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World Peace Council

**Programme
of Action
1981**

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INTRODUCTION

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 pledge:

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

All actions during 1981 will be linked with the campaign 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 main 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.

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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

which are connected with the work of the commission.

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

iv. Continental and Regional Meetings of Representative National Movements

Continental and regional meetings of representative national movements are of decisive significance for the development of the national movements and their actions. Each such meeting will devote adequate time to 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 to adopt 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

non-gas!

- 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

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

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

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. I 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 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 the struggle to liquidate the political and military consequences of the Camp David and Washington accords;
- Intensification of campaigns in support of the P.L.O. 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 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 area

- against the imperialist military build-up and for democracy and social progress;
- Solidarity actions with Libya Jamahiriya 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 organisations which identify themselves with the Programme of Action;
- Support for the International Conference of Solidarity with the people of El Salvador;
- Support for the planned continental conference of solidarity with the people of Haiti;
- Solidarity with the peoples who live under tyrannical regimes that violate basic human rights -- Cuba, Central

- 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 Guantanamo;
- 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 Inter-american 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 Galand

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;

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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 (profession 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 on 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 TNC 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 violation 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

- 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 unive recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representa of the Palestinian people. Observance of November 29 as International Day of Solidarity with Palestine.

PARAGUAY

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

PUERTO RICO

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

SYRIA

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Campaigns of solidarity with the struggles of the peoples o the USA against racism and for human rights, and for th release of political prisoners. Support, in particular, for th struggles of Blacks, Chicanos, American Indians, Puert 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.

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**

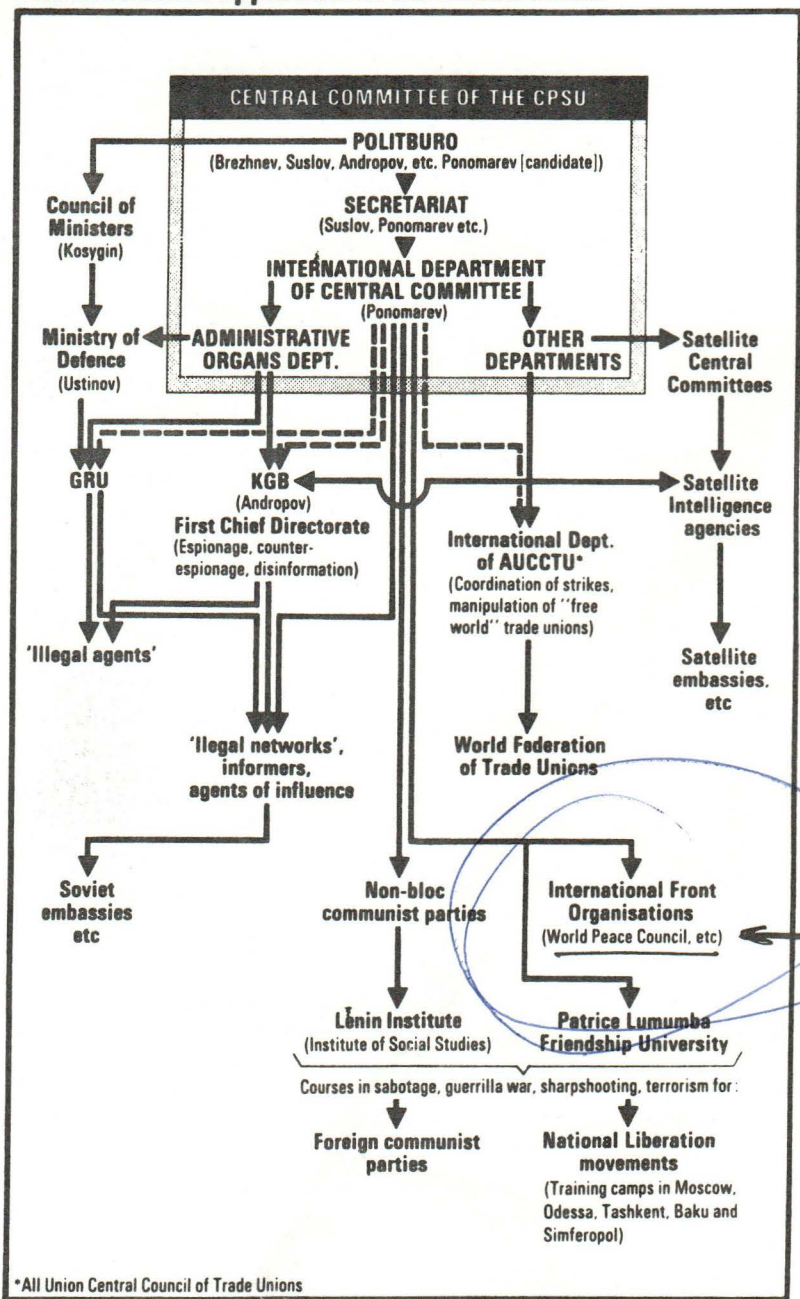
or directly to

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

PIPES

file

The subversive apparatus of the Soviet Union



SOURCE: BRIAN CROZIER: STRATEGY OF SURVIVAL.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

August 19, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT:

World Peace Council "Program of Action, 1981"

I attach for your perusal an absolutely fascinating document, prepared by a leading Soviet front organization located in Helsinki. It provides a clear program of Soviet worldwide diplomatic and propaganda activities in the coming year which deserves the closest scrutiny. (A copy should probably go to Charles Wick.) *(C)*

CONFIDENTIAL

Review August 19, 1987.

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By *CK* NARA, Date *8/5/02*

World Peace Council

**Programme
of Action
1981**

Published by the Information Centre of the World Peace Council

INTRODUCTION

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,

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P.O.Box 18114 Cables: WORLDPAW

- 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 point 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.

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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)

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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

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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.

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**

Pipes: file Sov Press
4943 50

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 1, 1981

file - Allen
RVA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE CHARLES Z. WICK
Director
International Communication Agency

SUBJECT: World Peace Council "Program of Action, 1981"

Attached for your information is a copy of a document prepared by a leading Soviet front organization located in Helsinki. It provides a clear program of Soviet worldwide diplomatic and propaganda activities in the coming year which you may find especially interesting.

Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

~~Under~~
Along with a separate memorandum, I have sent a copy to the President

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review August 19, 1987.

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By CS NARA, Date 8/5/02

World Peace Council

**Programme
of Action
1981**

Published by the Information Centre of the World Peace Council

INTRODUCTION

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, dictat 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 point 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

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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.

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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, OAPEC 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.

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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 progres 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 Galan.

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 Jamahiriya. 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

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- 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

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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.

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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

10918
4943
[Signature]
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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 19, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *R*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council "Program of Action, 1981"

I attach for your perusal an absolutely fascinating document, prepared by a leading Soviet front organization located in Helsinki. It provides a clear program of Soviet worldwide diplomatic and propaganda activities in the coming year which deserves the closest scrutiny. (C)

A copy should probably go to Charles Wick. At Tab I is a memorandum to Director Wick attaching an additional copy of the World Peace Council document. (C)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I to Charles Wick.

Approve *RP* Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to ICA Director Wick.

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 506-114/9 #10918

BY KML NARA DATE 11/28/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review August 19, 1987.

8/31/81
Absolutely right - it is a fascinating document. I think it should go to the President, too. I have written a separate memorandum to him.
Anti-Edw will figure large in this organization's plans.
When was HQ moved from Prague to Helsinki?

MEMORANDUM

4943

73
9/1/81 to Harman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1000

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 31, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICHARD ALLEN *RA*

SUBJECT:

World Peace Council Program

The World Peace Council is a Communist Front Organization controlled, funded and administered by the Soviet Union.

Its "Program of Action" (Tab A) is a document remarkable in its audacity and formidable in its scope. It is virtually a world-wide program, with a timetable, for anti-American activities.

You need only skim it, I have highlighted certain sections.

We have sent a copy to Charles Wick and to Bill Casey.

Attachment

cc: Ed Meese }
Jim Baker } *9/1 sent / JCP*
David Gergen }
Bill Casey }

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on August 31, 1987

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By C/S NARA, Date 8/5/02

USSR / Media

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 22, 1982

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TO: DANNY J. BOGGS

Translation, as requested.

Paula Dobriansky

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/17
Mi. OK

3/12/82

TO: Paula Dobriansky

FROM: Anne Buchanan *[Signature]*
for
DANNY J. BOGGS

Here is the Pravda piece.

Dan ny would appreciate
whatever you can do, and
just call ext 6250 and
we can pick up when ready
next week.

PATRONS OF MURDERERS

(American Complicity in the Crimes of the Salvadoran Junta)

Bloodcurling reports from the Salvadoran village of Mozote and interviews with a few miraculously surviving inhabitants have been published by all American newspapers. The monstrous slaughter of hundreds of civilians, including 200 children, has become the topic of radio and TV commentaries. The murderers are well known -- they are cutthroats from the specially designated battalion, Atlakatl, trained by American advisors -- the Green Berets.

"The officer in charge of executions ordered to pile up the bodies and set them on fire," testified Rufina Amay from Mozote, who lost her husband and four children. One could see the flames from several miles away.

And what about the official Washington. Speaking recently at the joint session of Congress, in his State of the Union message, "the owner of the White House," teatro-prophetically spoke about the defense of freedom and democracy. Attempting to derail the process of normalization in socialist Poland , supporting the counter-revolutionary elements, he once again expressed his "concern" about the situation in this country. As to the situation in El Salvador, mass slaughter of its people and the tragedy in Mozote, which is comparable with the tragedies of Katyn, Song My -- not a word.

The hyprocrisy is not limited to this alone. Exactly the next day, after the world learned about the brutal slaughter in Mozote, the President of the United States, in his own hand,

signed and sent to Congress a resolution that the junta achieved progress in observing human rights. Presidential certification was required in order to legally sanction the \$26 million worth of military aid to the Salvadoran junta. Moreover, Washington intends to ~~to~~ expeditiously send El Salvador \$55 million worth of military equipment. This is being done without Congress' consent, because according to the Washington Post, many lawmakers in this Congressional election year do not wish to ruin their reputations by supporting a regime guilty of mass terror. Subsequently, members of the House of Representatives -- Gerry Studds, T. Harkin, B. Edgar -- co-sponsored a resolution demanding a complete cut-off of military aid to the junta.

However, the Administration stubbornly insists that only new helicopters, machine guns, jeeps, and military advisors can save El Salvador from the "Red threat". "If we leave the junta to its own devices, we would deliver a fatal blow to the prospects of democratization in that country," stated Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas Enders.

"What democratization are we talking about? Is it about Mozote's slaughter?" sarcastically asked one Congressman.

However, a veteran diplomat who incidentally served as Ambassador to Cambodia during the dirty war in Vietnam, was able to pitch in. According to him, all reports of the bloody terror in El Salvador is propaganda. Devious intrigues of the Reds. According to this logic, Rufina Amay is a Red; the Salvadoran Catholic Church, which reported that in the last two years over

30,000 civilians were killed, is also Red. The Reds are also the representatives of world public opinion presented at the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In front of me is a document of tremendous force. It is a report by the Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations. It is entitled, "The Situation with Regard to Human Rights and Basic Freedoms in El Salvador". The Secretary General presented it to all the participants of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly for discussion. One hundred twenty-two points of this report document the tragedy of an entire nation.

"Under the conditions of the present regime -- as noted in this document -- there are continuous, serious, and mass violations of civil and political rights. They often tragically end with the violation of a most basic human right -- the right to live."

I keep turning the pages. During the slaughter on the River Sympul, the Salvadoran soldiers and the thugs from the extreme right groups, (Orden) killed more than 600 peasants. In the small village of San Pablo, 31 people fell victim to the murderers, including 15 children under the age of ten. These pages also give an account of the brutal execution of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and of the treacherous murder of the Salvadoran Bishop Romero.

In El Salvador -- concludes the report -- people cannot exercise their political right to participate in the decision of state questions. People are unable to assemble and speak freely.

The international community is alarmed by the situation in El Salvador. That is why during the UN session of the General

Assembly, a resolution condemning terror and repression unleashed in a Central American country was passed by an overwhelming majority. This resolution calls for an end to violence, respect for human rights, and the creation of conditions for a political resolution of the current crisis by inviting the participation of the representatives of all the political forces in this country.

However, the United States demonstrably ignores these appeals. Immediately after the Resolution was passed, Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle testified before Congress and stated that the Pentagon is about to begin the training of 1,500 Salvadoran officers and soldiers at Fort Bragg and Fort Benning.

As the first plane of Salvadoran soldiers landed in Fort Bragg, this Pentagon base saw the first powerful demonstration of protest since the end of the Vietnam War. The statement distributed by the Committee for Solidarity with the Salvadoran people states "during the last two years, the Salvadoran military destroyed more than 30,000 of its compatriots". But despite that, the Pentagon is training a new contingent of killers. They are going to be taught how to use American helicopters, poisonous gases and military equipment -- to conduct anti-guerrilla operations a la the Vietnam War. The training of junta soldiers and officers on U.S. territory and not in El Salvador is an attempt to mislead public opinion which is against intervention in the affairs of this country.

Leaving the destroyed Mozote, members of the punitive expedition painted on the walls of burned down houses "ATLAKATL Battalion is going to return to kill those who survived." They are going to return and use the helicopters sent by the Pentagon with new machine guns marked: Made in the United States.

Continuing to support the Salvadoran junta in its bet on a military solution to the crisis, Washington deliberately derails political solutions and normalization of the situation in this country and is torpedoing the General Assembly Resolution. The patriots on numerous occasions have suggested to the junta to begin negotiations without any pre-conditions. However, according to the newspaper, the Washington Post, these ideas were always rejected by the junta and its patrons in the Reagan Administration.

Attempting to create the impression of so-called liberalization, the regime, according to the scenario worked out by Washington, is going to conduct in March the so-called elections to the National Assembly. Unmasking this maneuver, the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundi Marti Front of National Liberation stated that if the representatives decide to participate in these elections they will be immediately killed by murderers from the ultra-right groups.

U.S. obstruction of peaceful regularization of the Salvadoran situation -- the only way of ending national tragedy -- is triggering sharp criticism from the international community.

An analagous situation existed during the discussion and voting on another resolution passed during the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly which condemned the violation of civil rights in Chile by Pinochet's junta. The U.S. was one of the few who voted against the resolution.

Anthony Lewis, the New York Times reporter, commenting on this decision of the White House, noted with indignation that the Chilean military with the help of the CIA carried out a coup overturning the legitimate government.

Pinochet sent his agents to Washington to kill Orlando Letelier (former Minister in the Government of National Unity). (The same Pinochet, brazenly rejected the American request to extradite the killers. And what did the Reagan Administration do? It cancelled the restrictions on financing trade transactions with Chile which had been introduced by the previous Administration after the Letelier scandal. They also invited the Chilean Navy to resume participation in joint maneuvers with the U.S. Navy. And all this does not prevent Washington from hypocritically condemning international terrorism.

It is obvious that the United States is following a path of open support of most reactionary regimes in Latin America. In the struggle with the growing national liberation movements on the continent, it is openly betting on military force, increasing arms sales to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Haiti, enhancing its own military presence in the region, and developing plans for a naval blockade and direct intervention against states that pursue an independent foreign policy. Thus, as convincingly demonstrated by the facts, Washington defies the international community and conceals these murderers.

ПОКРОВИТЕЛИ УБИЙЦ

Соучастие США в преступлениях сальвадорской хунты

Леденящие кровь репортажи из сальвадорской деревни Мосоте, интервью с чудом уцелевшими жителями опубликовали все американские газеты. Чудовищная резня, жертвами которой пали сотни мирных жителей, в том числе более 200 детей, стала темой радио- и телекомментариев. Убийцы известны — это молодчики из спецбатальона особого назначения «Атлакатль», обученные американскими «советниками» — «зелеными беретами».

— Офицер, командовавший расправой, приказал сложить из трупов огромный костер, — свидетельствует Руфина Амайя из Мосоте, потерявшая мужа в четырех детей. — Его зарево можно было видеть за несколько миль.

— А что же официальный Вашингтон? Выступая недавно на объединенном заседании конгресса с «посланием к нации», хозяин Белого дома как ни в чем не бывало вновь театрально-патетически говорил о «защите свободы и демократии». Пытаясь сорвать процесс нормализации положения в социалистической Польше, поддерживать контрреволюционные элементы, он, в который уже раз, выразил «обеспокоенность» положением в этой стране. О положении в Сальвадоре, массовом истреблении его народа, трагедии в Мосоте, которая сравнима с трагедиями Орадура, Лидице, Хатыни, Сонгми, — ни слова.

Лицемерие этим не ограничивается. Буквально на следующий день после того, как мир узнал о подробностях зверской бойни в Мосоте, президент США недвоякой рукой подписывает и направляет в конгресс «заключение» о том, что хунта «добилась прогресса в соблюдении прав человека». Президентские заверения повадились для того, чтобы на «законном основании» санкционировать предоставление сальвадорской хунте 26 миллионов долларов в рамках программы оказания военной помощи иностранным государствам. Более того, Вашингтон намерен в экстренном порядке направить в Сальвадор военную технику на сумму еще 55 миллионов долларов. И делается это в обход конгресса, потому что, как пишет «Вашингтон пост», многие законодатели в год выборов не желают мараить репутацию участием в поддержке режима, повинного в массовом терроре. Так, члены палаты представителей Дж. Стаддс, Т. Харкин и Р. Эдвардс,

сланцы мирового сообщества, собравшиеся на XXXVI сессию Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН.

Передо мной — документ потрясающей силы: Это доклад Экономического и социального совета ООН. Он озаглавлен: «Положение в области прав человека и основных свобод в Сальвадоре». Генеральный секретарь ООН представил его на обсуждение участников XXXVI сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи. В 122 пунктах доклада — трагедия целого народа.

«В условиях нынешнего режима, — отмечается в этом документе, — происходит серьезные, массовые и непрекращающиеся нарушения гражданских и политических прав. Они часто трагически заканчиваются нарушением основного и первоочередного права человека — права на жизнь».

Листаю страницы. В бойне на реке Сумпуль солдаты сальвадорской армии и молодчики из ультраправой группировки ОРДЕН убили более 600 крестьян. Их расстреливали с вертолетов, присланных Пентагоном. В деревушке Сан-Пабло-Такачико жертвами карателей стал 31 человек. Из них 15 — дети младше десяти лет. Страницы, рассказывающие о зверской расправе над руководителями оппозиционного Революционно-демократического фронта, о подломе убийстве архиепископа Сан-Сальвадора Арнульфо Ромеро.

«В Сальвадоре, — делают вывод составители документа, — народу отказано в политическом праве на участие в решении государственных вопросов». Ему отказано в свободе собраний, ассоциаций, свободе слова и т. д.

Международное сообщество встревожено положением в Сальвадоре. Вот почему на сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН подавляющим большинством голосов была принята резолюция, которая осуждает террор и репрессии, развязанные в этой центрально-американской стране. Она призывает к «прекращению насилия, уважению прав человека, созданию условий для политического решения нынешнего кризиса путем участия в нем представителей всех политических сил этой страны».

Однако Соединенные Штаты демонстративно игнорируют эти призывы. Сразу же после принятия ооновской резолюции заместитель министра обороны США Ф. Иккл, выступая в конгрессе, заявил что

«Батальон «Атлакатль» вернется обратно, чтобы добить уцелевших!» Вернется на новых, присланных Пентагоном вертолетах, с новыми пулеметами, на которых стоит клеймо «Сделано в США».

Продолжая поддерживать сальвадорскую хунту в ее ставке на военное решение кризиса, Вашингтон намеренно срывает политическое урегулирование, нормализацию обстановки в этой стране, торпедирует резолюцию Генассамблеи ООН. Патриоты неоднократно предлагали хунте начать переговоры безо всяких предварительных условий. «Однако, — пишет газета «Вашингтон пост», — эту идею хунта и ее покровители в рейгановской администрации всегда отвергали».

Пытаясь «создать впечатление о некоей «либерализации» в стране, режим по подсказке из того же Вашингтона собирается провести в марте так называемые «выборы в национальное собрание». Разоблачая этот маневр, Революционно-демократический фронт и Фронт национального освобождения имени Фарабундо Марти заявили, что если бы их представители решились участвовать в «выборах», то они были бы моментально уничтожены убийцами из ультраправых группировок.

Обструкция США мирному урегулированию положения в Сальвадоре — единственному пути прекращения общенациональной трагедии — вызывает резкую критику международного сообщества.

Аналогичная ситуация наблюдалась при обсуждении и голосовании другой резолюции, принятой на XXXVI сессии Генассамблеи, в которой осуждалось грубое поправание пиночетовской хунтой гражданских прав в Чили. Среди немногих, голосовавших против нее, были и США.

Обозреватель «Нью-Йорк таймс» Энтони Льюис, комментируя это решение Белого дома, с возмущением отмечал, что чилийская военщина в свое время с помощью ЦРУ совершила государственный переворот, свергнув левое правительство. Пиночет отправил в Вашингтон агентов, которые убили Орландо Летельера (бывшего министра в правительстве Народного единства). Тот же Пиночет нагло отказал американским властям в выезде убийц. И что же предприняла адми-

человека». Президентские заверения повадились для того, чтобы на «законном основании» санкционировать предоставление сальвадорской хунте 26 миллионов долларов в рамках программы оказания военной помощи иностранным государствам. Более того, Вашингтон намерен в экстренном порядке направить в Сальвадор военную технику на сумму еще 55 миллионов долларов. И делается это в обход конгресса, потому что, как пишет «Вашингтон пост», многие законодатели в год выборов не желают мараить репутацию участием в поддержке режима, повинного в массовом терроре. Так, члены палаты представителей Дж. Стаддс, Т. Харкин и Р. Эдгар от имени своих коллег представили резолюцию, которая требует полностью прекратить военную помощь хунте.

Однако администрация упорно твердит, что только новые вертолеты, автоматы, «джипы», военные «советники» могут спасти Сальвадор от «красной угрозы». «Если мы оставим хунту на произвол судьбы, мы нанесем смертельный удар по надеждам на демократизацию в этой стране», — заявил помощник госсекретаря США Т. Эндерс.

— О какой же «демократизации» идет речь? Не о резне ли в Мосоте? — язвительно спросил один из конгрессменов.

Но и тут нашелся искушенный дипломат, кстати, служивший послом в многострадальной Кампучии во время «грязной войны» во Вьетнаме. По его мнению, все сообщения о кровавом терроре в Сальвадоре — это пропаганда, коварные происки «красных»... Следуя этой логике, «красная» — Руфина Амайя, потерявшая всю семью, «красная» — сальвадорская католическая церковь, собиравшая, что за последние два года в стране уничтожено более 30 тысяч мирных жителей. «Красные», наконец, по-

положением в Сальвадоре. Вот почему на сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН подавляющим большинством голосов была принята резолюция, которая осуждает террор и репрессии, связанные в этой центрально-американской стране. Она призывает к «прекращению насилия, уважению прав человека, созданию условий для политического решения нынешнего кризиса путем участия в нем представителей всех политических сил этой страны».

Однако Соединенные Штаты демонстративно игнорируют эти призывы. Сразу же после принятия ооновской резолюции заместитель министра обороны США Ф. Икле, выступая в конгрессе, заявил, что Пентагон начинает подготовку и обучение в Форт-Брагге (Северная Каролина) и Форт-Беннинге (Джорджия) 1.500 сальвадорских солдат и офицеров.

В тот момент, когда в Форт-Брагге приземлился самолет с сальвадорскими солдатами, у пентагоновской базы впервые после окончания вьетнамской войны бушевала мощная манифестация протеста. В распространенном заявлении «Комитета солидарности с сальвадорским народом» говорится: «За последние два года военщина Сальвадора уничтожила более 30 тысяч своих сограждан. Но, несмотря на это, Пентагон приступает к подготовке нового контингента убийц. Их научат, как пользоваться американскими вертолетами, отравляющими газами, боевой техникой для проведения «противоповстанческих операций» по образцу вьетнамской войны. Подготовка солдат и офицеров хунты на территории США, а не в Сальвадоре — это попытка обмануть общественное мнение, которое выступает против вмешательства в дела этой страны».

...Уходя из уничтоженного Мосоте, каратели намалевали на обгорелых стенах сожженных и разграбленных домов:

...судилось грубое попрание пиночетовской хунтой гражданских прав в Чили. Среди немногих, голосовавших против нее, были и США.

Обозреватель «Нью-Йорк таймс» Энтони Льюис, комментируя это решение Белого дома, с возмущением отмечал, что чилийская военщина в свое время с помощью ЦРУ совершила государственный переворот, свергнув левое правительство. Пиночет отправил в Вашингтон агентов, которые убили Орландо Летельера (бывшего министра в правительстве Народного единства). Тот же Пиночет нагло отказал американским властям в выдаче убийц. И что же предприняла администрация Рейгана? Она отменила ограничения на финансирование торговых операций с Чили, которые были введены предыдущей администрацией после скандала вокруг дела Летельера. Пригласила чилийский военно-морской флот возобновить участие в совместных с ВМС США маневрах. И это не мешает Вашингтону лицемерно осуждать международный терроризм.

Очевидно, что Соединенные Штаты идут путем открытой поддержки самых реакционных режимов Латинской Америки. В борьбе с нарастающим на континенте национально-освободительным движением они открыто делают ставку на военную силу, наращивают поставки оружия Сальвадору, Гватемале, Гондурасу, Чили, Гаити, усиливают собственное военное присутствие в регионе, разрабатывают планы морской блокады и прямой интервенции против государств, которые проводят независимый внешнеполитический курс. Тем самым, как со всей очевидностью показывают факты, Вашингтон бросает вызов международному сообществу, покрывает убийц.

А. ТОЛКУНОВ.
(Соб. корр. «Правды».)
Нью-Йорк, февраль.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 15, 1982

~~SECRET~~ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: Soviet Reactions to President's London Speech

I thought the President might be interested in the extraordinary attention and vituperation his June 9th London speech has evoked in Moscow. The text, drafted by Tony Dolan, struck just the right sensitivities in Moscow.

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Moscow cable 5875, June 14, 1982

~~SECRET~~

Review June 15, 1988.

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 22, 1997
By *GS* NARA, Date *8/15/02*

~~SECRET~~

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Moscow's Reactions to Your June 9 London Speech

You may not be aware of the immense impression your London speech has made in Moscow. For several months now Soviet experts on the U.S. have lulled the Kremlin into believing that you have fundamentally softened your stance toward the Soviet Union and Communism, adopting a "pragmatic" line that in all but name is identical with detente. In so doing, they were largely victims of the U.S. media on which they rely for insights into our politics. The uncompromising and philosophical tone of your speech proved, therefore, a grave shock to the Kremlin, placing it in a quandary as to what sort of a response to adopt. Here are some illustrations:

- In its initial reaction TASS could not even get itself to admit that you were talking about communism, saying instead that you contrasted "the West" with that "part of the world where power is in the hands of the people"(!).
- Our Moscow Embassy reports that numerous Soviet contacts have raised the issue of the London speech. A senior Izvestiia correspondent referred to Soviet criticism leveled at your speech as the harshest since your inauguration. Time Magazine correspondent in Moscow, Strobe Talbott, was told by a high Central Committee official that your London speech was not "ideological warfare" but a declaration of intent to "destroy" the USSR (Tab A). (S)

All this indicates how extremely vulnerable Moscow is to a bold ideological challenge, and how panically afraid of it. Lest, however, it be able to misinterpret your challenge to be not ideological but military (as it has been doing already), it is very important that in your future speeches on the subject you stress that what you have in mind is, indeed, "ideological competition". This might be accomplished in the context of a speech in which you spell out your Soviet policy and propose concrete steps the Soviet leadership needs to take internally and externally in order to earn a more sympathetic attitude from the U.S. Given the evident disarray in Moscow, such an address may help tip the scales in favor of more realistic elements in the Soviet leadership. (S)

~~SECRET~~

Multiple sources
Review June 15, 2002.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/9 #10919

BY KML NARA DATE 4/7/2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10922
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 01 MOSCOW 7264 DTG: 141530Z JUN 82 PSN: 017743
EOB825 AN001073 TOR: 165/1547Z CSN: HCE577

ATTACKS ON THE USSR... (HIS) BELLIGERENT RHETORIC REVIVES
THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE WORST TIMES OF THE COLD WAR."

DISTRIBUTION: GAFF-01 GOLD-01 KRAM-01 LORD-01 PIPE-01 RENT-01
SHOE-01 TANT-01 LINH-01 SIMS-01 /010 A1

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:
SIT: VP SIT PUBS EOB
EOB:

5. TIME MAGAZINE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT STROBE
TALBOTTIS CURRENTLY VISITING MOSCOW. HE HAD A
LENGTHY MEETING WITH LEONID ZAMYATIN WHO ALSO FOCUSED
ON THE PRESIDENT'S EUROPEAN TOUR, WITH PARTICULAR
ATTENTION BEING GIVEN TO THE LONDON SPEECH.
ZAMYATIN RANTED ABOUT THE "CRUSADING" TONE OF THE
SPEECH. WHEN TALBOTTPONTEED OUT THAT THE PRESIDENT
WAS MERELY TAKING UP THE CHALLENGE OF THE IDEOLOGICAL
STRUGGLE ZAMYATIN SHOT BACK: "BUT WE MEAN DIFFERENT
THINGS. YOUR PRESIDENT IS OUT TO DESTROY US!"
ZIMMERMANN
BT

OP IMMED
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FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5875

INFO USICA WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1816
AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 7710

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MOSCOW 07264

E.O. 12065: GDS 06/14/88 (ZIMMERMANN, WARREN) OR-M
TAGS: PEPR, US, UR
SUBJECT: ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN
REF: MOSCOW 7133

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~-ENTIRE TEXT.

2. DURING A CALL JUNE 12 ON MFA/USA DIVISION
CHIEF KOMPLEKTOV ON ANOTHER MATTER, CHARGE PROTESTED
THE RECENT PERSONAL ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN IN
THE SOVIET PRESS, MAKING PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
THE IZVESTIA PIECE OF JUNE 10 BY KORCHAGIN (PARA 1-2
REFTEL). HE SAID THAT SUCH ATTACKS COULD ONLY
WORSEN THE ATMOSPHERE OF BILATERAL RELATIONS AT
A TIME WHEN A MAJOR ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATION IS
ABOUT TO BE LAUNCHED.

3. KOMPLEKTOV REPLIED - "UNOFFICIALLY" - THAT THE
SOVIET PRESS TREATMENT OF THE PRESIDENT WAS FULLY
JUSTIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT'S LONDON SPEECH WHICH,
HE SAID, WAS POLEMICAL TO THE POINT THAT IT CAST
DOUBT ON THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE U.S. PROTESTATIONS
OF INTEREST IN PROGRESS IN ARMS CONTROL. THE
CHARGE COUNTERED THAT THE LONDON SPEECH HAD CONTAINED
A VERY STRONG AND SINCERE COMMITMENT TO ARMS CONTROL;
IT ALSO CONTAINED SOME CRITICAL REMARKS ABOUT THE SOVIET
SYSTEM. THE CHARGE SAID HE FOUND IT HARD TO UNDERSTAND
WHY THE SOVIETS SHOULD OBJECT TO THIS; AFTER ALL, THEIR
LEADERS HAD CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED THAT THE IDEOLOGICAL
STRUGGLE SHOULD CONTINUE. THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS
IN LONDON WERE A RESPONSE TO THAT CHALLENGE, BUT THE
IZVESTIA PIECE WAS NOTHING MORE THAN A PERSONAL ATTACK.

4. COMMENT: DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS VARIOUS SOVIET
CONTACTS HAVE RAISED THE PRESIDENT'S LONDON SPEECH
WITH US INDICATING THAT THEY WERE PARTICULARLY STUNG
BY ITS CONTENTS. SENIOR IZVESTIA POLITICAL COMMENTATOR
VIKENTYI MATVEYEV TOLD US ON THURSDAY (JUNE 10) THAT THE
IZVESTIA PIECE WAS THE HARSHTEST CRITICISM OF THE
PRESIDENT THAT HE HAD SEEN SINCE REAGAN'S INAUGURATION.
HE INTIMATED THAT THERE WOULD BE ADDITIONAL CRITICISM
IN THE DAYS AHEAD. AS THE DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE SEEN,
TASS WAS FILLED WITH HIGHLY CRITICAL ITEMS THROUGHOUT
THE WEEKEND, CULMINATING WITH A PIECE BY YURI KORNILOV
WHO CLAIMED THAT THE PRESIDENT, "SHOWERED SLANDEROUS

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NLRR F06-114/9 #10922

BY KML NARA DATE 4/7/2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

August 6, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WALTER RAYMOND:

FROM: RICHARD PIPES ^WSUBJECT: Kontinent and Russian Thought

You may recall that some months ago three prominent Russian emigre writers addressed an open letter criticizing the editorial practices and intellectual level of Russian Thought. It was this material that caused me to get in touch with you about this publication.

In the latest issue of Kontinent (whose editorial board Ms. Ilovaiskaia of Russian Thought has just joined) this letter is reprinted with the following footnote by V. Maksimov:

"We are informed that in the transmission of the letter of these correspondents into proper hands an active part was played by one of the President's advisors. Not a bad occupation for a man who considers himself an intellectual, is it? Although, as known, a certain section of the Harvard faculty, like this gentleman, is not distinguished by fastidiousness. One may hope that the Administration of the White House will appropriately evaluate the police tendencies of one of its officials."

So it transpires that transmitting an Open Letter by several distinguished Russian writers critical of Russian Thought is an act of police denunciation! I call your attention to this as a symptom of the moral morass into which Maksimov and that whole group, Russian Thought included, have sunk. Even the Soviet press which regularly belabors me has never seen fit to accuse me of "police tendencies".

~~SECRET~~

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BY KML NARA DATE 4/7/2011

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 4, 1982

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

DECLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

NLRR F06-114/9 #10921

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY (P)

BY KML NARA DATE 11/28/11

SUBJECT: White House Public Liaison Schedule Proposal

Jack Burgess, White House Public Liaison, called this morning to inform me that his office is submitting a schedule proposal for a Presidential signing ceremony of Senate Concurrent Resolution 18. This resolution requests that the President call upon the Soviet government "to secure the freedom of religious worship in places of both churches and all other independent religions as their own constitution provides for," and specifically, "to permit the concrete resurrection of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches and other independent religions in the USSR." As this is the first resolution passed by Congress which cites the liquidation of two national churches in the USSR and calls for their resurrection, the White House Public Liaison would like to use it as part of a broader campaign to reaffirm the Administration's commitment to human rights.

I recommend that NSC concur with the White House Public Liaison proposal. A signing ceremony would proffer an opportunity to focus on Soviet violations of an inalienable right, the freedom of worship, which has received relatively little attention from this Administration, and would enable the President to make a public statement emphasizing the U.S. belief in the importance of religious freedom. It would especially be a strong and needed offset to Billy Graham's remarks about the measure of religious freedom in the Soviet Union. As Jack Burgess pointed out, a signing ceremony would also have domestic political advantages. Since Senator Goldwater sponsored the resolution, this would allow the President, before the November elections, to credit those Republicans in the Senate and House who co-sponsored the resolution.

Given the time constraints on submitting schedule proposals, an NSC decision is needed by 2:00 p.m. today.

RECOMMENDATION

That NSC concur with the White House Public Liaison Office proposal for a Presidential signing ceremony of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 18.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR