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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 6/8/2005

File Folder USSR: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL 2/5

FOIA

F06-114/13

Box Number 44

YARHI-MILO

4407

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13667	MEMO	PIPES TO CLARK RE PROPOSED TRAVEL OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES <i>R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</i>	1	5/12/1982	B1
13669	MEMO	WHEELER TO BREMER RE PROPOSED TRAVEL OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES <i>PAR 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</i>	2	ND	B3
13702	MEMO	BREMER TO CLARK RE TRAVEL OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UNITED STATES <i>PAR 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</i> DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	3	4/29/1982	B3
13670	MEMO	CLARK TO HAIG RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES <i>PAR 5/15/2013 F2006-114/12</i>	1	1/11/1982	B1
13673	MEMO	WHEELER TO BREMER RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S. <i>PAR 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</i>	1	2/13/1982	B3
13675	MEMO	BREMER TO CLARK RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES <i>PAR 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</i>	2	2/9/1982	B3

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

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JET 6/8/2005

File Folder USSR: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL 2/5

FOIA

F06-114/13

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4407

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13676	MEMO	PIPES TO CLARK RE LATEST (1982) WORLD PEACE COUNCIL "PROGRAM OF ACTION" <i>R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</i>	1	4/29/1982	B1
13678	MEMO	CLARK TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE LATEST "WORLD PEACE COUNCIL" ACTION PROGRAM <i>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</i>	1	ND	B1
13680	MEMO	PIPES TO CLARK <i>D 3/25/2008 F06-114/13</i>	1	4/27/1982	B1 B3
13703	CABLE	262137Z APR 82	1	4/26/1982	B1
13683	REPORT	FRG; WORLD PEACE COUNCIL DEMONSTRATIONS IN U.S.; SAUDI ARABIA	1	ND	B1
13686	MEMO	HANDWRITTEN MEMO BY DOBRIANSKY RE VISAS <i>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</i>	1	ND	B1
13688	REPORT	POLAND; USSR	1	1/21/1982	B1
13690	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #13670 <i>PAR 5/15/2013 F2006-114/12</i>	1	1/11/1982	B1

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

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JET 6/8/2005

File Folder USSR: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL 2/5

FOIA

F06-114/13

Box Number 44

YARHI-MILO

4407

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13693	MEMO	PIPES TO CLARK RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES <i>R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</i>	1	1/8/1982	B1
13696	MEMO	CLARK TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL <i>PAR 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13</i>	1	1/7/1982	B1
13705	CABLE	USSR	4	10/22/1981	B1
13697	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL	1	11/9/1981	B1
13698	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #13697	1	11/9/1981	B1
13699	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL	1	ND	B1
13700	MEMO	PIPES TO ALLEN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL <i>R 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13</i>	1	11/3/1981	B1
13701	MEMO	PIPES TO ALLEN RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL INTENDS TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN THE USA	1	10/28/1981	B1

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

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20503

May 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD PIPES

FROM: HELEN AMMEN *JA*
SUBJECT: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

In response to your memo of March 24, 1982, the World Peace Council was contacted with a request that we receive, on a gratis basis, one copy of all their publications. As you can see from the attached response from them, there would be a charge of \$50 annually for such publications.

In light of this information, are you still interested in our pursuing this request?

Attachment

yes - very much so!
WPC

5/18/82 web

5/24/82 web

5/18

*gave original
w/OK to
Library
5/26/82*

World Peace Council INFORMATION CENTRE

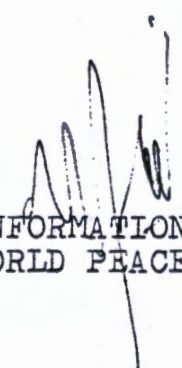


White House Library
and Research Center
Room 308, Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500
USA

Dear Ms. Ammen,

In response to your request of one copy of all publications of the World Peace Council please be advised that we charge a subscription fee of US \$ 50 annually.

If you are interested in receiveing our publications please kindly place your order with us enclosing a cheque for the above mentioned amount made payable to the Information Centre of the World Peace Council, P.O.Box 114, 00181 Helsinki 18, Finland.


INFORMATION CENTRE
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

3039

WPC³

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

May 12, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: Proposed Travel of World Peace Council
Representative to the United States

Attached at Tab I is a self-explanatory memorandum to the Department of State for signature by Michael Wheeler, reaffirming that visas be denied to Tair F. Tairov and any other official of the World Peace Council who applies for it. (S)

The incoming State Department memorandum is at Tab II. At Tabs III and IV, respectively, are the documents of January 11 and February 13, 1982. (U)

Mike Guhin does not concur in the recommendation. Tairov has been invited by the UN and thus his case relates to the 1947 UN Headquarters Agreement. For this reason, State strongly recommends that Tairov be admitted. Guhin believes that State makes a reasonable case for admission in light of our laws, international obligations, and practices. He recommends, therefore, that we approve State's recommendation for admission but, at the same time, tell State that Tairov should be legally restricted to the Headquarters District and ask State where it plans to draw the line on such cases.

MS
Bill Stearman and Paula Dobriansky *py* concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Michael Wheeler to sign the memorandum at Tab I to the Department of State.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I	Memorandum to the State Department for signature by Michael Wheeler
Tab II	Incoming State memorandum of April 29, 1982
Tab III	Clark memorandum to Haig of January 11, 1982
Tab IV	Wheeler to Bremer memorandum of February 13, 1982

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

Derivative/multiple

Review May 12, 2002.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOL-114/13 #13667

BY *RW* NARA DATE 3/21/13

~~SECRET~~

3039
(S/S 8211877)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

B3

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER, III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Proposed Travel of World Peace Council
Representative to the United States

The memorandum from the State Department, dated April 29, raises the question whether a high official of the World Peace Council, [REDACTED] a Soviet national [REDACTED] should be exempt from the provisions of the memorandum of January 11, 1982. This memorandum instructed the Department of State to deny visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council (WPC) as well as other individuals planning to visit the United States to attend WPC functions. A clarification, dated February 13, 1982, stated that such visa applications should be handled on a case-by-case basis "taking into account the degree of WPC involvement and the purpose of the trip". (S)

The objective of the February 13 memorandum was to enable the Department to waive the prohibition in cases where its enforcement clearly would cause embarrassment to the United States or undue hardship to the individual concerned. Such cases would involve individuals whose connection with the WPC was tenuous or dated back many years. It certainly did not mean to apply to current officials of the WPC: indeed, such officials were the principal target of the original prohibition. (S)

We understand that [REDACTED] and possibly other officials of the WPC, including its President, Mr. Chandra, wish to attend the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in June and propose to enter the country as UN guests. Since, however, the Department makes it clear that there are no effective ways of preventing any person who enters the U.S. under these auspices from leaving the immediate area of New York City and engaging in any public activities he chooses, to issue visas in such cases would contravene the purpose of the original prohibition. The WPC makes no secret of the fact that it intends to stimulate and organize massive demonstrations against the U.S. Administration in favor of Soviet-sponsored arms control proposals. It is clearly not in the interest of the United States to permit such activity by aliens, some of them individuals directly connected with Soviet security services. (S)

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~
Derivative/multiple
Review May 12, 2002.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR F06-714/13 # 13669
BY CK NARA DATE 5/15/08

~~SECRET~~

SECRET/SENSITIVE

2

The Department of State is requested to deny a visa application to [REDACTED] and any other official of the WPC who applies for it. Instances where the applicant has a tenuous connection with the WPC or where the purpose of his trip is clearly not inimical to U.S. security interests may be handled on a case-by-case basis. (S)

Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

~~SECRET~~

SECRET/SENSITIVE



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 29, 1982

B3

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSESUBJECT: Travel of World Peace Council Representatives to
the United States

With reference to the NSC memorandum of February 11 authorizing the Department to adjudicate visa applications by aliens connected with the WPC on a case-by-case basis, the Department has now received several applications by such aliens which raise a serious additional issue.

Most prominent is [REDACTED] a Soviet national who is [REDACTED] World Peace Council. [REDACTED] has applied for a visa to attend a meeting at the United Nations from April 19 to May 4 in preparation for the UN Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD II) in June. The WPC is a non-governmental organization (NGO) accredited by the UN for purposes of consultation and [REDACTED] has been invited by the UN [REDACTED]

This official invitation from the UN brings his case within the purview of the United Nations Headquarters Agreement of 1947 which contains provisions guaranteeing access to the Headquarters District to certain classes of aliens, including "representatives of nongovernmental organizations recognized by the United Nations for the purpose of consultation under Article 71 of the Charter, ...". The Headquarters Agreement provides that the United States will not "impose any impediments to transit to or from the headquarters district..." of such persons and that "the laws and regulations in force in the United States regarding entry of aliens shall not be applied in such a manner as to interfere with the privileges referred to in section 11."

Pursuant to this agreement we have consistently claimed and exercised the right to refuse to issue visas to UN invitees when there is clear and convincing evidence that the alien in

~~SECRET/NOFORN/SENSITIVE~~~~XDS - 4/23/02~~

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR F06-114/13 #13702

BY CW NARA DATE 5/15/05

~~SECRET~~

-2-

question is coming to the United States for purposes outside the scope of UN business and prejudicial to US national security interests. Aliens denied entry on this basis are generally spies (working for a foreign hostile intelligence service) or terrorists who are engaged in hostile intelligence or terrorist activities and who are presumed to be coming to the US for activities prejudicial to our national security.

On the other hand, we have not heretofore claimed a right of exclusion in cases such as [REDACTED] where there is no indication of espionage or terrorist activity. Denial in such a case would be tantamount to asserting a right to prevent a Communist - front non-governmental organization from participating through its own officials in UN NGO meetings. Accordingly, such an exclusion would be seen as a direct challenge to the UN's ability to hold such meetings in the U.S. without political interference from us. It is the Department's opinion that the US would lose if the UN challenged us on this point through arbitration. The Department believes that in view of our international obligations to facilitate entry to the Headquarters District for UN business and the fact that a visa denial in this case would represent a departure from previously agreed upon practice, issuance is advisable. You should be aware, however, that in a memorandum dated October 20, 1980, the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice disagreed in certain respects with the Department's position concerning our obligations under the Headquarters Agreement, although it is not clear that they would disagree about a case such as this.

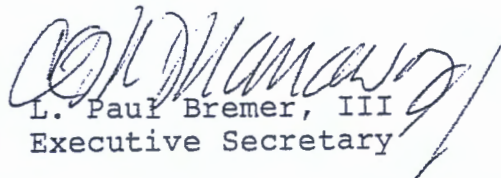
If [REDACTED] is admitted on UN business, he legally can be restricted to the Headquarters District. Usually such a restriction also includes the "immediate vicinity" of the District, which is defined to include an area having a 25 mile radius around Columbus Circle, New York. Also, the FBI could be directed to keep him under surveillance. It would be legally permissible to restrict his activities to those specifically tied to his UN consultations. Any violation of either kind of restriction would form a basis for instituting deportation proceedings. It should be noted, however, that acting upon violations or intended violations could involve quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings which could be politically embarrassing and could even necessitate taking [REDACTED] into custody if he were to persist in keeping an unauthorized speaking engagement, for example, in the face of a warning that doing so could lead to his deportation.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-3-

In spite of the potential difficulties which his admission might create, the Department strongly believes that our long-term interests vis-a-vis the UN and our position as host country require that the entry of an alien connected with the WPC be authorized when his specific purpose of entry brings him within the purview of the UN Headquarters Agreement, unless the clear and convincing evidence test mentioned above justifies his exclusion. Accordingly, we recommend that you authorize our taking the steps necessary to authorize [REDACTED] entry.


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1982

x
cdsTION: CA
PIES:~~SECRET~~MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR.
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: World Peace Council Activities in the United States

R
R
S
S-S-IA
A
S-S-SL
:vhd

[REDACTED] the World Peace Council intends to intensify its activities in the United States during the 1982-1983 period. As you know, this Soviet front organization has been highly successful in promoting and running the European "peace movement". If allowed to operate with impunity in this country, it could well engender a similar mass movement here, using for this purpose generous funds allocated to it by Moscow. (S)

In view of this fact, the President has concluded that visas should be refused to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council (its President, Romesh-Chandra, among them) as well as other individuals planning to come to this country to attend World Peace Council functions. I would appreciate it if you would issue instructions to this effect to the appropriate office of the Department of State.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FOIA(b)(1)

William P. Clark

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

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR FOI-114/13 #13670

BY KML NARA DATE 5/15/13

~~SECRET~~Classified/Extended by WPClark
Reason: NSC 1.13(f)

Review January 8, 2002

Received in 5/5-1
1/12/82 at 10:06 a.m.
NJS

copy

U

0200 I 5/5

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

8203757

~~SECRET~~

February 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

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

In response to your memorandum of February 9 on the above subject, this will confirm that the instruction of January 11 on this matter was not intended indiscriminately to bar travel to the United States by all aliens connected with the World Peace Council (WPC) regardless of the degree of involvement and the purpose of the visit. We agree that the Department should handle all applications on a case-by-case basis taking into account the degree of WPC involvement and the purpose of the trip. We understand that the Department intends to authorize a visa for [REDACTED]

B3

Michael O. Wheeler
Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR 606-7114/13 #13673
BY CJ NARA DATE 5/15/08

~~SECRET~~

Review on 2/10/2002

Received in 5/5-1
2/13/82 at 6:55p.

CA 10 - [unclear] Schmidt



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 9, 1982

B3

~~SECRET~~

DIST:

P

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: World Peace Council Activities in the United States

Your memo of Jan. 11, 1982, instructed the Department to refuse visas to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council (WPC) as well as other individuals planning to visit the U.S. to attend WPC functions. We accordingly instructed our posts abroad to refer any such visa applications to us for our information and verification prior to refusal.

We interpret your memorandum as absolutely barring the travel of all persons connected with the WPC, regardless of the purpose of their visit. The currently pending case of a prominent [redacted] and the prospect of similar controversial cases of other nationalities) suggests a need to clarify whether an absolute bar was intended.

The visa applicant is [redacted] foremost writer, poet, and novelist, who is listed as a member of the WPC. His novels have been translated into many languages and are widely read in the U.S. [redacted] is already ineligible to receive a visa because of past membership in the [redacted] Communist Party, although he has been openly critical of many aspects of communism during the past twenty years. He joined the WPC when it was first established after World War II, understanding that it was not a communist organization per se. He has been completely inactive in the organization since the first years and has had nothing to do with it for the past twenty years. He has not attended a WPC meeting since 1962. His very apathy about the organization is the reason he has not resigned formally and accounts for the WPC carrying his name on its membership rolls. The purpose of his proposed trip is to lecture at the University of Puerto Rico in mid-February. He will be making later visits to discuss business matters with his American publisher and to collaborate with producer David Merrick on the Broadway production of one of his novels. Absent his connection with the WPC, the Department would routinely recommend to Justice a waiver of his ineligibility, as required by the "McGovern Amendment." He has received waivers in the past.

~~SECRET~~

RDS-2/3/2002

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR F06-114/13 #13675

BY OH NARA DATE 5/15/08

12
~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

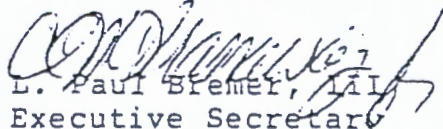
A refusal of [redacted] visa application could well, because of his literary renown, result in adverse public reaction in the United States. There would also be an extremely adverse public reaction in [redacted] to denial of a visa to the country's most internationally respected cultural figure. Government reaction would also be critical, but we would probably not receive an official protest. Nevertheless, the denial would undermine our continued efforts to improve relations with [redacted] including the planned State visit of President [redacted]. The reaction to the denial could seriously detract from our goal of a positive and cordial tone for the visit.

In this connection, a WPC membership list provided by CIA shows that a number of international figures are WPC members, including Jacques Mitterand, brother of President Mitterand of France, Joshua Nkomo of Zimbabwe, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, a well-known Colombian author, Melina Mercouri, the Greek actress and member of the Greek Parliament, Satyajit Ray, a highly regarded film director from India, and six Labour Party members in the British Parliament.

There are also a number of Canadian members. Canadian citizens are not required to obtain visas for temporary travel to the United States and may enter without a visa. Thus, the State Department does not have an administrative mechanism to implement the President's decision as it affects Canadians. Only the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) can do so, through its port of entry inspection process. You may wish, therefore, to consider transmitting a copy of the January 11 memorandum to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

In view of the complexities and variety of individual cases that we are likely to confront, and assuming that the intent of the January 11 directive was not to bar indiscriminately travel to the U.S. by all aliens connected with the WPC, the Department will question all applicants on a case-by-case basis. Salient factors will include the degree of WPC involvement and the purpose of the trip. Using those criteria, we would intend to authorize a visa for [redacted].

[redacted] We must make a decision on his case no later than February 12.


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~

Draft:CA/VO/L:CDSc [redacted] :ijm

Cleared:CA/VO:LPGoelz + P Goetz
CA:DCA Sencio [redacted]
P:GMathews [redacted]
L:DMcGovern [redacted] [redacted]
PA:DFischer [redacted] [redacted]
ADA/RR:JCKilday LC Kren [redacted]

*World
Peace Council*

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

April 29, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *H*

SUBJECT: Latest (1982) World Peace Council "Program of Action"

Last year I forwarded to the President the 1981 "Program of Action" of the Helsinki-based but Moscow-sponsored "World Peace Council". As you know, this organization is the prime mover behind the international "peace" movements and demonstrations in favor of "national-liberation struggles". They brazenly publicize their activities ahead of time. On pages 6 - 16, you will find the whole plan of action which is followed by regional and organizational activities. The President was very impressed by this document last year, and I believe that he should be made aware of what Soviet mass actions against us and our Allies are being projected in the period immediately ahead. I call your attention especially to the propaganda and mass activities listed on pages 6 - 8 which are directed against our rearmament effort. (C)

I attach the 1982 "Program of Action" at Tab A; at Tab I is a forwarding memorandum to the President. (C)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A World Peace Council "Program of Action" for 1982.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review April 29, 1988.

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FD6-114/13 #13676
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Latest "World Peace Council" Action Program

You will recall receiving last year the 1981 Program of Action of the Helsinki-based Communist Front organization, so-called the "World Peace Council". Attached (Tab A), please find the latest version of this document. On pages 6 - 8 is outlined a massive propaganda campaign against our new defense effort, with the targets precisely identified. (C)

A large delegation from this organization, headed by its Chairman, a Mr. Chandra, is planning on coming to the United Nations in the next few weeks. Although you have issued instructions to the Department of State to deny visas to any associate of that organization, there seems to be some problem implementing this decision when the invitation is issued by the United Nations. We are seeking to find ways to prevent World Peace Council members from reaching these shores under UN auspices. (C)

Attachment:

Tab A World Peace Council, Programme of Action 1982

Prepared by:
Richard Pipes~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review April 30, 1988.

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 606-114/13 #13678

BY CU NARA DATE 5/15/08

World Peace Council

**Programme
of Action
1982**

Published by the Information Centre of
the World Peace Council

INTRODUCTION

NEGOTIATION, NOT CONFRONTATION!

The Programme of Action of the World Peace Council for 1982 is focused naturally on the mobilisation of public opinion in all parts of the world against the grave danger of a nuclear confrontation.

The Programme covers a period which goes beyond 1982 and into 1983. It is directed through vast mass actions on a national scale, through international and regional conferences, seminars and other meetings to the world congress of all the forces working against nuclear war which will be held in Prague from June 15 to 20, 1983.

The main emphasis in the Programme is on national activities which seek cooperation and unity with the widest range of political parties, trade unions, women and youth organisations, religious circles, social and cultural bodies and outstanding personalities in all fields. A key feature of the Programme of Action is that of visits by delegations of the World Peace Council headed by the President and Vice-presidents to different countries with a view to strengthen the national movement and to take part in national events connected with the worldwide campaign against the danger of a nuclear war.

The Programme is based on the firm belief which is shared by hundreds of millions in all parts of the world, that while the danger of a nuclear war is greater than at any time before, the power of the peoples — the peace movement — is equally stronger and stronger than at any time before.

It is to the vital task of strengthening the unity and increasing the striking power of the peace movement that this entire Programme is dedicated.

The Programme of Action was formally adopted by the Bureau of the World Peace Council Presidential Committee when it met in Copenhagen from January 6 to 8, 1982. The draft Programme was circulated for 3 months before the Copenhagen meeting to all national movements and to international organisations with which the World Peace Council cooperates closely. The final Programme is thus the result of contributions

Published by the Information Centre of the
World Peace Council
Lönnrotinkatu 25 A 5 krs 00180 Helsinki 18 Finland
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made by national organisations in almost every one of the 137 countries represented in the Council.

Each of the various events planned by the World Peace Council is a milestone on the road towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

The vast mass movement in Europe has given great strength and inspiration to all peace forces on every continent. At this moment, mass actions are directed particularly towards the 2nd Special Session of the United Nations for Disarmament which opens in New York on June 7th, 1982. The World Peace Council's conferences and meetings — on a national, regional and international scale — cover all issues which affect human beings and are planned to be held on every continent.

The World Peace Council also is cooperating with many other international organisations, with the United Nations and its specialised agencies and special committees, with non-governmental organisations, with a whole variety of national mass movements to organise dialogues and discussions on all the key issues of our times.

The running thread of this entire programme is the determination of the peoples to ensure successful and effective negotiations and political solutions. The Programme is of actions and events which are directed against the policy of confrontation, of aggravating international relations, of attempting to weaken the process of detente.

A nuclear war is not inevitable, it can be stopped, it must be stopped! The peoples have the power to ensure peace for all time and to build a new world from which hunger and poverty, oppression and aggression have been banished forever.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

I. WORLD CONGRESS

Prague, Czechoslovakia (June 15–20, 1983)

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

i. Session of the Presidential Committee:

The Presidential Committee will meet in November 1982.

ii. Session of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee

There will be two sessions of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee during 1982.

The first session will be held in January in Copenhagen, Denmark. The second session will be held in mid-1982.

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

iii. Meetings of WPC Standing Commissions

WPC Standing Commissions will meet during the session of the Presidential Committee and in connection with events dealing with issues and problems related to the work of the Commissions.

iv. Continental and Regional Meetings of Representatives of National Movements

Continental and regional meetings will be held in 1983.

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

The worldwide broad movement against the danger of a nuclear war and the arms build-up has laid the basis for close cooperation among peace committees and organisations at different levels — national, state and provincial, district and city, local and grass-roots.

Visits by WPC delegations to different countries will focus particular attention on strengthening the national movements and encouraging cooperation at all levels with other bodies.

IV. PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR, ENDING THE ARMS BUILD-UP, PROMOTING DISARMAMENT AND DETENTE

A. Mass Activities for the Prevention of Nuclear War:

- To stop the production and deployment of, and to ban the neutron bomb and other neutron weapons.
- To prevent the deployment by NATO of the U.S. Eurostrategic weapons.
- To exert the full weight of public opinion for the rapid, successful conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles and forward-based nuclear systems in Europe.
- To halt the imperialist military build-up, direct and indirect intervention and aggression around the world, as in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf region, Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, Asia and elsewhere.
- To prepare for the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament (Summer of 1982) and to campaign for its successful conclusion and implementation of its decisions.
- To campaign for the rapid, successful conclusion of negotiations on Strategic Arms Limitation.
- To expose the myth of limited nuclear war and the notion that a nuclear war can be won. To disseminate widely information on the horrors of nuclear war.
- Among the activities will be:
 - support of national and regional events, marches, demonstrations, marathons, car and bicycle caravans, peace ship flotillas; including Easter Marches as well as conferences, seminars, symposia, petitions, campaigns

for the prevention of nuclear war, and peace relays and other initiatives of the youth;

- special enlarged Session of the Standing Commission on Disarmament in preparation for SSD II
- support of international meetings in preparation for the UN Special Session on Disarmament;
- support of actions for mobilisation of intellectuals, parliamentarians, trade unionists, religious forces, women, scientists, physicians and artists against the war danger.

B. Further campaigns to stop and reverse the arms build-up, against nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and for international security, cooperation and detente among states:

- To prohibit all further production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; to be immediately followed by rapid reduction of existing stockpiles leading to their complete elimination.
- To achieve a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests.
- To achieve a ban on chemical, laser, radiological and space weaponry.
- To achieve a reduction in armed forces and armaments and the disbanding of military blocs.
- To broaden and achieve the full observance of the Non-proliferation Treaty.
- To realise a reduction in military budgets; and conversion of arms production and all resources to peaceful purposes.
- To create nuclear weapon-free and peace zones.
- To campaign for implementation of the U.N. Convention on banning especially brutal conventional weapons (including napalm, pellet bombs, phosphorous bombs, etc.).
- To achieve the implementation of the decision of the First Special Session of the General Assembly of the U.N. on Disarmament (1978).
- To promote confidence-building measures.
- To implement the U.N. Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.
- To campaign for negotiations on every possible level for the reduction of war danger; including the U.N. Security Council; and through the holding of the World Disarmament Conference the decisions of which would have the binding force of treaties.
- To widely expose the arms build-up as a major cause of

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poverty, hunger, starvation, disease, unemployment and inflation.

- To promote extensive education on the role of the TNCs' drive for profits from arms production as the major cause of the arms build-up and war danger.
- To participate in the Conference on World Public Opinion and the SSD to be organised by the Geneva NGO Special Committee on Disarmament (Geneva, March 31 to April 2, 1982).
- To participate in the World Conference of Intellectuals against Nuclear War.

C. Intensify mobilisation of public opinion to ensure success for the work of the U.N. bodies:

- The U.N. Disarmament Commission, U.N. Committee on Disarmament and the U.N. Centre for Disarmament.
- Mobilise world public opinion for the implementation by governments of the decisions of the UNESCO World Congress on Disarmament Education (1980).

D. Increase cooperation with:

- NGOs, the NGO Special Committee on Disarmament and the Ad Hoc Liaison Group on Disarmament.
- All mass movements and organisations working for disarmament.
- The International Liaison Forum, particularly in the holding of the International Conference - Dialogue for Disarmament and Detente - The Vienna Dialogue (January 29 - February 1, 1982).

E. Mass actions for the 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 Peace Day (September 1).
- U.N. Disarmament Week (October 24-31).
- International Women's Day (March 8) as a day of Women's Actions for peace and disarmament.
- International Day of Action of Women for Peace (October 25).

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

- Further intensification of actions against the danger of nuclear war and the deployment of new U.S. weapons of mass destruction in Western Europe, for immediate concrete and constructive negotiations on stopping the arms build-up and for disarmament.
- Support for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.
- Support for effective steps to bring about a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe.
- Actions on national and international levels for the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone (Kekkonen proposal); and in other European regions.
- Support for campaigns and events against imperialist military build-up (nuclearisation, military bases, etc.) in the Mediterranean.
- Further actions for the implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.
- Actions against a new cold war atmosphere, against the so-called "feasibility of a limited nuclear war", against fascist and racist activities and groupings wherever they appear.
- National events (demonstrations, seminars, colloquia, etc.) with international participation "against nuclear arms build-up and the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe; for peace and detente in Europe".
- Observance of the Week of Action for European Security and Cooperation (May 3-9, 1982).
- International meeting of mayors and elected representatives (city councillors, municipalities, etc.) and of peace forces from European towns and regions where new U.S. nuclear missiles are to be deployed, and from towns which suffered heavily from devastation during World War II.

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

- Launch campaigns:
 - in support of the demands of developing countries for equitable economic and trade relations and for the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

- in defence of the economic independence of developing countries and against imperialist economic pressure, such as the use of loans and economic aid as means of pressure and blackmail;
- against the plundering practices of imperialist powers and the TNCs;
- in support of efforts to combat famine, desertification, etc.
- Organise an international conference on "The War Danger and the New International Economic Order".
- Devote special attention to problems of energy and development.
- Encourage the setting up by national peace committees of special groups on development.
- Support national events on development problems.
- Strengthen cooperation with U.N. bodies, intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations concerned with development — in particular UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, FAO — and with the Non-aligned Movement, OAU, OPEC, OAPEC and others.
- Observe World Food Day (October 16).
- Continue cooperation with the Hungarian Peace Council in the production of the WPC journal "Development and Peace".

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

- Support 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 preventing the establishment of a NIEO.
- Campaign about 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 activities of the TNCs that worsen the living standard and retard social progress in the countries of origin and in developing countries.
- Cooperate with the U.N. Centre on TNCs and other relevant institutions.
- Promote activities in cooperation with the Special NGO Committee on TNCs.

- Observe the 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

- Launch campaigns in support of the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries and its struggle for peace and disarmament, for national independence, justice and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.
- Mobilise 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 General Assembly of the United Nations.
- Give wide publicity to the decisions of the Non-aligned Summits.
- Support regional and national seminars, conferences and other initiatives giving wide publicity to the decisions of the 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned States (Havana).
- Cooperation and regular contacts with the Non-aligned Movement and its Bureau.
- Observe the International Solidarity Week in support of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries (September).

IX. ACTIONS AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF DESTABILISATION

- Draw attention to the question of the imperialist arms build-up and the policy of destabilisation, and their interconnection.
- Launch campaigns against the policy of destabilisation.
- Highlight the question of the impact of the policy of destabilisation of the struggle for national independence particularly in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Seek the possibility of holding national events in countries threatened by the imperialist policy of destabilisation.

X. ACTIONS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

- Organise an International Conference on the Indian Ocean: Zone of Peace (New Delhi, April 23–25, 1982).

- Organise an international conference in Kabul, Afghanistan.
- Launch campaigns of solidarity with Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea.
- Launch a campaign against the conspiracies of the Washington-Peking-Tokyo axis for the destabilisation of countries in Asia.
- Launch a campaign of solidarity with the people of Korea and observance of the International Month of Solidarity with the Korean People (June 25 - July 27).
- Observe Indian Ocean and Gulf Week For a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and for dismantling the imperialist military bases and ending the massive arms-build-up by U.S. imperialism in the region. (February 16-23).
- Observe Asia Week (April 5-12).
- Launch an international campaign for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Asia, and the dissolution of military alliances in Asia, such as the U.S.-Japan military alliance, ANZUS and SEATO.
- Observe the anniversary of the Kwangju Massacre in South Korea (May 17).

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

- Holding of an international seminar on African problems.
- Holding of an international seminar on sanctions against South Africa.
- Assistance in promoting establishment of national peace and solidarity organisations in Africa.
- Solidarity with liberation movements in Africa.
- Support of African frontline states.
- Support of the International Mobilisation for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia, launched by the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Apartheid and Decolonisation.
- Continuation of cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation and the U.N. Council for Namibia.
- Close cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity and support of its efforts for African liberation, African unity and economic development.
- Strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with African organisations - political, trade union, women, church, youth and student.

- Campaigns for the dismantling of imperialist military bases in Africa and against the establishment of new ones.
- Support of initiatives for inter-African cooperation on economic development and the struggle for a New International Order.
- Support for the implementation of the decisions of the U.N./O.A.U. International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (Paris, 20-27 May, 1980).
- Campaigns against the nuclearisation of the South African apartheid regime and for Africa as a nuclear weapon-free-zone.
- Support of initiatives by African peoples to resolve the problem of famine in Africa.
- Worldwide observance of African Liberation Week (May 18-25).

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

- Launch campaigns against the Camp David alliance and for the liquidation of the imperialist military build-up in the Middle East and the Gulf.
- Hold an international conference on "The Middle East Problem and the Imperialist Military Build-up" (Aden, PDRY, February 6-9, 1982).
- Extend every assistance to the International Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.
- Launch campaigns:
 - in support of the struggle for the realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state;
 - for the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;
 - in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.
- Undertake solidarity actions:
 - with the Lebanese people to stop Israeli aggressions against their country and for a united, democratic and independent Lebanon;
 - with the Syrian people to foil imperialist reactionary conspiracies and policies of destabilisation of their country and the entire Arab region;
 - with the people of Libyan Jamahiriya against the threats of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their allies;

- with the people of Democratic Yemen, against the imperialist military build-up and for progress;
- with the Algerian people against the imperialist policy in North Africa.

- Support the struggle of the peoples of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Oman, Bahrain and Somalia for their national independence and the liquidation of the imperialist military presence in their countries.
- Launch campaigns in support of the democratic struggle of the Arab anti-imperialist forces. Condemn all repressive acts undertaken against these forces.
- Strengthen cooperation with the U.N. Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

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

- Promote and support campaigns against U.S. aggressive plans, such as the presence of military bases in the region; the Interamerican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance; the intention to establish a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation (SATO); and the instigation of border conflicts in Latin America.
- Support the struggle of the people of El Salvador for the recognition of the FMLN which is heroically opposing the genocidal military junta, as the legitimate representative of the people of El Salvador; for people living under tyrannical regimes and who suffer from violation of human rights in places like Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Haiti.
- Support 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 U.S. base in Guantánamo.
- Support the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for full independence and the right to self-determination and territorial integrity; in support of the revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada; for the Panamanian people against the U.S.A. constant violations of the Panama Treaty and demand the strict implementation of the Treaty.
- Encourage cooperation of national peace committees with various political forces, governments, social and cultural institutions, religious circles, youth organisations and others. Support and participate in the International Preparatory Committee for the observance of the anniversaries of the Liberator Simón Bolívar.

- Organise an International Conference in Nicaragua.
- Support the Third Mexican Central American and Caribbean Conference for Sovereignty and Peace (San José, Costa Rica, March 18-21, 1982).

XIV. ACTIONS AGAINST RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

- Organise campaigns, meetings and seminars in support of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.
- Cooperate with the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid and other international and national organisations.
- Support the International Year for Sanctions against South Africa.
- Support actions initiated by the United Nations Division on Human Rights, U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid and the U.N. Committee on Decolonization.
- Support people struggling against greatly intensifying racism perpetrated against Black people in the United States.
- Support the struggles of the indigenous peoples of North America, Latin America and Australia and implementation of decisions of the International NGO Conference on Indigenous People and the Land. (Geneva, 15-18 August, 1981).
- Support migrant and immigrant workers against racism, particularly in the U.S.A. and Britain, in Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other countries.
- Support the struggle of the peoples of the occupied territories against the racist practices of the Israeli rulers.
- Support activities organised by UNESCO to Combat racism in the field of education, science and culture.
- Support the preparations for the Second U.N. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in 1983.

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 into the violations of human rights in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967; Bolivia; Chile; El Salvador; Guatemala; Haiti; Paraguay; Uruguay; Indonesia; South Korea; Northern Ireland; United

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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 persons" detained on political grounds, as in Argentina and other countries.
- Support of activities to end the "professional ban" (Berufsverbote) in the FRG.
- Support of activities of the International Commission of Enquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile.
- Participation in national, regional and international conferences and other events related to human rights.
- Encourage the holding of national seminars to follow up the examination of documents approved by the International Conference on Human Rights and Peace (Panama, 1981), and support of various initiatives contained in the Plan of Action of the Conference.
- Support of the dissemination of information on U.N. instruments, charters and covenants related to all aspects of human rights - political, social, economic and cultural.
- Holding of an International Conference devoted to the issue "Human Rights and Disarmament".

XVI. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

- Observance of April 21-27 as Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan.

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.

CHILE

- Observance of the Week of Solidarity with Chile (4-11 September)

CUBA

- Solidarity with the Cuban people in their just demands for

an end to the economic blockade illegally imposed by the United States, and for the dismantling of the U.S. bases on Guantanamo (July 26 - Anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Garrison).

CYPRUS

- Support for the activities of the International Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus (ICSC);
- Observance of the International Week of Solidarity with Cyprus (14-21 July).

ETHIOPIA

- Observance of the Week September 12-18, as a Week of Solidarity with the Ethiopian Revolution.

GRENADA

- Observance of March 13, the day of the victory of the Grenadine Revolution.

GUATEMALA

- Observance of June 27 as International Day of Solidarity with the people of Guatemala.

HAITI

- Support of the decision taken by the Continental Conference of Solidarity with the People of Haiti, (Panama City, September 19-20, 1981) to commemorate on April 22, the 60th Anniversary of the birth of Jacques Stephen Alexis, the Haitian writer and revolutionary leader, who dedicated his life to the struggle against the dictatorship.

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 of the peaceful reunification of Korea, without foreign interference. Month of Solidarity with the people of Korea (June 25 - July 27);

- Observance of the anniversary of Kwangju Massacre in South Korea (May 17).

LEBANON

- Observance of June 15 as International Day of Solidarity with the People of Lebanon.

LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA

- Observance of September 1 as the International Day of Solidarity with the people of Libya Jamahiriya.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

- Observance of Namibia Day (August 26), Soweto Day (June 16), South Africa Freedom Day (June 26) and the day of solidarity with the struggle of women in South Africa and Namibia (August 9).

NICARAGUA

- Observance of the anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Revolution (July 19).

PALESTINE

- Observance of November 29 as the International Day of Solidarity with Palestine.

PANAMA

- Organisation of an International Campaign for the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties by the U.S. Administration on the occasion of January 9.

PUERTO RICO

- Observance of the 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.

TURKEY

- Organisation of solidarity campaigns with the imprisoned and exiled peace workers, trade unionists and other democrats of Turkey.

URUGUAY

- Observance of an International Week of Solidarity with the Uruguayan People with emphasis on the struggle for total amnesty, the return of exiles and the clarification of the fate of all "missing" persons.

U.S.A.

- Observance of January 15, Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday, as International Day of Solidarity with the U.S. people in their struggle for peace and justice.

VIET NAM

- Observance of the Anniversary of the victory of the Vietnamese People (April 30) and the National Day of Viet Nam (September 2).

WESTERN SAHARA

- Observance of May 20 as the National Day of the Saharoui People.

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

- Strengthening cooperation and contacts with the United Nations, its specialised bodies and committees in all possible ways.
- Devoting major attention to mobilising public opinion for the successful preparations of the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and participation in the fullest way in that Special Session.
- Participation in the principal committees of the U.N. General Assembly; 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.
- Strengthening cooperation with inter-governmental organisations such as the Conference of the Non-aligned Countries and the Organisation of African Unity.
 - Regular exchange of publications, information and opinions with other NGOs and peace institutes.
 - Bilateral and multilateral consultations with international organisations represented in the WPC.
 - Joint initiatives and actions on the most burning questions and for the implementation of the most important declarations and resolutions of the U.N., UNESCO and other specialised agencies.
 - Active participation in the Conference of the Non-governmental Organisations in consultative status with U.N., ECOSOC and UNESCO and their bodies.

XVIII. 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 Economic Order.
- 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.
- Publication, prior to the SSD II, of a special bulletin, or newsletter (if resources are available), in cooperation with other mass movements.
- Priority to be given to issuing leaflets, posters, postcards, badges, and other small items of publicity intended for use by the national committees generally, and during mass actions.
- Active participation in the international competition for the best "anti-war" poster, and wide dissemination of the best ones.
- On-going, systematic preparation and up-dating of the "Figures and Facts" data and commentary on the arms race.
- Public events already held or planned, WPC initiatives, and activities of other mass organisations to be reported on in detail in present publications, for the information of the national committees.

- Improvement in the content and character of the "New Perspectives" Journal in a way that will encourage discussion and polemic.
- Issuance of brochures devoted exclusively to pressing problems, involving in this effort authoritative authors.

XIX. CULTURE, EDUCATION, SCIENCE

- Support actions by scientists, educationalists, physicians, writers against the danger of nuclear war and for stopping the arms build-up, safeguarding peace and promoting detente. Encourage the setting up of special groups on national and international levels.
- Organise an international seminar of educationalists for peace and disarmament. (Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 1982)
- Support the holding of an International Congress of Intellectuals Against the Threat of Nuclear War initiated by a group of Greek intellectuals.
- Launch campaigns for the defence of national cultures.
- Organise national and international cultural and artistic competitions.
- Strengthen cooperation with UNESCO, and among UNESCO/NGOs - (UNESCO NGO Standing Committee)
- Encourage cooperation between national peace movements and the national UNESCO commissions.
- Urge national peace committees to set up commissions for culture, education and science.
- Observe WPC anniversaries through publications, exhibitions, seminars, conferences, articles, etc.

ANNIVERSARIES

6 January		
IVAN OLBRACHT	Czech writer	100th anniversary of birth
20 January		
NAZIM HIKMET	Turkish poet	80th anniversary of birth
30 January		
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	U.S. President, Co-Founder of anti-Hitler coalition	100th anniversary of birth

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1 February

MARIE MAJEROVA

Czech woman of letters and writer

100th anniversary of birth

16 March

NICOLAE TITULESCU

Romanian politician and diplomat

100th anniversary of birth

22 March

JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE

German poet

150th anniversary of death

3 April

BARTOLOME ESTEBAN MURILLO

Spanish painter

300th anniversary of death

8 April

PEDRO VILCA APAZA

Peruvian Indian Leader; acted as deputy for Tumac Amaru II

200th anniversary of his death

9 April

V.A. VESNIN

Soviet architect

100th anniversary of birth

19 April

CHARLES DARWIN

British biologist, founder of scientific theory of evolution

200th anniversary of birth

6 June

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI

Italian freedom fighter, political writer

100th anniversary of death

18 June

GEORGI DIMITROV

Bulgarian public and political figure, prominent organiser of the struggle against fascism and war; teacher of literature and art

100th anniversary of birth

18 June

IGOR STRAVINSKY

Russian composer

100th anniversary of birth

7 July

JANKA KUPALA

Soviet Byelorussian poet

100th anniversary of birth

1 August

HENDY KENDALL

Australian poet

100th anniversary of death

20 August

Dr. RICARDO J. ALFARO

Lawyer, philosopher, politician, president of the Republic of Panama

100th anniversary of birth

16 September

RICARDO ROYAS

Argentine prose writer and poet

100th anniversary of birth

6 October

KAROL SZYMANOWSKI

Eminent Polish composer

100th anniversary of birth

22 October

JANOS BRANY

Greatest Hungarian epic poet

100th anniversary of birth

12 December

SUBRAMANYAN BHARATHI

Indian writer, freedom fighter

100th anniversary of birth

XX. ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- Assist national movements in the development of activities of their environmental sections and groups.
- Encourage cooperation between environmental sections of peace committees, and various organisations and movements active in the field of peace and environmental protection.
- Encourage organisation of broad national and regional events related to the question of peace and environment.
- Develop further cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and other concerned U.N. agencies, international, regional and national organisations and institutions.
- Support active participation in the UNEP Governing Council Session of a Special Character to mark the 10th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference (May 10-18, 1982, Nairobi).
- Develop activities combining peace and environmental issues around the World Environment Day (June 5).
- Organise the 3rd WPC international seminar on peace and environmental problems.

XXI. ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALISED GROUPS FOR PEACE

i. Parliamentarians for Peace

- Support the formation of groups of parliamentarians for peace.
- Encourage the involvement of parliamentarians who are active peace workers in existing international parliamentary organisations.

ii. Trade Unionists for Peace

- Support the implementation of the decisions of the World Trade Union Conference on the Socio-Economic consequences of Disarmament (Paris, December 15-17, 1981).
- Support setting up of national commissions of trade unionists for peace and the working out of special programmes of action of trade unionists against the nuclear war danger, for disarmament and conversion.
- Take further steps to draw representatives of trade unions into activities of peace committees.

iii. Women for Peace

- Encouragement of the active participation of women in the

struggles for peace, disarmament, detente and national liberation, against imperialist intervention, aggression and destabilisation, racism, apartheid and fascism; solidarity with women and children involved in these struggles.

- Participation in the work of the second half of the Women's Decade, follow-up of the U.N. Conference and NGO Forum in Copenhagen 1980, and Programme of Action for Equality, Development and Peace.
- Full support for implementation of the decisions of the World Congress of Women for Equality, Independence and Peace held in Prague, October 1981.
- Support for actions by women and their organisations during the U.N. Disarmament Week, October 24-31.
- Steps to ensure greater participation by women in WPC events through national committees, trade unions and other organisations.

iv. 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, and support of their initiative for peace.
- Support of the World Conference of Religious Workers (Moscow, first half of 1982).

v. Youth and Students for Peace

- Encourage youth involvement and participation at all levels of the mass movement for peace and disarmament.
- Further strengthen and develop activities of the youth sections of national peace committees.
- Organise youth and students meetings, round tables and forums as part of WPC major events.
- Cooperate with the United Nations, UNESCO and other U.N. bodies in their activities concerning youth and students and their problems.
- Support and participate in the preparation for the United Nations International Youth Year (1985).
- Assist and participate in the initiatives and actions of international youth and student organisations, particularly the joint campaigns for non-governmental youth organisations.

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

World Peace Council

**Programme
of Action
1982**

Published by the Information Centre of
the World Peace Council

INTRODUCTION

NEGOTIATION, NOT CONFRONTATION!

The Programme of Action of the World Peace Council for 1982 is focused naturally on the mobilisation of public opinion in all parts of the world against the grave danger of a nuclear confrontation.

The Programme covers a period which goes beyond 1982 and into 1983. It is directed through vast mass actions on a national scale, through international and regional conferences, seminars and other meetings to the world congress of all the forces working against nuclear war which will be held in Prague from June 15 to 20, 1983.

The main emphasis in the Programme is on national activities which seek cooperation and unity with the widest range of political parties, trade unions, women and youth organisations, religious circles, social and cultural bodies and outstanding personalities in all fields. A key feature of the Programme of Action is that of visits by delegations of the World Peace Council headed by the President and Vice-presidents to different countries with a view to strengthen the national movement and to take part in national events connected with the worldwide campaign against the danger of a nuclear war.

The Programme is based on the firm belief which is shared by hundreds of millions in all parts of the world, that while the danger of a nuclear war is greater than at any time before, the power of the peoples — the peace movement — is equally stronger and stronger than at any time before.

It is to the vital task of strengthening the unity and increasing the striking power of the peace movement that this entire Programme is dedicated.

The Programme of Action was formally adopted by the Bureau of the World Peace Council Presidential Committee when it met in Copenhagen from January 6 to 8, 1982. The draft Programme was circulated for 3 months before the Copenhagen meeting to all national movements and to international organisations with which the World Peace Council cooperates closely. The final Programme is thus the result of contributions

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made by national organisations in almost every one of the 137 countries represented in the Council.

Each of the various events planned by the World Peace Council is a milestone on the road towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

The vast mass movement in Europe has given great strength and inspiration to all peace forces on every continent. At this moment, mass actions are directed particularly towards the 2nd Special Session of the United Nations for Disarmament which opens in New York on June 7th, 1982. The World Peace Council's conferences and meetings — on a national, regional and international scale — cover all issues which affect human beings and are planned to be held on every continent.

The World Peace Council also is cooperating with many other international organisations, with the United Nations and its specialised agencies and special committees, with non-governmental organisations, with a whole variety of national mass movements to organise dialogues and discussions on all the key issues of our times.

The running thread of this entire programme is the determination of the peoples to ensure successful and effective negotiations and political solutions. The Programme is of actions and events which are directed against the policy of confrontation, of aggravating international relations, of attempting to weaken the process of detente.

A nuclear war is not inevitable, it can be stopped, it must be stopped! The peoples have the power to ensure peace for all time and to build a new world from which hunger and poverty, oppression and aggression have been banished forever.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

I. WORLD CONGRESS

Prague, Czechoslovakia (June 15–20, 1983)

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

i. Session of the Presidential Committee:

The Presidential Committee will meet in November 1982.

ii. Session of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee

There will be two sessions of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee during 1982.

The first session will be held in January in Copenhagen, Denmark. The second session will be held in mid-1982.

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

iii. Meetings of WPC Standing Commissions

WPC Standing Commissions will meet during the session of the Presidential Committee and in connection with events dealing with issues and problems related to the work of the Commissions.

iv. Continental and Regional Meetings of Representatives of National Movements

Continental and regional meetings will be held in 1983.

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

The worldwide broad movement against the danger of a nuclear war and the arms build-up has laid the basis for close cooperation among peace committees and organisations at different levels — national, state and provincial, district and city, local and grass-roots.

Visits by WPC delegations to different countries will focus particular attention on strengthening the national movements and encouraging cooperation at all levels with other bodies.

IV. PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR, ENDING THE ARMS BUILD-UP, PROMOTING DISARMAMENT AND DETENTE

A. Mass Activities for the Prevention of Nuclear War:

- To stop the production and deployment of, and to ban the neutron bomb and other neutron weapons.
- To prevent the deployment by NATO of the U.S. Eurostrategic weapons.
- To exert the full weight of public opinion for the rapid, successful conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles and forward-based nuclear systems in Europe.
- To halt the imperialist military build-up, direct and indirect intervention and aggression around the world, as in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf region, Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, Asia and elsewhere.
- To prepare for the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament (Summer of 1982) and to campaign for its successful conclusion and implementation of its decisions.
- To campaign for the rapid, successful conclusion of negotiations on Strategic Arms Limitation.
- To expose the myth of limited nuclear war and the notion that a nuclear war can be won. To disseminate widely information on the horrors of nuclear war.
- Among the activities will be:
 - support of national and regional events, marches, demonstrations, marathons, car and bicycle caravans, peace ship flotillas; including Easter Marches as well as conferences, seminars, symposia, petitions, campaigns

for the prevention of nuclear war, and peace relays and other initiatives of the youth;

- special enlarged Session of the Standing Commission on Disarmament in preparation for SSD II
- support of international meetings in preparation for the UN Special Session on Disarmament;
- support of actions for mobilisation of intellectuals, parliamentarians, trade unionists, religious forces, women, scientists, physicians and artists against the war danger.

B. Further campaigns to stop and reverse the arms build-up, against nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and for international security, cooperation and detente among states:

- To prohibit all further production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; to be immediately followed by rapid reduction of existing stockpiles leading to their complete elimination.
- To achieve a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests.
- To achieve a ban on chemical, laser, radiological and space weaponry.
- To achieve a reduction in armed forces and armaments and the disbanding of military blocs.
- To broaden and achieve the full observance of the Non-proliferation Treaty.
- To realise a reduction in military budgets; and conversion of arms production and all resources to peaceful purposes.
- To create nuclear weapon-free and peace zones.
- To campaign for implementation of the U.N. Convention on banning especially brutal conventional weapons (including napalm, pellet bombs, phosphorous bombs, etc.).
- To achieve the implementation of the decision of the First Special Session of the General Assembly of the U.N. on Disarmament (1978).
- To promote confidence-building measures.
- To implement the U.N. Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.
- To campaign for negotiations on every possible level for the reduction of war danger; including the U.N. Security Council; and through the holding of the World Disarmament Conference the decisions of which would have the binding force of treaties.
- To widely expose the arms build-up as a major cause of

poverty, hunger, starvation, disease, unemployment and inflation.

- To promote extensive education on the role of the TNCs' drive for profits from arms production as the major cause of the arms build-up and war danger.
- To participate in the Conference on World Public Opinion and the SSD to be organised by the Geneva NGO Special Committee on Disarmament (Geneva, March 31 to April 2, 1982).
- To participate in the World Conference of Intellectuals against Nuclear War.

C. Intensify mobilisation of public opinion to ensure success for the work of the U.N. bodies:

- The U.N. Disarmament Commission, U.N. Committee on Disarmament and the U.N. Centre for Disarmament.
- Mobilise world public opinion for the implementation by governments of the decisions of the UNESCO World Congress on Disarmament Education (1980).

D. Increase cooperation with:

- NGOs, the NGO Special Committee on Disarmament and the Ad Hoc Liaison Group on Disarmament.
- All mass movements and organisations working for disarmament.
- The International Liaison Forum, particularly in the holding of the International Conference - Dialogue for Disarmament and Detente - The Vienna Dialogue (January 29 - February 1, 1982).

E. Mass actions for the 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 Peace Day (September 1).
- U.N. Disarmament Week (October 24-31).
- International Women's Day (March 8) as a day of Women's Actions for peace and disarmament.
- International Day of Action of Women for Peace (October 25).

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

- Further intensification of actions against the danger of nuclear war and the deployment of new U.S. weapons of mass destruction in Western Europe, for immediate concrete and constructive negotiations on stopping the arms build-up and for disarmament.
- Support for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.
- Support for effective steps to bring about a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe.
- Actions on national and international levels for the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone (Kekkonen proposal); and in other European regions.
- Support for campaigns and events against imperialist military build-up (nuclearisation, military bases, etc.) in the Mediterranean.
- Further actions for the implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.
- Actions against a new cold war atmosphere, against the so-called "feasibility of a limited nuclear war", against fascist and racist activities and groupings wherever they appear.
- National events (demonstrations, seminars, colloquia, etc.) with international participation "against nuclear arms build-up and the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe; for peace and detente in Europe".
- Observance of the Week of Action for European Security and Cooperation (May 3-9, 1982).
- International meeting of mayors and elected representatives (city councillors, municipalities, etc.) and of peace forces from European towns and regions where new U.S. nuclear missiles are to be deployed, and from towns which suffered heavily from devastation during World War II.

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

- Launch campaigns:
 - in support of the demands of developing countries for equitable economic and trade relations and for the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

- in defence of the economic independence of developing countries and against imperialist economic pressure, such as the use of loans and economic aid as means of pressure and blackmail;
- against the plundering practices of imperialist powers and the TNCs;
- in support of efforts to combat famine, desertification, etc.
- Organise an international conference on "The War Danger and the New International Economic Order".
- Devote special attention to problems of energy and development.
- Encourage the setting up by national peace committees of special groups on development.
- Support national events on development problems.
- Strengthen cooperation with U.N. bodies, intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations concerned with development — in particular UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, FAO — and with the Non-aligned Movement, OAU, OPEC, OAPEC and others.
- Observe World Food Day (October 16).
- Continue cooperation with the Hungarian Peace Council in the production of the WPC journal "Development and Peace".

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

- Support 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 preventing the establishment of a NIEO.
- Campaign about 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 activities of the TNCs that worsen the living standard and retard social progress in the countries of origin and in developing countries.
- Cooperate with the U.N. Centre on TNCs and other relevant institutions.
- Promote activities in cooperation with the Special NGO Committee on TNCs.

- Observe the 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

- Launch campaigns in support of the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries and its struggle for peace and disarmament, for national independence, justice and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.
- Mobilise 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 General Assembly of the United Nations.
- Give wide publicity to the decisions of the Non-aligned Summits.
- Support regional and national seminars, conferences and other initiatives giving wide publicity to the decisions of the 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned States (Havana).
- Cooperation and regular contacts with the Non-aligned Movement and its Bureau.
- Observe the International Solidarity Week in support of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries (September).

IX. ACTIONS AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF DESTABILISATION

- Draw attention to the question of the imperialist arms build-up and the policy of destabilisation, and their interconnection.
- Launch campaigns against the policy of destabilisation.
- Highlight the question of the impact of the policy of destabilisation of the struggle for national independence particularly in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Seek the possibility of holding national events in countries threatened by the imperialist policy of destabilisation.

X. ACTIONS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

- Organise an International Conference on the Indian Ocean: Zone of Peace (New Delhi, April 23–25, 1982).

- Organise an international conference in Kabul, Afghanistan.
- Launch campaigns of solidarity with Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea.
- Launch a campaign against the conspiracies of the Washington-Peking-Tokyo axis for the destabilisation of countries in Asia.
- Launch a campaign of solidarity with the people of Korea and observance of the International Month of Solidarity with the Korean People (June 25 - July 27).
- Observe Indian Ocean and Gulf Week For a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and for dismantling the imperialist military bases and ending the massive arms-build-up by U.S. imperialism in the region. (February 16-23).
- Observe Asia Week (April 5-12).
- Launch an international campaign for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Asia, and the dissolution of military alliances in Asia, such as the U.S.-Japan military alliance, ANZUS and SEATO.
- Observe the anniversary of the Kwangju Massacre in South Korea (May 17).

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

- Holding of an international seminar on African problems.
- Holding of an international seminar on sanctions against South Africa.
- Assistance in promoting establishment of national peace and solidarity organisations in Africa.
- Solidarity with liberation movements in Africa.
- Support of African frontline states.
- Support of the International Mobilisation for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia, launched by the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Apartheid and Decolonisation.
- Continuation of cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation and the U.N. Council for Namibia.
- Close cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity and support of its efforts for African liberation, African unity and economic development.
- Strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with African organisations - political, trade union, women, church, youth and student.

- Campaigns for the dismantling of imperialist military bases in Africa and against the establishment of new ones.
- Support of initiatives for inter-African cooperation on economic development and the struggle for a New International Order.
- Support for the implementation of the decisions of the U.N./O.A.U. International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (Paris, 20-27 May, 1980).
- Campaigns against the nuclearisation of the South African apartheid regime and for Africa as a nuclear weapon-free-zone.
- Support of initiatives by African peoples to resolve the problem of famine in Africa.
- Worldwide observance of African Liberation Week (May 18-25).

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

- Launch campaigns against the Camp David alliance and for the liquidation of the imperialist military build-up in the Middle East and the Gulf.
- Hold an international conference on "The Middle East Problem and the Imperialist Military Build-up" (Aden, PDRY, February 6-9, 1982).
- Extend every assistance to the International Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.
- Launch campaigns:
 - in support of the struggle for the realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state;
 - for the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;
 - in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.
- Undertake solidarity actions:
 - with the Lebanese people to stop Israeli aggressions against their country and for a united, democratic and independent Lebanon;
 - with the Syrian people to foil imperialist reactionary conspiracies and policies of destabilisation of their country and the entire Arab region;
 - with the people of Libyan Jamahiriya against the threats of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their allies;

- with the people of Democratic Yemen, against the imperialist military build-up and for progress;
- with the Algerian people against the imperialist policy in North Africa.

- Support the struggle of the peoples of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Oman, Bahrain and Somalia for their national independence and the liquidation of the imperialist military presence in their countries.
- Launch campaigns in support of the democratic struggle of the Arab anti-imperialist forces. Condemn all repressive acts undertaken against these forces.
- Strengthen cooperation with the U.N. Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

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

- Promote and support campaigns against U.S. aggressive plans, such as the presence of military bases in the region; the Interamerican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance; the intention to establish a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation (SATO); and the instigation of border conflicts in Latin America.
- Support the struggle of the people of El Salvador for the recognition of the FMLN which is heroically opposing the genocidal military junta, as the legitimate representative of the people of El Salvador; for people living under tyrannical regimes and who suffer from violation of human rights in places like Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Haiti.
- Support 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 U.S. base in Guantánamo.
- Support the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for full independence and the right to self-determination and territorial integrity; in support of the revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada; for the Panamanian people against the U.S.A. constant violations of the Panama Treaty and demand the strict implementation of the Treaty.
- Encourage cooperation of national peace committees with various political forces, governments, social and cultural institutions, religious circles, youth organisations and others.
- Support and participate in the International Preparatory Committee for the observance of the anniversaries of the Liberator Simón Bolívar.

- Organise an International Conference in Nicaragua.
- Support the Third Mexican Central American and Caribbean Conference for Sovereignty and Peace (San José, Costa Rica, March 18-21, 1982).

XIV. ACTIONS AGAINST RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

- Organise campaigns, meetings and seminars in support of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.
- Cooperate with the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid and other international and national organisations.
- Support the International Year for Sanctions against South Africa.
- Support actions initiated by the United Nations Division on Human Rights, U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid and the U.N. Committee on Decolonization.
- Support people struggling against greatly intensifying racism perpetrated against Black people in the United States.
- Support the struggles of the indigenous peoples of North America, Latin America and Australia and implementation of decisions of the International NGO Conference on Indigenous People and the Land. (Geneva, 15-18 August, 1981).
- Support migrant and immigrant workers against racism, particularly in the U.S.A. and Britain, in Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other countries.
- Support the struggle of the peoples of the occupied territories against the racist practices of the Israeli rulers.
- Support activities organised by UNESCO to Combat racism in the field of education, science and culture.
- Support the preparations for the Second U.N. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in 1983.

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 into the violations of human rights in 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 persons" detained on political grounds, as in Argentina and other countries.
- Support of activities to end the "professional ban" (Berufsverbote) in the FRG.
- Support of activities of the International Commission of Enquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile.
- Participation in national, regional and international conferences and other events related to human rights.
- Encourage the holding of national seminars to follow up the examination of documents approved by the International Conference on Human Rights and Peace (Panama, 1981), and support of various initiatives contained in the Plan of Action of the Conference.
- Support of the dissemination of information on U.N. instruments, charters and covenants related to all aspects of human rights - political, social, economic and cultural.
- Holding of an International Conference devoted to the issue "Human Rights and Disarmament".

XVI. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

- Observance of April 21-27 as Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan.

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.

CHILE

- Observance of the Week of Solidarity with Chile (4-11 September)

CUBA

- Solidarity with the Cuban people in their just demands for

an end to the economic blockade illegally imposed by the United States, and for the dismantling of the U.S. bases on Guantanamo (July 26 - Anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Garrison).

CYPRUS

- Support for the activities of the International Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus (ICSC);
- Observance of the International Week of Solidarity with Cyprus (14-21 July).

ETHIOPIA

- Observance of the Week September 12-18, as a Week of Solidarity with the Ethiopian Revolution.

GRENADA

- Observance of March 13, the day of the victory of the Grenadine Revolution.

GUATEMALA

- Observance of June 27 as International Day of Solidarity with the people of Guatemala.

HAITI

- Support of the decision taken by the Continental Conference of Solidarity with the People of Haiti, (Panama City, September 19-20, 1981) to commemorate on April 22, the 60th Anniversary of the birth of Jacques Stephen Alexis, the Haitian writer and revolutionary leader, who dedicated his life to the struggle against the dictatorship.

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 of the peaceful reunification of Korea, without foreign interference. Month of Solidarity with the people of Korea (June 25 - July 27);

- Observance of the anniversary of Kwangju Massacre in South Korea (May 17).

LEBANON

- Observance of June 15 as International Day of Solidarity with the People of Lebanon.

LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA

- Observance of September 1 as the International Day of Solidarity with the people of Libya Jamahiriya.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

- Observance of Namibia Day (August 26), Soweto Day (June 16), South Africa Freedom Day (June 26) and the day of solidarity with the struggle of women in South Africa and Namibia (August 9).

NICARAGUA

- Observance of the anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Revolution (July 19).

PALESTINE

- Observance of November 29 as the International Day of Solidarity with Palestine.

PANAMA

- Organisation of an International Campaign for the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties by the U.S. Administration on the occasion of January 9.

PUERTO RICO

- Observance of the 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.

TURKEY

- Organisation of solidarity campaigns with the imprisoned and exiled peace workers, trade unionists and other democrats of Turkey.

URUGUAY

- Observance of an International Week of Solidarity with the Uruguayan People with emphasis on the struggle for total amnesty, the return of exiles and the clarification of the fate of all "missing" persons.

U.S.A.

- Observance of January 15, Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday, as International Day of Solidarity with the U.S. people in their struggle for peace and justice.

VIET NAM

- Observance of the Anniversary of the victory of the Vietnamese People (April 30) and the National Day of Viet Nam (September 2).

WESTERN SAHARA

- Observance of May 20 as the National Day of the Saharoui People.

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

- Strengthening cooperation and contacts with the United Nations, its specialised bodies and committees in all possible ways.
- Devoting major attention to mobilising public opinion for the successful preparations of the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and participation in the fullest way in that Special Session.
- Participation in the principal committees of the U.N. General Assembly; 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.

- Strengthening cooperation with inter-governmental organisations such as the Conference of the Non-aligned Countries and the Organisation of African Unity.
- Regular exchange of publications, information and opinions with other NGOs and peace institutes.
- Bilateral and multilateral consultations with international organisations represented in the WPC.
- Joint initiatives and actions on the most burning questions and for the implementation of the most important declarations and resolutions of the U.N., UNESCO and other specialised agencies.
- Active participation in the Conference of the Non-governmental Organisations in consultative status with U.N., ECOSOC and UNESCO and their bodies.

XVIII. 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 Economic Order.
- 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.
- Publication, prior to the SSD II, of a special bulletin, or newsletter (if resources are available), in cooperation with other mass movements.
- Priority to be given to issuing leaflets, posters, postcards, badges, and other small items of publicity intended for use by the national committees generally, and during mass actions.
- Active participation in the international competition for the best "anti-war" poster, and wide dissemination of the best ones.
- On-going, systematic preparation and up-dating of the "Figures and Facts" data and commentary on the arms race.
- Public events already held or planned, WPC initiatives, and activities of other mass organisations to be reported on in detail in present publications, for the information of the national committees.

- Improvement in the content and character of the "New Perspectives" Journal in a way that will encourage discussion and polemic.
- Issuance of brochures devoted exclusively to pressing problems, involving in this effort authoritative authors.

XIX. CULTURE, EDUCATION, SCIENCE

- Support actions by scientists, educationalists, physicians, writers against the danger of nuclear war and for stopping the arms build-up, safeguarding peace and promoting detente. Encourage the setting up of special groups on national and international levels.
- Organise an international seminar of educationalists for peace and disarmament. (Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 1982)
- Support the holding of an International Congress of Intellectuals Against the Threat of Nuclear War initiated by a group of Greek intellectuals.
- Launch campaigns for the defence of national cultures.
- Organise national and international cultural and artistic competitions.
- Strengthen cooperation with UNESCO, and among UNESCO/NGOs - (UNESCO NGO Standing Committee)
- Encourage cooperation between national peace movements and the national UNESCO commissions.
- Urge national peace committees to set up commissions for culture, education and science.
- Observe WPC anniversaries through publications, exhibitions, seminars, conferences, articles, etc.

ANNIVERSARIES

6 January		
IVAN OLBACHT	Czech writer	100th anniversary of birth
20 January		
NAZIM HIKMET	Turkish poet	80th anniversary of birth
30 January		
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	U.S. President, Co-Founder of anti-Hitler coalition	100th anniversary of birth

1 February		
MARIE MAJEROVA	Czech woman of letters and writer	100th anniversary of birth
16 March		
NICOLAE TITULESCU	Romanian politician and diplomat	100th anniversary of birth
22 March		
JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE	German poet	150th anniversary of death
3 April		
BARTOLOME ESTEBAN MURILLO	Spanish painter	300th anniversary of death
8 April		
PEDRO VILCA APAZA	Peruvian Indian Leader; acted as deputy for Tumac Amaru II	200th anniversary of his death
9 April		
V.A. VESNIN	Soviet architect	100th anniversary of birth
19 April		
CHARLES DARWIN	British biologist, founder of scientific theory of evolution	200th anniversary of birth
6 June		
GUISEPPE GARIBALDI	Italian freedom fighter, political writer	100th anniversary of death
18 June		
GEORGI DIMITROV	Bulgarian public and political figure, prominent organiser of the struggle against fascism and war; teacher of literature and art	100th anniversary of birth
18 June		
IGOR STRAVINSKY	Russian composer	100th anniversary of birth

7 July		
JANKA KUPALA	Soviet Byelorussian poet	100th anniversary of birth
1 August		
HENDY KENDALL	Australian poet	100th anniversary of death
20 August		
Dr. RICARDO J. ALFARO	Lawyer, philosopher, politician, president of the Republic of Panama	100th anniversary of birth
16 September		
RICARDO ROYAS	Argentine prose writer and poet	100th anniversary of birth
6 October		
KAROL SZYMANOWSKI	Eminent Polish composer	100th anniversary of birth
22 October		
JANOS BRANY	Greatest Hungarian epic poet	100th anniversary of birth
12 December		
SUBRAMANYAN BHARATHI	Indian writer, freedom fighter	100th anniversary of birth

XX. ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- Assist national movements in the development of activities of their environmental sections and groups.
- Encourage cooperation between environmental sections of peace committees, and various organisations and movements active in the field of peace and environmental protection.
- Encourage organisation of broad national and regional events related to the question of peace and environment.
- Develop further cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and other concerned U.N. agencies, international, regional and national organisations and institutions.
- Support active participation in the UNEP Governing Council Session of a Special Character to mark the 10th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference (May 10-18, 1982, Nairobi).
- Develop activities combining peace and environmental issues around the World Environment Day (June 5).
- Organise the 3rd WPC international seminar on peace and environmental problems.

XXI. ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALISED GROUPS FOR PEACE

i. Parliamentarians for Peace

- Support the formation of groups of parliamentarians for peace.
- Encourage the involvement of parliamentarians who are active peace workers in existing international parliamentary organisations.

ii. Trade Unionists for Peace

- Support the implementation of the decisions of the World Trade Union Conference on the Socio-Economic consequences of Disarmament (Paris, December 15-17, 1981).
- Support setting up of national commissions of trade unionists for peace and the working out of special programmes of action of trade unionists against the nuclear war danger, for disarmament and conversion.
- Take further steps to draw representatives of trade unions into activities of peace committees.

iii. Women for Peace

- Encouragement of the active participation of women in the

struggles for peace, disarmament, detente and national liberation, against imperialist intervention, aggression and destabilisation, racism, apartheid and fascism; solidarity with women and children involved in these struggles.

- Participation in the work of the second half of the Women's Decade, follow-up of the U.N. Conference and NGO Forum in Copenhagen 1980, and Programme of Action for Equality, Development and Peace.
- Full support for implementation of the decisions of the World Congress of Women for Equality, Independence and Peace held in Prague, October 1981.
- Support for actions by women and their organisations during the U.N. Disarmament Week, October 24-31.
- Steps to ensure greater participation by women in WPC events through national committees, trade unions and other organisations.

iv. 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, and support of their initiative for peace.
- Support of the World Conference of Religious Workers (Moscow, first half of 1982).

v. Youth and Students for Peace

- Encourage youth involvement and participation at all levels of the mass movement for peace and disarmament.
- Further strengthen and develop activities of the youth sections of national peace committees.
- Organise youth and students meetings, round tables and forums as part of WPC major events.
- Cooperate with the United Nations, UNESCO and other U.N. bodies in their activities concerning youth and students and their problems.
- Support and participate in the preparation for the United Nations International Youth Year (1985).
- Assist and participate in the initiatives and actions of international youth and student organisations, particularly the joint campaigns for non-governmental youth organisations.

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

file WPC

Foreign Affairs Note



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL: INSTRUMENT OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

April 1982

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF SOVIET CONTROL

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

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

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

and Military Detente in Europe.

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

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

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

³ New Times, Moscow, July 1975.

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National Security Council
The White House

Package # 2170

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<i>[Signature]</i>	_____
Staff Secretary	_____	_____	_____
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver

Other _____

COMMENTS

Judge has seen earlier.

NATIONAL SECURITY ~~COUNCIL~~

Contact Eleanor Harris
in the Visa office at State,
regarding WPC.

Phone: 632 - 2926

DECLASSIFIED/ ^{Paula} RELEASED
NLRR 106-114/13 ¹³⁶⁸⁰
BY CH NARA DATE 5/15/68

What if we
hear from
Dwyer again?

Say HQ agreement
should not stand
in way of agreement
now.

Ms. McGowan

13690

US-USSR Relations 6301
8106301THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1982

File under
my memo
to Allen/Clark~~SECRET~~MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR.
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: World Peace Council Activities in the United States

[REDACTED] the World Peace Council intends to intensify its activities in the United States during the 1982-1983 period. As you know, this Soviet front organization has been highly successful in promoting and running the European "peace movement". If allowed to operate with impunity in this country, it could well engender a similar mass movement here, using for this purpose generous funds allocated to it by Moscow. (S)

In view of this fact, the President has concluded that visas should be refused to foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council (its President, Romesh Chandra, among them) as well as other individuals planning to come to this country to attend World Peace Council functions. I would appreciate it if you would issue instructions to this effect to the appropriate office of the Department of State.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

William P. Clark

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

FOIA(b)(1)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRRFD6-114/13 #13690

BY KML NARA DATE 5/16/13

~~SECRET~~Classified/Extended by WPClark
Reason: NSC 1.13(f)
Review January 8, 2002

[Handwritten signature]

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

January 8, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *N*

SUBJECT: ~~World Peace Council Activities in the United States~~

As instructed by the President (Tab II), at Tab I is a memorandum from you to the Secretary of State instructing him to withhold visas from foreign visitors connected with the World Peace Council. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I to Secretary of State Haig.

Approve 2 Disapprove _____
SIGNED

Attachments:

- Tab I Memorandum to Secretary of State Haig
- Tab II Authorizing memorandum from the President

~~SECRET~~

Classified/Extended by WPClark
Reason: NSC 1.13(f)
Review January 8, 2002

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOG-114/13 #13693
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON~~SECRET~~

January 7, 1982

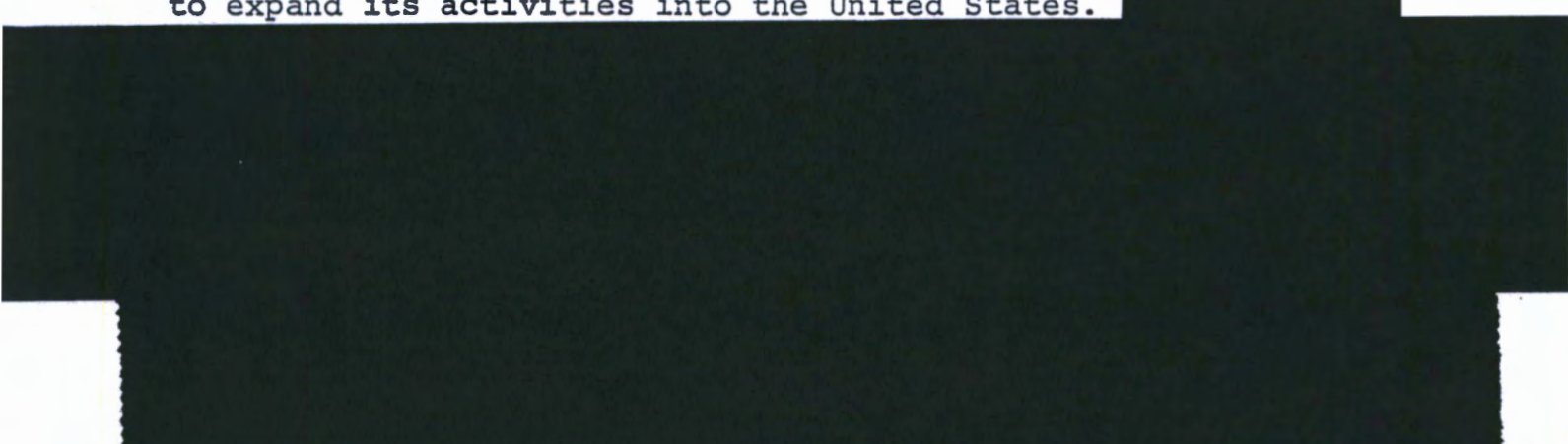
The President has seen 1/7/82ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*
SUBJECT: World Peace Council13526
E.O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.3 (b)(1)

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

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



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

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve ✓ RA

Disapprove _____

~~SECRET~~Review on October 22, 2001
Classified and Extended by CIADECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR EDC-114/13 #13696
BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

agf

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachments

December 30, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. NANCE

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

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

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve

RP

Disapprove

Attachments:

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

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachments

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

12/31/81

12/24/91

new sent up.
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008.3

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#0001

Pipes

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6301 re-do
agr

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachment

November 4, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

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

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve ✓ Disapprove

Attachments

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

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET Attachment

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)
181
3/14/05

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

November 3, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES L'

SUBJECT: World Peace Council

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

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

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

~~SECRET~~

Derivative from CIA
Review October 22, 2001.

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR F06-114/13 #13700
BY CW NARA DATE 5/15/08

JAN 6 1983

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

PETER

CY TO VP

CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEEVER

CY TO BRADY

Comments:

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

11/20/20
12/1/21

John at Tas I
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11/20/20

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att
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31 NOV 4 A7:44

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

PETER

CY TO VP

CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEAYER

CY TO BRADY

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

Comments:

70
#6301
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Dick Cipes
for further action
jc

#6301

31 128 P 7: 35

JANET COLSON

gw

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

ewa

IRENE DERUS

id 2

JANET COLSON

gw

BUD NANCE

PETER

CY TO VP

SHOW CC _____

CY TO MEESE

SHOW CC _____

CY TO BAKER

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CY TO DEEVER

SHOW CC _____

CY TO BRADY

SHOW CC _____

Comments:

72

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE

Package # 6301

02 0 AUG 23

	<u>TO</u>	<u>SEEN</u>
JANET COLSON	<u>✓</u>	<u><i>J</i></u>
BUD NANCE	<u>✓</u>	<u><i>✓</i></u>
JOHN POINDEXTER	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
JACQUE HILL	<u>✓</u>	<u><i>J</i></u>
JUDGE CLARK	<u>✓</u>	<u><i>✓</i></u>
JANET COLSON	<u>✓</u>	<u><i>J</i></u>

DISTRIBUTION

CY TO VP	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO MEESE	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO BAKER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO DEEVER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>

COMMENTS

73

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE

Package # 6301

02 1 1954

	<u>TO</u>	<u>SEEN</u>	
JANET COLSON	<u>✓</u>	<u>Jc</u>	
BUD NANCE	<u>✓</u>	<u>Bud</u>	
JOHN POINDEXTER	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
JACQUE HILL	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>	
JUDGE CLARK	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	SIGNED
JANET COLSON	<u> </u>	<u>Jc</u>	

DISTRIBUTION

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CY TO MEESE	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO BAKER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO DEEVER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
OTHER	<u> </u>		

COMMENTS