**SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL**

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Circular No.1/77
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To Member Parties, Consultative Parties, Fraternal and Associated Organizations

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL
Geneva, November 26-28, 1976
TEXTS AND PRINCIPAL DECISIONS ADOPTED

Dear Comrades,

In this circular, I am sending you the texts and principal decisions adopted by the Thirteenth Congress of the Socialist International which was held in Geneva on November 26-28, 1976.

The Congress passed resolutions (see attached) on the 'Political Situation', 'International Economic Solidarity' and 'Latin America'. It also adopted a new Statute (see attached). A new President and fourteen Vice-Presidents were elected (see attached).

Under the new Statute, the positions of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Socialist International are replaced by the positions of President and Vice-Presidents. The Congress unanimously elected Willy Brandt as President of the Socialist International in succession to Bruno Pittermann (former Vice-Chancellor of Austria) who held the position of Chairman of the Socialist International since 1964 under the old Statute. It decided to establish an Honorary Committee whose members would be Honorary Presidents of the Socialist International, and elected thirteen members (see attached) to this Committee.

Five parties were admitted to the Socialist International for the first time and six parties which were already affiliated changed their category of membership (see attached). The status of two organizations, the International Jewish Labor Bund and the Labour Zionist Movement, was changed by the Congress from that of Member Party to that of Associated Organization. The Congress postponed a decision on an application for consultative membership by the Malagasy Socialist Party, and decided to refer this question back to the Bureau for further consideration.

The adoption of the new Statute has brought about a number of changes in the structure and organization of the Socialist International, in particular the following :

i) the Council of the Socialist International has been abolished;

ii) the Socialist International now consists of : a) Member Parties; b) Fraternal Organizations; c) Consultative Parties; and d) Associated Organizations. The category of 'Parties with Observer Status' which existed under the old Statute is now abolished, and a new category of 'Fraternal Organization' has been created. There are at present two organizations belonging to the category of 'Fraternal Organization', and these are specified in the Statute as the International Council of Social Democratic Women and the International Union of Socialist Youth;

iii) all full member parties are now members of the Bureau of the Socialist International; and

iv) the Congress of the Socialist International must now meet every second year instead of every third year as stipulated in the old Statute.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank member parties for the confidence which they have placed in me and to say that I look forward to a close cooperation with all member organizations. In this connection, I should be grateful to receive in writing any suggestions or proposals which the member organizations may wish to put forward regarding the activities, organization and financing of the Socialist International.

Yours fraternally,

Bernt Carlsson

Bernt CARLSSON.
General Secretary.

# RESOLUTION ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION

adopted by the

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

Geneva, November 26-28, 1976

## I. Introduction

Justice, democracy, peace and equality in international relations are the fundamental principles guiding the actions of socialists throughout the world.

The present crisis and international tensions increase their obligation to seek a new militant, more open and more authentic internationalism wherein socialism may freely express itself.

The crisis in world capitalism, its consequences for the working class and the tensions resultant in international relations all clearly show that socialism, the harbinger of hope and justice for all peoples, is the only alternative to political systems that generate conflict, disorder and injustice.

In a world that continues to be dominated by the power politics of blocs that are both rivals and accomplices, the political forces gathered into the Socialist International and all those likely to rally to them must come forward with a different alternative.

### More justice for mankind

We seek more justice within the confines of each country and in relations between peoples and, particularly, between the rich countries and the poor countries. Co-operation between socialist parties and the progressive harmonization of their policies towards development on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence and the dignity of nations constitute at the present time an important contribution to world peace and to establishing the universal nature of socialism.

### More liberty and democracy

Without democracy there is no socialism and without socialism there is no democracy.

Since it rehabilitates man in the face of oppression and aggression by capitalism and by communism, socialism is the only possible meeting place for all oppressed peoples, for all those who fight for the respect of liberty and social progress and for full responsibility of the individual within society. Action by the international socialist community is therefore quite naturally directed towards exposing encroachments on liberty whenever and wherever they may appear; by solidarity in the struggle by all movements fighting for self-determination and social liberation and towards the adoption of policies that favour individual fulfilment in a society that will be more humane, more just and more free - in a word, socialist.

More peace

Finally, peace is indispensible for the achievement of the general aims of socialism. The chief object of international socialism is to substitute co-operation amongst peoples for confrontation between States. In this spirit, the socialist parties and the tens of millions of men and women gathered together beneath their flags can influence the course of events wherever in the world the destiny of mankind is being shaped.

II. International détente and co-operation

Peace is a continuous creation. Socialists who, throughout the world, have actively contributed to the progress of détente feel that it can and should be still further extended, strengthened and consolidated. Every effort will be directed towards this permanent goal. The Socialist International therefore calls on all member parties to give precedence to dialogue between all nations, on the basis of equality of rights and duties and of respect for the identity and sovereignty of the States.

Recognizing that the progress of détente has been achieved and maintained only through the effective participation of two super-powers, the Socialist International nevertheless refuses to acknowledge partition of the world between two immovable and opposing blocs that produce tension and run the risk of dangerous confrontation as a permanent fact of international relations.

It considers that the extension of détente must lead to greater co-operation between the nations, thus progressively reducing the sources of conflict and grounds for intervention by the great powers in fields that encroach upon the sovereignty and independence of States.

Détente is in fact a sustained advance which must make itself felt in both bilateral and multilateral negotiation. The present negotiations on the reduction of armed forces must be the first priority for this undertaking.

Agreements once achieved must be implemented and maintained by the gradual institution of an international system of crisis control.

III. The C.S.C.E.

The Socialist International Congress welcomes the outcome of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. It considers that the Final Act acceded to by all 35 states represented at Helsinki formed an important stage in the development of East-West relations and in the prospects for a strengthening of European security.

The Socialist International Congress reaffirms its intention to contribute towards the implementation of the Final Act.

It invites all the States concerned to encourage real progress, before the Belgrade Conference in 1977, in the implementation of the following points :

- regular political consultations at bilateral and multilateral level;
- the improvement of economic relations between States;
- co-operation on joint projects, particularly with regard to the environment, health, energy, communications, culture and education;
- professional freedom of action for journalists and the distribution of cultural media throughout all countries; and
- wider facilities for the free circulation of ideas, persons and the reunion of families.

IV. International Disarmament and Security

Disarmament and controls on armaments and traffic in arms are of vital importance to the whole world in view of escalation of the arms race and deterioration in the economic situation of the majority of countries.

The Socialist International calls for an immediate halt to the proliferation of nuclear capability through the control of nuclear weaponry, controls on the export and import of fissile material and related technology, a ban on nuclear testing and the creation of de-nuclearized zones.

It considers, moreover, that substantial progress could be achieved in the process of armaments control by agreements to prohibit chemical and bacteriological warfare and weapons that destroy the environment.

For the Socialist International, the ultimate objective continues to be that of general disarmament. It invites all governments to take suitable steps to endow this great humanitarian undertaking with real content.

In the existing situation, lasting security for the world cannot be achieved merely through equilibrium between the power-blocs on the basis of shared spheres of influence.

Nor can it be brought about by a balance negotiated between the super-powers alone.

Nor, indeed, can it result from unilateral disarmament or disengagement. None of these formulae can adequately guarantee the security of nations; on the contrary, they are likely to occasion dangerous imbalance at the heart of the continent of Europe, creating intolerable pressures on the smaller European powers.

In this context, the Socialist International recognizes the desirability of the fastest possible conclusion of the SALT II negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, so that a reduction in both the quantity and quality of strategic armaments may be attained. Through such an agreement, progress in the eventual reduction of conventional arms would be feasible. As regards the particular question

of European security, the Socialist International emphasizes the importance it attaches to the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces, which must be aimed at achieving true military détente, backed by effective, balanced and controlled arms-limitation agreements within the area of Central Europe.

The Socialist International feels that such reductions must initially be aimed essentially at forces and armaments of States who are strangers to the area, and eventually at the level of forces and armaments of States within the area, in an effective search for greater security for all the nations concerned.

## V. The United Nations

The Socialist International reaffirms the spirit and the letter of the resolution adopted by its Vienna Congress in 1972, holding that the United Nations is a universal world organization in which all nations, great and small, can meet on an equal footing and in mutual understanding, and in which they can put their case without resorting to procedures that are contrary to the spirit of the Charter.

Faithful to the principle of the universality of the United Nations, encroachments on which it could never countenance, the Socialist International considers that the U.N. constitutes a forum which must remain privileged. It once again calls on its member parties to strengthen this international organization and, in particular, its specialist agencies such as UNESCO, the FAO, the UNCTAD, the ILO, etc., and the Development and Solidarity Programmes that are their concern, so as to make them more efficient instruments for effective co-operation between all States, which, in the final analysis, is the essential condition of peace.

## VI. A still threatened world

The continuation of the crisis in the Middle East endangers the prospects for peace not only in that region but it also threatens the progress of détente between East and West. The Socialist International expresses its satisfaction over the disengagement agreements signed between Israel and Egypt and Syria, and most particularly the interim agreement concluded between Israel and Egypt on September 1, 1975.

The Socialist International emphasizes the importance of ensuring that a peace settlement between Israel and its neighbouring States be based on negotiations and agreement between the parties in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and not be imposed upon them from outside. It calls, therefore, for the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference on the basis of the two afore-mentioned resolutions and the original letter of invitation.

The Socialist International acknowledges and respects the right of all peoples to self-determination and to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

The Socialist International being concerned with the escalation of the arms race in the Middle East, calls upon the parties concerned to start immediate negotiations on arms reduction.

The threat to peace is manifest also in Southern Africa. While great strides have been made, the battle for freedom and development in the continent has not been won. Africa's economies are at the mercy of the economic self-interest of the advanced nations. Millions of African people are still under colonial rule, and their struggle for freedom has become a battleground for Great-Power rivalry.

The Socialist International must work for a truly independent Africa, free from domination from any source. The peoples of Africa must not become the pawns of Great-Power confrontation. The economic help they receive must not enslave them to other countries' economic interests or political philosophies. The last remnants of colonial subjugation must be removed. Above all, there can be no peace in Africa until the evil doctrine of apartheid has been eradicated.

Neutrality towards the existing and coming struggles in Southern Africa is impossible. Between the exploiters and the exploited there is no middle ground. Action must be taken designed to end a system which is both evil in itself and a threat to peace. The Socialist International supports those who are striving for an alternative structure. The main force against the status quo will be the struggles of the peoples of Southern Africa themselves.

The key to the whole situation in Southern Africa is South Africa itself. The Socialist International is totally opposed to the apartheid régime and is committed to the establishment of universal suffrage in South Africa. A major contribution to this end can be made by the international labour movement.

We call upon all governments to end their unhealthy involvement with apartheid. This disengagement must include, aid for liberation movements, an initiative at the United Nations for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, and the prohibiting of export to South Africa of any equipment which would enhance that country's military capacity.

The Socialist International is similarly committed to majority rule in an independent Namibia. Recognizing that the main force for achieving this will be the people of Namibia themselves, the first priority should be to give support to the liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO.

In Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), the Socialist International is firmly committed to the principle of majority rule based on universal and equal suffrage and hopes that this will be achieved in a very short time.

## VII. Socialism and the Rights of Man

Devoted as a matter of principle to defending the fundamental rights of the individual, the Socialist International considers that only democratic socialism is capable of meeting the deepest aspirations of mankind.

Only democratic socialism can protect and guarantee the rights of man and mitigate the sequel to colonialism, the shame of apartheid and the survival of racism and of racial discrimination.

The international socialist movement therefore rejects as contrary to its nature and to its ideals, any form of discrimination whether based on sex, creed or race.

It repudiates, above all, the persistence of aspects of political and economic domination which, in too many countries, still affect the status of women and prevent their true emancipation.

The Socialist International, finally, condemns terrorism in all its forms as a means of political action, whether applied by governments or by political movements. Terrorism has never resolved social or economic conflict; it merely adds useless violence to injustice.

In today's world, capitalism and communism continue to express the major forms of oppression in modern society, both by sacrificing democratic rights and civil liberties in the search for profit and preservation of the interests of the ruling class, and by serving to maintain the privileges of an all-powerful bureaucracy.

For those peoples who seek to achieve or consolidate their independence, for those men who are fighting for their liberty, respect for their fundamental rights, an end to inequality and an end to alienation of all kinds, the only alternative to capitalism and to communism is - socialism.

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# RESOLUTION

on

# INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SOLIDARITY

adopted by the

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

Geneva, November 26-28, 1976

The capitalist unplanned free-market economic system which dominates most of the world has failed abjectly to provide harmonious economic solutions between the nations or an adequate standard of living for more than a minor part of mankind. It has resulted in a condition in which the machinery of exchange, distribution and consumption has developed far too slowly to keep pace with rapid progress in the instruments and technology of production. The consequence is that, between the nations as well as within each nation, there are gross and unacceptable disparities in living standards : on the global scene we witness the obscene spectacle of poverty in the midst of plenty, with millions of producers unable to find work to make the goods which hundreds of millions of consumers desperately want but have no hope of acquiring. Not only does this constitute a condition of economic anarchy and injustice : in addition, the envious eyes which the starvelings of the Southern Hemisphere cast upon the affluence of the Northern Hemisphere constitute an ever-present danger to the stability and peace of the world.

That manifest failure of international capitalism points to the need for an entirely new approach to international economic problems, and that entirely new approach, breaking away from the outdated and discredited modes of the past, can only be, and must be, a socialist approach.

1. The purpose of development must be to secure the basic needs of all people. These basic needs comprise, inter alia, food, housing, clothing, health, education and work.

2. A growth process which benefits only the wealthiest minorities and which increases, or even maintains, inequalities between and within countries cannot be accepted.

3. It is recognized that the concept of development, in its broad sense, is not limited to the satisfaction of basic needs alone.

Development also includes the attainment of basic non-material goals, such as freedom of expression, freedom of belief and freedom for each individual to contribute to the shaping of the future for himself and his children, within his own society.

4. However, the satisfaction of basic material needs is a prerequisite which must be met first in order that man may be able to enjoy and benefit from freedom and values in the spiritual field. The satisfaction of basic material needs in all strata of mankind can be obtained only through radical and vigorous national and international action based on, and inspired by, a new sense of solidarity throughout human society.

5. This sense of solidarity must also extend to future generations. Consequently policies of development must be shaped and pursued in such a manner that our planet's resources and the environment are not violated.

6. The new urge towards economic solidarity must find practical expression in all fields of human enterprise and condition economic relations both between and within nations.

7. Thus, countries which are in a privileged financial position should provide massive money transfers on concessionary terms to the less privileged nations. These transfers should be on a scale which will effectively diminish inequalities between the different parts of the world.

8. It is realized that financial transfers alone will not bring about an elimination of existing disparities.

9. They must therefore be supplemented by other measures in the economic, trade policy and monetary fields. It is recognized that the automatic operation of the market mechanism is not liable to create conditions of equality and justice. On the contrary, in most cases it tends to increase the power and wealth of the stronger to the detriment of the weaker. Consequently, nations must be willing, in appropriate ways, to take corrective measures to create a massive redistribution of wealth and income.

10. Such measures should form part of the new international economic order on which a start was made at the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Efforts towards creating a new international economic order, based on principles of solidarity and comprising the whole of mankind, must be vigorously pursued.

11. In order to be able to fulfil the various tasks which the new international economic order will impose on us, and in order to solve the existing economic problems created by unemployment, stagnation and rising price levels, the industrialized countries must be prepared to intervene directly and effectively in economic operations. The following measures will be required :

full utilisation of productive resources, together with policies on investment, credits, profits, prices and incomes designed to curb inflation and to eliminate unjustifiable inequalities in wealth and income between different strata of society;

the disposal of economic power throughout the community and the development of democratic processes in the workplace;

improved methods of control of capital movements and of transactions carried out by multinational companies across frontiers;

extensive government intervention, through public ownership or control, in economic enterprises in order to secure, whilst maintaining full employment, better opportunities for increased imports of industrial products from the developing countries;

co-operation between countries to facilitate the flow of trade, to ensure sound economic development and to finance deficits on current account for countries experiencing special difficulties; and

the transfer of technology and know-how from developed to developing countries.

12. An important part of a policy of global solidarity must be the management of resources and of the environment. Thus, international regimes must be set up for the exploitation of common property resources which are outside national jurisdiction. This applies particularly to the massive resources of the ocean and the seabed. The principal aims underlying the common management of property resources must be a just and equitable distribution of these resources through a policy preserving the balance with nature and in solidarity with future generations.

13. In accordance with a policy of solidarity, no State should use its riches from various natural resources as a means of political or economic pressure directed against other States. All States should, on the contrary, strongly endeavour to reach international agreements which would ensure an equitable allocation of resources to the benefit of all mankind.

14. The principle of solidarity must extend to the fields of science and technology, which must also, to a greater extent, be directed towards satisfying the basic needs of all people.

15. However, given the magnitude and complexity of the task, international action towards more just and equitable relations throughout the world will not in itself be successful unless complemented by internal policies in every State. Only through the interplay of national and international policies, geared towards the primary aim of development for all, based on a deep sense of solidarity, and in collaboration with nature and future generations,can peace and justice be secured and a future for mankind envisaged.

16. Therefore, all governments and parties of the Socialist International should make it their primary aim to carry out the policies set out in this Declaration.

# RESOLUTION
## on
## LATIN AMERICA
## adopted by the
## THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL
## Geneva, November 26-28, 1976

The Socialist International deplores the spread of military dictatorship in Latin America. These repressive regimes have destroyed political, cultural and trade union freedoms and the free press, and have imprisoned and murdered trade unionists and democrats.

These régimes have institutionalized the use of terrorism and torture. It is also of particular concern that people are simply disappearing in both Chile and the Argentine and in the latter case, this includes political refugees from all over Latin America. Persecution is commonplace.

The Junta in Chile has recently announced that it will release most of its political prisoners. However, the fact is that this refers only to those detained and not to those already condemned or awaiting trial. The Socialist International denounces this attempt to appease international public opinion for the sham it clearly is.

In the Argentine Republic tens of thousands have been detained without trial and more have disappeared into concentration camps. The names of most are unknown. Yet more have been murdered by death squads, later attributed to guerilla skirmishes. One case is that of Hipolito Solari Irigoyen who was kidnapped and later turned up in prison. The Socialist International demands his release.

Within Latin America, Brazil is one of the key elements and the Socialist International believes that human rights, the rule of law and effective democracy which have been massively eroded in the last few years, must be re-established. For some years, too, the United States government has armed, trained and supported the Brazilian military to play a major role in Latin America.

It is clear that pressure from the Socialist International and its member parties has had and can have a positive effect in the field of human rights. The Socialist International will make greater efforts to follow up past initiatives. This endeavour will be intensified and extended to regimes such as those in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay.

It should be remembered that the economies of those dictatorships are not strong. They are dependent on foreign trade and therefore sensitive to any measures taken against them by their trading partners. The Socialist International and its member parties must give deep and urgent consideration to possible economic sanctions against these

régimes where they are deemed appropriate. This must include a re-appraisal of aid programmes and banking and financial transactions.

Members of the Socialist International should understand and accept the reasons for Latin America joining in the call for a New International Economic Order. Venezuela and Mexico have been particularly active in promoting this concept which includes the nationalization and recovery of natural resources. The Socialist International particularly welcomes the creation of SELA (Latin American Economic System) and of the Caribbean Merchant Fleet.

The Socialist International must be concerned that attempts are being made to establish South Atlantic defence cooperation between on the one hand, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile and Uruguay and on the other, the racialist régime in South Africa. The aim is twofold, to strengthen those régimes politically and to stifle by whatewer means, attempts to achieve freedom and democracy. The result would be a further threat to peace. The situation will be exacerbated too if the supply of arms and nuclear technology to this area is not curbed. Socialist governments have a particular responsibility in this respect.

The United States will play a decisive role in determining the future of Latin America. The member parties of the Socialist International should therefore use their influence to persuade the new administration to undertake a fundamental review of their policies towards military dictatorships in Latin America and the activities of multinational companies. It must be hoped that this review will include recognition of Panama's right to exercise sovereignty over the Canal Zone. In this direction, the Socialist International considers the lifting of sanctions by the Organization of American States against Cuba as a positive step.

The Socialist International reaffirms its support for all those struggling for freedom and democracy within Latin America. The Socialist International pledges itself to increase by political and economic means, its assistance to the remaining constitutional governments.

The Socialist International will pursue policies designed to assist economic and social development in the region, aiming to effect a radical re-distribution of wealth and the recognition of basic human rights.

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# NEW STATUTES OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

## adopted by the

## THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

## Geneva, November 26-28, 1976

The Socialist International is an association of parties which seek to establish democratic socialism as formulated in the Frankfurt Declaration of 1951.

### PURPOSE OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

The purpose of the Socialist International is :

to strengthen relations between the affiliated parties and to co-ordinate their political attitudes by consent;

to this end, the Socialist International will seek to extend the relations between the Socialist International and other Socialist-oriented parties not in membership which desire cooperation.

### COMPOSITION OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

The Socialist International consists of :

1. Member parties,

which shall have the right to speak and to vote, and the obligation to pay affiliation fees to the Socialist International;

2. Fraternal organizations,

namely the International Council of Social Democratic Women and the International Union of Socialist Youth, which shall have the right to speak and to vote;

3. Consultative parties,

which will have the right to speak but shall not exercise a vote;

4. Associated organizations,

of an international or regional character recognized by the Socialist International, which shall have the right to speak, but shall not exercise a vote.

### ORGANS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

The following organs of the Socialist International shall serve its purpose :

- the Congress of the Socialist International
- the Bureau of the Socialist International
- the Finance and Administration Committee of the Socialist International
- the Secretariat of the Socialist International

## ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

### 1. The Congress

The Congress is the supreme body of the Socialist International. It proclaims its principles, determines its Statutes and, on the recommendation of the Bureau of the Socialist International, decides by a two-thirds majority of all the members upon the admission and status of new members and of organizations in relation to the Socialist International. The Congress shall receive a report of activities for the period since the last Congress.

The Congress, to be convened by the Bureau, will meet regularly every second year. The Bureau will decide its time and place, and draw up its agenda.

#### Voting rights in the Congress

Member Parties shall have the right to vote and to speak. The Fraternal Organizations, International Council of Social Democratic Women and International Union of Socialist Youth, shall have the right to speak and to vote.

Consultative Parties and Associated Organizations shall have the right to speak but not to vote.

#### Representation at Congress

The delegations of Member Parties and Fraternal Organizations shall be limited to six members and of Consultative Parties and Associated Organizations to two.

#### Expulsion of parties

Decisions to expel parties and organizations from membership may be taken only by the Congress by a majority of two-thirds of parties voting.

### 2. The Bureau

The Bureau of the Socialist International shall consist of all Member Parties and the IUSY and the ICSDW, each having one vote.

The Bureau shall establish its own rules of procedure.

The Bureau shall make all necessary decisions of policy and principle between meetings of the Congress, and make recommendations to the Congress concerning new members, suspensions and expulsions and amendments to the Statutes.

The Bureau shall propose to the Congress a candidate for General Secretary.

The Bureau convenes the Congress. In addition, the Bureau shall have the right to convene special conferences, expert conferences, regional conferences, the Socialist International Research Council, as well as study groups, to appoint the chairmen and secretaries of these bodies, and to determine their terms of reference.

The Bureau shall convene at least once a year a conference of the party leaders. The convening of party leaders' conferences shall follow procedures laid down by the Bureau.

The Bureau approves the Annual Budget, presented by the Finance and Administration Committee.

The Bureau shall meet at least twice in each calendar year.

3. The Finance and Administration Committee

The Finance and Administration Committee shall consist of seven member parties and fraternal organizations elected by the Bureau from among the Bureau members. The Finance and Administration Committee will consider reports and recommendations from the Bureau, the General Secretary, and individual members of the Bureau. It will supervise the financial administration of the Socialist International and recommend to the Bureau the scale of dues to be levied by the International.

The Finance and Administration Committee shall, on behalf of the Bureau, approve the complement of the secretariat's staff and the terms of their engagement.

The quorum of the Finance and Administration Committee shall be four member parties. The Finance and Administration Committee shall meet at least twice in each calendar year. It shall prepare and recommend to the Bureau a budget for the following year.

FINANCE

The Secretariat's expenditure shall be covered by :

- Affiliation fees from the Member Parties;
- Contributions from fraternal and associated organizations and Consultative Parties;
- Donations.

1. Affiliation fees

The affiliation fees and contributions shall be fixed in relation to finances and membership of parties and organizations.

Parties and organizations are eligible to attend and to vote at meetings of the Socialist International provided they have fulfilled their financial obligations up to and including the present calendar year by June 30.

2. Properties and Reserve Fund

The freehold and leasehold properties as well as the Reserve Fund of the Socialist International shall be vested in three Trustees. The Trustees may act by a majority and may in emergencies allow any property to stand and to remain in the name of a nominee trust corporation.

The appointment of the Trustees shall be effected by a Resolution passed by a two-thirds majority vote at a meeting of the Bureau and the powers and duties of the Trustees shall be similarly determined. The term of office for the trustees shall be one year or as determined by the Bureau.

3. Lay Auditors

Three lay auditors shall be appointed by the Bureau to inspect the accounts of the Socialist International on a quarterly basis.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

1. The President,

who shall be elected by the Congress of the Socialist International. He shall be eligible for two two-year terms.

2. The Vice-Presidents,

who shall be elected for a single two-year term by the Congress of the Socialist International. The number of Vice-Presidents shall be a minimum of two.

The President, or a Vice-President present, shall preside at all meetings of Congress and Bureau. The President and Vice-Presidents will have the right to attend all meetings of the Socialist International.

3. The General Secretary,

shall be elected by Congress on the proposal of the Bureau. The General Secretary shall supervise the administrative functions of the Secretariat and be responsible for the organization of meetings held under the auspices of the Socialist International. He will in addition be responsible for the archives and, subject to the endorsement of the Finance and Administration Committee, engage the Secretariat's staff and fix the terms of their engagement. He shall prepare financial statements and budget estimates for consideration by the Finance and Administration Committee. In consultation with the President and any two Vice-Presidents, he will take such decisions as are necessary in between meetings of the Bureau.

OFFICERS OF THE BUREAU

1. The Chairman of the Finance and Administration Committee,

shall be elected by the Finance and Administration Committee. He shall preside over all meetings of the Finance and Administration Committee. He should be consulted by the General Secretary on

urgent financial and administrative matters in between meetings of the Finance and Administration Committee.

2. Honorary Treasurer

The Bureau will be empowered to appoint, at its discretion, an Honorary Treasurer. His powers and duties shall be similarly determined.

CHANGE IN THE STATUTES

Amendments to the Statutes can be made only by the Congress, on the recommendation of the Bureau, and by a majority of two-thirds of the parties and organizations voting.

## PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, HONORARY COMMITTEE AND GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ELECTED BY THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

GENEVA, NOVEMBER 26-28, 1976

a) PRESIDENT

Willy Brandt, Federal Germany

b) VICE-PRESIDENTS

Edward Broadbent, Canada
Bettino Craxi, Italy
Bruno Kreisky, Austria
François Mitterrand, France
Daniel Oduber, Costa Rica
Olof Palme, Sweden
Irène Pétry, International Council of Social Democratic Women
Yitzhak Rabin, Israel
Léopold S. Senghor, Senegal
Mario Soares, Portugal
Anselmo Sule, Chile
Joop den Uyl, Netherlands
Gough Whitlam, Australia
Harold Wilson, Great Britain

c) HONORARY COMMITTEE

Trygve Bratteli, Norway
Walter Bringolf, Switzerland
Tage Erlander, Sweden
Jos van Eynde, Belgium
David Lewis, Canada
Sicco Mansholt, Netherlands
Daniel Mayer, France
Golda Meir, Israel
Alfred Nau, Federal Germany
Pietro Nenni, Italy
Rafael Paasio, Finland
Bruno Pittermann, Austria
Giuseppe Saragat, Italy

d) GENERAL SECRETARY

Bernt Carlsson, Sweden

# THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

## Geneva, November 26-28, 1976

## NEW MEMBERS AND PARTIES WITH CHANGED MEMBERSHIP STATUS

i) New members

a) The following parties were admitted to the Socialist International as full member parties :

Progressive Union of Senegal (UPS)
Revolutionary Party of the Dominican Republic (PRD)
Indian Socialist Party

b) The following parties were admitted to the Socialist International as consultative parties :

Cyprus Socialist Party (EDEK)
Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, USA

ii) Parties with changed membership status (previous status shown in brackets)

a) The following parties changed their status to that of full member party :

Northern Ireland Labour Party (consultative member)
Social Democratic and Labour Party of Northern Ireland (SDLP) (consultative member)
National Liberation Party of Costa Rica (PLN) (observer member)

b) The following parties changed their status to that of consultative party :

Democratic Action of Venezuela (AD) (observer member)
People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela (MEP) (observer member)
Febrerista Revolutionary Party of Paraguay (observer member).