

March 21, 1961

The Secretary,
World Peace Council,
Camp: New Delhi


Dear Friend,

The General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Comrade Louis Saillant, has informed us that Comrade S.A.Dange, Vice President, WFTU and Comrade K.B.Panikkar, Permanent WFTU representative to Ecafe, will represent the WFTU at the forthcoming meeting of the World Peace Council to be held in Delhi from March 24.

Since Comrade Dange has to leave Delhi on 25th March, could it be possible to arrange the greetings of the WFTU to be fixed on the 24th March?

We shall be highly obliged if you could furnish us with information regarding the arrangement of the Council meeting.

Yours sincerely,


(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

ATUIC
Received 730/8-4-61
Replied.....

THE JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND
HYDROGEN BOMBS has great pleasure in inviting

All-India Trade Union Congress

to take part in the Seventh World Conference against Atomic
and Hydrogen Bombs, for Promotion of Total Disarmament,
to be held in Tokyo, Japan, August, 1961.



Prof. Dr. Kaoru YASUI
Chairman

REPLY TO

Japan Council against
Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs
7-12, Shiba-Shimbashi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan



10/3-4-20

THE SEVENTH WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST A AND H BOMBS ✓ FOR PROMOTION OF TOTAL DISARMAMENT AUGUST, 1961, TOKYO

The Seventh World Conference against A and H Bombs, for Promotion of Total Disarmament will convene in Tokyo, Japan from about the 6th to 15th August, 1961.

The Japan Council against A and H Bombs, in announcing this, calls on peace workers and organisations throughout the world to plan now to make this the greatest demonstration of the united will of the people for peace.

The Sixth World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Total Disarmament was held in August 1960 in Tokyo. It was held with the background of the Japanese people's struggle opposing the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, in which the peace forces of Japan played a very significant role. Representatives of African, Asian and Latin American peoples struggling against colonialism and for national independence played an active part in the Conference and national and international organisations expressing world public opinion in support of total disarmament and peaceful co-existence were also well represented. The Conference strengthened solidarity among these forces for peace and clarified their attitude in the fight against the forces for war.

Developments since then show that peace forces have made further advances; foundations on which war forces have relied show far less stability. The demand for total disarmament and peaceful co-existence has become so powerful that it cannot be withstood. Those whose policies are still based on military might however, are madly attempting to stem this tide of historical development. Arms expansion and strengthening of military alliances, intervention in the Congo and Laos to suppress the people's revolt against colonial exploitation, oppression and threat to the Cuban people, constitute part of these attempts. This threatens peace and security and creates dangerous conditions.

Countries such as Japan, lending their territory for military bases under a military alliance with the United States must share the responsibility for such dangerous conditions. Japan and Germany, whose militarism twice led the world into indescribable calamities, are strengthening their military alliances with the United States and re-

appearing as aggressive forces armed with nuclear weapons. The French nuclear tests in the Algerian Sahara indicate the spread of nuclear weapons and their threat directed against national independence movements and young nations.

Only united action of all peace forces of the world can prevent these dangers. The conclusion of a test ban agreement, establishment of nuclear free zones, disengagement, withdrawal of armed forces from foreign countries, dismantling of military bases on foreign territories, complete abolition of colonies, the struggle for national independence; these all are part of the campaign to achieve total disarmament and peaceful co-existence, and together are becoming the basis of world wide united action to prevent a world war.

SIGNIFICANCE AND CHARACTER OF THE CONFERENCE

The Japanese movement against nuclear weapons is assuming an ever greater responsibility, nationally and internationally, to strengthen world wide united action against nuclear weapons and for total disarmament. The convening of the Seventh World Conference against A and H Bombs, for Promotion of Total Disarmament is in line with this growing responsibility.

The prohibition of nuclear weapons cannot be achieved by the Japanese movement alone, but will be achieved by the concerted efforts of all peace forces of the world. The Seventh World Conference is therefore designed to bring together all forces of the world struggling against nuclear weapons and for total disarmament.

It is convened in Japan, sole victim of the atomic bombings, and is based on the mass action of the Japanese people—who from their experience of atomic suffering, have for years waged their struggle against nuclear weapons. It is convened by the national united organization, the Japan Council against A and H Bombs—and with the co-operation of all peace forces of the world.

Lined with the fourth nationwide Peace March, the Conference is not only a huge demonstration; it is the place for the exchange of experience and opinion between movements and individuals, to find common agreement on important issues and put forward a new programme of common action.

THEMES TO BE PURSUED BY THE CONFERENCE

Total disarmament has great historical significance for mankind. Its realization will eliminate the very possibility of war and is the only way to ensure the safety of the peoples of the world. Total disarmament is a historical necessity in the present international situation, and the power to achieve it rests with the people. In this sense, the Seventh World Conference is based on the principles laid down by the Sixth World Conference in 1960. It will develop and carry these principles to the masses, and further pursue the purpose to end nuclear weapons and achieve total disarmament.

(1) Total disarmament can not be achieved easily. To achieve this therefore, requires a positive and militant fight against the war forces, without which success will be impossible.

(2) Realization of total disarmament requires the coming together of all peace forces and calls for united action.

(3) Themes to be pursued by the movement against nuclear weapons, i.e., by the Seventh World Conference to pave the way to total disarmament include:

- United Nations to pass a resolution affirming the principles of general, complete and controlled disarmament; how to achieve this progressively and under control to be examined by a disarmament commission which should include representatives of the People's Republic of China and certain neutral nations. To find a solution of disarmament problems imposes on the United Nations the task of improving its structure and operation.

- * A test ban agreement must be reached and regional nuclear free zones established as measures leading to total disarmament and as promoting the latter.

- * Dismantling of military bases on foreign territories and prohibition of entrance and exit of armed forces equipped with nuclear and missile weapons into and from other countries.

- * Abolition of military blocs.

- An end to nuclear arming and arms expansion race.

- * Relief for atomic victims.

(4) In order to press each national government to adopt the above policies, each national movement has the responsibility to wage a struggle with mass action supported by greater public opinion, while each movement must be developed to strengthen international united action directed to the United Nations. Only the struggle of each national movement and international united action can block arms expansion and war preparations, isolate the war forces and bring the nations to the point where total disarmament is adopted.

(5) Enlightenment of the people with the truth that total disarmament is a necessity. The building of public opinion in favour of total disarmament, can give each struggle now being fought against the arms race and nuclear war preparations, the prospect and conviction of victory, and encourage and further develop the struggle. At the same time, orientation and strengthening of these struggles within the greater prospect of total disarmament will in turn promote total success.

PREPARATORY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN

Gigantic Peace March

In view of the striking contribution each Peace March has made to past Conferences, again this year an even greater Peace March will start early in June from all over the country to converge on the Seventh World Conference in session. The March will be a huge demonstration of millions of people, and linked with all the issues mentioned above, will play a large part in preparation for the Conference.

Signature Collection Campaign for Total Disarmament

A signature collection campaign demanding total disarmament was launched on March 1 on the occasion of the commemoration of Bikini Day when meetings and demonstrations were held throughout Japan. One of the most characteristic features of this campaign is that Total Disarmament, the most common problem of the world today, is closely connected with all the struggles of the movement in Japan.

DOCUMENTS

Adopted by the Sixth World Conference

TOKYO APPEAL

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the atom bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Sixth World Conference against A & H Bombs and for Total Disarmament was held, with the participation of 10,000 delegates from cities and villages throughout Japan and all the continents of the world.

The overseas delegates participated in the Conference in ardent support of the movement in Japan against A & H Bombs, and more specifically the struggle in Japan against the revised Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and in full recognition that these struggles are contributing greatly to the peace of the world.

In this Conference, through the exchange of experiences of the movements among the peace forces of Japan and the whole world, the belief was confirmed that the struggles of the people are one, and directed to the same purpose.

It was demonstrated that this Conference was not only the "World Conference Militant" but also planned to unify the forces for peace on a broad basis.

In order to realize peaceful co-existence among nations of different social systems and protest against aggression and war, the peoples of the world are demanding more and more strongly, a ban on A & H bombs, total disarmament, the abrogation of military alliance treaties, and the liquidation of foreign military bases.

These demands of the peoples of the world should, and surely can be realized through the resolute struggles against imperialist and colonialist forces led by the United States, who reject all these demands.

These struggles against war forces are being staged throughout the world.

We are now living in an unprecedented epoch in human history, the era of the

liberation of oppressed races and peoples. For this great cause the movements for peace and the independence of peoples are being advanced with firm solidarity.

The Japanese people, who have been contributing to the peace of the world by their movement against A and H bombs, achieved great success in their struggle against the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and dealt a heavy blow to the schemes of the war forces of Japan and the United States in their attempt to augment the military alliance system in the Far East.

The Japanese people will not cease to carry their struggle forward and will succeed in creating a peaceful and neutral Japan free from military bases.

This movement of the Japanese people is closely linked with the world wide campaign against A and H bombs and for total disarmament on the one hand, and with the national independence movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the other. This close relationship between the Japanese people's movement and the movements of other nations of the world has very great significance.

The advance in the struggle of the Japanese people is a step toward the victory of the peace loving peoples of the world. The peace forces in all other countries were inspired and encouraged by the great struggle of the Japanese people.

Driven to bay and isolated by this development of the peace forces, the war forces are desperately attempting to regain their initiative. The threat of another war is still menacing.

To advance this struggle effectively it is necessary to clearly recognize the enemies of peace. All the forces following the policy of imperialism and colonialism, and all the forces pursuing the policy of

Success in this campaign will enable it to develop into an international campaign for total disarmament with the Seventh World Conference giving it momentum.

Propaganda activity in the campaign for total disarmament, pressing local legislative assemblies, the Diet and the Government to support and take a positive stand for total disarmament, and mobilization of united action to press the United Nations for support of total disarmament will be developed in close association with this campaign.

Campaign to Block Nuclear War Preparations and Nuclear Arms Expansion

Because military bases are bases for nuclear war preparations, the presence of such bases could involve the Japanese people in nuclear war. Therefore we oppose the use of military bases in Japan and Asia for intervention in the Laotian civil war, and we fight for the abolition of military bases in Okinawa and to stop test launchings of Nike missiles there. These are struggles aimed at ending the Japan-U.S. military alliance. Under the terms of the alliance and as a first step in Japan's nuclearization, the Japanese Government is setting up a missile testing base on Niijima Island in Tokyo bay. This must be prevented. These struggles must be orientated to the world-wide struggle against military bases and military alliances.

Local Conferences and Report Back Meetings

Those who have already participated in world conferences in Japan will be familiar with the words "local conferences and report back meetings", and will recall the pleasant experience of attending these meetings in many places. They are of great importance in preparing for the World Conference; and afterwards are the means of reaching the broad masses of the people with the Conference decisions. They have their own characteristics according to the localities concerned, and this year many more of these conferences and meetings are planned with greater participation from every part of the country.

HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI (Special Tour)

As at each of the past six Conferences, there will be an opportunity for all overseas delegates to visit these cities—to see for themselves what happened there sixteen years ago—and to meet and speak with some of the survivors.

Return fares Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, first class sleeper, limited express, \$50. Cheaper fares available.

For reservations, please apply to the Japan Council as early as possible.

REMARKS ON TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION

All delegates are expected to meet their own expenses for travel and accommodation. The Japan Council regrets its inability to cover expenses of delegates for travel, accommodation etc., but heavy commitments for the Conference make this impossible. But recognizing the need for economy, the Council will reserve the less expensive but comfortable accommodation and arrange free transport to and from the places of the Conference. Accommodation plus meals average \$10 per person per day. Cheaper and more expensive rates available. The weather in Tokyo in July and August is hot and humid, calling for tropical wear.

aggressive military alliances and military bases are enemies of peace.

Let us promote our powerful common struggle against the enemies of peace by consolidating the unity of all the peace forces of the world. And let us go forward to total disarmament and peaceful co-existence and eradicate the threat of nu-

clear war.

The power of the people of the world is certain to achieve these aims.

From Tokyo, the capital of Japan, where the people are now making a historic struggle against the forces of war, we appeal to the people of the world.

TOKYO, AUGUST 9TH, 1960

GENERAL RESOLUTION

We are living in a great epoch in which the power of the common people is able to defeat the enemies of peace and promote the peace of the world. War forces, beginning to suffer defeat, are attempting by plots, designs and invasions to restore their former influence.

The new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is precisely part of these designs; Japan's island of Okinawa has been turned by American forces into the strongest military base in the Far East, and they plan to occupy it permanently.

In South Korea joint maneuvers by American and South Korean forces are being carried out for training in the use of nuclear weapons. In South Vietnam, which has been transformed into a U.S. military base, American imperialists are conspiring with the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet administration to introduce nuclear weapons.

In these areas the freedom of the people is completely suppressed and trampled on by American imperialists, and many people are subject to unjustifiable imprisonment and even murder.

In Europe also the same phenomena are to be observed. In the Federal Republic of Germany for example, incorporated into the NATO military alliance, citizens' fundamental rights have been infringed as a result of the build up of the military system, and an actual Emergency Act is expected to be proclaimed, against which peace forces of the Federal Republic of Germany are waging strong resistance.

In Africa many people are shedding their precious blood to win national independence. In Latin America, many fighters for peace are experiencing great tribulation in the movement for national

independence. In the United States of America, champions of peace are subject to vicious persecution.

These repressions all originate from one source. Peace fighters in every region should be highly honoured and receive the strength of solidarity. The contents of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty clearly expose these evils. The Japanese people have been justly united against this treaty that would expand U.S. military bases, nuclearize Japan, revive militarism, trample on democracy, suppress the life of the people and greatly threaten the peace of the world. The Japanese people have carried on a struggle that has profoundly impressed all people of the world. The peace loving people of all the countries of the world, particularly the People's Republic of China and other Asian countries supported this movement against their common enemies.

We are convinced that the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is a colonialist economic invasion jointly implemented by the United States and Japan. This plan is considered to be part of the world wide colonialist and economic invasion. The Japanese people's struggle against the "Security Treaty" constitutes an integral part of the struggle for peace and independence on a world scale.

In order to strengthen international peace movements including the campaign against A and H bombs and for total disarmament, the delegates from 28 countries of the world and 10 international organizations and the 10,000 Japanese delegates participating in the Sixth World Conference against A & H Bombs and for Total Disarmament, are determined to develop a united struggle on the following demands.

(1) We demand a ban on all types of nuclear explosions and strongly protest against the U.S. Government's intention to resume tests. We demand that an agreement for a permanent ban on nuclear tests be reached, on the basis of terms already agreed upon at the Conference in Geneva. We strongly oppose the French atomic tests in the Sahara Desert and demand that her new plan to produce hydrogen bombs be cancelled.

(2) We appeal for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the stopping of all attempts to revive Japanese militarism. We appeal to all the people of Asia and the peace forces of the world to unite closely with the Japanese people to achieve this end.

(3) We call upon all peoples of the world to realize and resist the provocative and dangerous role of SEATO, CENTO and other military alliances operating in Asia and organized by imperialist powers, and to understand the significance of and to fight against the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the military preparations in South Vietnam and West Irian (an integral part of Indonesia), all of which constitute parts of the same strategy.

(4) We demand establishment of atom free zones in the Asian-Pacific region and in Central Europe, and the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Asian-Pacific countries.

(5) We demand withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Okinawa and return of Okinawa to Japan.

(6) We demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from Taiwan which is an integral part of the People's Republic of China.

(7) We demand the immediate return of Goa to India, and West Irian to Indonesia, to which they rightfully belong.

(8) We demand the immediate end of the U.S. imperialists' intervention in South Korea and South Vietnam; the withdrawal of all U.S. military missions and troops from South Korea and South Vietnam; and the immediate peaceful reunification of the artificially divided states of Korea and Vietnam.

(9) We support the struggle of the

Algerian people for national independence. We also demand that all Belgian troops withdraw from the Congo immediately, and that the independence, sovereignty and unity of the Congo be respected.

(10) We demand the immediate end to the militaristic and economic intervention of United States imperialism in Cuba.

(11) We demand the stoppage of the flight of nuclear armed planes and the espionage flights of U2 planes, RB-47s and all such others.

(12) We demand the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two German republics on the one side and all nations which were engaged in the 2nd World War on the other.

(13) We demand the end of all repressive measures against fighters for peace; in particular those who took part in the struggle of the Japanese people against the security treaty, those suffering persecution in the Federal Republic of Germany, in South Korea, in South Vietnam, Central and South Africa and U.S.A. and many other countries, with particular reference to Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, for whom we demand immediate release.

(14) We demand that the governments of all the world create a situation favorable to the resumption of the summit conference by abandoning all evil intentions such as spy flights, and stopping every action which will lead to more tension.

(15) We demand that all governments conduct sincere and successful negotiations at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization to bring about total and complete disarmament, peaceful co-existence and respect for independence and national sovereignty.

(16) We are convinced that a broad mass of people will join the struggle for the achievement of total disarmament. We demand that the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France should adopt a sincere attitude in the negotiations for disarmament.

(17) We demand that the People's Republic of China be restored to her rightful seat in the United Nations Organization and that the Mongolian People's Republic also be admitted.

(18) We will bring about total disarmament, and we demand that budgets and human abilities now used for military purposes be used for higher living standards of the people.

(19) We call on all the scientists of the world to combine their efforts to clarify the real facts of the effects of radioactive fallout and on this basis encourage the movement of the people, and we appeal for action to bring about a total ban on all nuclear weapons tests.

(20) We affirm that the demand of the Japanese people for peace, independence, neutrality, and democracy of their country based on their war-renouncing Constitution will be an essential contribution to the

peace of the world, and we appeal to the peoples of all countries to support their demand.

(21) We demand that any propaganda to encourage preparation for war be abolished in all countries.

At present, the forces for national liberation, democracy and freedom in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the powerful strength of the socialist countries in the defence of peace, and the development of the broad movements for democracy and peace in capitalist countries have formed a mighty torrent which exceeds by far the imperialist forces of war and aggression headed by the U.S.A.

TOKYO, AUGUST 9TH, 1960

RECOMMENDATIONS for International Common Action

We have the confidence and the determination necessary to win victory in the defence of world peace.

We delegates from twenty-nine countries of the world, and ten international organisations, and ten thousand Japanese delegates participating in the Sixth World Conference against A & H Bombs and for Total Disarmament recommend to the peace loving peoples of the world the following united action:—

(1) We call upon the people of all nations to bring their weight to bear on their governments to make sincere and effective negotiations in the next General Assembly of the UNO to achieve the withdrawal of foreign bases, total disarmament, peaceful coexistence and respect for the independence and sovereignty of nations.

(2) We call for international common action to be launched to press Governments to see that a conference of heads of all nations meet in the near future to negotiate a disarmament agreement.

(3) We must be on strict guard against the resumption of nuclear tests by the U.S. Government. We must do all we can to prevent it, but if it should be enforced, we appeal for protest movements to be conducted by all nations of the world.

(4) In order to strengthen international cooperation for the relief of A-sufferers, we call on the countries of the world to promote the movement by spreading information on the actual conditions of the A-sufferers, and by inviting them to visit their countries.

(5) We deem it of great importance to make the disasters caused by radioactive substances clearly and widely known. We call on the scientists of the world to keep in contact with one another to develop their united survey.

(6) We fully understand that the program for relief of A-sufferers, developed in conjunction with the movement against A & H bombs, has obtained and will obtain, excellent results. In order to strengthen the movement against A & H bombs, it is suggested that an information center be set up in Tokyo to collect and disseminate data on nuclear armaments and the actual results of nuclear bombs. We call on the countries of the world to help establish this information center and make full use of its materials and data.

(7) It is proposed to publish a collection of authentic photos of the disasters of A and H bombs to further make known the real facts about the damage done by the bombs on Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini.

TOKYO, AUGUST 9TH, 1960

RESOLUTION ON VIETNAM, KOREA AND INDONESIA

Vietnam and Korea still remain artificially partitioned as result of the intervention of US imperialism which, despite the international agreements for unification, has turned the southern parts of these countries into new-type colonies and military bases for aggression.

Concerning Vietnam, the World Council of Peace urges:

1. An immediate end to US intervention in South Vietnam;
2. The immediate withdrawal of US military missions from South Vietnam;
3. An immediate end to the acts of terrorism perpetrated by the Ngo Dinh Diem administration against the South Vietnam population;
4. The implementation of the Geneva Agreements with a view to the reunification of Vietnam.

The Council recommends that July 20, 1961, be observed as a day of support for the struggle of the Vietnam people for national reunification.

Concerning Korea, the Council urges:

1. The immediate withdrawal of US armed forces stationed in South Korea;
2. An end to US and all foreign interference in South Korea, including that under the banner of the United Nations;
3. That the issue of peaceful unification in Korea be made entirely the concern of the Korean people themselves.

Indonesia, also, is still artificially partitioned, but in this case the active agent is Dutch imperialism, which, with the support of the SEATO and NATO powers, has refused to carry out the transfer agreement in respect to West Irian, and is taking steps to transform this part of Indonesia into a military base for aggression. The build-up of force in this region is creating a state of tension which may result in conflict for which the Dutch Government and its SEATO-NATO allies would be wholly responsible.

Concerning West Irian, the Council urges:

1. An immediate end to the severe oppression of the indigenous people by the Dutch Government;
2. The immediate evacuation of West Irian and its unconditional return to Indonesia.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March 1961

DECLARATION ON DISARMAMENT

Despite the ever-growing demand of the peoples for fruitful, peaceful co-existence and a lasting peace, and in spite of changes in the world situation, the arms race continues. It overshadows mankind with the threat of a nuclear war.

Those whose interests are linked with preparations for war do not relax their efforts. Vast sums are swallowed up in military budgets. The United States is taking the lead in this acceleration of arms production, creating ever more terrible weapons. Foreign military bases are creating areas of grave danger and undermining national sovereignty. Such bases are still being imposed on countries which have recently attained independence. Fleets equipped with nuclear weapons roam the seas. Aircraft and submarines carrying bombs and rockets patrol day and night. A slight mistake, or a rash act, could, in a moment of time, lead to the annihilation of hundreds of millions.

Without complete and total disarmament, there can be no real guarantee of peace.

It is imperative that new disarmament negotiations begin with the least possible delay. To be effective, they must not involve the exclusion of any country. It is essential that each country participating should enter these discussions with the real and publicly expressed intention of disarming, and if they are to succeed, each stage of disarmament must be accompanied by appropriate controls; but there can be no control without real disarmament. The policy of 'arms control' is no substitute for disarmament. We reject utterly the policy of the balance of terror and the policy of so-called "deterrence".

The peoples who are insisting on the first steps to disarmament also demand that the countries responsible for the postponement of the negotiations shall not be allowed to make use of this interval to increase their armed strength. Disarmament can no longer be delayed: it is a matter of life and death.

The Conference now taking place in Geneva must quickly reach an agreement to put an end to all nuclear weapon tests. France must abandon immediately nuclear tests, whether in the Sahara or elsewhere. There must be no further tests anywhere in the world; the production, stockpiling and the use of nuclear weapons must be unconditionally banned by international agreement.

It is of crucial importance for the preservation of peace to halt the plans to put nuclear weapons into the hands of military commands, such as NATO, and supply nuclear arms to countries such as Federal Germany and Japan, where the very forces which bear responsibility for the Second World War are in positions of power. Instead, we must act to limit the danger spots, by establishing nuclear-free zones and zones of disengagement in Central Europe and in other areas of potential danger. Foreign troops must be withdrawn from the countries where they are stationed, military bases abolished, military pacts dissolved.

The manufacture of arms cannot solve any economic problems; on the contrary, it increases want. The vast sums of money devoted to the production of destructive weapons must be used to improve the lot of mankind.

Disarmament is the hope and demand of the peoples. The peoples hold the key. It is for them to impose disarmament by immediate and widespread action. The World Council of Peace solemnly appeals to men and women of the whole world to act now to fulfil the people's need for abundant life, to remove war from the life of humanity, to replace armament by disarmament, to replace cold war by international cooperation and peaceful co-existence in a world without war.

World Council of Peace
New Delhi, March 28, 1961.

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

'Apartheid' in South Africa is an inhuman system and an insult to the dignity of man. This form of national and racial oppression constitutes a monstrous domination of the minority over the great majority of the population. 'Apartheid' denies to the majority the most elementary human rights, treats it as inferior and has led to brutal oppression and even massacre. Discrimination on grounds of race is not only evil in itself and a means of intensified exploitation of cheap labour, but a source of tension between peoples which can lead to war.

Moreover the South African Government is building up military forces which constitute a threat to all the African states. It is perpetuating this system in South-West Africa which it has illegally annexed.

Condemning this hateful system without reserve, the World Council of Peace declares all those in South Africa, of whatever race or colour, who oppose 'apartheid' and calls on peace supporters through the world, in the name of friendship between the nations, to take every necessary action to support their struggle for legitimate rights. In particular it urges support to the boycott of South African goods called for by the oppressed people of South Africa themselves, and for the continuation of active solidarity with them until the hateful 'apartheid' policy is brought to an end.

World Council of Peace
New Delhi 29 March, 1961

RESOLUTION ON THE CONGO

The World Council of Peace was profoundly shocked by the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the legal Government of the Congo, and his companions, which gave rise to great indignation throughout the world. It considers that the solution of the Congo crisis is a problem that concerns all peoples and on which the maintenance and consolidation of world peace depend.

The chaotic situation created by the imperialist powers and their agents in the Congo, headed by the United States, constitutes a threat to peace and a grave violation of national sovereignty.

The tragedy of the Congo is largely due to the activities of the United Nations Secretariat which made use of the troops under its command to bring about the overthrow of the elected government and cannot escape responsibility for the murder of Patrice Lumumba. These actions have seriously weakened the authority and damaged the reputation of the United Nations in Africa and throughout the world.

The United Nations military command disarmed and paralysed the Congolese forces that were defending the country's unity and independence, while leaving free play to the Belgian and other imperialists and their Congolese tools, Kasavubu, Mobutu, Kalonji and Tshombe, who served to divide the country and open the way to restoration of colonialist rule, creating conditions which prevented the legal government, headed by Patrice Lumumba, from exercising its power.

The World Peace Movement supports the sole legal government, that of Antoine Gizenga, and in order to put an end to the aggression, safeguard the independence and unity of the Congo and secure peace, the World Council of Peace demands:

1. Recognition and support for the legitimate central government headed by Antoine Gizenga, and the creation of conditions assuring its normal functioning over the entire territory.
2. Immediate punishment of those responsible for the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba and his companions.
3. Disarming of the armed gangs of Mobutu, Tshombe and Kalonji, equipped and officered by agents seeking to undermine the unity and independence of the Congo.
4. Immediate evacuation of all Belgian troops and civil personnel and of all foreign troops that serve the interests of the colonialists.
5. Withdrawal of all United Nations troops, if they fail to carry out without delay the above-mentioned demands.
6. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Congolese people, who must be sole masters of their own destiny.

The World Council of Peace denounces the conspiracy of the imperialists, headed by the U.S.A., Great Britain and Belgium with the complicity of Kasavubu, Mobutu, Kalonji and Tshombe, to partition the Congo. It calls on all throughout the world who favour peace to support these aims.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi
March 28, 1961.

AGAINST REPRESSIONS

Thousands of active supporters of peace, national liberation and independence have been imprisoned and otherwise persecuted, even killed, in many parts of the world.

The object of this persecution is to halt or cripple the peace movement and the movement for national liberation and independence. It will never be attained. The names of Jomo Kenyatta, Farajalla Helou, Manolis Glezos and the prisoners of Franco, many confined for more than 20 years, with the devotion they have aroused, are symbolic of thousands who have suffered and are enduring steadfast in this cause.

The World Council of Peace calls on all peace organisations and all peace-loving people throughout the world to launch a wide international campaign for the immediate cessation of persecution of supporters of peace and national liberation and independence and the release of those detained.

The World Council of Peace authorises the Secretariat to study the possibility of setting up an international committee for the defence of workers for peace and national liberation and independence and for aid to their dependents. The widest possible publicity should be obtained for all cases. Information has been forthcoming at this session of persecutions in the Congo, Greece, Jordan, Kenya, Pakistan, Portugal, Southern Africa, South Vietnam, Spain, the U.A.R., West Germany and the Portuguese and Spanish colonies, Iran, France, the countries of the French Community and many other countries. All information available should be circulated at an early date to all peace movements.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi.
March 28, 1961.

The World Council of Peace held its session in New Delhi from 24th to 28th March, 1961. Over 200 delegates representing the Peace Committees of 53 countries and 6 international organizations attended the session. Besides above 500 ~~authorized~~ observers elected by the Peace Committees of various states in India also attended the session. The World Federation of Trade Unions was represented at the Session by S. A. Dange, Vice-President of the WFTU and K.B. Panikkar, Permanent WFTU Representative to ECAPF.

In his introductory speech Professor J. D. Bernal, Chairman of the W.C.P Presidential Committee drew attention to the terrible destructive potential of a nuclear war and exhorted the fighters of peace to intensify their ^{struggle} against war and preparations for war. He said: "We are looking forward in this year of 1961 to renew effort for international discussions at the governmental level. We expect to see this time the summit meetings and disarmament conference to place in ~~an~~ a better atmosphere and with greater determination for their success." The Session adopted ~~xxxxxxx~~ a declaration underlining the urgency of disarmament. It adopted ~~xxxxxxx~~ a general resolution on National Independence and ending of colonialism, asserted the inalienable right ~~xxxxxx~~ of all people to full independence, the exercise of sovereignty and free choice of their economic and political systems. The resolution on Congo demands recognition and support to Gizenga Government, punishment of those responsible for the murder of Patrice Lumumba, disarming of the armed gangs of Mobutu, Tshombe and Kalonji, immediate evacuation of all Bengian troops and ~~an~~ civil personnel, ~~and~~ withdrawal of all UN troops if they fail to carry out the above tasks. The session also adopted resolutions on supporting the struggle of the Cuban people, condemning "apartheid" policy of South Africa; repression on peace fighters in many countries. It ^{expressed} ~~sends its~~ support to the struggle of the people of Algeria ~~xxxxxxx~~ for national independence, demands of the people of Goa and West Irian for unification with India and Indonesia ^{respectively} ~~an~~ also of Viet-nam and ~~xxxxxxx~~ Korea for national unification. The resolution on Laos demands ~~the~~ an end to the intervention of the US imperialists and their agents and withdrawal of all foreign interventionist armed forces and the prompt re-convening of the 1954 Geneva conference or of an enlarged conference convened in the spirit of Geneva agreement and also acclime, the efforts of the Government

A Prince Souvanna Ph^ama for genuine peace, neutrality and independence and national amity in Laos. The session also demanded immediate release of Jomo Kenyatta, the acknowledged national leader of Kenya.