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# PRESS BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE INFORMATION SERVICE  
OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Estate-Haus, Möllwaldplatz 5, Wien IV,

Special Issue

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May 12, 1955

## THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE PRIZES

for 1954

The Secretariat of the Jury of the International Peace Prizes published, on May 10, the list of the laureates for 1954.

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
Professor Josue de Castro,	Brazilian scientist and author
Mr. Joris Ivens,	Dutch film director
Mr. Cesare Zavattini,	Italian film scenario writer

FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE



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## B e l a B a r t o k

From 1906 to 1945, the year of his death, the great Hungarian composer devoted much time and effort to studying, classifying, comparing and making known the popular music of Hungary, Slovakia, Moldavia, Transylvania, Serbia, Rumania, Turkey and North Africa. 'Cutting across all dislikes and disagreements, the peoples must feel that they are brothers. The brotherhood of the peoples is the ideal which I intend to serve through my music,' Bartok wrote in 1931. His whole life, his acts, his works and his ideas confirmed his loyalty to this ideal.

That is why the World Council of Peace honours the memory of this brilliant musician on the tenth anniversary of his death and holds up his life and work as an example of the noblest creative activity in the service of friendship between the peoples.

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## E d o u a r d H e r r i o t

In the course of his long career, Edouard Herriot has consistently based his activity on three fundamental principles: solving international differences by negotiation; co-existence and co-operation between all peoples; and the conciliatory and peaceful mission of France. In the years after the first world war, Edouard Herriot endeavoured, through negotiation, to limit the disastrous results of this conflict. Since 1924 he has seen in Franco-Soviet friendship one of the cornerstones of European security.

As if to underline the continuity of a life largely devoted to the policy of conciliation and peace, Edouard Herriot, in spite of age and infirmity, recently addressed the French National Assembly - of which he is Honorary President - to put his country and the world on their guard against the dangers inherent in the revival of German militarism and the division of Europe. Thus he reaffirmed his confidence in the peace mission of France.

For these reasons Mr. Edouard Herriot is today awarded one of the International Peace Prizes for 1954.

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## J o s u e d e C a s t r o

When The Geography of Hunger appeared a few years ago, it was welcomed in every country as an encouraging revelation, full of promise and hope.

With the authority which derives from his deep knowledge of the most serious human problems, the author of this book, the eminent Brazilian scientist Josue de Castro, President of the United Nations



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Food and Agriculture Organisation, reached some remarkable positive conclusions. It is within the power of modern man to provide a sufficient quantity of nourishing food for every person in the world. The organisation of production and the distribution of food should be our great task. The resources which are being used to arm the nations and to manufacture ever more destructive weapons would amply suffice to ban the spectre of hunger from the world and to consolidate universal peace on the basis of the progress and well-being of all. But to attain this, sincere and constant international co-operation is needed.

By awarding one of the 1954 International Peace Prizes to Josue de Castro, the World Council shows its agreement with these principles and expresses the wishes of millions in all parts of the world who have read the books of this great Brazilian with a feeling of hope and encouragement.

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### J o r i s I v e n s

Year by year, from 1928 to the present time, the Dutch film director Joris Ivens, who is recognised today as one of the leading figures in the realm of documentary films, has made a series of films of striking homogeneity and exceptional significance.

All his work extolls man's creative genius, the peoples' constructive ability and the enduring patience and self-denying effort by which mankind strives to overcome all obstacles, both natural and man-made. At the same time are to be found running through his work a deep feeling of human solidarity, a discerning love of all the peoples of the world. Ivens shows them in his films with heartfelt sympathy as they fight for freedom, for bread, or for peace. A third characteristic of his work is its universality. His films were made in many countries, his scenarios take us from Belgium and Holland to Indonesia and China, from the Soviet Union to the United States, from Spain to Egypt. All these characteristics have their source in a constant aspiration for a world in which work and love will flourish in peace.

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### C e s a r e Z a v a t t i n i

A British review once stated unhesitatingly that Cesare Zavattini is the world's most gifted film writer. There is no doubt that the millions who have seen 'Sciuscia', 'Bicycle Thieves', 'Miracle in Milan', 'Umberto D', and many other unforgettable films, will agree.

How did Zavattini reach this pinnacle? Perhaps because his film scripts face up to reality instead of evading it; because they are rooted in the realities of our time, full of its problems and present the ordinary man in the street; because they reflect with extraordinary



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fidelity and warm sympathy life in a world suffering from the terrible aftermath of the war: unemployment, homelessness, poverty, the orphanage, cruelty....

Zavattini's scenarios are a moving defence of the weak and humble; an appeal to fulfil our duty better towards children and old people; a demand that every man have the right to work; a complete condemnation of war which causes such destruction and has such awful consequences. They express a desire for peace, the only atmosphere in which men will be able, without distinction, to unite in building a less uncertain and less inhospitable world.

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Since the First World Congress of the Peace Movement in Paris, April 25, 1949, the World Council of Peace has annually awarded a number of international prizes with the aim of honouring before the whole world the work of the writers, artists and scientists who have done most to make their creative activity a bond of friendship between the peoples and an instrument of peace.

These prizes are awarded by a Jury composed of persons from every part of the world, such as Mr. Jorge Amado (Brazil), Professor Andre Bonnard (Switzerland), Mao Dun (China), Howard Fast (U.S.A.), Guerassimov (U.S.S.R.), Kruczkowsky (Poland), Lundkvist (Sweden), Professor Mukarovsky (Czechoslovakia), Vercors (France), Antoine Tabet (Lebanon), Mrs. Anna Seghers (Germany), Mr. Zalamea (Colombia).

Among the laureates of the International Peace Prizes are such eminent figures as the poets Nazim Hikmet, Pablo Neruda and Paul Eluard; Pablo Picasso; Paul Robeson; Charlie Chaplin; the Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich; and the writer Halldor Laxness.

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Special Issue

May 14, 1955

An interview with the well-known French political figure, Mr. René Capitant, Professor of the Paris Law Faculty, formerly Minister of Education in General de Gaulle's government, was broadcast by Radio Warsaw on May 12, 1955. The following is the text of this interview:-

QUESTION - What is your opinion on the danger of atomic war and how do you think the danger of the use of atomic weapons can be avoided?

ANSWER - No one can doubt that an atomic war, if it should break out, would multiply to an enormous degree the material destruction of the last war. Not even the ruins of Berlin and Warsaw give any idea of the devastation which would take place; and besides the massive annihilation of populations, there would be the biological ravages which could strike the survivors and affect their descendants for several generations. No greater danger therefore exists for mankind than the unleashing of an atomic war and in no circumstances can there be any justification of a nation taking the responsibility of using these weapons. The fact that nuclear weapons have ceased to be the monopoly of one single nation is in no way reassuring, because mankind cannot consider that the fear of reprisals is a sufficient guarantee. Doubtless this fear is such as to make an aggressor hesitate, but the reprisals, should they become necessary, would mean nothing more than making the catastrophe general. That is why the only solution is an international agreement including effective controls and sanctions and providing for the banning of the manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons. The nations which, like France and Poland, do not possess the atomic bomb, have just as much and even more interest in this agreement than the powers which possess it and ought, for this reason, to unite their efforts in the United Nations Organisation along these lines.

QUESTION - What is your opinion on the common danger which threatens France and Poland as a result of providing a remilitarised Germany with atomic weapons?

ANSWER - The danger which results from the remilitarisation of Germany cannot be considered separately from the danger which results from the division of the world into two hostile blocs. The Paris Agreements would be meaningless were it not for the existence of these two blocs, and, to my mind, their principal danger is precisely that they aggravate this division still further.



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By the integration of the forces of Federal Germany into the American bloc, the Soviet Union is inevitably forced to integrate the forces of Eastern Germany within its command and consolidate its strategic forces. Thus, the Paris agreements will increase tension between the two blocs and, as a result, the risks of conflagration. It is absolutely necessary to reverse the course of this policy and replace the policy of increasing tension by a policy of lessening tension. I consider that the great merit of the Soviet Union is precisely in having taken the initiative for this change, and in having found, at the time of the Geneva agreements and since, a real determination to seek a lessening of tension. The recent Bandung Conference has done a great deal to make the world - including the United States - aware of this development and thus stimulate an ever stronger determination to negotiate.

Now, this development is especially favourable to Poland and France, whose national independence is fatally compromised by the policy of blocs and who would be exposed to total destruction in the event of a war. France and Poland, whose peoples are united by a deep and centuries-old friendship, have, moreover, the same political interests and must bear in mind the solidarity which the events of the last ten years have often made them lose sight of.

Their common aim must be to support the policy of easing international tension and thus the termination and the abandonment of the policy of blocs.

To this end, they must re-establish, between themselves and between all European countries, on both sides of the 'iron curtain', contacts, exchanges, mutual undertakings, so as to restore unity and independence progressively in a Europe which is today divided and dominated by the two blocs.

This aim can only be attained peacefully with the agreement and guarantee of the Soviet Union and the United States. But the success of this great undertaking necessitates first of all, and above all, the will to understanding and to independence of the European countries, among which France and Poland clearly have a leading part to play. Such a policy is certainly incompatible with the Paris agreements, but the obstacle is not insurmountable because if the policy of easing international tension is conceived and carried on with sufficient clarity and confidence, it can quickly be taken up by German opinion itself which will find in it the means of bringing about German unity and neutrality within a larger Europe. The Paris agreements will thus automatically become null and void.

The Austrian State Treaty is also sure to be a powerful stimulus to the drive for such a solution.



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QUESTION - What is your opinion of the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki?

ANSWER - I am not as yet very well informed about the Assembly for Peace which is to be held in Helsinki, and which incidentally has been postponed for a month. But the experience of the International Meeting for the Lessening of International Tension in Stockholm in June 1954, and in which I personally took part, proved, for me, how very useful such an unofficial conference can be. It is an effective preparation for a conference at government level in that it expresses opinion on the real problems and brings out the possibility of agreement. Three conditions are necessary for the success of such meetings:

1. They must include representatives of the most diverse trends of opinion in the different countries.
2. There must be complete freedom of discussion.
3. Their aim must be to debate peace policies and not to seek majority votes for resolutions.

I am convinced that these three conditions will be respected at Helsinki. I would, however, make one observation: if the Helsinki conference is to bring together delegations from the whole world to discuss the questions which interest the whole world, then it would also be good to hold, either alongside the Assembly or separately, a European conference devoted to the problems of Europe, the real Europe which will include Poland and France.

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No 79

May 17, 1955

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE PRIZES

In a recent bulletin we published the list of laureates of the International Peace Prizes for 1954. We are presenting today a study on Bela Bartok, who was posthumously awarded the Peace Prize of Honour, and statements by Mr. Cesare Zavattini, the Italian film script writer; Mr. Jorge Amado, Brazilian writer; and Mr. Abel Chermont, President of the Brazilian Peace Movement.

----- BELA BARTOK, FRIEND OF THE PEOPLES -----

The Jury for the International Peace Prizes has just conferred the Peace Prize of Honour on the great Hungarian composer Bela Bartok, as a posthumous tribute to a musician who made such an effective contribution to the cause of friendship among the peoples.

Replying to questions put to him by Octave Beu, a Rumanian Folklore specialist, at the beginning of 1931, Bartok made the following profession of faith:

'The ideal which really directs all my work...is the principle of the brotherhood of peoples. The peoples must become brothers and do away with all discord and enmity. This is the ideal I propose to serve in my music...'

Indeed, from 1906 onwards, Bartok devoted a great part of his work as an artist to the pursuit of this ideal. That year he learned to know the authentic folk songs of Hungary and a profound change came over his life and work. The direct expression of the people's soul in music revealed to him an inexhaustible source of inspiration and aroused in him a passionate love of the people.

In the old Hungary of the period of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, large territories were occupied by national minorities, so Bartok began to study Slovakian and Rumanian tunes which at that time were as unknown as the archaic forms of Hungarian music. It was in this period of hatred among the national minorities that Bartok, animated by the loftiest and purest patriotism, began to serve the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples.



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He continued to carry on his research in spite of the 1914-1918 war without ever losing contact with the people or with reality. Nothing shows his persistence better than his 30 journeys through Transylvania between 1909 and 1918, where he went from village to village recording the folk music of this Rumanian population who were treated as enemies by the rulers of Hungary.

Bartok elaborated a quite new method of scientific classification using which he systematically classified the several thousand Hungarian, Rumanian and Slovakian folk songs he had collected. He thus became the greatest exponent of a new science, comparative musicology.

One year before the first World War broke out he made a journey to North Africa to study the music of the Arab nomads in the neighbourhood of Biskra and only the war prevented him from undertaking other bold enterprises of this kind. He had planned to travel in Moldavia the summer of 1914 and to make a second trip to North Africa in 1915 to record the music of the Kabyle tribes after conscientiously studying the language.

Later, in 1936, he collected Turkish folk songs in southern Anatolia, and during his exile because of fascism, for which he nourished a violent hatred, he undertook the immense work of systematically classifying Yugoslav folk songs.

And he did all this without giving up his brilliant work as a composer, which was to make of him one of the most eminent composers of the 20th century.

The Transylvanian musicologist Janos Seprödi said of Bartok:

'The only figure with whom Bela Bartok can be compared is Sandoz Petöfi. He has done for Hungarian folk music exactly what Petöfi did for Hungarian folk songs; he has raised it to a European level, given it an unprecedented artistic form and has planted it, like a miraculous flower, in the garden of world music.'

But it was not only the folk music of his own land that Bartok thus transformed. Because of his love for the peoples and because he sought to make of art the finest bond of friendship among them, he did likewise with Slovakian, Moldavian, Turkish, Arab, Rumanian, Croat, Serbian and Bulgarian folk music. A part of this monumental work is still in manuscript, but the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary is having all Bartok's work published under the direction of that other great composer and musicologist Zoltan Kodaly.

Bela Bartok died ten years ago. To commemorate him and honour the work of an artist who put his genius at the service of the peoples and worked for friendship among them through his art, the World Council of Peace has decided to confer the Peace Prize of Honour on him as a posthumous tribute.



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'The first aim of films must be to promote peace.'

says Cesare Zavattini

When he learned of the signal honour conferred on him, Mr. Cesare Zavattini stated:

'I am deeply moved by the decision of the World Council of Peace to award me a prize. I should have thought that in Italy there are many people who are more qualified than I am to receive such an important prize, people who have taken less time than I have done to become aware of the problems involved in maintaining peace. Today all I can do is to guarantee the sincerity of what I have tried to express in the little I have done in these last years. I must thank the Italian film world, all its directors, script writers, actors, technicians and workers - all those who have made our films liked in the world, as this prize shows. Without the splendid work that has been accomplished by all together in the course of these last years, it would not have been possible to remark and reward my modest accomplishments.

'I think that the first aim of the film must be to make a more and more concrete contribution to peace, expressing the real demands that this word reflects. The time is now past when men could limit themselves to crying 'Long live peace!' Today we must act for peace. Artists have a great responsibility. Inspiration is not enough; one must know how to translate it into real terms so as to make the gap between art and reality smaller and smaller.

'Last year, a Peace Prize was awarded to Charlie Chaplin. This fills me with joy and confusion because it imposes on me a responsibility for which I was not prepared. My beginnings in films were inspired by Chaplin. Today, I feel that I have been rewarded for the faith and constancy of my devotion to him and my admiration for his constantly growing determination to belong to the reality of our time both as an artist and as a man.

'I know that one of the laureates is Joris Ivens, whose friend and admirer I am. I was to have made with him a film of a long journey from the source to the delta of the Po.

'Thinking of Chaplin and of such a courageous film man as Ivens, I feel that the cinema can help to save mankind from an "extreme danger", to quote the last letter of Giaime Pintor.'



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Mr. Abel Chermont and Mr. Jorge Amado greet the  
awarding of a Prize to Mr. Josue de Castro

Asked by the Brazilian Press to comment on the attribution of an International Peace Prize to Professor Josue de Castro, Mr. Abel Chermont, President of the Brazilian Peace Movement, stated in part:

'We members of the Brazilian Peace Movement are proud to have him on our Council and to see him receive the high award of this international prize. Quite recently, on the occasion of the Brazilian Assembly for Peace, held in preparation for the World Assembly in Helsinki, Professor de Castro made another remarkable contribution to the cause of peace.

At the same time, Mr. Jorge Amado, writer and member of the Jury for the International Peace Prizes, made the following statement:

'I think that the prize conferred on Professor de Castro is an act of justice to a scientist whose work is a valuable contribution to peace. At the same time, this prize honours all Brazilian intellectuals who, in struggling to defend the national culture and for cultural exchange, are working for peace and friendship among the peoples.'

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C a n n e s

Joris Ivens and Cesare Zavattini Feted in Cannes

The announcement of the attribution of the Prizes of the World Council of Peace to Joris Ivens and Cesare Zavattini was the occasion of a fine demonstration of friendship towards these two film men during the Cannes Film Festival. Many of the artists gathered round the great Dutch director, who was in Cannes at the time, and who is now preparing to make his first non-documentary film, 'Till Eulenspiegel', in which Gerard Philippe will play the title role.

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No. 81

53 (41)

May 23, 1955

President of Polish Parliament Sends Telegram to Herriot

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Congratulations on Award of International Peace Prize

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In a telegram to Mr. Edouard Herriot, Honorary President of the French Parliament, congratulating him on the award of the International Peace Prize, Professor Jan Dembowski, President of the Polish Diet (Parliament), refers to the traditional ties of friendship between the Polish and French peoples.

The text of the telegram is as follows:

Mr. Edouard Herriot  
Palais Bourbon  
Paris

Dear Sir,

On the occasion of the high award which has been conferred on you - the International Peace Prize - I offer you my most sincere congratulations and best wishes.

The Polish people know your indefatigable activity in the cause of peace and co-operation among peoples and your active opposition to the revival of German militarism - the mortal enemy of the independence of our two nations.

Loyal to their traditional friendship, Polish and French patriots are today joining together against the danger of another war, for an easing of tension in international relations and for the settlement of the German problem on a peaceful and democratic basis.

I wish you long life and every success in your efforts to safeguard the peace and security of Europe.

Professor Jan Dembowski  
President of the Polish Diet



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No 80

May 23, 1955

## French Political Figures Announce Their Participation in World Peace Assembly

### Radical Leader Herriot to be Represented

### Socialist M.P. and Councillor

First details about important French political figures who are to take part in the World Assembly at Helsinki have just been announced. These include an official representative of Mr. Herriot, world-famous Radical leader, a Socialist M.P. and a Socialist General Councillor. Further names will be announced shortly.

Mr. Edouard Herriot has officially announced that he will be represented at the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki, June 22-29, by the Deputy Mayor of Lyons, Mr. Louis Vienney. Mr. Herriot has also agreed to be the Honorary President of the French delegation at the Assembly.

Two Socialist politicians, Mr. André Fey, M.P. for Haute-Garonne, and Mr. R. Sudre, General Councillor for the same constituency, have also been officially announced as participating.

- Mr. Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, who is 83 years old, was for many years President of the French Parliament and is now Honorary President. He has been one of France's best-known political leaders for nearly forty years. He became particularly well-known for his efforts to solve post-war problems and bring about a stable European settlement after the First World War.



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Swedish Religious Figures to Observe Assembly

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Dean of Västerås and Quaker Secretary

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Two representative Swedish churchmen have accepted invitations to attend the Assembly as observers. These are:

- The Very Reverend Oscar Rundblom,  
Dean of Västerås,

and

- The Secretary of the Swedish Society  
of Friends (Quakers), Mr. Backman.

Dr. Rundblom, who is Dean of one of Sweden's most ancient cathedrals, was for many years a missionary in China during the time of the Kuomintang government.

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No.82

May 25, 1955

## ALL-PARTY GROUP OF JAPANESE M.P.s TO TAKE PART IN HELSINKI ASSEMBLY

Former Coalition Premier Asked to Preside

First Names Include Conservatives, Socialists

Support from Government Members

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An important parliamentary group is being formed in Japan to take part in the World Assembly for Peace under the leadership of former Prime Minister Katayama Tetsu. It will be an all-party delegation. Names of three of these M.P.s, including a Right-wing Socialist, a Left-wing Socialist and a Conservative Independent have just been announced. The list will be finalised early in June. Important business interests have also decided to be represented.

A leading part in forming a representative group of Japanese M.P.s to go to the World Assembly for Peace at Helsinki, June 22-29, is being taken by Mr. Kazami Akira, M.P., who was General Secretary of the first Konoe Ministry (1937-8) and Minister of Justice in the second Konoe Ministry (1940). He has invited Mr. Katayama Tetsu to preside over the delegation. Mr. Katayama, who was Prime Minister in the Coalition Government of 1947-8 and is chief adviser to the Right-wing Socialist Party, has expressed a wish to take part in the Assembly.

First names to be announced as taking part are:

Mr. Matsumoto Shichiro, M.P., Right-Wing Socialist,  
Mr. Hozumi Shichiro, M.P., Left-Wing Socialist,  
Mr. Hirabayashi Taichi, M.P., Conservative Independent.

Mr. Matsumoto is from the well-known coal-mining family in Kyushu; Mr. Hozumi is a leading member of the National Council for the Protection of the Constitution; Mr. Hirabayashi was formerly a member of Nippon Jiyuto (Japanese Liberal Party) which has now merged with Kaishinto to become Nippon Minshuto (Japanese Democratic Party), the present government party.

Also active in these preparations are Mr. Ikeda Masanosuke, M.P. and Mr. Sonoda Sunao, M.P. Mr. Ikeda is Assistant General Secretary of the government party; Mr. Sonoda is Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Together with other M.P.s, scientists, business men, trade unionists and representatives of big organisations, they are members of the National Preparatory Committee set up to ensure responsible all-party Japanese participation in the Assembly.



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In view of the importance for Japan of extending international economic relations, fourteen business firms have expressed a desire to take part in the Assembly, including Wako Trading KK, Toho Products KK, Ihno Sangyo KK and Nissho KK.

- There are seven political parties in the Japanese Parliament. Of these the best-known and largest in the present Parliament are:

Minshuto - Democratic Party, the party of Mr. Hatoyama, the present Prime Minister. It has 185 seats in the Lower House.

Jiyuto - Liberal Party, with 112 seats.  
A Conservative Party, to which the former Premier Yoshida belongs.

Saha-Shakaito - Left-Wing Socialist Party, with 89 seats in the Lower House. Supported by 'Sohyo' (National Council of Trade Unions), which is the biggest labour organisation in Japan.

Uha-Shakaito - Right-Wing Socialist Party, with 67 seats in the House. Supported by the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions, which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

- The National Council for the Preservation of the Constitution is an all-party body under the chairmanship of Mr. Katayama, formed to prevent the amendment of the constitution adopted by Japan after the war obliging Japan to follow a peaceful policy and forbidding any remilitarisation of the country.

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No 83

May 26, 1955

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In this issue:

- President of Indonesia Against Atomic War Preparations
- Church Dignitaries Sign Vienna Appeal

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## DR. SOEKARNO WELCOMES CAMPAIGN AGAINST ATOMIC WAR PREPARATIONS

Five Indonesian Government Ministers Sign Vienna Appeal

Minister of Health Patron of Delegation to Helsinki Assembly

The President of Indonesia has expressed his support for the campaign against atomic war preparations and five ministers of the Indonesian Government have signed the Vienna Appeal. The Indonesian Minister of Health has agreed to preside over the committee which is organising a representative Indonesian delegation for the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki.

Receiving a delegation from the Indonesian Peace Committee which presented to him the Vienna Appeal against atomic war preparations, Dr. Soekarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, expressed his disquiet at the possibility of the outbreak of atomic war and his sense of the importance of a campaign to bring home to the Indonesian people the necessity of opposing such a war.

Among the first signatories to the Vienna Appeal in Indonesia are the following five members of the Government:

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Siradjuddin Abbas, | Minister of Health      |
| Mr. Alidin,            | Minister of Labour      |
| Mr. Sarajo,            | Minister of Agriculture |
| Mr. Joly,              | Minister of Justice     |
| Mr. Roseno,            | Minister of Trade       |

In addition 25 members of all parties have already signed.

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### Indonesian Participation at Helsinki

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The Minister of Health, Mr. Siradjuddin Abbas, has agreed to preside over the special committee set up to organise Indonesian representation at the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki, June 22-29. In a message accepting this position, Mr. Abbas underlined the importance of the World Assembly 'as a means of extending the movement against the preparation of atomic war'.

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### Three Church Dignitaries Sign the Vienna Appeal

Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant

Three church dignitaries of Latin America, the Middle East and Germany, Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant, have signed the Vienna Appeal. They are:

- Monsignor Andrade Valderrama, Catholic Bishop of Antioquia (Colombia)
- His Grace the Archbishop Niffon Saba of the Greek Orthodox Church (Lebanon)
- Pastor Martin Niemoller, President of the Evangelical Church of Hesse (Germany)

Speaking at a public meeting organised by the Peace Association of Bavaria, Pastor Niemoller said:

'The fact that today there is a world campaign for the outlawing of the use of atomic energy for war purposes is a success for the World Peace Movement... The Stockholm Appeal gave people a jolt. Today it is a question of reinforcing the world movement against atomic war with the help of the Vienna Appeal and carrying it through to success.'

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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**

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