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In addition to the meetings listed in the request, the following international meetings sponsored or participated in by the WPC may be of some interest:

1. The 5th International Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, Hiroshima, August 1959 (see attached information).
2. Congress of Latin American Opinion for Economic Development, National Sovereignty, Disarmament, and International Cooperation, announced for May 1959 but postponed to midyear.
3. International Peace Conference in Djakarta, Indonesia, also postponed to "later in the year."
4. "International Demonstration in honor of the 10th anniversary of the Peace Movement" sponsored by the Belgian Peace Committee, 6-7 June 1959 (city unannounced).
5. International Conference sponsored by the European Committee Against Atomic War, Autumn 1959 (see attached information).
6. Peace Conference of Australia and New Zealand, November 1959 (see attached information).
7. Conference on theme of "The Baltic, Sea of Peace", Flensburg, August 1959 (see attached information).

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Title of Conference: World Conference for Nuclear Disarmament

Date: Autumn of 1959 (October was suggested in one report)

Place: Not yet selected

Sponsorship: Indirectly by the World Peace Movement but working through other "peace forces" entirely, particularly through anti-atomic bomb groups unaffiliated with the WPC.

Organization: The WPC has always declared its wish to cooperate with other peace organizations and has done what it could to achieve collaboration, weathering many rebuffs with patience. However, it has never so openly disclaimed any desire for other "peace forces" to affiliate with the Peace Movement; nor has it ever declared itself so blatantly pro-Soviet and definitely anti-American as at present. Yet, it appears likely that this frank position will pay off towards gaining its objective -- i. e. public sentiment in favor of the WPC anti-atomic campaign -- better than previous devious tactics of ostensible friendship for the whole world did. The current tactic is based on the well-worn co-existence and anti-nuclear weapons themes but is offered somewhat freshly as follows:

1. The message sent by Joliot-Curie to the WPC Conference for Disarmament and International Cooperation in July 1958 recommended the formation of a group of international personalities holding diverse opinions but of sufficient prestige to be heard by their governments and "adhering to the value of international cooperation" -- a group that would hold meetings, pass resolutions and issue recommendations to governments and peoples to direct their efforts towards peace. The Appeal issued by the

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Conference declared that "The forces of Peace will work together for Practical Aims, cooperation instead of cold war, general welfare instead of total destruction.... We urge the peace forces to overcome their differences and come together. It is their task to arouse and mobilize public opinion, that all of the people may be brought into action for peace."

2. Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, a WPC Vice President, told a meeting in Geneva in September 1958 on the subject of "Man and the Atom" that opposition to atomic arms must have mass support; that, while he chose to work with the WPC which had "popularized" the campaign, if others considered the WPC politically compromised, "let them do better." He added, "We want other organizations to be set up so that there can be a dialogue."

3. The February 1, 1959 WPC Bulletin stated "In the light of a wealth of experience already gained, the WPC Bureau will pay special attention to ways and means of rendering the Movement's future action more effective and of bringing in new sections of opinion." To this end, the Bulletin has publicized activities of groups not affiliated to the Peace Movement, including church activities, as much as it has those of the Movement.

4. Much of this attention has been given to unaffiliated anti-atomic committees springing up in many parts of the world, especially in Western Europe, Great Britain, Scandinavia, India, Canada, the USA, Latin America and Japan. Some of these anti-atomic groups include the leaders of prestige referred to by Joliot-Curie, such as Bertrand Russell, Lord Boyd Orr, J. B. Priestley and Philip Noel-Baker of the British Direct Action Committee

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Against Atomic Weapons, Karl Barth of the Swiss anti-atomic group, Niemoeller and Iwand in West Germany, Eleanor Roosevelt of the American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, etc.

5. At the Helsinki meeting in December 1958, the Executive Committee discussed the organization of an international conference on nuclear disarmament for the autumn of 1959, possibly October.

6. An autumn conference against nuclear armament was planned by a conference held in London in January 1959 and organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament of Great Britain and the Munich Commission Against Atomic Armament. This seems more than coincidental because many of the same people are members of the WPC, although more Quakers, Mennonites, members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and other bona fide pacifist groups are willing to join the activities of the new anti-atomic committees. Two hundred and fifty delegates attended the London conference; an observer from the American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy was present. A European Committee was set up with two representatives from each Western European country under the chairmanship of Hans Werner Richter, a bitterly anti-American West German and the head of the Committee Against Atomic Death in Germany. It was announced that the London group would be extended for the autumn meeting to include delegates from Africa, Asia, and the "socialist countries."

7. On 14 February 1959 TASS reported that the Soviet Peace Committee stood solidly with the London conference in regard to the termination of atomic tests and the establishment of anti-nuclear zones and supported the idea for a nuclear disarmament congress this autumn, pointing out

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that "the Soviet public expresses profound satisfaction with the results of the congress which showed the people's alarm over the atomic menace."

8. Vello Spano, head of the Italian Peace Council, told a conference in Alessandria in December 1958 that the Peace Movement hoped for a Congress of Peace Forces of all Nations and that the Catholics, too, should become an organized force for peace in order to obey the basic principle of their religion. A "Catholics for Peace" conference was held in Paris 1-10 February 1959.

9. After the Moscow WPC Bureau meeting in February 1959, Holland Roberts, head of the California Labor School, told a Moscow radio round-table that "the WPC is not the only peace movement in the entire world. . . . It is very important that other peace forces are invited to come to Stockholm . . . the Quakers are doing magnificent work . . . the American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy is publishing full-page ads in papers like the New York Times, coming out sharply critical of the administration's policy."

All of these items point up the preliminaries of setting the stage for a conference in the autumn of 1959 which will seek to bring together representatives from every possible group that can be persuaded to speak against nuclear tests and weapons, with the WPC staying carefully in the background or else taking part as an organization which freely admits it has Communist elements (the WPC has always maintained that such membership was necessary in order that its deliberations might be inclusive of all varying opinion). Such a conference can only result in the kind of resolutions, publicity, contacts, etc., that the WPC is most concerned in obtaining for its basic purposes-- pressure against any preparation for defense of the Free World.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST FRONT MEETINGS

World Conference for Nuclear Disarmament

Title of Conference: Not yet announced but it will fit the present "End the Cold War" and "Stop Nuclear Tests" slogans which were adopted at the WPC Bureau Meeting in Moscow.

Date: Autumn of 1959 (October was suggested in one report)

Place: Not yet selected

Sponsorship: Indirectly by the World Peace Movement but working through other "peace forces" entirely, particularly through anti-atomic bomb groups unaffiliated with the WPC.

Organization: The WPC has always declared its wish to cooperate with other peace organizations and has done what it could to achieve collaboration, weathering many rebuffs with patience. However, it has never so openly disclaimed any desire for other "peace forces" to affiliate with the Peace Movement; nor has it ever declared itself so blatantly pro-Soviet and definitely anti-American as at present. Yet, it appears likely that this frank position will pay off towards gaining its objective -- i.e. public sentiment in favor of the WPC anti-atomic campaign -- ~~better~~ than previous devious tactics of ostensible friendship for the whole world. ~~Oh~~ The current tactic is based on the well-worn co-existence and anti-nuclear weapons themes but is offered somewhat freshly as follows:

1. The message sent by Joliot-Curie to the WPC Conference for Disarmament and International Cooperation in July 1958 recommended the formation of a group of international personalities holding diverse opinions but of sufficient prestige to be heard by their governments and "adhering to the value of international cooperation" -- a group that would hold meetings, pass resolutions and issue recommendations to governments and peoples to direct their efforts towards peace. The Appeal issued by the Conference declared that "The forces of Peace will work together for Practical Aims, cooperation instead of cold war, general welfare instead of total destruction... We urge the peace forces to overcome their differences and come together. It is their task to arouse and mobilize public opinion, that all of the people may be brought into action for peace. |||"

2. *Emmanuel* Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, a WPC Vice President, told a meeting in Geneva in September 1958 on the subject of "Man and the Atom" that opposition to atomic arms must have mass support; that, while he chose to work with the WPC which had "popularized" the campaign, if others considered the WPC politically compromised, "let them do better!" He added, "We want other organizations to be set up so that there can be a dialogue!"

3. The ~~February~~ *February* 1, 1959 WPC Bulletin stated: "In the light of a wealth of experience already gained, the WPC Bureau will pay special attention to ways and means of rendering the Movement's future action more effective and of bringing in new sections of opinion." To this end, the Bulletin has publicized activities of groups not affiliated ~~to~~ *with* the Peace Movement, including church activities, as much as it has those of the Movement.

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4. Much of this attention has been given to unaffiliated anti-atomic committees springing up in many parts of the world, especially in Western Europe, Great Britain, Scandinavia, India, Canada, the USA, Latin America and Japan. Some of these anti-atomic groups include the leaders of prestige referred to by Joliot-Curie, such as Bertrand Russell, Lord Boyd Orr, J. B. Priestley and Philip Noel-Baker of the British Direct Action Committee Against Atomic Weapons, Karl Barth of the Swiss anti-atomic group, Niemoeller and Iwand in West Germany, Eleanor Roosevelt of the American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, etc.

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7. ~~The~~ 14 February 1959 ~~issue~~ of TASS reported that the Soviet Peace Committee stood solidly with the London conference in regard to the termination of atomic tests and the establishment of anti-nuclear zones and supported the idea for a nuclear disarmament congress this autumn, pointing out that "the Soviet public expresses profound satisfaction with the results of the congress which showed the people's alarm over the atomic menace."

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9. After the Moscow WPC Bureau meeting in February 1959, Holland Roberts, head of the California Labor School, told a Moscow radio round-table that "the WPC is not the only peace movement in the entire world. . . . It is very important that other peace forces are invited to come to Stockholm . . . the Quakers are doing magnificent work . . . the American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy is publishing full-page ads in papers like the New York Times, coming out sharply critical of the administration's policy."

All of these items point up the preliminaries of setting the stage for a conference in the Autumn of 1959 which will seek to bring together representatives from every possible group that can be persuaded to speak against nuclear tests and weapons, with the WPC staying carefully in the background or else taking part as an organization which freely admits it has Communist elements (the WPC has always maintained that such membership was necessary in order that its deliberations might be inclusive of all varying opinion). Such a conference can only result in the kind of resolutions, publicity, contacts, etc., that the WPC is most concerned in obtaining for its basic purposes--pressure against any preparation for defense of the Free World.

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Title of Conference: International Conference with the theme of "The Baltic - Sea of Peace"

Date: Not announced (but implied for the summer of 1959)

Place: Flensburg, Germany

Sponsorship: West German Peace Committee (WGPC) in conjunction with the Danish Peace Committee and perhaps representatives of peace committees in other countries bordering on the Baltic.

Organization: Plans for such a conference were discussed at a meeting of the WGPC in Dassendorf 21 November 1958. At that time, it was stated that these plans had suffered a setback due to the recent split in the Danish CP but that it was still proposed to hold the conference.

Organizers in the WGPC would include Willi Kattai, Walter Diahl, Yvette Bloch, Jakob Bongardts, Dr. Veith, Ria Crewe and Lisbeth de Vries, in addition to the secretaries of the Land peace committees.

It was reported that an agreement to hold this week every year was made at the first "Baltic, Sea of Peace Week" held in Rostock 3-13 July 1958 and that a permanent "Initiation committee" was named. This committee included Ivar Lie, Georg Rosoff, Sverre Hagen and Lelf Hansen of Norway and others. The plans included sports, entertainment, and meetings of trade unions and peace groups of the area. The purpose was also declared to be a need for common action from the Baltic area against atomic armament. At that time, it appeared that the meeting would be held each year in Rostock. It is possible that the Flensburg conference is planned as a "joint" activity of the German and Danish peace groups and is not identical with the Rostock "Baltic, Sea of Peace Week." ~~Meeting - shall~~ joint gatherings is a current tactic of the

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Title of Conference: Conference for the Celebration of
the Tenth Anniversary of the World
Peace Council

Date: 9 - 13 May 1959

Place: Stockholm

It is believed that some consideration was given by the WPC to holding this conference in Moscow. No reason is known why the locale was shifted back to Stockholm unless it is 1) that Communist fronts understandably prefer to hold their propaganda events outside the Iron Curtain; 2) that Swedish authorities have now granted permission which may have been temporarily withheld; or 3) that the WPC did not relish the damage to the alleged apolitical nature of the Peace Movement inherent in holding two meetings in sequence in Moscow, especially since the February Bureau meeting held there was closed to the press. This implication of secret aspects of the Bureau meeting indicates that the meeting was held for reasons other than as a propaganda outlet. Quite possibly its purpose was mainly to reaffirm the leading role of the Soviet Union throughout the whole Communist complex, including the Peace Movement, as stated in the meeting of Communist leaders in November 1957 in Moscow. This decree placing the Peace Movement more directly under control of the Party and the later pronouncement merging it with the national "liberation" movements caused confusion and weakening of support in some of the national peace committees, especially in the Free World, where the policy could not be adjusted or equated to national interests.

Probable Attendance: An estimated 500. The greatest effort made to gain delegates and the most fares paid by the WPC to the last several conferences have been for participation by Africans, Asians, and Latin Americans. However,

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this conference may again be interested in gaining participation of delegations from Europe also because of the origin of the Movement in that area and because of the Berlin situation.

Plans: General plans for the conference to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the World Peace Movement were issued to national peace committees from a meeting of the Secretariat in Vienna in October 1958 as follows:

- a) The activities in connection with the anniversary should be linked to current political aims and future developments.
- b) These activities should provide occasions for restating the aims and principles of the movement, deepening the understanding of the aims and methods within the Movement, strengthening the organization, involving the mass of people in all countries in the celebrations and bringing the Movement closer to them, and broadening the cooperation of the Movement with other forces.

It was suggested that national committees could use this opportunity for improving the knowledge of the history, aims and principles of the Movement through conferences, open forums, concerts, films, demonstrations, "peace note-books," door-to-door talks, study groups, composed not only of WPC members but also of members of trade unions, churches, women's organizations, etc., spread over a considerable period of time and building up to big meetings at the actual anniversary time. All of these activities should include collection of funds to finance the anniversary celebration.

For its part, the WPC would propagandize the anniversary extensively in its regular publications and in special pamphlets such as "Ten Years of the World Peace Movement."

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"The History of the WPC Anti-Atomic Campaign," etc. It would also issue a special stamp in commemoration of the late president, Joliot-Curie, special articles by him and his biography. The national committees were instructed to combine memorials to Joliot-Curie in their activities.

Tens of thousands of messages from peace groups, other organizations and prominent persons were also requested to be sent to the special session of the WPC (at Stockholm).

Objectives The resolution issued by the Moscow Bureau meeting was entitled "Let Us Put An End to the Cold War." It then itemized the full Soviet line of the moment--prohibition of nuclear tests, a summit meeting, an end to colonial "domination by force," full aid to all peoples struggling for independence, a neutralized zone and disengagement of armed forces in central Europe, elimination of the threat to peace in the Berlin situation. The date is an indication that the last item will be dominant if the Berlin question is not solved by that time.

A main theme at the Moscow Bureau meeting and in subsequent publicity has been the WPC intention to draw "all of the peace forces of the world" into joint action and specifically to invite them to send representatives to Stockholm.

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Title of Conference: Conference for the Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the World Peace Council

Date: 8 - 13 May 1959

Place: Stockholm. It is believed that some consideration was given by the WPC to holding this conference in Moscow. No reason is known why the locale was shifted back to Stockholm unless it is 1) that Communist fronts understandably prefer to hold their propaganda events outside the Iron Curtain; 2) that Swedish authorities have now granted permission which may have been temporarily withheld; or 3) that the WPC did not relish the damage to the alleged apolitical nature of the Peace Movement inherent in holding two meetings in sequence in Moscow, especially since the February Bureau meeting held there was closed to the press. This implication of secret aspects of the Bureau meeting indicates that the meeting was held for reasons other than as a propaganda outlet. Quite possibly its purpose was mainly to reaffirm the leading role of the Soviet Union throughout the whole Communist complex, including the Peace Movement, as stated in the meeting of Communist leaders in November 1957 in Moscow. This decree placing the Peace Movement more directly under control of the Party and the later pronouncement merging it with the national "liberation" movements caused confusion and weakening of support in some of the national peace committees, especially in the Free World, where the policy could not be adjusted or equated to national interests.

Probable Attendance: An estimated 500. The greatest effort made to gain delegates and the most fares paid by the WPC to the last several conferences have been for participation by Africans, Asians, and Latin Americans. However, this conference may again be interested in gaining participation of delegations from Europe also because of the origin of the Movement in that area and because of the Berlin situation.

Plans: General plans for the conference to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the World Peace Movement were issued to national peace committees from a meeting of the Secretariat in Vienna in October 1958 as follows:

- a) The activities in connection with the anniversary should be linked to current political aims and future developments.
- b) These activities should provide occasions for restating the aims and principles of the movement, deepening the understanding of the aims and methods within the Movement, strengthening the organization, involving the mass of people in all countries in the celebrations and bringing the Movement closer to them, and broadening the cooperation of the Movement with other forces.

It was suggested that national committees could use this opportunity for improving the knowledge of the history, aims and principles

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of the Movement through conferences, open forums, concerts, films, demonstrations, "peace note-books", door-to-door talks, study groups, composed not only of WPC members but also of members of trade unions, churches, women's organizations, etc., spread over a considerable period of time and building up to big meetings at the actual anniversary time. All of these activities should include collection of funds to finance the anniversary celebration.

For its part, the WPC would propagandize the anniversary extensively in its regular publications and in special pamphlets such as "Ten Years of the World Peace Movement", "The History of the WPC Anti-Atomic Campaign", etc. It would also issue a special stamp in commemoration of the late president, Joliot-Curie, special articles by him and his biography. The national committees were instructed to combine memorials to Joliot-Curie in their activities.

Tens of thousands of messages from peace groups, other organizations and prominent persons were also requested to be sent to the special session of the WPC (at Stockholm).

Objectives: The resolution issued by the Moscow Bureau meeting was entitled "Let Us Put An End to the Cold War." It then itemized the full Soviet line of the moment¹-prohibition of nuclear tests, a summit meeting, an end to colonial "domination by force," full aid to all peoples struggling for independence, a neutralized zone and disengagement of armed forces in central Europe, elimination of the threat to peace in the Berlin situation. The date is an indication that the last item will be dominant if the Berlin question is not solved by that time.

A main theme² at the Moscow Bureau meeting and in subsequent publicity has been the WPC intention to draw "all of the peace forces of the world" into joint action and specifically to invite them to send representatives to Stockholm.

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Title of Conference: European Conference of the World
Peace Movement

Date: First announced for February 1959;
then for 7 March 1959; then April
1959 and finally for May 1959.

Place: Warsaw

Sponsorship: World Peace Council

It is possible that the WPC-created Committee for a Peaceful Solution of the German Problem (with headquarters in Paris) which has sponsored at least 10 meetings on the German situation since 1952 (the last of these was held in Warsaw 1955) will again ostensibly sponsor this meeting. However, the WPC has discussed setting up an European Peace Committee composed of representatives of the signatory powers of the Common Market to be extended later to representatives of Scandinavia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The creation of this latter committee has never been confirmed. However, the WPC is definitely trying to work through new groups and it is certain that this meeting will attempt also to include people not previously connected with the Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem -- for example, representatives of the anti-atomic weapons committees springing up all over Western Europe, such as the British Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War, the West German Committee Against Atomic Death, L'Initiative Liegeoise Contre les Experiences Atomiques, Quakers and other bona fide pacifist groups may also be approached to send delegates.

The intention to make this conference appear as a collective effort is further indicated in the handling of it in the WPC Bulletin. In the 15 January 1959 issue, a two-page article entitled "Europe in the Face of Nuclear Danger" goes

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into detail on the subject of the Kapacki Plan, causes for tension in the area, and quotations from various sources about NATO. The article concludes that "a really strong, well-informed and united movement of public opinion will be needed to take advantage of new possibilities that governments will respond to the needs of the situation.... Peace Movements in the European countries have a big and most urgent task to bring together all those who are now increasingly concerned, to discuss together the possible solutions to the problems of Europe and to find ways to act together effectively."

In the 1 February 1959 issue, an article entitled "European Security and the German Question" declares: "It would therefore be timely to hold in the near future an European conference of independent and sensible men and women that could help the governments to find the road to peaceful understanding." The reference to "help the governments" brings to mind the suggestion made in Jelliot-Curie's message to the WPC Stockholm Conference in July 1958 -- i.e. that a commission should be set up of persons sufficiently prominent to influence their governments. These persons would meet and offer recommendations in connection with international affairs. This suggestion, in its turn, was reminiscent of an early tendency of the WPC to attempt bypassing or even replacing the UN.

Organization : It is possible that dissension and criticism brought upon the WPC by its failure to condemn Soviet armed action in Hungary halted plans to hold this conference in 1957. A copy of a WPC document outlining the intention to organize a European conference that indicates such may be the case is attached.

Indication that the project had been taken up again was first shown in a statement issued by the WPC Executive

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Committee from Berlin on 27 November 1958, the same day the Soviets made their announcement that they would turn over the administration of Berlin to East Germany within six months.

So little information is available on the preparation of this purely propaganda event that it is possible that the organizers are encountering difficulties in gaining the participation desired and will perhaps postpone it again. The scheduling of the conference to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the WPC (8-13 May 1959, Stockholm) is also conducive to this speculation since it is not usual for two major meetings to occur in one month, although the Berlin crisis may be considered an adequate reason.

Evaluation of the Meeting: Because of the prime importance in the present world situation of the Soviet ultimatum regarding Berlin, this conference will be another event around which to pressure "world opinion" towards Soviet policies. The WPC claims to have defeated the European Defense Community and to have delayed the ratification of the Western European Union by means of this group will be a spur to the effort to bring success to this conference. The Berlin situation is currently referred to as "intolerable" in WPC propaganda and the Soviet proposal praised as a proper solution to it. A heavy drive called the "Geneva Campaign" is in progress by all of the Communist front organizations, sparked by the WPC. Based on the theme of the danger to humanity of atomic tests and weapons, the campaign has included a Month of Common Action Against Atomic Tests and Weapons, thousands of telegrams and cards distributed by national peace committees were sent to Geneva as well as delegations to the tri-state conference on atomic tests there, and special publications were issued on the subject. All of this activity has stressed the danger posed by the arming of West Germany with atomic arms, the resumption of military posts by former

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Nazi officers, and the need for an atom-free zone in central Europe (the Rapacki Plan). The crescendo for the meeting has been built up and, in circles already emotionally apprehensive and war-weary, it will add to the will for disengagement (Philip Noel-Baker is being publicized by the WPC for his stand on this subject and is expected to be a speaker at the meeting). It will add to the troubles of NATO, stir up tension, seek to divide the West, and seek to prevent any plans for defense of the Free World.

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Title of Conference: European Conference of the World Peace Movement

Date: First announced for February 1959; then for 7 March 1959; then April 1959 and finally for May 1959.

Place: Warsaw

Sponsorship: World Peace Council. It is possible that the WPC-created Committee for a Peaceful Solution of the German Problem (with headquarters in Paris) ^{which} has sponsored at least 10 meetings on the German situation since 1952 (the last of these was held in Warsaw 1955) will again ostensibly sponsor this meeting. However, the WPC has discussed setting up a European Peace Committee composed of representatives of the signatory powers of the Common Market to be extended later to representatives of Scandinavia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The creation of this latter committee has never been confirmed. However, the WPC is definitely trying to work through new groups and it is certain that this meeting will attempt also to include people not previously connected with the Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem -- for example, representatives of the anti-atomic weapons committees springing up all over Western Europe, such as the British Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War, the West German Committee Against Atomic Death, L'Initiative Liegeoise Contre les Experiences Atomiques, Quakers and other bonafide pacifists groups may also be approached to send delegates.

The intention to make this conference appear as a collective effort is further indicated in the handling of it in the WPC Bulletin. In the 15 January 1959 issue, a two-page article entitled "Europe in the Face of Nuclear Danger" goes into detail on the subject of the Rapacki Plan, causes for tension in the area, and quotations from various sources about NATO. The article concludes that "a really strong, well-informed and united movement of public opinion will be needed to take advantage of new possibilities that governments will respond to the needs of the situation.... Peace Movements in the European countries have a big and most urgent task to bring together all those who are now increasingly concerned, to discuss together the possible solutions to the problems of Europe and to find ways to act together effectively."

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Indication that the project had been taken up again was first shown in a statement issued by the WPC Executive Committee from Berlin on 27 November 1958, the same day the Soviets made their announcement that they would turn over the administration of Berlin to East Germany within six months.

So little information is available on the preparation of this purely propaganda event that it is possible that the organizers are encountering difficulties in gaining the participation desired and will perhaps postpone it again. The scheduling of the conference to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the WPC (8-13 May 1959, Stockholm) is also conducive to this speculation since it is not usual for two major meetings to occur in one month, although the Berlin crisis may be considered an adequate reason.

Evaluation of the Meeting: Because of the prime importance in the present world situation of the Soviet ultimatum regarding Berlin, this conference will be another event around which to pressure "world opinion" towards Soviet policies. The WPC claims to have defeated the European Defense Community and to have delayed the ratification of the Western European Union by means of this group will be a spur to the effort to bring success to this conference. The Berlin situation is currently referred to as "intolerable" in WPC propaganda and the Soviet proposal praised as a proper solution to it. A heavy drive called the "Geneva Campaign" is in progress by all of the Communist front organizations, sparked by the WPC. Based on the theme of the danger to humanity of atomic tests and weapons, the campaign has included a Month of Common Action Against Atomic Tests and Weapons, thousands of telegrams and cards distributed by national peace committees were sent to Geneva as well as delegations to the tri-state conference on atomic tests there, and special publications were issued on the subject. All of this activity has stressed the danger posed by the arming of West Germany with atomic arms, the resumption of military posts by former Nazi officers, and the need for an atom-free zone in central Europe (the Rapacki Plan). The crescendo for the meeting has been built up and, in circles already emotionally apprehensive and war-weary, it will add to the will for disengagement (Philip Noel-Baker is being publicized by the WPC for his stand on this subject and is expected to be a speaker at the meeting). It will add to the troubles of NATO, stir up tension, seek to divide the West, and seek to prevent any plans for defense of the Free World.

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Title of Conference: Meeting of the Bureau of the World
Peace Council (WPC)

Date: 21 February 1959

Place: Moscow

Sponsorship: WPC

Outline of the Meeting, with Comments:

This meeting was what the WPC calls an "enlarged" Bureau meeting. Actually, these meetings usually are extended to include anybody who can be persuaded to come in addition to the Secretariat, especially any guests or observers from other target unaffiliated organizations. In this connection, TASS announced that "a number of figures who are not members of the WPC but represent broad sections of public opinion in various countries will attend the sessions as observers.... Representatives of other movements, organizations, and groups working in favor of peace will also take part. These include the WFTU, WIDF, WFDY, AAPSC, Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs, the Permanent Secretariat of the African People's Conference and others...." Names of these "observers" were not published but the WPC had previously announced that 35 or 40 personalities not connected with the Movement but sympathetic to it would be invited from scientific and cultural circles. It is interesting to note that the African People's Conference was especially pointed out--this conference has been used in WPC propaganda as though the WPC had been a partner in its organization. Reports of the Moscow meeting repeatedly mentioned that it would be largely concerned with measures to coordinate the efforts of "all peace forces which stand for the ending of the cold war and for peaceful cooperation."

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Speeches at the Bureau meeting, such as those of General Sokhey of India and Holland Roberts of the USA, were indicative of the intensified drive the Movement intends to draw other "peace forces" into its anti-atomic campaign. Both in its current meetings and its publications, the WPC is much more frankly pro-Soviet and anti-USA than was true for a short time previously; the approach to the other "peace forces" is now made by repeatedly disavowing any desire for their affiliation to the World Peace Movement and declaring that unified action on the one subject of atomic "destruction" is its sole aim. The many anti-atomic committees springing up throughout the world under alightly varying titles are the main targets of the action, although the Quakers, World Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and other pacifist organisations are also included. This campaign for "cooperation" has been pursued for years but it has taken a more active turn under the "Put an End to the Cold War" slogan stressed at the Moscow Bureau meeting. It is likely to be featured in the many Tenth Anniversary celebrations put on by the national peace committees and in coming international conferences such as the May Stockholm conference.

Another striking element of speeches made at the Moscow meeting was the love and admiration expressed for the Soviet Union:

Kosambi (India): "The Indian people look with hope to the USSR Your seven-year plan will mean support and aid for the weak countries. Your firm position against aggression is a guarantee to all countries which have risen to independence including India."

General Sokhey of India: "The USSR has been and is the greatest bulwark of peace in the world. Bonds of friendship

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between my country and the Soviet Union grow stronger every day. The Indian Government and the people feel that in the Soviet Union they have a friend who genuinely wants to help. Indian scientists love to work with Soviet colleagues. They are treated as equals and no secrets are kept from them. . . ."

Cheng Shen-yu of China: "The Chinese people are grateful to the Soviet people not only for assistance in building a new life but also for their enormous contribution to peace."

Juan Marinello of Cuba: "Those of us who live in countries infiltrated with imperialists know that we fight for the cause of peace when we wage our daily battle for democratic fights, unity of trade unions and the happiness of workers. When Batista carried out the orders imposed by Washington, he reflected views and actions of those who want war Since the socialist camp practices peace, the fulfillment of the seven-year plan will mean a fundamental victory for peace in the world."

Sergei Kaftanov of USSR: "The old Soviet proverb, 'a friend in need is a friend indeed' was carried out during the provocation on the Turkish-Syrian border, the tragedy of Port Said, and the birth of the Iraq Republic--thereby proving that the Soviets are sincere friends of the Arabs."

Kamel el Bindari of UAR: "The Soviet Union's assistance made possible the great achievements of the national movements of the Arab East. Interest in the USSR is greater in Iraq today than anywhere else in the world."

Abdou Moumouni of Senegal: "The peoples of Africa are appreciative of the Soviet Union."

Many unfriendly remarks about the USA and the Free world in general occurred.

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In addition to plans for increasing cooperation with non-affiliated organizations and persons, the conference discussed independence for the Belgian Congo, support for a summit meeting, the Berlin situation (for which the Rapacki Plan was held to be a good solution), withdrawal of United States troops and military bases from all foreign locations (to this end 25 June 1959 was set as "the day of withdrawal of the US Army from South Korea"), better trade relations between the West and the Soviet bloc countries (permission for East Germany to carry out large-scale projects in Sweden was especially advocated), cessation of nuclear tests (the USSR was lauded for its temporary gesture), and other well-known subjects now prevalent in Soviet policy.

The conference adopted a statement addressed to Nikita Khrushchev and Harold Macmillan welcoming their meeting which "expressed the desire of the peace champions who are tirelessly pressing for contacts at a high level between statesmen."

A resolution, "Put an End to the Cold War Forever", declared that "all the people of the world detest the cold war which they want ended. The wish has become so strong now that all governments are forced to reckon with it . . . 'they' try to make use of the cold war to justify colonial domination . . . to trample underfoot the right of the people to independence . . . rejection of the proposal for the establishment of a security zone, for the disengagement of armed forces, and for a peace treaty with Germany, and the nuclear weapons to West Germany . . . create new immediate danger"

An appeal, "Stop Nuclear Tests", was aimed mainly at furthering the WPC "Geneva Campaign" which has been in process since October and is expected to continue while

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the atomic weapons discussion goes on in Geneva. This appeal said "some powers refuse to agree unconditionally to an immediate and permanent cessation of atomic tests of every kind . . . the opinion is spreading that those responsible for raising difficulties are not genuinely striving for an accord" /Underlining supplied./ It is clearly indicated that this does not refer to the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev met with the Bureau on 24 February and, among many other things, discussed the desirability of de Gaulle's making a visit to the USSR, the readiness of the USSR to sign a friendship treaty with France, the need for a summit meeting, economic relations between the USSR and India and Latin America, the Soviet Seven-Year Plan, peaceful competition between the two systems, relations with the USA, and the chances of his visiting there, elimination of the cold war and of nuclear tests. Diwan Chaman Lal of India declared it was "an intimate, frank, and instructive interview" that convinced him that Mr. Khrushchev and his government would do all in their power to end the cold war.

In reporting the conference, Pravda declared that "the forces of peace have grown immeasurably by now. Never in the past was there a public movement which spread over all continents, all the countries of the world, which had such a mass nature, and was so comprehensive as the movement of the champions of peace Its strength consists in the fact that it relies on the broad popular masses. We live at a time when the role of the ordinary people in determining the fate of peace has become decisive."

New Times #9, February 1959, contained an interview with Fernand Vigas, Secretary General of both the WPC and the IP, in which he outlined the Bureau's tasks at Moscow

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and for the future. He summarized the peace work already accomplished; discussed what must now be done; mapped out objectives to suggest to national peace committees and to public opinion of the world; worked out ways and means of achieving them; said that the lofty aims of negotiation of differences, the right of nations to be their own masters, and coexistence are still valid; named as the immediate task the unconditional cessation of all nuclear detonation as the first step towards prohibition of nuclear weapons and eventual disarmament which would alleviate the burden of military budgets, created the slogan "end the cold war"; and said that an end should be put to intervention in the affairs of other nations and economic, military and political pressure on newly independent nations.

He then made the following significant statement: "The Bureau will submit proposals on changes in the structure of our Movement so that it can better adapt itself to the new conditions of the world peace struggle. The leading organs of our Movement should better reflect the growth of the world peace forces and their influence should better be adapted to the specific conditions of the struggle in all countries and all continents. The activity of the peace forces in various parts of the world--Africa, Asia and Latin America--cannot be restricted to the basic aims uniting all people of good will. Every region naturally has its own problems and their solution requires special efforts. The untimely death of Frederic Joliot-Curie, WPC President, who was not only its founder but also its inspirer these ten years, confronts us with a serious problem that we must resolve with due consideration of the above-mentioned changes." /Underlining supplied./

These remarks indicate that the Movement will place even greater emphasis on regional activities related to regional problems. It has tended to do this ever since plans

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were made for decentralization in 1956 when regional resident secretaries were proposed. That plan has been implemented to some extent with the return of the Secretariat's Cultural Secretary, Alfredo Varela, to Argentina and the assignment of Salonji Kinkazu to the Asian Liaison Bureau in Peking. Isabelle Blume has been working more steadily in Brussels and there are indications that permanent bodies are active in Stockholm and Helsinki. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council in Cairo is permanently set up, as is the Japanese Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

In addition to these closely connected and controlled organizations, the indication is unmistakable in Vigne's interview that the WPC is again intensifying its efforts to incorporate "other peace forces of the world that must be reflected in the structure of the Movement" into apparent cooperation with it. These "other peace forces" include the national "liberation" movements, the anti-atomic groups not affiliated with the WPC, and various pacifist organizations that may finally be persuaded to send delegates or "observers" to WPC events. The national peace committees have become practically moribund because of over-exposure as instruments of Communist policy; this is a propitious time to make another gesture of sharing the sponsorship of the peace events with other "peace forces". It is also a repetition of a 1955 campaign which the WPC publicized as highly successful, but which actually caused much concern and self-criticism because the WPC almost lost control of the event. In June 1955, an "International Conference of the Forces for Peace" was staged at Helsinki by the WPC. It is not included on any of the rosters of meetings because they claimed it was under joint sponsorship. This meeting was also interesting because a quick change in Soviet policy regarding atomic weapons forced the WPC to postpone the conference one month in order to adjust the "line", although

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some of the delegates were already enroute to the meeting. (The WPC, led by Joliot-Curie, had been propagandizing that all atomic weapons and stock-piles should be destroyed immediately because an atomic war would wipe out humanity. Malenkov suddenly declared in an April 1955 speech that only capitalism would be destroyed in such a war and that atomic disarmament should only be done in connection with general disarmament.) In spite of the embarrassment, the coordination of line was accomplished although Joliot-Curie went through a period of "malaise" with the Party.

It now appears likely that the WPC is able to get some of the target organizations to send representatives to certain meetings, especially meetings confined to discussions on atomic energy.

Lacking an ideal replacement for Frederic Joliot-Curie, it was implied in Vigne's interview and later confirmed by an article by Romesh Chandra in the 15 March 1959 issue of New Age, press organ of the Indian Communist Party, that the WPC will resort to a collective presidency as has been done in many of the national peace committees. It has been reported that this collective presidency may consist of as many as 21 persons. Some of those that have been mentioned in connection with the presidency are John Bernal (Britain), Paul Robeson (USA), Saifuddin Kitchlew (India), and Kuo Mo-jo (China). Licio Gussato (Italy) may be included as representing the Socialist Party. It is probable that there will be more non-Europeans than Europeans on the presidency, thus reflecting the shift of WPC emphasis from the West to the East.

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 Chatur Narain MALAVIYA (Afro-Asia)
 Norberto FRONTINI (Argentina)

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William MORROW (Australia)
Heinz ALTSCHUL (Austria)
Isabelle BLUME (Belgium)
Georgi PIRINSKY (Belgium)
James ENLICOFF (Canada)
Dr. Crosset THAMBIA (Ceylon)
Gustavo MUJICA (Chile)
LIAO Cheng-chih (China)
CHEN Seng-yiu (China)
Burhan SHAMIDI (China)
OU Tang-liang (China)
Efren DIAZ (Colombia)
Jorge ZALAMEA (Colombia)
Juan MARINELLO (Cuba)
Jan M. MUKAROVSKY (Czechoslovakia)
Laurent CASANOVA (France)
Eugenie COTTON (France)
Emmanuel d'ASTIER de la Vigerie (France)
Fernand VIGNE (France)
Wilhelm ELFES (Germany)
Heinz WILLMAN (East Germany)
WILHELMATE (Germany)
Gamesu Kofsi AMEGBE (Ghana)
Prof. John BERNAL (Great Britain)
Vincent DUNCAN-JONES (Great Britain)
Ivor MONTAGUE (Great Britain)
Gordon SCHAFFER (Great Britain)
Ramesh CHANDRA (India)
D. KOSAMBI (India)
Diwan Chaman LAL (India)
Sahib SOKHEY (India)
Eddie ABDURRACHMAN (Indonesia)
Jojo SUKLIYA (Indonesia)
Sugiri (Indonesia)
Asis SHARIF (Iraq)
Abdul Mayid WINDOWI (Iraq)

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Lucto LUZZATO (Italy)
Vello SPANO (Italy)
Masaharu HATANAKA (Japan)
Akira KOZAMBI (Japan)
Kinkazu SAIONJI (Japan)
Shigeo SATO (Japan)
Ikutaro SHIMIZU (Japan)
Yoshitaro HIRANO (Japan)
HAN Sul-ya (Korea)
Antoine TABET (Lebanon)
Narciso BASSOLS (Mexico)
Genaro CARNERO Checa (Peru)
Ostap ULUSKI (Poland)
Academician Mihail BALEA (Rumania)
Halim OMAR (Sudan)
Wida SVENSSON (Sweden)
Mustafa AMIN (UAR)
Mohammed KAMEL el-BINDARI (UAR)
John KALE (Uganda)
Holland ROBERTS (USA)
Paul ROBESON (USA)
Anatoli SOFRONOV (USSR)
N. BOBROBNIKOV (USSR)
Ilya EHRENBURG (USSR)
Sergei KAFTANOV (USSR)
Nikita KHRUSHCHEV (USSR)
Alexander KORNEICHUK (USSR)
Igor Moiseyev Georgiu MEDLAEV (USSR)
Academician NESMEYANOV (USSR)
Academician SKOBELTSYN (USSR)
Galina SOKOLOVA (USSR)
G. E. SKOROV (USSR)
A. P. KHOLOPOVA (USSR)
Carlos Augusto LEON (Venezuela)
KUAN THUY (Vietnam)

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The following persons who went to Moscow are members of the WPC-IIP permanent staff and work at the Vienna Headquarters:

Palme-Rafael AHLAMA
Dora QUINTON
Maria Claire JUSTACH
Andrew Lockhart WALKER
Robert DECOMBE
Elisabeth ALTSCHUL
Chaim PULVERMACHER
Hermine PULVERMACHER
Amya SEN
Varujan SALATIAN
Jacques George GRAZIANI
Helen Betty WARD
Angel Gomez CELADA
Rafael Pery CANDELA
Boris LANJOUCHKINE
Vincent DUNCAN JONES
Chatur Narain MALAVIYA
Jorge ZALAMEA
Ahmed Mohamed KHEIR
Fernand VIGNE
Isabelle BLUME
James ENDICOTT
Shigeo SATO

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~~SECRET~~Title of Conference: Meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council (WPC)Date: 21 February 1959Place: MoscowSponsorship: WPCOutline of the Meeting, with Comments:

This meeting was on the order of what the WPC calls an "enlarged" Bureau meeting. Actually, these meetings usually are extended to include anybody who can be persuaded to come in addition to the Secretariat, especially any guests or observers from other target unaffiliated organizations. In this connection, TASS announced that "a number of figures who are not members of the WPC but represent broad sections of public opinion in various countries will attend the sessions as observers. . . . Representatives of other movements, organizations, and groups working in favor of peace will also take part. These include the WFTU, WIDF, WFDY, AAPSC, Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs, the Permanent Secretariat of the African People's Conference and others . . ." Names of these "observers" were not published but the WPC had previously announced that 35 or 40 personalities not connected with the Movement but sympathetic to it would be invited from scientific and cultural circles. It is interesting to note that the African People's Conference was especially pointed out-- this conference has been used in WPC propoganda as though the WPC had been a partner in its organization. Reports of the Moscow meeting repeatedly mentioned that it would be largely concerned with measures to coordinate the efforts of "all peace forces which stand for the ending of the cold war and for peaceful cooperation."

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 Romesh CHANDRA (India)
 D. KOSAMBI (India)
 Diwan Chaman LAL (India)
 Sahib SOKHEY (India)
 Eddie ABDURRACHMAN (Indonesia)
 Jojo SUKLIYA (Indonesia)
 Sugiri (Indonesia)
 Aziz → ~~Abdul~~ SHARIF (Iraq)
 Abdul Mayid WINDOWI (Iraq)
 Lucio LUZZATO (Italy)
 Velio SPANO (Italy)
 Masaharu HATANAKA (Japan)
 Akira KOZAMBI (Japan)
 Kinkazu SAIONJI (Japan)
 Shigo SATO (Japan)
 Ikutaro SHIMIZU (Japan)
 Yoshitaro HIRANO (Japan)
 HAN Sul-ya (Korea)
 Antoine TABET (Lebanon)
 Narciso BASSOLS (Mexico)
 Genaro Carnero Checa (Peru)

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Ostap DLUSKI (Poland)
 Academician Mihail RALEA (Rumania)
 Halim OMAR (Sudan)
 Wide SVENSSON (Sweden)
 Mustafa AMIN (UAR)
 Mohammed KAMEL el-BINDARI (UAR)
 John KALE (Uganda)
 Holland ROBERTS (USA)
 Paul ROBESON (USA)
 Anatoli SOFRONOV (USSR)
 N. Bobrobnikov (USSR)
 Ilya EHRENBURG (USSR)
 Sergei KAFTANOV (USSR)
 Nikita KHRUSHCHEV (USSR)
 Alexander KORNEICHUK (USSR)
 Igor Moiseyev Georgiu MEDLAEV (USSR)
 Academician NESMEYANOV (USSR)
 Academician SKOBELTSYN (USSR)
 Galina SOKOLOVA (USSR)
 G. E. SKOROV (USSR)
 A. PL KHOLOPOVA (USSR)
 Carlos Augusto LEON (Venezuela)
 XUAN THUY (Vietnam)

The following persons who went to Moscow are members of the WPC-IIP permanent staff and work at the Vienna Headquarters:

Palze-Rafael AHLAMA
 Dora QUINTON
 Maria Claire JUSTACH
 Andrew Lockhart WALKER
 Robert DECOMBE
 Elisabeth ALTSCHUL
 Chaim PULVERMACHER
 Hermine PULVERMACHER
 Anya SEN
 Varujan SALATIAN
 Jacques George GRAZIANI
 Helen Betty WARD
 Angel Gomez CELADA
 Rafael Pery CANDELA
 Boris LANJOUCHKINE
 Vincent DUNCAN JONES
 Chatur Narain MALAVIYA
 Jorge ZALAMEA
 Ahmed Mohamed KHEIR
 Fernand VIGNE
 Isabelle BLUME
 James ENDICOTT
 Shigeo SATO

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Title of Conference 5th International Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

Date: 6 August 1959 (begins 14th anniversary of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima)

Place: Hiroshima

Sponsorship: The Japanese Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (directly) and The World Peace Council (indirectly)

Organization: This series of conferences against atomic and hydrogen bombs began on the 10th anniversary of the 6 August 1945 bomb drop on Hiroshima. The Japanese Council has announced that the 1959 observance of the date will differ from the previous four conferences in that three events will be included in the celebration:

1. A Peace Pilgrimage to Hiroshima. "It is important, even necessary, that leading peace workers should visit Hiroshima at least once to see and feel for themselves ... the significance and full story of the threat of war. This pilgrimage will be a new type of international peace walk; it will bring many people who want to see Japan -- tourists, holiday makers, many who combine business with pleasure. On August 6, the mayor of Hiroshima will invite visitors to a mass demonstration to mark the 14th anniversary. They will meet and talk with victims, many of whom are still in the Atomic Diseases Hospital. Tens of thousands of Japanese will march to Hiroshima."

2. A Seminar on the Movement for Banning Nuclear Weapons. Declaring that this requires a new pattern of activity, the Council announced that the seminar would be held on the following principles: a) no agenda on political

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issues; discussion concentrated on the exchange of experiences of different movements, coordination of objectives, coordination of action; b) communique on findings to be based on principle of unanimity; c) through coordination of action, to work out common international action program and to issue an appeal for common action; d) truly representative people of important movements should be present (at least two or three from major organizations) so as to give the meeting the character of a preparatory meeting for a great international event of 1960 or beyond.

3. Special Type of International Meeting with Japanese Mass Participation. This is called "a development of the series of conferences begun in 1955 but not a repetition. Visitors will join in discussion of both national and international questions but the program will be so arranged that the various questions will be discussed in the right places on the program in order to avoid commitment of foreign visitors to particular Japanese questions. There will be opportunities for exchange of experiences between Japanese and foreign movements - as a whole this meeting will be a big international demonstration." It was stressed that participation in the Pilgrimage would not necessarily involve participation in the other two events.

Probable Attendance: There was massive Japanese participation in the 1958 4th Conference, in addition to 227 delegates from forty countries and eleven international organizations taking part in what was known as the international half of the conference. These were largely drawn from the other fronts, national peace committees, and the Soviet bloc countries. It is evident that a great effort will be made to increase foreign participation this year.

Evaluation of the Meeting: This conference will clearly reflect the current policy of the WPC for greatly increased relations with non-Communist organizations and "bringing

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in new sections of opinion without attempting to unite them into one organization." Throughout its complex the WPC is giving as much publicity to the rash of unaffiliated anti-nuclear committees springing up in many countries and to the expressions on nuclear subjects made by pacifist organizations and churches as it is to its own anti-nuclear activities. This tactic was put into words by a WPC Vice President, Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, in a speech on "Man and the Atom" at an unaffiliated meeting in Geneva in December. He admitted that perhaps the WPC has been considered politically compromised by the stands it has taken, but it had popularized the Movement; he said that although he himself preferred to work through the WPC, "we want other organizations to be set up so that there can be a dialogus". Underlining supplied. Much of the work to organize these various committees can be traced directly to the WPC. For instance, a big London meeting staged by the British Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War (a Bertrand Russell outfit) in January 1959 showed the WPC hand in the background by laying plans for a great conference against-nuclear war in the autumn of 1959 -- an event discussed by the WPC in an Executive Committee meeting in Helsinki in December. The announcement of the 5th Conference Against A and H Bombs referred to this London meeting and declared that all such national events should be connected with the over-all campaign, or the "universal experience." Although this outward show of massing all of the "peace forces" is receiving great attention, the WPC Bulletin is much more openly partisan and full of praise for Soviet policies and proposals than it has ever been. China was not represented at the 4th Conference because of opposition to the Kishi government. However, a recent trip to China by Yasui Kaoru appears to have succeeded in regaining Chinese participation this year. The Chinese furnished a main support, both financially and in strong delegations.

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prior to 1958. There was dissension over the WPC domination and Communist orientation of the 4th Conference Against Atomic Bombs, to the extent that some discussion was held toward either making the 5th Conference a national affair or merging it with the WPC Conference to celebrate its 10th anniversary. Non-Communists, especially Japanese Socialists, are very active in the Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs and have joined the struggle for control of the Council. Yasui Kaoru, Secretary General of the Council, returned to Japan in February from China where he was greatly acclaimed and had a visit with Chou En-lai. He attacked the Kishi government upon his return for not following a cooperative policy with China. Yasui is reportedly unpopular among many of the Council members.

At the 4th Conference in 1958, some representatives, such as De Bock of Holland and Trocme of France, from pacifist organizations which are now main targets of the WPC, gained enough influence on the International Preparatory Committee to cause the WPC to send extra militants from Vienna to hold the Committee under its own influence. The domination of these WPC late-comers offended Trocme and de Bock and some of the other non-Communists in attendance.

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Title of Conference: 5th International Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

Date: 6 August 1959 (begins 14th anniversary of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima)

Place: Hiroshima

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Organization: This series of conferences against atomic and hydrogen bombs began on the 10th anniversary of the 6 August 1945 bomb drop on Hiroshima. The Japanese Council has announced that the 1959 observance of the date will differ from the previous four conferences in that three events will be included in the celebration:

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Probable Attendance: There was massive Japanese participation in the 1958 4th Conference, in addition to 227 delegates from forty countries and eleven international organizations taking part in what was known as the international half of the conference. These were largely drawn from the other fronts, national peace committees, and the Soviet bloc countries. It is evident that a great effort will be made to increase foreign participation this year.

Evaluation of the Meeting: This conference will clearly reflect the current policy of the WPC for greatly increased relations with non-Communist organizations and "bringing in new sections of opinion without attempting to unite them into one organization." Throughout its complex the WPC is giving as much publicity to the rash of unaffiliated anti-nuclear committees springing up in many countries and to the expressions on nuclear subjects made by pacifist organizations and churches as it is to its own anti-nuclear activities. This tactic was put into words by a WPC Vice President, Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, in a speech on "Man and the Atom" at an unaffiliated meeting in Geneva in December. He admitted that perhaps the WPC has been considered politically compromised by the stands it has taken, but it had popularized the Movement; he said that although he himself preferred to work through the WPC, "we want other organizations to be set up so that there can be a dialogue". ^{the delegates} Much of the work to organize these various committees can be traced directly to the WPC. For instance, a big London meeting staged by the British Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War (a Bertrand Russell outfit) in January 1959 showed the WPC hand in the background by laying plans for a great conference against nuclear war in the autumn of 1959 -- an event discussed by the WPC in an Executive Committee meeting in Helsinki in December. The announcement of the 5th Conference Against A and H Bombs referred to this London meeting and declared that all such national events should be connected with the over-all campaign, or the "universal experience." Although this outward show of massing all of the "peace forces" is receiving great attention, the WPC Bulletin is much more openly partisan and full of praise for Soviet policies and proposals than it has ever been. China was not represented at the 4th Conference because of opposition to the Kishi government. However, a recent trip to China by Yasui Kaoru appears to have succeeded in regaining Chinese participation this year. The Chinese furnished a main support, both financially and in strong delegations, prior to 1958. There was dissension over the WPC domination and Communist orientation of the 4th Conference Against Atomic Bombs, to the extent that some discussion was held toward either making the 5th Conference a national affair or merging it with the WPC Conference to celebrate its 10th anniversary. Non-Communists, especially Japanese Socialists, are very active in the Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs and have joined the struggle for control of the Council. Yasui Kaoru, Secretary General of the Council, returned to Japan in February from China where he was greatly acclaimed and had a visit with Chou En-lai. He attacked the Kishi government upon his return for not following a cooperative policy with China. Yasui is reportedly unpopular among many of the Council members.

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Title of Conference: Peace Conference of Black Africa

Date: June 1959 (originally planned for February 1959)

Place: Bamako, French Sudan

Sponsorship: Peace Committees of French and British African Territories (with help of WPC)

Organization: Peace committees of this area are not experienced in holding international conferences. Gorgui N'Dene N'Dao, Secretary of the Senegal Peace Committee, spent some months in Vienna evidently being trained for developing this conference. It was first announced at the Festival of African Youth held in Bamako in September 1958, at which time delegates from Senegal, Guinea, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Nigeria and Mauritania formed a preparatory committee consisting of two representatives from each territory with a permanent secretariat in Bamako. It was also reported that a regional meeting of this area was discussed at the WPC Stockholm conference in July 1958 and the Soviet representative in the Vienna Secretariat, Viktor Chkhikvadze, mentioned it in a speech as among the activities planned by the WPC for 1959. It is possible that the French Peace Committee will assist in the preparation for this conference.

Topics at the conference will include the current "Imperialists Quit Africa" campaign and all of the other current WPC themes.

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Title of Conference: Australian and New Zealand Peace Conference

Date: At first planned for 6 August 1959 because the announcement stated it was "to coincide with Hiroshima Day." Later postponed to October, then to November 1959.

Place: Melbourne

Sponsorship: Peace Committees of Australia and New Zealand

Organisation: A meeting to discuss preparation for the conference was set for 4 October 1958 (not known whether held).

Some of the active organizers will be:

1. William Robert Morrow, former senator, member of the WPC and Secretary of the New South Wales Peace Committee; a Communist sympathizer of years standing.
2. S. Murray-Smith, National Secretary of the Peace Movement and also reported as the Organizational Secretary; long-time Communist sympathizer.
3. Sydney Harold Lovibond, Secretary of the South Australia Peace Committee; a Communist
4. William Henry O'Brien, member of the Railroad Union and a Communist sympathizer.
5. William Mathew Rigby, Secretary of the Australian Assembly for Peace.
6. Solomon Kurep, Communist sympathizer and member of the Jewish Progressive Center.

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7. Albert McNelty, member of the Sheet Metal Union; elected to WPC in 1958.
8. Flora Gould, delegate to WPC events who is prominently mentioned in current WPC Bulletins.
9. Samuel Mark Goldbloom, elected to WPC in 1958.
10. Lady Jessie Street, wife of a prominent public official and active in several international organizations. She was not reappointed to the UN Commission on Women because of her pro-Soviet activities. The Australian-Soviet Friendship Society planned a reception for her in February 1959.
11. Katharine Susannah Pritchard (real name Throssell - Pritchard is her pen name). Known Communist active in WPC; she was mentioned in Report of the Royal Commission on Espionage.
12. Dame Mary Gilmore
13. Rev. Alfred Dickie, member of WPC since 1951, former President of Australian Peace Council, now Chairman of the Peace Round Table in Melbourne.
14. Rev. Norman Anderson, Chairman of Australian Assembly of Peace; elected to WPC in 1958.
15. Rev. Stanley Weeks
16. Rev. Frank Hartley
17. Rev. Nell Glover, denied passport in 1954 although he denies being a Communist.

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18. Prof. Willis Airey, Communist leader of New Zealand

19. Rewi Alley, Communist writer of New Zealand

Possible Attendance: Peace meetings in Australia have been well-attended and have succeeded in gaining the participation of pacifist societies, members of the Quakers, World Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's Union, The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and various church groups. It was announced that Peace leaders from Asian countries, particularly Indonesia and Japan, as well as some of the Hiroshima victims would be invited to this conference.

Objectives: Activities of the peace group during 1958 are an indication of the objectives:

A National Lobbying Day for Summit Talks and Disarmament -- 29 September 1958

Month of Solidarity for Peace, October 15- November 15 1958

A questionnaire to all candidates in the Federal elections requesting their views on banning atomic weapons

A women's luncheon and a youth meeting organized by the Peace Movement on "How Best to Get Out of This Mess"

Hiroshima Day Commemoration at a Youth Forum with the theme of "How and Why to Prevent More Hiroshimas"

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"Block the City" demonstration - 9 August, in which old cars were placed in a parade and later broke down, blocking the streets, and forcing attention to the "peace" slogans.

Parliamentarians interviewed by deputations from the members of peace groups

Protests against the situation in Middle East, along pro-Soviet lines; letters to the press

"A Consultation on Ways to Peace" Conference - largely devoted to war threats in Formosa

Various other regional peace meetings at which Commissions dealt with: a) Disarmament; b) Political Cooperation; c) Economic Cooperation; d) Cultural Cooperation; e) Making Peace Opinion More Effective.

On the subject of atomic weapons the Conference will stress the atomic tests in Maralinga by the British and will deal with the alleged harmful effects of atomic fallout.

Analysis: The WPC has been known to complain that so many churchmen have taken over leadership of the Peace Movement in Australia that the WPC objectives are too often mixed in with "a lot of preachings" and, although it is tactical for the original organizers to stay in the background, too often no credit is given to them for various events staged under the titles of various peace groups such as the Australian Assembly for Peace, The Peace Quest Forum, the Victorian Peace Round Table, The Queensland Peace Assembly, the South Australian Peace Council, The New Zealand Peace Bureau, etc. -- all titles assumed after the decentralization of the Movement in Australia.

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The Communist orientation of the Peace Movement is sufficiently known in Australia to have made it necessary for members of the Communist-dominated Dockers Union to police some of the peace meetings where signs of disorder arose. The percentage of Communists in the Australian and New Zealand Peace Movements far outnumbers the Communist percentage of the general population and, although many clergymen are "president" or "chairman", the important posts of "secretary general", "national secretary", or "organizational secretary", are held by Communists.

One of the most active members of the Peace Movement, a WPC member for years and a world traveler in WPC interests, is Lady Jessie Street, a very prominent and reportedly rich woman. For some reason, she was not reappointed on the WPC at the 1958 Stockholm Conference for Disarmament and International Cooperation.

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19. Rewi Alley, Communist writer of New Zealand

~~(other organizers' names available)~~

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The Communist orientation of the Peace Movement is sufficiently known in Australia to have made it necessary for members of the Communist-dominated Dockers Union to police some of the peace meetings where signs of disorder arose. The percentage of Communists in the Australian and New Zealand Peace Movements far outnumbers the Communist percentage of the general population and, although many clergymen are "president" or "chairman", the important posts of "secretary general", "national secretary", or "organizational secretary" are held by Communists.

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