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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13648	MEMO	NANCE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PAR 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	ND	B1
13660	CABLE	USSR	4	10/22/1981	B1
13649	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PAR 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	11/9/1981	B1
13650	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #13649 PAR 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	11/9/1981	B1
13651	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PAR 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	ND	B1
13652	MEMO	PIPES TO ALLEN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	11/3/1981	B1
13653	MEMO	PIPES TO ALLEN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL INTENDS TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN THE USA PAR 5/15/2013 F2006-114/12	1	10/28/1981	B1
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13655	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PAR 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	ND	B1
13659	REPORT	WORLD PEACE COUNCIL REENTERS THE LISTS R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13	8	6/11/1981	B1
13656	MEMO	JENNINGS; LORD TO ALLEN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S. R 4/5/2011 F2006-114/13	1	11/17/1981	B1
13657	MEMO	WORLD PEACE COUNCIL AND RUSSIA PAR 4/5/2011 F2006-114/13	3	10/28/1981	B1
13658	MEMO	PIPES TO ALLEN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL INTENDS TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN THE USA PAR 5/15/2013 F2006-114/12	1	10/28/1981	B1
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Disarmament Forum

Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1982

PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
AS A SERVICE TO ALL ORGANISATIONS
WORKING FOR DISARMAMENT

Millions World Over Act for Disarmament as SSD Draws Near

During the last few months, the will of the peoples for peace and against the arms build-up has brought the biggest mass protests ever to occur in the entire history of the peace movement. We have seen the most massive marches against the armaments build-up, against the neutron bomb, against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and for nuclear disarmament that have ever been held.

This fall, in Bonn, 300,000 people marched for peace, a half a million marched in Rome, 500,000 in Amsterdam, hundreds of thousands marched in London, in Brussels, in Paris, in Athens, in Lisbon, in over fifty cities of Finland and in many other countries. The demonstrations reached a crescendo during United Nations Disarmament Week.

Gravest Dangers

The autumn/winter offensive of the peace movements is most powerful in Europe, where the dangers are the greatest, in particular in the few countries where the Cruise and Pershing II missiles are planned to be placed. This is natural because the very concept of deployment by NATO of these new missiles in Europe constitutes the gravest danger for the peace of the whole world. This is the continent which is designated as the site of a so-called "limited and winnable" nuclear war. It is the continent where the neutron bomb, ordered into production by U.S. Presi-

dent Reagan, is most likely to be used.

But the mass movement is not by any means confined to Europe. In the United States mass actions of all kinds, meetings, demonstrations, teach-ins, marches and protests are sweeping the country. In Australia, in New Zealand, in India, in Japan, in several countries of Africa and Latin America there is a movement of a kind never witnessed before.

Power of the People

The power of the peoples, the capability of the peoples to end the danger of nuclear war has never been greater. The peace movement has never been stronger than it is today.

Yet because of the unprecedented terrible peril of a nuclear war, the peace movement must grow much larger, much more powerful, much more united, increasingly embracing the widest-ranging forces if it is to be successful in putting an end to the threat of nuclear war.

The peoples have the power to do this. They intend to use this power.

The increasing action of millions for peace also coincides with and is directed towards the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament to be held in New York from June 7 to July 9, 1982.

The new mass movements, the peace organi-

(Continued on page 2)

United Nations
General Assembly



Second Special Session On
DISARMAMENT
1982

FROM SSDI TO SSDII

Beginning June 7 and continuing through July 9, the United Nations General Assembly will hold its Second Special Session Devoted to Disarmament. Many heads of state and foreign ministers will participate. The success of this vitally important SSD-II depends upon the strength and will of public opinion working together with the great majority of the world which favour disarmament, and making known their views to their own governments, urging them to participate in SSD-II at the highest possible level in order to help achieve the maximum success of the Session. Non-governmental organisations will be able to speak and submit written statements to SSD-II, just as they did for the First Special Session. More than ever, the mass movement for peace and disarmament intends to make itself heard during the preparations and proceedings of SSD-II.

The 78-member Preparatory Committee, chaired by Ambassador Olu Adeniji of Nigeria, is preparing the general outline for a draft final document and has

(Continued on page 2)

MILLIONS WORLD OVER ACT FOR DISARMAMENT AS SSD II DRAWS NEAR

(Continued from page 1)

sations, public organisations of all kinds are focussing their activities as much as possible towards contributing to the success of the preparations and proceedings of this vitally important SSD II.

By rejecting all the desperate efforts to divide, weaken and blunt the edge of the peace movement by those who profit from the armaments race and who seek global supremacy, and by working with peace-loving governments, the peoples have the power to end the war danger.

There are those who say that the protest marches in Europe are "misled", "alarmist", "one-

sided", that they should be "non-aligned". They wishfully describe the peace movement as very hopelessly split into various groups.

Strength of Peace Movement

But the strength of this movement is that it is a united peace movement, composed of people of the most diverse political and social backgrounds, Christian Democrats, Socialists, Communists, Liberals, Radicals, Nationalists, people who belong to no party, ordinary men and women, factory and farm workers, housewives, students, unemployed, artists, writers, scientists, physicians, religious leaders. All are coming together in unity to prevent the ultimate disaster of a

nuclear war. Those who are marching are not "one-sided".

They are against war, no matter what the diversity of their view points.

The massive movement for disarmament seeks not only to prevent nuclear conflagration but also to ensure that the resources of the world are not squandered on weapons of death but used for economic development, for feeding the millions who are starving today.

The movement for disarmament is, at the same time, a movement to defend the independence and sovereignty of all countries.

On November 30, negotiations began in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on medium range nuclear missiles in

Europe. The peoples are for negotiations and against all actions that lead to confrontation.

World public opinion, which helped bring about the Geneva negotiations, now fervently hopes that they will be serious negotiations and that these, along with strategic arms talks and the UN Special Session on Disarmament, will lead to a reduction of the arms build-up — to a nuclear weapons free Europe — to a nuclear weapon free world — and remove the Damocles Sword which hangs over the planet, for all time.

Romesh Chandra
President
World Peace Council

FROM SSD I TO SSD II

(Continued from page 1)

decided upon an agenda for the Second Special Session.

Among the most substantial items on the agenda of concern to public opinion are the consideration and adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, enhancing the effectiveness of machinery in the field of disarmament (including the possible convening of a World Disarmament Conference), measures to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament, including disarmament education, the World Disarmament Campaign and other public information activities.

Implement Decisions of SSD-I

Key among the agenda items is the review of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the First Special Session (1978) Devoted to Disarmament.

The success of SSD-II depends on the consolidation and concrete steps for implementation of the achievements arrived at by consensus at the First Special Session. There can be no retreat from SSD-I.

The SSD-I Final Document emphasized: "Removing the threat of war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day. Mankind is confronted with a choice; we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation."

Acknowledging that "the final objective should continue to be general and complete disarmament under effective international control," the Document stressed that the "immediate goal is that of elimination of the danger of a nuclear war and the implementation of measures to halt and reverse the arms race and clear the path towards lasting peace."

Programme of Action

The Programme of Action stipulates that the "process of nuclear disarmament should be carried out in such a way... that the security of all states is guaranteed at progressively lower levels of nuclear armaments..." The goal is to bring about "a) cessation of the qualitative

improvement and development of nuclear weapon systems; b) cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and of fissionable material for weapons purposes; c) a comprehensive phased programme... for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time."

Further, "the cessation of nuclear weapons testing by all states" should be accomplished as quickly as possible by urgently concluding negotiations now in progress.

The Programme of Action of SSD-I calls for a halt to the emergence and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and conclusion of specific agreements on "particular types of weapons".

The concept of balanced reduction of armaments and of equal security for all states is referred to frequently: "The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each state to security and to ensure that no individual state or group of states may obtain advantages over others at any stage. At each stage the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military force."

Disarmament and Development

The assumption throughout is that verification is not a problem at this point, but merely a question of working out details.

The SSD-I urged the rapid conclusion of the SALT talks.

The close relationship between disarmament and development is emphasized throughout the Document; "The economic and social consequences of the arms race are so detrimental that its continuation is obviously incompatible with the implementation of the new international economic order — consequently, resources released as a result of disarmament measures should be used in a manner which will promote the well-being of all peoples and to improve the economic conditions of developing countries.

The Declaration and Programme of Action dealt with many other important matters, among them, controlling conventional weapons, facilitating negotiations on reduction of armed forces in Central Europe, and establishing of

(Continued on page 9)

Former NATO Generals Warn:

Nuclear War Threatens Mankind's Existence

Six retired Generals and one Admiral of NATO have made a plea for reversing the trend of confrontation between the NATO Alliance and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

In a memorandum to the meeting of the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the NATO Alliance, NATO Commanders and Staff Officers held in Brussels in November 1981, the retired officers of NATO said: "Military superiority as an effective means for the implementation of political interests is illusory for both sides... A third world war as ultima ratio cannot possibly be won or contained in a certain region. The vast extermination capability of modern weapon systems is a threat to the existence of all mankind. A conflict fought out with such means would see no winner but only losers."

The retired officers of NATO have made a plea for the denuclearisation of Europe.

The memorandum was signed by the following: General Gert Bastian (FRG), General Johan Christie (Norway), General Francisco da Costa Gomes, former President of Portugal (Portugal), General Georgios Koumanakos (Greece), General H.M. von Meyenfildt (Netherlands), General Nino Pasti, Senator (Italy) and Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti (France).

We publish below extracts from the memorandum:

"...We, as officers who devoted most of their lives to the task of guaranteeing peace and security for the states of the Alliance, appeal to the governments of our countries, to the Ministers of Defence, parliamentarians as well as to our fellows in active service to:

- concentrate their efforts on the maintenance of a secure peace in Europe;
- do everything possible in order to reduce political tensions and military confrontation; and
- reject strongly any attempts which aim at gaining military superiority and solving political conflicts by military means.

We call for a realistic review of those political and military conceptions which bear the inherent danger of making the NATO Alliance an instrument for hazardous confrontation policies.

The arsenals of NATO and the Soviet Union are overpacked with nuclear

weapons. The detonation equivalent of these nuclear weapons is sufficient to exterminate life on earth not only once, but several times. In case of an attack, each side has the capability to launch an annihilating second strike against the potential enemy. Until now, this capability had put a limit to the political and military possibilities of both sides and subjected them to the rationality of survival. This situation was to be preserved by agreements on the limitation of strategic arms with the prospect of achieving a lower level of the nuclear-strategic confrontation in the future. In this case, the degree of military confrontation in Central Europe could have been reduced to meet the security needs of the people in Western and Eastern Europe...

Instead of stabilising treaties and agreements the U.S. favoured - in which it is even supported by some Western European politicians - the introduction of new nuclear weapon systems in the strategic as well as in the theatre and tactical nuclear fields.

Competent bodies in the U.S. consider that the deployment of the MX and Trident II missile systems aims at a first strike capability...

Pershing II missiles are able to destroy Soviet political and military command centres and their lines of communication

within five or six minutes. Thus, any Soviet response could be suppressed at least for those crucial thirty minutes which are needed by approaching U.S. ICBM warheads. In this way, Pershing II missiles make a "limited nuclear war" possible.

They have nothing to do with a response to Soviet SS-20 missiles. As regards Cruise Missiles, their small size and the flexibility of their launchers make it nearly impossible to check any future agreement on their limitation.

There is already the idea to deploy Pershing II and Cruise Missiles similar to those envisaged for Western Europe also in Japan, South Korea and on mobile bases. The Soviet Union cannot and will not accept such an encirclement with nuclear delivery systems indeed of a theatre range but with clearly strategic functions; just as the U.S. and President Kennedy were not ready, either, to put up with the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles on Cuban territory...

One should not overlook the dangers of intentional or unintentional misuse of nuclear weapons, tragic accidents or grave computer failures. The worst of it is the increasing madness of nuclear armament which must inevitably end in a disaster...

There is nobody in western Europe who seriously believes that in the present situation nuclear armament could guarantee more safety. Instead, we realise with deep concern that we are beginning to destroy our safety by armament.

The armament logic of former decades which said that a more extensive war potential implied an increase in national security is not valid any more however. Nowadays, more security can only be obtained through less armament. This reversal is not an easy process, but a feasible one.

A decision like this demands as much political wisdom and statesmanship, courage and cultivated leadership qualities as did formerly the doctrine of the use of military force in order to maintain national independence, sovereignty, and freedom.

New circumstances require new solutions. We repeat:

Our NATO bodies face two options: either to direct towards arms limitation with all its consequences in order to guarantee security for our people, or to maintain their present armament conception which inadmissibly... increases the possibilities of conflict as well as dangers of war.

We recommend to choose the first option which we consider acceptable from a military point of view and politically reasonable.

In the interest of the survival of our peoples, we see only one strategic approach to reasonable thinking: to secure an active, success-orientated policy of negotiations with the Warsaw Pact countries by means of a military strategy which guarantees the existence of our countries and the survival of their citizens...

Mistrust and confrontation have to be substituted by dialogue and cooperation.

WPC DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Disarmament Commission of the World Peace Council will meet in an enlarged session with the participation of prominent disarmament experts, leaders of organizations and mass movements, at the end of February in Athens. The main purpose of the meeting will be to prepare a document to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee of the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session Devoted to Disarmament. The Commission will also discuss ways to intensify the support and contribution of public opinion to SSD II.

WPC Bureau Calls for Negotiations, an End to Arms Race

The Bureau of the WPC Presidential Committee, which met in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 6 to 9 January 1982, fervently called for an end to the arms race and urged the USA and the USSR to seriously negotiate on the reduction of nuclear armaments and not to pursue a policy of confrontation.

The meeting was highly representative, with a wide range of representatives of public movements for disarmament and outstanding figures from Europe and the USA taking part in it. Among those present were members of the US Congress, members of Parliament from several countries and leaders of diverse political parties. They included representatives of Social Democratic, Christian Democratic, Centre and Communist parties, Catholic personalities and trade union leaders.

In addition, the members of the Bureau took part in a dialogue on disarmament and European security together with different political forces in Europe and the USA.

The following is the text of the statement adopted by the Bureau:

"...The Bureau warmly welcomes the unprecedented upsurge of peace movements in different parts of the world, especially in Western Europe and North America. The policy of confrontation adopted by the U.S. administration, in particular the decision to start the full-scale production of the neutron bomb, the NATO plans to deploy US missiles in Western Europe and the proclaimed doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war aroused anxiety, strong protests and opposition throughout Europe. This led to the active participation for the first time of millions of ordinary men and women in the peace marches, demonstrations and meetings during 1981. The peace movement has grown enormously in strength and in determination. The will of the peoples for peace was a decisive factor to overcome obstacles to the opening of the negotiations between the USSR and the USA in Geneva.

This great achievement, however, must not be regarded as a final victory, especially in the face of the attempts to disorganize, disorient and weaken the peace movements. In this respect, opinions were expressed regarding the impact of the situation in Poland on peace and security in Europe.

From now on, ever greater efforts are required from all peace forces every-

where in the world.

The struggle for peace and security in Europe is inseparable from the struggles waged by peoples of other continents for their independence, freedom and security, and for the solution of vital social and economic problems which they face daily. The same forces which are responsible for the increase of nuclear war danger in Europe are behind the aggression of South Africa against Angola, bloodshed in Salvador, the dangerous arming of Pakistan, annexation by Israel of the Syrian Golan Heights which led to further aggravation of the explosive situation in the Middle East.

The WPC calls on all peace movements and all peace workers to redouble their efforts to halt the arms race. The concerted actions of peoples must prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe; limit, reduce and finally eliminate all nuclear medium range armaments in Europe; create and enlarge nuclear-weapons-free zones in Europe, and progressively reduce and eliminate all armaments.

The immediate task of all peace forces is to create by their ever more energetic activities a favourable climate for the success of the Geneva talks. These talks would be greatly facilitated by the freezing by both sides during the talks of the deployment

and modernisation of the medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. This would demonstrate the good will and serious intentions of both sides.

Activities of all kinds should be organized at all levels, so that every participating nation in the UN Special Session for Disarmament not only brings to it practical proposals, but also carries out these agreed measures for disarmament afterwards.

Full support should be given to obtain a successful outcome of the Madrid Conference, including in the first place the calling of a European Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament. The great gains made by the signing of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975

should be vigorously defended and extended.

The WPC, as always, stands ready to encourage and support all initiatives along those lines, wherever and whenever they are undertaken, to have dialogue and to cooperate on an equal footing with all other peace forces.

Whatever the judgement of the responsibility for the present situation, or of any particular event, the whole of the peace movement must stand together in the name of humanity, to build world peace not on fear and confrontation but on the firm foundation of mutual confidence, detente and equal security.

"Negotiation, not confrontation!"

MCGEORGE BUNDY ON NATO'S MISSILE NEEDS*

...We must go back and see what it is that the proposed new U.S. missiles are supposed to do...

The basic premise for the proposed new force was that without it, primarily because of the new effectiveness of the SS-20, the Soviet Union would have a new capability for nuclear attack on Europe against which the West required a new and balancing counter. But this basic premise was quite simply wrong.

The SS-20 did not and does not give the Soviet Union any nuclear capability against Europe alone that it did not have in overflowing measure before a single SS-20 was deployed. Not only were the existing SS-4s and 5s, although old and cumbersome, entirely adequate in themselves for threatening a nuclear attack on Europe, but, much more important, every longrange Soviet strategic missile that can reach the United States can also hit Europe...

With a single important exception, there is nothing the 572 new U.S. warheads can do that cannot be done as well by other systems that the U.S. already has or plans to have. Nor does the location of the weapons make any difference from the American standpoint. Whether they are based in West Germany, or at sea, or in Nebraska, there will always be the same awful magnitude in any presidential decision to use these weapons against anyone, and in particular against the Soviet Union...

There is indeed one thing some of the new missiles can do that no other weapon can do, but it is something Americans should not want to be able to do. The Pershing-II missiles (there are 108 in the plan) can reach the Soviet Union from West Germany in five minutes, thus producing a new possibility of a supersudden first strike — even on Moscow itself. That is too fast.

Americans would not like it if a Soviet forward deployment of submarines should create a similar standing threat to Washington. It is not for the United States to be the one who first puts the decapitation of the great rival government on a hair trigger. It is deeply in the general interest of all that neither side should pose such threats to the other...

* — from a speech by McGeorge Bundy, former assistant for national security affairs to U.S. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson at a conference at New York University

TRADE UNIONS FOR DISARMAMENT

ICFTU: DISARM OR DIE

The Executive Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) met in Brussels on November 4 and adopted a detailed policy document as well as an Appeal for the immediate resumption of negotiations for disarmament.

Linking peace and the issues of unemployment, hunger, poverty and oppression, the Appeal underlines that "defense requirements do not justify the arms race". According to the United Nations Charter, the states should "refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any nation".

The ICFTU executive rejected "the myth that nuclear weapons are only for defense" and pointed out that "their deterrent effect is outweighed by the threat to security". The idea of a limited nuclear war is a "fatal illusion", ICFTU says. Condemning at the same time "the confidence put in nuclear weapons and the piling up of conventional weapons" and pointing out that the latter may be used as a pretext for the first, the ICFTU executive states that governments "must disarm or all life will be wiped out". The Appeal called on "all governments concerned" to:

- abandon the illusion that security can be reached through building up nuclear and conventional forces;
- immediately resume talks leading to effective disarmament measures under international control;
- adopt and implement confidence-building measures;
- enforce, existing treaties, particularly on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- commit themselves to promoting detente between East and West and to the resolution of conflicts through negotiation and agreement.

The Appeal further called for

- the immediate withdrawal and termination of production by the USSR of the SS-20 missiles and the abandonment by the United States and their allies of the production and the deployment of the Cruise and Pershing II missiles and the production of enhanced radiation (neutron) weapons.

While repeating the main points of the Appeal the political document insists on the urgent need for an effective international control of the arms trade; and a pledge of support for balanced disarmament under international control. Moreover it stressed the importance of all the countries agreeing "on the creation and progressive enlargement of nuclear-free zones".

Finally, the ICFTU also made the point that military budgets should be reduced and the resources devoted to development.

4th EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNIONS:

Balanced Reduction of Armaments

The European Conference of trade unions, held in Geneva on November 24th, grouping all the trade unions of Europe, (except for FO from France), has unanimously adopted the following statement, dealing especially with nuclear disarmament in Europe.

"The representatives of trade unions have unanimously agreed that the most serious and immediate danger today facing the peoples of Europe is the build-up in both the East and in the West, of nuclear armaments which threaten the very existence of man on earth.

The Conference absolutely rejects the idea that nuclear armaments can guarantee the security of the areas where they are stationed. The representatives of trade unions are convinced that the use of any weapon - either tactical, strategic or of medium-range - would lead to the complete destruction of the world.

"The Conference urges the governments of the United

States and of the Soviet Union to adopt a constructive position during the negotiations which are to start on November 30th and to agree on a permanent withdrawal of all the nuclear armaments pointed at Europe or stationed in Europe...

To this end, the governments should start discussions within all the appropriate international authorities, in the spirit of detente; they should agree on making provisions for building confidence, and immediately take measures for a controlled and balanced disarmament, with a view to eradicating from the world the threat of war and destruction.

PARIS CONFERENCE: Positive and Immediate Measures

In Paris, on December 13th, 1981, representatives of Trade Unions from throughout the world, affiliated to different world organisations, participated in a World Conference on the Socio-economic Consequences of Disarmament. At the end of their work, the participants adopted a document which states in particular:

"The participants in the Conference express their sincere will to take part by all possible means in any initiative aiming at safeguarding and strengthening peace, at furthering the policy of detente, at promoting cooperation and at strengthening confidence between states. In this context, they declare themselves in favour of:

- the limitation of strategic armaments, the banning of the production, the testing, the deployment and the use of nuclear weapons and progress in the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union,
- the conclusion of the Madrid Meeting in a constructive spirit; and the convening of a European Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament,
- the dissolution of military blocs,
- Ensuring that the Second Special Session of the United Nations in 1982 reaches positive and immediate measures on a world scale, favouring disarmament and the transfer of the resources thus liberated to the solution of poverty in the world".

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS:

Immeasurable Perils for Humanity

Alarmed by the resumption of the arms race, the World Federation of Trade Unions declared recently:

"The arms race, and pre-eminently the nuclear arms race is particularly dangerous and holds out immeasurable perils for humanity; for, to an ever-increasing degree, it includes more and more sophisticated weapons of practically unlimited destructive power. The present stockpiles of armaments are already capable of annihilating the planet. New weapons, like the neutron bomb, nevertheless, are constantly being developed or manufactured.

This arms race which yearly costs fabulous sums of money already heavily burdens the workers and the peoples with deteriorating living conditions.

This is why the workers of the world should increase their efforts to unite their power and intensify their actions in the struggle against international reaction and against imperialism, in the first place against U.S. imperialism:

- for practical agreements on the non-use of violence between states,
- for the immediate banning of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons,
- for the progressive reduction of armaments leading to general and total disarmament,
- for all measures necessary for the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs,
- for ensuring the success of the Special Session of the General Assembly of the UN devoted to disarmament and for the holding of the World Disarmament Conference.

Worldwide Demonstrations Demand: Negotiations not Confrontation!

The unprecedented several millions-strong demonstrations and marches that have swept the world during the last twelve months have been a strong manifestation of the deep desire for peace and disarmament that is propelling people to act.

With the escalating nuclear arms build-up, the introduction of new medium range missiles in Europe and the production of new weapons of mass destruction, people everywhere are feeling the danger closer to home and the necessity to stop the increasing slide towards confrontation.

The millions who have demonstrated and continue to demonstrate in all major cities of the world are underlining through their actions that the escalating nuclear arms build-up which can only lead to confrontation, is the surest way to human suicide en masse, and that the only alternative which can ensure the continued survival of humanity is negotiations.

Disarmament Forum, presents below a brief review of some of those actions:

BELGIUM

Two hundred thousand demonstrated in Brussels during Disarmament Week, October 26, in the largest mass action since World War II. The demonstration was organised by the CNAFD (National Action Committee and Consultation Centre for Peace) with the cooperation of over 60 organisations including trade unionists, Catholic church leaders, the Flemish Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

The Flemish Socialist Party holds more than one in every five seats in Parliament and five out of 25 Cabinet posts.

The main slogans of the demonstration were: "Give Peace a Chance" and "We Want to Live", and against medium range missiles in Europe.

Public opinion polls show that 65.9 per cent of the people oppose the NATO decision and only 18.5 favor it. This overwhelming sentiment has forced the postponement of a decision by Belgium concerning the deployment on Belgian soil of Cruise missiles.

In early December, a Joint Action demonstration was held by these same forces at the time of the NATO council meeting.

CANADA

The Canadian Peace Congress continues to campaign for signatures to its petition for peace and disarmament and the calling of a European Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament - "since it is the world's most heavily armed area". On October 31, (concluding the UN Disarmament Week) anti-war demonstrations, considerable by Canadian standards, did take place in most Canadian cities.

Meanwhile peace forces were being mobilised also around a call from the Project Ploughshares Group to have Canada declare itself a nuclear-weapon-free zone. This call was supported by the Canadian Peace Congress.

The Ottawa Peace Council wrote to the Canadian government warning that the danger of nuclear war is growing and urging it to take practical steps to stop these suicidal preparations.

The Canadian government was urged "to press the United States to ratify SALT II; ...to return without further delay all American nuclear weapons now stored on Canadian territory; ...to declare Canada a nuclear-weapon-free zone"; and to make bilateral treaties with both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. acknowledging Canada's status as a nuclear-weapon-free zone and pledging not to allow Canada's territory to be used for passage of interceptive nuclear weapons.

CYPRUS

A committee made up of five political parties, representative of the church, youth groups and trade unions was established to act against the N-Bomb and to oppose the existence of foreign military bases on Cypriot soil.

Important activities were organized by this coalition, including a postcard campaign to Reagan and a large demonstration in September against the Neutron Bomb.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

On 10 October Bonn was the site of the largest ever demonstration of 300,000 people - larger than the population of that city - under the main slogan, "Act Jointly Against the Nuclear Threat - For Disarmament and Detente in Europe."

The unprecedented 1,000 organisations support to the demonstration indicates the all-encompassing nature of the protest. In public opinion polls 70 percent of the people said they are ready to demonstrate.

The people of the FRG are alarmed at the NATO plan to deploy new U.S. missiles on their soil, which already is overburdened with the largest concentration of nuclear weapons in the world.

The Bonn demonstration embraced leading members of the ruling Social Democrats, and Free Democrats, as well as other parties. Sixty-five Social Democratic deputies and 15 Free Democratic deputies took part in the demonstration.

Prominently involved in the mass march was Erhard Eppler, President member of the Social Democratic Party, and William Borm Honorary

President of the Free Democratic Party.

International guest speakers included Coretta Scott King (USA), Mary Kaldor (Britain), Nino Pasti (Italy, former Deputy Commander of NATO), Randy Forsberg (USA), Harry Belafonte (USA), and Greetjie Wittenburg of the Dutch Inter-church Council.

As with all the demonstrations in Europe, there was strong participation of youth who are fighting for their future.

Regional conventions of both the SDP and Free Democratic parties in December passed resolutions rejecting NATO's deployment plans, as did the young Democrats allied to the Free Democratic Party.

Since the Bonn Demonstration, further protests have taken place, including the 85,000 strong action when the U.S. Secretary of State Haig visited West Berlin.

FRANCE

In France, October 25 was marked by a large mobilisation in Paris of 100,000 people who registered their opposition to the escalation of the nuclear arms race. A meeting held on the occasion was addressed by eminent public figures.

The themes of the meeting were "No to new nuclear weapons" "Negotiations for reductions of existing stock-piles", "immediate negotiations without prior conditions on all missiles and other medium range nuclear arms - American and Soviet - destined for Europe". "Universal ban on neutron weapons".

The meeting issued the Paris Appeal initiated by the Peace Movement and 40 organisations of trade unions, Christians, youth and ecologists. The Appeal called for an end to the arms race, the undertaking of negotiations on medium range missiles in Europe and reversal of the neutron bomb decision and for redirecting funds now used for military purposes toward overcoming hunger and under development in the world.

The Paris Appeal is being widely circulated for millions of signatures throughout France.

In addition, many activities are underway to mobilize public opinion for SSD II.

GREAT BRITAIN

Reflective of the new mood of public opinion in Great Britain, 250,000 people gathered in Hyde Park, on October 24th - Disarmament Week - to voice their demand for a unilateral nuclear disarmament and opposition to the stationing of Cruise missiles on their soil. They met under the slogan "Together we can stop the Bomb". They called for full cooperation with all European peace movements saying:

"Europe will not be a confrontation point for military power blocks".

This largest mass meeting in modern British history, had among its initiators the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and the participation of hundreds of organisations.

The CND and other peace groups in Britain, including the British Peace Assembly, the World Disarmament Campaign, are growing rapidly in membership, with local groups springing up in hundreds of communities.

The Trades Unions Congress, with 11 million members, overwhelmingly endorsed unilateral disarmament for Britain, taken by both the Labour Party and the Liberal Party at their annual conferences.

Michael Foot, the Labour leader, has promised that the next Labour government would be committed to unilateralism and to removal of US nuclear bases.

In a letter to President Brezhnev supporting the call for arms limitation talks, he said: "We are convinced that the great majority of British people endorse this policy and we will do our utmost to mobilise this support".

Over 100 city councils have declared their cities to be nuclear free zones.

British women are playing a major role in the peace movement. Some have organised campaigns at military bases and a vigil outside the House of Parliament. Women peace groups such as Women for World Disarmament and others are cooperating through a liaison committee.

Indicative of the concern of British women is the large number of articles on the nuclear war danger that have appeared in women's magazines which seldom deal with any subject other than beauty and fashion.

One such article was by the popular actress Susannah York who said: "... a collective scream could be a force to reckon with. We must speak out! No, we will not have these missiles here! We will not lose our country and our lives through political machinations... No to nuclear arms!"

The World Disarmament Campaign, under the leadership of Lords Fennar Brockway and Philip Noel-Baker, is focusing on the UN Special Session on Disarmament in June of 1982. A vast signature gathering campaign throughout Britain and in a number of other countries, on a petition calling for general and complete disarmament is in progress.

Upon the announcement by President Reagan of the production of the neutron bomb, the BPA and CND and Women for World Disarmament responded by a vigil at the US Embassy and other protest

(Continued on page 7)

**WORLDWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS DEMAND:
NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONFRONTATION!**

(Continued from page 6)

actions. Some MPs called upon Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to recall Parliament for the purpose of discussing Reagan's action.

GREECE

Hundreds of thousands of people marched in giant peace marches throughout Greece on December 6. The marches were held to coincide with the NATO Meeting in Brussels.

In Athens, the march started from two American military bases and the Port of Pireaus where the American 6th Fleet is serviced.

They demonstrated their yearning for peace and their demand to be free of foreign military bases and to end Greek participation in NATO.

Their slogans were "No to nuclear holocaust", "Out with the bases of death", "No to nuclear weapons", "Out of NATO forever!"

A "peace run" took place in which a torch for peace was carried from the grave of Lambrakis - a martyr hero of the peace movement of the 60s - to the ancient temple of Elefsina, organized by the Greek actors union with participation of many well-known actors and athletes.

The peace actions were organized by a large committee made up of many mass organizations, trade unions, retired military officers and public figures, initiated by the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace.

Plans are currently underway for the Fourth Annual Ten Days of Peace Activities (May 14-24), including varied cultural events. At this time, a Conference of Greek Intellectuals and artists will be held on "Peace and Culture".

The huge protests against NATO which had taken place time and again in recent months, account in no small measure for the victory of PASOK and Andreas Papan-dreou, who campaigned on a platform of withdrawal from NATO and removal of U.S. bases.

The deep concern of Greeks over Reagan's neutron bomb decisions was manifested in protest activities in numerous cities.

An anti-neutron bomb campaign was launched and is continuing in many actions.

Two million signatures had been collected against the neutron Bomb in 1978. Again, a massive signature gathering effort is underway which is endorsed by many MPs, major political parties, many mayors and retired military officers.

The petition demands, in addition to banning the neutron bomb, a reversal of the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe and for the establishment of the Mediterranean as a zone of peace.

ITALY

A half million demonstra-

tors have marched this fall in Rome against nuclear war danger and for disarmament.

On the eve of the Geneva talks, 150,000 demonstrated in Florence protesting the acceptance by the Italian government of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their soil.

Comparable demonstrations also took place in Milan, Venice and many smaller cities, including Comiso, Sicily, the site of the planned emplacement of 112 Cruise missiles.

The wide scope of constituencies involved in the demonstrations included Catholics, trade unionists, ecologists, women's groups, and others.

A key organizer of the march was Rev. Gianni Novelli, a Roman Catholic priest.

The demonstrators and organizers expressed fear of nuclear war, saying "Comiso must not be the Hiroshima of tomorrow!", "No to Missiles, Yes to Peace," and "Youth Reject the N-Bomb!"

Father Novelli said that many Italians became alarmed when U.S. planes from the aircraft carrier Nimitz, whose home port is Naples, shot down two Libyan planes "only a few miles from Italy."

Comiso, the Cruise Missile site, is on the southeast tip of Sicily. The International Herald Tribune of October 16, 1981, reported that the Comiso location "reflects Western emphasis on the Mediterranean area. Both Italian and NATO defense planners worry that increasingly strong regional flare-ups could threaten western access to oil..."

NETHERLANDS

Over 400,000 people marched through Amsterdam on November 21 to protest the introduction of new nuclear missiles in Europe. It was the largest demonstration ever held in the Netherlands and the first demonstration in Europe after Reagan's "zero option" proposal.

The slogans called for: "No new nuclear missiles in Europe", urged the Dutch government to rescind its approval of NATO decision and called on it to press its NATO allies to likewise rescind the decision.

Obviously responding to the demonstration, Mr Andries Van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, said that the Dutch cabinet would actively follow a policy of peace aimed at the removal of nuclear weapons.

Two political parties in the Centre-Left coalition, the Labour Party and the Democrats, took part in the demonstration.

Mr Wim Myer, parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, speaking at the rally said that as long as his party was in power, there would be no American missiles on Dutch soil.

Approximately 500 members of the armed forces participated in the march in uniform, contrary to orders.

The Inter-Church Peace Council, the organisers of the demonstration, is comprised of most of the major denominations in the Netherlands and claims 400 local chapters.

In another move, over 20,000 women held a candle light march on the eve of the start of the Geneva talks on reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

When President Reagan announced the decision to proceed with the neutron bomb, once again large protests were held involving thousands of people outside the United States Embassy under the slogans "Safeguarding Peace Lies in Negotiations not in Neutron Bombs and Other Nuclear Weapons"; "Europe is no Theatre for US Wars"; "Europe's Decision must be in Europe not in Washington".

58% of the population, according to polls, is adamant against the Cruise missiles and only 12% favour them.

On November 16, the Dutch Government said it would not meet NATO deadline for deciding whether to take the 48 Cruise missiles.

NORDIC COUNTRIES

The Peace March 81, involving tens of thousands of people, was initiated by Women for Peace and No to Atomic Weapons in Norway. The march commenced in Copenhagen and travelled 750 miles for six weeks ending in Paris on August 6, Hiroshima Day.

Throughout the region, there is a growing campaign for the establishment of a Nordic Nuclear weapons-free zone.

There were extensive activities for disarmament in all Nordic countries in conjunction with U.N. Disarmament Week.

In Finland alone demonstrations were held in 50 cities - the largest-ever outpouring of public action for peace.

Youth in Finland organized a successful Bicycle Caravan for peace.

In Sweden, as in many countries, various sectors of the population are taking special actions against the arms build-up and for disarmament. For example, more than 50 percent of the professors of medicine in Sweden have endorsed an Appeal of the Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

PORTUGAL

Over 150,000 demonstrated on January 16 in Lisbon against the emplacement of nuclear weapons on Portuguese soil.

Other extensive activities for disarmament include a petition campaign opposing nuclear weapons.

Public opinion polls, as throughout Europe, register strong opposition to new nuclear weapons and a desire for disarmament.

This sentiment surfaced strongly in opposition to President Reagan's decision to produce the N-Bomb, with Portuguese trade union federation, the CGTP, among many

others, strongly condemning the N-Bomb decision as a "serious assault on world peace."

SPAIN

On the 15th of November, 50,000 Spaniards marched in Madrid for peace and disarmament and to oppose Spain's entry into NATO. The demonstration was organised by the Socialist and Communist parties with strong trade union support and the participation of 200 organisations.

There were also demands for peace and disarmament and for dismantling the two military blocs.

A massive petition campaign gathering hundreds of thousands of signatures, calling for a referendum on Spanish entry into NATO, has tapped the strong public opinion which is over 50 per cent opposed to NATO membership, according to the polls.

The government of Premier Sotelo, however, rejected the proposed referendum.

The Socialist Party General Secretary said: "What will the NATO countries say now when they see half a million people have demonstrated against NATO even without a referendum?"

The Socialists promise that if elected in 1983 they will submit the NATO issue to a referendum.

UNITED STATES

The movement for peace and disarmament is mushrooming at rapid pace in the US.

In addition to large demonstrations that took place in May of last year with 100,000 turning out in Washington, D.C. to protest against US involvement in El Salvador and against the nuclear arms build-up, there have been many actions in smaller cities, reaching a high point during the fall months, particularly during United Nations Disarmament Week.

Even the massive march of half a million workers organised in the trade union movement in Washington which was protesting President Reagan's economic policies, displayed a leading banner and thousands of placards on the theme "Jobs not Bombs".

Among the unions, the International Association of Machinists, under which are organised the aerospace and defence workers and is headed by William Wippsinger, have taken a leading position for disarmament and conversion to peace time production.

Physicians and medical workers organised in such groups as Physicians for Social Responsibility and the American Health Association, have also taken it as a moral and professional obligation to prevent the "final epidemic" of nuclear war. Even the prestigious and usually conservative American Medical Association, in convention, overwhelmingly passed a resolution calling on

(Continued on page 10)

Geneva Negotiations: Weight of Public Opinion

November 30, 1981: On that day negotiations opened at Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union dealing with medium-range missiles in Europe. It is beyond doubt that the magnitude of the demonstrations of public opinion in Europe during the preceding months condemning nuclear weapons were powerful factors in bringing about the opening of discussions. As many observers have noted, the negotiations are taking place under the watchful eye of a "third mighty one" - public opinion.

"We shall continue to pursue effective action until we have succeeded in ultimately blocking the proposed deployment of new atomic arms... We are in the fight for a new peace policy which will attain detente and disarmament," writes *Aktion Sühnezeichen Friedensdienste* (FRG). Furthermore, the 27 European trade union centres, (East and West) which met in Geneva on November 24, set their sights on "the withdrawal of all nuclear armaments directed against Europe or installed in Europe." In the coming weeks many initiatives are planned to take place in various West European countries in support of a positive outcome of negotiations. As early as January 27, when Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Haig will be present, messages and delegations are expected to be on hand at Geneva.

"Zero Option"

The question of medium range nuclear weapons which has become the most crucial issue of the nuclear arms race in Europe and in the world, is one of the main issues at the Geneva negotiations.

President Reagan has said that by any objective criteria, the Soviet Union has an advantage in that field in the ratio of 6 to 1. Other estimates put Soviet "superiority" at between 3 to 1 and 2 to 1.

However, there are some other different assessments among western specialists. For example, the *Wall Street Journal* stated on November 20, 1981, that NATO has a substantial advantage over the Soviet Union in medium and short-range weapons in Europe. This is one of the American accounts:

U.S.A.	
Missiles	0
F-111 fighter-bombers	164
F-4s	265
A-6s and A-7s	68
FB-111s (based in U.S.)	63
TOTAL	560

U.S.S.R.	
SS-20s	250
SS-4s and SS-5s	350
SS-12s and SS-22s	100

SSN-5s	30
SSN-6s	
TU-26 Backfire bombers	45
TU-16 Badgers and TU-22 Blinders	350
SU-17, SU-24 and MIG-27 fighter-bombers	2,700
TOTAL	3,825

(U.S. News & World Report, Dec. 14, 1981)

The Reagan administration offers to forgo deployment of 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union dismantles approximately 600 SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

This suggestion is presented by the Reagan administration as a "zero option".

The Soviet Union suggests that there is approximate equality between East and West in numbers of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. These are the Soviet figures:

Medium-Range Nuclear Potentials in Europe

U.S.S.R.	Missiles	Planes	Total
land based	496		
sea based	18		
TOTAL	514	461	975
NATO			
U.S.A.			723
F-111, FB-111			
F-4, A-6, A-7 planes		723	
Britain			119
Polaris	64		
Volcano		55	
France			144
S-2, S-3	18		
M-20	80		
Mirage IVA		46	
NATO TOTAL	162	824	986

(Source: Moscow News, Jan. 18, 1982)

Just before the Geneva talks started Leonid Brezhnev stated on behalf of the Soviet Union: "We would be ready to cut back not tens, but hundreds of units. This is our approach. If our partners evince readiness to agree on the complete renunciation by both sides, the West and the East, of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe, we shall favour this."

International NGO Conference - World Public Opinion and SSD II

The Special Non-Governmental Organisations Committee on Disarmament in Geneva will convene a conference on World Public Opinion and the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, from March 31 to April 2, in Geneva.

Public Opinion and SSD

The Conference will bring together representatives of international and national organisations and mass movements - representatives of world public opinion - all who are taking action for disarmament and seeking the success of SSD II. The Conference will provide an occasion for an exchange of views on how public opinion can act even more vigorously to contribute to the preparations and proceedings of SSD

II. It will provide information on the work of the UN for disarmament and make it possible to exchange experiences and ideas on improving the impact of public opinion on the Special Session and on the implementation of the decisions taken by it.

It is expected that participation in the conference will be very large and representative and that it can make a significant contribution to the widespread current efforts to bring the arms race to a halt and achieve disarmament.

Appeal to SSD

The themes of the conference on which three commissions will do their work will focus on agenda items of SSD II. The commissions will produce reports which should

contain recommendations for further action.

In addition, it is intended that the Conference will issue an Appeal to the SSD II.

Commission I will discuss SSD II agenda item No. 9, Review of the Implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the 1978 First UN Special Session devoted to Disarmament; and item No. 10, Consideration and adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament.

Inquiries

For further information concerning the conference direct inquiries to Mr. Victor Hsu, Organising Secretary of the Conference C/O CCIA/WCC 150 Route de Ferney, CH 1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland. Tel. (022) 98 94 00 Telex: 234230 IK CH

POPE APPEALS FOR PEACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

"Since that fatal day of Hiroshima, armaments have unfortunately grown apace both in quantity and destructive power," stated the Pope last August 30 in his appeal for peace addressed to all nations, all systems of ideology, statesmen and military leaders." Evoking "the tragic and heart-breaking memories" of the Second World War, the Pope renewed his appeal for disarmament and the abolition of nuclear arms which he made at Hiroshima on February 28, 1981. "Today I again repeat my appeal with all the energy I possess," he declared, stating that he was convinced that he would be heard, and that he hoped that mutual confidence among men would replace violence and hate.

Declaration by Authors of the Krefeld Appeal

The following declaration was made by the initiators of the well-known Krefeld Appeal at the Second Forum of the Krefeld Initiative "Atomic Death Threatens All of Us - No Nuclear Missiles in Europe" which was held in Dortmund, FRG, on November 21, 1981. 15,000 people representing more than 1,000 peace groups attended that politically broad Forum.

The Krefeld Appeal, which was signed by over two million West Germans, was launched and supported by a group of eminent politicians and public figures in the FRG. They included prominent Social Democrats, Free Democrats, Green Party leaders, religious personalities, former General of the Bundeswehr (Army) and scientists.

The United States could dispense with new nuclear weapons in Europe without endangering our security, because facts have proved false the claim that the USSR made armament efforts which necessitated a "rearmament" by NATO. Consequently, we reject the misleading claim that "Whoever says Pershing-2 must also say SS-20", as some self-appointed interpreters of our demands try to suggest ever more frequently.

We are convinced that there is no connection between these armament measures - as NATO and the Federal Government try to imply. The Soviet medium-range weaponry trained on Western Europe and its modernisation by SS-20s must be seen in the

context of the comparable western nuclear potential in and on behalf of Europe, which has existed for a long time and has been modernised several times.

In our opinion naturally, neither the potentials, in the West or in the East, are justified; and their build-up, for instance by Trident submarine systems and new French nuclear missiles in the West, and by ever more additions to the SS-20 missiles in the East is wrong.

That is why we demand an end to these programmes and the opening of serious negotiations leading to a mutual, gradual dismantling of all nuclear weapons already existing in or on behalf of Europe.

We do not believe, however, that a "zero

option" as proposed by President Reagan can bring about this desired result; because this option demands the dismantling of existing medium-range weaponry by the USSR alone, whereas the Western side is required merely to refrain from implementing the "rearmament" decision taken on December 12, 1979; it is not called upon to reduce its medium-range nuclear arms which are already available.

We therefore, call upon the Federal Government to support a "zero option" which would also aim at dismantling existing nuclear stockpiles in the West. Only this would meet the expectations that have been aroused in the people by this slogan, promises much but which, given the American intentions, is misleading.

As for the Soviet Union we expect that CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev will announce a freeze on the deployment of SS-20s for the duration of the negotiations, which will start on November 30, 1981, although the Western reaction to his previous moratorium proposals were disappointing. We believe - just as we are demanding of our own Government - that the Soviet Union, without endangering its own security, could also dispense with even a larger amount of nuclear weapons...

Therefore, we demand

a security policy which is no longer the reflection of military thinking - which tends toward a biased over-estimation of the significance of weapons - ; but one that seeks to guarantee security for everybody essentially through political solutions.

Disarmament, not deterrent must be the overriding goal of this policy. With this in mind, common sense and simple humanity dictate that, as a first step, we should do everything in our power to bring about the renunciation of the NATO decision on the deployment of new US nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, and especially in our country.

We appeal not only to all citizens of this country but also to the people of the other equally threatened European countries, to join us so that together we may prevent the military build-up and transformation of our continent into a theatre of war; united, to bring about, instead, a decisive change to a world free of nuclear weapons and with armaments reduced to what we need to survive.

We all bear responsibility. Time is running out. Join in signing the Krefeld Appeal!

Gert Bastian; Petra K. Kelly; Martin Niemöller; Helmut Ridder; Christoph Strässer; Gösta von Uexküll; Josef Weber.

Dortmund, November 2, 1981

FROM SSDI TO SSD II

(Continued from page 2)

nuclear free zones and zones of peace and outlawing chemical weapons.

The call for a World Disarmament Conference is contained in the SSD-I Programme of Action and is specifically mentioned in the agenda of the upcoming Second Special Session.

World Conference

A World Disarmament Conference would bring Heads of State together to arrive at disarmament agreements which would be binding treaties. The UN General Assembly has overwhelmingly voted for such a conference, but it has been blocked by two states.

The will of humanity for an end to the arms race helped bring about holding of SSD-I and the call for SSD-II.

In 1978, prior to the First Special Session, the World Peace Council submitted to the United Nations 700 million signatures and endorsements for the New Stockholm Appeal, which called for an end to the arms race, for

general and complete disarmament, for banning nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

Similarly, the representatives of many international NGOs spoke at the SSD-I and mass demonstrations by U.S. peace forces were held in New York to register the concern of public opinion. This year hundreds of thousands are expected to participate in mass action at the time of SSD-II in demonstrations being organized by U.S. peace forces.

Hope of the World

The determination of hundreds of millions throughout the world, manifested in the largest ever demonstrations in Europe and elsewhere, for an end to the threat of nuclear annihilation, and for disarmament, will be heard at the SSD-II.

The discussions of SSD-I and SSD-II rely on public opinion and the great majority of governments of goodwill for their implementation. All movements and organisations everywhere working for peace and disarmament are sending reports and statements concerning their activities to the Preparatory Committee for SSD-II.

Humanity the world over will be watching SSD-II with great hope and with the determination that the results of the two Special Sessions on Disarmament will be speedily implemented.

American Committee on East-West Accord

The American Committee on East-West Accord sent a letter to President Reagan, signed by many eminent public figures — including former Under-secretary of State, George Ball, former Senator John Culver (Dem.-Iowa), economist John Kenneth Galbraith, former U.S. Ambassador George Kennan, and others — demanding that Reagan renounce the doctrine of "limited nuclear war" and seek a mutual renunciation of that policy with the USSR.

TWO INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ON DISARMAMENT

An international panel, the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, created last year under the chairmanship of former Swedish Premier, Olaf Palme, has concluded that the increased military spending that President Reagan is advocating risks making the world's economy worse rather than better.

Prominent members of the commission include former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance; David Owen, former Foreign Minister of Britain; Georgy A. Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee; Lt. Gen Olusegun Obansajo, a former Nigerian head of state, and former Premier Mustapha Khalil of Egypt.

Mr. Palme said that the 500 billion dollars a year spent on weapons was "tying up resources and skilled manpower that can be more profitably used in other ways." He said: "This makes a strong economic case for disarmament."

Another study by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London concludes that "there can really be no possibility of controlling nuclear war" once it starts.

"Nuclear weapons are simply too powerful and have too many unpredictable effects to be used in a precise and discriminatory fashion," the study underlines.

WORLDWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS DEMAND: NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONFRONTATION !

(Continued from page 7)

doctors to inform President Reagan about the medical consequences of nuclear war.

Medical workers in many communities are following the lead of physicians in the San Francisco Bay area who have refused to comply with orders requiring hospitals to prepare for accepting casualties from a "European nuclear war".

The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) initiated, in conjunction with other peace organisations, a series of teach-ins on 150 campuses throughout the US on the question of the nuclear war danger.

Many of these included "die-ins", dramatically demonstrating the effects of nuclear war. The UCS, two years ago, collected 20,000 effects of nuclear war. The UCS, two years ago, collected 20,000 in 1979, it published a study proving that the US has the capability to verify compliance with an arms control agreement and they called on the US Senate to ratify SALT II. It now has 100,000 citizens sponsors.

Outstanding positions have also been taken by US members of the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, in recent months.

Roman catholic Bishop Leroy T. Mathiesen of Amarillo, Texas,

Roman Catholic Bishop Leroy T. Mathiesen of Amarillo, Texas, involved in production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons... to resign and seek employment in peaceful pursuits...". In his parish are the workers of Pantex plant, where all the nation's nuclear weapons are assembled.

Earlier in 1981, 29 Catholic Bishops signed a statement declaring that "even to possess (nuclear weapons) is wrong".

The president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Archbishop Roach recently use of nuclear weapons". This statement has become the slogan of religious demonstrators in front of the White House.

Among protestant denominations New York city's Inter-Denominational Riverside Church has been rallying anti-nuclear weapon sentiment and mobilising the religious community in support of SSD II.

A number of City Councils in the U.S. have also adopted resolutions in support of a national "freeze" campaign calling for a US-USSR immediate and permanent nuclear arms freeze.

In the meantime, more than 800,000 young men have failed to register for the draft indicating the strong opposition that exists in the country to military conscription.

DIALOGUE FOR DISARMAMENT AND DETENTE

An International Conference — Dialogue for Disarmament and Detente will take place in Vienna January 29 to February 1, 1982. A series of preparatory meetings have been held with the participation of elected officials and representatives of 50 political parties and organizations from countries of all continents with the cooperation of the International Liaison Forum of Peaces and an Austria initiative group.

The purpose of the Vienna Dialogue is to discuss the problems of disarmament, with the emphasis in all discussions related to the key task of ending the nuclear war danger and the arms build-up.

Four hundred participants are expected, including members of Parliament, and other leaders from political parties, representatives and leading officials of international non-governmental organizations, and representatives from national coalitions and mass movements working for disarmament.

"We are confronted with the central problem of our time which is to ensure that human intelligence will prevent the unimaginable consequences of one rash act triggering a nuclear holocaust."

Dr. Kurt Waldheim
as Secretary General of the
United Nations

George F. Kennan former U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. said recently in a speech, "We have gone on piling weapon upon weapon, missile upon missile... like men in a dream, like lemmings heading for the sea." He called, among other things, for 50 percent mutual cuts on long-range strategic arsenals, the denuclearization of Central and Northern Europe, and a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. He said, "There is no issue at stake in our political relations with the Soviet Union — no hope, no fear, nothing to which we aspire, nothing we would like to avoid — which could conceivably be worth a nuclear war." He called for a decision "to abandon the option of the first use of nuclear weapons in any military encounter."

"If peace fails, we Germans will be the first to be wiped out. We will be extinguished as a people."

Willy Brandt, former Chancellor
of the FRG and President of the
Socialist International



DISARMAMENT FORUM is published monthly by the World Peace Council as a service to all organisations working for disarmament. All correspondence should be addressed to WPC Information Centre, P.O. Box 18114, 00181 Helsinki 18, Finland.

US-USSR 14

6301 add-on

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachments

December 30, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. NANCE

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

Attached at Tab I is a re-do of a memorandum to the President which was OBE'd for some unknown reason. The subject matter is still important and unless there is new information that has not been passed on to me, I believe the memorandum should go forward to the President. The original package is attached at Tab II.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

- Tab I Memorandum to the President
- Tab II Original package, OBE'd on December 29.

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachments

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S) *ADT 5/10/85*

Pipes

#6301

? in what run?

08.15

This was
never sent up.

12/29/91

6301 re-do

agr

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachment

November 4, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to the President incorporating the suggestions you made on my memorandum of November 3 (Tab II).

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President.

Approve ✓ Disapprove

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum for the President
- Tab II Suggested memorandum submitted November 3.

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachment

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

101
2/19/05

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

13526
E.O. 12958
~~As Amended~~
Sec. 3.3b(1)

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES W. NANCE
SUBJECT: World Peace Council

On several occasions your attention has been called to the agenda for 1981 of the so-called "World Peace Council," a Soviet front organization operating out of Helsinki. (S)

This group seems so pleased with its success that it now plans to expand its activities into the United States.

Given the great experience of the World Peace Council in organizing mass demonstrations on behalf of Soviet causes, it would be very important to prevent it from carrying out its plans in the United States. The Department of State in particular should refuse to issue visas to foreign travelers planning to attend World Peace Council functions in this country, which are usually international in scope. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

That instructions be given to the Department of State to refuse visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council or individuals planning to attend WPC functions. (S)

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

~~SECRET~~

Review on October 22, 2001
Classified and Extended by CIA

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR F06-114/13 #73648
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON~~SECRET~~13526
E. O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.3(b)(1)ACTION

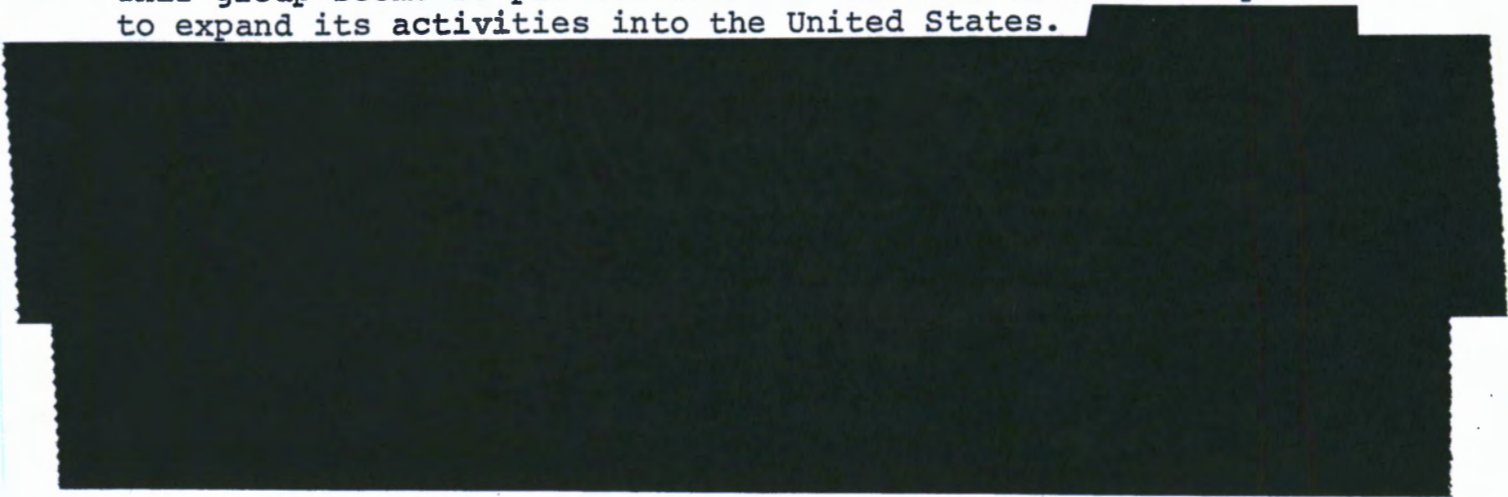
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES W. NANCE

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

On several occasions your attention has been called to the agenda for 1981 of the so-called "World Peace Council," a Soviet front organization operating out of Helsinki. (e)

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RECOMMENDATION

That instructions be given to the Department of State to refuse visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council or individuals planning to attend WPC functions. (e)

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

~~SECRET~~

Review on October 22, 2001
Classified and Extended by CIA

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR F06-114/13 #13649
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

6301

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 9, 1981

11/9 to D. Jarman

0855 hr

~~SECRET~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

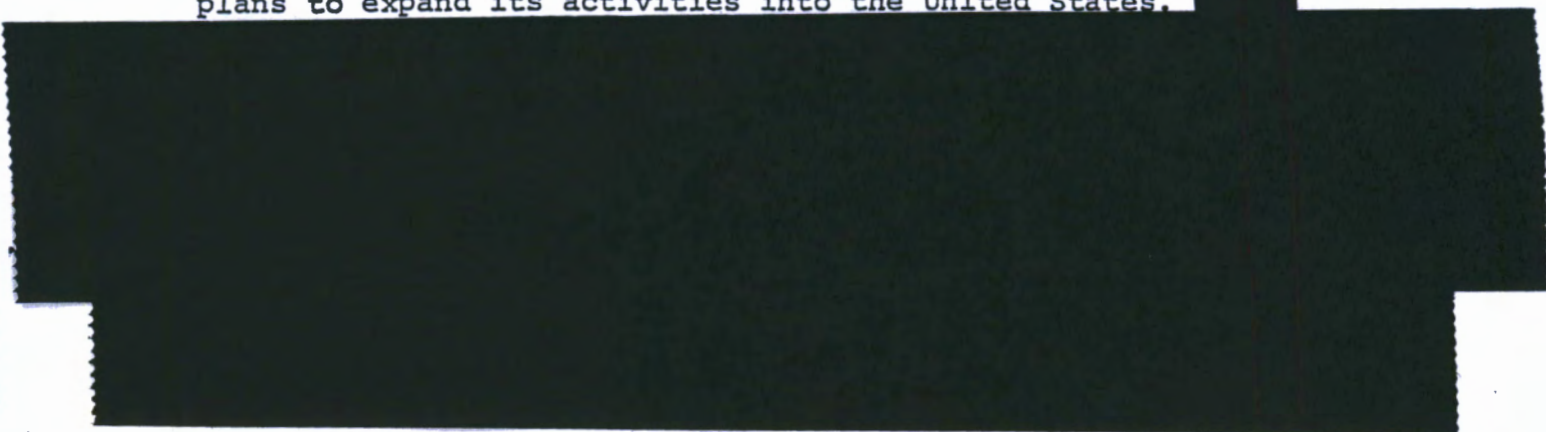
FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *Allen*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

13526
E. O. 12958
~~As Amended~~
Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

On several occasions I have called your attention to the agenda for 1981 of the so-called "World Peace Council," a Soviet front organization operating out of Helsinki. (e)

This group seems so pleased with its success that it now plans to expand its activities into the United States.



Given the great experience of the World Peace Council in organizing mass demonstrations on behalf of Soviet causes, it would be very important to prevent it from carrying out its plans in the United States. The Department of State in particular should refuse to issue visas to foreign travelers planning to attend World Peace Council functions in this country, which are usually international in scope. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

That instructions be given to the Department of State to refuse visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council or individuals planning to attend WPC functions. (e)

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

~~SECRET~~

Review on October 22, 2001
Classified & Extended by CIA
Reason: D9C.1

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR FDO 114/13 #13650
BY AW NARA DATE 3/21/13

6301

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

13526
E. O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.36(1)

~~SECRET~~

ACTION

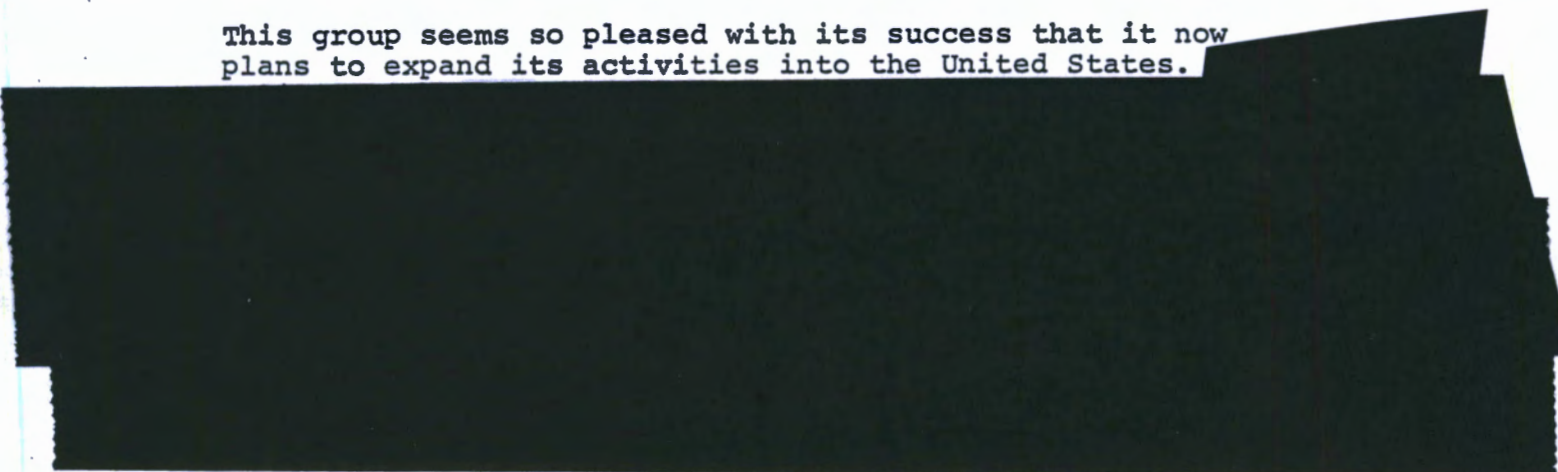
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

~~In several occasions~~ ^{have} you may recall that several months ago I called your attention to the agenda for 1981 of the so-called "World Peace Council," a Soviet front organization operating out of Helsinki. (C)

This group seems so pleased with its success that it now plans to expand its activities into the United States.



^{World Peace Council} Given the great experience of the WPC in organizing mass demonstrations on behalf of Soviet causes, it would be very important to prevent it from carrying out its plans in the United States. The Department of State in particular should refuse to issue visas to foreign travelers planning to attend ^{World Peace Council} WPC functions in this country, which are usually international in scope. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

That instructions be given to the Department of State to refuse visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council or individuals planning to attend WPC functions. (C)

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

SECRET

Review on October 22, 2001
Classified & Extended by CIA
Reason: D9C.1

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR FOIA-114/13 #13651
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

AP

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

November 3, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *L*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

As suggested, attached at Tab I is a memorandum to the President regarding the activities of the World Peace Council in the United States. My earlier memorandum with your comments is at Tab II.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum to the President
- Tab II My original memorandum to you.

~~SECRET~~

Derivative from CIA
Review October 22, 2001.

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FD6-114/13 #13652
BY AW NARA DATE 3/21/13

6301
af

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

October 28, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council Intends to Become More Active in the U.S.A.

The attached [redacted] indicates that the World Peace Council, delighted with the ease with which it has been able to operate in this country, intends to intensify its activities here. Presumably it would like to mount mass demonstrations on the model of those staged in Bonn, London, etc., against "nuclear armament" in major U.S. cities, possibly including Washington. We may want to take steps to prevent that. (S)

13526
E.O. 12958
~~As Amended~~
Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

FOIA(b)(1)

Attachment

Tab I

[redacted]
October 22, 1981

*This needs to be put in a memo to the President.
Also give me a draft, and quote from this info cable
11/2/81*

~~SECRET~~

Derivative from CIA
Review October 22, 2001

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRREF06-114/13 # 13653

BY KML NARA DATE 5/15/13

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~13526
E.O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.3b(1)ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES W. NANCE

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

On several occasions your attention has been called to the agenda for 1981 of the so-called "World Peace Council," a Soviet front organization operating out of Helsinki. (c)

This group seems so pleased with its success that it now plans to expand its activities into the United States.

Given the great experience of the World Peace Council in organizing mass demonstrations on behalf of Soviet causes, it would be very important to prevent it from carrying out its plans in the United States. The Department of State in particular should refuse to issue visas to foreign travelers planning to attend World Peace Council functions in this country, which are usually international in scope. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

That instructions be given to the Department of State to refuse visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council or individuals planning to attend WPC functions. (c)

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

~~SECRET~~

Review on October 22, 2001
Classified and Extended by CIA

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR EDO-114/13 #13654
BY: RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

6301

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

13526
E. O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.36(1)

ACTION

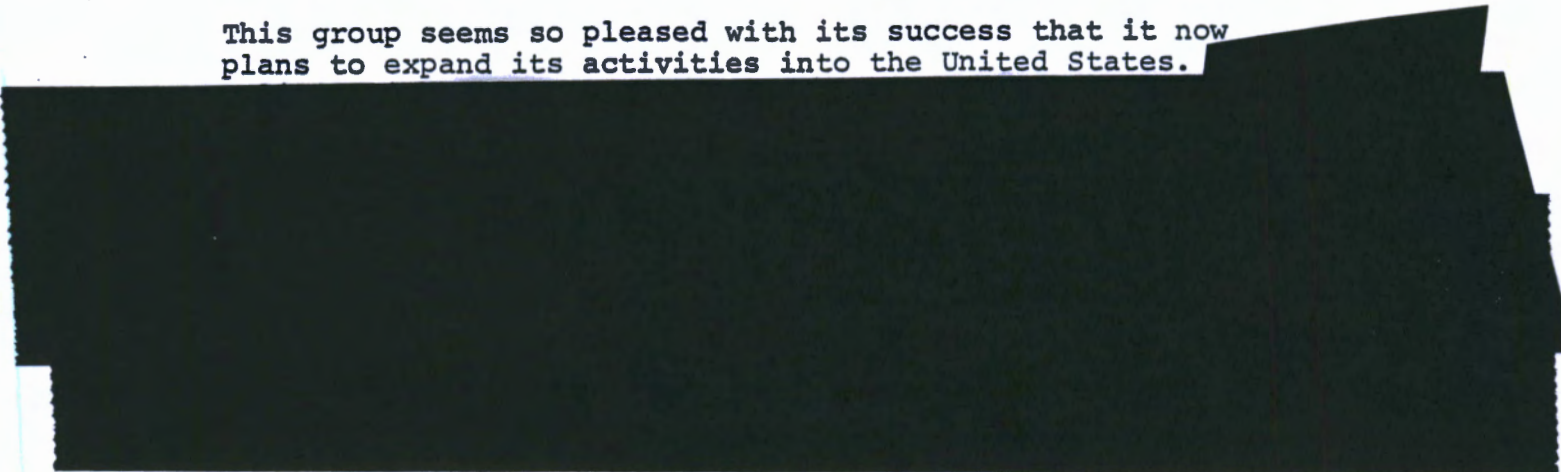
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

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~~You may recall that several months ago I called your attention~~
to the agenda for 1981 of the so-called "World Peace Council,"
a Soviet front organization operating out of Helsinki. (S)

This group seems so pleased with its success that it now
plans to expand its activities into the United States.



^{World Peace Council}
Given the great experience of the WPC in organizing mass
demonstrations on behalf of Soviet causes, it would be very
important to prevent it from carrying out its plans in the
United States. The Department of State in particular should
refuse to issue visas to foreign travelers planning to
attend ^{World Peace Council} WPC functions in this country, which are usually
international in scope. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

That instructions be given to the Department of State to refuse
visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council
or individuals planning to attend WPC functions. (S)

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

~~SECRET~~

Review on October 22, 2001
Classified & Extended by CIA
Reason: D9C.1

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRRFD 6-114/13 #13655
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

6301 rebo

CONFIDENTIAL
MAY 21 1963

JANET COLSON

[Handwritten signature]

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

PETER

CY TO VP

CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEAVER

CY TO BRADY

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

Comments:

6301
Allen

Letter at Tas I
needs re do

11/4/81
Allen

6301
11/10

RECEIVED

31 NOV 4 A7:44

JANET COLSON	<u> <i>J</i> </u>		
BUD NANCE	<u> </u>		
DICK ALLEN	<u> </u>		
IRENE DERUS	<u> </u>		
JANET COLSON	<u> </u>		
BUD NANCE	<u> </u>		
PETER	<u> </u>		
CY TO VP	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO MEESE	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
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CY TO DEAVER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO BRADY	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>

Comments:

#6301

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Dick Pipes
for further action
je

#6301

RECEIVED

81 JUN 28 P 7: 35

JANET COLSON	<u> </u>		
BUD NANCE	<u> </u>		
DICK ALLEN	<u> </u>		
IRENE DERUS	<u> </u>		
JANET COLSON	<u> </u>		
BUD NANCE	<u> </u>		
PETER	<u> </u>		
CY TO VP	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO MEESE	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO BAKER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO DEEVER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO BRADY	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>

Comments:

US-USSR 18

6301 re-do

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachment

November 4, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *g*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to the President incorporating the suggestions you made on my memorandum of November 3 (Tab II).

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum for the President
- Tab II Suggested memorandum submitted November 3.

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachment

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)
105
3/19/85

~~SECRET~~

01763

PD ✓

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NOT RELEASABLE TO CONTRACTORS OR CONTRACTOR-CONSULTANTS
DISSEMINATION AND EXTRACTION OF INFORMATION CONTROLLED
BY ORIGINATOR



BUREAU OF
INTELLIGENCE
AND RESEARCH

ASSESSMENTS
AND
RESEARCH

(U) WORLD PEACE COUNCIL REENTERS THE LISTS

↓
~~(C/NF)~~ Summary

The World Peace Council (WPC), long a Soviet front organization, currently is leading a well-coordinated Soviet diplomatic and propaganda effort to promote Brezhnev's 26th CPSU Congress peace proposals and rally West European sentiment against NATO theater nuclear force modernization and increased defense spending. The campaign has injected new life into an organization whose influence in Europe had been eroding because of its obvious Soviet links.

Although the WPC is officially committed to promoting the cause of peace, and appeals to widely diverse religious and political groups on that theme, it usually manages to tailor its activities to mesh with Soviet international policies and goals. Its record of support for Soviet positions on controversial international issues, particularly in the disarmament field and where political gains could be made at US expense, is unblemished.

The Council's organizational structure is studded with pro-Soviet leftists in key positions, but has always included a large number of prestigious noncommunist figures--pacifists, clergy, etc.--to maintain a facade of independence and nonalignment. Its major function is to coordinate the activities of several other Soviet-linked leftwing groups and take the lead in promoting new Soviet initiatives. The recent WPC executive board meeting in Havana and the scope of the organization's scheduled activities suggest that it has been tasked with a rigorous program on Moscow's behalf in coming months.

* * * * *

~~SECRET~~

RDS-2,4 6/11/01 (multiple sources)

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
AND METHODS INVOLVED

Report 157-AR
June 11, 1981

DECLASSIFIED

NLR/EOL/1/1/13 4/25/59

BY CA NARA DATES 5/15/08

Background

~~(C)~~ The USSR has always underwritten a network of international organizations which, while purporting to be independent, democratic, and nongovernmental, serve in fact as facades, or fronts, for Soviet policies and initiatives. Financing and control from Moscow to these groups are channeled through sometimes murky conduits, but have been well documented over the years.

~~(C)~~ Historically, it has been the function of these front organizations to promote support of Soviet policy among those elements of society not normally reached by local communist parties, e.g., sympathizers not wishing to commit themselves entirely to party discipline, interested only in particular issues, or moved by certain emotional appeals. Under Stalin and through the mid-1960s the organizations were used aggressively as cold-war propaganda forums; in recent years they have become less strident and somewhat more sophisticated, shaping their programs to appeal to politically susceptible individuals and groups. Most of them focus their attention on special-interest groups (youth, women, trade unionists); the World Peace Council (WPC) is a major exception in that it appeals indiscriminately to all groups, and all fronts can participate in its activities.

~~(U)~~ The WPC is currently the largest and most influential of all the Soviet-controlled front organizations. It was formed in 1949 in the wake of a "World Peace Congress" held in Paris that year, and was based there until expelled by the French Government in 1951 for "fifth-column activities." It moved its headquarters to Prague and then to Vienna, was soon expelled from Vienna, and in 1968 settled in Helsinki, where it remains headquartered.



The Extent of Soviet Control

~~(C)~~ As a result of Soviet organizational efforts and clandestine financial assistance over the years, the WPC has emerged as a relatively effective instrument of Soviet foreign

policy. It is widely accepted in many Third World countries and has permanent UN representation in both New York and Geneva, as well as in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris; it also has consultative status with the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Council has campaigned vigorously to exploit these associations with the UN to enhance its credibility and stature, particularly among developing nations. However, it actively supports only those UN programs that are not in conflict with Soviet policies.

~~(C/NF)~~ The WPC organizational structure is studded with handpicked pro-Soviet leftists, many of whom are associated with communist-oriented causes in their home countries and are active on national peace committees. The Council, however, has always included in its ranks a large number of prestigious noncommunist figures--pacifists, clergy, and others who champion peace as a cause in and of itself--to provide a facade of independence and nonalignment. New members are selected from nominations submitted to the Council by the various national peace committees. Because most of these national committees originally were set up as local communist fronts, generally with WPC assistance, the political leaning of new members is usually guaranteed to be pro-Soviet. Through direct lines to key Council officials, the USSR can influence the content of communiques, resolutions, and statements stemming from WPC events and final decisions on WPC projects and activities.

~~(S/NF/NC/OC)~~ Nevertheless, funding has been a problem for the WPC in recent years (at least since 1975) owing in part to the declining interest of national peace committees in Soviet peace initiatives, as well as to growing popular skepticism about the true nature and intentions of the WPC. Increasingly modest financial contributions from traditional WPC donors and affiliates also have constrained programs. More to the point, however, the organization's value to Moscow lessened during the detente era when other less suspect "friendship" vehicles could be exploited and arms control negotiations were under way in official channels.

~~(S/NF/NC/OC)~~ With the erosion of detente, Moscow evidently is prepared to underwrite once again more WPC activities, as well as those of relatively obscure and newly formed interest groups, provided they serve Soviet foreign policy objectives. For example, Moscow recently provided substantial direct financial assistance to the various leftwing organizations that participated in the "World Forum of Youth and Students

for Peace, Detente and Disarmament" in Helsinki (January 19-23, 1981), hosted by the National Committee of Finnish Youth Organizers. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and Cuba, among others, are also known to provide material and financial support to the WPC. Moreover, it is these countries that generally send the majority of the delegates (frequently members of other WPC-affiliated bodies, such as the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Federation of Trade Unions) to WPC-sponsored conferences.

~~(C/NF)~~ Foreign Policy Mouthpiece

Although officially committed to the cause of peace as its raison d'etre, the WPC regularly manages its activities to mesh with the Soviet line of the moment, particularly where sweeping proposals on disarmament are concerned. Since its original "Stockholm Appeal" for "banning the bomb" in 1950, it has periodically spearheaded and orchestrated drives against Western nuclear arming in any form; it has been in the forefront of East-West detente promotion; and it has consistently advanced Soviet positions on controversial international issues affecting the US and its allies:

- In conjunction with other front organizations, it set up the "Stockholm Conference on Vietnam," which was active from 1967-68 until the withdrawal of US troops from Indochina in 1975. It supported the "International Commission of Inquiry into US War Crimes in Vietnam," established in 1970 as a subsidiary to the Stockholm Conference. Throughout the Vietnam war, the WPC sent numerous "peace" delegations to North Vietnam and regularly issued statements in support of Soviet policy on the war.
- In tandem with Moscow, the WPC since 1974 has espoused the "elimination of war bases in the Indian Ocean" (specifically US and British bases) and campaigned for the establishment of that region as a "Zone of Peace."
- Since the mid-1970s, the WPC has involved itself increasingly with economic development issues promoting the Soviet Union and its East European partners as natural allies of the Third World in the North-South dialogue. It actively supports the call for a "new international economic order," which the Warsaw Pact endorsed at the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 1974, and demands that the "imperialist countries" cease their "economic exploitation" of the developing world.

34a

- The anti-neutron bomb campaign initiated by the Soviets in mid-1977 provided the WPC and its affiliates with an opportunity to revive their ban-the-bomb efforts and to declaim once again that the US was pursuing military policies in total disregard of the interests of its European allies. President Carter's decision to postpone development was then touted as a victory for the peace forces in Europe.
- The NATO decision on theater nuclear force (TNF) modernization in Western Europe now serves as the focus for a vigorously conducted WPC campaign for "peace, disarmament and detente" designed to influence elite and public opinions against NATO intentions. The WPC is actively promoting Brezhnev's proposals for negotiations, attacking NATO intentions, organizing anti-TNF conferences and demonstrations, and issuing formal condemnations of NATO plans.

~~(S/NF/NC/OC)~~ Disunity and Conflict Within the WPC

The WPC is not a monolithic organization; because of the heterogeneity of its membership, internal conflicts are virtually inevitable at large WPC-sponsored gatherings. The most recent example of this occurred at the "World Parliament of Peoples for Peace" (WPPP) hosted in Sofia in September 1980, which was marked by a series of disputes:

- Several Arab delegations called for the exclusion of the Israeli delegation (at WPC insistence composed exclusively of Israeli Communist Party members). Only after intervention by East European delegations were the Arabs persuaded to accept the Israelis as "opponents of the Israeli regime."
- The Iraqi delegation strongly contested the plenary session's resolution on the Iran-Iraq war which called on both countries to end the fighting; it demanded instead a resolution that endorsed Iraq's position. Intervention by the Soviet delegation eventually persuaded the Iraqis to mute their public opposition.
- Belgian efforts to raise the human rights issue split the working committees attempting to draft the WPPP final declaration and for a time threatened the facade of unanimity sought by the WPC organizers. WPC representatives finally appealed to the Belgian delegation

in a way that divided its leadership over the issue, and the delegation subsequently withdrew its proposals.

- When the French delegation failed to get the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, human rights, and Soviet missile deployments on the agenda, at least five members of the delegation resigned from the WPC in protest.

The WPC in Havana: Support for Cuba

~~(S)~~ The WPC's decision to hold the April 1981 meeting of its executive board in Havana was in line with Soviet gestures to bolster diplomatic and propaganda support for Cuba at a time when Havana has come under US fire for its involvement in hemisphere insurgencies.

~~(U)~~ Eighty-five countries and six international organizations were represented at the Havana meeting. (The session evidently was timed to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs invasion, an anniversary highlighted by a Soviet naval visit to Cuba.) WPC President Romesh Chandra underscored the main theme of the gathering when he denounced the "belligerent actions" of the "new Washington administration." The final resolution:

- called for a world campaign against the threat of war and an arms race;
- highlighted "new and serious dangers" posed by the US administration's arms escalation;
- endorsed Brezhnev's proposal to freeze the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe;
- condemned the presence of US armed forces in the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, and elsewhere; and
- lauded the "revolutionary triumphs" in Nicaragua and Grenada.

~~(U)~~ A Chandra-led delegation subsequently visited Managua and presented the WPC's "Ho Chi Minh award" to Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega on behalf of the Nicaraguan people. (The only other Ho Chi Minh award ever presented went to the Palestine Liberation Organization.)

35a

Agenda for the Future

~~(S/NF/NC/OC)~~ The Havana meeting set the stage for three other WPC-inspired conferences which can be expected to proselytize Brezhnev's 26th CPSU Congress proposals and the Havana resolution's themes. They include:

- A "Conference on Military Disarmament and Detente in Europe" in Stockholm, June 6-8, designed specifically to promote public opposition to increased NATO defense efforts, including TNF modernization. Two ranking officials from the WPC's Helsinki headquarters visited Sweden in February to confer with the WPC-affiliated Swedish Peace Committee on conference arrangements. To lend more credibility to the gathering, efforts got under way early in the year to persuade West European social democratic parties, UN-accredited nongovernmental organizations, religious groups, and prominent scientists and public figures to act as sponsors for the conference.
- A meeting on disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation to take place in Panama in September-October of this year, ostensibly under the aegis of the WPC and its local Panamanian arm, the National Committee for the Defense of Peace and Sovereignty. (In early May 1981, a Cuban representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Panamanian representative of the International Union of Students were in Panama to prepare for the meeting.)
- A "World Conference-Dialogue on Questions of Disarmament and Detente" scheduled for November 27-30, according to a May 1 Izvestiya announcement. The conference is to be sponsored by the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces (ILFPF), an organization established in 1973 as an offshoot of the "World Congress for Peace Forces." (Since January 1980, the ILFPF has been attempting to develop an image of independence from the WPC despite the fact that its president--Romesh Chandra--is simultaneously president of the WPC.) To attract wider noncommunist participation, the ILFPF invited to an April 1981 preparatory meeting delegates from West European socialist and social democratic parties, as well as Belgian, West German, and Dutch political figures and the Secretary General of the Socialist International. (The behind-the-scenes organizer was Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.)

36

~~SECRET~~

- 7 -

~~(S/NF)~~ Western Europe is obviously the main target of Soviet diplomatic and propaganda pressure on the TNF modernization issue, and it is there that the WPC clearly is concentrating its current efforts on Moscow's behalf. The numerous "peace" groups constantly emerging in Europe will no doubt be receiving financial, material, and moral support from local communist parties and church-based organizations in order to enlist their support in the anti-TNF effort. If the campaign gains momentum, these obscure local groups will probably increase in visibility, and the WPC will have a new lease on life as it once again undertakes to coordinate all "peace-loving forces" and channel their efforts along lines useful to Moscow.

Prepared by David Hertzberg
x29120

Approved by Robert Baraz
x29194

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DEPARTMENTS ONLY/NOT RELEASABLE TO CONTRACTORS
OR CONTRACTOR-CONSULTANTS/DISSEMINATION AND
EXTRACTION OF INFORMATION CONTROLLED BY ORIGINATOR~~

SECRET

Pipes
file US-USSR 37

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

6755

November 17, 1981

SECRET

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: JERRY JENNINGS
CARNES LORD *JJ*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council Activities in the U.S.

The FBI has provided a report (Tab I) on the World Peace Council (WPC) and its activities in the U.S. in response to our request.

The WPC set up a branch in this country in 1979. It is now estimated to have some 40-50 members.

Recent activities include:

-- Establishment of a front organization -- "The Coalition in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador;"

-- Establishment of a "Peace Education Fund," said to have been granted tax-free status;

-- Sponsorship of visiting Soviet delegations;

-- Annual convention in New York, November 13-15, on theme "Strategies for Peace," with representatives of peace movements from around the world.

Attachment

Tab I FBI Report

SECRET

Review on October 28, 2001
Classified and Extended by 4412/FBI
Derivative Classification by FBI

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/13#13656

BY RW NARA DATE 4/5/01



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

Washington, D.C. 20535

BY LIAISON

October 28, 1981

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)

Classified "Secret" in entirety.

Pursuant to request of Mr. Jennings, the following information is a summary of recent WPC activities in the United States.

As you are aware, the WPC is a world-wide Soviet controlled communist front, which was formed at the conclusion of the second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland, November 16-22, 1950, under communist initiative. Its headquarters are in Helsinki, Finland. It continues today as a major international communist effort to discredit the United States. WPC activities in the United States have been coordinated for many years by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

During 1979 the CPUSA assigned two of its long-time members to establish a United States branch of the WPC. At its founding convention in November, 1979, the United States Peace Council (USPC) was formed as the United States WPC affiliate. Other United States persons involved in leadership positions within the WPC and the USPC have also been identified as being affiliated with the CPUSA.

The USPC differs from the WPC only in its name; otherwise, the policies, goals, and objectives are identical to those of the WPC. CPUSA newspapers, the "Daily World" and "Peoples World" publicize and extol the activities of both organizations.

Since the initiation of the USPC, this Bureau has noted a rejuvenation in WPC-sponsored aims and objectives in the United States which continue to take a strong anti-United States Government tone. Readily apparent is the WPC objective to discredit the United States' system of Government and its policies, both domestic and foreign. Utilizing various symposiums, conferences, demonstrations, and publications, the WPC, through

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Classified and Extended by 4412
Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2 and 3)
Date of Review for Declassification October 28, 2001

FOIA(b)(1)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

BY RW NARADATE/H/S/LJ
NIRRE Edb-11/13#13657

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RE: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)

the USPC, continually calls for the halt of nuclear weapons production; pressure on the White House and Congress for the passage of SALT II; a decrease in the United States military budget; a ban on further development of the neutron bomb and MX missile; a call for Puerto Rican independence; and more recently, a campaign against United States-South African collaboration.

Although the actual membership of the USPC in the United States is unknown, it has been estimated to be between 40 to 50 members. This does not reflect a lack of support of the USPC since the CPUSA exercises tremendous political, ideological, and organizational power in the USPC, and rallies its membership and support toward USPC/WPC aims and goals.

The following represents recent examples of efforts by the USPC to strengthen and broaden the national communist peace movement in the United States.

The USPC has acted as the sponsor for WPC delegations to the United States, headed by Romesh Chandra, President of the WPC. Chandra has regularly visited the United States.

Through the USPC, the WPC initiated and established a front organization, "The Coalition in Solidarity With the People of El Salvador." This group serves to sponsor and organize activities which are in opposition to United States policies in El Salvador and against United States military draft legislation.

During 1981 WPC influence resulted in the establishment of a Peace Education Fund, Inc. This organization was formed to provide better educational resources; symposiums and publications on questions involving the struggle for peace. It seeks funding for a variety of educational projects including publication of studies on the effect of the arms race and military budget on Black and minority communities in the United States. The Peace Education Fund, Inc., has allegedly been granted a tax-free exemption and is directed by a United States-based Vice President of the WPC, a long-time CPUSA member.

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RE: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)

USPC members continue to sponsor large Soviet peace delegations who travel throughout the United States "lobbying" for Soviet causes in furtherance of Soviet "active measures." These Soviet delegates appear before various forums, including university students, and receive considerable news media coverage. Currently a delegation of 29 Soviets is in the United States to participate in a conference for "peace and international security." This conference is being sponsored by the Committee for U.S.-U.S.S.R. Dialogue, and the Committee representative hosting the delegation is a long-time affiliate of the WPC. Heading the Soviet delegation is Nikolay V. Mostovets, North American Sector, Chief of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (ID, CC, CPSU). Also in this delegation are some individuals suspected of being connected with Soviet intelligence services.

The USPC is sponsoring its second National Convention to be held in New York City November 13-15, 1981. The theme of this conference, at which Romesh Chandra is scheduled to participate, is "In the Common Interest: Strategies For Peace," and its purpose, according to the USPC's Executive Director, is to focus on how to unify and organize the peace majority. However, the actual emphasis will focus on the current administration's budget cuts allowing for an increase in military spending. Representatives of numerous peace movements from around the world are also scheduled to attend.

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 28, 1981

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council Intends to Become More Active in the U.S.A.

The attached [redacted] indicates that the World Peace Council, delighted with the ease with which it has been able to operate in this country, intends to intensify its activities here. Presumably it would like to mount mass demonstrations on the model of those staged in Bonn, London, etc., against "nuclear armament" in major U.S. cities, possibly including Washington. We may want to take steps to prevent that. (S)

FOIA(b)(1)

Attachments:

Tab I [redacted]

October 22, 1981

13526
E. O. 12958
~~As Amended~~
Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRREF06-114/13 #13658
BY KML NARA DATE 5/15/13

~~SECRET~~

Derivative from CIA
Review October 22, 2001

WPC

R. JAMES WOOLSEY
ATTORNEY

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1800 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Centre for Conflict Studies

07

Richard,

Dr. Maurice Tugwell

Director

*We have stacks of other stuff,
which we could photo-copy, if you wish*
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton,
N.B., Canada, E3B 5A3. (506) 453-4978

M.

World Peace Council

Programme of Action 1981

Published by the Information Centre of the World Peace Council

World Peace Council

Programme of Action 1981

Published by the Information Centre of the World Peace Council

The World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace, held in Sofia from September 23 to 27, 1980 threw the searchlight on the new character, the new tasks and duties, the new possibilities for action of the peoples of all continents.

The Appeal, unanimously adopted by 2,260 deputies from 137 countries and from 100 international and over 3,000 national non-governmental organisations, stated with confidence:

The peoples have the power to preserve peace
— their basic right

The Appeal of the World Parliament summed up the gravity of the international situation in these words:

The peoples of the world are alarmed. Never before has there been so great a danger of a world nuclear holocaust.

The nuclear arms build-up, the accumulation of deadly arsenals has reached a critical point. Further escalation in the arms build-up could create a most dangerous situation, facing humanity with the threat of annihilation.

The "new nuclear strategy" is an elaborate deception of the people to persuade them that limited or regional nuclear war can be conducted without leading to a global nuclear holocaust. We categorically reject this dangerous and inhuman conception!

The World Parliament extended its full support to the growing mass movements in all continents which are centred round the determination of the peoples to oppose and refuse to be associated with:

— the vast war machine and arms build-up of the most aggressive forces of imperialism which seek to take the world toward a nuclear abyss,

- the falsehoods and lies, the propaganda in favour of the arms build-up, which are disseminated through imperialist-controlled mass media.

Basic Pillars of the Programme

Each chapter of the Charter of the Peoples for Peace unanimously adopted by the World Parliament, held in Sofia (Bulgaria) from September 23 to 27, 1980 emphasizes the main planks of the **Peoples' Programme for Peace for the 80s**.

- to live in peace is a sacred and inalienable right of every human being and of every nation,
- peace is humanity's common priceless possession, the main condition and prerequisite of progress,
- to stop the arms build-up is an imperative need,
- the elimination of all forms of discrimination, of all artificial barriers in world trade, of all forms of inequality, diktat and exploitation in economic relations and the establishment of just and equal international economic relations are basic rights of humankind,
- The policy of destabilisation of progressive regimes in developing countries actually constitutes an aggression, waged with psychological, economic, political and other means, including armed intervention: this is a violation of the right to peace,
- interference in the internal affairs of other states sharply conflicts with the right of all peoples to peaceful, free and independent development.
- the lack of real progress in the realisation of a New International Economic Order stems from the fact that the imperialist powers and the transnational corporations are unwilling to give up their privileged positions, as was convincingly manifested at the last UN Special Session on Development;
- the cold war, hostile confrontation and war hysteria hinder humanity's social progress and impede the complete implementation of fundamental human rights and freedoms – those who gain from this are the same forces of reaction and aggression, which reap profits from arms production;
- constant growth in military expenditure is achieved at the expense of the working people, and makes a key contribution to galloping inflation, growing taxation and unemployment – experience has proved that militarisation

of the economy not only fails to create new jobs, but reduces them and entails cuts in health, education, culture and other social services;

- the existence of racist regimes and fascist dictatorships which trample underfoot democracy and the elementary rights and freedoms of their peoples is abhorrent to the conscience of humankind;
- militarism and international tensions are the factors which create favourable conditions for carrying out anti-democratic coups and for maintaining fascist juntas and anti-popular dictatorial regimes in power;
- the whipping-up of war hysteria, of hatred against other countries, and all propaganda campaigns aimed at creating suspicion and mistrust are contrary to the interests of all peoples – mass media must serve the cause of peace and not the military-industrial complexes by confusing public opinion with lies and misinformation;
- those who bear responsibility for educating the new generation must stand for the ideals of peace, friendship, solidarity and respect of all nations...

Qualitatively New Actions

The World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace stressed the urgency of bringing together in common mass actions, people belonging to different political parties and tendencies.

In Sofia, 330 political parties were represented – Socialist and Social Democratic parties, Christian Democratic, Communist and Liberal parties, Agrarian, Radical and Centre parties, as well as national parties from all continents. The overwhelming majority of these parties are today represented in the World Peace Council.

The World Parliament made it clear that the war danger and the arms build-up cannot be halted by one country, by people holding one political pint of view, by one organization or movement however powerful it might be.

But the World Parliament declared that **together** the peoples of the most diverse convictions can bar the road to a world

conflagration.

The urgent need is for qualitatively new mass actions to meet the qualitatively new international situation.

The war danger is of a qualitatively different kind today. The global arms build-up is more perilous than ever before. This war danger and the arms build-up threaten all peoples of all countries who are struggling to build a new life. They threaten the movements for liberation and the struggle for economic independence in the developing countries. They threaten the struggles of the peoples in the countries of the capitalist world against inflation, rising prices, unemployment and for social progress.

The struggle is one. This is the call of the World Parliament.

The World Peace Council is pledged to carry out this vast anti-imperialist programme, this programme of the peoples for peace.

This programme seeks to make 1981 the year of the decisive offensive of peace forces, to make the 80s the Decade for new victories for peace, for disarmament and detente, for national independence, justice, democracy and social progress.

To the non-governmental organisations — political parties, mass movements, social and cultural bodies we say:

Let our voice, the voice of the peoples for peace, be heard as never before in mass demonstrations, mass petitions and appeals to parliaments and governments, mass solidarity actions on the widest national and international scale.

We assure the governments which stand for peace, detente, disarmament and national independence of the full support of the world peace movement in all their efforts to bar the road to war.

The World Peace Council pledges itself to support the initiatives of the United Nations, of the Non-aligned Movement, of the Organisation of African Unity and other inter-governmental organisations — directed at curbing the arms race, at contributing to the peace and security of all nations and to the

establishment of a new international economic order, at advancing the struggle for the ending of colonial and neo-colonial domination and exploitation of peoples.

The World Peace Council's Programme of Action for 1981 places its main emphasis on common united mass actions by the widest range of forces, campaigns, conferences, seminars and symposia at national levels. It is directed particularly at the strengthening of national and local peace movements.

The implementation of the Programme will depend, as always, on the resources available at different levels. Each international event listed in the Programme will be organised in accordance with the support which it can secure. The emphasis will be on organising several events — each with limited but effective participation — on a wide variety of issues, focussed around the key question of our times — the fight against the war danger and the arms build-up.

**WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 1981**

YEAR OF DECISIVE OFFENSIVE OF PEACE FORCES

I. CONSOLIDATE THE SPIRIT OF THE WORLD PARLIAMENT OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

The Charter of the Peoples for Peace concluded with this pledge:

"Let us make 1981, the springboard of the 80s, a year of decisive offensive of peace forces to achieve a break-through in curbing the arms build-up!"

All actions during 1981 will be linked with the campaign in support of the resolutions, decisions and programmes adopted by the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace.

The Appeal for joint action to defeat the menace of nuclear war is the running thread of the entire programme of the World Peace Council for 1981.

Echo parliaments, conferences and meetings will be a major feature of the activities at all levels during the entire year.

In every event organised by national and local peace movements and by all other organisations, special emphasis will be placed on resolutions of support for the Appeal, the Charter and other resolutions of the World Parliament.

Signatures to the Appeal by representatives of political parties, mass organisations and cultural and social bodies as well as of outstanding personalities, will be collected and publicised in each country.

In accordance with the development of the campaign and of the international situation, mass collections of signatures to the Appeal can be envisaged.

II. MEETINGS OF THE LEADING AND OTHER BODIES OF THE MOVEMENT

i. Session of the Presidential Committee:

The Presidential Committee will meet in Havana from April 19 to 21, 1981.

The main issues to be discussed at this session will include the campaign against the war danger and for the ending of the arms build-up and the problems and the struggles of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

ii. Session of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee

There will be two sessions of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee during 1981.

The first session of the Bureau will be held in Antananarivo (Madagascar) from January 23 to 26, 1981.

The second session of the Bureau will be held in the last quarter of 1981 at a place to be decided upon later.

The Bureau will also meet briefly on the eve of the session of the Presidential Committee, with a view to examine details regarding the time-table, agenda and procedures for the Presidential Committee session.

In addition, international developments may require the calling, on an emergency basis, of the Bureau on a specific issue.

iii. Meetings of WPC Standing Commissions

Each WPC Standing Commission will meet twice a year — once during the session of the Presidential Committee and once immediately before, during or after an international, regional or national event, dealing with issues and problems

which are connected with the work of the commission.

The main direction of the work of each Standing Commission will be to ensure the strengthening of the work in its particular field through national and local peace organisations at the national and local levels, in the context of the overall struggle against the war danger and for ending the arms build-up.

iv. Continental and Regional Meetings of Representatives of National Movements

Continental and regional meetings of representatives of national movements are of decisive significance for the development of the national movements and their mass actions. Each such meeting will devote adequate time for the exchange of concrete experiences in the task of strengthening national and local organisations,

Efforts will be made, in accordance with possibilities, to organise the following meetings:

- meeting of national movements of East African countries on January 27 and 28, 1981 in Antananarivo (Madagascar),
- a meeting of West African national movements in the second quarter of the year,
- a meeting of Latin American national movements in the first half of 1981,
- a meeting of national movements of Central America and the Caribbean region,
- a meeting of national movements of Asia and Oceania in the second quarter of the year,
- a meeting of European national movements during the second quarter of 1981,
- a meeting of the Arab national peace movements in the second quarter of 1981.

v. Meetings of Members of the WPC in each country

Regular meetings of members of the WPC from each country will be organised by each national peace movement to discuss the work of the World Peace Council, and the resolutions and statements of the Council.

III. STRENGTHENING AND BROADENING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS FOR A WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF PEACE ORGANISATIONS

National events, conferences, seminars, symposia and national campaigns on key issues have been planned for 1981.

In several countries, the preparatory bodies set up for the World Parliament have laid the basis for the establishment of new peace committees and organisations associated with the World Peace Council at different levels — national, state and provincial, district and city, local and grass roots.

The Round Tables of different sections of the peoples held during the World Parliament have given an impetus for the formation of national commissions and other bodies of the national peace movements, directed at widening the cooperation with the peace movement of different sections of the population — trade unionists, parliamentarians, women, religious believers, scientists, educationists, writers and artists, journalists, youth and students.

Visits by WPC delegations to different countries will focus particular attention on the strengthening of national movements and encouragement of the creation of new peace organisations at all levels and increasing their cooperation with other bodies.

IV. TO END THE ARMS RACE AND MILITARY BUILD-UP; FOR DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY DETENTE

In all countries, 1981 should be marked as the year when the peace forces begin their decisive offensive to achieve a break-through in curbing the arms build-up. Major campaigns and activities will be launched to end the arms race and to bring about disarmament and military detente, which constitute the basis of the struggle for stable international security and lasting peace.

The World Peace Council and national movements represented in it will seek the closest cooperation and common action with all forces, mass movements and organisations, which stand for ending the arms race, for disarmament and preventing

a nuclear catastrophe.

A. Campaigns against the arms build-up, against nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction

- The call for the prohibition and cessation of all further production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, to be followed by the reduction of existing stockpiles and their ultimate complete elimination;
- A comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests;
- Limitation and banning of especially brutal conventional arms (including napalm; pellet bombs, undetectable by X-Ray; phosphorous bombs, etc.);
- A ban on chemical, laser, radiological and neutron weapons;
- Lowering the level of military confrontation; reduction of armed forces and armaments;
- Reduction of military budgets and conversion of the arms industry and all resources to peaceful purposes;
- Dangers of the sale of arms to racist, reactionary and fascist states;
- Ensurance of greater understanding and awareness of the socio-economic consequences of the arms race and of the need for disarmament.

B. Campaigns in support of proposals, initiatives and negotiations to strengthen international security and consolidate detente and cooperation among states:

- Broadening and full observance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- Ratification of the Soviet-American Treaty on Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT II);
- Negotiations on further limitation and reduction of strategic arms (SALT III);
- Negotiations on Eurostrategic missiles in connection with forward-based American nuclear systems;
- Continuation of Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe;
- The conclusion by the States signatories of the Helsinki Final Act of a Treaty on No-First-Use of Nuclear Weapons against Each Other;
- Halting the imperialist military build-up in various regions - including the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Middle

- East, the Mediterranean and the Caribbean;
- Creation of zones of peace and nuclear-free zones;
- Promotion and adoption of confidence-building measures;
- Implementation of the decisions of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSD);
- Implementation of the UN Declaration on the preparations of societies for life in peace;
- Early convening of the Conference on Disarmament and Military Detente in Europe;
- Preparations for a World Disarmament Conference, called by the United Nations;
- Preparations for the Second SSD.

C. Campaigns high-lighting the dangers of the limited nuclear war strategy:

- To expose the new U.S. military doctrine embodied in Presidential Directive 59 as one that justifies the possibility of limited nuclear war, regardless of the fact that it immediately may turn into world war;
- To warn against the dangers of the limited nuclear war strategy by holding national and international seminars, conferences and discussions linking it with regional issues;
- To arouse governments and parliaments, neighbourhoods and people at work against the attempts to accustom the public to accepting nuclear war as possible and legal.

D. Convening of:

- Two meetings of the WPC Disarmament Commission to review and assess the existing situation, and outline the objectives and priority tasks in the field of disarmament;
- A Seminar on the dangers of the limited nuclear war strategy;
- A conference of mass movements and organisations for military detente and disarmament in Europe;
- National and regional meetings on problems of disarmament as preparation for the Second SSD, and on the impact of the arms race on socio-economic development.

E. Cooperation with:

- The UN Disarmament Commission, UN Committee on

- Disarmament and UN Centre for Disarmament;
- NGOs and scientific institutes active in the field of disarmament;
- NGO Special Committee on Disarmament;
- International Liaison Forum – Dialogue for Disarmament;
- All mass movements and organisations working for disarmament.

F. Observance of:

- Week of action (August 6–13) for the Banning of Nuclear Weapons and Solidarity with the Hibakushas – including Hiroshima Day – August 6;
- World Day of Peace (September 1st);
- UN Disarmament Week (October 24–31).

V. ACTIONS FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND IN SUPPORT OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT

- Further intensification of actions against the deployment of the new US weapons of mass annihilation in Western Europe; against US Presidential Directive 59 with its new strategy aiming at a so-called limited nuclear war; for negotiations on curbing the arms build-up, safeguarding peace and for consolidating international security,
- Supporting the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, to complement and ensure further political detente,
- Support for effective steps to bring about the conclusion of the Vienna Talks on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe, and for the establishment of a Nordic nuclear free zone, as proposed by President Kekkonen of Finland and in other areas,
- Further actions to support the results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE); thus striving for the strict implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act;
- Support for the adoption of confidence-building measures, for the conclusion of a treaty among states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons against each other, the non-use of force in their mutual

- relations and the peaceful settlement of disputes;
- Stepping up of actions against a new cold war atmosphere, against provocative actions of fascist and racist groupings in certain countries;
- Support for the convening of a meeting of elected representatives (city councils, municipalities, parliaments) and other leading personalities from the regions in the NATO countries where new U.S. nuclear missiles are to be placed;
- Support for the convening of all-European inter-governmental conferences on energy and transport;
- Enlarged meeting of the WPC Standing Commission on European Security and Cooperation;
- Conference of mass movements and organisations for military detente and disarmament in Europe;
- Support for various events on national levels with international participation on the issues of stopping the arms build-up, and for security and cooperation in Europe;
- Support for campaigns and events against the imperialist military build-up in the Mediterranean region – with emphasis on opposition to nuclearisation of the region, military bases and instalment of new U.S. missiles;
- Week of Action for European Security and Cooperation (May 4–10);

VI. ACTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

- Convening, in collaboration with national committees of the Third WPC World Conference on Development in Mexico during the second half of 1981,
- Support to national and regional events, such as seminars, symposia, conferences, studies, etc. in preparation for the Third WPC World Conference,
- Setting up by national committees of special groups for development;
- Cooperation with the United Nations and with its specialised agencies and other UN bodies and intergovernmental organisations concerned with development – in particular with UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, UNEP, FAO, and with the

- Non-aligned Movement, OAU, OPEC, OIAPEC and others;
- Participation in the major UN Conferences and activities in this field;
- Participation in the worldwide campaign connected with the observance of the World Food Day on October 16, 1981, called by the F.A.O.;
- Cooperation with NGOs interested in development problems and with the NGO Special Committee on Development;
- Increased attention to the problems of energy and organisation of activities around this problem,
- Close cooperation with the Hungarian Peace Council in the production of the journal "Development and Peace",

VII. STRUGGLE AGAINST THE DAMAGING ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS (TNCs)

- Holding of national and regional activities exposing the damaging activities of TNCs nationally and internationally: the dangerous role they play in the political, social, economic, financial, trade, mass-media and human rights fields; in promoting militarism, military build-up and the arms race; as well as in frustrating the establishment of a N.I.E.O.;
- Campaign on the TNCs' role in support of the racist regime in South Africa and other reactionary and unpopular forces and governments in the developing world;
- Campaign against the activities of TNCs that worsen the living standard and retard the social progress in the countries of origin and in developing countries;
- Cooperation with the UN Centre on TNCs and other interested institutions;
- Stimulation of activities in cooperation with the NGO movements; in particular with the Special NGO Committee on TNCs.
- Observance of International Week of Actions against TNCs (16-23 November).

VIII. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES TO PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE

- All activities to be linked and connected with the XX

- Anniversary of the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries which is being observed throughout 1981 and with support to its struggle for peace and disarmament, for national independence, justice and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism;
- Mobilisation of public opinion to give fullest support to the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries in their struggle for the establishment of a New International Economic Order and for the economic demands and proposals which the Movement has presented to the XXXIV Session of the UN General Assembly of the United Nations;
- Continuous effort to give wide publicity to the decisions of the Non-aligned Summits.
- International, regional and national seminars, conferences and other initiatives to mark the XXth anniversary and the Final Declaration and decisions of the 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned States (Havana);
- Cooperation and regular contacts with the Non-aligned Movement and its Bureau;
- Visits by WPC delegations to non-aligned countries in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa to participate in events celebrating the XXth anniversary and to ensure closer relations between these countries and the WPC;
- International Solidarity Week in support of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries (September).

IX. ACTIONS AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF DESTABILISATION

- Support for the holding of national events with international participation on the following subjects;
 - a) the struggle against the imperialist policy of destabilisation in the field of information and culture (as a part of the struggle for a New World Information Order);
 - b) the role of TNCs in the imperialist policy of destabilisation: Ways and means of foiling their destabilizing activities and efforts;
 - c) dangers of the destabilisation policy to the non-aligned movement.
- As part of the campaign against the impact of the destabilisation policy on the struggle for national

independence and social progress, national events, with international participation, are to be organised;

X. ACTIONS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

- Convening in cooperation with other international organisations and the Indian Preparatory Committee of a Conference for Peace and Security for the Indian Ocean and the Gulf - New Delhi, April 3-5, 1981;
- Strengthening of Asian national movements and holding of national conferences;
- Establishment of national commissions, committees and working groups on key issues;
- Visit of WPC delegations to different countries in Asia and Oceania,
- National seminars, symposia, etc., on the contribution of the Non-aligned Movement for peace, disarmament and development in Asia;
- Observance of Indian Ocean and Gulf Week (February 16-23) - for a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and for dismantling imperialist military bases and the ending of the massive arms build-up by U.S. imperialism in the region;
- Observance of Asia Week (April 5-12);
- Campaign against the conspiracies of the Washington-Peking-Tokyo axis for the destabilisation of countries in Asia;
- International Campaign for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Asia, the dissolution of military alliances in Asia, such as the US-Japan military alliance, ANZUS and SEATO;
- International Solidarity campaigns with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea;
- Solidarity with the people and liberation movements in the Gulf countries in their struggle for peace, democracy and socio-economic development;
- Campaigns for solidarity with the people of Korea;
- International meeting devoted to the urgent problems in the Gulf area, such as socio-economic development, human rights, oil, military build-up, danger of military conflicts and turning the Gulf into a Zone of Peace.

XI. ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE STRUGGLES OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLES FOR PEACE, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

- Assistance in promoting establishment of national peace and solidarity organisations in Africa; visits of WPC delegations to African countries;
- Solidarity with African liberation movements;
- Support for the International Mobilisation for the Liberation of South Africa and Namibia, launched by the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Apartheid and Decolonisation; and continuation of cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation and the UN Council for Namibia;
- Close cooperation with African frontline states;
- Close cooperation with the Organisation for African Unity's efforts for African liberation, African unity and economic development;
- Strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with all African organisations - churches, trade unions, women, youth and students;
- Campaigns for the dismantling of imperialist military bases in Africa, against the establishment of new ones and against the agreements between the US the governments of Egypt, Kenya, Somalia and Oman for the use of their military bases by US troops, and the creation of reactionary military alliances such as the so-called Inter-African Military Force planned by France;
- Support of initiatives for inter-African cooperation on economic development and the struggle for a New International Economic Order;
- Campaigns against the nuclearisation of the South African apartheid regime and for Africa as a nuclear-free zone;
- Support of initiatives by African peoples to resolve the problem of famine in Africa;
- Worldwide observance of African Liberation Week (May 18 to 25)

XII. FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IN SUPPORT OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB PEOPLES

- All out support to the struggle against the imperialist military build-up and conspiracies in the Middle East and the Gulf;
- Support the convening of an international conference in Damascus on the imperialist military build-up and conspiracies in the Middle East and the Gulf, and in solidarity with Syria and the P.L.O. (June)
- Strengthening the campaigns for the just solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the full withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and the realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;
- Campaigns in solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle to liquidate the political and military consequences of the Camp David and Washington accords;
- Intensification of campaigns in support of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people and for the attainment of the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent state, in conformity with the relevant UN resolutions. Support to national activities and international events organised in solidarity with the Palestinian people;
- Support to the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; undertaking of activities by the WPC Commission on Human Rights to condemn Israeli colonisation, atrocities and violations of the human rights of the people of these territories;
- Solidarity actions to support the struggle of the Lebanese people against Israeli aggressions and imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and for a democratic, united and Arab Lebanon. Support for the sending of Lebanese delegations to various countries to strengthen solidarity with the Lebanese patriotic movement;
- Solidarity actions with the struggle of the Arab people of Syria to foil imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and practices of destabilisation of their country and the entire Arab region;
- Solidarity actions with the struggle of the people of Democratic Yemen and other democratic and liberation forces in the Red Sea, the Horn of Africa and the Gulf areas

- against the imperialist military build-up and for democracy and social progress;
- Solidarity actions with Libya Jamahirya against the threats of aggression by the Egyptian regime and the US imperialists;
- Solidarity actions with the struggle of the people of Algeria against the imperialist policy of destabilisation in North Africa and for the strengthening of their national independence and social progress;
- Campaigns in defence of the democratic struggle of the Arab anti-imperialist and anti-zionist forces. Condemn all repressive acts undertaken against them;
- Support the International Solidarity Committee with the Palestinian People and extend all possible assistance for the implementation of its programme of action;
- Cooperation with the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress and the International Solidarity Secretariat with the Arab People and their Central Cause, Palestine; and cement relations with Arab mass organisations;
- Send delegations to Arab countries to promote the above-mentioned campaigns and activities.

XIII. ACTIONS FOR PEACE, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND SOLIDARITY WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- Broadening and strengthening of the work undertaken by national peace committees and of their cooperation with various political forces, governments, social and cultural institutions, religious circles, youth organisations and others;
- Visits of WPC delegations to Latin America and the Caribbean. Support for different national or regional initiatives undertaken by national peace committees or other organisations which identify themselves with the WPC Programme of Action;
- Support for the International Conference of Solidarity with the people of El Salvador;
- Support for the planned continental conferences of solidarity with the people of Haiti;
- Solidarity with the peoples who live under tyrannical regimes that violate basic human rights - Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and

Haiti;

- Campaigns for the freedom of political prisoners;
- Campaign to expose the grave problem of "missing persons" kidnapped for political reasons. To mobilise world public opinion against repressive governments responsible for this practice which trample fundamental human rights;
- Solidarity with the peoples and Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean who struggle for the deepening of the democratic process and demand a policy of peace, social progress and respect of human rights;
- Campaign against the border conflicts in Latin America instigated by imperialism and reactionary forces and in defiance of the peace-loving peoples who seek understanding;
- Solidarity with the Cuban people in their just demand for an end to the economic blockade illegally imposed by the United States, and for the dismantling of the US base in Guantánamo;
- Campaign against the presence of US military bases in the region, for the dissolution of TIAR (Interamerican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance), against the attempts to create a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation (SATO) and the so-called Interamerican force which would stir up a hot-bed of tension endangering peace and security on the Continent;
- Support to the revolutions of Nicaragua and Grenada;
- Support for the struggle of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples against colonial regimes and for full independence, self-determination and territorial integrity (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana);
- Support for the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for full independence, right to self-determination and territorial integrity. Participate in the actions and initiatives of the International Committee of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico;
- Support for the work of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile;
- Support and participate in the International Preparatory Committee for the observance of the anniversaries of the Liberator Simon Bolivar.
- Commemorate the bicentennial of the "Revolution de los Comuneros" (1781) in Colombia led by José Antonio Galán.

XIV. ACTIONS AGAINST RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

- International and national campaigns, meetings and seminars in support of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination to be organized by the WPC Standing Commission on Racism and in cooperation with the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid and other international and national organisations;
- Support for the International Mobilisation against the apartheid regime in South Africa; and for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa and the total isolation of the apartheid regime;
- Further actions for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa (Geneva, June 30 – July 3, 1980);
- Active support for actions initiated by the United Nations Division on Human Rights, UN Centre Against Apartheid, the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and the UN Committee on Decolonisation;
- Support for the struggles of the indigenous peoples of North America, Latin America and Australia against racism;
- Support for migrant and immigrant workers against racism in the USA, Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, France and other West European countries;
- Support to the struggle of the peoples of the occupied territories against the racist practices of the Israeli rulers;
- Support for activities organised by UNESCO to combat racism in the field of education, science and culture.

XV. AGAINST THE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Campaigns of solidarity with the victims of crimes committed by fascist, neo-fascist and reactionary regimes, in violation of human rights;
- Continuation of enquiries by the WPC Standing Commission on Human Rights into the violation of human rights in the following places:
 - The Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;
 - Bolivia; Chile; El Salvador; Guatemala; Haiti; Paraguay;
 - Uruguay; Indonesia; South Korea; Northern Ireland;

United States of America (particularly in connection with violations of the rights of the Black, and Hispanic Native American people);

- Enquiries into the problem of "missing people" detained on political grounds, such as in Argentina as well as in other countries);
- Enquiries into and exposure of Berufsverboten (professional ban) in the FRG as a gross violation of human rights;
- Organisation of public hearings on these cases, as well as regular visits to the above-mentioned countries by fact-finding groups of the WPC Standing Commission on Human Rights;
- Support of the activities of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile;
- Organisation of seminars, symposia and other meetings to examine the relation between human rights and such issues as disarmament, development, the struggle against the TNCs and imperialism;
- Participation in national, regional and international conferences and other events related to human rights;
- Worldwide publicity about the work of the WPC and its Standing Commission in the field of human rights;
- Publication of a special bulletin on human rights by the Standing Commission;
- Cooperation with the UN Commission on Human Rights, UN Human Rights Division and ECOSOC;
- Cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organisations as well as exchange of material on human rights - Contact meetings and exchanges of experiences;
- Dissemination of the various UN instruments related to human rights, and the urging of those countries which have not yet subscribed to them, to do so;
- Convening of an International Conference on Human Rights and Peace to examine the different aspects of the violations of economic, social and cultural rights, and their link with the issues of disarmament and development. The Preparations for the Conference and the discussions at the Conference itself should concentrate on the relationship between the struggle for peace and the full observance of all basic human rights.

XVI. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS

- Convene two meetings of the WPC Standing Commission on International Solidarity: one in Havana during the meeting of the Presidential Committee (April 1981); the other, before the end of 1981. The objective of such meetings would be to exchange experiences, study the planned actions and the priorities in the field of international solidarity;
- Coordination of Solidarity campaigns and actions with other international non-governmental organisations which work in this field;
- Exchange of information with relevant inter-governmental organisations (UN, UNESCO, OAU), on issues of international solidarity carried forward by the WPC;
- Development of the activities of the Information Centre in Addis Ababa on International Solidarity.

AFGHANISTAN

- Observance of April 21-27 as Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan, with special emphasis on support for a political settlement in Afghanistan as proposed by the Afghan government.

BAHRAIN

- Observance of December 7 as International Day of Solidarity with the people of Bahrain.

BOLIVIA

- Observance of a week of solidarity with the Bolivian people starting July 15. Organise campaigns of solidarity with the Bolivian people.

CHILE

- Support for the actions taken by the various organisations created in Chile for restoration of human rights and freedom. Development of these contacts by inviting them to participate in the WPC activities;

- Exposure of the violation of human rights in Chile, before all relevant United Nations bodies including the General Assembly, the Human Rights Commission, UN Special Group on Chile, UNESCO, etc.;
- Sending of a WPC observance to Chile in 1981;
- Observance of the Week of Solidarity with Chile (4-11 September) and the Day in Support of the Chilean Children, in December 1981.

CYPRUS

- Support for the activities of the International Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus (ICSC);
- Observance of the International Week of Solidarity with Cyprus (15-21 July).

EAST TIMOR

- International Solidarity Campaign with East Timor for extension of political, moral and material support to the struggle of the people of East Timor.

ETHIOPIA

- Support to the struggle of the Ethiopian people against imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and plans in the Horn of Africa.
- Observance of the Week September 12-18, as a Week of Solidarity with the Ethiopian Revolution.

EL SALVADOR

- Support for the Unified Revolutionary Leadership (DRU) and for the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) as the sole, legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people. Support also for their Government Programme as the only alternative to solve the profound social and economic crisis and to achieve solid and lasting peace in El Salvador;
- Support for the International Conference of Solidarity with the people of El Salvador.

GRENADA

- Support to the people of Grenada and their revolution.

GUATEMALA

- International Solidarity Campaign with the people of Guatemala in their struggle against the dictatorship; observance of June 27 as International Day of Solidarity;
- Organisation of a tour by Guatemalan representatives to some countries.

HAITI

- Support to the planned Continental Conference of solidarity with the struggle of the Haitian people.

INDONESIA

- Campaign of solidarity with the people of Indonesia, and for the restoration of their political and human rights.

ISRAELI PEACE FORCES

- Support for the peace forces in Israel in their struggle for the complete withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and for the realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

KAMPUCHEA

- International Campaign of solidarity with the government and people of Kampuchea led by the National United Front for National Salvation;
- International Campaign for the recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and seating of its representative in the United Nations; exposure of the conspiracies of the Peking hegemonists who are working in collusion with US imperialism against Kampuchea;
- Observance of January 7 (anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea) as International Day of Solidarity with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

KOREA

- Support for the peaceful reunification of Korea, without any outside interference. Month of Solidarity with the People of Korea (June 25 to July 28);
- Campaign for the withdrawal of all US troops and armaments, including nuclear armaments from South Korea; and for the ending of all violation of human rights, and for the release of all political prisoners in South Korea;
- Support for the convening of an International conference of peace forces on the reunification of Korea.

LAOS

- International Solidarity Campaign with Laos against the conspiracies of the Peking hegemonists, who are working in collusion with the US imperialists to subvert the independence and sovereignty of Laos.

LEBANON

- Actions in solidarity with the Lebanese national and patriotic movement against Israeli attacks and conspiracies of imperialism and reaction; and for the territorial integrity and democratic development of Lebanon;
- Observance of June 15 as International Day of Solidarity with the people of Lebanon.

LIBYA

- Observance of September 1 as the International Day of Solidarity with the people of Libya Jamahirya. Campaign against threats of aggression against their territory.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

- Mass meetings, campaigns and other forms of activities to mark Namibia Day (August 26), Soweto Day (June 16) and South Africa Freedom Day (June 26);
- Intensification of solidarity with the people of South Africa and Namibia and their liberation movements, the ANC (South Africa) and SWAPO (Namibia);

- Full support for national and international events in support of the struggle for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia and in solidarity with the frontline states;
- Demonstrations, meetings and conferences in support of the International Mobilisation for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia, and against all forms of collaboration with the apartheid regime in South Africa;
- Intensification of campaigns launched by the ANC of South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and for the treatment of captured freedom-fighters as prisoners of war, in accordance with the relevant Geneva Conventions;
- Launching of appeals for material assistance to children from Namibia and South Africa in refugee camps in neighbouring countries;
- International and national solidarity meetings and other activities to expose the manoeuvres of the apartheid regime aimed at imposing a puppet regime in Namibia;
- Campaigns against nuclearisation of the South Africa apartheid regime;
- Increase of cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation, ECA and the OAU, on all issues of liberation.

NICARAGUA

- Campaigns in defence of the Nicaraguan Revolution, and to secure the greatest possible assistance for the efforts being made to reconstruct the country.

OMAN

- Solidarity campaign with the people of Oman and with the People's Front of Liberation of Oman for the liquidation of the imperialist military presence in their country and against the reactionary regime in Oman.

PALESTINE

- Support for all activities of the International Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian people and its initiative for an international solidarity conference;

- Campaign of solidarity with the PLO and for the universal recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Observance of November 29 as the International Day of Solidarity with Palestine.

PARAGUAY

- Solidarity campaigns with the Paraguayan people in their struggle for democracy and human rights.

PUERTO RICO

- International Week of Solidarity with the Struggle for Independence of Puerto Rico (September 23-30).

SYRIA

- Observance of October 25, as International Day of Solidarity with the Syrian People. Support for the struggle of the Syrian people against imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and plans.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Campaigns of solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of the USA against racism and for human rights, and for the release of political prisoners. Support, in particular, for the struggles of Blacks, Chicanos, American Indians, Puerto Ricans and other national minorities.

URUGUAY

- International Solidarity Campaign with the Struggle of the Uruguayan People against the fascist dictatorship.

VIETNAM

- International Solidarity Campaign with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against the threat of another aggression by China made more likely by the emergence of the Washington-Peking axis;
- Visits of delegations of the Vietnamese Peace Committee to various countries on all continents;

- Visits of solidarity delegations of the World Peace Council and of national committees to Vietnam;
- Extensive actions in support of Vietnam on the Anniversary of the victory of the Vietnamese People (April 30) and the National Day (September 2).

WESTERN SAHARA

- Solidarity activities with the people of Western Sahara and their movement, the POLISARIO Front.
- International observance of May 20 as the National Day of the Saharoui People.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

- Campaigns of solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen against the schemes of the imperialists and the reactionary forces, and for the consolidation of its independence.

XVII. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Strengthening cooperation with the United Nations in all possible ways;
- Participation by WPC representatives in the General Assembly and its principal committees; communication with the Security Council; cooperation with the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and regional economic commissions; regular communication and meetings with the Secretary General; exchange of views and information with all departments of the Secretariat.
- Cooperation with all UN bodies and agencies such as UNDP, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WHO, IAEA, UNITAR, the UN Centre on Disarmament, UN Centre on Transnational Corporations, UN Division on Human Rights, UN Commission on Human Rights, UN Council for Namibia, UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the UN Centre Against Apartheid, UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, the UN Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Division of Public Information, etc.;

- Invitations to representatives of the United Nations and other inter-governmental organisations to participate in WPC events;
- Support for the International Year of Disabled Persons, declared by the UN;
- Cooperation with inter-governmental organisations such as the Conference of the Non-aligned Countries and the Organisation of African Unity;
- Active participation by the WPC and national organisations in major events and conferences of the United Nations;
- Expansion of the work of WPC representatives at the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna and UNESCO headquarters in Paris aiming at strengthening cooperation, relationship and exchange of information.

XVIII. COOPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Regular exchange of publications, information, experience and opinions with other international public organisations on activities, programmes and concrete questions of cooperation and on other important matters of common interest in writing and through visits as well as multilateral consultations with international organisations represented in the Council;
- Joint initiatives (bilateral and multilateral) with other NGOs for the implementation of recommendations worked out at the Workshop on Cooperation among non-governmental organisations at the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace;
- Joint initiatives and actions, bilateral and multilateral (conferences, seminars, appeals, etc.) on the most burning questions and for the implementation of the most important declarations and resolutions of the UN, UNESCO and other specialised agencies;
- Increase of cooperation with NGOs – international, national and regional – including active participation in the NGO Board, NGO Special Committee on Disarmament, NGO Sub-Committee on Racism and Decolonisation, NGO Special Committee on TNCs and other bodies set up by the Conferences of the non-governmental organisations in consultative status with the United Nations (Economic and

- Social Council) and UNESCO;
- Closer cooperation with peace institutes;
- Support of and contribution to the activities of the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces. Active participation in the International Conference – Dialogue for Disarmament and Detente – end of 1981.

XIX. PUBLICITY, MASS MEDIA AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

- Organisation of an international event on the responsibility of the mass media in the struggle against the arms build-up and the danger of war;
- Organisation of campaigns and hearings on the crime of misinformation and war propaganda;
- Support for the Movement of Non-aligned Countries in its struggle for a New International Information Order;
- Expansion and improvement of the work of the WPC Information Centre;
- Increased support for the WPC Information Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, organised by the Cuban Peace Movement in Havana;
- Increased support for the WPC Information Centre for International Solidarity, organised in Addis Ababa by the Ethiopian Council for Peace, Friendship and Solidarity;
- Improvement of the contents of "New Perspectives" and "Peace Courier";
- Publications of brochures covering the main items of the WPC Programme of Action for 1981, particularly the issues discussed at the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace. The Information Centre should strive to publish problem-oriented brochures;
- Publication of a special bulletin on the arms build-up and the problems of disarmament;
- Publication of WPC documents and of specialised bulletins on the various problems tackled by the WPC; for use by national committees, specialised bodies and interested persons;
- Improvement of cooperation with various TV and radio networks;
- Establishment of close cooperation with UNESCO and the UN information system, particularly the UN Department on Public Information and information organs of other inter-governmental organisations;

- Improved cooperation with non-governmental organisations specialising in the field of mass media.

XX. CULTURE, EDUCATION, SCIENCE

- Circulation of the decisions of the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace, Sofia, among cultural workers, educationalists and scientists, with the object of involving them in the activities of the peace movement;
- Organisation of national and international competitions in the sphere of culture and the arts;
- Seminars and symposia on the special responsibility and contribution scientists can make toward stopping the arms build-up safeguarding peace and promoting detente;
- Further preparations for the World Congress of Intellectuals for peace, in particular through the organisation of national conferences and congresses with international participation;
- Initiating of and support for such activities as the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace has launched: production, in cooperation with other national peace committees, of a film, to be widely used by other national peace committees;
- Promotion of cooperation with UNESCO, and among UNESCO NGOs;
- Cooperation of national peace movements with the national UNESCO commissions;
- Commissions for culture, education and science to be set up by the national peace committees;
- Meetings of the WPC Standing Commissions on Culture, Education and Science, during the session of the WPC Presidential Committee;
- Events of various kinds on the occasion of WPC cultural and other anniversaries 1981/82 (publications, exhibitions, seminars, conferences, articles, etc.).

Cultural anniversaries

1981

February 9	Fedor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky	Russian writer	100th anniversary of death
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March 25	Béla Bartók	Hungarian composer	100th anniversary of birth
March 25	Marie Kuderikova	Czechoslovak national heroine antifascist fighter	60th anniversary of birth
March 28	Modest P. Mussorgsky	Russian composer	100th anniversary of death
May 22	Johannes R. Becher	German socialist poet and writer	90th anniversary of birth
May	Kamal Ataturk	Turkish leader	100th anniversary of birth
July 16	Don Fernando Ortíz	Humanist, scientist and Cuban writer	100th anniversary of birth
August 6	Sir Alexander Fleming	English biochemist, discoverer of penicillin, Nobel Prize-winner	100th anniversary of birth
August 14	First presentation of discovery of the transmission agent of Yellow Fever by Carlos J. Finlay		100th anniversary
October 13	Eugenie Cotton	French scientist peace activist	100th anniversary of birth
October 25	Pablo Picasso	Spanish painter	100th anniversary of birth
November 29	Andres Bello	Venezuelan writer	200th anniversary of birth
	Almany Samory Toure	African freedom fighter	100th anniversary of birth

1982

January 20	Nazim Hikmet	Turkish poet	80th anniversary of birth
March 22	Johann Wolfgang Goethe	German poet	150th anniversary of death

XXI. ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- Assisting national movements in the development of activities of their environmental sections and groups;
- Encouraging the organization of national and regional events in the field of environment;
- Dissemination of information on the most topical environmental issues related to the activities of the world peace movement;
- Further strengthening of cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Programme and other concerned U.N. agencies, international, regional and national organisations and institutions; WPC direct participation in UNEP programmes and initiatives;
- Organisation of a Seminar on environmental problem (May 1981, Czechoslovakia);
- Participation in the U.N. conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (August, Nairobi).

XXII. PARLAMENTARIANS FOR PEACE

- Meeting of the WPC Standing Commission of Parliamentarians to discuss participation of the parliamentarians and other elected representatives in the activities for peace both inside the respective bodies and as members of the national peace movements;
- Formation of peace groups in all parliaments. These groups should exchange information among each other and with peace forces in other parliaments; and should inform the WPC of peace activities in parliaments;
- Parliamentarians who are active peace workers to become

more involved in the existing international parliamentary organisations.

XXIII. TRADE UNIONISTS FOR PEACE

- Meeting of WPC Standing Commission of Trade Unionists, to examine further steps to draw trade unionist to peace activity;
- Support for planned national and international conference of trade unionists on social and economic consequences of the arms build up, and for disarmament;

XXIV. WOMEN FOR PEACE

- Participation in the work of the second half of the Women's Decade, follow-up of the UN Conference and NGO Forum in Copenhagen 1980; and the Programme of Action for Equality, Development and Peace;
- Encouragement of women's active participation, through national committees and international organisations, in all campaigns for disarmament and detente, using the Sofia Appeal of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace;
- Special actions by women during the UN Disarmament Week (October 24-20) against new nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction;
- Support for International Women's Day (March 8) as a day of action for peace and disarmament;
- Special support and solidarity to be extended to women and children struggling against oppression, aggression, fascism and racism;
- Steps to ensure greater participation by women in WPC events, through national committees, trade unions, and other organisations;
- Encouragement of exchange of information and materials featuring the many initiatives taken by women for peace;

XXV. RELIGIOUS CIRCLES FOR PEACE

- Development and strengthening of cooperation with international, regional and national religious organisations;

- Exchange of views, through bilateral meetings and visits of delegations, with individual religious organisations;
- Meetings with leaders of various religions to offer the World Peace Council's cooperation and support in all initiatives taken by them for peace;
- Sending of delegations to the Holy See and its Papal Commission "Justicia et Pax", to the World Council of Churches, the World Fellowship of Buddhism and other official religious bodies interested in peace work, to discuss with them WPC work for peace.
- Development of the activities of the WPC Standing Commission of representatives of Religious Circles.

XXVI. YOUTH AND STUDENTS FOR PEACE

- Assistance in the development of activities of the youth sections of national peace committees (youth days and weeks);
- Organisation of youth and student meetings, round tables and forums, wherever useful, as part of the WPC major events;
- Cooperation with the United Nations, UNESCO and other UN bodies in their activities concerning youth and students and their problems. Support for and active participation in the preparations for the United Nations 1985 International Youth Year;
- Assistance to and participation in the initiatives and actions of international youth and student organisations, particularly the joint campaigns of non-governmental youth organisations;
- Support for the World Forum of Youth and Students for Peace, Detente and Disarmament (Helsinki, January 1981).

XXVII. FUND-RAISING ACTIONS

- Intensified fund-raising campaigns for national organisations and for the WPC;
- Special collections for each particular event and other financial measures to facilitate the realisation of the WPC Programme of Action;
- Contribution from national committees to WPC meetings

- and delegations by hosting them and sharing in expenses;
- Information on fund-raising activities to be published monthly in the "Peace Courier";
- Subscriptions to WPC publications;
- Solidarity concerts, records and cassettes to be sold for peace funds;
- Exchange of typical national products for sale at peace bazaars, etc.
- Peace lotteries;
- Sale of reproductions of works by friendly artists.

XXVIII. PEACE RESEARCH AND STUDIES

- Contribution to seminars and symposia organised by national committees as well as by research institutions devoted to the study of various aspects of the struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, justice and social progress;
- Emphasis on detailed preparation by experts' groups of all activities undertaken by the movement - at all levels.

Information Centre
World Peace Council
Union Bank of Finland
Account No 20000-428804
2112 Lämsäntien 2A
Helsinki
Finland

or directly to
Information Centre
World Peace Council
Lämsäntien 2A
00170 Helsinki, Finland

DONATIONS FOR PUBLICATIONS

The World Peace Council has been publishing brochures in different languages, on various aspects of the world peace movement. In recent years, the number of brochures has increased considerably covering subjects like Disarmament, Development, cooperation with the United Nations, international solidarity movements with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the liberation movements in the Middle East, southern Africa and the Caribbean. Brochures have also been published on the meetings of the leading bodies of the WPC - Presidential Committee and the Bureau.

In meeting the growing demand for these brochures, WPC has had to cope with problems arising out of increasing costs of printing, paper and postage. To meet these costs, we would need the help and cooperation of the national peace committees and individuals.

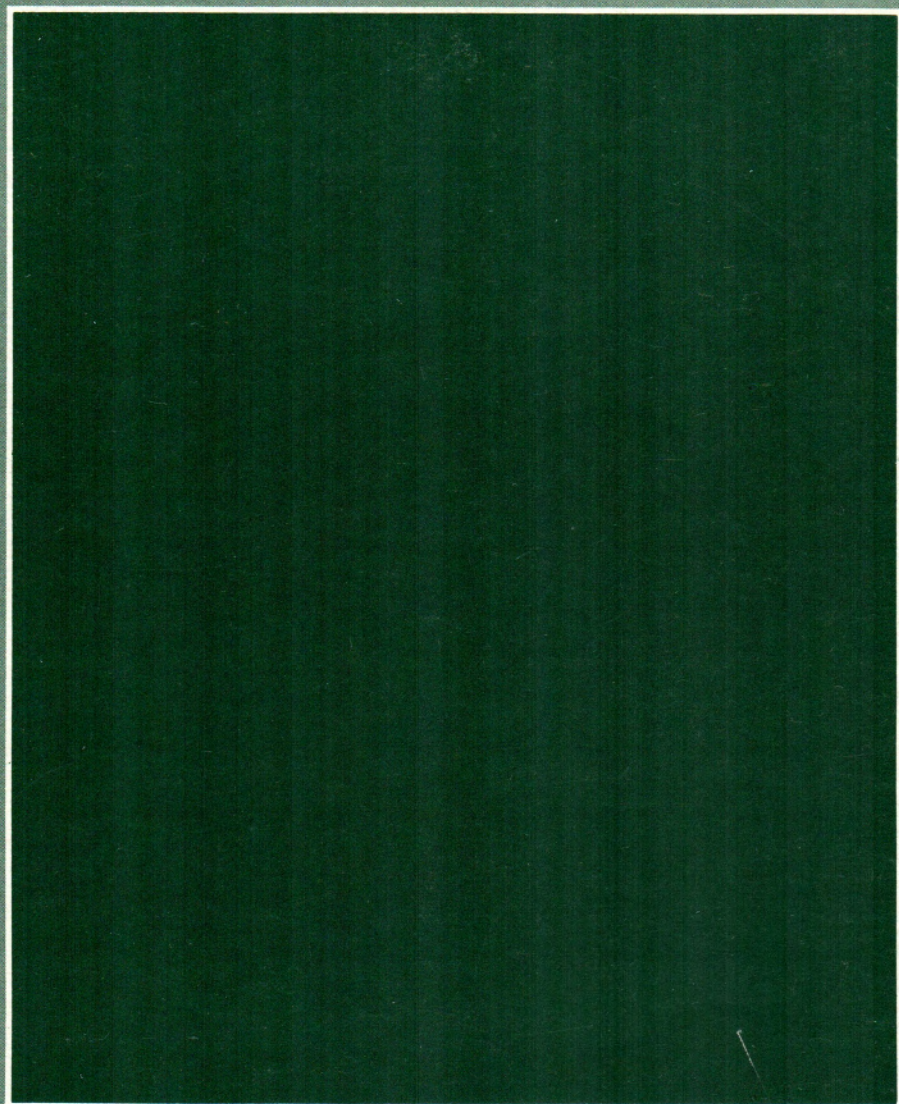
As we would like you to associate yourself with the production of WPC publications, we would welcome your donations.

Your contribution is requested to be sent to the following account number:

**Information Centre
World Peace Council
Union Bank of Finland
Account No 20006-4266604
2142 Lönnrotinkatu 24
Helsinki
Finland**

or directly to

**Information Centre
World Peace Council
Lönnrotinkatu 25 A
00180 Helsinki 18
Finland**



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1982 HELSINKI PRISONERS WATCH

ADDRESS DIRECTORY



Support the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee

Helsinki Watch

205 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
(212) 867-7035

The men and women listed in this Address Directory will spend their next birthdays in prison. They are members of Helsinki Watch Groups in the Soviet Union and Charter 77 and VONS in Czechoslovakia. Their "crime" was to issue reports on their governments' abuse of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords, signed in 1975.

Cards and telegrams should be sent to these political prisoners at least two weeks in advance of their birthdays. The 1982 Helsinki Prisoners Watch Calendar will serve as a reminder. Copies of your messages should be sent to the prisoners' relatives and to the appropriate Soviet and Czechoslovak authorities (see below).

USSR PRISONERS

Chairman Leonid Brezhnev
The Kremlin
Moscow, USSR

Alexander Renkunkov
Procurator General
of the USSR
ul. Pushkinskaya, 15a
Moscow, USSR

Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin
Embassy of the USSR
1825 Phelps Pl. NW
Washington, DC 20008

CZECHOSLOVAK PRISONERS

Dr. Gustav Husak
President of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic
110 00 Prague 1 Hrad
Czechoslovakia

Dr. Jan Fejes
Procurator General
of the CSSR
Namesti Hrdinu
140 00 Prague 4 Nusle
Czechoslovakia

Ambassador Jaromir Johanes
Embassy of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic
3900 Linnean Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20008

ADAMEK, Josef. Born August 27, 1914. Retired printer. Charter 77. Sentenced on September 29, 1981 under Article 118 to 20 mos. imprisonment. Write: c/o Adamek Family, Namesti Miru 2, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

ARUTYUNIAN, Eduard. Born 1926. Economist. Armenian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on March 10, 1980 under Article 206-1 to 2½ yrs. standard-regime labor camp. Write: uchr. UP-288/28-5-25, pos. B. Yaugusha, p/o Khairuzovka, Ilansky rayon, 663850 Krasnoyarsky kray, USSR. Copies to: Bagrat Arutyunian (father), ul. Nersesyana 1, kv. 5, 375014 Yerevan, Armenia, USSR.

BAKHMIN, Vyacheslav. Born September 25, 1947. Computer scientist. Psychiatric Commission. Sentenced on September 24, 1980 under Article 190 to 3 yrs. standard-regime labor camp. Write: uchr. YaU-114/2-9, Asino, 636800 Tomskaya obl., USSR. Copies to: Tatyana Khromova, (wife), ul. Baikalskaya 46, korp. 2, kv. 52, 107497 Moscow, USSR.

BATTEK, Rudolf. Born November 2, 1924. Sociologist. Charter 77, VONS. Sentenced on July 28, 1981 under Article 98/1,2 (a), (b) to 5½ yrs. imprisonment, 3 house arrest. Write: post. ur. 44, Schr. 05, 140 00 Praha-Pankrac, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Dagmar Battekova (wife), Krizikova 78, Prague 8--Karlin, Czechoslovakia.

BENDA, Vaclav. Born August 8, 1946. Philosopher, mathematician. Charter 77, VONS. Sentenced on October 23, 1979 under Article 98 to 4 yrs. imprisonment. Write: MVU Hermanice, Posta 13, pr. 271302, Ostrava 13, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Kamila Bendova (wife), Karlovo nam. 18, 120 00 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

BERDNYK, Oles. Born December 25, 1927. Writer. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on December 21, 1979 under Article 62 to 6 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 3 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Valentina Sokorinska (wife), s. Grebni, Kievskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

CERNY, Albert. Born February 4, 1937. Actor. Charter 77, VONS. Sentenced on November 27, 1979 under Article 98 to 3½ yrs. imprisonment. Write: PS 151, 60200 Brno-Bohunice, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Cerny Family, Drevarska 20, 616 00 Brno, Czechoslovakia.

CHORNOVIL, Vyacheslav. Born December 24, 1937. Journalist. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on June 6, 1980 under Articles 117-15 and 188 to 5 yrs. strict-regime labor camp. Write: uchr. YaD-40/7 "A", pos. Tabaga, 677908 Yakut ASSR, USSR. Copies to: Atena Pashko (wife), vul. Nishchinskoho 14, kv. 6, 290014 Lviv, Ukraine, USSR

DIENSTBIER, Jiri. Born April 20, 1937. Journalist. Charter 77, VONS. Sentenced on October 23, 1979 under Article 98 to 3 yrs. imprisonment. Write: MVU Hermanice, PS 2, pr. 271302, Ostrava 13, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Dienstbier Family, Podskalska 8, 120 00 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

GAJAUSKAS, Balys. Born February 26, 1926. Electrician. Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on April 14, 1978 under Article 68 to 10 yrs. special-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Irena Dumbryte Gajauskiene (wife), c/o Laima Sulskiene, Palangos 18-12, 233000 Kaunas, Lithuania, USSR.

GRIVNINA, Irina. Born August 10, 1945. Computer scientist. Psychiatric Commission. Sentenced on July 15, 1981 under Article 190-1 to 5 yrs. exile. Write: c/o Vladimir Neplekhovich (husband), ul. Novoalekseyevskaya 5, kv. 66, 129164 Moscow, USSR.

GRUNTORAD, Jiri. Born September 21, 1952. Worker, editor. Charter 77, VONS. Was serving a 2-yr. sentence under Article 109; sentenced on July 8, 1981 under Article 98 to 4 yrs. imprisonment, 3 house arrest. Write: Veznice Ruzyne, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Home address: Vitezneho unora No. 4, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

HAVEL, Vaclav. Born October 5, 1936. Playwright, author. Charter 77, VONS. Sentenced on October 23, 1979 under Article 98 to 4 yrs. imprisonment. Write: MVU Hermanice, Posta 13, pr. 271302, Ostrava 13, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Olga Havlova (wife), U dejvickeho rybnicku 4, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia.

HEYKO, Olha. Born September 9, 1953. Czech philologist. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on August 26, 1980 under Article 187 to 3 yrs. labor camp. (Her husband Mykola Matusyevych is also imprisoned.) Write: uchr. YuG-311/74-3-6, 270059 Odessa, Ukraine, USSR. Copies to: Nastasya Matusyevich, ul Gagarina 14, kv. 16, Vasilkov, Kievskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

HORBAL, Mykola. Born September 10, 1941. Music teacher, poet. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on January 21, 1980 under Articles 117 and 188 to 5 yrs. labor camp. Write: uchr. IN-316/53, s. Olshanskoye, Nikolayevskiy rayon, Nikolayevskaya obl. 329222, Ukraine, USSR. Copies to: Anna Marchenko (wife), ul. Pavla Tychiny 1, kv. 30, Kiev 52, Ukraine, USSR.

HOREC, Jaromir. Born December 18, 1929. Poet, editor. Arrested May, 1981 and charged with Article 98. Imprisoned awaiting trial. Write: Veznice Ruzyne, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: (home address), Jihorapani III/14. Sporilov, Prague 4, Czechoslovakia.

JUREVICIUS, Mecislovas. Born October 29, 1927. Church sacristan, worker. Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on June 26, 1981 under Article 199-3 to 3 yrs. standard-regime labor camp. Write: Brigada 51, Burys 5, Kapsukas OC 12/3, 234520 Lithuania, USSR. Copies to: Jurevicius Family, ul. Sinulio 6, kv. 10, Siauliai, Lithuania, USSR.

KALYNYCHENKO, Vitaly. Born 1935. Engineer. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on May 18, 1980 under Article 62-2 to 10 yrs. special-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. No relatives' addresses known.

KANDYBA, Ivan. Born July 7, 1928. Lawyer. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on July 24, 1981 under Article 62-2 to 10 yrs. labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR.

KANTURKOVA, Eva. Born May 11, 1930. Author. Charter 77. Imprisoned awaiting trial. Write: Veznice Ruzyne, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Jiri Kanturek (husband), Xaveriova 13, Prague 5, Czechoslovakia.

KORYAGIN, Anatoly. Born 1938. Psychiatrist. Psychiatric Commission. Sentenced on June 6, 1981 under Article 70 to 7 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Galina Koryagina (wife), ul. Poznanskaya 10, kv. 39, 310111 Kharkov, Ukraine, USSR.

KOSTAVA, Merab. Born May 19, 1939. Music teacher. Georgian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on May 18, 1978 under Article 71 to 3 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 2 exile. Write: ul. Chapaeva 26, s. Kvitok, Taishetsky rayon, Irkutskaya obl., USSR. Copies to: Mrs. Kostava (mother), ul. Dzhavakhishvili 1, Tbilisi, Georgia, USSR.

KOVALEV, Ivan. Born November 8, 1954. Engineer, fireman. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Arrested on August 25, 1981 and charged with Article 70. Imprisoned awaiting trial. Write: c/o Ludmilla Boitsova (step-mother), ul. 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov 7, korp. 2, kv. 71, 117571 Moscow, USSR.

KRASIVSKY, Zinovy. Born November 12, 1979. Poet. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Arrested on March 12, 1980 and sentenced under Articles 56, 62, 64 to 8 mos. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: Pos. Lugovoy, Khanty-Mansiysky Natsionalny okrug, 626236 Tyumenskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR. Copies to: Olena Antoniv (wife), ul. Spokoinaya 13, Lviv, Ukraine, USSR.

KYNCL, Karel. Born January 6, 1927. Journalist. Charter 77. Arrested May 1981 and charged with Article 98. Imprisoned awaiting trial. Write: Veznice Ruzyne, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Jirina Kynclova (wife), Lounskych 12, Prague 4, Czechoslovakia.

LANDA, Malva. Born August 14, 1918. Retired geologist. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced March 26, 1980 under Article 190-1 to 5 yrs. exile. Write: Do vostrebvaniya (general delivery), pos. Dzhezdy, Dzhezdinsky rayon, Dzhezkazganskaya obl., Kazakh SSR, USSR.

LAVUT, Aleksandr. Born July 4, 1929. Mathematician. Initiative Group. Arrested on April 29, 1980 and later sentenced under Article 190-1 to 3 yrs. standard-regime labor camp. Write: uchr. YaB-257/16-3, pos. Mavrinskoye, Solnechny rayon, 682731 Khabarovsk kray, USSR. Copies to: Serafima Mostinskaya (wife), Vtoroi Troitsky per. 6, kv. 16, Moscow, USSR.

LITOMISKY, Jan. Born August 19, 1943. Agronomist. Charter 77, VONS. Sentenced on October 23, 1981 under Article 98 to 3 yrs. imprisonment, 2 house arrest. Probably interned in prison in Olomouc. Former home address: Vyskytna near Pelhrimov, Czechoslovakia.

LIZNA, Frantisek. Born August 11, 1941. Jesuit priest, medical orderly. Charter 77. Sentenced on September 29, 1981 under Articles 112 and 118 to 20 mos. imprisonment. Probably interned in prison in Olomouc. Former home address: Jeviskovo, District Vitava, Czechoslovakia.

LUKYANENKO, Levko. Born August 24, 1927. Lawyer. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on July 20, 1978 under Article 70 to 10 yrs. special-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Nadia Lukyanenko (wife), vul. Rokosovskoho 41B, kv. 41, m. Chernihiv, Ukraine, USSR.

LYTVYN, Yuri. Born 1934. Poet, translator. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on December 19, 1979 under Article 206 to 3 yrs. strict-regime labor camp. Write: c/o Nadezhda Porubchenko (mother), s. Barakhti, Vasilkivsky rayon, 251160 Kievskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

MARCHENKO, Anatoly. Born January 23, 1938. Worker. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on September 4, 1981 under Article 70 to 10 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Larissa Bogoraz, Leninsky prospekt 85, kv. 3, Moscow, USSR.

MARYNOVYCH, Myroslav. Born January 4, 1949. Electrical engineer. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on March 27, 1978 under Article 62 to 7 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-UE, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Raisa Serhiychuk, ul. Lenina 84, kv. 46, s. Kalynivka, Vasylykivsky rayon, Kievskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

MATUSEVYCH, Mykola. Born July 19, 1946. Historian, editor. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on March 27, 1978 under Article 62 to 7 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-UE, Moscow, USSR. (His wife, Olha Heyko, is also imprisoned for her Helsinki Group activities.) Copies to: Tamila Matushevych (sister), Bulevar Ivana Lepse, d. 3, kv. 60, Kiev, Ukraine, USSR.

MESHKO, Oksana. Born January 30, 1905. Retired teacher. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on January 6, 1981 under Article 62 to 6 mos. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: ul. Vostretsova 18, Ayan, Ayano-Maysky rayon, 682080 Khabarovskiy kray, USSR. Copies to: Zvenislava Vivchar (daughter-in-law), ul. Verbloznaya 16, Kiev 86, Ukraine, USSR.

MLYNARIK, Dr. Jan. Born February 11, 1933. Historian. Charter 77. Arrested May 1981 and charged with Article 98/1,2. Imprisoned awaiting trial. Write: PS 151, 60200 Brno-Bohunice, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Edita Mlynarikova (wife), Nosticova 4, Mala Strana, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

NAZARIAN, Robert. Born August 7, 1948. Physicist, deacon of the Armenian Church. Armenian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on November 1, 1978 under Article 65 to 5 yrs.

strict-regime labor camp, 2 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Susanna Nazarian (wife), ul. Arapkir 17, d. 9, 375051 Yerevan, Armenia, USSR.

NEKIPELOV, Viktor. Born September 29, 1928. Pharmacist, poet. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on June 13, 1980 under Article 70 to 7 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Nina Komarova (wife), ul. Lugovaya 35, kv. 28, Fryazino, Moskovskaya obl., USSR.

ORLOV, Dr. Yury. Born August 13, 1924. Physicist. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on May 18, 1978 under Article 70 to 7 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Irina Valitova Orlova (wife), ul. Profsoyuznaya 98, korp. 7, kv. 1, 117485 Moscow, USSR.

OSIPOVA, Tatyana. Born March 15, 1949. Computer engineer. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on April 2, 1981 under Article 70 to 5 yrs. standard-regime labor camp, 5 exile. (Her husband, Ivan Kovalev, has also been imprisoned for Helsinki Group activities.) Write: PO Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Ludmilla Boitsova (step mother-in-law), ul. 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov 7, korp. 2, kv. 71, Moscow, USSR.

OVSIIENKO, Vasyl. Born 1949. Teacher. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on February 8, 1979 under Article to 3 yrs. strict-regime labor camp; now being held in KGB investigation cell in Zhitomir on charges of Article 62. Write: c/o Nadezhda Silenko (sister), Prazhka vul. 21, kv. 35, 252090 Kiev, Ukraine, USSR.

PETKUS, Viktoras. Born December 30, 1929. Worker, literary specialist. Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on July 13, 1978 under Article 68 to 3 yrs. in prison, 7 special-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-UE, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Eitan Finkelshtein (Group member), Liepos 21, n. 10, kv. 10, 232000 Vilnius, Lithuania, USSR.

PODRABINEK, Aleksandr. Born August 8, 1953. Paramedic. Psychiatric Commission. Sentenced on January 6, 1981 under Article 190 to 3 yrs. labor camp. Write: uchr. YaD-40/5, pos. Bolshaya Marxa, 677023 Yakut ASSR. Copies to: Pinkhos Podrabinek (father), ul. Mira 6, kv. 47, Elektrostal, 144003 Moskovskaya obl., USSR.

POPOVYCH, Oksana. Born January 30, 1928. Electrical worker. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Arrested October 28, 1974 and later sentenced under Article 62 to 8 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Olena Popovych (sister), vul. Panasa Mirnoho 15, Ivano-Frankovsk, Ukraine, USSR.

REBRYK, Bohdan. Born June 30, 1938. Radio technician. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Arrested on May 23, 1974 and later sentenced to 7 yrs. special-regime labor camp, 3 exile under Article 62. Write: Do vostrebovaniya (general delivery), Kenbidaik, Kurgaldzhinsky rayon, Tselinogradskaya obl., 474230 Kazakh SSR, USSR. Copies to: Evgeniya Matyash (sister), ul. Naberezhnaya 16, kv. 13, Ivano-Frankovsk, 284003 Ukraine, USSR.

RUDENKO, Mykola. Born December 19, 1920. Poet. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on July 1, 1977 under Article 62 to 7 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR. (His wife, Raisa Rudenko, has also been imprisoned for her association with the Group.) Former home address: Koncha-Zaspa 1, kv. 8, Kiev 84, Ukraine, USSR.

RUDENKO, Raisa. Born 1934. Lab technician. Sentenced in the summer of 1981 under Article 62 to 3 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR. (Her husband, Mykola, is also imprisoned for his Helsinki Group activities.) Former home address: Koncha-Zaspa 1, kv. 8, Kiev 84, Ukraine, USSR.

RUML, Jan. Born March 5, 1953. Worker. Charter 77. Arrested May 1981 and charged under Article 98/1,2. Imprisoned awaiting trial. (His father, Jiri, is also imprisoned.) Write: Veznice Ruzyne, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Jirina Hrabkova (mother), Kremelska 104, Prague 10, Czechoslovakia.

RUML, Jiri. Born July 8, 1925. Journalist. Charter 77, VONS. Arrested May 1981 and charged under Article 98/1,2. Imprisoned awaiting trial. (His son, Jan, is also imprisoned.) Write: Veznice Ruzyne, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Jirina Hrabkova (wife), Kremelska 104, Prague 10, Czechoslovakia

SAKHAROV, Dr. Andrei. Born May 21, 1921. Physicist, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. Banished to internal exile without trial on January 22, 1980. Write: ul. Gagarina 214, kv. 3, Shcherbinka 2, Gorky 137, USSR. Copies to: Elena Bonner (wife), ul. Chkalova 486, kv. 68, Moscow, USSR.

SENYK, Irina. Born June 8, 1926. Nurse, poet. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on November 15, 1972 under Article 62 to 6 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 3 exile. Write: ul. Dzhabula 41, Ush-Tobe, Karatalsky rayon, Taldy-Kurganskaya obl., 489100 Kazakh SSR, USSR. Copies to: Mikhail Senyk (father), ul. Mira 12, kv. 10, Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Kemerovskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

SEREBROV, Feliks. Born 1930. Welder. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, Psychiatric Commission. Sentenced on July 21, 1981 under Article 190-1 to 4 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: c/o Vera Serebrova (wife), ul. Ozernaya 27, kv. 109, 119361 Moscow, USSR.

SHCHARANSKY, Anatoly. Born January 20, 1948. Mathematician. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on July 14, 1978 under Articles 64 and 70 to 3 yrs. in prison, 10 strict-regime labor camp. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Ida Milgrom (mother), ul. Kooperativnaya 8, Istra, Moskovskaya obl., USSR.

SHUKHEVYCH, Yuri. Born March 28, 1934. Electrician. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced in 1972 under Article 62 to 10 yrs. special-regime prison, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-UE, Moscow, USSR. Family moved, address unknown.

SHUMUK, Danylo. Born January 30, 1914. Worker. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced in July 1972 under Article 62 to 10 yrs. special-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Vera Kolach (daughter), Roskopantsy, Boguslawsky rayon, Kievskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

SICHKO, Petro. Born August 18, 1926. Economist. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on December 4, 1979 under Article 187-1 to 3 yrs. strict-regime labor camp. Write: uchr. UL-314/11, Bryanka 6, Voroshilovogradskaya obl., USSR. Copies to: Stefania Sichko (wife), vul. Panasa Mirnoho 14, Dolina, Ivano-Frankovskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

SICHKO, Vasyl. Born December 22, 1956. Student. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on December 4, 1979 under Article 187-1 to three yrs. strict-regime labor camp. Write: uchr.ECh-325/62-52, Cherkassy, 257000 Ukraine, USSR. Copies to: Stefania Sichko (mother), vul. Panasa Mirnoho 14, Dolina, Ivano-Frankovskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

SIKLOVA, Dr. Jirina. Born June 17, 1935. Sociologist. Charter 77. Arrested May 1981 and charged with Article 98. Imprisoned awaiting trial. Write: Veznice Ruzyne 160 00, Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Jan and Lucie Sikl (children), Klimentska 17, Nove Mesto, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

SIMECKA, Dr. Milan. Born March 6, 1930. Philosopher. Arrested May 1981 and charged with Article 98. Imprisoned awaiting trial. Write: Veznice Ruzyne, 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia. Copies to: Eva Simeckova (wife), Prazska 35, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

SKUODIS, Vytautas. Born March 21, 1929. Geologist, writer. Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on December 22, 1980 under Article 68 to 7 yrs. strict-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

SLEPAK, Vladimir. Born October 29, 1927. Radio and television engineer. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on June 21, 1978 under Article 206 to 5 yrs. internal exile. Write: Do vostrebvaniya (general delivery), Tsokto-Khangil, Aginsky rayon, Aginsky Buryatsky nats. okrug, Chitinskaya obl., 674466 RSFSR, USSR. Copies to: Maria Slepak (wife), ul. Gorkogo 15, kv. 77, Moscow, USSR.

SOKULSKY, Ivan. Born 1940. Journalist, poet. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Arrested on April 11, 1981 and sentenced under Article 62-2 to 10 yrs. special-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Mrs. Sokulska (mother), vul. Mira 3, Predniprovs, Dnepropetrovskaya obl., Ukraine, USSR.

STATKEVICIUS, Algirdas. Born April 1, 1923. Psychiatrist. Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on August 11, 1980 under Article 68 to forcible internment in a psychiatric hospital. Write: uchr. OM-216/st.-2, Chernyakhovsk, 2381000 Kaliningradskaya obl., USSR.

STUS, Vasyl. Born January 8, 1938. Poet. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. Sentenced on October 2, 1980 under Article 62 to 10 yrs. special-regime labor camp, 5 exile. Write: PO Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR. Copies to: Valentyna Popeliukh (wife), vul. Chornobylska 13a, kv. 99, 252179 Kiev, Ukraine, USSR.

TERNOVSKY, Leonard. Born September 6, 1933. Physician, radiologist. Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, Psychiatric Commission. Sentenced on December 30, 1980 under Article 190-1 to 3 yrs. standard-regime labor camp. Write: uchr. UKh-16/8 "A", 644035 Omsk, USSR. Copies to: Ludmilla Ternovskaya (wife), Balaklavsky pr. 4, korp. 6, kv. 431, 113452 Moscow, USSR.

CRIMINAL CODES (Cont'd)

Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code

- Article 68 Agitation and propaganda carried on for the purpose of subverting or weakening the Soviet regime
- 199-1 Circulation of fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet state and social system

Armenian SSR Criminal Code

- Article 65 Agitation and propaganda carried on for the purpose of subverting or weakening the Soviet regime
- 206-1 Circulation of fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet state and social system

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Criminal Code

- Article 98/1,2 Subversion in collusion with a foreign power
- 109 Attempting illegal departure from the Republic
- 112 Damaging the interests of the Republic abroad
- 118 Unauthorized business venture

POST OFFICE BOXES

The Moscow post office box addresses are officially designated for prisoners' mail from abroad. They are decoded as follows:

- PO Box 5110/1-VS Perm labor-camp complex
- PO Box 5110/1-ZhKh Mordovia labor-camp complex
- PO Box 5110/1-UE Chistopol Prison

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights (Initiative Group), one of the first human rights organizations to be formed in the USSR, was founded in May 1969.

The Helsinki Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed on August 1, 1975.

The founding dates for the Soviet Helsinki Watch Groups are as follows:

Moscow Helsinki Watch Group	May 12, 1976
Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group	November 9, 1976
Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group	November 29, 1976
Georgian Helsinki Watch Group	January 14, 1977
Armenian Helsinki Watch Group	April 1, 1977

The Christian Committee to Defend Believers' Rights in the USSR (Christian Committee) was founded on December 27, 1976 as a response to the signing of the Helsinki Accords.

The Working Commission to Investigate the Misuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes (Psychiatric Commission) was founded on January 5, 1977 under the aegis of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group.

The Czechoslovak Charter 77 Declaration was signed in January 1977 as a response to Czechoslovakia's ratification of the Helsinki Accords.

The Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted (VONS), an offshoot of the Charter 77 movement, was founded on April 24, 1978.

The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee was founded on February 1, 1979.

The Polish Helsinki Watch Committee was founded on September 14, 1979; none of its members are imprisoned.

Copies of this directory and the
1982 Helsinki Prisoners Watch
Calendar may be obtained upon
request from the

U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee .
Jeri Laber, Executive Director
205 E. 42nd St. Rm. #1303
New York, NY 10017

(212) 867-7035