TRANSVAAL DEACE COUNCIL . DRAFT RESOLUTION ONE for discussion Nov: 22-4. Trades Hall . 2.15pm.

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1. Almost everyone desires peace. Yet the threat of war still dominates our lives. Korea has shown us the new and terrible horrors that will be added to the newt war. Over us hangs the threat of world-wide extermination by disease, by atomic weapons, by the torture of napalm, and the threat of wide-spread devastation almost too terrible to contemplate. Yet the horrors of the last war are still fresh in our minds, giving added determination to our purpose in combating war and making sure it will not happen again.

This is the paramount issue of our times, for everything that people desire and strive for - security, education, scientific advance, cultural development, the harnessing of the world's resources for the benefit of all - in fact, the progress of humanity - depends on the maintenance of peace and the eradication of conflicts and war.

- 2. The movement for peace represented by the World Peace Council is the most hopeful factor for peace in our time, bringing together the joint efforts of people in different countries, holding widely-divergent view-points and living under differing social systems for the preservation of peace. And in fact the great campaigns of the World Peace Council have made a decisive difference to the world situation, preventing the further spread of war, holding back those who wished to unleash the atom bomb, and acting as a brake on the war-crazy intentions of big financial interests among those sections who seek to profit from war.
- 3. We welcome the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, which is to be hold in December as providing a new opportunity for thrashing out the urgent problems of peace in an ever-changing world situation. The Congress will help point the way to new extension of peace activities, making the further development of the peace movement possible.

4. Since the last World Peace Congress there has been an increase in the tempo of the drive towards war: the war danger has come closer. The burden imposed on peoples by enormous armaments programmes is becoming intolerable, continually reducing standards of living and frustrating scientific developments. A number of critical situations exist in international affairs, each of which could be the starting point of a new world conflagration. The peoples' will for peace has been successful in preventing these situations from spreading and engulfing the world in war, but it has not been sufficient to destroy these perilous sources of conflict, and so establish the basis of a true advance to world peace and stability.

5. These danger spots are:

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(a) Relations between the Big Powers remain tense and abnormal - the cold war continues.

(b) <u>Korea</u> - the war is still confined within its borders, but continues; despite 18 months of negotiations no truce has yet been signed. All our efforts have not been great enough to end this terrible war, nor to prevent the use of new weapons of horror and destruction such as mapalm and germ warfare.

(d) Germany. After 7 years Germany remains divided. There has been no general peace treaty. A unilateral treaty perpetuates divisions and provides for the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

Japan. A separate treaty with the Western Powers permits Japan to reerm and regain, its position as a major military power. The exclusion from this treaty of the powers most concerned creates a situation fraught with danger. A further threat to world peace consists in the existence of colonialism

In Asia and Africa. The aspirations of colonial peoples for democratic elf-government can no longer be prevented by force. Such attempts have already hod to open warfare in Viet-nam and Malaya, and to threatened war in Tunisia, Morocca and Kenya.

The existence throughout the world of large areas where conditions of Apoial and economic backwardness previal is a constant threat to worki meace. The maintenance of peace and the progress of humanity requires that these areas abould be lifted out of their conditions of illiteracy, mass poverty, primitive living conditions, lack of development. Such areas must be given unconditional economic and technical and to enable their

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peoples to utilise their own natural resources themselves and so develop side by side as equal partners with the rest of the world.

We draw the attention of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace to the danger to peace presented by the racial policies of the Government in South Africa, policies antagonistic to the vast majority of the people.

We draw attention to the threat to world peace created by the demand by the South A frican Covernment for the incorporation of the Protectorates against the wishes of their inhabitants, and created by the attempts to enforce Federation in Southern Africa in the face of stremuous opposition on the part of the vast majority of the population.

We call for the implementation of the United Nations Charter, which states its principles to include the achieving of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

We draw attention to the need to develop the peace movement in Southern Africa, which aims to bring together men and women of all political views, religions and races in the struggle for peace.

We ask the World Peace Congress to discuss and find means of achieving the following tasks:

- (1) An immediate armistice in Korea followed by the withdrawal of all foreign troops.
- (2) A meeting between the Big Powers to discuss and settle by negotiation all outstanding differences between them, so that the people may be freed from the burden of armaments and the fear of war. (3) 1
- The total abolition of all weapons of mass destruction such as atomic and napalm bombs, and an immediate reduction of armaments and armed forces by mutual agreement.
- (4) The ratification by all States of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 barning Germ Warfare.
- (5) An end to the militarisation of Germany and Japan.
- (6) Unconditional economic and technical aid to backward areas
- (7) Full and unfettered interchange of scientific knowledge and accomplishments for the benefit of all mankind.

RESOLUTION TWO

We believe that the Government of South Africa is guilty of conduct which gravely endangers the peace of the world, and in particular the peace of the Continent of Africa.

- Our participation in the Korean war has contributed to the sufferings (8) of the Korean people, and has brought hardship and loss to S. A fricans. homes, but we have not participated in any attempts to bring the war to an end. We are thus directly responsible for the continued slaughter and destruction.
- (b) South Africa is committed in advance to take part should war occur in the Middle East, irrespective of the merits of such a war.
- (c) The Government has demanded the incorporation into the Union of the British Protectorates vast areas of land, the inhabitatns of which oppose such indorporation to the utmost. Any siezure of territory against the will of its inhabitants is a primary cause of war.
- (d) South Africa has undertaken the production of uranium in a vest scale. This production is to be used for the stockpiling of atomic weapens. South Africans not only make themselves a target for bombing attacks, but must also bear part guilt for the destruction of life if atomic weapons are used in a future war.

We urge that these matters be brought sharply to the attention of all, and resolve to give our support to a campaign for:

- 1. The withdrawal of all South African troops from Korea. 2. Withdrawal of South African Government from the Middle East Pact.
- 3. The abandoment of the demand for the incorporation of the Protectorates. 4. To ere to the turanium production of the used for the ceful purposeds

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TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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