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**ON THE VISIT TO THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA BY THE ROMANIAN  
COMMUNIST PARTY'S GENERAL SECRETARY,  
STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST  
REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA NICOLAE CEAUSESCU**

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JOINT COMMENTARY

ON THE VISIT TO THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
YUGOSLAVIA BY THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S GENERAL  
SECRETARY, STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST  
REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a visit of friendship to Yugoslavia on November 3 and 4, 1970, at the invitation of Iosip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

During the visit, talks were held at Brdo-Kranj, between Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Iosip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which were attended:

On the Romanian side by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman for the Romanian side of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for economic cooperation, Vasile Vlad, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, head of the International Relations Department of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ecobescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vasile Sandru, the Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Attending on the Yugoslav side were Stane Dolants, member of the Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Sergey Kraiger, Presi-

dent of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Dushan Gligorievich, member of the Federal Executive Council, Chairman for the Yugoslav side of the Joint Yugoslav-Romanian Commission for economic cooperation, Yaksha Petrich, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Iso Nyegovan, the Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, full understanding and mutual trust, an exchange of views on the bilateral relations and current problems of international life and of the international communist and working-class movement was effected and mutual information was given on the progress of socialist construction in the two countries.

The two presidents noted with great satisfaction that in the period since their last meeting, in September 1969, at the Iron Gates, the relations of friendship, of good neighbourhood and multilateral cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, based on equality of rights, mutual trust and respect as well as the fruitful cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have amplified and have been enriched with new forms of cooperation, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace. They spotlighted particularly the role played in this respect by the meetings of the heads of government of Romania and Yugoslavia in January and August 1970, as well as by the fruitful activity of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Commission. Numerous agreements and arrangements have been realised, especially in the economic sphere, which open up broad prospects to the expansion of the multilateral relations between

the two friendly countries and to stable long-term cooperation. Presidents Ceaușescu and Tito consider that, in this respect, of special importance have been the signing of the trade agreement for the 1971-1975 period, which envisages an over twofold increase in the goods exchanges in relation to the achievements of the previous five-year period, the conclusion of long-term contracts concerning the mutual delivery of raw materials, and other arrangements concerning cooperation in production and in other important domains of the economy. They expressed their special satisfaction concerning the successful implementation of the agreement on the joint building of the hydropower and shipping project at the Iron Gates, as well as the interest for the further complex use of the joint sector of the Danube.

The two presidents also appreciated as positive the fact that in the domain of scientific research, too, as well as in culture, the transport system, agriculture, tourism, health and social welfare, just as with regard to the relations in the frontier area and the cooperation between the social-political organizations, the towns and others an intensification of contacts and the inauguration of new forms of direct cooperation have been witnessed, which makes possible a better acquaintance between the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the strengthening of the relations of friendship between them.

Presidents Nicolae Ceaușescu and Iosip Broz Tito reasserted the wish and interest of the two countries for the further efficient use of the existing possibilities, for finding new possibilities for the diversification and deepening of political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, of the relations in the frontier zone and in the other domains.

Within the exchange of views on the current international situation, the presidents noted an identity of great closeness of the stands and points of view of the two governments on the main problems which were the object of the talks.

The two presidents reaffirmed the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to make their active contribution in the future too, to the cause of the defence and strengthening of peace, of militating for the establishment of a climate of détente, understanding and broad international cooperation among all states, regardless of their social system, for the assertion of the right of each people to a free life. The two sides spotlighted the special importance in this respect of unabated observance of the principles of the U.N. Charter in the relations among all states.

The two sides stressed that in the solving of the international problems it is necessary to respect the interests of all the peoples, and in the elaboration and implementation of the measures concerning general peace and security to ensure the equal participation of all states, irrespective of their size.

It was noted with satisfaction that the process of détente, understanding and cooperation in Europe, to which Romania and Yugoslavia make an active contribution, is continuously developing. This fact is attested also by contacts that have grown intensive and richer in content, and by the agreements between a big number of European countries, by the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany, by the negotiations and contacts between the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as between other countries; all this furnishes a conclusive evidence of the utility of negotiations in the settlement

of international issues and a significant contribution to the continued normalization and stabilization of the relations between the European states. The two sides pointed to the fact that recognition of the realities in Europe, of the historical changes occurred in the post-war period, the observance of territorial integrity and the inviolability of the frontiers of all European states is an indispensable premise of security on the Continent.

They also stressed that the achievement of security in Europe requires active engagement by all European states, calls for a system of firm commitments on the part of all the states, as well as for concrete measures to provide full guarantee to each state as to its being safe from any danger of aggression or any act of use of force or threat with force, and to ensure their peaceful development in a climate of détente, understanding and cooperation.

The conviction of both sides was reasserted that a conference on security and cooperation, which should be well prepared and in which all the European states, as well as the United States of America and Canada, should have the possibility of a full participation and on equal footing could play an important role in the general process of improving the political climate on the Continent, of overcoming the present division into blocs, of establishing a lasting peace in Europe and the world over.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reaffirmed their determination to contribute to the efforts for the convening and successful unfolding of the conference. They also expressed the conviction that a start of concrete preparations for the conference was necessary. Most useful to this end would be preparatory consultations and meetings with the direct participation of all the interested states, with a view to examining

and solving the practical problems related to the organization and convening of the European conference.

The two sides consider that regional understandings which lead to the strengthening of peace and security, are an important factor of the improvement of the general international climate of understanding and cooperation.

The two presidents stressed the vital interest of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in making the Balkan area a zone of good neighbourhood and cooperation, of peace and security. Proceeding from this, they will make further efforts and will support the development of cooperation, friendship and relations of good neighbourhood among the Balkan peoples, the expansion of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation as also other mutually advantageous forms of cooperation, on the basis of the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, territorial integrity and the right of each people to decide its own destinies.

The two sides reasserted their solidarity with and support for the heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Indochina against foreign intervention, for the right to decide their destinies free and independently. They pointed to the need for the complete withdrawal of the armed forces of the U.S.A. and of their allies from the territory of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, so as to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Indochina, on the basis of the Geneva agreements. The two presidents fully support the latest proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam which are a real basis for the seeking of such solution. They also support the efforts of the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia for the

re-establishment of Cambodia's independence, neutrality and peace.

The two presidents reaffirmed the solidarity of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples with the fight of the Arab peoples for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for social and economic progress and give full support to the efforts directed towards seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Near East. Expressing their anxiety in connection with the continuation and aggravation of this crisis, the two sides consider that the resolution of the Security Council of November 22, 1967 is a reasonable basis for the political settlement of the conflict. This presupposes the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, the settlement of the other problems in keeping with the interests of peace and of ensuring independence and territorial integrity to all the states in the area.

At the same time, they consider that for the establishment of a lasting peace in the Near East it is necessary that the Palestine problem be solved in conformity with the wish and national aspirations of the Palestine population.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the special significance they attach to general and complete disarmament, and in the first place to nuclear disarmament. They consider that the sole path for the elimination of the danger of a devastating thermonuclear war is the banning of the use of atomic weapons, the cessation of their production and the total liquidation of the existing stockpiles. The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia speak up for the reduction of military expenditures, the cessation of the arms' race, the abolishment of the military blocs, the dismantling of the military bases on foreign territories, the withdrawal of the foreign troops to within the national frontiers, and speak out against any kind of demonstration of force and against all acts of a nature to produce

tension and to stimulate arming. They stressed the need for adopting a comprehensive programme of disarmament measures which, in this decade, should make possible the start of a real disarmament process, to which the convening of a world conference on disarmament with the participation of all the world states would make a useful contribution. The achievement of disarmament would not only be of overwhelming importance for general peace and security, but it would directly help speeding up the growth of human civilization, ensuring progress to the developing countries and settling many social problems in numerous countries.

The two sides singled out the importance of the Lusaka conference of non-aligned countries and the positive role of the non-aligned countries in the fight for peace, and interstate cooperation on an equal footing, for independence and the complete liberation of the oppressed peoples, against colonialism and neocolonialism, against all forms of foreign domination and interference.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia express their sympathy for and solidarity with the struggle conducted by the newly-liberated states for consolidating national independence, for a self-dependent political, economic and social development.

The two sides appreciate that one of the major problems of the contemporary era is the elimination of underdevelopment, of the growing gap between the advanced and the lagging countries, and consider that practical measures should be undertaken, inclusive of a multilateral programme of supporting the efforts of the developing countries, a programme to which the advanced countries should make a substantial contribution.

The identity of standpoints was reasserted during the talks, according to which the UNO is an important and necessary instrument of world peace and security and of ex-

panded international cooperation. With a view to performing this role efficiently, it is absolutely necessary that the complete universality and continued democratization of UN activity should be attained soonest. The two presidents consider it indispensable that the lawful rights be restored to the People's Republic of China at the UNO and its bodies. It is further necessary that other countries too, which are not yet members of the UNO, should accede to the Organization and assume responsibilities in its framework.

The two sides agreed that the 25th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly has been important by the UN member-states' amply expressed frame of mind in support of peace, security and development, as well as by the endorsement of documents on major issues, such as the declaration on the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Organization, the document on the international strategy of development - the second development decade -, the programme concerning the implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial peoples and countries, and other important documents. The two sides stressed in particular the importance of the declaration on the principles of friendly relations and cooperation between states, which constitutes both a setting forth and reassertion of the Charter principles and stressed the necessity of its being applied in the contemporary international relations.

Presidents Ceaușescu and Tito reasserted the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to develop in the future, too, the relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation with all the socialist countries, as well as with the other countries of the world, on the basis of unabated observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity, full equality of rights, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs.

The Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia reassert their determination to further widen and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation between them on multiple planes. On this occasion too, the two parties confirmed their determination to develop relations with all the communist and workers' parties on the basis of the principles of equal rights, non-interference and mutual respect.

The two parties reasserted their support for and complete solidarity with the national liberation movements, with all the revolutionary, democratic and progressive parties and forces of today, with all the anti-imperialist forces, in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for democracy, social progress and peace in the world.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Iosip Broz Tito agreed to intensify meetings and consultation between the representatives of the Party and State leaderships and between the foreign ministers of the two countries, to the effect of exchanging views on the expansion of bilateral relations and examining international problems of common interest, especially those related to European security.

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