

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

38(21)L
Vienna, May 5, 1955

ESTATE-NAUS
WIEN IV
HÖLLEWALD-PLATZ 6
AUSTRIA

①
E. 210(L)

P/bw

South African Peace Council

Dear Friends,

The Japanese Peace Committee has sent us some film strips showing the horrors which were caused by the first atomic bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima; the consequences of the Hydrogen bomb tests for the Japanese people and their struggle against the preparations for atomic war.

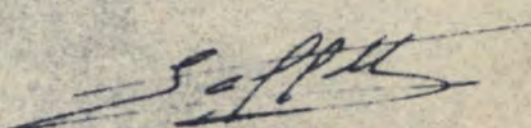
We are sending you one of them, thinking that it may be of interest to you. It can be recopied and you could certainly make use of it in your signature campaign for the Vienna Appeal by showing it in private houses or in large halls with full-sized screens.

We hope that this propaganda material will be of use to you.

With best wishes,

22/5/55
Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLENWALD-PLATZ 5
AUSTRIA

⑤ E-210(5)
Vienna, May 13, 1955

52(18)
37(27) E.
South African Peace Council

Dear Friends,

Please find enclosed some questionnaires for your country's candidates for the new World Council based on the number we have already suggested to you.

We would ask you to fill them in or have them filled in by the candidates. We should be grateful if this could be done also by members of the present Council who are proposed again, for in many cases we do not possess all the necessary information. We would draw your particular attention to the fact that the supplementary biographical details asked for will be very useful to us in our relations with the press and for general information purposes.

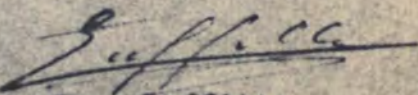
Would you please either post them to us in time to be of use at Helsinki when this question comes up or give them to the secretary of the delegation who should hand them to the Organisation Department on arrival.

Hoping you will give this important matter your close attention and thanking you in advance,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

Vienna, May 13, 1955

Jury des Prix
Internationaux
de la Paix

South African Peace Council

E 210 (6)

(6)

5347
37(27)F

Dear Friends,

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Jury of the International Peace Prizes decided unanimously at its Vienna meeting to award the International Peace Prizes for 1954 as follows:

The Peace Prize of Honour was awarded to the great Hungarian composer, Bela Bartok, in posthumous tribute to a man who, by his work, made a great contribution to the cause of friendship between the peoples.

The International Peace Prizes were awarded to:


- Mr. Edouard Herriot, French statesman and author, for his contribution to the cause of peace.
- Professor Josue de Castro, Brazilian scientist and author, for his contribution to the cause of peace.
- Mr. Joris Ivens, Dutch film director, for his contribution to the cause of peace.
- Mr. Cesare Zavattini, Italian film scenario writer, for his contribution to the cause of peace.

As in previous years, we most earnestly ask you to give the Jury's decision all possible publicity, and to give us your help in making known the meaning and the aims of the International Peace Prizes and the contribution of the new laureates to the cause of friendship between the peoples and the consolidation of peace.

You will find some brief information on the 1954 laureates in the June 1 issue of our Bulletin and within the next few weeks we will send you the necessary material to help you in this work.

With our thanks and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,


Jorge Zalamea
Secretary of the Jury

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, May 17, 1955

ESTATE-HAUS

WIEN IV

MÖLLEWALD-PLATZ

AUSTRIA

E 210(7)

(7)

Handwritten notes:
37
South African Peace Council
(11) 52

Dear Friends,

We are now scarcely six weeks away from the World Assembly in Helsinki, yet we note that, in general, the press in your country is still saying nothing about this important event.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace has decided to take certain steps to change this situation, but obviously you are in a better position to get your national press to change its attitude. We would therefore ask you examine the best way, bearing local conditions in mind, of approaching the press to try and get it to pay more attention to the Assembly.

For example, we feel that it should not be impossible to get the questions most likely to be debated at the Assembly discussed in the press, and that one can take advantage of the "Letters to the Editor" column to draw attention to the Assembly. Eminent writers and intellectuals could also be asked to write articles on the Assembly which, published over their authors' signatures, would lead to the honest expression of objections and doubts.

The Peace Committees of a number of countries have sent delegations to the editors of newspapers to discuss with them and ask them to mention the World Assembly in their papers. It would be good, when talking with journalists, to stress the fact that at the Assembly a number of different working sections will be set up, thus enabling specialists in particular subjects to work in homogeneous groups on the problems which most directly concern them.

Undoubtedly, other steps can be taken depending on the particular case and country. In any case, we are sure that you will give this matter your close attention.

We thank you in advance and wish you every success in your work. With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the World
Council of Peace

Handwritten signature of Jean Laffitte
JEAN LAFFITTE
General Secretary

E. 431

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, May 17, 1955

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
HOLLVALD-PLATZ 1
AUSTRIA

VWJ/mp

Mr. Leon Levy,
Secretary,
South African Peace Council,
P.O. Box 10528,
Johannesburg,
SOUTH AFRICA.

Dear Friend,

Thank you for your letter of 4th April.

We are encouraged by your account of your activities concerning the signature campaign and the peace week. We look forward to receiving further news of the peace movement in South Africa and congratulate you on what you have so far achieved despite the conditions under which you have to work.

With every good wish,

Respectfully,
Sincerely,
Yours sincerely,
For the Secretariat of
the World Council of Peace,
22-9-1955
Lys 2 - 16 (24)
Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

16(24)

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, May 18, 1955

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLENBACH-PLATZ 1
AUSTRIA

P/mp

South African Peace Council

Dear Friends,

In connection with the current work of your Committee, we should like to draw your attention to the following questions:-

We should like to know if you have been able to reprint Hans Erni's poster for the World Assembly. We believe that there is a political value in popularising the Assembly widely through the use of posters, as well as by other means. The postponement of the Assembly makes the technical problems of printing, despatch, etc. more easy to solve.

We have published three postcards in connection with the World Assembly: one reproducing Hans Erni's poster, the second a design by the Austrian painter Axel Leskeschek and the third a portrait of our President, Professor Joliet-Curie. (We are sending you some sample copies under separate cover).

We can send you these cards in quantity if you let us know your requirements but we would ask you to defray the cost of printing and despatch. We would mention that some peace committees - the French Committee, for example - are selling such cards in order to help cover the travelling expenses of their delegation.

The Secretariat of the World Council has recently had a film made in Vienna entitled 'Shadows over the World'. It was produced by the Austrian director Hugo Hermann in collaboration with the French writer Vladimir Pozner, and is a twenty-minute documentary on the campaign against the preparations for atomic war. We believe that it can help you appreciably in the development of the signature campaign.

If you are interested in having copies of the English version of the film, please send in your order immediately, mentioning: the number of copies and the dimensions (16 or 35mm.) required and the best way of sending them. The price is \$35 for the 16mm. version and \$50 for the 35mm. version.

We are anxious to have as many pictures as possible of your movement's various activities: collecting signatures, electing delegates to the World Assembly, etc. Besides using them in our Information Bulletin, we can also reproduce them immediately and send them to different countries for publication in democratic newspapers and reviews.

continued.....

(19) E 210(9)

We should also like to receive all your movement's publications, which we will then send to other National Committees. In this way we can have an exchange of experiences in this field.

We should like to know what you intend to do about our proposal to hold an exhibition at Helsinki of publications, posters and pictures of your movement's activities.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of
the World Council of Peace

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

Handwritten notes and stamps, including "Bewyztuk No." and "28-1-22".

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

54(25)
38(21) M
Vienna, May 20, 1955

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ
AUSTRIA

O/mp

Mrs. Nadine Gardiner,
SOUTH AFRICA.

Dear Madam,

The international situation has never been so disquieting as it is at the present time when the danger of an atomic war, with all the horrors involved, has become more definite. But at the same time, and more than ever before, there are encouraging possibilities of preventing this catastrophe and, through successful negotiations, of ending the cold war and easing international tension.

The World Council of Peace, which is carrying on intensive activity to this end, considers it urgent to co-ordinate its efforts with those of the other forces for peace whose general aims are similar, even if their views on specific questions may differ from ours.

For this reason it has decided to invite individuals and representatives of organisations of all points of view from East and West alike, who wish to help create an atmosphere of international understanding, to take part in the World Assembly for Peace which will be held in Helsinki. Originally, it was to be held in May but has now been definitely fixed for June 22-29. We enclose the communique from the President of the World Council of Peace announcing this.

We think that the following could be among the problems discussed at the Assembly; the need for agreement on atomic weapons and disarmament; the best way of ensuring security for all countries and of establishing cultural, economic and social co-operation among the nations irrespective of their political system. These, of course, are merely suggestions which the Assembly itself can add to or modify.

It is anticipated that the discussions will be carried on in a number of different sections according to the specialist status or particular interest of the participants in a given subject. Thus the authors, architects, actors, and any other group of intellectuals will be able to meet together to examine the problems which particularly concern them.

We believe that you will agree with us that intellectuals should express their anxiety in the face of the serious dangers of the present time and that a contribution by them to such a discussion is of great importance. We therefore have much pleasure in inviting you to take part in this Assembly.

continued.....

E 210 M.

-2-

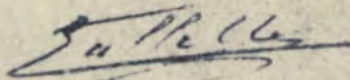
It goes without saying that absolute freedom will obtain at this Assembly. We wish to make clear that in accepting you would not in any way commit yourself to support for the World Council of Peace or for any decisions that the Helsinki Assembly might take unless you had formally subscribed to them.

We should be grateful if you would let us have your views and suggestions on the questions raised in this letter.

We hope you will reply favourably.

Yours very sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace



Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS

WIEN IV

MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 4

AUSTRIA

O/mp

South African Peace Council

53(13)
Vienna, May 25, 1955
10
37(27) J.
E 210(10)

Dear Friends,

We are sending herewith letters of invitation to the World Assembly for:

Mr. Alan Paton;
Mr. Laurents van der Post and
Mrs. Nadine Gardinet.

We should be grateful if you would forward them to their appropriate addresses, if you have no objection.

We have sent invitations direct to the following:

Dr. J. Gilman;
Rev. A.W. Blaxall;
— Mrs. Leslie Masina;
Natal Local Committee of the M.U.J.E.;
Transvaal Non-European Iron, Steel and Metal Workers' Union.


We hope that these invitations will help you to make a number of new approaches and enable you to include in your delegation personalities who up till now have shown no interest in the preparations for the Assembly. You may perhaps decide that it is not possible to include in the delegation all those who agree to come to Helsinki. Our Secretariat will not, generally speaking, be able to assume responsibility for their coming to Helsinki and for their stay there, so it devolves on you to decide in each case. Of course, we are ready to examine this question with you whenever necessary.

It would therefore be very helpful if we could have your views and suggestions on these invitations as a whole; we would also welcome further proposals from you of important people whom we should invite to the Assembly, but we need to have these very quickly.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-MAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 1
AUSTRIA

53(14) Vienna, May 31, 1955

37(29) K

(11) South African Peace Council

E. 210(11)

Dear Friends,

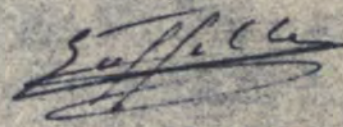
In addition to the list we have already sent you of people invited to the World Assembly, we have sent invitations to the following:

Amalgamated Engineering Union, Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers' and Shipbuilders Society, Electrical Workers Association.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the World
Council of Peace


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary.

E 427

Registered Air Mail

June 3rd, 1955.

From: Mr. Wei Tsen,
26 Carnarvon Road,
2nd Floor,
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Omitted

PEACE
(Bulletin of the South African Peace Council)
11 Harris Street, Westgate,
Johannesburg, South Africa.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find my cheque amounting Stg.
£3-0-0 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
No. 91/322 & No. S26367 dated June 3rd, 1955.

Please send periodically and promptly the PEACE
one copy by 2nd Class Registered Air Mail for me beginning
from June to the end of Dec. 1955. (If possible, from
January this year)

I shall be much obliged if you could let me know
the subscription rate of the PEACE including its 2nd Class
Registered air mail postage annually.

I am waiting your earliest reply and receipt.

Thanks for your kind co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Bewysstuk No.....
Gekry by S.A. Peace Council
Deur Mr. 20319 (1) / 1st floor. H.K. Bank
Te Somers' House, 110 Oxford St. H.K.
Datum 28 - 9 - 1955
Verwysings No. Lys 2 - 16(20)

T. Wei
T. Wei

6(20)

~~27(24)~~

① 38(21) N

E. 210 (N)

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLEWALD-PLATZ 3
AUSTRIA

Vienna, June 6, 1955

The South African Peace Council

Dear Friends,

In some days' time the World Assembly for Peace will begin its work in Helsinki. This is an event of great importance for the development of the international situation and of the present campaign against the preparation of atomic war.

Since the World Council of Peace called the Assembly and launched the campaign for the abolition of thermo-nuclear weapons a number of important things have happened.

At Bandung, the peoples of Asia and Africa met for the first time and reached agreement on the main points under discussion. In particular, they expressed their wish for peaceful co-operation and respect for one another's sovereignty. Relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been normalised. The Austrian State Treaty has been signed - a factor of importance for European security. A meeting between the representatives of the Four Great Powers has been announced. All these events mark a definite advance along the road to an easing of international tension.

On the other hand, there are events which have increased the people's anxiety. The ratification of the London and Paris Agreements has virtually set the seal on the rearmament of West Germany and the division of Europe, giving the most militarist circles the possibility of using atomic weapons. Attempts are being made to prevent a great power meeting or to render it pointless. The arms race goes on; and talk of easing tension is unreal so long as the terrible threat of the use of atomic weapons continues.

Thus the Helsinki Assembly becomes extremely important; it can enable public opinion to influence the future course of events and the settlement of the major international problems. Moreover, there is every reason why the campaign against the preparation of atomic war should continue and grow.

In four months this campaign has already had impressive results. Although in many countries it is only beginning, the total number of signatures collected throughout the world is already as high as that obtained in previous campaigns.

E 210 (IV)

(2)

Politically speaking the campaign has exerted a great influence on the development of public opinion. To give a few examples: both in Italy and in Great Britain, opposition to the use of nuclear weapons is being forcefully expressed in all circles; in Japan it has taken the form of a nationwide wave of condemnation; in France it has led the Government to renounce publicly the making of the hydrogen bomb; in the United States some of the best-known atomic scientists have demanded that all tests be stopped; while the Bandung Conference unanimously condemned the use of atomic weapons.

The campaign has also been a vital factor in rallying the great numbers of people who have associated themselves with the preparations for the Helsinki Assembly. Indeed, one of the first points proposed for discussion at the Assembly is that of atomic weapons and disarmament.

Furthermore, the campaign has greatly helped to develop in all countries the popular movement for the settlement of the major international issues.

Clearly, in such a situation the main job of national peace movements is to continue and extend the campaign.

In countries where the campaign is at its peak, a sustained effort is needed to make sure of bettering the results of previous campaigns, both in the number of signatures collected and in the political effects obtained.

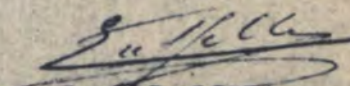
Both for these countries and for others where there has been a period of political preparation and the general campaign for signatures is only just beginning, the rallying of all concerned with peace to the Helsinki Assembly and the growing condemnation of atomic weapons everywhere offer new possibilities for extending the scope of the campaign and are making it increasingly successful.

We are sure that you have already given thought to these considerations and wish you every success in your work.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

[Faint handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page, including a date stamp that appears to read '1955']

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, 21st July, 1955

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLEWALD-PLATZ 1
AUSTRIA

L. 210(12) 26(1)

26 (12)

Bewysstuk No.....
Gekry by... *W. Peace Council*
Deur... *Sp. van Popenitz*
Te... *Am. Peace Council*
Datum... *21/7/55*
Verwysings No... *26 (12)*

O:mp

South African Peace Council

*2nd drawer from
top right hand side
of desk*

Dear Friends,

When we wrote to you at the beginning of June on the campaign against the preparation of atomic war we referred to recent political developments and to the important role played by the campaign in the preparation of the World Assembly for Peace.

The present political situation confirms what we then wrote. Now, after the great meeting of the forces of peace at Helsinki, a new phase has to be planned and carried through if the world campaign launched in Vienna is to attain its aim.

Already, the campaign has enabled 650 million men and women to give practical expression to their will for peace by signing the Vienna Appeal. Moreover, statesmen, parliamentarians, elected bodies and a wide range of organisations representing wide sections of public opinion have been led to go on record for the stopping of hydrogen bomb tests, the banning of atomic weapons, and disarmament.

Thus our campaign has helped appreciably in forming the atmosphere favourable to the easing of tension which has made possible the holding of the Big Four Conference in Geneva. That other power, world opinion, made its presence felt more unmistakably and more insistently than ever before in the course of the preparations for this Conference. This was clearly brought out in the discussion that began at Helsinki and which was to a large extent made possible by our campaign.

Now we need to take advantage of this very improvement in international relations as the basis of popular action and press forward our work even more vigorously in order to get real practical settlements. Any relaxation of the efforts for peace would be dangerous at a time when signs of an easing of tension are appearing. On the contrary, the people must strengthen their vigilance and action in order that these positive changes in the international atmosphere may lead to concrete acts.

continued.....

(B)

The danger of such a relaxation is all the greater in that the N.A.T.O. decisions on the preparation of atomic war and the revival of German militarism are still determinedly being pushed through.

The campaign against atomic war therefore continues to be the most vital part of the Movement's activity in the coming months.

The proceedings of the World Assembly and the conclusions reached gave a wealth of new evidence of the universal demand for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and provided us with new ways and greater possibilities for carrying through the campaign. As far as disarmament and atomic weapons are concerned, the discussion resulted in unanimous agreement that there should be an action which would lead the Great Powers to agree to:-

- Halt test explosions of nuclear weapons;
- Make a solemn pledge not to use atomic weapons;
- Abolish nuclear weapons and bring about substantial disarmament;
- Establish an equitable system of control which no nation can escape.

Moreover, the contacts made at the Assembly with representatives of organisations and individuals who do not belong to the Peace Movement showed that free co-operation between the various trends for peace is possible both on the national and international levels.


Thus, the political importance of the campaign is growing, but at the same time circumstances are becoming more favourable for its wider development, particularly through the collection of tens of millions of signatures in circles which have not so far been touched. The commemoration of Hiroshima Day on August 6 will make it possible to give a big spur to the campaign.

The information contained in your letters of June 7 and 13 and the various publications and materials that you have been sending us show that the campaign is meeting with a very favourable welcome in South Africa. We are sure that the serious political preparation which preceded the campaign, the organisational steps taken and the support that has already been given by eminent persons in your country will quite quickly enable you to reach and even to surpass the target of 100,000 signatures that you have set yourselves.

We hope that you will continue to send us regular information on the results attained.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace,


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 3
AUSTRIA

① E. 210 (M) (1)
Vienna, 22nd July, 1955
26

P:mp

Bewysstuk No.
Copy by *W. Peace Council*
Dear *South African Peace Council*
Text *South African Peace Council*
Datum *28-9-55* *26 (2)*
Verwysings No.

Dear Friends,

Following our conversation with one of your secretaries, we are sending you a set of photographs of the World Assembly in Helsinki.

We imagine that you are receiving everything we send you quite normally, and we will continue to send you the material published by national committees.

With regard to the film, 'Shadows over the World', we were unable to send a copy to Mr. Julius Baker because we did not have any more English versions. We will be receiving some copies shortly, however, and if you would still like one, would you please let us know how it should be sent to you.

You probably know that the film costs \$35 plus postage.

We are considering your request concerning the Information Bulletins, and will reply to you separately in this connection.

Hoping to hear from you shortly.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

E. Danel
Elle Danel
For the Technical Secretariat

SECRETARIAT
OF
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV (AUSTRIA)
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 3

Vienna, 24th October, 1955

DCT. 191

Dear Friends,

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace met in Vienna on 12th and 13th October to examine the international situation and to consider the ways the Movement could help strengthen the 'Geneva spirit' and obtain further progress in easing international tension.

The Bureau considered that the Conference of the Four Heads of Government marked a decided change in international relations and that it has led to an attenuation of the cold war. The peoples know that these results are mainly due to their action, and they feel greatly relieved and legitimately proud; but this has also resulted in a feeling of complacency which could lead to a dangerous weakening of action for peace.

Indeed, although much has happened to confirm the climate of eased tension since the Geneva Conference, all these favourable developments could be jeopardised if the Foreign Ministers' Conference does not attain positive results. This Conference and its results are of great importance to all countries. Two of the points on its agenda - disarmament and relations between states - have a direct bearing on the future of every nation. Furthermore, such questions as European security and German unification concern both Europe and security in the other parts of the world. Finally, if the Conference results in a further improvement of the international climate, there is no doubt that this will facilitate the settlement of other disputed issues, including questions of particular interest to a given group of nations or part of the world.

The peoples are therefore vitally interested in the success of the Foreign Ministers' Conference. Relying on the results they have already achieved, which give them greater confidence in their power to influence negotiations, they must intervene so that further progress may be made in easing tension.

The Bureau's Appeal calls on every man and woman to act to make the 'Geneva spirit' prevail both in the negotiations about to open between the Four Foreign Ministers and after the Conference. That means that all National Movements should take part in a campaign of action on a grand scale - a campaign which has already begun in a number of countries.

The Bureau stressed the need to make every possible effort so that the public opinion of every country - clear about the reality of the international situation and what its action can achieve - may express itself with the greatest power and in every possible form: letters, telegrams, petitions, deputations, etc. These should be sent either to the Four Foreign Ministers or to elected bodies and statesmen so that they in turn may intervene, either at the national or international level, in favour of solutions which make for the easing of tension.

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The unity achieved between various organisations and trends for peace during activity organised on the initiative of the Peace Movement, particularly in the campaign against atomic war and for the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki, should make it possible to organise many joint activities in this new campaign.

Of course, this campaign, which each country will conduct round the themes of greatest concern to its people and using the methods considered most appropriate, cannot end with the Foreign Ministers' Conference. Its raison d'être lies beyond the Conference and is related to the results achieved there. It is to ensure that negotiations are carried through to the final settlement of the problems at present under discussion and are extended to all parts of the world where disputes still exist.

As to the link between the current campaign against atomic war and the new tasks made necessary by the international situation, the Bureau endorsed the conclusions of its Organisation Commission, which are as follows:-

After noting the important results the campaign had obtained in many countries, both in the numbers of signatures collected and in the political influence brought to bear, the Commission recognised the continuing need to carry on intensive activity against atomic war, though the methods used need not necessarily be those recommended by the Bureau last January.

The Commission registered the fact that during the campaign the Peace Movement has made many contacts with political forces which hitherto have rejected any co-operation with it. It has set going a movement of public opinion in favour of atomic disarmament which is influencing circles far outside the Movement. Resolutions such as those of the British Trades Union Congress and of the Council of Churches of the Western United States, and steps such as the scientists' statement presented by Bertrand Russell, the eighteen Nobel Prize-winners' Appeal, the World Conference in Hiroshima, the World Conference of Scientists in London, the Meeting of Mayors in Florence, the success of the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki, and, to a certain extent, the results of the Conference of Heads of Government and of the World Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva - can all be included among the political repercussions of the campaign.

In view of these results, and bearing in mind the continuing danger of atomic war, the Commission asks all National Committees of the Peace Movement to carry on and extend the campaign for the abolition of atomic weapons, in the forms that they themselves decide upon, taking into account the new situation created by the development of the international situation and the objectives set out by the Bureau at its meeting.

We feel that this analysis of the work of the Bureau will enable you rapidly to draw up a plan of activity to strengthen and widen action for peace in your country. We should be grateful if you would send us regular information on this.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace,

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

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:

Publisher:- Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand

Location:- Johannesburg

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