

Eq 10.4

SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE COUNCIL **6388**

Bewysstuk No.
Gekry by S.A.P.C.-D. P.O. Box 10528,
Deur 2 Bachelors Johannesburg.
Te. Box No. 110
Datum 27-9-55
Verv. 11

Dear

In recent months the widespread support given by the most diverse circles to the idea of settling international differences by negotiation, and the growing public support in favour of a meeting of the Five Great Powers have brought hopes of a relaxation of international tension.

Support for the negotiated settlement of all outstanding problems has come from leading statesmen. For example, on May 11th 1953 Sir Winston Churchill stated: "I must make it plain that in spite of all the uncertainties and confusion in which world affairs are plunged I believe a conference on the highest level should take place between the leading powers without long delay." On March 15th 1953 Mr Malenkov said: "At the present time there is not a single controversial or unsettled question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries. This goes for our relations with all states, including also our relations with the United States of America." In April, President Eisenhower made an important speech: "We seek, throughout Asia as throughout the world, a peace that is true and total. Out of this can grow a still wider task - the achieving of just political settlements for the other serious and specific issues between the free world and the Soviet Union. None of these issues great or small, is insoluble - given only the will to respect the rights of all nations." In June, President Auriol stated: "I have said before the United Nations Assembly that if, ... responsible statesmen were to meet face to face in order to declare themselves on specific questions with a will, confirmed by their actions, to lead to clear, sincere and lasting solutions in order to save the peoples from hate, fear and poverty, France would joyfully welcome their undertaking and support their efforts." Similar attitudes have been expressed by Chou En-Lai, Pandit Nehru, Pope Pius XII, Adlai Stevenson, Sir Hartley Shrewcross and many others.

Yet agreement is proving difficult on many questions of vital importance to the peace of the world.

The World Peace Council, which has conducted campaigns for the outlawing of the Atom Bomb, the settlement of international differences by negotiation and not by recourse to war and for a Big Five Agreement, believes that there is an urgent need today for renewed efforts for the peaceful settlement of international problems still in dispute.

The .../

6388

- 2 -

The World Council urges that a way be found to eliminate weapons of mass destruction, to ensure the participation of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China in the solution of international problems; and agreement reached on the German question.

For these reasons the World Council of Peace has proposed a meeting of all organisations and individuals who desire a relaxation of international tension. The Council, aware of the fact that many people, who do not have contact with it, are becoming increasingly interested in finding a solution to the problems which maintain international tension, suggests that this meeting take place in May 1954. In its letter to us the Council states: "In its desire to remove any obstacles which might hinder the participation of personalities or organisations likely to take part in such a meeting, the World Council has refrained from laying down any rules. The World Council's point of view on the main international issues is expressed in its General Resolution (attached), but the World Council does not subordinate the holding of the meeting to acceptance of its point of view."

We enclose certain relevant material, which we hope will be of interest to you.

We trust that, in the interests of world peace, you will support the calling of the world meeting proposed by the Council.

Yours sincerely,

H. Wolfe

P.P. Rev. D. C. Thompson
CHAIRMAN.

20 10 1953

(11)

D48

STATEMENT

of Professor JULIOT-CURIE, President of the
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE.

ewysstak No
 ekry by Leon Levy
 Deur. Albert A. Sa. I.
 te. k. n. (a) Progress libon in hasersah
 Datum. 21/10/1953
 Verwysings No. D.B.

The World Council of Peace will meet in Vienna from November 23rd to 28th, 1953.

In the light of the current campaign, the World Council of Peace proposes to consider "what should be done by all peace-lovers, regardless of past or present differences, to induce the Governments to settle the disputes and conflicts among the nations - with due regard to the independence and and security of every people - by agreements acceptable to all ; with particular reference to :

- The prohibition, under control, of the H-Bomb and all weapons of mass destruction, together with a reduction of armaments;
- The settlement of the questions of Korea and Germany which are, at the present time, the principal threats to world Peace.

PARIS, October 20th, 1953.

WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

①

E. 196

Prague, October 28th, 1953

SECRETARIAT

PALAIS SIA PRAGUE

South African Peace Council
Johannesburg

Dear Friends,

In our letters of January 14th and 19th, 1953, we informed you of the decision of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace relative to the commemoration of four great cultural figures - Chu Yuan, Rabelais, Copernicus and José Martí. We subsequently sent you biographical material and photographs of these outstanding figures.

We would like to have a complete and general picture of the celebrations being held throughout the world, and for this purpose we wish to collect all the material dealing with the ceremonies that have taken place in different countries. Therefore we would be grateful if you would let us know what has been done in your country or what your National Committee proposes to organise before the end of the year.

It would also be very useful if we could have all the material and publications edited in connection with these commemorations.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Very sincerely yours,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

Roy Core
Roy CORE
Secretary

WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

(1)

247

SECRETARIAT

Prague, November 5th, 1953.

PALAIS SIA PRAQUE

Mr. T.N. Nayidi
18 a, Rockey Street
Doornfontein
Johannesburg
- South Africa -

Bewysstuk No. G.A.
Gekry by Leon Levy
Deur Dr. J. van der Merwe
Te. 64 (9) 10905 gebou in Kacarsak
Datum 27/11/1953
Verwysings No. D.B.

Dear Friend,
We are pleased to inform you that the World Council of Peace will meet from November 23rd to 28th in Vienna.

This meeting was prompted by current international events and by the need to ensure that international differences be settled by peaceful means and by agreements acceptable to all.

It has therefore become necessary to examine what action should be taken to solve the problems which chiefly preoccupy world public opinion; prohibition, under control, of the hydrogen bomb and all weapons of mass destruction together with a reduction of armaments; settlement of the Korean and German questions.

In view of the importance of these questions and your activity for Peace, we have pleasure in inviting you to attend this meeting. We feel sure you could make a valuable contribution to our work.

The final agenda for this session will be drawn up by the participants at the first sitting. However, the Statement issued by Professor Joliot-Curie, President of the World Council of Peace, which we enclose, contains proposals which will most likely be accepted for the agenda. It will also give you an idea of the questions which will be discussed.

We hope that this time you will find it possible to attend the meeting, or if not personally, to send a representative.

In anticipation of hearing from you,

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

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

SECRETARIAT

PALAIS SIA PRAGUE

K.D.

8(47)

Revyestnik No. E 297
Odkry by S.A. Peace Council
Deur Nr. 20319 (4) 1/5/53
Te. Somerset House, 115 Fox St. N.Y.C.
Datum 28 - 9 - 1953
Verwysings No. Ljovna - 8(47)
Prague 10th December, 1953

Transvaal Peace Council
South Africa

Dear Friends,

The meeting of the World Council of Peace which took place in Vienna from November 23rd-28th brought out the first results of the world campaign for negotiation and agreement and stressed the broad support given by the most diverse circles to the aim of this campaign.

The speeches made by the representatives of the various countries and the exchange of information during the discussion showed that everywhere the campaign is developing around clearly defined objectives and on issues the content of which was specified in the general resolution.

The current international situation and the rapid development of events make the necessity of finding a solution to these problems ever more obvious. On the other hand, public feeling in favour of a meeting of the Five Great Powers has hardened still further during the recent period.

These facts led the World Council to propose a meeting to all who want an easing of international tension. This proposal is in the form of a message to personalities and organisations and is discussed in the accompanying letter.

The work accomplished in all countries in the course of the current campaign has done much to enlighten the public on the possibility of an easing of international tension.

It is therefore apparent that the campaign must

(2)

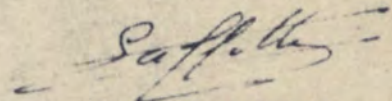
E 297

everywhere be intensified. Its breadth and its influence are the essential conditions for the preparation and success of the great meeting proposed by the World Council.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace



Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

54(83) 38(21)
13 letters -
①
Vienna, January 10, 1954
A

ESTATE-HAUS

WIEN IV

MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 3

AUSTRIA

O.A.G.

South African Peace Council
(South Africa)

E 210
/ (A)

E 210 (A)

Dear Friends,

Many thanks for your letters of October 5th and 19th, November 25th and December 8th which we have duly received. The material you sent on October 9th and November 17th has also reached us.

We are very interested in all the information you give on the work of the South African Peace Council which is carrying on such consistent large-scale work in spite of numerous difficulties.

In particular we thank you for the information on the activity against German rearmament and we are pleased to see the important part your country is playing in the development of this important world campaign. We are certain that, at a time when exceptional efforts are being made by the advocates of the policy of strength to seal the revival of a new Wehrmacht in spite of the opposition of all the peoples, you will still further intensify this campaign.

You have probably noticed that the information you have already sent us enabled us to devote an article to your Council's activities in the January 1st. number of Information Bulletin. But we are still interested in the press controversy provoked by the Cape meeting as well as the number of the review "Fighting Talk" which you mentioned but which we have not received. We would also like to know of the positions taken up by prominent individuals, resolutions by trade unions and various organisations, etc...

In general, we would be very glad to have more detailed information from you on the many meetings and conferences organised by your movement, and especially a succinct account of each including the resolutions passed. Among other things we would like to know the result of the Conference of Religious Ministers mentioned in your letter of October 5th and that of the trade union Conference in Natal (your letter of October 19th)

We have received the copies of the various leaflets and pamphlets that you have published. Nevertheless, to enable us to check that everything is reaching us, we would be much obliged if you would send a brief letter with each despatch to indicate the contents. Furthermore, to enable us to send them to some of the other National Committees, could you send us several copies of each item (from 5 to 10 copies, as far as you can).

Concerning your printed Bulletin, we have only received the October issue No 2. We would point out that it is very useful to us to receive this Bulletin regularly as it gives us a very exact idea of your Council's activity; and so we would ask you to send us if possible 5 copies of each of the back numbers and to send it regularly henceforth.

1. 210 H. (2)

We were very interested to learn of the special attention given by your Secretariat to the Recommendations on Organizational Questions which we sent you after last September's Bureau Meeting. You doubtless know already that a final version of these Recommendations was made and adopted by the Stockholm session of the World Council. We will be very pleased to have your views and suggestions on the recommendations, and especially to know how your Secretariat envisages implementing them in the South African Peace Movement. For this reason we will be interested to have the document and statement of principles which it has adopted on this subject and which you said you were sending. We would also like to have an account of the November 27-28 meeting of your National Committee.

We would however say straightaway that we entirely share your point of view on the need to set up local Peace Committees permanently in every possible place. Such committees, which should strive to become ever more representative of the different social and political circles, are indeed the prerequisite for the development of peace work supported by the great mass of the people.

We hope that our friend Mollie Fischer has now returned to South Africa and that she has given you all the relevant information on the Stockholm session of the World Council. At the end of the session she and our friend Desmond Buckle presented in your name a memorandum on South African participation in the World Assembly of Representatives of the Forces of Peace. It is now being studied and we will send you a reply shortly.

We hope that you have received the letter which we sent after the Stockholm session concerning the preparations for the World Assembly of Representatives of the Forces of Peace. (In case you have not we are enclosing another copy. We have had no reply from you about this.) We would like to hear very soon what activities you are planning in this connection. Likewise we would like to know what you are planning to do and the results you have so far obtained in the campaign for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, following on our letter of December 31st.

Concerning our propaganda material, as you have only received our Documentation Bulletin No. 3 on the London and Paris Agreements and German rearmament, we are sending you within the next few days 4 copies of our Documentation Bulletin No. 2 (China and the United Nations) and No. 1 (the problem of foreign military bases). We will also send one copy of the pamphlet "The Atom Bomb and the H Bomb" and 50 copies of the leaflet "The peoples oppose German rearmament".

In addition, by way of an exchange of experiences between National Committees, we are sending you under separate cover material published by the German, Belgian, British, French, Dutch and Norwegian Peace Committees.

Furthermore, we would inform you that we are in the course of gathering all the material which we have at our disposal to help you in the preparation of your exhibition on German rearmament. We will be able definitely to send it within a few days.

Finally, concerning your suggestion of a publication containing the dates of great anniversaries which could be chosen for particular peace activities, we are going to examine the possibility of producing a pamphlet. At the same time, in case this should not be possible, we will send you a list of the main anniversary dates in the near future.

Wishing you every success in this New Year of activity for Peace,

We are,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

V. Duncan Jones
Secretary

WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

6-384

(1)

SECRETARIAT

Prague 10th March, 1954.

PALAIS SIA PRAGUE

A.G.

Mr. Rica Hodgson
National Organiser,
South Africa Congress of
Democrats,
P.O. Box 4088
Johannesburg,
South Africa.

Bewysstuk No.
Gekry by..... S.A.C.O.S.
Deur.....
T.....
F.....
Vol. No. 6

Dear Friends,

Thank you for your letter of February 3rd
and the enclosed documents.

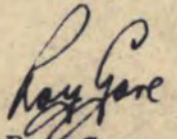
We are happy to know that you will co-operate
in the struggle for world Peace which is being carried
on throughout the world by men and women of all walks of
life and all political opinions.

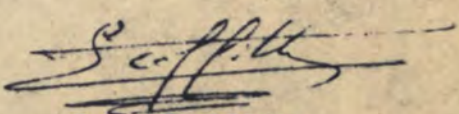
We shall be very happy to maintain relations
with you and shall not fail to send you our publications
regularly.

We hope to hear from you and remain

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace


Roy Gore
Secretary


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

N177. W.C. of Peace.

①
b. 390

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, April 30th, 1954.

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV (AUSTRIA)
MÖLLENWALD-PLATZ 3
GR.

Mrs. Rica Hodgson
National Secretary,
S.A. Congress of Democrats
P.O. Box 4.088
JOHANNESBURG
(South Africa)

Dear Friends,

We have just received your letter of March 9th, 1954, for which we thank you very much. We are happy to be able to include your organisation among all those working for Peace throughout the world.

You have no doubt already received the letter we recently sent inviting you to send your representatives to the Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace which will be held in Berlin from May 23rd to the 28th.

We should very pleased if you accepted this invitation. It would help to ensure that South Africa is well represented at this session of the Council, and would also enable us to have an exchange of views with your delegates.

We await your reply and remain

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

Jean LAFFITTE
General Secretary

Bewysstuk No.....
Gekry by..... S.A.C.O.P.
Deur..... Wackermaer
Te..... 27-9-55
Datum..... 27-9-55
Verwysings No..... 13

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

W 79 W. C. of Peace.
6.391.

(1)

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV (AUSTRIA)
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ

Vienna, May 5th, 1954.

South African
Peace Council
(South Africa)

Dear Friends,

You no doubt received the telegram we sent from Prague on April 17th informing you of the new address of the Secretariat.

This letter is to confirm this address and to ask you to send all your correspondence here from now on. Would you also please make sure that the address on your letters is exactly as the stamped address on this letter. Any change in its wording can cause complications in the delivery of the mail.

Our telegraphic address is as follows :

PAIMONDE - VIENNA.

Would you please convey this information to the members of the World Council in your country.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely.

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace


Jean LAFFITTE
General Secretary

Still awaiting information
regarding
Council invitees

South African
Peace Council

Bewysstuk No. 5.A.C.O.P.
Gekry by: S.A.C.O.P.
Deur: S.A.C.O.P.
Te: S.A.C.O.P.
Datum: 27.5.54
Verwysings No. 27.5.54

urgent rate

Y(52) WCP.
62

① E. 448 ~~111~~

Vienna, 19th August, 1954

Bewysstuk No.....
Gekry by..... *S.A. Peace Council*
Deur..... *(No. 2089 (K) J. G. A. M. M. M.)*
Te..... *Somerset House 110 Fox St. F7H*
Datum..... *28/9/1955*
Verwysings No.....

A.G. copy

John A.F. Ebnals, Esq.
General Secretary of the
World Federation of United
Nations Associations
1, avenue de la Paix,
Geneve
(Suisse)

Dear Mr. Ebnals,

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace has noted with interest that the plenary session of the World Federation of United Nations Associations is to take place in Geneva from 6-9 September. We hope that in due course it will be possible to send us copies of any statements or decisions which may be issued during the session.

In particular we should be very interested to hear about any action you may take or any proposals you may put forward in relation to a question with which we are very much concerned, as you also undoubtedly are, namely, the necessity to seat the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organisation.

For several years this point has been pressed by the World Council of Peace, both in resolutions and the speeches of its leading members. For example :

"If the United Nations is to realise the hopes that the peoples have always reposed in it, it must return to the path marked out for it by the peoples since the days of its foundation, and, as a first step in this direction, must secure as soon as possible a meeting of the Five Great Powers : the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, for the examination and peaceful settlement of current differences."

(Warsaw Congress, November 16-22, 1950)

./.

(2)

E448

.../...
"Since such agreements must extend, in particular, to Asia, considerations of justice and a realistic view of international policy require the admission to the United Nations of the People's Republic of China."

(Vienna, November 1-6, 1951)

"Negotiations will fundamentally change the course of events. The United Nations can become the instrument of this change by keeping faithfully to the spirit of its Charter. It must admit the countries which have applied to enter. China, like other nations, must be represented by the Government of her choice."

(Budapest, June 15-20, 1953)

"All reasonable people appreciate that it is not possible to settle problems of world importance or guarantee implementation of any agreement made, without the participation of the Government of the People's Republic of China..."

"The persistent refusal to grant the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the councils of the world is an obstacle to this Five Power Conference. This refusal is contrary to the interest of all States and is judged more and more severely by world opinion."

(Vienna, November 23-28, 1953)

In the present situation we consider, with many others, and probably with WFUNA also, that this has now become an immediate question. One has only to imagine some of the problems which are likely to arise at this year's General Assembly: a Korean settlement, disarmament, Asian security, for example, to see that these simply cannot be settled, or even usefully discussed, in the absence of China.

Fortunately, the outcome of the Geneva Conference has made abundantly clear the favourable results which arise from China's participation in international negotiations. No doubt all of us welcome the way this is underlined by Dr. Hammarskjöld in his report just as we also welcome his reference to the indispensable need for universality in the United Nations.

For our part we feel this question to be exceptionally important. We have taken special steps to bring home its significance to the peace movement in different countries in the hope of stimulating a certain sense of urgency. We think this all the more necessary in view of the intensive efforts which are being made to prevent this question being solved at the forthcoming General Assembly.

.../...

(3)

6448

.../...

We feel certain that this must be a question which is very much occupying your organisation at the present time. It would be interesting and helpful to us and to national peace committees in many countries to know your views on how this question can be settled without further delay and whether you have any proposals for action on this question which can suitably be taken by other organisations, movements or individuals.

We hope very much that in the next few weeks the efforts made by peace organisations in all parts of the world may achieve a common success in the seating of the Chinese Government in the United Nations Organisation, in accordance with the Charter.

With every good wish,

Yours very sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

V. Duncan Jones
Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

~~54(23)~~
38(21)

B

Vienna, December 14th. 1954

①

ESTATE-HAUS

WIEN IV

MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 5

AUSTRIA

South African Peace Council
P.O. Box 10.528
Johannesburg
(South Africa)

E.210(B)

Dear Friends,

During the last session of the World Council of Peace, held in Stockholm from November 18th to 23rd, duplicated copies of the reports and of a certain number of speeches, which the Presiding Committee decided to reproduce in several languages, together with the resolutions and recommendations, were put at the disposal of all those taking part.

However, we still have a reserve of 50 copies of these various texts and we are holding them for the members of the World Council and of the National Committees. We enclose a list and will send you those you need on request.

With best wishes,

For the Technical Secretariat

Albert Mélé
Albert Mélé

Encl. 1

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 3
AUSTRIA
of.

~~54(27)~~ 38(21) b
Vienna, December 20th, 1954

①
Transvaal Peace Council

E.210(b)

Dear Friends,

Thank you for your letter of December 15th.

We are very happy to learn that you are finding our publications and bulletins useful. We have carefully noted your requests and you will now regularly receive 40 copies of our Information Bulletin. We are also sending you ten copies of the pamphlet, What is the World Council of Peace?, in English.

In future we shall send you a larger number of the other publications of the World Council of Peace.

Unfortunately, we do not have any Peace Dove badges at the moment but we shall send you some as soon as we can.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

V. Duncan Jones
V. DUNCAN JONES
Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV (AUSTRIA)
MÖLLEWALD-PLATZ 1

54(84) 38(21) Q
①
Vienna, 21st December 1954

South African Peace Council
(South Africa)

E. 210 (A)

Dear Friends,

Since the Stockholm session of the World Council, 18 - 23 November, events have fully confirmed the Council's judgment when it alerted the Movement to new factors in the developing international situation, particularly in relation to the German question, which could imperil all the successes so far won by the peace forces.

These events bring out the full importance of the texts adopted by the World Council, especially the Appeal for the convening of a World Assembly of Representatives of the Forces of Peace in the second half of May 1955. As the Council pointed out, the preparation and holding of this Assembly should help to form a powerful movement of the peoples which could prevent the division of the world into hostile blocs and ensure that all nations would cooperate in the establishment of their security and of peace.

Convened and organised directly by the World Council, the World Assembly must be a demonstration of the power of the World Peace Movement and at the same time must gather together all the forces working for Peace. That is to say the Movement must be represented at the Assembly in all its strength and by its best representatives, but also we must consider indispensable the widest participation of the other forces, both those which are already cooperating with the Movement and those which uphold similar ideas, though they are not yet taking part in joint action.

The World Council pointed out that to make this possible it is necessary first of all that the preparations for the World Assembly should be based on the development of big actions for peace round the main aims of the moment. Among these, the World Council particularly stressed, in its address to the Peoples, the urgent need for all countries to oppose the carrying out of the London and Paris Agreements which are not only a threat to the security of Europe and to world peace, but would also have serious repercussions on the life of the peoples of the dependent and semi-dependent countries.

On the other hand, the World Council pointed out that foreign interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of the Near and Middle East aimed at incorporating these countries in aggressive pacts such as the Turkey-Pakistan pact, the Middle East joint defence pact and others, and at establishing or maintaining military bases on their soil, is also a danger to peace and aggravates international tension.

F.210 D.

-2-

Already, at the Conference in Defence of the Rights of the Peoples of the Middle East, held a year ago in Beirut, the peoples of these countries demanded the rejection of any pact, agreement, treaty or military bloc which threatened their peace and security.

The struggle of the peoples of the Near and Middle East and their co-operation have up till now prevented the conclusion of such pacts, in spite of the efforts that are being made by warlike circles.

Conditions therefore exist in your countries for the development of a big campaign which can prevent German rearmament and the carrying out of military pacts and blocs.

The preparations for the World Assembly will strengthen the work of the Peace Movement and provide an opportunity for wide discussion with other peace forces. This will give new impetus to actions in support of all the objectives of the World Council, particularly to the struggle against German rearmament, the struggle for the implementation of the Five Principles for the regulation of relations between all states, great or small, enunciated by India and China, and the struggle to win respect for the independence and democratic aspirations of all peoples.

Clearly, therefore, a very big preparatory campaign needs to be directed towards the people. This is the responsibility of every national and local peace committee.

To start with we hope that every means will be used to make the Appeal for the World Assembly known in every corner of every country the publication of appropriate publicity material, statements and articles for the press by persons representing different circles for every rally and demonstration.

It is also desirable that peace forces which do not belong to the Peace Movement should be brought into the development of the campaign of preparation from the beginning, both on a national and local level. This cooperation will naturally take various forms, in accordance with the different circumstances of each national movement. Attempts should be made to strengthen the links with other organisations and to seek to make new contacts, especially with the trade unions, organisations of farmers and landworkers, religious groupings and intellectuals. In some cases this might lead to the formation of sponsoring committees. In relation to intellectual circles, new possibilities can be developed by acting on the ideas contained in the Council's Recommendations on cultural work.

Taking all this into account it is very clear that only the fullest mobilisation of the Movement and its participation in all the work can ensure the successful preparation of the World Assembly. For our Movement, just because it already includes widely differing peace forces and because it is an organised movement based on a large number of local committees, provides the only basis for wider unity and for effectively organised work. This brings out the need for the consistent strengthening of the organisation of the Movement; in this the Council's Recommendations on organisational questions can be very useful.

The preparatory campaign for the World Assembly could get under

./.

6210 D

was quickly with the holding of a great number of small meetings in factories, streets, localities and villages. These meetings would give rise to wide popular discussion of the World Assembly and might lead to the election of representatives to regional conferences or meetings at which the delegates to the Assembly would be elected. Special measures directed towards particular social groups could also be taken.

To ensure the success of the preparatory campaign and of the Assembly itself it is also necessary to pay the greatest attention to the money side of the question.

On this point, we should like to make it clear that each national delegation, in proportion to its size, will have to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Assembly and will have to pay its own travelling and lodging expenses. We therefore consider it important that, as part of the preparatory campaign, special activities should be organised with a view to the collection of funds. Such activities are also a means of interesting the maximum number of people in the World Assembly, if they are closely linked to the political problems.

All these considerations are, of course, of a very general nature. When the first experiences in the various countries begin to come in, together with the ideas and suggestions of the National Committees, the Bureau will be able to give a very much clearer picture of the organisational basis of the World Assembly, both during the preparation and the Assembly itself.

In addition, the Secretariat plans to organise an exchange of experiences and of results attained between the various National Committees as soon as possible.

To this end, we would ask you to start giving us reports on your work for the Assembly as soon as possible, together with your opinions and suggestions and the results and successes achieved, and to continue doing this consistently in the coming weeks and months.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace

J. Laffitte

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

Handwritten notes and signatures:
25 - 10 - 48
(48) 112

54(85) 28(21) E

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLEWALD-PLATZ 1
AUSTRIA
F. jc

①

Vienna, December 28. 1954

Chairman,
South African Peace Council

E-210(E)

Dear Friend,

May I draw your attention to the decision of the Second Congress of the World Peace Movement determining the amount of the subscription to be paid by each National Committee.

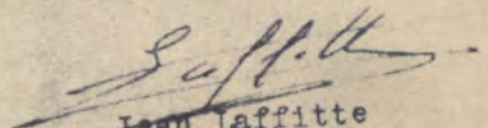
Your Committee's subscription has been fixed at \$ 100

We would be grateful if, in order to ensure the normal working of the Council and to facilitate the holding of the World Assembly of the Forces of Peace, you would promptly inform us of the date of your next payment.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace


Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

[Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "54(85) 28(21) E" and other illegible text.]

B. 393-

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, December 31st, 1954.

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV (AUSTRIA)
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 1

South African Peace Council
(South Africa)

Bewysstuk No.
Gekry by..... S.A.C.O.S.
Deur..... W. B.
Te..... Box 54.110
Datum..... 27.9.55
Verwysings No. 4

Dear Friends,

After a thorough examination of the events of these last few weeks the Secretariat considered it necessary to alert the National Peace Committees to the serious changes in the international situation made by the most recent moves to rearm Germany and by the decisions of the N.A.T.O. Council on the use of atomic weapons.

This situation is the result of an intensification of the policy of strength, which is aggravating international tension and leading to a speed-up in the armaments race.

It is clearly necessary to grasp the full significance of the N.A.T.O. Council's decision to base its future military planning on the use of atomic weapons. This decision has the aim of legalising atomic war and a great propoganda campaign is being conducted to have this accepted as inevitable, normal and justifiable under a screen of false arguments such as 'civil control', 'tactical use' and so on.

The fact that the military can count on using atomic weapons involves the danger that any armed conflict, any military adventure, will be turned into an atomic war from the start. In this way the N.A.T.O. decision subjects the whole of mankind to the threat of total destruction and the death of millions of people. It also has the immediate consequence of increasing the difficulties in the way of negotiation for the outlawing of nuclear weapons.

The decision has been taken at the very time when the peoples are concentrating all their efforts in the battle against the revival of German militarism, in the hope of evading their vigilance and spoiling the efforts they have made during the last five years to ban the atomic bomb, particularly in the campaign for the Stockholm Appeal. The fact that a new Wehrmacht will be given atomic weapons from the start makes it all the more necessary to continue the struggle against its reconstitution.

./.

6393

.2.

The aggressive intentions of certain circles have thus become much more clearly apparent in the course of these last weeks, and we may expect that these questions will be right in the foreground of the Bureau's work at its meeting on January 17-19.

Clearly it is necessary for the peoples to develop their activity with much greater force and to this end the Peace Movement will need to make yet greater efforts to alert and enlighten public opinion.

The basis for such an action is given in the shape of the Resolution on the action of the peace forces in favour of disarmament and the banning of weapons of mass destruction, adopted by the World Council at its last session in Stockholm.

We enclose some information material on the decisions taken by the N.A.T.O. Council which is to be published in the next issue of our Bulletin.

We hope that you will let us know as soon as possible what you intend to do in your country and send us news of the first results obtained, such as statements in the press, protests and statements of opinion, appeals, resolutions and so on. This will be of great help to the Bureau in its work.

Hoping to hear from you, we are,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the World
Council of Peace

V. Duncan Jones

V. Duncan Jones
Secretary.

Encl.

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, January 6th, 1955.

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MOLLWALD-PLATZ 1
AUSTRIA

South African Peace Council
South Africa

P/CO

210 (9)
Dear Friends, (28/11/55)

We have pleasure in sending a first instalment of the material you asked for in your letter of December 8.

Here is a list of what we are sending :

- One copy of the Documentation Bulletin 'The Atom Bomb and the Hydrogen Bomb'
- Four copies of Bulletin no.1 on the 'Problem of Military Bases'
- Four copies of Bulletin No.2 on 'China and the United Nations'
- 50 copies of the leaflet, 'The peoples are opposed to German rearmament.'

We should be obliged if you would let us know as soon as this material arrives.

We shall shortly be in a position to send you, by way of exchange, posters, leaflets and pamphlets put out by various National Committees.

We look forward to hearing from you and wish you every success in your work in 1955.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

V. Duncan Jones

V. Duncan Jones
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

©2012

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of the collection records and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a private collection deposited with Historical Papers at The University of the Witwatersrand.