



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

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- To affiliated National Centres
- To the TUIs (TD of the WFTU)

Circ. SG/No.37/65

Dear Brothers,

Enclosed please find the documents adopted by the
6th World Trade Union Congress, held in Warsaw from
October 8 to 22, 1965.

Fraternally,



THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WFTU.

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ADOPTED

1. Resolution on the 1st Item on the Agenda
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 3. Appeal to the Workers and Trade Unionists of the world.
 4. Resolution on Vietnam
 5. Resolution on social security
 6. Resolution on the problems of women workers
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 9. Resolution on trade union rights
 10. Recommendation on workers' travel
 11. Resolution on South Africa
 12. Resolution on Argentina
 13. Resolution on the situation in Korea
 14. Resolution on Spain
 15. Resolution on Iran
 16. Resolution on Laos
 17. Resolution on the problem of Palestine
 18. Resolution on Portugal
 19. Resolution on the Dominican Republic
 20. Resolution on solidarity with the workers and people of Latin America
 21. Resolution in support of the Negro workers and people in the United States in their struggle for equal rights
 22. Resolution on Venezuela
 23. Resolution on Cyprus
 24. Resolution on solidarity with SOBSI
 25. Telegram of solidarity with the Colombian workers and people
 26. Message of protest to the President of the Republic of Venezuela
 27. Telegram to the Prime Minister of Greece, Athens
 28. Telegram to the Minister of Justice - Lisbon (Portugal) and Telegram to the President of the Republic of Portugal - Lisbon
 29. Telegram to the President of the National Council of the Government of Uruguay, Montevideo
 30. Report on the Credentials Commission
 31. Resolution on the Auditors' Report
 32. Resolution on the Commission to Revise the Constitution of the WFTU
 33. Declaration on the 20th anniversary of the Nuremberg trial of the major criminals of the 2nd world war.
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6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 5

RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security, a fundamental right of the workers, must strive in all countries of the world to assure protection to the workers and their families in the event of short time, complete or temporary loss of work as well as provisions for an old-age free of privation and protection against social risks and guaranteed providence.

By adopting the Charter of Social Security, the 5th Congress placed at the disposal of the trade unions of all countries, a weapon of considerable value for stimulating their struggles to achieve or to improve their social security systems. Indeed, during the period that separates us from the 5th Congress, claims concerning social security were a constant subject of the activities of the workers, a common platform for the trade unions of all tendencies and thus a powerful factor of unity. Thanks to the struggles and united action of the workers and their trade union organisations, considerable progress has been made in different countries. However, much remains still to be done.

In a great number of developed capitalist countries, the workers are fighting not only to attain or to improve social security, but also against attacks on advantages already won. In several of these countries, because of the increase in the military budgets and of economic difficulties, the social security system was the first to be attacked by the governments and the employers.

In the developing countries the situation is characterised by the long period of colonialist exploitation and by the neo-colonialist manoeuvres, the disastrous consequences which have a repercussion on the standard of living and on the extremely difficult working conditions.

Thus, in the great majority of the countries of Asia and Latin America, the social security systems are far from being able to comply with even the elementary demands of the workers and other strata of the population.

In the countries which have recently won their independence, especially in Africa, efforts to improve social security

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are closely linked to the consolidation of independence, to the development of the national economy. In spite of many difficulties important progress has been made.

In countries still under colonial rule, where social security is still in a deplorable state and often non-existent; the workers in their general fight for national liberation demand social security legislation of which the need is felt more and more every day.

On the other side, in the socialist countries where the high level of social security is one of the great conquests of socialism, the improvement of the system continues.

In the past period the trade unions have made efforts to make the Charter of Social Security known to all workers and they have stepped up the fight for its principles to be applied in practice. In this respect, the WFTU has not ceased to give its assistance to affiliated and friendly organisations.

The Congress emphasises the importance of these initiatives among others the adoption of the Charter on the Economic and Social Rights of Working Women which emphasises the importance of the claims of women workers as workers and mothers.

The Congress also values the activity of the WFTU which is carried out in different international organisations, namely in the International Labour Organisation, where it took an active part in the adoption of several conventions and recommendations on different aspects of social security and insisted on the complete revision of out-dated conventions, in order to adapt them to the present situation and to the claims of the workers.

Faced with the policies of the monopolies and the increasingly fierce attacks against the working conditions and living standards of the broad working masses, it is necessary to further strengthen the united fight of the trade unions at the national and international levels, as well as their concrete actions for the introduction, extension and improvement of the social security systems.

The experiences that we have had since the adoption of the Charter, have shown the correctness of these principles. Taking this Charter as a basis, and taking into consideration the lessons learned from the recent actions of the workers for the improvement of social security, the Congress invites all workers and their trade union organisations to further intensify their actions in unity and fight for the satisfaction of the following claims:

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- to establish social security systems which are as comprehensive as possible, which are applied first to all workers, then to other strata of the population without discrimination of nationality, political conviction, religion, race, sex or age;
- to insist that these systems should cover all special liabilities: illness, maternity benefits, family allowances, disability, old-age, death, labour accidents, occupational diseases, unemployment;
- starting with these risks, to work for the systems to progressively cover all social rights, including stipulations in the national legislation concerning the right to work and its application in practice;
- to promote a policy of medical and social prevention and to strengthen the stipulations concerning hygiene and labour safety;
- to fight that assistance should assure a decent existence and that it should be adjusted to the costs of living, to the evolution of the wages and to the needs of the workers and their families;
- to act with the aim that the financing of the social security system should be assured without the financial contribution of the workers and that its management and administration should be democratically entrusted to the representative trade union organisations and workers;
- to fight for the increase of sums allocated in the national budgets to social expenditures and to fight all attempts to limit, eliminate or to refuse them.

Considering the important role that the trade unions play in favour of social security, these must be recognised as representatives of the workers and an end must be put to all activity limiting or violating these rights.

The Congress emphasises the harmful consequences to the health of the workers in the capitalist countries caused by the introduction of new techniques of mechanisation and automation. Indeed, the capitalists do not seek to put scientific and technical progress in the service of the people, but to obtain maximum profits. Therefore, the trade union organisations must strengthen their activities against the intensification of the tempo of work which results in an increase of unemployment, of the number of labour accidents and of the occurrence of occupational diseases, namely of the nervous system and the heart.

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Besides, special attention must be paid to the efforts of the trade unions in developing countries when social security systems are being established or improved. The Congress invites the trade union organisations of other countries to give them technical assistance in all forms, namely in the exchange of experiences, of delegations, the organisation of training courses, of lectures, as well as scholarships. These activities in the field of social security will contribute towards the strengthening of international solidarity.

The specific conditions of women and youth require the protection of their particular aspirations. Therefore, the trade unions must act in order that their claims be satisfied in the spirit of the principles stipulated by the Charter of Demands of Working Women and Youth.

The Congress recommends that the TUIs should continue and intensify their activities for the satisfaction of claims according to the specific conditions of the different industries and professions.

The Congress appeals to the trade union organisations of all affiliations to search for new means and ways of extending unity of action in connection with the fundamental claims of social security in the broad conception conceived in the Charter, which does not limit it to the traditional notion of social welfare.

It is in this spirit that the Congress proposes to convene a world trade union conference on social security with the aim of strengthening united actions and struggles for the improvement of the social security systems.

Taking into consideration the special features and economic and social conditions as well as the different forms of struggle, this world conference could perhaps be preceded, where the conditions permit, by consultative conferences at a regional level. This would contribute towards making the work and results of a world conference more concrete.

The Congress invites all trade union organisations to endorse this initiative and to increase their own activities in favour of this common aim: a social security system which is always becoming more complete and better corresponds to the ambitions of the workers.

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 1

R E S O L U T I O N
ON THE 1st POINT ON THE AGENDA

The 6th World Trade Union Congress has taken place in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, the period containing the 20th anniversary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The Congress notes that the 20 years of the WFTU's activity have been closely connected with the most important international events which have occurred and with the greatest struggles of the international working class since the end of the Second World War. The WFTU has shown the capacity to face up to its responsibilities to the workers and the trade unions of the whole world.

The Congress notes that the events which have occurred in the last few years have in all fields confirmed the value of the assessments made by the 5th World Trade Union Congress and of the policy it defined, whether relating to the struggle for peace and its prospects, to the strengthening of the socialist countries, to the development of the national liberation movement, to the reinforcement of the class struggle in the capitalist countries or to the trend towards working class unity.

The Programme of Action adopted by the 5th Congress has been successfully submitted to the test of struggle, it has made an outstanding contribution to stimulating trade union activity.

Since the 5th Congress new facts and new problems have emerged. The 6th World Trade Union Congress has assessed them and drawn conclusions for international trade union activity and in particular that of the WFTU.

The development of the international situation is marked by the fact that the forces acting for peace in the world have become stronger and achieved further successes. They are asserting themselves as the most powerful factor, able to prevent a world war and foil the imperialist manoeuvres.

At the same time, imperialism does not by any means renounce its aims of domination. The aggressive nature of imperialism remains unchanged. It constitutes the principal danger of war. The American imperialists, the most powerful and the most aggressive, the leaders of world reaction, are carrying on a savage war of aggression in Vietnam. This war, their vicious intervention in the Dominican Republic, the blockade against Cuba, their role in the Congo, Mozambique, Angola, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Laos, Cambodia, etc., and against the liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America, demonstrate their desire to retain their positions by force; they act as the international gendarme against the liberation movement and the forces of progress.

This policy is doomed to failure because it is at variance with the realities of our time. It is none the less dangerous.

The extremely savage aggression of the American imperialists against the South Vietnamese people and their acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam constitute a serious threat to peace in South-East Asia and in the world.

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Firm support for the Vietnamese people and a resolute struggle against American imperialism are urgently necessary in order to preserve peace in Indo-China and in the world, and call for vigorous action by all the forces of peace and above all by the workers throughout the world.

Large-scale campaigns of international solidarity, organised on the initiative of the WFTU and the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of South Vietnam in the last few years have made a considerable contribution to supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people, thanks to the efforts made by the workers and trade unions of all continents.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress warmly salutes the valiant Vietnamese people which is waging a heroic struggle against the American aggressors and is winning more remarkable victories every day.

The Congress unreservedly supports the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and vigorously condemns the war of aggression waged by the American imperialists in Vietnam. It expresses its full support to the position laid down in four points by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the position expressed in five points by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, the only authentic representative of the South Vietnamese population. It calls on workers and trade union organisations throughout the world without distinction to increase their joint activities to demand that the American Government put an immediate stop to the war of aggression in South Vietnam, withdraw American troops and war material from South Vietnam, and immediately end their acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as well as to insist on the faithful application of the 1954 Geneva Agree-

ments on Vietnam, so as to enable the South Vietnamese people to decide their own future without any foreign interference.

The American imperialists can see no other solution to their successive defeats in Asia, and notably in Vietnam, than to extend their war of aggression. The recent Japan-South Korea Treaty is the type of anti-democratic and militaristic alliance, being concluded in the Far East under the direction of the American imperialists. Neither the interests of the Japanese people and workers, nor those of the South Korean workers and people are protected or served by such a treaty, which is aimed at preventing the unification of Korea by the people of Korea themselves. It is an integral part of the American imperialists' policy of war and aggression against the socialist and all peace-loving countries of Asia. The Congress, declaring its firm opposition to the aggressive Japan-South Korea Treaty, expresses its active support to the just and determined struggle being waged by the Korean working class and people against American imperialism, for the peaceful reunification of their country.

World imperialism, led by the reactionary circles of the United States, is everywhere maintaining its aggressive system, notably the Atlantic Pact and SEATO, and intends to transform the Organisation of American States into a body for intervention and aggression against certain Latin American countries.

The accumulation of nuclear arms and weapons of mass destruction, the recent statements by the most responsible American leaders reviving the cold war policy, create a particularly dangerous situation.

The leading circles in Federal Germany, apart from their policy of annexation towards the German Democratic Republic, are openly advancing territorial demands towards the countries

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which were victims of Hitler aggression. The restoration of a powerful armed force in this State constitutes a danger for the security of the peoples, and the plans to furnish this army with atomic weapons, either directly or through the expedient of a multilateral or European force, represent a serious threat to world peace.

The desire of the West German monopolies to make the German Federal Republic a nuclear power is an expression of the policy of revenge and conquest which they voice. This policy is all the more dangerous in that it is openly supported by the U.S. Government.

The governing circles in Federal Germany, which are the strongest supporters of the aggressive policy of the American monopolies, have put forward draft "emergency laws" which in form and content recall the vicious emergency laws of Hitler's Reich, which were used to oppress the German working class and trade unions and to prepare the Second World War.

The fact that the West German working class, in response to the Appeal issued by its trade unions, has succeeded in preventing the adoption of the most dangerous emergency laws, has by no means finally eliminated the risks inherent in these proposals.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress condemns the attempt in these draft emergency laws to increase the militarisation of political, economic and social life in the German Federal Republic. These drafts constitute a danger not only to the West German workers, but also to peace among the peoples and security in Europe. This situation calls for an increase in the opposition and resistance to this reactionary policy so as to defeat it completely and finally. In this respect, it is necessary to seek unity in the action of all trade union organisations, national and international.

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It is urgently necessary that twenty years after the end of the Second World War the existence of two German States should be recognised. The signature of a German Peace Treaty, taking account of this reality, would help to guarantee European security and to improve the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that in the present international situation the fight for world peace, against imperialism, is more than ever the main common task of the workers and trade unions of the whole world, in alliance with all the forces of peace.

Vigorous struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the American imperialists, to impose peace and peaceful co-existence among States big or small, with different social systems is an important means to free the peoples from the nightmare of a war of extermination and from the crushing burden which its preparation place on their shoulders.

The fight for peaceful co-existence by no means signifies renouncing the class struggle nor the struggle for national liberation; on the contrary it creates more favourable conditions for these struggles.

Many decisive factors operate together in making this prospect realistic: the power of the community of socialist countries, the action of the international working class, the constant reinforcement of the national liberation movement, the intervention of increasing numbers of countries in opposition to war, the activity of public opinion in all countries of the world, notably under the stimulus of the world peace movement.

The Congress, in view of the current development of the international situation, demands the fulfilment of two essential

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conditions for the triumph of peaceful co-existence in the world which have for a long time been put forward by the WFTU:

- 1) The consistent application of the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of each State;
- 2) Full recognition of the free choice by every people of the political rules and the methods of organisation of their national society.

It is possible to obtain specific measures safeguarding peace which imperialism by its nature is loath to accept, and to go beyond the first steps which it has been possible to make for the reduction of international tension and limit the nuclear arms race.

To achieve this, the international working class and all the united peace forces must remain vigilant and wage a determined struggle to defend peace and to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

Every day, events confirm the correctness of the assessment made in the Programme of Action adopted by the 5th World Trade Union Congress that: "War is not inevitable, it can be avoided. Peace can be preserved and strengthened".

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, having examined the economic and social situation in the capitalist world, notes that it is characterised by an aggravation of all the contradictions of capitalism.

A series of important struggles for social and economic demands has taken place in many capitalist countries in all parts of the world in the course of the years which have gone

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by since the 5th World Trade Union Congress. However, in their struggle, workers are faced with greater difficulties resulting from the policy of international and national monopolies.

Although it holds back the advance of productive forces, capitalism cannot avoid the need for economic development, it cannot escape the necessity for greater internationalisation of production, of establishing vast industrial and economic combines furnished with modern means of production.

Capitalism cannot solve and does not provide any possibility of really solving the problems of our time, or of ensuring the fullest possible development of the productive forces and the satisfaction of the needs of the workers and peoples.

The general tendency of capitalism is accelerating concentration of production and capital on a national and international scale and of the more systematic use of the State apparatus to serve the monopolies' interests.

This trend is more acutely evident in the more developed capitalist countries. This process, far from reducing the contradictions of capitalism, aggravates them all and objectively contributes to creating new and wider possibilities for united struggles.

The American monopolies, the most powerful in the capitalist world, holding in their dependence the economy of numerous more or less developed countries, intensify the penetration of their capital and strive to extend their domination over all the capitalist countries, thereby worsening the exploitation of the workers.

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International concentration is taking place by means of a merciless struggle, which makes competition and the antagonism between the imperialist powers more acute and aggravates the contradictions.

These contradictions have openly emerged within European capitalism in connection with relationships between Europe and the USA.

Important demonstrations of resistance to this line are to be noted whilst a large number of the monopoly groups appear to seek a solution to this kind of contradiction by accepting domination by the USA.

In all cases monopoly groups try first to overcome their difficulties at the expense of the workers.

Other contradictions appear inside each capitalist country. They increase the social, territorial and economic disequilibrium. They increase the crisis in the less advanced parts of the productive apparatus, in agriculture as well as in industry, and cause new phenomena of economic degradation and unemployment.

In capitalist countries today an increasingly violent attack is being carried on against living and working standards and the liberties of workers, agricultural workers and employees. Gains won and the results of previous struggles are thereby endangered once again.

This attack aims at obtaining a rapid and tangible increase of capitalist profits, specifically by an intensification of the exploitation of the labour force, massive reduction of manpower, short-time, the lowering of the professional qualifications of workers and the worsening of the wage system.

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By so-called incomes policies, promoted by the European organisations and in most European countries, they are trying to spread the idea that it is possible under the aegis of the State and the monopolies, to carry out a just distribution of incomes. In fact their purpose is to increase State intervention in order to control wages, to prevent them rising and to protect and increase profits.

Through this policy they also attempt to tame the trade unions and hope in this way to tie them to their incomes policy and to undermine their independence.

This offensive is aimed at the same time against trade union and political rights and freedom in workplaces and at the national level.

To achieve their objectives, the monopolies make far greater use of State machinery and of its increasingly important economic action, so as to drain capital in their direction, to accelerate concentration and to oppose the workers' demands. This process and these tendencies make themselves felt on the basis of the economic, social and political conditions which differ appreciably from one country to another.

The monopolies' planning projects are nothing but an attempt to overcome their own contradictions and to increase the exploitation of the workers. On the basis of a specific analysis of the aims of economic policy and of the means of action resulting from them in each country, the trade union organisations are putting forward their own democratic alternatives according to the particular national situations in order to give to the daily struggles a perspective of a broader and more advanced development challenging the economic and political power of the monopolies.

Whatever the efforts of the monopolies to steady economic development, all they do is to bring out more clearly the contradictions between the increasingly social character of production and the increasingly private nature of appropriation.

In attacking the purchasing power of the wide popular masses, whilst at the same time they develop in an anarchistic way the productive capacity, they create the conditions for new economic difficulties.

In many countries inflation and the rise in the cost of living weighs heavily on the living standards of the workers. Growing mass unemployment appears as a result of these difficulties.

The development of automation in capitalist countries widely contributes to the threats of massive unemployment. In the USA the situation further worsens the impact of racial discrimination.

In certain countries, notably in Latin America, the domination by American monopolies which prevent the full development of the national economy of these countries is a major cause of widespread unemployment and increased exploitation of the workers.

The realities of capitalism, the increased domination of the capitalist monopolies and the strengthening of their policy of super-exploitation, as well as the increased organisational strength and consciousness of the working people, result in a development of struggles between the working class and the capitalist monopolies. This is demonstrated by the length and the exceptional militancy of the strikes which have taken place in the last few years in France, Italy, Federal Germany, Spain, Greece, Japan, India, the United States, Latin America, etc. These strikes and struggles have aimed at improvements in economic conditions, and in several countries have supported democratic political demands. They have often resulted in successes which

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have been an obstacle to the policy of the monopolies. They have confirmed that united action by the working class can counter the monopolies' offensive against the living standards and rights of the working masses forcing the monopolies and governments to adopt measures of economic and social policy which differ to some extent from those they envisaged.

The most important economic and social demands are common to the workers and unions of all capitalist countries and of all affiliations:

- higher wages, and guaranteed total wages;
- a shorter working week without reduction in pay;
- freely negotiated collective agreements to cover all conditions of work and remuneration;
- the guarantee and extension of trade union rights at all levels and primarily in workplaces;
- elimination of all discriminatory practices based on age, sex, nationality or race;
- the full application of a social security system which provides proper coverage in all cases of work accidents, sickness, maternity, old age and unemployment.

These demands constitute a firm basis for unity on the national and international levels. The Congress invites all trade union organisations to seek the best forms for co-ordinating the struggles for their claims at the national and international levels on the basis of the joint interests of all workers. It calls on the Executive Committee and on the Trade Unions Internationals to take further steps with this in view.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that the trade unions must give more help to women workers and to young workers to achieve satisfaction of their specific claims and their active participation in trade union life. It attaches great importance to the organisation and activity of technicians, engineers and supervisors, whose increasing participation, in various forms, in

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the workers' struggles is particularly significant.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes that violations of trade union rights are continuing and increasing in the capitalist and colonial countries, seriously threatening the right to organise and to strike. It calls on trade union organisations and workers of all tendencies to take further steps to use their united strength in order to impose respect for the principles contained in the Charter of Trade Union Rights adopted by the General Council of the WFTU. It calls on them to strengthen their solidarity with the workers of Spain, Portugal, South Africa and other countries who are subjected to fascist regimes and are fighting for their trade union rights and democratic freedoms.

The strengthening of the monopolies on the national and international levels, their grip on the State, puts before the working class not only the task of giving greater strength and cohesion to its activity for improved conditions and resistance to the employers' attacks and the limitation of their consequences.

The workers cannot clear the way to progress without attacking the economic and political domination of the monopolies and thus creating prospects for democratic development.

It is essential to wage a vigorous struggle to deal severe blows to the economic power of the monopolies, to nationalise the key sectors of the economy and ensure their democratic management, to nationalise foreign companies which are particularly important for economy and scientific research, to impose plans for economic and social development prepared and applied democratically in the interests of the workers and the people as a whole.

The same applies to the achievement of agrarian reform and the help to be given to forms of co-operation among small and medium sized cultivators.

The struggle for such measures which undermine the dominant position of the monopolies in the economy cannot be separated from the struggle for their political defeat, the ending of their dominant position in the State, and the creation of conditions for effective democracy in political, economic and administrative life.

The setting up of democratic regimes and governments resting on the support of the workers and people, defending their interests, acting against the monopolies and reactionaries and practising a policy of peace, economic co-operation and developing international trade without discrimination with the socialist and developing countries, will constitute, even under the conditions of capitalism, a victory of great significance for the working class.

Such prospects cannot be created without an intensive struggle against the monopolies, including the American monopolies, which are extending their domination to varying degrees over many countries.

For this it is necessary to establish working class unity and an alliance with the other social strata which are victims of the monopolies in order to bring together all democratic forces.

The strength of this mass movement and the workers' activity and vigilance are the means by which such achievements can be attained and preserved.

The specific conditions and forms of struggle differ in every country and each trade union centre adopts methods and programmes corresponding to the situation.

However, the main features are common to many capitalist countries, particularly in Western Europe.

Due to the international concentration of the monopolies, expressed notably by the Common Market, the trade unions in these countries are facing similar problems.

They need to co-ordinate their objectives and their activities and to oppose the co-ordinated attack of the monopolies by a common front of the workers and trade unions.

Awareness of this need is appearing also within many centres affiliated to the ICFTU and IFOTU. Considerable progress has been achieved in bringing them closer to the organisations belonging to the WFTU.

It is possible and necessary to advance still further, particularly in the branches of industries and in groups where there is a unified capitalist management and where the trade union and economic problems are similar, making it now possible to undertake joint campaigns for demands on wages and working conditions.

It is possible to advance towards a rapprochement of the trade union centres concerned and towards joint action by them, including joint action in the Common Market bodies for the satisfaction of the workers' demands.

In all countries it is possible to carry on the struggle against the domination of the monopolies with increased vigour.

The successes achieved along these lines in one country will help the workers of all the others.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress welcomes the historic successes gained in the last few years by the peoples and workers struggling to win and defend their national independence. The Congress warmly greets the peoples and the workers of new States which have acceded to independence in the four years which have passed since the 5th World Trade Union Congress.

The historic victories won by the national liberation movement, thanks to the growing anti-imperialist struggle of the workers and other patriotic forces of these peoples, encouraged by the existence and solidarity of the world socialist system and the revolutionary struggle of the workers throughout the world, in turn helps to intensify the struggle of the forces of peace and socialism against imperialism. The objective basis of the close alliance which unites world socialism and the national liberation movement is their emancipating anti-imperialist content, their concerted fight against the common enemy: imperialism.

However, the struggle against colonialism is not yet over. Imperialism, and above all American imperialism, is trying by every means to get a foothold in the newly independent countries and to impose their domination on them in the form of neo-colonialism. American imperialism seeks by every means to prevent the peoples subjected to the colonial yoke from rising to win their liberation; it is at present the most dangerous enemy of the peoples fighting to win and consolidate their national independence.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress offers its warmest support to the liberating struggles of the peoples of Columbia, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Peru, struggling against pro-Yankee and anti-national tyrannies; to the peoples of Angola,

Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, to the peoples of South Africa who are struggling against the fascist and racist regime, the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Aden and all other peoples fighting for freedom. It calls on trade union organisations throughout the world without distinction to support the struggle, armed or otherwise, of these peoples for their liberation.

The Congress vigorously condemns the activities carried out by the imperialists to preserve a system condemned by history. It supports the will of newly independent countries to develop their economy freely so as to eliminate the damage done by colonialism and to ensure economic, social and cultural progress.

The support of the socialist countries and of the international working class, especially in the imperialist countries, are important factors in helping the workers and peoples in liberated countries to fight and eliminate domination by the monopolies and tear out the roots of neo-colonialism.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress congratulates the workers and trade unions of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are participating actively, in alliance with the national forces, in the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national independence and sovereignty, democracy and social progress.

The Congress notes with great satisfaction that in the past few years unity of the working class in action and organisational unity have made a great headway in all countries and regions. United trade union centres have been formed in many countries as well as on a continental level. The Congress gives its full support to the efforts made by the African trade unions to unite in the All-African Trade Union Federation, and to those of the Latin American workers aimed at setting up

their united centres, the Trade Union Unity Congress of Latin American Workers.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress observes that the workers in the socialist countries have, since the 5th World Trade Union Congress, won further successes in the building of socialism and communism, in raising living standards, in cultural development.

The community of socialist countries, by its strength, its consistent and courageous peace policy, and its social progress, is the main point of support for workers all over the world in the struggle against the unleashing of a third world war, against imperialist aggression on States, big or small, socialist or otherwise, for national liberation and social progress.

The 6th Congress warmly greets the trade unions in the socialist countries which serve the vocational, economic and social interests of the workers, and raise the level of their socialist consciousness. They participate actively in drawing up economic, social and cultural policy, in planning the national economy and in promoting labour legislation.

The trade unions in the socialist countries are continuously trying to improve their activity, to ensure better and more complete application of their rights and powers. They are making still greater efforts to involve the workers in the running of production, to raise the level of their socialist consciousness and their knowledge of production problems, and to encourage their spirit of initiative as much as possible. The role and influence of the trade unions are constantly increasing with the development of socialist democracy.

In the socialist countries research is being undertaken and efforts made to increase productivity by the greatest possible use of automation and technology to make work lighter,

to raise the workers' qualifications and increase their role in production, not to deprive them of their jobs and excessively speed up the pace of work.

In this respect, new measures are planned to employ and re-train the labour forces released by the rapid technical progress and the more efficient organisation of production.

In contrast with the situation in the capitalist countries, the technical revolution and the application of automation take place under the guidance of the working class and in its interests. This confronts the trade unions in the socialist countries with new problems in all fields of their trade union activities, such as:

- more active participation in the planning and management of production;
- collective socialist work and socialist emulation;
- education, vocational training and culture;
- material and moral incentives;
- living and working conditions.

The aim is to ensure a regular improvement in the welfare of the population.

The technical revolution and automation place increasing emphasis on closer collaboration among the socialist countries.

The economic and trade relations among all the socialist countries are based on the principles of the respect of national sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantages. The Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) is also based on these principles. Its aim is to make use of the economic possibilities created by the establishment and the development of the socialist system and to help the economic growth of each member country. Co-operation among socialist countries naturally gives rise to a need for greater collaboration among the trade unions of these countries.

The 6th Congress is pleased to see that the trade union organisations in the socialist countries are concerned with constantly extending the systematic exchange of experiences, which will help to improve their work. The first consultative meeting of the trade unions of the COMECON countries and Yugoslavia showed the desire of the trade unions to derive mutual benefit from their experiences, while taking account of the particular conditions in each country. The Congress considers that this is a form of co-operation which constitutes an original and particularly valuable contribution to the activity of the WFTU.

The activity of the trade unions in socialist conditions is a new page in the history of the trade union movement. The experience of the trade unions in the socialist countries, their achievements, the steps they take to overcome difficulties and eliminate shortcomings which arise in building a socialist society, have great value not only for those already on the path of socialism, but also for those who tomorrow will be facing the same problems, even if the conditions are different.

At the present stage of rapid economic and technological development, the solutions found in the socialist countries to economic and social problems, problems of working conditions and the workers' rights, are of particular importance for the workers and trade unions in other countries.

The Congress therefore considers that the WFTU has the responsibility and the duty to make more widely known the experiences of the trade unions in the countries of the socialist community and to strengthen the mutual solidarity which links them to the workers of the whole world.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress welcomes the fact that in spite of all the difficulties, trade union unity in action and organisational unity have made considerable progress.

In face of the concerted attacks of the capitalists, the working class in all countries is realising with increasing clarity the urgent need for unity and solidarity within each country and at the international level to defend its vital interests and its future.

The real causes of trade union division do not lie in the ideological differences which exist within the working class. The main factor in this division is the policy of class collaboration. The ideological differences are used as a pretext to justify the division, by those who wish to impose class collaboration.

The basis of unity is the common nature of the workers' interests, and progress towards unity is connected with their awareness of this fact.

The Congress notes that most of the major broad struggles were united, with the participation of the workers and trade union organisations of all trends and affiliations, or autonomous unions. In all capitalist countries the will of the workers for unity is growing stronger and their support for the efforts of organisations working to achieve it is increasing.

It is the same at the international level. The new feature is the vigour and the strengthening of the trend in favour of international unity, even within organisations not affiliated to the WFTU, in order to overcome the obstacles, to reject paralysing anti-communism and to end the attempts to exclude the WFTU and its organisations.

This trend expresses a militant development against the monopolies on the basis of the effective defence of the workers' interests. The deep desire of the workers for unity can become reality if they increase their efforts to overcome all obstacles.

The 6th Congress notes that the policy of the ICFTU is in contradiction with this development. Its leading circles, in particular those in the United States, continue to follow a line which is making more difficult the rapid achievement of broad and permanent unity among the workers and the trade unions in their actions.

In Latin America the Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers (ORIT) which is under the direct domination of the AFL-CIO and which is trying to make the trade union movement accept the imperialist policy of the United States Government, continues to be the main factor in the division of the trade union movement.

However, the favourable development towards a more militant stand, towards trade union unity in action, towards unity among all organisations without exception, is being felt within various organisations not affiliated to the WFTU. It corresponds to the real needs of satisfying the workers' claims, for the prosperity, freedom and peace which the capitalist monopolies and the reactionary governments make every effort to prevent.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress approves the various moves and activities of the WFTU and its affiliated organisations in favour of unity, for common demands against the common adversary: the monopolies, imperialism. It decides to increase consistently the steps taken by the WFTU and its affiliated organisations to promote unity.

The Congress welcomes the confident and fraternal co-operation of the WFTU with a number of autonomous trade union centres and organisations, as well as with the All-African Trade Union Federation and the Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity of the Latin American Workers. It mandates the Executive Committee of the WFTU to continue to increase and extend its measures in this direction.

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The Congress confirms the position of the Executive Committee and the General Council that the WFTU is willing to participate without prior conditions in trade union round-table discussions where the 205 million organised workers of the world would be represented equitably and reasonably.

The Congress remarks with satisfaction that the World Trade Union Committee for Consultation and United Action against the Monopolies, set up following the 5th World Trade Union Congress, has begun its activity with the participation of many organisations affiliated to the ICFTU or autonomous. It supports the proposal of this broad united Committee to convoke in 1966 a World Trade Union Conference to promote foreign trade and to oppose the discriminatory practices of the monopolies in this field.

The Congress notes that the progress towards international unity is expressed and justified in the trade activity of the Trade Unions Internationals.

The activities of the TUIs to promote unity have made it possible to increase contacts and strengthen co-operation with other trade union organisations on the basis of specific trade problems.

All this work for unity is aimed at organising co-ordinated campaigns of the workers and trade unions in each branch of industry in opposition to the concerted action of the monopolies.

The activity of the 11 Trade Unions Internationals shows that a further improvement in trade union work on the trade level on an international scale can bring the WFTU and the Trade Unions Internationals better results in establishing new international trade union relations.

The Congress observes that the national trade union centres

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affiliated to the WFTU are successfully extending their own international relations in favour of unity at all levels. There is a steady improvement in contacts and exchanges of delegations between national trade unions of various tendencies or affiliations. Many national organisations of different affiliation from the capitalist countries have established friendly relations with the trade union centres in the socialist countries.

Despite bans and obstacles of all kinds, numerous and very fruitful exchanges are developing between trade unions in socialist and in capitalist countries, including those with a different trade union affiliation or autonomous ones. The Congress considers that these contacts create favourable conditions for further progress along the road towards unity.

The Congress welcomes the agreement between the CGT and the CGIL to give fresh impetus to the development of unity among the workers and trade unions in the Common Market countries without exception and to take action to speed up the achievement of this unity in factories, in trusts, in the different branches and at the national level.

The Congress considers that the organisations of the WFTU, as well as autonomous organisations and those with other affiliations, can do much towards uniting and co-ordinating their forces on a regional scale on questions of common interest, making use of the significant experience already gained in various parts of the world.

The experiences gained in the development of unity in regional trade union activities constitute an element in the development and strengthening of the policy of promoting unity pursued by the WFTU, its national centres and the TUIs.

To aid the further development of trade union unity in action at all levels and notably at the international level, the Congress decides to support the proposals for an International Conference on the Problems of Apprenticeship and Vocational Training and a World Trade Union Conference on Social Security. It also supports the idea of international regional meetings dealing with trade union activity among the technicians, engineers and supervisory staffs.

The Congress considers the unity of the international trade union movement has never been more necessary than today.

The whole situation calls for a new stimulation to be given to the efforts towards international unity in action and for active work to unify trade union forces throughout the world. It is possible to break new ground in this direction. The responsibilities of the working class and the international trade union movement do not derive only from the need to face up to the attacks of the monopolies and the policy of imperialism. They derive also from the fact that the working class has a decisive role to play in maintaining peace and eliminating the danger of war, in supporting the liberation movement, in assuring the progress of humanity.

As the Programme of Action adopted by the 5th World Trade Union Congress declares: "The working class, together with all progressive forces, can solve the present problems of mankind".

The 6th World Trade Union Congress observes that today on the five continents there are almost 205 million organised workers, compared to 65 million in 1945, distributed among tens of thousands of trade unions in many countries, 15 of which have acceded to independence since the 5th Congress.

Facts prove that the international trade union movement plays an irreplaceable role in the development of the class struggle, the anti-imperialist struggle and the fight against colonialism, in defending democracy, peace and the vital interests of the workers.

Joint struggles by the workers in their common interest are the essential condition for the development of united action and trade union unity at all levels.

The existence and the progress of the socialist countries, the new problems arising in the capitalist countries, the successes of the liberation movement and the appearance of many developing countries, create new and specific tasks for the trade unions of these countries and for the whole of the trade union movement.

The analysis presented by the report on the first point of the agenda shows that the international trade union movement is entering on a period full of possibilities for fruitful activity. The Congress considers it highly important that the WFTU should give its support in appropriate forms to the trade unions of the whole world.

The Congress considers it necessary for the WFTU to develop its activities in the United Nations' Economic and Social Council, in the International Labour Conference, at the International Labour Office and its Committees, as well as in UNESCO, in close co-operation with the national centres and the Trade Unions Internationals.

By expanding such activities, the WFTU will create new conditions for the strengthening of international trade union relations without discrimination so that united international trade union action will make further progress.

On the basis of the report and the contributions to the discussion, the Congress notes that the trade unions, which

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take action in relation to their particular situation, are linking their activities and campaigns to the general struggle of the international working class.

Nothing is more important than to ensure the cohesion and the solidarity of the workers all over the world. All trade unions, no matter under which social or political system they carry on their activities, have in common the greatest responsibilities in the struggle for peace, against imperialism and colonialism in all its forms, for the emancipation of the workers of the whole world.

International solidarity, always essential to the working class movement, has become a still greater necessity because of the increased responsibilities of the working class and the international trade union movement.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, a powerful demonstration of the strengthening of the international trade union movement, considers that all these facts prove the importance of the WFTU and its irreplaceable role.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers it necessary to improve steadily the activities and the forms and methods of work of the WFTU, so that it may make an ever growing contribution to developing united action by the workers of the world to consolidating the ranks of the international working class, of all who fight for steady improvement of their living and working conditions, against all exploitation and oppression, for democratic liberties, for peace and social progress.

The WFTU, which unites over 137,938,000 trade union members on all continents, includes trade unions in countries of all economic and social systems. It is the only really universal, democratic, independent and free international centre. Its action is entirely based on the common class interests of the workers of the whole world, in opposition to the monopolies and imperialism.

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The strength and the influence of the WFTU are decisive factors in the defence of the workers' interests and for the achievement of international unity. The WFTU is the unshakable point of support for all the trade union forces in the world which are struggling for unity, social progress and peace.

The strengthening of the WFTU, of its unity, its organised forces and its influence, is a necessity and a guarantee for the progress of unity and the accomplishment of the mission of the international working class.

WARSAW, October 22, 1965.

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document N° 2

R E S O L U T I O N

ON THE 2nd ITEM OF THE AGENDA

The 5th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, after hearing and discussing the Report on the 2nd item on the agenda on "the development of international trade union solidarity with the struggle of the workers and peoples in the colonial and newly liberated countries, for the achievement and consolidation of their national independence, for an independent economic and social development, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism", while approving the positive activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions in this sphere, desires a development of solidarity action among trade unions belonging to different social systems in the common struggle against imperialism.

The Congress notes that since the 5th World Trade Union Congress held in Moscow in 1961, up to October 8, 1965, the 20th anniversary of our great international centre, the workers, their trade union organisations and the peoples of the world have won far-reaching victories in their fight to free themselves from the colonial yoke and that the colonial world is shrinking systematically.

Their victories, as the Programme of Trade Union Action states, are the outcome of the heroic and united struggles, actively supported by the successes and the policy of peace of the socialist

can, and by international solidarity of the workers and trade unions in all countries. At the same time, the national liberation struggle is undermining the bases of imperialism and thus gives important help to the struggles of the workers and peoples of other countries against the monopolies and for the protection of world peace.

It notes with satisfaction that the peoples are advancing on the road outlined by the Programme of Trade Union Action, adopted by the 5th World Trade Union Congress which declared : "Colonialism must be completely eradicated".

The 6th World Trade Union Congress is aware that despite the heavy defeats and disintegration of the colonial system, the colonialists refuse to abandon their domination.

The imperialists, the international monopolies and their allies are using all political, economic and military methods to bar the road to the liberation of the peoples who are still under the direct economic and political domination of colonialism.

That is why the peoples, the workers and their organisations are stepping up their struggles for national liberation, better living and working conditions and social progress.

These struggles take on different forms and employ various methods, depending on the situation in each country, ranging from strikes to armed struggle. This applies to the peoples and workers in many countries of Africa, the Near and Middle East, South East Asia, Australasia and Latin America.

On behalf of the 159,114,000 workers it represents, the 6th World Trade Union Congress warmly hails the heroic fight of the workers and peoples in these countries.

While expressing satisfaction at the active support given to this fight by the international trade union movement, it holds that this solidarity should grow even stronger in order to eliminate the colonial system, the shame of our century.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes that wherever they are forced to abandon their direct political domination, the imperialists are seeking to maintain their position by adopting more complex instruments of economic and political domination, summed up under the name neo-colonialism. At the present stage of disintegration of the colonial system, neo-colonialism corresponds to the international development of the monopolies which are aiming at collectively exploiting the developing countries for their own profits.

This is why the trade union movement must constantly explain the new forms of imperialist penetration.

Neo-colonialism is not only the product of the former colonial powers; the Congress therefore considers that American imperialism, which is increasing its economic penetration in the newly liberated countries, has become the most brutal force of neo-colonialism.

The American monopolies and the United States Government are playing an increasingly harmful role and resort to more and more disgusting methods with the aim of establishing their agents in power in the developing countries and of preventing these countries from winning national independence.

Facts confirm the statement of the Programme of Trade Union Action according to which American imperialism is the worst enemy of the peoples who are fighting to win and to consolidate their independence. It is today the mainstay of colonialism.

West German imperialism is making increased efforts for neo-colonialist penetration and to channel its investments to the young independent States.

The imperialist powers are taking advantage of their privileged position to safeguard their economic interests and their political and strategic influence in the newly independent countries and in all developing countries.

In order to establish its domination, the imperialists rely on certain sections of the local bourgeoisie in the exploited countries.

The imperialist powers are seeking to hinder the independent economic development of the newly independent countries and, in addition, to control the economies of these countries to serve their own interests. That is the essential aim of the so-called plans for the economic, technical and military aid to the developing countries.

Besides, the American, French, British and West German monopolies are exploiting the wealth of developing countries, they are hatching plots and are obstructing the progress of these countries towards a better life and complete independence.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress vigorously condemns the subversive and harmful activities of the imperialist monopolies in Africa, the Near and the Middle East, in Latin America and in Asia which have particularly grown during the past years and which have often led to bloodshed.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes that neo-colonialism often resorts to outright force by using armed force directly to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries which have won their national independence. In many cases these aim at the reconquest of colonies. One of the examples of this policy is the decision of the United States Congress to use American armed forces for intervention in any Latin American country.

Neo-colonialism also relies on military blocs created by the imperialists for alleged defence purposes. The imperialists are dragging developing countries into their pacts in order to place them under their military and political influence and use them as bases of aggression directed against the socialist and anti-imperialist countries. This goes for NATO, CENTO and SEATO. The American imperialists have made the OAS into a political military bloc directed in particular against Cuba and any other country in this part of the world which chooses to adopt an independent position.

Neo-colonialism manifests itself in the economic, political and military spheres as well as in the social and cultural field.

In brief, the concealed and open economic and military policy of neo-colonialism and its allies, the reactionary circles at home

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and feudality, has adverse consequences, industrial backwardness, resistance to democratic land reforms, a drop in the living standards of the entire population, unemployment, anti-trade union and anti-democratic repression in countries where neo-colonialism has more or less settled down.

Hence a series of strikes and demonstrations including armed struggles have taken place in recent years, when the imperialists, the monopolies and the local reactionary forces prevent all other possibilities of struggle.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress vehemently condemns the various economic, political and military measures taken directly or indirectly by the neo-colonialists, the imperialist monopolies and their local allies, to sabotage and impede the progress of the peoples. In the present situation an internationalisation of the capitalist economy is taking place. That is why the trade union movement of the working class must unite its forces increasingly on the international level so as to counter the activity of the monopolies and to act in accordance with the interests of the working people.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress calls on the trade unions in the capitalist and developing countries to increase their joint activities and to develop the struggle against neo-colonialism which is applied with the help of the alliance of the monopolies and certain privileged sectors in the developing countries.

It expresses its solidarity with the workers, peoples and trade union organisations fighting for social progress, liberty and economic independence and approves the steps taken by several national centres to strengthen their effective solidarity and ties linking the workers in the socialist, capitalist and developing countries.

It cordially hails the victories over neo-colonialism won, particularly in Congo-Brazzaville and in Sudan, by the peoples and the workers.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress is particularly anxious

about the extremely serious situation in Vietnam. With great indignation it condemns the intensification by the American imperialists of their barbarous war of aggression in South Vietnam, using modern weapons such as chemical warfare: poison gas, B.52 strategic bombers and other planes, and thus continuing their inhuman crimes against the South Vietnamese workers and people and their criminal destructive aerial warfare against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Congress also condemns the deceitful proposals of the U.S. Government concerning the so-called "peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese problem by negotiations without previous conditions"

The Congress declares its complete and firm support for the just patriotic war of the Vietnamese workers and the entire people, protecting their national rights and defending peace in Indo-China, in South-East Asia and in the world, and launches an urgent appeal for an ever more powerful movement of the workers, trade unions and peoples of all continents in solidarity with the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese workers and peoples, until their final victory over the American imperialists and their lackeys.

The 6th Congress, considering that the World Federation of Trade Unions has always fought and is still fighting for universal and complete disarmament, firmly opposes atomic tests and the establishment of military bases on foreign territories and endorses the decisions in this connection taken by the Congress of Latin American Workers held in Brasilia in 1964, which stressed the need to struggle for the right to self-determination and respect for national sovereignty. It also endorses the documents adopted by the All-African Trade Union Federation at its 2nd Congress held in Bamako last year, which also express this organisation's support for the cause of peace and demands the banning of all means of nuclear destruction.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress appreciates and approves the selfless political and material aid which the WFTU has given without any discrimination to the peoples and workers in their fight against neo-colonialism and the monopolies. It proposes that this aid should be increased to stand up to new and more complex forms of neo-colonialism.

In order to destroy colonial structure and create an independent economy, certain newly independent countries such as the UAR, Algeria,

Mali, Guinea, Indonesia, Ghana and others have taken various steps such as nationalisation of foreign companies and trade (in particular foreign trade), and control when nationalisation is not possible. They are concentrating on land reforms, creating the foundations for industrial development and training scientific and technical experts.

These measures, which in most cases have been introduced only a few years ago, have already brought their results: for example, in the UAR, in Guinea, in Indonesia, in Mali, in Algeria, in Ghana and in some other countries.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress highly appreciates the successes won by these countries. The national achievements in building an independent economy suit the interests of the mass of the workers and peasants and of the people as a whole, and as the title of the second report indicates, help to:

- a) improve the living and working conditions of the working class;
- b) help the working peasantry which constitutes the overwhelming majority of the population in under-developed countries;
- c) satisfy to a large extent the petty bourgeoisie in the towns, as well as other anti-colonialist sections;
- d) put an end to all vestiges of colonialism and under-development : illiteracy, disease, corruption, etc;
- e) cope with imperialist plots under better conditions (for example, the sabotage of the French in Guinea and in Algeria, the brutal suppression of credits, evasion of capital, departure of technicians, etc.) and guarantee the consolidation of independence.

Facts prove that the young independent States are able to overcome their difficulties and ensure an independent development if they make radical changes and mobilise all their internal resources, relying particularly on the mass of the workers and the peoples.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes that unconditional economic and technical aid without any political strings attached, offered by the socialist countries in response to the appeal and the needs of the workers and people in the developing countries, has been and continues to be an extremely important factor in their struggle for complete independence.

This invaluable aid assists the full mobilisation of all resources and of human forces inside the country against neo-colonialism and for the progress of the working people. Another important factor in this sphere is the material and moral assistance the under-developed countries offer each other.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress appreciates the steps and activities of the African and Arab countries to form a common market as well as all united measures already taken by these countries, such as the formation of the Organisation of African Unity with the aim of consolidating national independence, improving the conditions of the mass of the workers, strengthening world peace and the fight against imperialism and colonialism in all their forms.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes the active and essential role which the workers and their organisations in the developing countries have been playing in this field.

The workers and their trade union organisations vigorously support the actions conducted in these countries in the interests of the entire people.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress states its satisfaction at the positions, moves, demonstrations and activities taken by important regional trade union centres such as the AATUF, the CATU and by the national centres of Mali, Guinea, Indonesia, Ghana, Algeria, the UAR and others in favour of nationalisation, land reform, the training of specialists, self-management as well as to expose and neutralise the acts of sabotage by the neo-colonialists and the imperialist monopolies.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that the WFTU must continue to offer and increase moral and material aid to the trade union organisations of these countries.

In this field the WFTU has fulfilled its role of working class internationalism.

The destruction of colonialism and the achievement of political independence, while being of major importance for the working class, do not mean the immediate elimination of exploitation of man by man. However, they open prospects for a transition from inhuman forms of colonial oppression to a road of democracy and social progress and to the gradual liquidation of poverty among the workers.

As the working class is a particularly active force in the national liberation movement and least contaminated by the influence of the reactionary forces, it has a highly significant role

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to play in the successful achievement of struggles for the elimination of all types of oppression and for social justice and the final conquest of economic independence.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes that during the period between the 5th and 6th Congress, the workers in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America have successfully fulfilled their role:

- 1) In the countries directly under colonial or racist regimes, such as South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, so-called Portuguese Guinea, the Somali Coast, Aden, etc., the struggles for independence in which the trade union organisations are taking an active part, are growing daily.
- 2) In the countries with a system under the influence of neo-colonialism, the workers and their trade union organisations have waged growing struggles against the domination and exploitation by the monopolies these past few years.
- 3) In countries which are undertaking radical economic and social reforms, the trade unions maintain close relations with all national patriotic forces in the fight against imperialism, for the consolidation of economic and social achievements and for the construction of an independent economy.

The experiences of the trade union movement in Algeria, Mali, Ghana, Indonesia, the UAR and others demonstrate that the working class is the force which takes a most active share in the protection of the gains of the revolution.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes with satisfaction the decisions of trade union organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin

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America, particularly of the Trade Union Unity Congress of Latin American Workers (January 1964) and of the AATUF (June 1964) in favour of land reform, eliminating landed property of a feudal and colonial nature.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that these activities are a powerful factor furthering unity among the mass of the workers,

Unity of the working class and peasantry is decisive in determining the road of national revolution. The peasantry is the largest class among the population of the developing countries. The peasantry has been most cruelly exploited by the colonialists and feudal lords.

The working class, like the peasantry, are vitally interested in the complete liquidation of foreign oppression, in the application of land reform, development of crops and industrialisation.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes that the democratic and progressive forces in the countries which have won their national independence are facing new responsibilities at the present time. In fact, they must fight against the alliance of certain groups within the privileged sections who had taken part in the national liberation struggle, with the imperialist monopolies and especially with the American imperialists.

It appreciates the vigilance and steps taken by the workers and trade union organisations in these countries to safeguard the successes already obtained and to prepare new victories.

The working class, which is becoming daily more aware of the role of the trade unions as mass and class organisations, is acting to preserve the class nature of the trade unions. It is developing its relations with other popular sections, including democratic and progressive elements amongst the sections of the bourgeoisie in its fight against imperialism without abandoning for a moment the vital interests of the workers.

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The independence of the trade union organisations is an essential condition for the struggle waged in the interest of all the people and especially of the working class.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress approves the importance which the trade union organisations are attaching to the supplies on the market, the creation of new jobs, the elimination of illiteracy, the training of specialists and, in particular, the solution of important problems connected with the social, economic and cultural life of the youth.

It also welcomes the measures taken by these organisations in favour of the working women fighting discrimination in their jobs and wages, and for a solution of their specific problems.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress stresses the importance for the working women and trade unions in the developing countries of the 2nd International Trade Union Conference on the Problems of Working Women, organised by the WFTU in May 1964 in Bucharest.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress vigorously condemns the harmful activities of the imperialists and their agents who are seeking to divide the trade union movement by forming reformist organisations and by corruption, in order to prevent unity of the workers on a national, continental and international scale so as to break their fighting spirit.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress condemns the activities of certain ICFTU leaders and in particular those of the AFL-CIO who are the tools of this imperialist policy and who are advocating corruption, class collaboration, anti-communism and political intrigues, who are undermining the trade union movement and are trying to make the trade unions abandon the struggle for the interests of the workers and peoples.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress endorses and appreciates the position of organisations such as the AATUF and the CATU as well as various national centres who are denouncing and condemning the disruptive and pro-imperialist activities of the ICFTU.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress calls on the workers in all countries to be most vigilant against the subversive activities of the direct and indirect agents of imperialism and against their anti-unity propaganda in order to strengthen and widen unity of action and unity in the ranks of their trade unions, an indispensable weapon in their national, social and economic struggle.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress welcomes the Three-Continental Conference which will be held in Havana, Cuba, in January 1966 with the participation of representatives of the peoples from countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It believes that this Conference, organised by a Preparatory Committee in which the Cuban workers' trade union centre is taking part, is a positive contribution to the struggle of the workers and peoples of these countries for their national liberation, against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes with pride and profound satisfaction that workers' unity has made tremendous headway these past few years. United trade union centres have been formed in many countries. On a continental scale decisive steps have been taken. The Trade Union Unity Congress of Latin American Workers met in January 1964. The 2nd Congress of the All-African Trade Union Federation, which also met in 1964, was an important step towards stronger unity of the African trade union movement.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress welcomes the efforts and action of many national centres in African countries for the achievement of trade union unity against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress hails these activities and steps in favour of unity which are indispensable for the success of the workers' struggles.

An end to the division of the trade union movement and the establishment of united trade union centres on the basis of a united and anti-imperialist programme, are not only a guarantee of the triumph of the workers' demands, but also of the success of their struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress is pleased to note that the WFTU, true to its policy of unity and class tradition, has systematically contributed to the success of the united endeavours of the workers of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress is pleased to note that in the period between the 5th World Trade Union Congress and today, the WFTU, true to its principles, has made great efforts to create a vast solidarity movement of the international working class with the workers and peoples fighting to free themselves from the yoke of colonialism.

The WFTU and its affiliated centres have always given their extensive and effective help to the activities of the International Trade Union Committees for Solidarity with Algeria, South Africa and Vietnam.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress welcomes the efforts of the WFTU and several National Centres in helping to train trade union cadres in several developing countries. It approves the growth of this form of aid which is a concrete proof of international solidarity.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that the solidarity movement which has grown, has reached world-wide proportions. For example, thousands of demonstrations of solidarity with Vietnam took place last year and this year in numerous countries in various continents.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress greatly appreciates the support which the WFTU and its affiliated centres gave to the steps taken by non-affiliated trade union organisations to form international trade union committees for solidarity with the workers and peoples fighting for national independence.

The example of the fraternal co-operation between the WFTU and the CATU in applying the latter's decision to form the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Aden is significant.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress expresses its support to the people of Cambodia in their struggle against the imperialists, for the independence and sovereignty of their country, and pronounces itself in favour of the restoration of peace and national unity in Laos. It expresses its solidarity with the fight of the workers and people of Korea against American military occupation and for the reunification of the country. It expresses its support for the fight of the peoples of Korea and Japan against the recent Japan-South Korea Treaty. It supports the fight of the peoples of the Congo for the restoration of independence, flouted by military interference of the Western powers, particularly the United States.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress proclaims its solidarity with the workers and peoples of the Arab countries in their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and especially against the oil monopolies. It greets the important role played by trade union organisations in the workers' alliance with all other national and progressive forces in these countries in the struggle against reaction, for national liberation, independence

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and sovereignty, for better social and economic conditions, for trade union and democratic rights and liberties and progress.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress moreover calls on all workers throughout the world to step up their solidarity with Cuba against aggression and boycott by the American imperialists.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress expresses its support to the workers and peoples of the Dominican Republic, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and other countries where American imperialism is showing cynical disregard for national liberties.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress welcomes the decision of the WFTU to form the World Trade Union Committee for Consultation and United Action against the Monopolies, with the participation of trade unions from socialist, capitalist, newly independent and colonial countries on all continents.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that this effort of the WFTU to muster all trade union forces against the monopolies' power is a particularly effective contribution to the successful conclusion of the struggles waged by the workers and peoples in developing countries, and calls for the strengthening of the active solidarity of the workers in the capitalist and socialist countries and the workers in the developing countries.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes with satisfaction the decision of the World Trade Union Committee for Consultation and United Action against the Monopolies to convene a conference on the expansion of world trade in order to bring about an equitable solution and expansion without discrimination of world trade, which would be of great assistance to the economies of the developing countries.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress, in welcoming the steps taken by the WFTU and the growth of the solidarity movement of the workers throughout the world, reaffirms its faith in the triumph of the just and legitimate struggles of the working class against its oppressors, in a spirit of ardent working class internationalism.

Long live international working class solidarity!

Long live peace!

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 3

A P P E A L TO THE WORKERS AND TRADE UNIONISTS OF THE WORLD

Workers and trade unionists of the world,

On behalf of 159,114,000 workers on the five continents, represented at the 6th World Trade Union Congress which is meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, we send you a solemn appeal to do your utmost to further unity:

- in your workplace, in your factory, in your branches of industry on a national scale;

- on a regional scale among countries where the interests of the workers and peoples are common, in your international branches of industry and in all countries of the whole world.

Workers' unity is an essential requirement in our days particularly. It is forged every day in your action against the monopolies for economic and social demands, for national liberation and for peace. Unity is the surest guarantee of all victories of the working class.

The capitalists alone benefit by the division of our ranks.

In order to cope with the economic and social problems it is unable to solve, capitalism gives a systematic and co-ordinated character to its policy and methods, considerably increasing the exploitation of the workers, constantly threatening wages and employment, attacking the workers' trade union rights and democratic liberties, the autonomy and independence of their trade union organisations.

Monopoly capitalism, using the powerful means open to the modern State, is increasing its pressure on the working class and on all workers in town and countryside, as well as on the middle class and on all non-monopoly sections of the population.

Thus new conditions exist for stronger anti-monopoly action by the working class and all other victims of the monopolies' policy.

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But, in spite of sharp contradictions among them, the monopolies are seeking to co-ordinate their action on an international scale.

The powerful recent struggles have revealed the community of demands of the workers of various countries. The workers feel a growing need for solidarity, better co-ordination and stronger international unity for the defence of their vital interests, against the economic policy of the monopolies, for national independence and peace.

This desire for unity of the masses is growing stronger, and in the autonomous organisations and in those affiliated to the ICFTU and the IFCTU there is an increasing trend in favour of international trade union relations based on specific common interests in opposition to the policy of discrimination which is still applied by many leaders of the ICFTU, especially in the United States and on the American continent.

There are difficulties on the road to unity, created not only by the monopolies, but also by those who refuse to defend the vital interests of the workers and who persist in the cold war policy.

However, unity of action among trade unions and workers is growing steadily.

A growing number of trade union organisations with different affiliations today adopt very similar positions on trade union liberties and economic claims, the preservation of peace and the eradication of colonialism.

Facts prove that the trade union movement has entered a new stage in its advance towards unity.

Workers, brothers in arms!

Whatever your political, philosophical and religious conceptions, whatever your race and the social and economic system of your country, we appeal to you to unite your forces in the great battle for the vital interests of the mass of the workers.

It is up to the workers and their trade union organisations to seek and find the best forms of action for unity in accordance with their specific local, national and regional conditions.

Join your forces so as to be able to counter the monopolies' offensive against the living standards of the mass of the workers, to achieve success in your wage claims, better collective labour agreements and social security, to defend better your economic and social interests violated by the monopolies, to achieve prosperity and social progress, to open the road for democratic development in each country.

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Close your ranks in the great fight for democracy, for the defence and extension of trade union rights and democratic liberties, for the right to strike and against all forms of repression.

Reinforce your trade union organisations in order to carry on these struggles more efficiently.

We call upon you to form a united workers' front against the threat of a new world war which would inevitably be a thermo-nuclear war.

Condemn and demand more emphatically an end to the American imperialists' criminal aggression in Vietnam and the immediate departure of American troops from Vietnamese territory. Strengthen your moral and material solidarity to the heroic people of Vietnam, to reinforce their fighting ability.

Condemn the attitude of the U.S. Congress authorising a unilateral intervention by the U.S. armed forces on the American continent, thus aggravating its policy of aggression.

Reject with indignation the shameful boycott and the continued provocations against revolutionary Cuba.

Demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Dominican Republic and from all countries where these have taken up their position, flouting the dignity and sovereignty of the people.

Set your united force against this policy, which aims at preventing the advance of the peoples to self-determination, to their liberation and true independence, a policy which constitutes a serious threat to world peace.

We call upon you to reinforce your unity and to offer your entire working class solidarity to the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America - whatever form these peoples themselves decide - for genuine national liberation and independence, against colonialism and neo-colonialism, against international imperialism headed by American imperialism which acts as an international gendarme.

Strive for the release of active trade unionists and democrats who are imprisoned because of their participation in these struggles.

Fight for the complete abolition of colonialism in all parts of the world.

The policy of West German imperialism is causing great anxiety, justified by history. The accelerated armament and the territorial claims of the GFR Government, the atomic weapons it is demanding urgently and the obstacles put in the way of all moves towards agreement between the two German States, are a continuous threat in Europe and in the whole world.

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Fight against this threat alongside the German workers who are increasingly opposing this policy even in Federal Germany.

Demand the establishment of normal and friendly relations with the GDR, an important element in the defence of peace.

Workers! Unite to support all effective steps for disarmament, to ensure that all the resources of mankind are used to promote progress, benefit the workers and peoples throughout the world, so as to defend the fine cause of peace, the guarantee of all social progress.

Let us all get to work to find the road to international trade union unity of the workers which will contribute greatly to reinforce the workers' struggles for their most noble ideals.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, born out of trade union unity 20 years ago, remains more loyal than ever to the principles of international solidarity of the workers of all countries and will do all in its power to create the best possible conditions for the restoration of international trade union unity despite all differences and difficulties.

Long live the unity of the workers and trade unions of the whole world in the struggle for economic and social progress, for freedom, democracy, peace and friendship between all peoples of the world!

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 4

RESOLUTION ON VIETNAM

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, held in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, made a detailed study of the serious and dangerous situation in Vietnam, created as a result of the increasingly intensive, open and barbaric aggression of the United States against the population of South Vietnam and of their acts of aggression committed against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

After hearing the two reports presented by the delegation of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Trade Union Federation for the Liberation of South Vietnam, the Congress thanks and warmly congratulates the Vietnamese delegations for this outstanding contribution to the Congress.

The Congress expresses its deep indignation at the fact that the American imperialists have introduced more than 140,000 American troops, vast quantities of armaments of all types and modern materials of war into South Vietnam. The American expeditionary corps has actively participated in mopping-up operations, massacring the population, burning villages and destroying harvests and livestock in South Vietnam. The American imperialists have used B.52 strategic bombers, taking off from the Island of Guam and American air-bases in the Pacific to indiscriminately bomb the populated regions of South Vietnam and have even used the most inhuman means of war, such as the use of gas and toxic chemical products. Even more cynically, on September 22, 1965, the United States Defence Department openly declared that the American expeditionary corps has the right to use all kinds of toxic gas to massacre the population of South Vietnam. It even transferred from Japan to South Vietnam the American Institute for Research into Bacteriological and Chemical Warfare, No.406, thus preparing to extend the use of toxic gas and to begin a bacteriological warfare against the people of Vietnam. The American imperialists continue to extend the "escalation" on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, indiscriminately bombing and strafing communication routes, dams, irrigation installations, factories, schools, hospitals and densely populated areas.

These acts of the American imperialists constitute a flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, in defiance of international rights, and are the cause of the extremely serious present situation in Vietnam. To camouflage the foul crimes which they have committed, the White House rulers recently started

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misleading quibbles on "negotiations without prior conditions" and on a "ceasefire". They even tried to use the banner of the UNO to apply their policy of aggression against Vietnam. The Congress considers that the UNO has no right to intervene in the Vietnamese problem.

These political manoeuvres of Johnson can mislead no-one. It is the urgent task of all honest peoples throughout the world to tear the mask of hypocrisy from the American imperialists revealing the true face of the aggressor.

Addressing a serious warning to the United States Government, the 6th Congress firmly condemns - before the workers and trade union organisations and the public opinion of the whole world, the criminal aggression and barbaric acts of the American aggressors and particularly their hypocritical remarks on the subject of the so-called "peaceful solution of the Vietnamese problem".

The Congress warmly hails the workers and people of South and North Vietnam, congratulating them for the victories which they have won in their heroic and determined struggle against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. Each day the population and the Liberation Army of South Vietnam inflict serious losses on the enemy, winning one victory after another. The population and people's army of the Democratic Republic of South Vietnam valiantly defend their socialist homeland against the aggressor and, at the same time, the workers are continually winning important successes in their work of building socialism. They have valiantly and effectively countered the air raids by the American pirates, so far shooting down 656 American planes.

Nothing can save the American imperialist aggressors from their final defeat.

The workers and people of Vietnam are not alone in their struggle. The struggle of the Vietnamese people is an important contribution to the cause of the struggle of the working class and the peoples of the world for liberty, national independence and peace in South-East Asia and in the world. It weakens the imperialist aggressor and encourages the peoples who are struggling against the aggressor. Throughout the world the powerful movement of solidarity with the just fight of the people of Vietnam for self-defence and liberation, is growing larger. The latter are supported by the full aid, both moral and material, of the governments of the countries in the socialist camp. They enjoy the full support of the working class, the workers and all the democratic and progressive forces in all the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as in the capitalist countries, including the USA.

The movement to boycott the transport of American arms and troops to South Vietnam, the help in the form of arms and the offers of volunteers to fight beside the people of Vietnam if necessary are also increasing in many countries.

The serious situation in Vietnam at the present moment faces the working class and the working peoples of the world with the urgent task of further stimulating mass activities aimed at strongly condemning the dreadful acts of aggression of American imperialism in Vietnam and at actively supporting the just struggle of the whole of the Vietnamese people.

In the same spirit the Congress appeals to the trade union organisations of all the countries of the world to increase and develop their efforts in support of the positions of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, the only true representative of the population of South Vietnam, put forward in its Declaration of March 22, 1965, and the positions summarised in four points by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on April 8, 1965.

These declarations demand that the United States of America correctly apply the Geneva Agreements of 1954, respect the rights of the people of Vietnam to peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of their country, withdraw their troops and war materials from South Vietnam and respect the undeniable rights of the South Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs themselves without any foreign interference, recognise the National Liberation Front as the only true representative of the South Vietnamese population.

This is the actual, most realistic and logical basis for putting an end to the intervention and war of the United States in Vietnam.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress hails the successes of the two Conferences of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Vietnam against the American imperialist aggressors, convened at the initiative of the WFTU in Hanoi in October 1963 and June, 1965, in which the affiliated organisations of the WFTU, autonomous organisations and those affiliated to other international organisations took an active part.

The Congress agrees with and gives its complete support to the decisions adopted by the 2nd Conference of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Vietnam against the American imperialist aggressors. It appeals to the workers and trade unions to demand with ever greater insistence and by all forms and means at their disposal:

- the respect and correct application by the American Government of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam;
- the immediate cessation of American aggression in Vietnam, the immediate withdrawal of American troops and war material as well as the liquidation of all United States' military bases in South Vietnam;
- the immediate cessation of bombing, strafing and other acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;
- the solution of all affairs of South Vietnam by the South Vietnamese people themselves without any foreign interference and on the basis of the political programme of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam;
- the recognition of the NLF of South Vietnam as the only true representative of the South Vietnamese population;
- a solution of the problem of the peaceful reunification of the country by the population of the two zones of Vietnam, without any external interference.

The solidarity movement of the workers and their trade unions is constantly growing stronger in the countries of all five continents. This movement must continue to develop. That is why the Congress appeals to all workers and trade union organisations of all continents, irrespective of their political orientation or trade union affiliation, to develop and intensify together with their daily struggles, their actions of unity and moral and material solidarity with the people of Vietnam by sending medicines, food, clothing, funds and so on, in order to contribute and to amplify their fighting capacity to more rapidly win the final victory.

The Congress appeals to the workers and trade union organisations of all countries and especially to the transport workers and trade unions, those in other branches in connection with the production, transport and supply of war material for the United States' war of aggression in Vietnam, to make all efforts and adopt suitable forms and methods of struggle in order to boycott and prevent production and transport or supply for the American imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

The World Trade Union Congress solemnly decides to make December 20, 1965, the day of the 5th anniversary of the foundation of the NLF of South Vietnam, an International Day of Solidarity of the Workers with the fight of the Vietnamese people. It appeals to the working men and women, youth and trade unions of the whole world to manifest on this occasion by multiple and effective actions of solidarity, their unshakeable fidelity to the cause of working class internationalism and to fulfil their international duty towards the workers and people of Vietnam in favour of the final cessation of the criminal war of aggression, and to hasten the final defeat of the American aggressors, thus contributing to the maximum in assuring security and peace in Vietnam, in South-East Asia and in the world.

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The Congress expresses its firm conviction that the Vietnamese people, strong in unity and in the justness of their cause, following a just line of struggle and enjoying the approval and support of the workers and peoples of the world will certainly win the final victory.

Long live the just, heroic and victorious fight of the Vietnamese people against imperialism !

Long live the fighting solidarity of the working class and of the working peoples of the world with the Vietnamese people !

Down with American imperialism, sworn enemy of the Vietnamese people and of world peace !

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6th WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

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Document N°8

RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from **October 8 to 22, 1965**, notes the essential position of education among the most important contemporary problems facing the working masses of the whole world.

Although education only opens brilliant prospects of development and perfection: before man is completely free from exploitation, nevertheless, while he is still oppressed, it provides him with a weapon in the struggle for complete emancipation because it develops his intellectual qualities.

Education has assumed particular importance in the modern age because of the new demands which have arisen in this field under the influence of the irreversible movement of the peoples for their national liberation and its consolidation and the rapid progress of science and technology.

Considering these new aspirations and the problems which they raise, the 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that one of the major tasks of the trade unions at the present stage lies in action to generally raise the class consciousness and the cultural level of the widest masses, and particularly of the workers.

This slogan, true for all countries, assumes greater importance for the working classes of the developed capitalist countries and for the people of the developing or economically dependent countries. In these countries, this slogan must be accompanied by that of the struggle for the democratisation of education and for a culture free of the influence of the monopolies and the conservative forces. In fact, world imperialism, the common enemy of all workers, aware of the importance of education as a weapon for their liberation has turned it into one of the privileged fields of its permanent aggression against them, using various methods in this aim, including racist theories. Education has become an important field of the class struggle, and of the fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national progress.

For this reason, while obviously the teachers' trade unions must be greatly concerned with the problems of education in all their political and technical aspects, it is necessary that they should not be left alone and that their action should be included in a broader offensive conducted by all labour organisations on the front of teaching, education and culture, as an integral part of their general struggle against imperialism.

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The 6th World Trade Union Congress, considering that children and youth are the future of the working class and peoples, demands for them full scope for the development of the personality and talents of all, that is, the development and the promotion of the democratic school on all levels.

At the same time, it claims the widest possibilities for vocational, technical and general education for adult workers because the high level of human knowledge makes continual further education one of the demands of our times and in particular the condition for the adaptation of the workers, either to the increasing complexity of modern production technologies or to new economic, political and social tasks arising in the newly independent countries.

In the industrialised countries, the impetuous progress of science and technology raises the demand for the generalisation of a higher level of culture and knowledge opening wider access to higher studies and the obtainment of new qualifications in relation with the technical needs born of the industrial revolution. The large mass of workers, feeling this demand and concerned with the prospects for employment in the near future desire a far-reaching democratisation of education for their children. These wishes are completely fulfilled in the socialist countries. But in the capitalist countries, the monopolies in power, forced by objective necessities to reform out-dated educational systems, refuse to do this by applying a democratic solution to this problem, preferring to take recourse to social selection and narrow and premature specialisation, corresponding to their needs and interests alone and irrevocably sacrificing the scholastic chances of millions of pupils among the poor, sons and daughters of workers and small peasants or children of national minorities. A particularly sad example of this is provided by the odious racial segregation which is practiced in the schools of the United States and South Africa against the coloured population who are refused access to general and technical education on the same level as the Whites.

This situation is serious because it compromises the very future of the working class and the working masses. To close the access to the possibilities of qualification for their children means to increase their risks of unemployment and misery.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress calls on the trade union organisations in the developed capitalist countries to undertake and resolutely wage the struggle for high education with a scientific content, available to all, and allowing each child to fully develop his talents and later find his place in the national economy easily. Such a struggle implies, among other things, the rejection of all racial segregation in

education, opposition to the reactionary reforms of education carried out by the governments in the service of the monopolies, and the strong denunciation of attempts by these monopolies to take directly into their own hands the control and sometimes even the organisation of technical and professional education, in their quest for profits.

The mobilisation of the workers on these problems, includes, wherever necessary, permanent action for the defence of state schools, for better school buildings, for a sufficient number of well qualified teachers, for an education budget in keeping with the great needs and against the clericalisation or militarisation of education.

It also calls for the immediate demand for the establishment of a vast adult educational system facilitating and enabling the necessary adaptation of the workers to the latest techniques and fundamental scientific knowledge on which they are based, in other words, making it possible for them to find their place in a normal way, in the modern production process. The functioning of this system, which must be completely free of charge for the workers and controlled by their trade union organisations, must occur during working hours.

Such a claim, in the same way as that for the democratic reform of education, demands a wide and united struggle by the workers, because in the prospect of the extension of automation, its victory would help the consistent struggle for full employment and for radical reduction of working hours without loss of wages, which is the only alternative to the threat of massive unemployment among the working class.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, convinced that the trade union organisations in the capitalist countries will be able to assume their responsibilities in this field, calls on them to make this struggle into an important and active part of their action against the monopolies.

In the countries recently liberated from colonialism which are striving to build up an independent national economy and in those with an economy still closely subservient to international monopolies, the problem of education arising in our era also assume a major importance.

The major task of the peoples in these countries is to build a national economy freed from imperialist domination which will correspond to the vital needs of the society and the masses. This must be accomplished under difficult conditions of the heavy negative heritage, left by the colonialists, in a class relationship special to each country, and against openly violent aggression of the imperialist forces or against more subtle, but equally dangerous traps of neo-colonialism under the mask of which they are attempting to perpetrate their oppression.

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But one of the essential conditions for carrying out this task is the training of a large number of high-quality cadres which these countries lack. Thus they must make a great effort for popular education, radically raising the level of culture and qualifications of the masses. This effort should be made in two main fields: schooling for all children and a campaign against illiteracy among adults.

The fight for education raises a whole series of extremely complex practical problems (building and equipment of classrooms, rapid training of national pedagogic cadres, organisations of schools in rural areas, the content and structures of technical and vocational training within the enterprises, paid holidays for the education of workers, extended training courses, assignment of workers to jobs corresponding to the qualifications attained by them, education of girls, selection of the language or languages in which education will be given, writing and printing text books, etc.). These are problems for the solution of which the guidance and concrete co-operation of the workers' trade unions is absolutely necessary.

As far as the school system is concerned the question is to break up the school system left by the colonialists which is often inadequate, since it was put to the service of their objectives and ideology and to replace it by a national and democratic school system in keeping with the real needs of the country, capable of training cadres needed in various fields of social life and production, strongly based on the most progressive traditions of the peoples original culture, enriched by the inspiring experience gathered in the revolutionary struggle for national liberation as well as in the anti-imperialist struggle and by a fraternal contribution of other people's cultures. Such a conception of education encounters in certain recently liberated countries, efforts of the ruling classes to give a reactionary class content to education.

The realization of a progressive educational system needed by the developing countries must be accomplished with the shortest possible historical delay in view of the need not to allow the gap between these countries and the developed countries to increase, but on the contrary to reduce it and to catch up with them as rapidly as possible.

The struggle against illiteracy, another tragic consequence of colonialist and imperialist domination, also requires the solution of numerous equally difficult material questions. It must be fought together with the objectives for economic and social development which lead to an improvement of the living standards of the population. The masses who are concerned with it must themselves be active and responsible makers of their own literacy with the help of their own organisations and particularly the trade unions.

These tasks deserve all the more attention and vigilant control on the part of the workers, since, due to the problems they are raising, the colonialists and neo-colonialists, under the pretext of assistance and co-operation, are doggedly trying to make them one of the main fields of their penetration and influence so as to oppose complete independence of the peoples under their oppression. Beyond this, in certain countries recently liberated the bourgeoisie and the feudal, semi-feudal and reactionary forces seek to maintain their grip on education in order to make it serve their class aims.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress launches an urgent appeal to the workers' trade unions in the developing countries to take an active part in the people's struggle for scholarisation and the elimination of illiteracy of the masses and to make these objectives one of their main demands, one of the most dynamic sectors of their anti-imperialist struggle and fight for development.

At the same time, it calls on the trade union organisations of all countries to call forth a broad effort of concrete solidarity with the workers and people of the under-developed countries in their struggle for education. The assistance given by the socialist countries and namely by the Soviet Union to recently liberated countries for the training of technicians and engineers is in sharp contrast with the obstacles raised by the imperialists in this field.

On the front of education, vocational training and culture, the victory of the workers and peoples of our times can be decisive.

Therefore this struggle must be waged in close alliance of manual workers and the intelligentsia, particularly of manual workers, peasants and teachers. This is also why it is one of the most favourable fields for the attainment of unity of action between national and international organisations of different trends and affiliations.

This struggle is fully in keeping with the interests of the masses. It is one of those struggles which open up prospects for raising their social and political consciousness and consequently for the strengthening of the influence and authority of the trade unions among the workers.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress expresses its conviction that its voice will be heard and that each trade union organisation will, under the conditions prevailing in its country and in the spirit of working class internationalism, consistently and in unity conduct the essential action for democratic and democratised education, for the total liquidation of illiteracy, for the continuous raising of the workers' and peoples' cultural level and for human progress.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 9

R E S O L U T I O N ON TRADE UNION RIGHTS

Since the 5th World Trade Union Congress, the class consciousness and militancy of the workers have grown, the number of organised workers has increased, the intensity and scope of the class struggle in all parts of the world have developed.

The trade union movement represents a great social force which must be respected both nationally and internationally.

As the trade union struggle for the vital interests, for social progress and peace is growing stronger in the capitalist and developing countries and those still under the colonial yoke, the fight for the safeguarding and extension of trade union rights and democratic liberties, an inseparable part of the fundamental principles of democracy, is also gaining in momentum.

By clearly defining trade union rights and the democratic liberties of the workers in the "Charter of Trade Union Rights", the WFTU has effectively helped to give concrete shape to the orientation of this struggle. It has systematically offered its moral and material aid to the actions of the trade unions for the safeguarding and widening of trade union rights and for the protection of the victims of anti-trade union repression, regardless of their trade union affiliation and political orientation.

The measures and efforts made in this sphere by the WFTU in the ILO and in the U.N. Human Rights Commission, in collaboration with the trade unions of many countries, especially with those in the developing countries, are another aspect of this activity.

At the 6th Congress the delegates have contributed their rich experiences and countless testimonies of the heroism the workers have shown in the struggle during the recent period.

The struggle of the workers of Aden for trade union rights, against the British colonialists, the sacrifices and sufferings of the South African workers in the fight against the policy of apartheid of the racist government deserve particular mention.

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The 6th Congress highly appreciates the victorious struggle of the workers and trade unions of South Vietnam against the brutalities of South Vietnamese puppet governments and against aggression by American imperialists who, in a war of extermination, are devastating the territory of South Vietnam, flouting the most elementary democratic and human rights.

It also greets the heroism of the Spanish workers in their strikes and struggles against the Franco dictatorship, the gallant resistance of the Portuguese workers against the fascist terror of the Salazar Government as well as the exemplary courage of the workers in Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea in their fight against the Portuguese colonisers. The delegates to the Congress express their solidarity with the victims of anti-trade union repression in Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Congo-Leopoldville, Martinique, the Lebanon, Greece, the Middle East and other countries. They furthermore noted with satisfaction the victories won by the strikes of the French miners and by other French workers, the tireless enthusiasm of the Italian workers in their numerous strike movements, as well as the fight of the Japanese workers for trade union rights and, more particularly, their victorious struggle for the liberation of their brothers, the railway workers, who fell victim to arbitrary legal measures in the notorious Matsukawa case.

In many capitalist countries attempts are being made to limit the trade union rights particularly of state employees and those in the public sector, as well as of certain categories of workers, technicians and supervisory staffs in the private sector by anti-trade union legislation, intimidation and repression. This applies to civil servants and public service workers in France, in the United States and in other countries where these categories of workers are exposed to repression under the provisions of an anti-labour legislation. In West Germany, defying the will of the DGB and of the workers, emergency laws, directed in the first place against the trade unions are gradually being imposed on the working class.

The immigrant labour force in the capitalist countries is the object of discrimination in the field of trade union rights, just as in the matter of living conditions. This is used as a means of exerting pressure on the living standards of the workers of these countries.

Discrimination of a racial character is also rife in many countries in the recognition and free exercise of trade union rights. This is the case in regard to the discrimination to which the coloured workers in the USA and South Africa are subjected.

The examples mentioned concern only a small section of the recent struggles for trade union rights and democratic liberties. In all these struggles the workers had to deal practically with the same class enemies, the big and small capitalists and governments defending their interests.

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In an attempt to retain their political power, to safeguard their excessive profits as well as the markets and necessary raw material resources, the ruling classes in the developed capitalist countries are seeking a way out in state monopoly capitalism, in the concentration of monopoly capital, in its international integration, in expanding neo-colonialism, armaments and imperialist aggression.

The consequences and the burden of this policy fall on the workers' shoulders. In order to overcome their resistance, capitalism is moving on to the attack to limit the democratic rights of the peoples in general and trade union rights in particular. To this end it is using demagogy, corruption and economic pressure, is trying to enforce the adoption of anti-trade union laws, to distort and violate national legislation and already existing labour conventions as well as police terror and arbitrary legal measures.

Trade union rights and democratic liberties, often guaranteed by the laws, are systematically and brutally violated particularly in places of work and enterprises, where the employers want to have a free hand to be able to adopt any measures which they consider necessary to increase their profits without the opportunity for the trade unions to contest them.

This is precisely where the big monopolies most often interfere with the activities and the development of the mass action of the trade unions for the satisfaction of the workers' claims, where they oppose the extension of trade union rights in places of work and also make every effort to shake the positions already attained by the working class thanks to bitter struggles. The employers also try to limit, and even deny, the trade unions the right to collective bargaining and use dismissals to increase discrimination.

This is happening because it is particularly in the places of work and in the enterprises that the policy and the interests of the employers clash directly and strongly with the workers' interests and aspirations. In particular, a violent attack aimed at permanently limiting the trade unions' bargaining power and capacity to intervene today accompanies the offensive being made by the employers in the capitalist countries against the living and working conditions of the working masses. The attempts to attack trade union rights and liberties are linked with an action on a wider scale being waged by the big monopolies, and even by the public authorities to endanger and limit the autonomy of the trade unions. This is being done along a line of class collaboration aimed at subordinating the workers and their organisations to the monopolies' decisions and at integrating them into the capitalist system, particularly by the enforcement of monopolist planning schemes and so-called stabilisation and incomes policies.

To achieve satisfaction of their claims and to defend their rights the trade unions must start effective and dynamic actions at all levels, and particularly at enterprise level by firmly supporting the workers' fundamental demands, by waging a struggle to win and extend bargaining rights at all levels and by protecting all possibilities of independent intervention in major problems of economic policy and for the defence of democratic liberties.

The delegates at the 6th World Trade Union Congress emphatically condemn all forms of restricting trade union and democratic rights and liberties, anti-labour repression and confirm the need for new and even more energetic actions not only to defend the workers' fundamental rights, but also to win their widening.

In the newly independent and developing countries, attacks on trade union rights are made in different forms. In certain countries the bourgeoisie use legislation to try and impose on the workers the trade unions of its choice, thus refusing them the right to group themselves in the organisation which they have freely formed and to be represented by it.

Trade unionists are refused entry not only to the places of work, but also to the workers' living quarters. Their right to organise meetings and demonstrations, however peaceful or however far from the place of work, is restricted. Legislation is used to try and eliminate the right to strike and practically all actions by the working class are repressed with the greatest brutality. In many countries trade unionists are arrested and held for years without trial.

Even the rights which the workers have already won at the cost of years of heroic struggles are subjected to constant attacks or are not applied.

The importance of the right to freely exercise trade union activities in the enterprise was emphasised in the Programme of Trade Union Action adopted by the 5th World Trade Union Congress. Since then the struggle for this right has expanded on a broad front and certain positive results have been achieved. This struggle should be further developed and linked with the struggle for the workers' vital interests, by using all possibilities of united action, and, on this basis, the extension and the guarantee of new trade union rights should be enforced.

That is why the 6th World Trade Union Congress calls on the workers and trade unions in the capitalist and developing countries and those still under the yoke of colonialism, to wage fresh battles for the effective defence of their fundamental rights and democratic liberties, for their preservation and widening. In order to attain this, it is indispensable to apply the principles of solidarity and increase unity of action of all forces of the international trade union movement.

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The workers and trade unions in the socialist countries make a large contribution to this task by the steady increase of the extensive rights they have won and by offering their active solidarity to the workers of other countries.

The workers and their trade unions must therefore always combine their daily economic struggles with the permanent struggle:

- for the full recognition and the free functioning of the trade unions in the factories and in working places and for their right to negotiate all questions related to labour relations;
 - for the complete independence of the trade unions against every interference by the employers and government authorities in the internal life of the trade unions in general, and in their financial administration in particular;
 - for the free establishment of united trade union bodies and organisations at all levels, against all restrictions of the free choice of national and international affiliation;
 - for the right to participate in any action for the protection of their interests, whether this action takes place in the form of a strike, a demonstration or any other form of trade union struggles;
 - for the free exercise of all trade union rights on the part of civil servants and all public employees, without any discrimination;
 - for equal rights in the representation of the workers and their trade unions in collective bargaining and at the discussion of all other problems of interest to the wage-earners;
 - against all repression directed against active trade unionists and members of the trade unions, against all discrimination in the guarantee and exercise of trade union rights on grounds of race, nationality, religion and political affiliation, for an effective guarantee by legal measures of individual liberties and protection of trade union officials in the exercise of their functions entrusted to them by the workers;
 - for the right to administer and direct social security institutions and all other social institutions;
 - against any discrimination in the nomination of trade union delegates representing the workers in the mixed national arbitration bodies and in other national and international institutions;
 - for the free development of international trade union relations and solidarity actions as well as against persecution of those participating in them.
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In the interest of stimulating the struggle of the working people, all opportunities available in international institutions such as the International Labour Organisation and the U.N. Human Rights Commission should in future be used much more widely. It is essential that in these institutions efforts should be made so that all discriminatory practices in the representation of representative national organisations in their bodies should be eliminated, the international conventions should include guarantees of all trade union rights and democratic liberties in favour of the workers. It is, moreover, necessary to insist that these institutions should take more energetic steps towards the ratification of these conventions by the governments of all countries and that the employers and governments respect them strictly. In the ILO, Convention 87 on freedom of association and Convention 98 on application of the principles of the right to assemble and to collective bargaining must also be revised or amended. It is also necessary to insist that new conventions are elaborated and adopted, particularly on the right to strike, on trade union rights in places of work, on the free administration of trade union funds without any control by the governments and employers, on the right of the trade unions to pursue educational, cultural and sports activities and on guarantees of the rights of the trade unions concerning free international trade union relations and solidarity campaigns.

By continuously presenting proposals and complaints on democratic trade union rights to the ILO and the U.N. Human Rights Commission and the respective governments, a more efficient defence must be secured for the victims of anti-labour repression and, ultimately, the abolition of all forms of this repression, as well as of all discrimination in the exercise of trade union rights.

The delegates at the 6th World Trade Union Congress note that the trade unions in the socialist countries enjoy the guarantee of very extensive rights which are fully respected and applied. This fact has an influence on the struggle of the workers in the capitalist countries for their trade union rights and democratic liberties and gives them faith in the victory of their just cause.

The delegates at the 6th World Trade Union Congress, representing 159,114,000 organised workers all over the world, appeal to the workers and trade union organisations in all countries and of all shades of opinion to fight in complete solidarity for the defence of trade union rights and democratic liberties and for their widening, and against anti-labour repression.

By the vigorous endeavour of the trade unions and by effective international workers' solidarity it is possible and necessary to bring about the liberation of imprisoned trade unionists, an end to the repression and persecution of those who have demonstrated in action their devotion to the cause of the workers.

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The firm solidarity of the trade unions and workers with all democratic, progressive and popular forces, represents a force which is capable of preventing the imperialists, the monopolies and their governments and all those who exploit the workers from continuing to apply their measures of persecution and repression, of making them respect trade union rights and liberties and the consolidation of democracy by opening new prospects to social progress and by assisting the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965

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Document N°10

RECOMMENDATION ON WORKERS' TRAVEL

The Commission on Workers' Travel of the 6th World Trade Union Congress, composed of the representatives of 15 countries, met in Warsaw on the 15th and on the 18th of October 1965. It appreciates that the World Federation of Trade Union examined the questions arising from the development of workers' travel and that it set up a Commission of Experts on this subject and put it on the agenda of this Congress.

After having heard the introductory report submitted by Brother CASADEI, Chairman of the Commission of Experts on Workers' Travel of the WFTU, the Commission had an extensive discussion at the end of which the following text was adopted:

The Commission on Workers' Travel of the 6th World Trade Union Congress, concerned with everything which interests the working people, appreciates the development of tourist activities and exchanges as a social mass phenomenon, at least in certain regions of the world.

At the present stage of economic development and considering the intensification of the pace of work in the highly industrialised capitalist countries and considering the situation of the workers in the under-developed countries, the need for rest and relaxation and for holidays has become an imperative necessity for the working people.

The Commission also takes into consideration the increased interest which the big capitalist companies and banks are taking in workers' travel. Their aim is evidently not to satisfy the aspirations and needs of the workers. For them, workers' travel is a means to strengthen the dependency of the workers towards their employers, to impose the ideology of the bourgeoisie and to divert very large sums of money to their own credit.

In our era, considering the very important progress in the scientific and technical fields and in the sphere of information the development of workers' travel does not stop at the frontiers of each country.

People want to enrich their knowledge, they desire to get acquainted with the conditions in which the people of other countries work, live and act.

Workers' Travel is a very important means of increasing human contacts, of enabling the workers of different countries to become better acquainted with each other and to feel more appreciation and esteem for each other.

Its development can serve to a great extent the cause of the broadening and strengthening of the unity of the international working class, the consolidation of peace, the progress of peaceful co-existence among States with different social systems.

With these considerations in mind, the Commission is of the opinion that workers' travel must hold the attention of the trade union centres.

Considering the uneven development of the workers' travel, a consequence of the uneven economic development, of colonialism, and of the state of dependency which still marks many countries, the responsibilities of the trade union movement itself are different. They are greater and immediate for the trade unions of the countries where the purchasing power of the workers is highest and for whom real vacations are financially accessible.

Thus^{it} is the task of the trade unions in these countries to organise the workers' free time by providing facilities for leisure, with cultural opportunities to help to express and specify the workers' needs in these fields and in the organisation of their holidays.

The activities which are to be carried out must increase the working people's knowledge about the wealth of the national heritage, of the past and present role of the workers, the intelligentsia and scientists, teach them to appreciate fully the beauties of nature, of architecture and of the arts.

When organising these activities and putting them into practice, it is desirable that workers from different branches of industry be brought together to help them to leave their usual surroundings.

With regard to relations between countries, it is desirable to conceive and realise them through trade union organisations or specialised democratic association with which the national centres are in touch in matters of workers' travel.

In this connection, the Commission recalls the recent establishment of such international organisations as the "International Bureau for Workers' Travel", whose activities deserve the attention and interest of the trade union movement. In the case of travel abroad the Commission stresses the importance of human contacts, of getting to know working and living conditions, the aspirations arising from results of production or the workers' struggles in the country concerned.

The Commission holds that the trade unions should also take into consideration the workers' material possibilities as well as the comfort and the quality of leisure and holiday facilities.

For the trade unions in the capitalist and under-developed countries, these problems must be closely linked with the general activities for higher wages and better working conditions necessary loans for social activities from the enterprises including the setting up of holiday centres, family holiday hostels, camping sites, etc.

It recommends to the trade unions when drawing up exchange programmes between countries, to keep in mind the real capacity of the installations receiving workers from various countries in the holiday centres and hostels, and to make sure that the measures taken do not jeopardise the possibilities of the workers from their own country to spend their holidays in the country under satisfactory conditions.

In view of the extent of the task ahead, the Commission on Workers' Travel of the 6th Congress believes that it is essential to consider and seek solutions of the problems of co-ordination.

It stresses the interest and importance of bilateral discussions and agreements between trade unions or specialised organisations of different countries interested in the establishment of programmes of travel.

It also considers that contacts between trade unions should be facilitated to enable them to benefit by experiences gathered in order to help to extend all leisure and holiday activities. Therefore, the Commission considers that the Commission of Experts at the Secretariat of the WFTU should continue and develop its activities and be further extended.

In addition, the Commission recommends to the Secretariat and the Executive Bureau of the WFTU to examine, as soon as possible, which measures could be taken to help the co-ordination so that an Information Bulletin on Workers' Travel or an inset in the Review of the World Trade Union Movement may be published.

The trade union movement must accomplish many tasks. Workers' travel, which is a mass phenomenon, gives it new obligations arising from our time, of the modern era in which we are living.

The problem of leisure, free time to be won from the time of work and the organisation of workers' holidays are an inseparable part of trade union activity. These are the economic and social requirements of millions of workers who must be able to rely on their trade unions to satisfy them.

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Document No. 11

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, on behalf of 159,114,000 organised workers from 90 countries of Africa, Asia, North and South America, Western and Eastern Europe, vigorously condemns the hateful policy of apartheid and racial discrimination applied by the government of the South African Republic, whose aim is to maintain the brutal oppression and exploitation to which the "non-white" workers of this country are subjected.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes with indignation that since the 5th World Trade Union Congress the Government of the South African Republic, far from taking into consideration the appeal of the 143 million organised workers from 97 countries demanding the extension of trade union rights and democratic freedoms to all sections of the South African population, has, on the contrary, unleashed violent police terror against the trade union and political leaders in the country, executing 53 of them and condemning more than 2,500 to prison sentences of from one year to life, as punishment for opposing the barbaric repression directed by Verwoerd and Vorster.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress warmly greets the resistance and the struggle carried on in unity by the workers and people of South Africa against the fascist terror and repression applied by the South African Government.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress invites all the workers and their trade unions to wage a campaign for the unconditional release of all the trade union and political prisoners at present detained in South African prisons because of their struggle against the apartheid policy and racial discrimination.

The Congress issues an urgent appeal to all workers of the world and their trade unions to increase their active solidarity with their brothers and sisters in South Africa, and particularly to give their broadest support to the appeal of the International Trade Union Solidarity Committee that February 7, 1966 should be observed as a great Day of Solidarity and Action

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by all the workers of the world and their trade unions with the workers and people of South Africa. It calls on them to press their governments to end the dispatch of arms to South Africa, a recommendation which was moreover adopted by the United Nations Organisation on November 6, 1962.

Congress is convinced that the resistance and the courageous struggle of the workers and people of South Africa, supported by the ever more active solidarity of the international working class will make possible a rapid end to the hateful policy of apartheid in South Africa and considerable further successes in the general struggle against colonialism and racial discrimination.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

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Document N°12

RESOLUTION ON ARGENTINA

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, protests against the violation of the democratic rights of the people of Argentina where politicians and trade unionists are arrested and brought before the courts under the repressive laws which **still** exist in this country in spite of the fact that much similar legislation has been repealed.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, at the same time demands that the Argentinian Government release the hundreds of militant workers held in different prisons throughout the country.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

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Document N°13

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN KOREA

Due to the occupation of South Korea and the aggressive policy pursued there by the American imperialists for the past 20 years, the country has now been completely turned into a colony and military base of the United States of America. The disturbances in the political and economic situation and the social insecurity have reached their culminating point. There are seven million unemployed and partly unemployed and the employed workers are also facing extremely serious difficulties.

In flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement on Korea, the American imperialists have greatly increased the number of American troops and of the puppet government's army in South Korea, introduced atomic arms and missiles and are attempting to build bases for their atomic submarines there.

Despite the unanimous opposition of the Korean and Japanese workers and peoples and the unanimous accusation of world opinion, the American imperialists made the Pak-Chung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists conclude the "Japan-South Korean Basic Treaty" to perpetuate the division of Korea and to establish a "North-East Asia Military Alliance".

In spite of the fascist oppression by the American imperialists and by the Pak-Chung Hi clique, the revolutionary forces in South Korea are steadily growing and the struggle waged by the South Korean workers and people for national salvation against American imperialism is intensifying day by day.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, held in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, reiterates its complete support to the correct attitude adopted by the Korean working class and people to solve the question of the unification of Korea themselves by peaceful means and on the basis of democratic principles, without any foreign interference.

Considering that the occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists and their policy of aggression are the cause for all the unhappiness and sufferings of the South Korean people, the main obstacle to the unification of Korea and a serious threat to peace in Asia and in the world, the Congress vigorously demands the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive troops from South Korea.

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The Congress expresses its militant solidarity with the Korean and Japanese workers and peoples, waging a courageous struggle to break up the "Japan-South Korean Basic Treaty".

The Congress instructs the leading bodies of the WFTU at all levels to adopt effective measures to support by every effort the struggle of the Korean people to drive the aggressive American troops out of South Korea and to bring about the unification of its country, and calls on all workers and trade unions of the world to further strengthen their international solidarity with the Korean people.

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Document N°14

RESOLUTION ON SPAIN

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, listened with interest and emotion to the information given by the delegates of the Spanish Workers' Trade Union Opposition.

The Congress notes the constant growth of the Spanish working class struggle against the dictatorship for its social and economic demands and for its trade union rights and liberties. In the Asturias alone, in the course of the past three years, four general strikes have taken place - in each of which 40,000 to 60,000 workers participated. In spite of being incomplete, the survey of the movement for social and economic demands in Spain reveals that from 1962 to 1964, 1,513 strikes have taken place with the participation of 1,350,000 workers.

The Congress notes the strengthening and the development of unity and organisation since the establishment and the consolidation of the Labour Commission which direct the fight of the workers and form the seed of a future united trade union centre.

The Congress greets the successes achieved by the Spanish workers in the fight against the exploitation by the monopolist power, for their rights against permanent anti-labour repression, for a complete and general amnesty and for democracy in Spain.

It greets the Spanish working class, which, by its long and tenacious struggle, has prepared the conditions and opened the way to the present powerful anti-Franco movement in which participate other strata of the Spanish population, working youth, students, intellectuals, peasants, as well as other sections. The Congress also appreciates the outstanding role of the Spanish women who courageously fight for bread and liberty, and among them the admirable example of Sister Constantina Perez, who died at the time this Congress was held, as a result of the tortures to which she was submitted by the the fascist police.

In the name of 159,114,000 workers from all continents, the 6th World Trade Union Congress assures the courageous working class and the entire people of Spain that the trade

unions and workers of the whole world are with them and support their just struggle which is part of the general struggle of the whole labour movement for unity, for democracy, against the exploitation of monopoly capital, against war and imperialism and for social progress.

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Document No. 15

RESOLUTION ON IRAN

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, held in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, representing 159,114,000 organised workers in 90 countries, strongly condemns the present regime in Iran which has liquidated democratic and trade union liberties, placed the oil riches of the country in the hands of the imperialist trusts, has patriots and workers' representatives sentenced to imprisonment by military courts (without any provisions being made for their defence) and has subjected the prisoners to inhuman tortures.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress firmly demands the restoration of democratic and trade union liberties, the release of all patriots held in prison, an end to the regime of oppression and respect of the Iranian Constitution.

The Congress expresses its active solidarity with the people and workers of Iran who are struggling against imperialism, neo-colonialism and its lackeys for genuine independence and a better life.

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Document N°16

RESOLUTION ON LAOS

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, strongly condemns the acts of aggression by the American imperialists and their satellites in Laos, who, in violation of the Geneva Agreements of 1962 on Laos and those of Zurich and the Plain of Jars, are systematically violating the sovereignty, independence, peace and neutrality of Laos.

The Congress vigorously condemns the new aggressive manoeuvres of the American imperialists to make use of their special warfare in Laos. This makes the present situation in Laos extremely dangerous and thus seriously threatens peace and security in the countries of Indo-China and South-East Asia.

The Congress expresses its deep sympathy and full solidarity with the Laotian workers and people in their just struggle to save their country, and for a peaceful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

The Congress demands that the United States and their satellites strictly apply the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, ceasing their aggression in this country, letting the Laotian people themselves settle their own affairs.

The Congress calls upon the workers and trade unions of the world to express active solidarity in support of the just struggle of the patriotic forces of Laos, for the independence and neutrality of Laos, against the American imperialist aggression.

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Document N°17

RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

The 6th World Trade Union Congress notes the constant danger to peace in the Near and Middle East and world caused by the intervention of the imperialists and the international monopolies, who are trying to use Israel as a base and who oppose the solution of the Palestine problems of which a particular feature is the existence of more than a million Palestinian refugees living outside their country.

For all these reasons, the 6th Congress calls on the workers and the forces of progress and freedom in this region to struggle more and more effectively against imperialist intervention, for a solution to the problem of Palestine and for the return of the Palestinian refugees to their country.

The Congress demands that the Palestinian people should have the right to decide their own future.

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Document N°18

RESOLUTION ON PORTUGAL

The 6th World Trade Union Congress considers that the fascist Salazar regime, in order to serve better the interests of the national and foreign monopolies, is intensifying the exploitation of the workers, banning free trade unions, smothering the legitimate demands of the working class by violence and terror, torturing workers fighting for their interests and condemning them to long prison sentences and life sentences on the basis of the "security measures".

Still held in prison on the basis of this vicious law are the labour leader Jose VITORIANO, who has been detained for 13 years already, and hundreds of workers such as Sofia FERREIRA, Joao RAIMUNDO, Joaquim CARREIRA, Armando NORTE, Luiz MOGUEIRA, Mario Sena LOPES and others who have already completed their sentences.

In Angola, Guinea and Mozambique, the Portuguese fascist regime is waging a criminal colonial war aimed at perpetuating regime of oppression and exploitation and counting on the support of the Western capitalist powers and the NATO countries, which provide it with arms and give it their support.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress expresses its solidarity with the workers of Portugal and calls on trade union organisations and the working class:

- 1) to increase their solidarity with the workers of Portugal fighting to win their rights, to improve their living conditions and to achieve democracy;
- 2) to organise protests in specific forms against the fascist repression in Portugal, against the tortures, arrests and long prison sentences including detention for life, under the "security measures";
- 3) to strengthen the international campaign against the "security measures" in order to force the release of the trade union leaders, and in particular of Jose VITORIANO, and to help the Portuguese workers to win trade union and democratic rights.

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Document No. 19

RESOLUTION ON THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, strongly condemns the aggression of the United States' imperialists against the Dominican Republic and the crimes committed by the marines and the Dominican generals against the workers and the people of that country.

The military aggression of the United States with 42,000 marines and paratroops against the Dominican Republic constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles set out in the treaties covering international questions such as the United Nations Charter and that of the Organisation of American States, which is nothing short of a U.S. Colonial Office.

Thus, once again, American imperialism proves to be the principal enemy of the peoples and of world peace.

Using the same methods as the fascists in the Dominican Republic, the American Government reveals its aggressive and war-mongering nature.

Trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Dominican Republic, American militarism has spread death and destruction, hundreds of workers, women, old people and children have been killed by the bullets of the American imperialists. There is mourning and misery in the homes of the workers following the savage action of the American troops and their Dominican henchmen.

In an attempt to continue the exploitation of the Dominican workers and riches and to maintain the exploited workers under their yoke and that of the Dominican capitalists and to continue reaping super-profits, the American imperialists tried to crush the fight of the courageous Dominican people.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress condemns the despicable Johnson doctrine which constitutes an open intervention against the peoples struggling for their liberation, and the resolution of the United States' House of Representatives to intervene in any country where, in their opinion, their economic and political interests are in danger. The 6th World Trade Union Congress also condemns President Johnson's proposals to create a permanent

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inter-American force which would represent a serious threat to the struggle for emancipation of the workers and peoples of Latin America and for world peace.

The Congress supports the courageous fight of all the Dominican workers and people, firmly convinced that American imperialism will be defeated and that the Dominican workers and people will triumph.

The Congress appeals to the workers and trade unions of the world to organise an active and effective Day of Solidarity in support of the national sovereignty of the Dominican Republic and the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist troops.

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Document No. 20

R E S O L U T I O N
ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE WORKERS AND PEOPLE OF
L A T I N A M E R I C A

The 6th World Trade Union Congress meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, representing 159,114,000 workers, strongly protests against the decision taken on September 20 this year by the United States' House of Representatives granting the USA the right to intervene militarily in any of the Latin American countries with the so-called inter-American peace force.

The United States shows once more her total disdain towards the aspirations to independence of the peoples of Latin America and her shameless decision to act in that continent according to her own interests only.

At the same time, through the intermediary of the Organization of American States, a true instrument of the American imperialist policy, the United States intends to bring the military corps of all the countries of Latin America under its command.

The sole aim of these measures is to deprive the Latin American peoples of their national sovereignty and to try to crush all national liberation movements which rightly aspire to ending the domination of the American monopolies in the countries of Latin America.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress strongly protests against such measures which again reveal the American imperialists' role as a gendarme for world reactionary forces and expresses its solidarity with the workers and peoples of Latin America.

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Document No. 21

R E S O L U T I O N IN SUPPORT OF THE NEGRO WORKERS AND PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw, Poland, representing 159,114,000 organised workers from every continent of the world, warmly greets the 20 million Negro workers and people in the United States waging a heroic, unflinching and vigorous struggle for their economic, social and political rights, as American citizens with full equal rights.

The Congress is fully aware of the fact that brutal racial discrimination dates back to the days of slavery. After the U.S. Civil War in which the Negro people played an important role in the victory against the slave-owners, the proclamation of emancipation has in principle freed Negroes from slavery and the U.S. Constitution has been amended so as to guarantee full, equal rights to Negro citizens.

But the U.S. ruling class, to maintain its hold on the Negro people as a source of cheap labour and to continue its feudal exploitation, trampled underfoot the Proclamation (as they have done with the Geneva Agreements so as to pursue their barbaric war of extermination against the Vietnamese people) and for over one and a half centuries ruthlessly exploited the Negro population, drowning in blood all its aspirations for emancipation and equal rights.

In the Southern States, chattel slavery and share-cropping, accompanied by terror, intimidation, lynching, arrests, murders, and burning of homes and Negro churches, have always been the rule. The Negro people have been discriminated against, all over the U.S. in employment - last to be hired and first to be fired - employed mainly as unskilled labourers with low wages, discriminated against in housing and living in ghettos and slum areas. Their children are being deprived of proper education, forced to attend segregated schools only and are generally deprived of all civil rights and terrorised by the police.

Three years ago, the Negro people started their revolt against these conditions under the slogan "Freedom Now".

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Millions participated in demonstrations, marches to Washington and State capitals, strikes and sit-down demonstrations, aided by organised workers, churches and other social organisations grouping both Black and White progressive people in the United States.

Cognizant of these facts, the 6th World Trade Union Congress, consistent with the policy of the WFTU, opposed to all discrimination on the basis of colour, creed, religious or political beliefs, denounces and condemns the brutal repression of the Negro people by the U.S. ruling class. It appeals to the Human Rights Commission of the UNO and demands of the U.S. Government to stop the terror and grant full equal economic, social and political rights to the U.S. Negro population.

This Congress reiterates the stand of the WFTU and demands of the U.S. Government to grant full constitutional rights to the Negro people and other minorities (Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and others) living in the United States.

The Congress closely follows and fully supports the struggles of the Negro workers and people and calls upon all trade unions of the world to consistently support these struggles until complete freedom and equal rights are granted to these heroic and self-sacrificing people.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 22

RESOLUTION ON VENEZUELA

In face of the situation prevailing in Venezuela, where there are thousands of political prisoners, including many labour leaders and active trade unionists, the 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, feels the need to express its support to the struggle waged by democratic organisations in Venezuela, and by the trade union movement, for a general amnesty which would free all political prisoners.

The struggle of the Venezuelan people arouses the full solidarity of this 6th World Trade Union Congress which emphatically demands the immediate release of these citizens, now imprisoned for the only offense of having unselfishly and firmly defended their rights against the American imperialists. The Congress also supports the struggle of the Venezuelan people for national liberation and to eradicate the domination of American imperialism in Venezuela.

The 6th Congress resolutely supports the struggle for a general amnesty for Venezuelan prisoners, which is the unanimous aspiration of the people and the working class of Venezuela. Part of this struggle consists in the campaign for the respect of human rights, since government repression has resorted to cynical shootings of peasants without trial and to systematic torturing of detained patriots, facts which were proved in front of the Venezuelan Parliament itself. This whole policy of repression by the Venezuelan Government is aimed solely at breaking the people's resistance against the abuses of the American imperialist monopolies and their agents in their attempts to maintain indefinitely their political domination and the looting of the country's wealth.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress expresses its firm solidarity with the Venezuelan people in its struggle to free the political prisoners and win its national liberation.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6th WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document N°23

RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS

The 6th World Trade Union Congress meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, greets the workers and the people of Cyprus, who for the last two years courageously continues their resistance and struggle to defeat imperialist and neo-colonialist interference in the internal affairs of their country.

The existing discord and division in Cyprus between the Greek and Turkish peoples are the consequence of the intrigues and machinations of the imperialists who by perpetrating this discord seek to maintain and expand their military bases and domination of the Island.

The Congress therefore, reaffirms the position adopted in February and August 1964 by the WFTU Secretariat on the events in Cyprus. It pledges its full support to the workers and people of Cyprus in their struggle for genuine and complete independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. It demands an immediate end to the interference of any and all foreign powers in the internal affairs of the Island, the abolition of all foreign military bases and a solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the will and aspirations of the entire people of Cyprus.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

WARSAW, October 8 to 22, 1965

Document N°.24

RESOLUTION ON SOLIDARITY WITH SOBSI

The Congress, deeply stirred by the attacks against the trade unions and other progressive organisations in Indonesia, and given the present complex situation, instructs the Secretariat of the WFTU to follow the events in Indonesia closely and to take the necessary steps in order to express the solidarity of the international working class with the Indonesian trade unions and other progressive forces in Indonesia.

WARSAW, October 22, 1965

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 25

TELEGRAM OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE COLOMBIAN WORKERS AND PEOPLE

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw, Poland, from October 8 to 22, 1965, greets the Colombian workers and people who, for several years already, have been waging a selfless and self-sacrificing struggle for national independence.

It has learnt with indignation of the violent repression unleashed by the military forces in collaboration with the North American Military Mission, against the peasant area of Marquetalia, Pato, Guayavero and Rio Chiquito, which has cost the lives of old people, women and children, and the repressive actions they are preparing to launch against Sumapaz, Los Llanos and Tequencama.

On behalf of the 159,114,000 workers it represents, the 6th World Trade Union Congress demands the immediate withdrawal of the forces of the North American Mission; it urges the Colombian Government to end the state of siege, to ensure the respect of civil liberties and trade union rights and demands the release of the imprisoned workers and democrats.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 26

MESSAGE OF PROTEST

TO DOCTOR RAOUL LEONI, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA,
PALACIO DE MIRAFLORES, CARACAS (VENEZUELA)

The 6th World Trade Union Congress meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, with representatives of 159,114,000 workers, demands that your Government immediately release the trade union leaders, ELOY TORRES, MANUEL LUCKERT, MAXIMO GUTIERREZ, JULIO CABELLO and many others imprisoned in the majority of cases without any previous sentence and in other cases victims of illegal and biased trials. We also demand liberty for JESUS FARIA, former senator of the Republic and one of the most beloved founders of the labour movement in Venezuela, as well as the release of all political prisoners held for their fight in defence of the people and of national sovereignty.

The workers represented at this Congress unanimously consider that your government must put an end to police oppression against the workers and people of Venezuela, must respect democratic and trade union liberties, release political prisoners and respect the free play of political and ideological activities as the road leading to the pacification of the country.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 27

TELEGRAM

TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE, ATHENS

The 6th World Trade Union Congress meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965, has learnt with indignation about the new wave of measures taken against trade unions and strikes and interference in the internal affairs of the Greek General Confederation of Labour and the trade union movement in general, measures which are contrary to the most elementary trade union rights and freedoms.

On behalf of the 159,114,000 organised workers represented at the Congress, we strongly protest against your government's steps against the working class and demand the immediate release of arrested trade union leaders, an end to all anti-strike measures, to every interference in trade union affairs, and respect for all trade union and democratic rights and freedoms including the right to strike.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 28

TELEGRAM
TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE - LISBON (PORTUGAL)

Workers' delegates 90 countries gathered Warsaw 6th World Trade Union Congress vigorously protest against arrests tortures Portuguese workers and other democrats stop demand immediate release trade union leader JOSE VITORIANO stop demand abolition security measures release all political prisoners stop claim restoration trade union and democratic liberties.

6th WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

and

TELEGRAM
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL - LISBON

6th World Trade Union Congress condemns crimes of Portuguese colonialism against freedom loving people stop demands immediate end to colonial war against Angola Guinea Mozambique people stop recognition rights of peoples immediate and complete independence.

6th WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 29

T E L E G R A M

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY, MONTEVIDEO

The 6th World Trade Union Congress, meeting in Warsaw from October 8 to 22, 1965 with the participation of representatives of more than 159,114,000 workers from various countries and continents, has learnt with indignation of the repressive measures taken by your Government against the strike movement of the workers in industry and in the State Bank for an increase in salaries and wages.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress protests against the arbitrary arrests of many trade union leaders, against the occupation of union offices and the suspension of constitutional rights.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress expresses its full solidarity with the struggle of the workers of Uruguay and demands that your Government should satisfy their just demands, cancel the repressive measures, release the prisoners and fully respect democratic and trade union rights.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1955)

Document N°30

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMISSION

Dear Brothers and Friends, Delegates and Guests at the 6th World Trade Union Congress,

After detailed discussion the Credentials Commission presents the following conclusions to the Congress:

From the information submitted by the delegations we find that 527 people (delegates, observers and guests) attended the 6th World Trade Union Congress in Warsaw, from 90 countries in different continents.

159,114,000 workers, members of national and local trade union organisations, both affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions and others, are directly represented at the Congress.

To this figure should be added the workers who, affiliated to regional organisations present at the Congress, are not themselves directly represented by national delegations.

We should also add to this figure the workers affiliated to the Trade Union Internationals (TUIs) of the World Federation of Trade Unions, but whose national centres are autonomous or affiliated to other international organisations.

And, finally, to this figure we must also add the hundreds of thousands of workers who, engaged in their heroic struggle for national independence or who, because of the conditions of repression in their countries, were unable to send delegations to the Congress or could not give the number of their affiliates.

We address our warm and fraternal wishes for success to the workers who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against dictatorship and who are present at this Congress in their thoughts. We assure them of the militant and active solidarity of the working class of the world.

The 159,114,000 workers represented at the Congress are distributed as follows:

137,938,000 belong to 41 national centres affiliated to the WFTU, making 18,431,700 affiliated and two trade union centres more than at the 5th Congress;

20,379,000 belong to 39 national centres not affiliated to the WFTU, which is 1,683,200 more than at the 5th Congress;

797,000 belong to 19 local trade union organisations or factory groups.

.../

Of the national centres who sent observers to our Congress we give particular mention to the following:

- a) from Latin America: The United Trade Union Centre of Chile (CUTch), the Santo Domingo Confederation of Labour, the Independent Centre of Peasants of Mexico, the National Confederation of Colombia Workers.

You will notice that we have not mentioned the Cuban Centre among the observers from Latin America. The reason for this is that the Cuban delegates have asked to be considered as affiliates. The Credentials Commission unanimously decided to comply with this request although formally, the General Revolutionary Confederation of Labour of Cuba is not yet affiliated to the WFTU.

- b) from Asia: the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (SOHYO), the Indonesian Federation of Moslem Trade Unions (SARBUMSI), the Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation of Ceylon, the Democratic Workers' Congress of Ceylon and eight trade union organisations from Australia.
- c) from Africa: the All-African Trade Union Federation, the General Union of Algerian Workers, the National Confederation of Labour of Guinea, the Confederation of Labour of Mali, the Moroccan Labour Union, the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria, the Labour Federation of the United Arab Republic, the General Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of Syria, the African Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe, the National Union of Workers of Senegal, the Trade Union Federation of Congo (Brazzaville) and the Federation of Workers of Burundi.
- d) from Europe: the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and two miners Federation from Great Britain.

Of the 527 delegates, observers and guests participating in the Congress:

- 117 represent organisations not affiliated to the WFTU,
337 represent organisations affiliated to the WFTU or to TUIs of the WFTU,
10 are members of the Secretariat of the WFTU,
22 are statutory delegates of the TUIs,
6 represent regional organisations,
2 are the presidents of the following Committees:
Committee of the Workers of the Baltic countries,
Norway and Iceland, and the Commission of Trade Union Experts on Workers' Travel,
11 are the invited Secretaries of the TUIs,
5 are guests of honour
17 represent the following international organisations:
International Labour Office (ILO), World Council of Peace, Women's International Democratic

Federation, World Federation of Democratic Youth, International Union of Students, International Organisation of Journalists and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

We also think it interesting to point out that representatives of various papers of trade union organisations not affiliated to the WFTU, including the representative of the journals of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, are following the work of the Congress.

The number of delegates attending this 6th Congress is half of that at the 5th World Trade Union Congress because of the intention to insist more on the quality than the quantity of the members of the delegations.

The breakdown of the delegates, observers and guests by continent is as follows:

Africa, Near and Middle East	56 from 32 countries
The Americas	64 from 20 countries
Asia and Australasia	91 from 13 countries
Europe	242 from 25 countries

The latter figure (242) includes all the delegates from the USSR, some of whom, naturally come from Asia.

Among the participants at the 6th World Trade Union Congress there are 65 women who make up 12.4 per cent of the total number of participants whereas, at Moscow, the women only accounted for 10 per cent.

The average age of the participants at the Congress is 43 and a half years. This is slightly higher than at the Moscow Congress, due to the fact that the number of delegates at this Congress is almost half of that at the 5th and they have thus been chosen from among the militants bearing the highest trade union responsibilities which are generally assumed at later age.

You will be interested to learn that the eldest delegate is Brother Benoit Frachon, General Secretary of the CGT, who is 72 and that the youngest is a 19-year-old metallurgist from the German Federal Republic. We wish a very long life and fruitful activity for the benefit of the workers of the whole world to the eldest and the youngest delegate, as well as to all delegates at the 6th Congress.

Brothers,

The figures which we have just given show clearly that no other international trade union organisation in the world rivals the scope and representativity of the WFTU.

Hundreds of millions of workers throughout the world turn with hope and confidence to the WFTU as a powerful force capable of helping them effectively to win or build a world without exploitation or exploited, without imperialism and without colonialism, without war, sorrow or injustice;

for the conquest and attainment of a world from which the horrors of fascism such as Auschwitz and of imperialism such as in Vietnam will be banished for ever,

for the conquest and attainment of a world in which peace and socialism will guarantee liberty, democracy, justice and happiness for all peoples which is the right of all the workers of the world.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

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6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 31

RESOLUTION

on the Report of the Auditors

After having heard the Report of the Auditors on the financial administration of the WFTU and of the Solidarity Fund concerning the period since the 5th Congress (Moscow, December 4-15, 1961), the 6th World Trade Union Congress:

- 1 - states that the financial means of the WFTU have been used entirely for the aim of carrying out the Resolutions of the 5th Congress and the decisions taken by the constitutional bodies of the WFTU in the fight for an improvement of the living standard of the workers, for the defence of their social demands and democratic rights, for the strengthening of the national liberation struggles, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for disarmament and the safeguarding of peace in the world;
- 2 - stresses that the International Solidarity Fund, a powerful weapon of the working masses, has given an important moral and material assistance to the workers and trade unions without any discrimination, in their fights for their demands and in their struggles for the victory of their trade union rights and democratic liberties, in favour of the workers on strike, and of the victims of repression, and in the fight for national liberation;
- 3 - thanks all the national centres which have met their constitutional obligations and contributed to the functioning of the Solidarity Fund;
- 4 - notes the difficulties which the WFTU must face as a result of the fact that certain National Centres, among them one of numerical importance, have transferred only a part of their contribution;
- 5 - proposes to begin fraternal negotiations in order to assure the payment of these debts;
- 6 - is pleased with the economic measures taken by the Secretariat of the WFTU as a result of this situation;

.../

7 - welcomes the discussions and the conclusions of the Executive Committee as well as the consultations of the Secretariat which lead to the results enabling the financial needs of the WFTU to be covered;

8 - resolves to approve the financial activity of the WFTU and of the International Solidarity Fund and to ratify the Report of the Auditors.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965.

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6th WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document N°32

R E S O L U T I O N

ON THE COMMISSION TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WFTU

The 6th World Trade Union Congress,

confirming the mandate of the Commission to Revise the Constitution of the WFTU which was granted by the 13th Session of the General Council and extended for this Congress by its 14th Session,

taking into consideration the work already carried out and aware of the initiatives made to draw up the whole of the revised text,

noting, however, that in spite of all its efforts, the Commission has been unable to complete the task with which it was entrusted,

d e c i d e s :

1. to renew the mandate of the Commission to Revise the Constitution of the WFTU;
2. to charge the Commission with continuing its work and presenting its propositions to the Session of the General Council of the WFTU, which will meet during 1966 to adopt the revised Constitution and which will dispose of the powers of the Congress enabling it to take the necessary decisions for the revision of the Constitution.

Warsaw, October 20, 1965.

6TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(Warsaw, October 8 to 22, 1965)

Document No. 33

D E C L A R A T I O N

on the 20th anniversary of the Nuremberg trial of the major war criminals of the 2nd World War.

In November there will be the 20th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials which tried the countless crimes perpetrated by the leaders of the former Hitler Reich who were responsible for the preparation and unleashing of the 2nd World War.

The Nuremberg Court expressed the feelings and indignation of the peoples at the extermination of tens of millions of human beings, soldiers and civilians, women and children who were killed and tortured. It condemned not only the fascist chiefs, but also all imperialist forces of reaction, the ideology of hatred and racism; it condemned those who flouted the freedom of the workers and democracy.

This high international body marked an event of major importance for the consolidation of peace and international security, it offered great moral support to the peoples who, already during the 2nd World War, had given proof of tremendous enthusiasm in the fight for national and social liberation.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress declares that the verdict pronounced against the major war criminals, announced in a city in the German Federal Republic, destroyed by the war, and at a time when thousands of cities in Europe were still in ruins, retains its great significance and importance.

Today the peoples are greatly alarmed by the threats of war created by West German imperialism. That is why the 20th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials should make us recall the past and be a serious warning to the aggressive circles in the German Federal Republic.

The West German aggressive circles are today increasing the German militaristic forces and are seeking to obtain nuclear weapons. Despite the internal crisis in NATO, the West German militarists can count on definite support, especially from the American imperialists. Their expansionist plans directed against

the GDR and other European countries are daily opposed by the desire for peace felt by the peoples in the European countries who are pressing for the establishment of new international relations and a proper solution to European security.

As in the past, the former war criminals hold posts in the State institutions of the German Federal Republic. It is worth while to recall that the closest ally of the West German forces of revenge, the United States, is today waging a dirty war in Vietnam which, because of the untold crimes committed against the Vietnamese people, recalls the crimes, condemned by the Nuremberg trial. They are even planning to send 50,000 West German soldiers to Vietnam.

At the time of the just sentence against Hitler's chief henchmen, the people and workers who carried the heaviest burden of the Second World War, felt the need and possibility of ensuring lasting and stable peace throughout the world. This determination grew hand in hand with the growing strength and organisation of those forces who declared their determination to support and safeguard world peace. It helped the peoples during the past twenty years to prevent the outbreak of a world nuclear war.

The threat of such a war lies in the agreement between the militarists in the German Federal Republic and those in the United States. Their plans make it essential for the workers and trade unions throughout the world to increase their vigilance and unity in action, to seek unity with other progressive forces so as to counteract the aggressive imperialist forces by their own united action for peace and complete disarmament.

On the 20th anniversary of the Nuremberg trial, the Congress takes a stand in favour of continued measures to expose and punish war criminals who are still free for their crimes against the peoples during the 2nd World War.

There can be no prescription of atrocious war crimes.

The Congress welcomes the fact that in the German Democratic Republic, the first peaceful state in German history, war criminals have been prosecuted and sentenced, and that all roots of fascism and militarism have been extirpated.

In order to guarantee peace in Europe, the Congress appeals to the trade unions and workers to work for the establishment of normal relations among all States and with the German Democratic Republic, since one-sided relations with Bonn strengthen the position of the revenge-seekers in West Germany.

The prosecution of war criminals, started by the Nuremberg trial, must go on, not only in the name of law and justice, but because it is an inseparable part of the common fight against the imperialist forces, for the consolidation of peace, for the defence of the workers' vital interests.

.../

In this spirit, the Congress holds that an end to the war in Vietnam and the punishment of those directly responsible for the crimes perpetrated by the occupants on Vietnamese soil is one of the fundamental tasks of the moment.

On the 20th anniversary of the Nuremberg trial, the Congress reminds the imperialist ruling circles, the organisers of aggression and those who are hatching plans of unleashing a nuclear war that those who by their criminal acts endanger peace and humanity will not escape punishment.

The Congress calls on the workers and trade unions in the two German States and in other European countries, as well as in all countries of the world, to fight to consolidate European security, against the allocation of nuclear weapons to the GFR, for urgent measures against the arms drive and against the burden it represents for the workers.

Let us do all in our power to foil the plans for the aggressors and to defend world peace among the peoples.

Warsaw, October 22, 1965