near to their hearts and who actively fight for it, the death-carrying nuclear missile weapon has not been used after World War II. An important role in this was played by the realistically thinking peoples of the West.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the great victory against fascism, the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government call on all peoples of the world, the parliaments and governments of all countries, to finish once and for all with the dangerous policy of "Cold War," to put an end to the interventions in the internal affairs of other peoples or states, to direct their efforts towards the creation of an atmosphere of assurance in the peaceful future of humanity, towards securing a solid and long-lasting peace on earth.

For three decades now humanity has been spared a world war. That is a great success of the forces of peace whose significance is imprinted ever more deeply into the consciousness of the peoples. Never before has so much been done to firm up peace than in the last years. As a result of the determined peace policy of the socialist states, of the activities of the democratic forces of all countries, and also as a result of the realistic posture of governments who have come to realize the dangers inherent in the continuation of Cold War, the situation in the international theatre has fundamentally changed. Historical agreements which determined the international detente process have been concluded. Special significance must be accorded the agreements between the two greatest states on earth — the USSR and the USA — concerning the prevention of a nuclear war and the limitation of strategic armaments. Important treaties and agreements are in effect between the USSR and France, the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), between other socialist states and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the Four-Sided agreement on West Berlin. The first steps on the way towards the limitations of the armaments race have already been taken; a settlement of the existing international conflicts by peaceful means is being aspired to.

In the relations between states of different social orders, an ever more important place is taken by elements such as the recognition of the inviolability of the borders, the solution of issues of conflict at the negotiating table, regular consultations, long-standing economic cooperation, and exchange of scientific and cultural achievements.

The All European Conference of states is nearing its close. It is an unprecedented event in the history of the continent, which was the main theatre of two World Wars and for centuries the nodal point of the most explosive international conflicts. The success of this conference and the realization of its recommendations will introduce a new stage in the life of Europe, will mean the victory of the ideals of peace and of reason. This, in turn, will exercise a positive influence upon the development of international relations in the entire world.

Direct colonial rule, which has been a constant source of sharp tension and a justifiable reason for armed struggle, the national liberation of the oppressed peoples, has essentially been eliminated on this earth. The last colonial empire, the Portuguese one, has crumbled.

All these utterly important changes are the realization of the will of the peoples towards peace and progress. These changes prove that the prevention of wars between states is

no utopia, but a realistic perspective and an entirely achievable goal. The profound changes of the system of international relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence have gotten underway. They can and must be continued and be brought to conclusion. This is demanded both in memory of the dead and in the interests of the living.

In the present epoch, peace is a necessary precondition for social progress of humanity and for safeguarding the sovereign rights of the peoples to live their lives in the form they desire. The entire development of the three postwar decades is an obvious testimony to that effect.

The gigantic growth of technical and scientific knowledge at the present, and the interrelated powerful development of the productive forces in peacetime, now make it possible to transform the material culture and life of humanity. The achievements of the scientific-technical revolution make possible a fundamental improvement of living conditions on earth, and the extirpation of hunger, poverty and epidemics.

Simultaneously, the immense social changes and reforms which have taken place in the course of the past 30 years have demonstrated graphically, as exemplified by various countries, that anti-human reactionary forces can be checked, and that on this basis negative consequences of the scientific-technological revolution can be prevented.

Since the end of World War II, many peoples have achieved enormous successes. These, however, could be incomparably greater if the colossal means, the minds, and the energy which in this period were expended on the production of arms of death and destruction, had been utilized for creative goals.

Notwithstanding, influential forces are now, as before, at work, who are tenaciously striving to hold back efforts towards a lasting peace. Already, an unprecedented mass of weapons in peacetime, among them rockets and nuclear weapons, is accumulated. The arms race continues. All of this unleashes profound and well-founded concern, and demands the greatest efforts in the struggle for peace, for the termination of the arms race, for disarmament, and for the halting of material preparations for war. The Soviet people and the Soviet state, who bore the major burden of the struggle against Hitler's fascism, declare once again their firm intention to do everything within their power to eliminate war from the life of humanity, jointly with other peoples and nations.

We direct this proclamation to all peoples, parliaments and governments, and above all, immediately and officially to those who are entrusted on the international arena with the representation of their nations and of the public of their nations. We count upon a response by them which is equal to the importance of the problem and call for active involvement in the interest of a permanent and assured peace.

Eight Objectives for Peace

The Soviet people and the Soviet government, who sup-

ported the essential weight of the struggle against fascism, proclaim anew their firm commitment to do everything which depends on them, in accordance with the other peoples and governments, to eliminate war from the life of humanity.

In accordance with the will and the passionate desire of all the Soviet people, we will strive toward the following:

(1) That the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social orders will be brought to bear fully and in every respect upon all international relations.

(2) That the process of international detente will be made irreversible.

(3) That the arms race, with all kinds and types of weapons, will be limited and brought to an end, that the course toward universal and complete disarmament will be unerringly continued.

(4) That the existing sources of war be eliminated while unconditionally recognizing and respecting the right of all peoples for independence and equal security.

(5) That regional security systems and a general system of security and cooperation on the basis of equal rights between states be created.

(6) That mutually advantageous relations in the fields of economics, science, technology and culture be maximally developed, respecting the inalienable rights of every country to dispose of its natural resources and to protect its laws and customs.

(7) That real guarantees for an effective participation in world policy, on the basis of equal rights, by all countries and peoples be ensured; That neo-colonialism and all discrimination, no matter against which country, be eliminated.

(8) That an international climate be created in which potential aggressors, adventurists, and sabre-rattlers will everywhere meet with decisive and organized resistance, and in which security and trust in a peaceful future will, in reality, become the common property of all countries and peoples.

In the name of 250 million Soviet people, we appeal to all who hold the future of our earth close to their hearts to employ all their powers so that this future will be a peaceful one. A lasting peace and the freedom of the peoples are the most beautiful memorial for those who died in the war. Lasting peace and peoples' freedom are the imperishable ideals which inspired the heroes of the struggle against fascism and which also inspire us. We will do anything so that this ideal will become the immutable law of the life of humanity.

We address this call to all peoples, parliaments, and governments, and in the first place officially and directly to those who hold the responsibility of representing their government and public opinion in their country in the world arena. We await their response, a response worthy of the scope of the problem, and call on them to act in favor of a solid and sure peace.