

E. 192

COMMUNIQUE  
*of the World Council of Peace*

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace has decided to call a meeting of the World Council in November to review the further development of the present campaign calling on the Governments to reach agreement on all matters at issue between them. The Bureau will submit for the Council's consideration a proposal for the calling of a World Congress for Peace in 1954.

Vienna, September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1953.

RESOLUTION OF THE BUREAU  
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL  
OF PEACE

PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD  
COUNCIL OF PEACE

VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>, 1953

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## RESOLUTION *of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace*

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace, at its first meeting since the conclusion of hostilities in Korea, salutes this victory of the cause of peace.

The Bureau reviewed the progress of the campaign launched on June 20th, 1953 by the World Council of Peace, calling upon the people to demand of the Governments that they negotiate and agree.

The welcome extended by public opinion to this appeal shows that the World Council of Peace voiced the dearest wish of humanity.

Today no statesman dares any longer openly to oppose negotiation. But recent developments oblige the Bureau of the World Council of Peace to call to the peoples to be on the alert.

The word negotiation is too often being used to veil manœuvres opposed to the peaceful settlement of international problems.

It is not negotiation for one party to lay down the conditions beforehand to another, and to seek to prescribe in advance the form and content of the negotiation.

To precede negotiations on Korea by a separate treaty with Syngman Rhee, who has not accepted the armistice, and exclude India from the Political Conference; to demand, before the starting of any negotiation on Germany, acceptance of the re-birth of German militarism, is to seek to make agreement impossible.

We call on the peoples to prevent the war in Korea from being resumed on any pretext whatsoever, and to bring the war in Indo-China to an end. In the interests of Peace, the use of force against the independence and security of peoples in Asia and Africa must be stopped.

The peoples will not allow the revival in Germany of a source of conflagration, endangering all Germany's neighbours, the German people themselves, and world Peace.

What the peoples demand is sincere negotiation, an honest search, in every field, for agreed solutions acceptable to all.

They call for loyalty to the Charter of the United Nations. They demand that the People's Republic of China be admitted to its rightful place in the United Nations. It is their conviction that neither settlement of major international problems nor the establishment of Peace is possible without the participation of China.

The dread threat of the H-bomb, hanging over humanity, makes immediate and essential the banning of all weapons of mass destruction. The perilous and unbearable burden of military expenditure must be lifted by international agreement on disarmament.

It is time for resumption of trade on a footing of equality among all nations, for their mutual benefit, and the rapid achievement of a better life for all. It is time to renew the co-operation of all nations with one another.

The way to new horizons must be opened for mankind.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace turns with confidence to the peoples, who, by their strength, were able to achieve the Korean armistice. It calls upon them to unite, and combine their efforts so that the policy of force may be foiled and the Governments be brought to agree.

Vienna, September 10th, 1953.



10.09.1953

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E. 192

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Vienna, September 10th, 1953



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RESOLUTION OF THE BUREAU OF  
THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

After a long period of cold war, public opinion has brought about the resumption of negotiations between the governments. The peoples want these negotiations to succeed, public opinion can make them succeed !

The Four Power Conference in Berlin was a success for the peoples' will for Peace. It showed that negotiation is possible. The problem of the reduction of armaments has been raised one more. It was possible to reach agreement on the holding of a Conference in Geneva on Far Eastern questions, with participation of the Five Great Powers and other interested States.

Conditions have thus been created for finding acceptable solutions to the differences that divide the world.

From now on, public opinion can clearly see that insistence on the rearmament of Western Germany as first priority is an obstacle and a serious threat to Peace. The alternative is plain : either EDC will be realised, Europe remain cut in two, the two halves of Europe stay ranged against each other and war threaten to break out, or all the European States will come together, none seeking to dominate another, to guarantee their mutual security and safeguard Peace in the whole of Europe.

In this situation, the explosion of the H bomb at Bikini, the threats of atomic war bandied about by certain statesmen, the intensification of the war in Vietnam, the pressure exercised on the countries of Latin America and the Near and Middle East, are designed to intimidate the people. The remilitarisation of Japan, the recent establishment of US bases in Spain, the plans for military pacts with Pakistan injurious to the national sovereignty of the latter and the security of India, are designed to face the peoples with accomplished facts.

Public opinion will not allow the results of the negotiations they have demanded to be compromised by actions of this nature. It can cause EDC to be rejected in France and Italy, and thus secure resumption of the Berlin conversations until the German problem is settled peacefully. It can insist upon and secure the banning of atomic weapons. It can insist upon and secure respect for the national independence of countries, and the resumption among all countries of the economic and cultural exchanges necessary for the prosperity of all. It can influence decisively the course of the Geneva Conference.

For the first time, there is an opportunity for the Big Five, meeting in discussion with other interested States, to reach an agreement on general security in the Far East. Such security can come about as result of the normalisation of relations among all the countries of Asia, their independence recognised, their security guaranteed. Korea must be reunited peacefully and



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must freely decide its own destiny after the withdrawal of foreign troops. An immediate cease-fire in Indo-China would make possible peace negotiations between France and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Geneva Conference can and must constitute an important stage on the road to relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

In these circumstances, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace considers it necessary to summon an Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace at the end of May. This Session will take place in Berlin.

Vienna, March 30th, 1954.



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STATEMENT OF THE BUREAU  
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

The explosion of the H bomb at Bikini, its fearful effects on human beings, the evidence that the extent of these effects cannot be controlled, the threats to use it have aroused the indignation of the conscience of mankind.

The demand for the prohibition of atomic weapons called for by the Stockholm Appeal, which was supported by hundreds of millions of men and women, has today become the demand of all the peoples.

It was not to wipe man from the face of the earth, nor to shatter in an instant the fruits of his thousands of years of creative labour that these tremendous forces were discovered by science, but rather to find means to relieve his present miseries and help him to achieve a fuller life.

The abolition of atomic warfare is not only necessary but possible. It can be achieved by an international agreement for the prohibition of all forms of radioactive weapons and poisons. A system of international inspection and control can and must be set up.

The peoples must demand without delay of the governments the conclusion of an agreement banning all weapons of mass destruction.

Vienna, March 30th, 1954.



E. 486 ~~Lysms. 24(1)~~  
43 Example.

Vienna, September 13—15, 1954

Bewysstuk No. 11190. *Boone*  
 Gekry by *John J. K.*  
 Dato *10 Dec. 1891*  
 Te *Boone*  
 Datum *28-9-93*  
 Verwagings No. *21-4(1)*



## DECLARATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Great events have brought a new hope to the world and rewarded the efforts of all who are working for peace.

An armistice has been signed in Korea and in Indo-China; the French Parliament has rejected the treaties on the European army which would have brought about the rebirth of German militarism.

The proposals and campaigns of the World Council of Peace have made it possible to bring the peoples into action and organise their efforts. To-day millions of people in every country feel justly proud of the share they have had in winning this great victory.

Nevertheless, other dangers remain in the world which still call for the vigilance of the forces of peace. One immediate threat hangs over Europe and may well destroy the results already obtained. The reconstitution of a German army as part of a military coalition, which still remains the objective of certain governments, would perpetuate the division of Germany, sharpen the opposition between the two parts into which Europe has been arbitrarily separated, and stimulate the armaments race.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace calls on the peoples to oppose the rearming of Germany in any form or under any pretext. It calls on them to press the governments of the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France to resume negotiations without delay. None of the participants must hamper the negotiations by adverse actions or by imposing preliminary conditions.

The peaceful settlement of the German problem must be acceptable to each of the powers concerned and also to the German people. It must put an end to the division of Germany, prevent that country from being used to threaten any of its neighbours and permit, at the same time, the organisation of European security.

Security cannot be assured in a world divided into opposing blocs, nor by military coalitions. It demands peaceful co-existence of all states, whatever their political system or social structure, co-operation between them, and agreement on general disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

To concentrate all the forces of peace in order to achieve these great objectives, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace has decided to call a session of the World Council on November 18th, 1954. It will propose the following points for the agenda:

- 1) Co-operation of all the states of Europe in the organisation of their common security.
- 2) The situation created in different parts of Asia by foreign intervention and by the system of military blocs and coalitions.
- 3) The situation created in Latin America by interference in the internal affairs of nations.
- 4) Action of peace forces to secure disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.
- 5) Preparation of an Assembly of representatives of the forces of peace in all countries during the first half of 1955.

Vienna, September 15th, 1954



those also who are today becoming aware of the imminent danger which it involves, to join and multiply their efforts to oppose the revival of German militarism and to organise the security of Europe with participation of a peace-loving Germany.

Europe, supported by all the peoples of the world, will not let a new Wehrmacht be thrust upon her.

Vienna, January 19, 1955

## APPEAL AGAINST THE PREPARATIONS FOR ATOMIC WAR

Today, certain governments are preparing to let loose atomic war.

They are trying to make the peoples accept it as inevitable.

The use of atomic weapons would result in a war of extermination.

We declare that any government that lets loose atomic war will forfeit the trust of its people and find itself condemned by every people of the world.

Now and in the future, we shall oppose those who organise atomic war.

We demand the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons wherever they may be and the immediate stopping of their manufacture.

Vienna, January 19, 1955

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## SESSION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

## DECLARATION and APPEALS

Vienna, January 17—19, 1955

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## DECLARATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

At the outset of 1955, two threats to the peace of the world have become definite: the remilitarisation of Germany and the steps taken to prepare and justify atomic war. These threats come just at the moment when new prospects of peace are opening before the peoples. It is now a matter of the acts of responsible governments, and no longer only the declarations of politicians and generals.

These acts deliberately flout the desires of the peoples concerned and world opinion.

The remilitarisation of Germany, and the obstacles placed by S.E.A.T.O. in the way of a peaceful solution of the problems of Asia, underline the exceptional gravity of the measures adopted by the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

These measures are designed to regularise atomic war, which has been condemned by the conscience of mankind and is contrary to international law, and persuade public opinion to accept it as a necessity. They can lead to the automatic unleashing of atomic war in Asia as well as in Europe. From now on, they threaten with this peril every country on every continent.

The remilitarisation of Germany and the regularisation of atomic war are closely linked. They are the fruits of a single policy founded on the division of the world into two blocs, the drive for positions of strength and recourse to war in prosecuting international differences.

The peoples know from experience that this policy can lead only to economic chaos, poverty and war. The World Peace Movement calls upon them to appreciate the magnitude of the new dangers and to avert them by all means in their power.

The concerted action of the peoples can end the policy of blocs. It can oblige the governments to negotiate, to disarm and to use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes.

Mankind will not passively allow itself to be led toward the disasters of atomic war.

The problem is not to calculate at what staff or government level atomic war may be decided on, nor to draw distinctions between so-called tactical and strategic weapons. The task is to reject the destruction, oppression and suffering that it entails, to ensure to all the peoples of the world their independence and the right to develop their own wealth, and take together the path towards security and prosperity.

It is to fulfil this task that the appeal to maintain the struggle against the remilitarisation of Germany and the appeal to organise a great signature campaign to stop the use of atomic weapons have been issued.

It is to this same end that the call has been issued for a great World Assembly that, on May 22nd, 1955 in Helsinki, shall bring together representatives of all tendencies and organisations for peace.

Vienna, January 19, 1955

## APPEAL TO THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE

The peoples of Europe refuse to accept the Wehrmacht.

They oppose the revival — a bare ten years after the end of the war — of the army which brought death and destruction down upon all Europe.

They are revolted by the idea that atomic weapons should be put at the disposal of Hitler's former generals.

The peoples will never accept this crime.

The ratification of the Wehrmacht treaties is far from being achieved.

In London and Paris, when the parliaments voted on the ratification, not even one half the members supported them. The governments, like the parliaments, have been obliged openly to acknowledge the hostility of the peoples concerned. But they are resolved to override the opposition of the peoples of Europe, and in particular the growing opposition of the German people themselves.

The peoples cannot be bound by decisions adopted by parliaments against their will.

Today, the governments that signed the London and Paris agreements can no longer cover up the tragic consequences of the creation of a new Wehrmacht: the remilitarisation of Western Germany would result in the setting up of armed forces in Eastern Germany. It would speed up the arms race. It would make the peaceful reunification of Germany impossible for years to come and would prevent any possibility of the collective organisation of European security.

The World Council of Peace calls on the men and women of every country to put all their strength, all their determination and all their courage into preventing the ratification and implementation of the London and Paris agreements.

It calls on all the men and women who have been waging such a magnificent struggle against the rearmament of Germany, and on all



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BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna Session, January 17th - 19th  
1955

Documents adopted by the closing public session  
on January 19th 1955 :

- Appeal against the preparations for atomic war.
- Declaration of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace.
- Appeal to the peoples of Europe.



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APPEAL AGAINST THE PREPARATIONS  
FOR ATOMIC WAR

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Vienna, January 19, 1955



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Vienna, January 19, 1955



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Vienna, January 19, 1955



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SESSION  
OF THE BUREAU  
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL  
OF PEACE

Vienna, March 11—13, 1955

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## STATEMENT OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

In every country in the world, the Appeal of the World Council of Peace in favour of the destruction of atomic weapons and the stopping of their manufacture is rousing the conscience of all who are horrified at the prospect of a war of extermination. It meets the hopes of those who confidently believe that the peoples can prevent atomic slaughter.

We greet the many organisations and well-known public figures, indeed all, who, in various ways, are protesting against the preparation of atomic war.

The danger of atomic war has become more definite. Statesmen are freely threatening to use thermonuclear weapons. Governments which as yet do not possess them have decided to make them or are considering their manufacture. Attempts are being made to justify employment of these frightful weapons or to present their existence as a guarantee of peace, whereas in fact they increase the danger of aggression and can bring mankind only death and destruction.

The signature campaign is the means whereby the universal detestation of atomic weapons can so express itself as to induce all governments possessing them to agree to their abolition under strict control, an agreement which would constitute an important step toward general disarmament.

The peoples can make their voices heard to such effect that no government will dare face their disapproval.

Vienna, March 13, 1955.

## FOR A WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

The open threat of an atomic war from now on hangs over every country, every home, every man, woman and child.

Instead of atomic energy being made to serve mankind, terrible weapons are being piled up. Instead of disarmament, fresh military blocs are being put together. Instead of negotiation and agreement, there are threats and hate-propaganda.

But threats and force are the road to war, not to peace.

The rearmament of Germany, the Taiwan (Formosa) situation, interference with the independence of peoples, are multiplying discord and anxiety. If mankind should go further along this path, there will be no safety anywhere.

Mankind will not allow this to go on. Its conscience is revolted by the idea of atomic slaughter.

The abolition of nuclear weapons, general disarmament, the security of all, respect for the sovereignty and rights of every nation, these must be pursued by the peoples with the energy needed where life itself is at stake.

It is in this spirit and with these aims that the World Council of Peace invites supporters of peace from every country to come together in Helsinki on May 22, 1955 in a World Assembly, there to discuss freely questions of the action urgent to preserve peace.

Vienna, March 13, 1955.



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SESSION  
OF THE BUREAU  
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL  
OF PEACE

Vienna, October 12 — 13, 1955



*The Bureau of the World Council of Peace met in public session in Vienna on October 12 and 13 with the press present. It addressed the following appeal to public opinion:*



APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION

The Conference of the Four Heads of Government held in Geneva last July profoundly changed the international climate. It expressed the desires of the peoples. Public opinion will not allow the first results that have been achieved to be jeopardised; it cannot be satisfied with a mere truce in the Cold War.

Everyone is aware of the serious difficulties that the Four Foreign Ministers will have to overcome at the new conference due to open in Geneva on October 27. A general settlement can be attained only by negotiations that will require mutual goodwill and tireless patience.

Whenever any agreement can be reached, however modest it may be, it must be achieved. Its conclusion will open the way to fresh developments. An agreement on security would speed disarmament. An agreement on disarmament would help to solve the problems of security and the reunification of Germany.

In the sphere of disarmament the viewpoints are now so close together that its realisation now depends only on the goodwill of the governments. In the sphere of the development of international contacts and exchanges, first steps have already been taken. Public opinion will not tolerate that disagreement on any one point of the agenda at Geneva should be made an excuse for cancelling this progress and making the conference fail.

Because fear has receded, because mistrust has grown less, the burden of the Cold War is today becoming intolerable. People want the benefits of the relaxation of tension to be brought into their daily life. They want a reduction of armaments to result in a better life for all, and to end for ever the hateful threat of nuclear weapons.

The peoples will not tolerate a return to the Cold War. They demand further steps towards international cooperation. They demand the abandonment of the policy of military blocs. They want the work of negotiation which has started to be extended to all parts of the earth still subject to the policy of coercion and Cold War.

The World Council of Peace calls on every man and woman, every people, to act to make the Geneva spirit prevail in all countries and on all continents.

The Bureau of The World Council of Peace  
Vienna, October 13, 1955



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A P P E A L

At Geneva the four Heads of State recognised that international differences could be solved by negotiation. They recognised the need to end the threat and use of force. Their agreement was a result of the will and action of the people, who created the spirit of Geneva.

The problems submitted to the Foreign Ministers' Conference could have been solved in the same spirit. By its failure to implement the directive of the Heads of State, the Foreign Ministers' Conference disappointed the hopes of the peoples.

The arms race, continuing in spite of the relaxation of international tension, is the principal obstacle to the success of negotiations between the Four Great Powers.

However, a first agreement on disarmament was and is still possible. This has been shown by the work of the United Nations Organisation. Such an agreement could deal with a limitation of armaments, a pledge not to use nuclear weapons, the banning of test explosions of nuclear weapons and an effective control of these measures. Different schemes have been proposed for the control of armaments: they could now be applied to the first measures of disarmament.

The possibility of disarmament remains a firm hope in the hearts of men. They know that they can live in peace and that scientific discoveries can end the fear of poverty and hunger, ensuring them of continuously increasing welfare.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace calls for action in all countries in all the different ways possible to stop the arms race and bring about first agreements on the reduction of armaments and the abolition of atomic weapons.

To allow a discussion on all points of view and to help the full development of all efforts, the Bureau has decided to call on the 5th-9th April, 1956 an Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace devoted to disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The Bureau invites all those who are alarmed by the arms race and wish to end it to take part in this session and bring their views and suggestions: national and international organisations and movements, scientists who have a special contribution to make towards solving these problems, working people who suffer so much from the burden of armaments, all those who condemn war on religious or moral grounds.

Each step taken towards the reduction of armaments will allow new measures of disarmament to be worked out and accomplished. Each step taken in this direction will help re-establish confidence and assist in the settlement of questions in dispute. Each step taken in this direction will bring nearer the time when distrust and fear will give place to peaceful co-operation between all countries and friendship between all peoples.

THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE,  
Helsinki, 13th December 1955

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**Collection Number: AD1812**

**RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961**

**TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961**

***PUBLISHER:***

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