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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer**

JET 6/8/2005

**File Folder** USSR: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL 3/5

**FOIA**

F06-114/13

**Box Number** 44

YARHI-MILO

4408

| ID    | Doc Type | Document Description  | No of Pages | Doc Date  | Restrictions        |
|-------|----------|---|-------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 13766 | CABLE    | USSR  | 4           | 8/4/1982  | B1                  |
| 13747 | CABLE    | 171917Z JUN 82<br><b>PAR 4/5/2011 F2006-114/13</b>  | 1           | 6/17/1982 | B1 B2<br>B6 B7C B7D |
| 13761 | MEMO     | BREMER TO CLARK RE UN SSOD II AND<br>U.S. VISAS: STATUS REPORT<br><b>PAR 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b>   | 2           | 6/9/1982  | B3                  |
| 13748 | MEMO     | CLARK TO HAIG; SMITH; AND CASEY RE<br>FOREIGN PARTICIPATING IN THE SECOND<br>SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT<br>(SSOD II) AND RELATED ACTIVITIES | 2           | 6/2/1982  | B1                  |
| 13762 | CABLE    | 032200Z JUN 82<br><b>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b>   | 1           | 6/3/1982  | B1                  |
| 13751 | MEMO     | GUHIN TO CLARK RE FOREIGN<br>PARTICIPATING IN SSOD II AND RELATED<br>ACTIVITIES<br><b>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b>                            | 1           | 6/2/1982  | B1                  |
| 13749 | MEMO     | SAME TEXT AS DOC #13748   | 2           | ND        | B1                  |
| 13752 | MEMO     | PIPES TO CLARK RE VISAS FOR WPC<br>LEADERS<br><b>R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</b>   | 2           | 6/1/1982  | B1                  |

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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| ID    | Doc Type | Document Description   | No of Pages | Doc Date  | Restrictions |
|-------|----------|--|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 13763 | LETTER   | EAGLEBURGER TO PIPES RE SSOD<br><b>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b><br>DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233   | 2           | 5/26/1982 | B1           |
| 13764 | MEMO     | ROBINSON TO EAGLEBURGER RE<br>RESTRICTIONS ON WPC MEMBERS<br>ADMITTED TO ATTEND THE UN SPECIAL<br>SESSION ON DISARMAMENT<br><b>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b><br>DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233 | 4           | 3/25/1982 | B1           |
| 13753 | CABLE    | 271927Z MAY 82<br><b>PAR 4/5/2011 F2006-114/13</b>   | 1           | 5/27/1982 | B1           |
| 13754 | MEMO     | PIPES TO CLARK RE FOREIGN<br>PARTICIPATING IN SSOD II ACTIVITIES<br><b>D 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</b>  | 1           | 5/19/1982 | B1           |
| 13767 | CABLE    | USSR<br><b>D 5/6/2013 F2006-114/13</b>   | 4           | 5/18/1982 | B1           |
| 13755 | MEMO     | SAME TEXT AS DOC #13754<br><b>D 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</b>   | 1           | 5/19/1982 | B1           |
| 13768 | CABLE    | SAME TEXT AS DOC #13767<br><b>D 5/6/2013 F2006-114/13</b>  | 4           | 5/18/1982 | B1           |

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| ID    | Doc Type | Document Description  | No of Pages | Doc Date  | Restrictions |
|-------|----------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 13756 | MEMO     | PIPES TO CLARK RE FOREIGN PARTICIPATING IN SSOD II ACTIVITIES<br><b>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b><br>DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233 | 1           | 5/19/1982 | B1           |
| 13757 | MEMO     | GUHIN TO CLARK RE FOREIGN PARTICIPATING IN SSOD II AND RELATED ACTIVITIES<br><b>R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</b>  | 2           | 5/19/1982 | B1           |
| 13750 | MEMO     | SAME TEXT AS DOC #13748   | 2           | ND        | B1           |
| 13758 | MEMO     | BREMER TO CLARK RE FOREIGN PARTICIPATING AT SSOD DEMONSTRATIONS   | 7           | 5/12/1982 | B1           |
| 13759 | MEMO     | SOVIET EXPLOITATION OF SSOD II<br><b>PAR 5/15/2013 F2006-114/12</b>   | 2           | ND        | B1           |
| 13765 | MEMO     | FOR ATTORNEY AGENERAL RE SSOD AND SOVIETS<br><b>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b>  | 4           | ND        | B1           |
| 13760 | MEMO     | SAME TEXT AS DOC #13756<br><b>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</b><br>DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233                                       | 1           | 5/19/1982 | B1           |

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SECRET

WPC

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
MESSAGE CENTER

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TO THE WHITE HOUSE  
ATTN: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
ATTN: ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL GIULIANI AND OIPR  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
DIRECTOR [REDACTED]  
ATTN: DDO  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
ATTN: INR, EUR/SOV, AND VISA OFFICE  
ZEN/FBI NEW YORK [REDACTED] IMMEDIATE

SECRET/ORCON/NOFORN

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC); [REDACTED]  
CLASSIFIED SECRET IN ENTIRETY.  
THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC) IS AN INTERNATIONAL SOVIET  
COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATION.  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA'S (CPUSA) NEWSPAPER, /DAILY  
WORLD, / REPORTED ON JUNE 5 THAT A MEETING WOULD BE HELD JUNE 10,  
1982, AT SECOND LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY, AND ROMESH  
CHANDRA (WPC PRESIDENT) WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK. FBI  
COVERAGE OF THIS MEETING DETERMINED CHANDRA WAS NOT IN  
ATTENDANCE. MEETING WAS SPONSORED BY CPUSA FRONT GROUP, THE  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP (NCASF), AND  
APPROXIMATELY 150 INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF  
CPUSA, NCASF, AND AT LEAST 15 WPC MEMBERS. SPEAKERS INCLUDED

[REDACTED]  
LABOUR PARTY). EACH SPEAKER'S PRESENTATION WAS ANTI-U. S.  
MILITARY AND NUCLEAR ARMS, AND PRO-SOVIET IN NATURE.

[REDACTED]  
BRIEFLY UNTIL IT WAS SUGGESTED TO HIM THAT HE NOT BE PRESENT  
AT THE MEETING BASED UPON HIS VISA RESTRICTIONS.

[REDACTED]  
HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY [REDACTED] TO TRAVEL TO HELSINKI  
AND TO MOSCOW DURING AUGUST OF 1982.  
DURING WEEKEND OF JUNE 12, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
ON JUNE 13, 1982, LOCAL 1199, UNION OF HOSPITAL WORKERS,  
SPONSORED RECEPTION FOR WPC AT MARTIN LUTHER KING CENTER IN  
NEW YORK. AMONG WPC MEMBERS ATTENDING WAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
ON JUNE 14, [REDACTED] AND A FEW OTHER WPC MEMBERS  
REPORTEDLY DEPARTED NEW YORK FOR MONTREAL, OTTAWA, AND  
VANCOUVER PRIOR TO TRAVELING TO MOSCOW. [REDACTED] WAS SCHEDULED  
TO DEPART JUNE 15, [REDACTED] ARE SCHEDULED TO TRAVEL

TO MOSCOW PRIOR TO RETURNING TO LONDON.

ON JUNE 16, 1982, A MEETING SPONSORED BY RUSSIAN BOOK  
CLUB AND UKRAINIAN MISSION WAS HELD AT DAG HAMMERSJOLD LIBRARY  
IN NEW YORK CITY, AND ABOUT 300 INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED TO  
CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF CITY OF KIEV. AMONG THOSE PRESENT  
WERE [REDACTED]

CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN TAKING ACTION ON ABOVE  
INFORMATION INASMUCH AS IT COULD COMPROMISE SENSITIVE FBI  
SOURCES. ABOVE INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEMORANDUM JUNE 2, 1982,  
INSTRUCTING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, FBI TO MONITOR WPC LEADERSHIP  
AND FOR VISAS TO BE ISSUED RESTRICTING WPC MEMBERS TO ATTENDING  
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES.  
THE FBI WILL IMMEDIATELY FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL PERTINENT  
INFORMATION.

ABOVE INFORMATION HAS JUST BEEN REPORTED BY FBI SOURCES  
AND IS SUBMITTED FOR YOUR INFORMATION. SOURCES REPORTED THAT  
ALL OF THE ABOVE FOREIGN VISITORS ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART  
UNITED STATES BY JUNE 17, EXCLUDING KRZYSTOF OPALSKI.

C AND E 353, REASON (2 AND 3), DRD JUNE 17, 2002

BT

FOIA(b)(1), (2), (7c), (7d)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR FD6-114/13 #43747

BY RW NARA DATE 4/5/11

SECRET

mg

file WP  
Council

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 9, 1982

TO: NSC PROFESSIONAL STAFF  
FROM: KEN deGRAFFENREID *Kd*  
SUBJECT: World Peace Council

FYI in view of current events at  
the SSOD.

Attachment  
Foreign Affairs Note, April 1982



United States Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

## WORLD PEACE COUNCIL: INSTRUMENT OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

April 1982

The World Peace Council (WPC) was founded in 1949 as the World Committee of Partisans for Peace and first adopted its present title in 1950. It was based in Paris until 1951 when it was expelled for what the French Government termed "fifth column activities." It moved to Prague and then in 1954 to Vienna, where it remained until banned in 1957 by the Austrian Interior Minister for "activities directed against the Austrian state." However, it continued to operate in Vienna under the legal cover of the newly established International Institute for Peace until its move to its present location in Helsinki in 1968. The International Institute for Peace subsequently emerged as a separate Soviet front with strong links to the WPC.

In recent years, the WPC has expanded its activities while trying to broaden its appeal and sound less like a cold war propaganda vehicle. It has sought support in the Third World by posing as an independent body identifying with such causes as opposition to U.S. "aggression" in Vietnam, anticolonialism, and assistance to "liberation movements." In NATO countries, it has exploited fears of nuclear war by stimulating and/or sponsoring antinuclear rallies and advocating Soviet-supported disarmament policies.

The WPC and similar fronts periodically have faced internal problems because their Soviet affilia-

tion cannot always be reconciled with the desired image of independence and nonalignment. In 1949, following the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform, the WPC expelled its Yugoslav representatives. Similarly, the Sino-Soviet dispute led to the WPC's ostracism of China, which later became a major critic of all Soviet fronts. Nikita Khrushchev's revelations of Stalinist excesses at the 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress in February 1956 and the suppression of the Hungarian uprising by Soviet troops the following November cost the fronts considerable popular support. After the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, Moscow, in order to restore discipline, replaced nearly all major Communist-front officials. Although opposition to Soviet control occasionally occurs within the WPC, the leaders are usually able to confine dissent to private meetings of commissions or subcommissions. Dissenting views seldom find their way into the large-scale WPC-sponsored public gatherings. When, for example, Soviet human rights activist Andre Sakharov sent a message in 1976 to a WPC-sponsored forum on disarmament in York, Great Britain, it was not read to delegates as Sakharov had requested. At meetings in 1977, non-Communist participants embarrassed WPC leaders by asking questions about human rights violations in the U.S.S.R., but none of this found its way into the official reports. More recently,

the December 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan apparently once again generated dissension within the WPC. Two months elapsed before the WPC issued a statement endorsing the Afghan invasion.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

The WPC has attracted the support of some prestigious non-Communist figures--literary, humanitarian, scientific, religious, and others--who are motivated by a genuine concern for peace and not dissuaded by the preponderance of Soviet and pro-Soviet personnel in key WPC leadership and decision-making positions. Total membership information has never been made public. Most of the members, moreover, do not belong to the WPC itself, but to affiliates at the national level. The WPC claims that 135 national "peace committees"--e.g., the U.S. Peace Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Syrian Peace Committee--make up its network of local chapters.

Historically, it has been the function of the fronts to mobilize those elements of society not normally reached by local, Moscow-linked Communist parties--for example, sympathizers not wishing to commit themselves entirely to party discipline and those interested only in particular issues or moved by certain emotional appeals. Lenin saw the potential of international mass organizations as a means to marshal public support for party directives. In the 1930s during the "popular front" period, Willi Munzenberg, a veteran Communist organizer working for the Comintern, spoke cynically of international front organizations as "innocents' clubs."

The WPC is organized into four principal bodies.

-- The Council, which meets every 3 years, is the organization's highest authority comprising representatives of cooperating international organizations and national peace committees.

-- The Presidential Committee, elected by the Council, is nominally responsible for running the

WPC between Council sessions. The Presidential Committee has 26 vice presidents (of which 11 are known to be members of pro-Soviet Communist parties) and 146 members. It holds regular annual and occasional emergency meetings. WPC President Romesh Chandra, a member of the Politburo of India's Moscow-line Communist party, chairs the Committee.

-- A Bureau of the Presidential Committee, consisting of the WPC president, vice presidents, and representatives of selected national peace committees, implements decisions and plans future activities and "programs of action." It meets three to four times a year.

-- The Secretariat, a full-time executive staff appointed by the Presidential Committee, is responsible for proposing new activities and for implementing Council, Presidential Committee, and Bureau decisions.

#### FUNDING

The WPC claims to be funded by contributions from national peace committees, donations to its World Peace Fund, and special collections. The evidence, however, strongly suggests that the bulk of its expenses are met by the Soviet Union. In addition, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and Cuba provide material and financial support to the WPC, usually in the form of airline service and hotel expenses.<sup>1</sup>

According to the Soviet English-language weekly Moscow News (No. 19,

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<sup>1</sup>In a letter published in the New Statesman (October 17, 1980), a correspondent identified as Ruth Tosek, a "former senior interpreter for several of the Moscow-controlled organizations," stated that "all funds of these organizations, in local and in hard currency, are provided above all by the Soviet Union, but also by other East European satellite countries on the basis of set contribution rates, paid by the governments of these countries through various channels."



1981), the Soviet Peace Fund helps to finance "some" of the WPC's "large public initiatives."<sup>2</sup> Writing in 20th Century and Peace (April 1980), Soviet Peace Fund Chairman Boris Polevoi asserted that his clients include "the leaders of the international democratic organizations working for peace: The Fund regularly gives them assistance in organizing their undertakings." Polevoi also revealed that the Fund works closely with the Soviet Peace Committee, which aims "to render financial aid to the organizations, movements and personalities fighting for stronger peace, national independence and freedom." Referring to the October 1973 World Congress of Peace Forces in Moscow, an event organized jointly by the WPC and the Soviet Peace Committee, the November 1973 issue of the WPC's Peace Courier reported that "Soviet public organizations. . . covered all the delegates' maintenance expenses in Moscow. Soviet citizens donated to the Soviet Peace Fund--which covered the delegates' maintenance expenses--about \$200,000. Moscow's Patriarchate also donated 3 million rubles."

At a February 9-19, 1981, session of the U.N. Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations, the WPC was forced to withdraw its application for upgrading its consultative status with the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the face of adverse criticism from ECOSOC members. WPC President Chandra

said in response to questioning that the WPC's accounts were not independently audited but rather were reviewed by the WPC itself. In addition, he reported that the financial statements submitted to ECOSOC represented only a fraction of his organization's actual income and expenditure. Chandra made these statements while avoiding committee questions regarding the source of WPC financial contributions. According to the ECOSOC Report (March 16, 1981), ECOSOC members concluded that the WPC "had received large-scale financial support from government sources, and had gone to great lengths to conceal that fact from the committee."

### EXTENT OF SOVIET CONTROL

In June 1981, at a Kremlin ceremony, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev presented Chandra, WPC president since 1977, with the Order of Lenin. Citing Chandra's service to the "ideals of peace, his selflessness in the bitter struggle against the forces of militarism and aggression," Brezhnev expressed gratification that the Soviet "peace program" for the 1980s met with "full understanding" from such an "authoritative movement as the movement of peace champions" (20th Century and Peace, August 1981). This act symbolizes the importance the Soviets attach to the WPC: The Order of Lenin is one of the most prestigious Soviet awards and is presented personally by Brezhnev only on rare occasions.

Control is exercised over the WPC by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's (CPSU) Central Committee through its International Department (ID), which is headed by Central Committee Secretary and Politburo candidate member Boris Ponomarev. The ID maintains a special branch, known as the International Social Organizations Sector, which is responsible exclusively for front organizations. The special branch falls under the general responsibility of Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, a deputy ID chief who is at the same time a member of the WPC's

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<sup>2</sup> The Soviet Peace Fund is a nationwide organization with the representatives scattered throughout most of the U.S.S.R.'s cities, towns, and villages. A common method by which money is collected for the Soviet Peace Fund is for individual factories, plants, and collective farms to hold a 1-day "work shift for peace." According to the Soviet publication 20th Century and Peace (December 1981), the Krasnoyarsk Peace Committee received 2 million rubles in donations for the Soviet Peace Fund in 1981.

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Presidential Committee. Georgiy Zhukov, also a member of the WPC's Presidential Committee, is a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, a member of the U.S.S.R. Parliamentary Group, a deputy-chairman of the U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. Society, and the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee--the U.S.S.R.'s national affiliate of the WPC. Through such direct lines to key WPC officials, the CPSU can often control decisions on WPC projects and activities as well as the content of statements, communiques, and resolutions stemming from WPC events.

Since its original "Stockholm Appeal" for "banning the bomb" in 1950, the WPC has consistently advanced Soviet positions on controversial international issues.

For example, in conjunction with other front organizations, it established the "Stockholm Conference on Vietnam," active from 1967-68 until the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina in 1973. It supported the "International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam," created in 1970 as a subsidiary of the Stockholm Conference. Throughout the Vietnam war, the WPC sent many "peace" delegations to North Vietnam and regularly issued statements supporting Soviet policy on the war. More recently, in March 1979, the WPC staged an "International Conference on Vietnam" to condemn the Chinese, and in May 1980 it organized a "special conference" in Hanoi to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh.

The anti-"neutron bomb" campaign initiated by the Soviets in mid-1977 provided the WPC and affiliated fronts with an opportunity to revive ban-the-bomb agitation and to claim that the United States was pursuing military policies which disregarded the interests of its European allies. The WPC proclaimed August 6-13, 1977, a Week of Action against the bomb and organized and helped orchestrate several peace and anti-bomb demonstrations in Europe, Africa, Latin America, and

the Near East. President Carter's decision to postpone development of the neutron warhead was then touted as a victory for world "peace forces."

The December 1979 NATO decision to modernize its intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in response to the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on Europe now serves the WPC as the focus of a vigorously conducted campaign for "peace, disarmament and detente" designed to influence European public opinion against NATO's plans. At the same time, the WPC avoids criticizing or even discussing Soviet and Warsaw Pact military deployments. Instead, during the past year, it has promoted Brezhnev's proposals for negotiations, organized "peace" rallies, and issued formal condemnations of NATO defense policies.

Some 200 representatives of 85 organizations from 30 European countries, the United States, and Canada, as well as from 13 international organizations, attended a WPC-organized "International Conference Against the Arms Race" in Stockholm, June 6-8, 1981. Discussions focused on the modernization of medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe, the "neutron bomb," and the consequences of nuclear war; Soviet SS-20 missiles were not mentioned. The conferees proposed sending a delegation to the United States to "report the mood of European public opinion" regarding U.S. nuclear policies; a conference communique also condemned NATO's INF plans.

WPC's Chandra and representatives of a number of other Soviet-controlled international fronts staged a September 12-13, 1981, "International Organizations Meeting" in Prague on "ways of averting nuclear war."

Some 60 participants, representing peace committees from 21 European countries, attended an October 2-4, 1981, "European Peace Committees Meeting" in Kosice, Czechoslovakia. Held under the slogan "For a Europe of Peace and Without Nuclear Arms," the meeting was organized by a WPC affiliate, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, as a continuation of the June 1981 Stockholm Conference on Disarmament

and Military Detente in Europe.

Chandra told a press conference in New Delhi on November 30, 1981, that the WPC was seeking a "winter offensive" in support of the "mass movement for disarmament" in Europe.

The current priority of Soviet diplomacy is to prevent INF modernization in Western Europe, and the WPC is expected to concentrate its efforts on this issue. Nevertheless, in line with its past record, the

WPC will seek to operate however Soviet foreign policy interests dictate. As Romesh Chandra put it when speaking in Moscow in 1975: "The Soviet Union invariably supports the peace movement. The World Peace Council in its turn positively reacts to all Soviet initiatives in international affairs."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> New Times, Moscow, July 1975.

RECEIVED 09 JUN 82 12

TO CLARK FROM BREMER

DOCDATE 09 JUN 82

WPC

DECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By CSS NARA, Date 8/20/02

KEYWORDS: UN DISARMAMENT  
USSR VISA  
LEGAL ISSUES

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO CLARK 2 JUN MEMO RE STATUS RPT ON UN SSOD II & US VISAS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK DUE: 10 JUN 82 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

GUHIN

PIPES

KRAEMER

GREGG

KIMMITT

BOVERIE

MORRIS

COMMENTS

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LOG 8203341

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 9, 1982

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: UN SSOD II AND U.S. VISAS: STATUS REPORT

Upon receipt of the NSC directive dated June 2 and continuing through the weekend, State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice) began processing visa waiver cases for persons ineligible due to membership in the World Peace Council or other communist front organizations seeking to enter the U.S. for SSOD or related activities. To date, INS, under the direction of the Attorney General and working in close coordination with State, has approved 42 waivers and denied approximately 325.

Conditions

Almost all of the 42 waiver approvals are for persons officially invited by the United Nations. They are being issued limited visas under specific waiver restrictions, e.g., solely for attending UN meetings only, limiting travel to the UN headquarters district (25 mile radius of Columbus Circle), refusing any deviations or extensions of stay without prior INS approval, and any violation of the visa terms making the person liable to deportation or other sanctions. Our Mission to the UN has been provided with specific guidance regarding steps to be taken with the UN Secretariat in the event of violations of conditions of entry by UN invitees. A demarche was presented to Under Secretary General Suy emphasizing the importance we are giving to the restrictions being placed on UN invitees whose ineligibility has been waived so that they may attend the SSOD.

Geographic Coverage

The approximately 325 waiver denials concern persons belonging to the World Peace Council or other communist front organizations without UN invitations. The majority so far are Japanese, who comprise the bulk of initially ineligible visa applicants. We have denied waiver requests from visa applicants from other countries as well, including the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Australia, the FRG, the GDR, Great Britain, and India. Despite name checks with security agencies initiated by cables from posts overseas, no known agitators have been identified.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
XDS 6/7/02

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NLRR F06-114/B #13761  
CN DATE 5/15/08

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

As a result of follow-up action by our Embassy in Tokyo, personal interviews with approximately 100 individuals associated with the proscribed organization Gensuikyo have been found to have no meaningful association with that organization, and these individuals have now been found eligible to receive visas. There is therefore no need to proceed with the pending applications for waivers of ineligibility being processed for these individuals.

Two prominent individuals initially denied entry will probably receive waivers because of special circumstances. One is [REDACTED] a 70-year old prominent feminist, who as a Canadian citizen does not need a visa. On June 10 she will apply and probably be granted a waiver by INS at the port-of-entry. The other is [REDACTED] who has a valid visa issued several years ago. He is a former [REDACTED] Portugal and was granted a waiver over the weekend after being delayed at a pre-flight inspection at Montreal. BB

State is monitoring closely the official letters of invitation being issued by the UN.

*L. Paul Bremer, III*  
L. Paul Bremer, III  
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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82 JUN 4 P 3: 01

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| <del>Chick</del> |     |
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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URGENT

1982 JUN 4

# WASHFAX RECEIPT DEPARTMENT OF STATE

82 JUN 4 P 3: 01

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S/S #

MESSAGE NO. 002174 CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED No. Pages 2

FROM: LPBrener S/S 22540 7224  
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Press Statement

| TO: (Agency) | DELIVER TO:                 | Extension       | Room No. |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| <u>NSC</u>   | <u>Mr. Robert McFarlane</u> | <u>456-2257</u> |          |

FOR: CLEARANCE  INFORMATION  PER REQUEST  COMMENT

REMARKS: URGENT -- PLEASE DELIVER TO ADRESSEE URGENTLY

S/S Officer: *[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*



19  
**DRAFT**

FILE WPC.

June 4, 1982

**PRESS STATEMENT**

**U.S. VISA POLICY TOWARD THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL  
AND OTHER ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDING  
UNITED NATIONS' SECOND SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT**

I would like to put into context our visa policy toward members of Soviet front organizations intending to come to the U.S. during the United Nations' second Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD). We do not have a policy of denying visas to advocates of nuclear disarmament. We have in fact issued hundreds of visas to people who have indicated that their primary purpose in visiting the U.S. is to participate in protest demonstrations during the UN SSOD. We respect the rights and interests of such persons and groups.

As for Soviet front groups, we are carefully reviewing visa applications from members of the World Peace Council, its affiliates, and other Soviet-dominated and similar organizations who are seeking to exploit activities related to UN SSOD II just as they have sought to exploit peace movements elsewhere. Barring special circumstances we expect that visas will not be issued to members of Soviet front groups. Cases will be reviewed individually to determine special circumstances. The World Peace Council and its affiliates have long standing direct political and financial

MEMBERS OF SOVIET I

affiliation with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Council's activities, policy line, and financing indicate that it is an instrument of Soviet policy. Their actions led to their expulsions from other western democracies in earlier years. Further details of the Council activities are outlined in the April 1982 Department of State publication entitled "World Peace Council: Instrument of Soviet Policy." The World Peace Council and its affiliates are thus among the types of organizations defined in section 212(a)(28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which render ineligible for a visa anyone who is a member of or affiliated with such an organization.

will not be issued

will be reviewed

long standing

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
MESSAGE CENTER

*W Peace Council*

PAGE #1 SECSTATE WASHDC 2534 DTG: 032200Z JUN 82 PSN: 000187  
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THE VISA WILL MAKE THE INDIVIDUAL LIABLE TO DEPORTATION OR OTHER SANCTIONS.

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WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:  
SIT:  
EOB:

-- WE MUST REQUEST THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAREFULLY SCREEN ALL PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FROM THESE NGO'S AND ONLY INVITE THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHOM THE SECRETARIAT BELIEVES WOULD BE COMING TO THE U.S. PRIMARILY FOR THE PURPOSE OF NGO ATTENDANCE AT THE SSOD AND WHO WOULD NOT UNDERTAKE WHETHER PRIMARILY OR INCIDENTALLY, ACTIVITIES EXCEEDING THE PROPER SCOPE OF THEIR UN INVITATION;

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O 032200Z JUN 82  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC

-- WE MUST ALSO ASK THAT THE SECRETARIAT REVIEW THE INVITATIONS TO THESE NGO'S TO ASSURE THAT INVITATIONS ARE ISSUED AND MAINTAINED TO ONLY A SMALL REASONABLE NUMBER OF PERSONS, COMMENSURATE WITH THE PURPOSE, FACILITIES, AND NEEDS OF SUCH NGO PARTICIPATION IN THE SSOD. IN THIS CONNECTION, WE FIND THE NUMBER OF INVITATIONS ALREADY ISSUED TO BE QUESTIONABLE AND WOULD EXPECT TIGHTER CONTROLS FROM NOW ON;

TO USMISSION USUN NEW YORK IMMEDIATE 8431

~~SECRET~~ STATE 152534

-- GIVEN THE INFORMATION WE HAVE RECEIVED, AND THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES WITH ACTIONS OF THESE SOVIET FRONT NGOs, THE UNITED STATES MUST ALSO ASK OF THE UN SECRETARIAT NOT ONLY TO SCREEN THE INVITEES AND KEEP THE NUMBERS REASONABLY SMALL, BUT ALSO TO INFORM INVITEES FROM THE WPC AND AFFILIATED SOVIET FRONT GROUPS THAT ORGANIZING DEMONSTRATIONS OR UNDERTAKING SIMILAR ACTIONS OUTSIDE A 25 MILE RADIUS OF THE SSOD WOULD BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS OF THEIR INVITATION AND COULD JEOPARDIZE FUTURE STANDING OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

E.O. 12065: RDS-2 6/3/02 (WILCOX, PHILIP C.)  
TAGS: PDIP, PROP, UN  
SUBJECT: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ORGANIZATIONS, SSOD DEMONSTRATIONS AND VISAS.

REF: (A) STATE 115125; (B) STATE 74484; (C) STATE 15107

-- FUTURE USG DECISIONS ON VISAS FOR SUCH PEOPLE INVITED BY THE UN WILL DEPEND INTER ALIA ON UN COOPERATION IN THIS MATTER AND INDIVIDUALS' RESPECT FOR THE CONDITIONS INCLUDED IN THEIR VISAS.

1. ~~SECRET~~ - ENTIRE TEXT

2. BASED ON AVAILABLE INFORMATION THE DEPARTMENT BELIEVES THAT MASSIVE PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BEING ORGANIZED AROUND THE UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT (SSOD), JUNE 7 - JULY 9, 1982. ORGANIZERS ESTIMATE THAT CLOSE TO A MILLION PARTICIPANTS WILL BE INVOLVED IN ONE SUCH DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK ON JUNE 12, 1982. SMALLER DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BEING PLANNED FOR NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND OTHER LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE U.S.

4. IF UN SECRETARIAT CLAIMS IT IS UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHAT ORGANIZATIONS ARE COVERED BESIDES WPC, OR REQUESTS GUIDANCE AS TO THE INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOULD BE WARNED, USUN MAY OFFER TO PROVIDE THAT INFORMATION TO THEM. STOESSSEL BT

3. IN VIEW OF THIS INFORMATION, THE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS THAT AMBASSADOR OR A DEPUTY MAKE THE FOLLOWING DEMARCHE TO THE UN SECRETARIAT:

-- THE VISA DELAYS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED RESULT FROM THE FACT THAT THE USG HAS HARD INFORMATION THAT LEADERS OF THE WPC AND AFFILIATED SOVIET FRONT ORGANIZATIONS INTEND TO COME TO THE US NOT ONLY TO PARTICIPATE IN SSOD, BUT TO ORGANIZE OR OTHERWISE SEEK TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AND TO CONDUCT OTHER WPC BUSINESS;

-- SUCH ACTIVITIES WOULD FAR EXCEED THE SCOPE OF UN INVITATIONS AND CONTRAVENE THE TERMS OF VISAS WE WOULD ISSUE UN SSOD INVITEES FROM THE WPC OR AFFILIATED SOVIET FRONT NGOs;

-- WE ARE, NEVERTHELESS, PREPARED TO ISSUE VISAS TO OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THESE NGO'S INVITED PERSONALLY BY THE UN TO THE SSOD, BUT CONSIDER IT NECESSARY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ASSUME MORE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INVITATIONS.

-- VISAS WILL BE ISSUED SOLELY FOR PURPOSE OF ATTENDANCE AT UN MEETINGS. TRAVEL WILL BE RESTRICTED TO A 25 MILE RADIUS OF COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND NO DEVIATION OR EXTENSION OF STAY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE US IMMIGRATION SERVICE. ANY VIOLATION OF THE TERMS OF

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 606714/13 #13762  
BY GL NARA DATE 5/15/08

~~SECRET~~

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Pipes MW 22

WPC

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

June 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: MICHAEL A. GUHIN *mg*

SUBJECT: Foreign Participation in SSOD II and Related Activities

Following the discussion at yesterday's staff meeting, I have revised the proposed memo to agencies on the above subject (Tab I). It would admit WPC and other Soviet front organization members officially invited by the UN, and is otherwise the same as the memo forwarded earlier except for two additions. First, it would instruct the FBI to take appropriate measures to monitor and enforce the visa restrictions on those admitted, including surveillance of the WPC leadership. Second, it would direct a demarche to the UN Secretariat regarding its responsibility for invitees from non-governmental organizations.

I have checked with State and the Attorney General's office; they have no problems with the revised directive. Pipes and de Graffenreid concur. The memo should be issued today so that instructions can get to posts for action by Friday.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to agencies at Tab I.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment

Tab I Memo to agencies

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
Review on 6/2/02

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOI-114/13 #13751  
BY CN NARA DATES 1/15/18

~~SECRET~~



WPC <sup>28</sup>

3783

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

June 1, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: Visas for WPC Leaders

After considerable consultation, State has come up with the following recommendation (Tab I) on the question of issuing visas to World Peace Council (WPC) leaders to attend the UN special session on disarmament. Since legal consensus (Tab II) is that visas cannot be refused to those WPC people who are invited by the United Nations, State proposes:

- That WPC members invited by the United Nations (and only they) be issued C-2 type visas which require the visitors to remain within a 25-mile radius of Columbus Circle in New York;
- That we instruct the FBI and other appropriate authorities to carry on surveillance of several leading figures of the WPC (including its head, Dr. Chandra) so that, should they violate the terms under which visas had been issued to them, they may be liable to deportation proceedings;
- Even allowing that some of the persons thus charged may elect to contest deportation proceedings, it may be desirable to proceed anyway, in part to expose their activities publicly and in part to have a basis on which to refuse them visas in the future;
- That Ambassador Kirkpatrick urge the Secretariat of the UN to take greater care in inviting NGO persons, especially members of the WPC, and inform it that our future decisions on visa applications of such people will depend in some measure on what happens during SSOD. (S)

I concur with these recommendations. If you do too, I will promptly notify State to proceed with the issuance of visas to the persons concerned (the SSOD starts on June 7, so time is short). (S)

Mike Guhin concurs.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
Derivative from State  
Review June 1, 2002.

DECLASSIFIED  
NLRR F06-114/13 #13752  
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That State be instructed to make an exception to the Presidential Directive proscribing issuance of visas to WPC members by granting C-2 type visas to invitees of the United Nations to SSOD and to them only. (S)

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

2. That instructions be given to the FBI and INS to allocate resources to monitor the activities of UN invitees who belong to WPC to ascertain whether or not they are complying with the terms of their restricted visas. (S)

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

3. That in the event there is clear evidence that some of them are not in compliance, we be prepared to initiate deportation proceedings against them. (S)

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

4. That we instruct Ambassador Kirkpatrick to request the Secretariat of the UN to take greater direct responsibility for NGO invitees, particularly members of WPC, and to inform it that our future decisions in regard to such applicants will depend in no small measure on their willingness to observe the terms of these restricted visas. (S)

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

Tab I Letter to Richard Pipes from Under Secretary Eagleburger, May 26, 1982

Tab II Robinson to Eagleburger memorandum of March 25, 1982.

5/28  
29  
~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1982

Dear Dick:

Attached is Davis Robinson's legal opinion on what restrictions we can impose on members of the WPC and other Soviet front groups whom we admit to the U.S. to attend the SSOD. Davis notes that administrative requirements and possible judicial review limit our ability to deport promptly aliens who violate the terms of restricted visas. Nonetheless, there may be instances when we would wish to proceed with deportation. We might, for example, welcome a public court case if a WPC official organized or participated in violence or civil disobedience and sought to appeal his deportation. Some aliens, particularly those from the Eastern bloc, might forego appeal procedures. The details of these and other enforcement questions should be addressed by an ad hoc interagency group.

I have reviewed the overall issue again, in light of our conversations and Davis' memo, and remain convinced of the approach outlined in the Bremer-Clark memo. We would fulfill our obligations under the UN Headquarters Agreement, constrain the activities of WPC and other Soviet front group official delegates to the SSOD, and block those organizations from bringing large numbers of demonstrators into the U.S.

Beyond this, we need to lay down a tough marker with the UN. I propose that Jean Kirkpatrick ask the Secretariat to take greater direct responsibility for NGO invitees, particularly members of the WPC and other Soviet fronts, and indicate that our future decisions on visas for such people invited by the UN will depend inter alia on how the SSOD situation evolves. Of course the demarche can only be made once we have White House guidance.

Mr. Richard Pipes,  
Senior Staff Member,  
National Security Council,  
Washington, D.C.

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~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

NLRR F06-114/13 #13763

RDS-3 5/26/02

BY CW NARADATE 5/15/08



~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

- 2 -

As we discussed previously, FBI and INS involvement are key to the active implementation of this policy. The White House will have to convince those agencies to allocate the requisite resources if we are to monitor effectively UN invitees' compliance with the terms of restricted visas.

We have a great deal to do and the time is short. Once we have White House concurrence we can set all aspects of our policy in train.

Sincerely,

  
Lawrence S. Eagleburger

Attachment - As stated

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

31

II



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
 INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

S/S

MAR 25 1982

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

TO: P - Mr. Eagleburger

FROM: L - Davis R. Robinson *DR*

SUBJECT: Restrictions on WPC Members Admitted to Attend  
 the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament

You asked for a legal opinion on proposals to impose travel and other restrictions on alien members of the World Peace Council (WPC) admitted temporarily to attend the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD). They include representatives of non-governmental organizations and others invited by the U.N., who have transit rights guaranteed by the U.N. Headquarters Agreement. Such aliens normally receive B-1 (business visitor) or C-2 (U.N. transit) visas.

Members of the WPC may be found ineligible to enter the country, depending on their degree of participation and the purpose of their trip. If an alien is found ineligible because of his membership in the WPC, there is statutory authority for the Attorney General, acting on the Secretary of State's recommendation, to waive such ineligibility on a case-by-case basis. This mechanism would allow the United States to meet its obligations under the Headquarters Agreement, and still exercise some control over the activities of those who enter.

Travel restrictions.

The first issue is whether the Attorney General has authority to impose travel restrictions, limiting such aliens to a 25-mile radius of Columbus Circle in New York City, as a condition of entry. Section 214(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the Attorney General to admit aliens as nonimmigrants "for such time and under such conditions as the Attorney General may by regulations prescribe...."

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
 RDS-3 5/25/02

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/13 #13764

BY CW NARA DATE 5/15/08

Under current regulations, the Attorney General already has exercised this authority for persons in C-2 visa status to require that they shall be admitted on condition that they proceed directly to the immediate vicinity of the U.N. Headquarters District, and remain there continuously, leaving only to depart the United States. "Immediate vicinity" is defined as the area within a 25-mile radius of Columbus Circle, New York City. 8 CFR 214.2(c)(2).

No similar travel restriction is in force with respect to persons in B-1 visa status. There is some question whether the Attorney General has authority to issue a regulation of general applicability to B-1 visitors, in view of Public Law 95-426, which declares that the "general policy" of the United States is to impose travel restrictions on foreign nationals only on the basis of reciprocity. The restrictions on C-2 visitors may be justified as a "special exception" to the "general policy," since C-2 status is a special visa category to implement the U.N. Headquarters Agreement.

To take advantage of existing regulations, consuls should issue such persons only C-2 visas, not the alternative B-1 visas some may seek. The U.S. has no obligation under the Headquarters Agreement to admit persons who do not qualify for C-2 status.

Other restrictions.

The next question is whether the Attorney General has authority to impose other restrictions on the activities of such aliens in the United States, particularly in view of the constitutional protections afforded aliens lawfully admitted. The Supreme Court has held, in various contexts, that aliens in this country are entitled to certain protections under the Due Process clause of the Fifth Amendment, the Due Process and Equal Protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, and other protections in the Bill of Rights, notably the First Amendment rights of freedom of speech, press, assembly and association. Thus, if the Attorney General prohibits speaking engagements or other constitutionally protected activities by temporary visitor aliens, and attempts to enforce those restrictions by an injunction, arrest or

deportation, the government's action might well be invalidated by the courts, as in the case of citizens and permanent residents.

On the other hand, there is Supreme Court authority suggesting that the Attorney General could, for example, restrict the activities of an alien WPC member to participation in the official activities within the scope of his U.N. invitation. (See Kleindienst v. Mandel, 408 US 753 (1972).) The alien would first be found ineligible for admission under section 212(a)(28) of the INA, but then granted a waiver under section 212(d)(3). The restriction would be imposed as a condition of granting the waiver under section 212(d)(6). As will be indicated below, the only available sanction for violation of such a condition would be refusal to waive ineligibility the next time the alien applied for entry. Such a refusal would be litigable and the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. However, with that caveat, the practice appears reasonably defensible.

#### Sanctions

The final issue is whether effective sanctions would be available were an alien to violate any of the restrictions.

Violation of the travel restriction upon which C-2 status is conditioned could subject the alien to deportation under section 241(a)(9) of the INA for failure to maintain status. However, because of the required administrative procedure and the possibility of judicial review, deportation can be a very lengthy process. In the interim, the alien would be free to engage in the mischief the restrictions were intended to prevent. Therefore, it is questionable whether deportation can be considered an effective sanction.

As earlier indicated, an additional sanction for violation of the travel restriction, and probably the only sanction available for violation of other restrictions, would be to inform the U.N. and the alien that because of his violation of the terms and conditions of his entry, the Attorney General will not grant a waiver of ineligibility when he next applies for entry.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

- 4 -

Conclusion

We believe there is ample statutory authority to support a 25-mile travel restriction on WPC members, if they are admitted in C-2 status. Also, the Attorney General may impose certain other carefully drawn restrictions on their activities, if they are first found ineligible under section 212(a)(28), then granted a waiver. However, the sanctions available for violations of the restrictions may not be effective to deter such violations during the forthcoming SSOD.

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WPC

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
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NOTE: WPC

TO WHITE HOUSE  
ATTN: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
ATTN: EPC, OIPR  
DIRECTOR [REDACTED]  
ATTN: DDO, IAD/OG/IC  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
ATTN: INR, EUR/SOV  
ZEN/FBI NEW YORK PRIORITY  
ZEN/FBI WASHINGTON FIELD PRIORITY

SECRET/ORCON

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC); [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED "SECRET/ORCON" IN ENTIRETY.  
THE WPC IS AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION FUNDED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED CONCERNING THE WPC'S PLANS TO ORGANIZE A LARGE DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ON JUNE 12, 1982, TO COINCIDE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT (SSOD).

WPC ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN COORDINATED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA), AND SINCE 1979 WPC ACTIVITIES ARE COORDINATED BY THE UNITED STATES PEACE COUNCIL, WHICH WAS SET UP BY THE CPUSA AS THE UNITED STATES AFFILIATE OF THE WPC. THE CPUSA CLAIMS TO BE A MAJOR ORGANIZING FORCE WITHIN A PEACE COALITION WHICH HAS BEEN FORMED TO COORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE JUNE 12TH DEMONSTRATION.

A SENSITIVE SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, REPORTED THAT CPUSA MEMBER ERNEST DE MAIO, CURRENTLY THE PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (INTERNATIONAL SOVIET FRONT ORGANIZATION), IS A PRIMARY COORDINATOR FOR THE JUNE 12TH DEMONSTRATION. DE MAIO WILL CLOSELY MONITOR AND COORDINATE ACTIVITIES OF NUMEROUS DOMESTIC ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THIS DEMONSTRATION UNDER AUSPICES OF THE "JUNE 12TH DISARMAMENT COALITION." FBI SOURCE FURTHER INDICATED DE MAIO'S ACTIVITIES ARE BEING DIRECTED BY RUBEN A. GRIGORYAN, FIRST SECRETARY, SOVIET EMBASSY, AND THAT GRIGORYAN IS PROVIDING DE MAIO WITH FUNDS TO DEFRAY THE COALITION'S EXPENSES. FBI SOURCE ALSO REPORTED GRIGORYAN MAY BE FUNDING THE CPUSA FRONT, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP (NCASF), WHICH IS VERY ACTIVE IN THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED PEACE COALITION.

DUE TO SENSITIVITY OF FBI SOURCE, NO ACTION CAN BE TAKEN ON ABOVE INFORMATION THAT WOULD JEOPARDIZE SOURCE. FBI IS ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP CORROBORATING INFORMATION.

C AND E 353, REASON (2 AND 3), DRD MAY 27, 2002

BT

FOIA(b)(1)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR F06-114/13#13753

BY RW NARA DATE 4/5/14

SECRET

## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

May 19, 1982

INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

RICHARD PIPES *RP*NLRR F06-114/13 #13756  
BY CW NARADATE 5/15/00

SUBJECT:

Foreign Participation in SSOD II Activities

This is to serve as an explanation of my dissent from Mike Guhin's memorandum to you on the World Peace Council. ~~(C)~~

We know from the WPC 1982 Program and intelligence information that this organization is planning a major drive to stir up the unilateral disarmament movement in the United States this year: its directors, closely tied to the KGB, have the experience and the funds to do so. To forestall such a development, the President has signed a Directive barring WPC officials from entry into the United States. ~~(S)~~

In recent days, the President of WPC, Chandra, and his leading assistant, Tairov, as well as a number of other WPC functionaries have applied for visas as guests of the UN to attend SSOD. State argues that we cannot refuse them visas because to do so would violate our understanding with the UN. At the same time it concedes that we not only have no way of restricting their activities to the UN and the 25-mile radius of New York City, but cannot effectively prosecute them if they openly flaunt the conditions under which visas had been issued by scattering around the country. ~~(S)~~

It seems to me that everything possible should be done to prevent this from happening. One technique would be to delay issuing the visas; another to prosecute if the recipients of these visas violate the terms under which they were issued. Adverse media reaction should not bother us: the risks of a mass protest movement for unilateral disarmament are much greater. The difficulties and costs of prosecution, if necessary, would be well worth paying and give us a chance to expose the real allegiances of these people. I am not impressed by the willingness of State to deny visas to "individuals seeking entry to foment or participate in civil disobedience and other disorders" who are not members of Soviet front organizations since no one in his right mind would apply for a U.S. visa for this explicit purpose. ~~(S)~~

I think that the risks of adverse publicity from "denial by delay" are smaller by far than those from a Soviet-sponsored movement of demonstrations and civil disobedience. ~~(S)~~

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

Classified/Extended by WPC

Review May 19, 2002

Reason: NSC 1.13(f).

cc: Michael Guhin



## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

May 19, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: MICHAEL A. GUHIN

SUBJECT: Foreign Participation in SSOD II  
and Related Activities

State has written you (Tab II) recommending that:

- o members of the World Peace Council (WPC) and other Soviet front organizations seeking entry in connection with the SSOD be admitted if they are officially invited by the UN and denied entry if they are not;
- o those admitted be restricted to the "Headquarters District" (about a 25-mile radius from the UN) and have restrictions placed on their public activities;
- o individuals seeking entry to foment or participate in civil disobedience or other disorders and not in the above categories be denied entry; and
- o individuals seeking entry to demonstrate peacefully and legally be granted entry.

This would (1) relax our current directive against admitting WPC members by allowing entry to those officially invited by the UN and (2) tighten restrictions on members of other Soviet front organizations by denying visas that would normally be granted were it not for a connection with SSOD activities. The UN recognizes the WPC as a non-governmental organization and will invite many members to the SSOD. State and Justice agree that the 1947 UN Headquarters Agreement requires us to admit individuals officially invited by the UN with very rare exceptions (such as foreign intelligence agents).

Given the WPC's intention to stimulate and organize demonstrations here for Soviet-sponsored arms control measures, we can expect some violations of the restrictions placed on their visas. We would notify the UN of known violations to get remedial action and to let them know that violators will not be welcome again.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
Review on 5/19/02

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FD6-114/13 #13757  
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

State's approach had some problems, which I worked out in a May 18 meeting with State and Justice. A memo implementing the approach as revised slightly is at Tab I.

Dick Pipes does not concur and his views are at Tab III. In brief, given the WPC's intentions, he believes we should deny its members entry by delaying action even if they are officially invited by the UN. If this is not accepted, he believes we should seek to deport and, if necessary, detain anyone who violates the travel restrictions. (As seen by State, Justice, Morris and myself, this raises a number of problems. Policywise, it would give more attention and another platform for their cause and could extend their stay. Legally, they would have access to all the administrative and judicial procedures available to any alien.)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to agencies at Tab I (supported by State, Justice, Morris, Gregg and Guhin.)

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Alternatively, that you approve Pipes' basic approach or fallback (a memo for signature would follow shortly)

Deny entry to WPC members  
officially invited by the UN. \_\_\_\_\_

Or deport and as necessary  
detain those violating visa  
travel restrictions. \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments

- Tab I      Memo to agencies
- II      State memo
- III     Pipes memo

I.

II.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOI 7/14/13 #13765

BY CN NARADATE 5/15/08

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

From June 7 until at least July 9 the Second Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD II) will be held at the United Nations in New York. A number of public demonstrations and other activities are planned for this period, both in New York and elsewhere in the United States. Various Soviet front organizations, especially the World Peace Council (WPC), will seek to exploit these activities.

(It has been decided/The President has decided) to take active steps to minimize Soviet exploitation of these activities. This objective is complicated by the fact that the WPC and some other Soviet front organizations are non-governmental organizations (NGO) accredited for consultation with the United Nations. Many NGO leaders and prominent members will be seeking entry to this country on the basis of official invitations from the United Nations.

In order to minimize Soviet exploitation of SSOD II the following steps will be taken--

1. Leaders and other members of the WPC and other Soviet front organizations seeking entry in connection with SSOD II will be granted entry only if they have been individually and officially invited by the United Nations. Those granted entry will be restricted to the "immediate vicinity of the United Nations Headquarters" and, within that area, their public activities

will be restricted to those directly connected with their consultations at the United Nations.

2. Leaders and other members of the WPC and other Soviet front organizations seeking to participate in SSOD demonstrations, but without official United Nations invitations, will be denied entry. WPC members seeking entry for non-SSOD purposes will be considered under the guidelines previously established by the NSC.

3. Non-members of the WPC or other Soviet front organizations identified as agitators seeking to foment or participate in civil disobedience or other disorders will be denied entry.

4. Aliens seeking entry, singly or in groups, who intend to demonstrate peacefully and legally and who are not identified as members of one of the first three groups will be granted entry.

The assistance of your Department is required in making a special effort to collect intelligence concerning members of Soviet front organizations seeking to participate in SSOD-related demonstrations in the United States, as well as other aliens who are agitators seeking to foment or participate in SSOD-related activities involving civil disobedience or other disorders. Any information acquired concerning these matters should be conveyed to the Department of State through established intelligence and visa liaison channels.

In the past, the FBI has provided helpful intelligence assistance concerning the activities of aliens (such as Iranians and Libyans) in the United States. I expect that this will prove to

be the case with respect to SSOD II. I am also instructing the Director of Central Intelligence to increase intelligence collection efforts abroad concerning activities planned by aliens (or in which aliens will participate) connected with SSOD II in New York and elsewhere in the United States.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will be required to assist in implementation of the steps described above at ports of entry with respect to aliens whose entry will be denied, but who do not require entry visas and, thus, cannot be dealt with by the Department of State. Also, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be required to monitor those granted entry pursuant to official United Nations invitations to ensure compliance with the restrictions placed on them. Violation of the restrictions imposed on an alien's entry would constitute a basis for deportation of the violator. Depending on the nature and circumstances of the actual or contemplated violation, it may be necessary to detain the alien or aliens in question in connection with the deportation proceedings. The Department of Justice should commence planning and organization of these efforts without delay. To the extent that assistance in this effort can be expected from New York City and state authorities, consultation with those authorities should be undertaken.

I am directing the Department of State to coordinate the Administration's efforts to deal with this matter. That Department will chair an inter-agency coordination group to review enforcement criteria and methods and to ensure policy consistency in their application. Please inform the office of Undersecretary for Political Affairs Lawrence S. Eagleburger of your designated representatives on that group as soon as possible.



III.

~~SECRET~~/SENSITIVE

13759

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR F06-114/13 # 13759

BY KML NARA DATE 5/15/13

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

From June 7 until at least July 9 the Second Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD II) will be held at the United Nations in New York. A number of public demonstrations and other activities are planned for this period, both in New York and elsewhere in the United States. Various Soviet front organizations, especially the World Peace Council (WPC), will seek to exploit these activities.

(It has been decided/The President has decided) to take active steps to minimize Soviet exploitation of these activities. This objective is complicated by the fact that the WPC and some other Soviet front organizations are non-governmental organizations (NGO) accredited for consultation with the United Nations. Many NGO leaders and prominent members will be seeking entry to this country on the basis of official invitations from the United Nations.

In order to minimize Soviet exploitation of SSOD II, the following steps will be taken:

1. Leaders and other members of the WPC and other Soviet front organizations seeking entry in connection with SSOD II will be granted entry only if they have been officially invited by the United Nations. Those granted entry will be restricted to the "immediate vicinity of the United Nations Headquarters" and, within that area, their public activities will be restricted to those directly connected with their consultations at the United Nations.

2. Leaders and other members of the WPC and other Soviet front organizations seeking entry to participate in SSOD demonstrations but without official United Nations invitations will be denied entry. WPC members seeking entry for non-SSOD purposes will be considered under the guidelines previously established by the NSC.

3. Non-members of the WPC or other Soviet front organizations identified as agitators seeking to foment or participate in civil disobedience or other disorders will be denied entry.

4. Aliens seeking entry singly or in groups, who intend to demonstrate peacefully and legally, and who are not identified as members of one of the first three groups will be granted entry.

I am directing the Department of State to coordinate the Administration's efforts to deal with this matter.

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

FOIA(b)(1)

## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

May 19, 1982

INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*NLRR F06-114/13 \*13760  
BY CU NARA DATE 5/15/08

SUBJECT: Foreign Participation in SSOD II Activities

This is to serve as an explanation of my dissent from Mike Guhin's memorandum to you on the World Peace Council. ~~(S)~~

We know from the WPC 1982 Program and intelligence information that this organization is planning a major drive to stir up the unilateral disarmament movement in the United States this year: its directors, closely tied to the KGB, have the experience and the funds to do so. To forestall such a development, the President has signed a Directive barring WPC officials from entry into the United States. ~~(S)~~

In recent days, the President of WPC, Chandra, and his leading assistant, Tairov, as well as a number of other WPC functionaries have applied for visas as guests of the UN to attend SSOD. State argues that we cannot refuse them visas because to do so would violate our understanding with the UN. At the same time it concedes that we not only have no way of restricting their activities to the UN and the 25-mile radius of New York City, but cannot effectively prosecute them if they openly flaunt the conditions under which visas had been issued by scattering around the country. ~~(S)~~

It seems to me that everything possible should be done to prevent this from happening. One technique would be to delay issuing the visas; another to prosecute if the recipients of these visas violate the terms under which they were issued. Adverse media reaction should not bother us: the risks of a mass protest movement for unilateral disarmament are much greater. The difficulties and costs of prosecution, if necessary, would be well worth paying and give us a chance to expose the real allegiances of these people. I am not impressed by the willingness of State to deny visas to "individuals seeking entry to foment or participate in civil disobedience and other disorders" who are not members of Soviet front organizations since no one in his right mind would apply for a U.S. visa for this explicit purpose. ~~(S)~~

I think that the risks of adverse publicity from "denial by delay" are smaller by far than those from a Soviet-sponsored movement of demonstrations and civil disobedience. ~~(S)~~

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

Classified/Extended by WPC

Review May 19, 2002

Reason: NSC 1.13(f).

cc: Michael Guhin