

NO MORE HIROSHIMAS!

THE NEWS OF JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST A & H-BOMBS

VOL. 3

No. 3 Special Number on 2nd World Conference Against A and H Bombs

Getting Together To Work For Peace

The Second World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was taken place in Nagasaki from 9th August to 11th August with participation of about 5,000 delegates including 31 delegates from foreign countries. The Japanese Government, afraid of the magnitude of the movement which is developing everywhere for the banning of mass destructive weapons, attempted to prevent the participation of the delegates from Socialist countries (Korea, Germany, Mongolia and VietNam) or to restrict their number by every possible means. In spite of these obstacles, 31 delegates representing 6 international organisations and 7 countries participated in the Conference. Messages and greetings from in and abroad are 267 in number.

The Second World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was most enthusiastically the conference of unity for banning nuclear weapons and disarmament, and for removing danger of new war and achieving lasting peace; the Conference bearing witness to the truth that unity in this movement today is not the wish of some people only, but the deepest longing of all men and women of all countries. All delegates of all viewpoints took their stand on the conviction that it would be possible to ban weapons of mass destruction and to prevent new war by virtue of their friendship, understanding and solidarity forged in the common fight which are stronger and more vigorous than it has ever been. In the whole course of the Conference the shout of unity in the common fight ringing repeatedly through the great hall from the delegates on their feet with their hands clasped in a huge chain — that was the call of all mankind.

It was noteworthy that the delegates of atomic victims from Hiroshima and Nagasaki formed the National Centre of All Atomic Victims with an aim of taking a leading part in the campaign against atomic and hydrogen bombs.

The unity in the fight for peace and happiness of mankind was the powerful idea inspiring the work of the Conference, as it had inspired the mass preparations for the Conference and as it will inspire the accomplishment of the new tasks which the Conference set out for the peace-loving forces which lie ahead. Despite the terrible hot days during full sessions tens of thousands of people remained outside the hall listening attentively to the loudspeakers.



The view of the plenary session of the Nagasaki Conference The speech caught the ears of the participants.

Proceedings of the First Day

On August 9 th, *Mrs. S. Yamataka*, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Conference (President of National Conference Committee of Women's Club of Japan) called the Conference to order and made the opening speech. Following *Mrs. Yamataka*, Chairman *K. Sugimoto* of the Nagasaki Executive Committee greeted the convening of the Conference.

Representing the citizens of Nagasaki City, *Mayor Tagawa* made a welcome speech.

Next, election of the Presiding Committee was made.

On behalf of the 37 members of Presiding Committee, *Mr. Koukai Handa*, the Chief Priest of Zenkoji Temple in Nagano Pref., and *Mrs. Monica Felton*, Vice President of the WIDF made greetings: *Mr. Handa*: "The greatest and ultimate ideal for the religious people is the contribution to the task for peace. And it was very regrettable that there had been very few among the religions people to cooperate in this movement up to now. But I am glad to say that the subject whether they should participate in this Conference was taken up and was unanimously approved at the recent meeting of all Japan Buddhists Association. Thus our Conference has gained in new power by participation of this new organization.

Mrs. Monica Felton: "Though we are representing the different political and religious regions and various kinds of organization we attend the Conference for one united purpose. We want to express our profound sympathy to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on behalf of the whole world. But, in this Conference we must achieve something more than sympathy for next three days. I am sure that this Conference will play important part in achieving the dearest wishes of all humanity, namely for the banning of the test and use of nuclear weapons and for the elimination of the threat of war. I swear to fight for our purpose with all of you."

Then, the Steering Committee were elected and *Mr. Y. Fukushima (Scientist)* was nominated for the chairman, and *Mr. Y. Koyama (Leader of the Sohyo)* for the vice chairman.

GENERAL REPORT:

Prof. Kaoru Yasui, General Secretary of the Executive Committee of 2nd World Conference Against A and H bombs, then made a general report. Here are extracts of his report:

We are proud of holding such a brilliant and symbolic conference as this. However, it is very regrettable that the Japanese Government refused to issue entry visas to the delegates from Germany, Viet Nam, Korea and Mongolia.....

Since atomic bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima eleven years ago there have been no limit to the pains and agony of the Japanese people, who have



Prof. Kaoru Yasui

patiently born. But when we were stricken for the third time by the test explosions of the hydrogen bombs at Bikini, our anger burst forth, taking the form of a nation-wide signature campaign for the banning of A and H bombs. The total number of signature that has come into the Japan Council is 33,556,308 as on 6 th, Aug. 1956, the memorial day of eleventh anniversary of the first atomic bombing.

People of every shade of political, religious and philosophical opinion, conservatives or progressives, has come to unite themselves in the one desire and determination to save human beings from the scourge of the nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. It is especially noteworthy that ordinary housewives and mothers who had no experience before in this movement took part actively.

It can be said that the signature campaign covered all over the world since 1955 has raised this movement to a new level of opposing to the preparation of atomic warfare.

Total number of signatures that has been collected in the whole world is estimated to be more than 700 million.

Although this remarkable progress in the movement should be appreciated, the true aim of it is not merely a collection of signature but to build up firm and powerful public opinion which is able to orientate politics towards the banning of weapons of mass destruction.

In Japan the burning desire of Japanese people has been shown in the unanimous resolutions of the Upper and Lower Houses which demand the banning of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

URGENCY MOTION:

Next, an urgent motion that demands the Japanese Government the permit of the entry of the delegates from the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of Viet Nam was brought forward. It was adopted amidst a storm of applause.

GREETINGS OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM POLITICAL PARTIES

After the general report, *Mr. Kitamura* of Liberal-Democratic Party, *Mr. Asanuma*, the General Secretary of Socialist Party, *Mr. Nakahara* of Labor Farmer Party and *Mr. Iwama* of Communist Party made greetings.

As for our movement at present, it is an important task to achieve fruitful results in the field of international politics, and it is of significance that the Supreme Soviet of USSR has unanimously adopted a statement supporting the view of the Japanese Diet. Recently, the number of leading and responsible politicians who declare their standpoint for the banning of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons has been increasing more and more.

In the United States public opinion has grown up calling for the radical reconsideration of its views on the problem of atomic weapons and we expect that the laborious endeavor of peace-loving American people will change the US Government policy on the atomic weapons.

Now, allow me to take up more immediate problem of atomic victims who so badly need a security measures. Corresponding to the Hiroshima Declaration last year, our friends of USSR, People's Republic of China, USA and other countries have kindly donated relief funds which reached to so much as 16,000 pounds. We must make our efforts to promote this relief movement as well as to request to the Government for the immediate establishment of security measures for them. It is one of the first and utmost duty of the Nagasaki Conference to draw up a concrete programme of how to speedily transform the blue-print of relief into reality.

Last year, one of the woman victims who was deeply moved by the heart-warming atmosphere of the First World Conference confessed herself, "Still it's good to live." However, actual living conditions are not so good for the victims.

Yesterday, one of the girl victims of the Nagasaki committed suicide in despair after welcoming foreign delegates at the Nagasaki Station. Gazing at her dead face, I couldn't but cry feeling that our movement was still so weak that it could not stop the tragedy and I felt keenly that our movement must be so strong that all victims can say "Still it's good to live."

Drawing nearer to an end of my speech, I should like to say that we Japanese people are strongly reject with horror the very idea of the use of atomic weapons in any form and excuse and that we have never forgotten our responsibility for the disastrous Pacific War. And our call of this World Conference stands on the deep self-reflection of us Japanese.

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND PEACE MOVEMENT

Rapporteur : Mr. YOSHITARO HIRANO
(General Secretary of Japan Peace Committee)

The benefits of the relaxation of international tensions are beginning to make themselves felt on the one hand, and the outcry for the banning of A and H bombs are being spread over the earth on the other. We can find many clear-cut indications of so-called "Snow-melting" atmosphere in the international situations. But we must be vigilant against the attempts to prepare war which are getting stronger. It is reported that the U. S. have a stockpile of 5,000 atomic bombs and USSR., on the other, is taking counter measures against US policy.

An agreement of prohibition of atomic weapons has not yet been concluded and atomic energy is now being used in almost all the weapons viz. atomic cannon of cross-country guided missile and now our country Japan is provided with strategic weapons, fleets and light bombardiers. Price Recommendation which on the premise of stockpiling atomic bombs in Okinawa openly says that Okinawa is the land which is dominated by the U. S. Forces is suitable place for their stock-piling.

We must note that the mere reduction of men in number does never lead toward world peace. Because it is quite natural that the mechanization of arms makes it possible. On the contrary, the modern mechanization with less soldiers means the growing danger of atomic war.

We must be careful about horrible results that the explosions of atomic bombs bring

about. As for radioactivity, strontium is said to have an effective radioactivity for twenty years, and consequently such a statement that only an explosion does not do any harm upon human beings quite stupid. U. S. Academy of Science states that even a very few radioactivity is harmful when they are accumulated, and therefore maximum permissible quantity of radioactivity does not exist.

Taking into account such a view as mentioned above, we must take it as our movement not only to realize disarmament but also to prohibit the test explosions of A and H bombs. The test of A and H bombs violates the United Nations Charter which regulates no threatening of others by force. Moreover, it is a sacred duty for us human beings to secure the peace of the world. This is the reason why we must combine the movement against A and H bombs with the movement for disarmament and action against the expansion of military bases.

Lastly I should like to raise you a question why the test was carried out only in Pacific Ocean not in Atlantic Ocean. If it is considered that the test has done because of less opposition in the Pacific area, there is nothing more partial and more false idea than this. India, Indonesia and Australia have declared their opposition to the test explosions of A and H bombs. We hope that we will make this determination known to every corner of the world.

REPORT ON THE HAZARDS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Rapporteur : Mr. ICHIRO MORITAKI
(Prof., Hiroshima University)

The hazards of the atomic bombs which took the life of 200,000 people at Hiroshima and 100,000 at Nagasaki at a single moment were made through its thermic rays, fiercest blast and radioactivity. Thermic rays radiated from the horrible fireball got the surface of rooftiles melted and that of granite exfoliated with incandessent heat comparable to that of sun's surface.

As for the explosion blast, the speed is estimated to be 600 to 800 meters. The horror of the blast will become clear to you if you compare it with that of typhoon which is around 70 to 80 meters per second in the most extreme case.

In the case of Hiroshima and Nagasaki explosions, those who were within a radius of one kilo-meter from the explosion center



(Left to right) Delegates — Biquard, Blume and Hirano during a preliminary talk.

Messages

(EXTRACT)

Japan Prime Minister Hatoyama

I express my congratulations on the convening of the 2nd World Conference Against A and H Bombs in which free exchange of opinions for the cause of peace between Japanese and oversea delegates will be taken place.

I wish to see the atomic energy to be used for the world peace and happiness of humanity and the Conference will gain brilliant result to this end.

India Prime Minister Nehru

Eleven years ago, a new age was started by the terrible explosion of atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These atomic bombs brought terrible destruction over the whole world now. Humanity faces today the alternatives of a dreadful atomic war and horrible large-scale extinction, and on the other hand, peace and progress, utilising the new forces placed at man's disposal.

There is surely a better destiny for humanity. But in order to realise this destiny we have not to remain passive spectators of these conflicts, but to deliberately and consciously to put humanity on the path of peace, wisdom, cooperation, progress and happiness. It is only through peaceful co-existence that the nations of the world will survive.

Philippines President Magsaysay

It is with pleasure that I convey my greetings to all those attending the Second World Conference sponsored by the Japanese Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

Having experienced the tragedy of the utmost, the Japanese deserve encouragement in their present striving towards a permanent peace and in their outspoken support of disarmament. It is indeed noteworthy that the ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs, is clearly a step in the right direction and one which should win the sympathy and support of other peace-loving peoples as well.

I earnestly hope that this international peace assembly will be a very fruitful gathering and may the deliberations help pave the way for a truly lasting peace in this world.

USSR Prime Minister Bulganin

On behalf of the people of U. S. S. R., I send my hearty greetings to the attendants of the Second World Conference against A & H Bombs, and expect their fruitful activities. U.S.S.R. has declared for the complete banning of A & H weapons and their exclusion from armaments. As the first step to this direction, the delegate from U.S.S.R. proposed to the delegates of the U. S. A. and Great Britain that they should conclude an agreement to stop immediately all the tests of A & H bombs. The Supreme Soviet emphasized with satisfaction in the statement dated July 16th 1956 that the peoples of Japan and U.S.S.R. agreed in the struggle for the complete banning of nuclear weapons and for the immediate prohibition of the tests.

U.S.S.R. expects that the Conference shall concentrate influential public opinion and support the proposal to prohibit A & H bombs, and also expect that atomic energy should be used for peaceful purpose.

were killed and those who survived were radioactive disease and suffered from gum-bleeding or from leukemia. The damage caused by the test explosion at Bikini Atoll, which took the life of Mr. Kuboyama away, is the contamination of sea water with radioactivity. Investigation revealed that the water in an area of 1,000 to 1,300 leagues far away from Bikini was contaminated to a considerable degree. 96,000 kgs of tunafish was abandoned for their radioactive contamination and the number of ships which was affected by the atomic explosion totaled to 126.

On the streets of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, people greet with each other saying "How is your hair? Do you have any symptoms of atomic disease?" And even now as many as ten years after the explosion, we still have to see people die one after another because of atomic disease.

According to a national census, there are about 290,000 atomic bombed sufferers living all over Japan.

In 1953, 35,000 survivals took medical examination at Hiroshima, and 44% of those who received medical examination were found to have subjective symptoms and 8,000 of them still asked for medical treatment. At Nagasaki there are 5,000 victims who have also subjective symptoms.

In the petition to the United Nations by the Marshall Islanders we can see articles depicting about the same devastation of Eniwetock — some 90 leagues away from Bikini —

A result of investigation made by the Hiroshima Council against A and H bombs on 30,900 victims in Hiroshima shows us that 38.8% of them have physical handicaps; 14% are suffering from atomic disease; 29% are those who have atomic victims in their families.

Among the atomic bomb victims covered by the Council's investigation, those who

ever received medical treatment amounts to only 4.3 percent and those who received examination 19 percent while those who received examination, 19 percent while those who have neither undergone examination nor treatment totals 76.5 percent.

REPORT ON DISARMAMENT

Rapporteur: Mrs. Isabelle Blume (Secretary of World Council of Peace)

The vital problem facing mankind is whether we achieve disarmament, ban on nuclear weapons and stable peace through negotiations or we destroy ourselves by the scourge of these terrible weapons. Different from the situations of old days, we nowadays are in a favourable position to be able to actively fight for peace. And it is solely up to the efforts and awareness of the common peoples to achieve these aims. The pressure of public opinion could make the Powers to discuss the problem of disarmament at UN Disarmament Commission. At present no one could doubt the possibility of finding a means to reach an agreement of banning of nuclear weapons among the Big Powers. The disarmament and ban on nuclear weapons could be progressively made by several stages. To this end, establishment of a climate of confidence between states in the willingness to seek reconciliation becomes very important. However, we should not have too much optimism for the relaxation of international tension and possibility of general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons. The danger not only lies in the outbreak of the atomic war, but in the threat and hazards arising from the testing and stock-piling of atomic and hydrogen bombs. The attempts to pursue the policy of strength and to prepare atomic war are still being made. We should not forget that the question of disarmament does mean the question of concrete action to this end and fight against nuclear

for myself, how often have I attempted suicide! However, what gave me the hope to live was a warm sympathy and encouragement from the delegates at the Hiroshima Conference held last year. Dear friends, I do wish to be stronger and raise our voices more powerfully against atomic weapons so that all mankind may never suffer from such miseries.

Miss Chieko Watanabe, delegate of the victims of the atomic bombing in Nagasaki. Look at my miserable deformed body. I am paralysed on the lower half-length. I have lived my painful life for these eleven years. Were it not my mothers' love, I could never have lived up to now. I had no pleasure to live. That was hard enough. I have often attempted to kill myself, but temptation to death could not overcome my mother's love.

It was at the Hiroshima Conference of last year that I participated in where I found a way to express what I feel and make myself heard. The strong desire of the participants to live in peace and their warm sympathy with us victims inspired in me a great encouragement to live and work for peace.

Let us work together to see the day when we can say "Still, it is good to live" from the bottom of our hearts!

weapons should closely be linked with the fight for disarmament.

REPORT ON NUCLEAR AND THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS

Rapporteur: Prof. Biquard (on behalf of Dr. Joriot Curie)

(1) Various kinds of atomic weapons that have been used or tested so far are:

1) Bomb of U-235: (which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki)

2) Bomb that has the same nature as the sun:

Extremely higher heat is necessary for its explosion

3) Three-"F" bomb:

The process of explosion is firstly fission, secondly fusion and lastly again fission.

(2) Destructive power of atomic bombs;

Atomic bombs today have far stronger explosive power as thousand times as those of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

As to the destructive power, the conventional weapons should be clearly differentiated from nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

Various effects which come from the explosion of nuclear weapons will give threats to the future of mankind even after a considerable length of time.

(1) In order to eliminate danger of this kind, immediate and complete prohibition of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons throughout the world should be realized.

(2) Direct or indirect injurious effects are extremely strong even though they don't die at an instance.

Dust of death covers not only the area of test explosion but also fall down on the area some hundreds miles away from the explosion spot. So was the case with Japanese victims at Bikini Atoll and with the Marshall Islanders. Danger of radioactivity attacks mankind living in every corner of the planet through various disseminating channels such as air, water and the like. Up to now, many a test explosions has taken place as follows: USA 60 times, USSR 12, Britain 5, and 2 times of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(1) Concerning the problem of prohibition of nuclear weapons a conclusion was reached in the UN sub-committee of the specialists in 1946 that "the control is possible from the technical point of view. But due to the remarkable developments in the atomic and hydrogen bombs, this problem of how to control has been made somewhat complicated. And many objectional reasons to the "international control" were announced that some countries were against it or USSR was refusing it or so, all of which are, however, only false excuses.

(2) Regulative control of atomic test explosions. No test should be allowed, and many countries are able to find out when or where the atomic explosions take place by seismograph or by counting radioactivity in the rain or air. All the necessary conditions for the control particularly in the field of science are mostly perfect, so that the control must be urged by every possible means.

Mr. Totaro Fujita (Chairman of Sohyo) made a report on the RELATION BETWEEN THE MOVEMENT AGAINST A AND H BOMBS AND OTHER PEACE MOVEMENTS.

THE OUTCRIES OF SUFFERERS OF ATOMIC & HYDROGEN BOMBS

Mr. K. Sone, vice-president of the Municipal Assembly of Yaizu, reported that they were compiling the full record of the Fifth Fukuryu-maru case at the Bikini Atoll. He also spoke that this record would warn how terrible the result of the test explosion was.

Mr. K. Senaga, delegate of the Okinawa islanders vividly described the unbearable hardship and humiliation the islanders had to submitted to under the US military domination which was pursuing the expansion of atomic base. He emphasized that the fight for the withdrawal of atomic base in Okinawa should be waged in closer co-operation with all peace-loving forces in and abroad and demanded to appeal this case to the UN and all governments of the world.

Miss Yoshiko Murato, delegate of the victims in Hiroshima.

The sweet-heart of Mr. S. Yamaguchi, one of the atomic sufferers and my intimate friend, committed suicide, because her marriage to him was not accepted for the fear of heritable impediments of atomic disease. As

GIST OF SPEECHES OF OVERSEA DELEGATES

Mr. Eugen Jebeleanu made a speech on behalf of I. O. J.

He talked about the journalists' task in the field of the struggle for the banning of A & H bombs and peace, and expressed the resolution to co-operate with Japanese journalists who are leading the van of this struggle.

Mr. G. Casadei, spoke on behalf the WFTU.

He pointed out that new revolutionary era has come in the field of industry and emphasized that in addition to automation and large scale mechanization and electrification, such new sources of energy have been found as heat of the sun and nuclear energy which can be either instruments to cause destruction and death on us or instruments to bring about happiness and peace namely, life, on all the working people or on all mankind.

The delegation of WFTU presented a flower vase made of crystal and offered 1,000 dollars as a relief fund for the victims of A and H-Bombs and of their test explosions.

Representing WIDF, Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier said that the force of public opinion prevents the danger of A and H-Bombs which are increasing their damages in various countries and that the public opinion is created by women and their organizations, and stressed the important role that women play in the movements for peace and for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Mrs. Signe Höjer, representing WILPF made a speech in which she said:

I am very happy to say that Sweden has never gone through any warfare for more than one hundred and fifty years. Welfare State is our goal, where people can live in comfort and harmony.



Among our movements in Sweden are as follows:

- (1) We demand internationalization of waterways.
- (2) We proposed to World Health Organization to examine the danger caused by effects of A and H bombs, as well as that of peaceful use.
- (3) We put the issue of legality of A & H bombs in point of the international law before International Court of Justice in the Hague.

As you see, WILPF has done its utmost so far to this day. WILPF wishes Japan to take the lead in this task of ours based on humanity until the task is achieved.

Prof. H. Novacu, Roumanian delegate, declared the solidarity between Japan and Roumania and their strong support of the struggles in Japan against military base expansion.

Mr. Anotoli Vladimilovich Sofronov, chief delegate of the USSR, made a speech. He referred to a resolution made by the Supreme Soviet on the banning of nuclear weapon experiments in response to the appeal from the Japanese Government, saying, "There's nothing which can hinder the struggles of the USSR for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs and for the realization of disarmament." He also appealed, saying, "Let us take every possible measure in order to approach the day when humanity will be emancipated from the heavy threat of atomic warfare."

Prof. Ferdinand Hercik of Czechoslovakia: A recent United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution to study the effects of radioactivity at a commission. The

report of the study at the commission will be presented to the U. N. General Assembly. We Czechoslovak scientists are sure that the fight of all the peace-loving nations of the world will greatly influence the decisions to be made at the General Assembly, and consequently the experiments of atomic weapons and atomic warfare itself.

On behalf of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Hsü Kuang-Ping, after expressing the support of all the people of China for the Conference, emphasized that we should make the government of the countries concerned understand the necessity of conducting negotiations and talks over the problems of the prohibition of A and H-Bombs and peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Chinese delegation handed 50,000 yuan (7,500 pounds) in token of sympathy from six organizations in China (China Peace Committee, Red Cross Society, Relief Association, Federation of Workers, Women's Association and Youths' Association) to the Japan Council against A and H-bombs.

Mr. Han Du Su, delegate of People's Democratic Republic of Korea, aroused the attention of the audience to dangerous conspiracy of warmongers in the Far East, especially in Korea. He emphasized that forces of peace in the world should further be united strongly for peace.

The speech of Mr. Włodzimir Szynarowski, Polish Delegate:

He said that the people in Poland have a great sympathy with this movement and assure that the resolution of the Japanese Parliament about A & H bombs will also be taken up at a Polish Parliament session soon and will receive the full support.

Proceedings of the Second Day

THE 1ST COMMISSION dealt with all problems connected with disarmament and ban on the nuclear weapons with participation of 1600 delegates. Mr. M. Hayakawa, summed up materials for discussion.

Discussions were made along the point of (1) how to see an agreement on general disarmament including banning of nuclear weapons be concluded, (2) how to prevent use of those weapons and arms race before such agreement is reached, (3) how to positively achieve peace, strengthen friendship among states and UN organisation to this end, (4) how to unite widest population in the campaign stressed that a false disarmament should not be entertained with a real

disarmament and any agreements on disarmament, however partial they may be, should be welcomed. Mrs. Signe Höjer suggested to appeal the case of violation of UN Charter to the UN Association and to bring a suit to the International Court of Justice against the legality to the international law of the use of atomic bombs. Mr. Biquard proposed to call on the scientists for holding conference to study A and H bomb hazards. Mrs. Blume and other delegates spoke that test explosion of nuclear weapons on the open seas was a violation of international law. Many delegates emphasized that the problems of Okinawa and US military bases in Japan, are regarded as alike in the chain of preparation for atomic war.

THE 2ND COMMISSION discussed the problem of banning tests explosions of nuclear weapons with 600 delegates. Mr. Morita, delegate of All Japan Federation of Student Autonomy, told that the test explosions not only threaten the life and safety of mankind and violate international law but also worsen world tension and foster up war preparation. Delegates expressed their conviction that the cessation of explosion is possible.

Prof. Hercik explained, as a scientist, the danger of radioactivity in detail and stressed the importance of the work of "UN Committee on Radioactive Effect on Human Race". Prof. Kozhevnikov stated that the Soviet Government considered it necessary to conclude agreement on the stoppage of test and it is ready for doing so. In conclusion, the following concrete proposals were accepted:

(1) To request 3 Big Powers to conclude an agreement against test explosions, immediately (2) to urge all parliaments of all countries to make decision against test explosions, (3) to file the violation case of conducting tests of nuclear weapons to the International Court of Justice, (4) to strengthen the national centre of the campaign against A and H bombs as well as local centres.

THE 3RD COMMISSION placed the problem of peaceful use of atomic energy at its centre with participation of 700 delegates. Mr. Hattori, assistant professor of Tokyo University explained the technological and social significance of peaceful use of atomic energy and the relation between peaceful use and military use of atomic energy. Prof. Ariyama insisted that research work of atomic energy should be done under 3 principles, that is, (1) research work should not be secret, (2) every able person should be allowed to engage in the research work, (3) it should be independent. Dr. Novacu emphasized the importance of international cooperation in this work based on the respect of sovereignty and equal footing, and insisted that atomic energy should be possessed by people not by monopolists. Mr. G. Casadei, WFTU delegate stated that the question of peaceful use of atomic energy does mean the question of happiness of workers and their families as well as progress of mankind. He asked that the Conference would put the idea that "atomic energy is to be placed at the full and entire disposal of peace production and peaceful

use of atomic energy is to be fully translated into social progress" in the resolution to be adopted. Mr. Casadei expressed the common wish of the peoples of the world in the excellent words: "Machines instead of atomic weapons! Joy instead of tears! Peace instead of war!" Many delegates concluded that peaceful use of atomic energy is inseparable from the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

THE 4TH COMMISSION worked out to clarify the actual conditions of atomic hazards and to promote relief campaign for atomic sufferers with participation of 1300 delegates. Prof. N. Kusano indicated the points at issue, after explaining how harmful to all human beings the damages caused by nuclear weapons were, as follows: (1) investigation of actual conditions at the State expense, (2) necessity of making known real conditions of the sufferers, (3) further strengthening of national fund-raising campaign, (4) establishment of sufferers' own organisation, and (5) complete consolidation of medical treatment and diagnosis. The delegates of sufferers from Hiroshima and Nagasaki requested that the Conference draw up concrete programme of action for their relief. Mr. Ermakov said that he assumed the Soviet physicians would cooperate in the field of medical treatment as much as possible.

AT THE 5TH COMMISSION, 700 delegates gathered to discuss how to promote the peace movement in connection with the struggles against military bases, for restoration of diplomatic relation with USSR and China and against the attempt to revise the peace Constitution of Japan. Mr. Y. Koyama,

chief of political section of General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) pointed out that fights against military bases, for restoration of diplomatic relation with USSR and China and for defence of peace Constitution of Japan are closely linked with the fight against A & H bombs. The heated discussion was made along the line laid down by him and all the delegates emphasized that various struggles should be waged organically in connection with the anti-A and H bombs fight. It was especially stressed that the fight against expansion of US military base in Okinawa should be regarded as the key fight to pave the way for the victory over the whole problem of US military bases in Japan. Some delegates went so far as to say that the campaign against military bases must develop into the campaign for the abolition of the San Francisco Peace Treaty with USA.

The problems to be discussed **AT THE 6TH COMMISSIONS** were those of how to protect livelihood from the damages and hazards of the nuclear weapons. 600 delegates took part in the deliberation on fish and vegetables contaminated by radioactivity. Mr. Szyrnarowski, leader of Polish Seamen Union suggested to put forward this problem to the ILO. The common and urgent demand of the delegates were those of immediate stoppage of testing nuclear weapons and the reasonable compensation for the damages. They confirmed that to this end united action of broadest population on international scale should be launched.

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List of Oversea Delegates

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (W.I.L.P.F.)

Mrs. SIGNE HÖIER (Sweden)
Member, the Executive Committee of W.I.L.P.F., Writer.

World Council of Peace. (W.C.P.)

Mme. ISABELLE BLUME (Belgium)
Secretary of W.C.P.

Women's International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.)

Mme. MARIE-CLAUDE VAILLANT-COUTURIER (France)
Vice President of W.I.D.F.

Mme. MONICA FELTON (Britain)
Vice President of W.I.D.F.

Mrs. NAKO TAKADA (Japan)
Deputy for Mrs. R. HIRATSUKA

World Federation of Trade Unions

Mr. VLADIMIR BEREZIN (Russia)
Secretary, W.F.T.U.

Mr. GIUSEPPE CASADEI (Italy)
Secretariat of W.F.T.U.

Mr. CHARLES VONWILLER (Swiss)
Head Interpreter of W.F.T.U.

Mr. BORIS TCHEHONIN (Russia)
Interpreter of Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

World Federation of Scientific Workers.

Prof. P. BIQUARD (France)
General Secretary, France Chapter of W.F.S.W.

International Organization of Journalists. (I.O.J.)

Mr. EUGEN JEBELEANU (Roumania)
Poet. Delegate of Roumania

People's Republic of China

Mrs. HSU KUANG-PING
Vice-President, Women's National Democratic Federation

Mr. WANG I-SHONG
President, "Takungpao" Press Company.

Mr. TSAO YÜ
Dramatist.

Mr. KANG YUH-HO
President, National Executive Committee of First Machinery Workers Union
(Interpreter) Mr. WU YING CHIEN

Korea

Mr. HAN DU SU (in Japan)
Delegate of Peoples' Democratic Republic of Korea
President, Head Office of the League of Koreans in Japan.

Mr. JU HI JUN (in Japan)
Delegate of Peoples' Democratic Republic of Korea

Mr. RHEE KE BEK (in Japan)
Chairman, Osaka Branch of the League of Koreans in Japan.

Mr. KIM ON SUN (in Japan)
Chairman, Head Office of Korean Women's League in Japan.

Mr. RYU JONG MUK (in Japan)
Chairman, Head Office of Korean Buddhists' League in Japan

(Interpreter) Mr. YE SUNG KI (in Japan)

Czechoslovakia

Prof. FERDINAND HERCIK
Prof. Prague University

Miss MIROSLAVA HRUBESOVA
Scientist

France

Mr. J. P. HAUCHECORNE
Instructor of Kyoto University

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Mr. WLODZIMIERZ SZYNAROWSKI
Chairman, Seamen Trade Union

Mr. WLADYSLOW JUSINSKI
Department of Radiology,
Institute of Oncology.

Roumania

Prof. HALERIS NOVACU
Physicist

U. S. A.

Mr. E. RAYMOND WILSON
American Friends Service Committee.
Miss ESTHER B. RHOADS
Chairman, A.F.S.C. in Japan.

U. S. S. R.

Mr. ANOTOLI VLADIMIROVICH SOFRONOV.

General Secretary, Soviet Committee for Asian Solidarity, writer

Prof. FEDOR IVANOVICH KOZHEVNIKOV

Professor of Moscow State University.

Mr. VLADIMIR VASILYEVICH ERMAKOV

Physician

Mrs. OLGA KONSTANTINOVNA KOLOBOVA

Chairman, Leningrad Higher School-Workers Trade Union.

(Interpreter) Mr. SERGEI PETROVICH KHARIN.

Association of Oversea Chinese in Tokyo

Mr. KANG MIN-SHIN

Mr. LIU MING-TIEN

Writer

THE THIRD DAY

Closing Session

What a moving scene it was!

As the Conference drew nearer to the end when the atomic bombed victims expressed their hearty thanks to the audience, Mrs. Hsu Kuang-ping, head of the Chinese delegation embraced every victim tightly in her arms encouraging them with heart-warming words.

The Declaration and Resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

The atmosphere of the Conference excited so much as to heave to a supreme height and the echo of the cheering voices roared the hall. At the very height of the Conference there began a chorus of "Never Again Atomic Bombs." All delegates taking hands of each other as though they wished to make their voices heard to the every corner of the world.

How the 2nd World Conference was Prepared

Inspired by the fruitful result of the First World Conference, the movement against US military bases located in Japan and movement for restoration of diplomatic relationship with the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China have remarkably grown to national scale. But these movements having their own different aims and organisations could not forge mutual links between them. Under such circumstances, the National Convention of Japan Council Against A and H bombs which was held in Tokyo on 17th and 18th of March, 1956,

unanimously passed the resolution to hold the 2nd World Conference Against A and H Bombs in August, 1956. It was of significance that the purpose of the functioning of the World Conference was not confined only to the fight against atomic and hydrogen bombs but was to work for general disarmament. In response to the appeal made by Japan Council, which evoked big repercussion among people of all strata, the preparatory activities quickly assumed large proportions throughout the country.

Based on the mass activities the composition of the Executive Committee was far wider than that of the First Conference. As to trade union organisations, the Sohyo (General Council of Japan Trade Unions), biggest trade union centre in Japan with membership of 3million and All Japan Teachers Union (450,000 strong) and National Railway Workers' Union of Japan (400,000 strong) and other almost powerful trade unions took initiative in this campaign. As to women organisations, National Conference Committee of Women's Club of Japan, most powerful organisation having conservative character, Federation of Japan Women's Organisations, Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Japan Chapter of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and many other womens' bodies participated in it.

As to youth organisations, Japan Council of Youth Organisation, biggest organisation in Japan, All Japan Federation of Students' Autonomy and other student organisations energetically worked in this campaign.

Besides these organisations, we can mention the mass organisations which supported the successful preparation for the Conference as follows: Japan Peace Committee, League of World Federalists, F. O. R., All Japan Buddhists Association, Christian Peace Move-

"As if those mothers were we ourselves"



No one can imagine how we were moved and stricken when we saw a picture, "Still, it's good to live" with English commentary. And we couldn't but keep silent for a while after stepping out of the hall.

Our true feeling was that all of the tragedies depicted in the picture were not the matter of others but our own, indeed.

Griefs, pains and deep love of those mothers who are taking care of the blind boys, leukemia suffering girls and ugly scarred maidens touched our heart-strings sadly, and felt as if those mothers were we ourselves.

Now I wish to express my hearty desire in the louder voice that we should eliminate the terrible danger threatening the lives of our dear children in time before it's too late.

I think the prohibition of A and H bombs can be realized when the mothers of the whole world are linked with each other.

By Mrs. Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier

ment Council, Association of Goodwill and Love for Humanity, Japan Congress of Intellectuals, National Congress for Culture, National Liaison Council Against Military Bases, and People's Congress for Normalisation of Diplomatic Relationship with the USSR and China, All Japan Fishery Association, National Confederation of Tuna Fishing Cooperatives.

Report-back Activities On Around the Country.....

THE 2nd World Conference has laid down the general lines of the fight against weapons of mass destruction and disarmament and raised its work to a new stage. It is no longer possible to keep count of the number of proposals and decisions buried in dusty dossiers, or of the number of attempts to shelve the burning demands of peace-loving people—then the delegates coming back from the Conference have raised their voices to see that the Declaration and Resolutions adopted proceed along the road to success.

The fruitful result of the 2nd World Conference has given the Japanese people the confidence and certainty in the work for the cause of banning on nuclear weapons and disarmament.

The report-back activities of the delegates to the Conference are actively being taken place throughout the country and gave rise to much repercussion among broadest sections of population. We can cite an example that during one month after the close of the Conference it is reported that over 300 report-back meetings were organised with participation of more than one and half million people (actually the real number of meetings and participants is estimated to exceed the above mentioned figure).

In the course of report-back activities, the documentary full-length film, "Still, it is good to be alive" which vividly depicts the real conditions of the sufferers of atomic and hydrogen bombs was shown before audience and gave much impression on them.

The report-back meeting is being organised every day somewhere in the districts, from the end of the villages to the corner of the towns. It is noteworthy that these meetings are organised by the full support of the residents representing all walks of life and with the sponsorship of the local governments and authorities.

Along with the report-back activities the task of both setting up the new local organisation at the place where no organisation exists yet and of strengthening the organisation at the place the organisation already exists, is actively being conducted. Such organisational work is made with an aim of setting up the centre at the prefectural level throughout the country. Up to now, out of 46 prefectural districts in Japan 35 prefectures have their own centres.

In the midst of the new upsurge of the movement against A and H bombs the National Conference of Chairmen of City Councils Against A and H Bombs was held from 7th October for three days at City Kokura. It would be worth mentioning that the convening of the Conference Against A and H Bombs with the participation of all chairmen of City Councils throughout the country tremendously contribute to the remarkable development of the national campaign against nuclear weapons with a full support of public opinion and to giving powerful influence on the campaign.

Thus, we can say it is symbolic in Japan peace movement and it bears witness to the ever increasing development of this campaign.

TOKYO RALLY Brought Together 30,000 Participants. . . .



Mr. R. Wilson

On the occasion of eleventh anniversary of atomic bombardment of Hiroshima, the Tokyo Rally of the 2nd World Conference against A & H bombs, which was held on August 6th, 1956, at the International Stadium in East Tokyo, brought together about 30,000 participants including 35 oversea delegates from 16 countries including USA and it was a moving demonstration of burning aspiration for the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs and disarmament.

Following the opening speech from Chairman of Tokyo Municipal Council, *General Secretary Kaoru Yasui* of Japan Council against A & H Bombs made a general report.

Then, the touching speeches of victims of the Nagasaki and Hiroshima bombardment who took the floor moved the audience to silence.

A representative of the people of the Okinawa Island where the islanders are fighting against expansion of American military atomic base called for the united fight against expansion of atomic base.

Mr. E. Raymond Wilson, representative of the AFSC, spoke as one American citizen as follows: "It is not enough to protest the testing of atomic and hydrogen bombs, our task is nothing less than the abolition of war itself. It requires, among other things, universal total disarmament under an adequate system of United Nations inspections and control. Nor can disarmament rest merely upon pious hopes or paper promises. There must be the authority and the machinery on the part of the U.N. to carry out the stages and see that the agreements are fulfilled. As a visitor this year to the country where the atomic bomb was first used, one stands here humbled by that fact, and doubly determined to try and see that the vast power of atomic energy is used in the future only for peaceful purpose and for the betterment of human life."

On behalf of World Council of Peace, *Madame Isabelle Blume*, *Mme. Signe Höjer*, a representative of WILPF. *Professor Biq-uard*, *Mrs. Marie-Claude Vaillant Gouturier*, vice-president of WIDF, *Madame Monica Felton*, vice-president of WIDF, *Madame Hsü Kuan-ping*, head of the Chinese delegation. *Mr. Han Du Su*, representing the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the WFTU delegate *Mr. Casadei*, the IOJ delagate, *Mr. Jeleleanu*, the Polish delegate *Mr. Szyrnarowski* and the USSR delegate *Prof. Kozhevnikov* sent warm greetings to the audience with a great applause.

Lastly, the **TOKYO APPEAL** calling on the peoples of the world to cooperate for the success of the movement against A and H Bombs and for general disarmament was adopted.



Osaka Roppongi back Rally 20,000 participants enthusiastically express solidarity with oversea delegates

Foreign Messages

The number of messages sent to the Conference from various countries reached to over 150. We are very sorry not to list all the names of senders due to the shortage of space. Among them we find such organizations and individuals as follows:

- International and Peace Organizations
- International Liaison Committee of Organizations for Peace
 - International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 - International League for the Rights of Man
 - Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 - International Committee of Mothers
 - International Union of Students
 - War Resisters' International
 - Union Federale
 - Korean National Peace Committee
 - Mongolian Peace Committee
 - Vietnam Peace Committee
 - Ceylon Peace Council
 - Cruzada Humanitaria Pela Proibicao Das Armas Atomicas (Brasil)
 - Bulgarian Peace Committee
 - Hungarian Peace Council, and others
 - U.S.A. and Great Britain
- Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant (The Elks Club)
Mr. Dirk M. Brina, Chairman of Esperanto League
Mr. William A. Shimer, Executive Secretary, Asia-Pacific Division
Mr. William T. Scott, President, Social Responsibility in Science Fellowship of Reconciliation
Mr. Bertrand Russell
Professor J. D. Bernal
Lord Boyd Orr
Rev. Huellet Johnson
Mr. and Mr. Marie Pritt
British Peace Committee and others.
France and Germany
- Mr. Edgar Faure
Mr. Henri Wallon
Mr. and Mr. Morris
Mr. Pierr Cot
Mr. Claude Morgan
Prof. Paul Chevallier
General Confederation of Labor of France and others.
Peace Committee of West Germany
Walter Friedrich, President German Peace Council
Dr. Walter Friedeberger
Mr. Heinz Willman and other 55 messages.
China and other countries
- Mr. Kuo Mo-Jo
Mr. Lai Jo-yu
Mrs. Tsai Chang
Mrs. Li Do-Chuang
Mr. Y Hui Tsung
Mr. Chao Pu Chin and others.
Mr. Han Sel Ya
Mrs. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru
Mr. David Ojstrah
Academician Operin
Mrs. Zofia Wasilkowska
Mr. N. T. M. C. Nanayakkara and others.

DECLARATION and RESOLUTIONS

of the 2nd World Conference Against A- and H- Bombs Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956

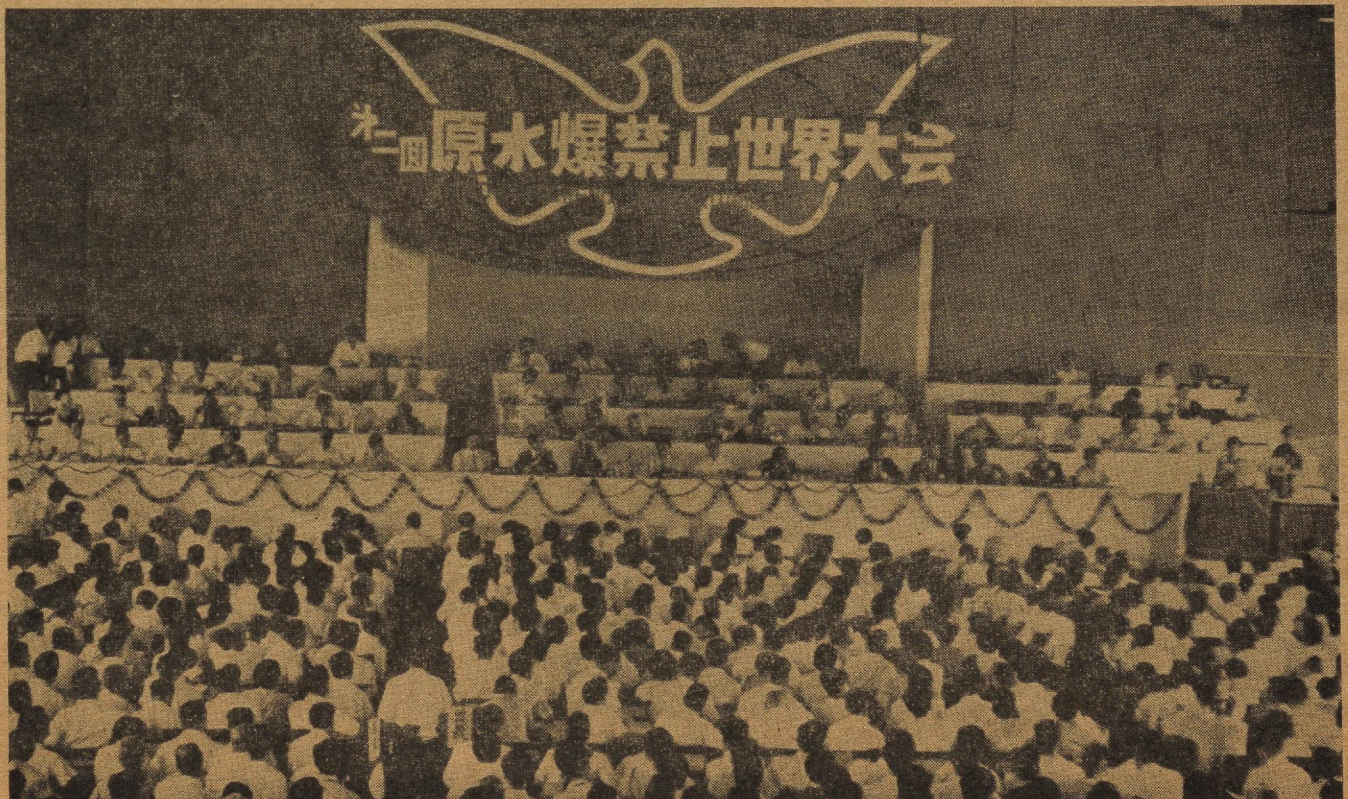
THE month of August 1956 has witnessed an event of much importance of the world peace movement against A and H bombs. In a spirit of friendship and unity, 5,000 participants including 31 oversea-delegates have met at the Second World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Nagasaki, Japan.

They have worked together at the plenary session and meetings of 6 commissions from 9th for three days. They have freely and democratically expressed the hopes and demands of the peoples of all lands for banning of weapons of mass destruction and disarmament.

They who would no longer tolerate the squandering of the human and natural resources of the world on the destruction of civilisation have unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the Declaration and Resolutions.

Thus, the Conference has laid down the general lines of our common fight to save mankind from the scourge of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Now it is the duty of all of us united in the one desire to protect peace and happiness of humanity to publicise these Declaration and Resolutions as much as possible so that all the peoples of the world can know of them, and take possession of these new weapons forged by the Conference to carry the fight forwards.



The scene of the Nagasaki Big Assembly Never was the Conference so attentive

DECLARATION

OF

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST

A & H BOMBS

Eleven years after the dropping of the atomic bomb five thousand representatives of the Japanese people, together with delegates from 6 world-wide organizations and 7 countries, met in Nagasaki from August 9th-11th 1956 to discuss practical measures to achieve the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

As the result of persistent and continuous pressure from the peoples of the world, these questions, together with the wider issue of general disarmament, have been seriously discussed among the governments and parliaments of the world and bright prospects have opened for all peoples. But, up to now, no decision has been taken by the Disarmament Committee of U.N., about disarmament and nuclear weapons, including atomic tests. Consequently, those tests may continue in spite of the serious threats that they represent to mankind.

We must at once achieve the ending of test explosions by appealing to all the peoples of the world, and especially to the one thousand million peoples of Asia. The peaceful use of atomic energy can serve the happiness of mankind only when the prohibition of atomic weapons has been achieved. On this issue there is urgent need for cooperation between scientists and the general public.

Our own movement, which has contributed towards these developments, must now work more closely than ever before with all other organizations which share our profound desire to achieve a secure peaceful future for humanity. The united activities of the Japanese people have not only influenced regional and national bodies in Japan, but have also had a powerful influence throughout the world.

Our movement has done much for the relief of the victims of nuclear warfare but their suffering continues; it can last for many generations. Those who suffered at Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the sole victims of the atomic bombs in the world. Their relief, which can only be achieved through national and international relief activities, by agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the abolition of foreign military bases, could provide a means for the expression of the will of the peoples.

All peace movements are making rapid developments in the advance towards these ends. In Japan there is a strong and growing demands for the removal of atomic and hydrogen bomb bases from the country and relief for the people of Okinawa, an atomic and hydrogen bomb base, whose livelihoods are endangered by air and military bases.

The delegates to this conference pledge themselves to work for these aims, in cooperation with all the peoples of the world.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956

Resolution Demanding the Agreement on the Disarmament

THE Second World Conference against A & H Bombs in Nagasaki considers it to be most important under the present circumstance that the government of all countries should conclude among themselves an agreement for the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs and reduction of armed forces.

The Conference welcomes any agreement providing even

partially in this direction, since this would be a step towards a more complete agreement.

We hope that the Japanese government and governments of other countries will make efforts to reach such an agreement even if it should be a partial one as a first step.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956.

Resolution on the Conclusion of an Agreement for the Banning of A & H Bombs

THE Second World Conference against A & H Bombs strongly opposes test explosion of A & H bombs and demands that the three Powers possessing A and H bombs — USA, USSR, and Great Britain — conclude an agreement banning A and H bombs.

We demand that the three powers — USA, USSR, and

Great Britain — start immediate talks for the issuance of declaration on the prohibition of test explosions.

We shall support any measure aiming at the banning of A and H bombs and at the same time call for every country to join in the same efforts.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956.

Resolution on the Holding of the World Conference for the Banning of A & H Bombs and for the Disarmament

THE Nagasaki Conference against A & H Bombs asks the Japan Council against A & H Bombs and all the representatives of international organizations in the Conference to keep contact with the various peace organizations on behalf of the Nagasaki Conference against A &

H Bombs on the question of convening the world conference for the banning of A & H bombs and for disarmament for the earliest possible time in 1957.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956

Resolution on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy

ATOMIC energy should be used only for peaceful purpose. Atomic energy used for peaceful purposes will certainly give unlimited happiness to mankind. For this purpose, the following conditions are required:

- (1) Research work for the peaceful use of atomic energy should be done openly.
- (2) Every able scientist should be allowed to participate in such research.
- (3) Research work should be free from interference of any particular foreign country.
- (4) The health of atomic operators should be protected against radiations by adequate measures and security equipments.
- (5) Atomic energy should not be used



Of all races, all countries, sisters and brothers in the same fight, the same certainty.

as a means for the pursuit of interest on the part of particular persons.

(6) Atomic energy for peace should be used in such way as to promote industrial development, expand

employment and contribute to the progress of human society.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956

Resolution on the Holding of the International Conference of the Scientists for the Research on the Atomic Hazards

THE Second World Conference against A & H Bombs considers that atomic hazards should be brought to light by the research of eminent scientists of all nations irrespective of philosophical or political opinion.

The Second World Conference strongly recommends that an international scientific conference should be called for that purpose.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956

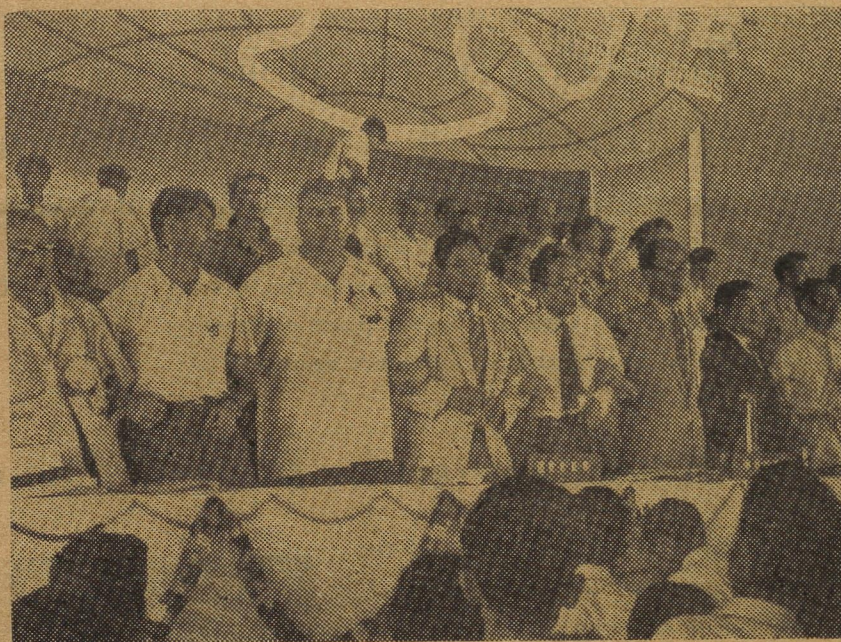
Resolution on the Establishment of the International Research Centre for Radical Cure and Prevention Measures of Radioactive Diseases

THE Second World Conference against A & H Bombs decides that an international research centre for the radical cure of radioactive disease should be established as a common task of mankind and problem be taken up by the international scientific conference.

There will be no relief for A & H bomb sufferers so long as prevention measures and radical cure of atomic diseases has not been discovered; no peaceful use of atomic energy is possible without the discovery of a radical cure for general radioactive diseases.

We hope that the International Conference of Scientists, the opening of which was proposed and adopted at the Nagasaki Conference takes up this problem as one of the agenda.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956



At the closing session the delegates express in song "Never again Atomic Bombs" their common aspirations.

Resolution on Promoting Peaceful Solution of Okinawa Problem

THE Japanese people opposes the atomic and hydrogen bomb base in Okinawa, its expansion and recommendation made by U. S. Senator Price. At the same time it demands that the human right of Okinawa Islanders should be protected.

We hope that this question of Okinawa will be solved without resorting to forces, but through peaceful negotiation on equal footing.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1956.

JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS
GENERAL SECRETARY: KAORU YASUI

Office: Room 303, Kyoikuikaikan, Kanda Hitotsubashi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan. Cable Code: "ANTIATOM TOKYO"

AS IF YOU HAD

BEEN THERE



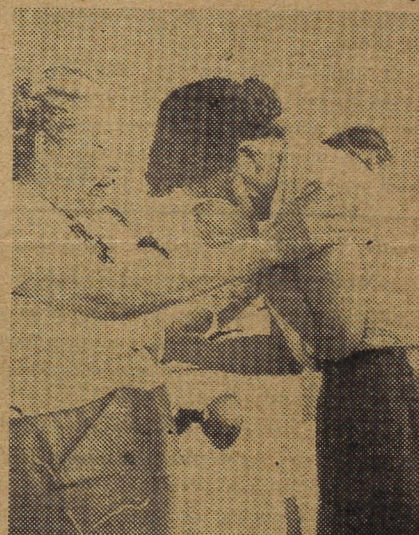
The unforgettable welcome to the overseas delegates



Miss Watanabe — atomic maiden —
on the platform with her mother



Memorial service at the URAGAMI Cathedral



Mrs. Hsü Kuang-Ping encourages
one of atomic sufferers



A thousand views and the same friendship and aspiration for peace

Table of Errata:

- o The explanation of the photograph on page 8 should be "Osaka Report-back Rally 20,000 participants enthusiastically express solidarity with overseas delegates."
- o Philippine President Magsaysay (page 3 . . . right column) . . . Philippine.

REPORT ON PEACE MOVEMENTS IN VARIOUS FORMS AND MOVEMENT AGAINST A AND H BOMBS

Rapporteur: Totaro Fujita
(President of General Council of Trade Unions of Japan)

Since last year we have vigorously launched into the campaign against A and H bombs. This year the movement for disarmament is on upgrade. No one can deny that our signature campaign against A and H bombs greatly contributed to the relaxation of international tension. The Asian countries freed from the yoke of colonial domination after the 2nd World War are hungry for world peace which is indispensable for their economic development. Running counter to this, our country is being turned into US military base against the USSR. The military expense, absorbing large amount of national budget of 1956 reveals that Japanese economy has a character of military economy. This policy has met with the resistance of our people. At the last election campaign for Upper House, the progressive camp succeeded in obtaining over one-third seats necessary to prevent the revision of peace constitution to the worse.

In my opinion, the main current of the peace movements is the fight for the defence of the peace constitution. However, we can say that the constitution is substantially being violated when we see so called Self Defence

Forces of Japan increased and expansion of atomic bases made.

The formation of National Liaison Committee against Military Bases served to strengthen the fight against military bases.

Majority of Asian and Arab countries stand on neutral position and pursue the policy of peace. Meanwhile we can still see policy of strength pursued by some big Powers. We should never be involved into this policy of strength.

One of the urgent tasks we are facing is to restore the diplomatic relationship with the Soviet Union and China. To this end we have to strengthen the National Congress for Restoration of Diplomatic Relationship with USSR and China and also to improve the fight in organic cooperation with other various peace movements.

The relief campaign for atomic sufferers should also be promoted systematically. In conclusion, we should like to stress that any peace movement should be directly linked with the vital problem of livelihood and life of ordinary people.

(Note: The above five reports appearing on this bulletin are extracts of their speeches.)

National Council of Atomic Victims and Sufferers was newly born

On the night of the second day of the Conference, August 10, representatives of the atomic bombed victims all over the country gathered at the International Cultural Hall at Nagasaki to form the National Council of Atomic Victims and Sufferers, the only nationwide organization of the victims.

Making the Second World Conference as a starting point, the Council was inaugurated to unify those victims of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Yaizu who are living scattered widely throughout Japan, calling for the immediate legislation of relief of the victims and also aiming at the strengthening of mutual aid between them.

Inaugurating meeting many oversea delegates greeted congratulatory messages: that they sincerely wished not only make this meeting only for their victims but also make it a spur which urges the movement for the banning of the atomic and hydrogen bombs in the world. They also hoped that sufferers would play a large part in the peace movement in spite of their pains and agonies.

After the exchange of opinions, the following decisions were laid down.

1. To conclude an agreement of banning of A and H bombs.
2. To call for the Government to legislate the law of relief of the atomic bombed victims and social security system of protecting health.
3. To guarantee the living of the victims by the Government.
4. To establish the international institute for the study of radioactive medicine.
5. To strengthen the organization of the victims and make it more powerful to unite them and promote mutual aid between them.

AVOID SUICIDE OF ENTIRE HUMANITY

—Message from Professor J. D. Bernal—

The people and scientists of Japan deserve the strongest support for the stand they have taken against this perversion of science which threatens the whole human race.

They have succeeded in creating enough concern and interest to stimulate official committees of enquiry in different countries on the hazards of nuclear radiation. From the results of these enquiries it is now established with certainty that full scale atomic war would mean the death of hundreds of millions of people, radiation sickness on a scale which no medical services could cope with and irremediable genetic damage to the progeny of the survivors in every quarter of the globe.

No country, even the most powerful, can hope to escape and war would become the suicide of entire humanity. If this is unthinkable, except by criminal lunatics, then the preparations for war are as useless as they are dangerous. In particular, nuclear test explosions, if they are continued on the present scale, will, within a few years, produce a lasting concentration of radioactive products in the atmosphere. Serious genetic damage can only be avoided if tests can be stopped forthwith.

I sincerely hope that the weight of this important conference can be added to the forces already acting in many countries to stop the tests, bring about total nuclear disarmament and turn the energies of the nucleus to peaceful purposes.

TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR WAR IS TO PREVENT WAR

—Message (extract) from Dr. Bertrand Russell—

Nuclear weapons have reached a point of destructiveness, which has made it clear that their use in war must at all costs be avoided. On this point there is general agreement, but there is still controversy as to how to secure the desired result. There is one step as to which agreement ought to be easy, and that is the prohibition of test explosions such as have been carried out by the Americans, the British and the USSR. What should make such an agreement easy is that experimental explosions cannot be concealed, so that there is no reason to tackle the difficult problem of inspection. This problem is immediately involved when further steps are proposed.

There are many who favour an agreement among the Powers to renounce the use of nuclear weapons and to destroy existing stocks of them. But, so far, mutual suspicions have made it doubtful whether such an agreement would serve any useful purpose. Each side would suspect the other of not carrying out the agreement loyally. . . . Moreover, such an agreement would no longer be considered binding by either side if war broke out. It seems to follow that even if nuclear weapons were in existence at the outbreak of war, they would be manufactured and employed by both sides before the war ended. On these grounds I hold that the only way to prevent a nuclear war is to prevent war.

I should wish to see an international tri-

bunal created to which the nations would agree to submit their disputes. Such a tribunal should contain representatives of East and West in equal number and representatives of uncommitted nations to hold the balance. If such a tribunal existed, and if its authority were admitted by all the Powers, world peace might become secure. . . .

. . . . The moral to be drawn from the destructiveness of modern weapons is, as I see it, that it is necessary for all parties to realize that their purposes can no longer be furthered by war. This means that political and diplomatic methods, rather than the threat of force, must be employed in the settlement of vexed questions. And, whatever paper prohibition may exist, a great war will inevitably involve the actual use of the most destructive weapons known to science, although this use will bring disaster to mankind.

Ever since organized States first existed, the threat of war has been explicit or implicit in all diplomacy. It is not easy for those who have been trained in the old methods to adapt themselves to the new needs of the more dangerous world in which we have to try to live. But, hard as it may be for statesmen to acquire new ways of thinking and acting, they will have to learn to do so, and that quickly, if human life is to continue.

TO READERS :

WE WISH TO REACH MORE PEOPLE WITH A BETTER PUBLICATION — AND TO DO SO, WE HOPE TO HAVE OPINIONS ABOUT THIS BULLETIN "NO MORE HIROSHIMAS".

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW.

THE EDITORS

WHAT KIND OF ARTICLES AND INFORMATIONS DO YOU NEED ?

HOW THIS BULLETIN SHOULD BE IMPROVED TO MEET YOUR NEED ?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FURTHER COMMENTS

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NAME :

ADDRESS :

**THE JAPAN COUNCIL
AGAINST A & H BOMBS**

KYOIKU-KAIKAN, HITOTSUBASHI, KANDA,
CHIYODAKU, TOKYO
JAPAN

168
JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST
ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS

Office: Room 303, Kyoikukaikan,
Kanda Hitotsubashi, Chiyodaku,
Tokyo, Japan.
Cable Code: "ANTIATOM TOKYO"

Dear sirs,

The Second World Conference against A and H bombs, which was held from 9th to 11th August at Nagasaki, the very place where the atomic bomb was dropped eleven years ago, ended in great success thanks to the bac-ups of the peoples in the world who are eagerly desiring the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs, and disarmament.

In an atomosphere of friendships, about 3,000 delegates including 31 oversea delegates from six international organizations and seven countries got together and made burning discussions. Through the Conference, the friendship and ties between nations has been made far stronger than ever before, which made us come to hold a confidence that the strengthening the power of peace can prohibit the use of weapons of mass destruction and thus eliminating the threat of atomic warfare.

As one of the fruits of three-days discussion, the Conference adopted "Declaration" and seven "Resolutions", copies of which are enclosed herewith. These "Delcaration" and "Resolutions" are not only a precious fruits born from the accumulation of various results in their movements of various nations during last one year, but also are estimated to be indicators which show the direction of our movement in future.

The problem on the prohibition of A and H bombs and that of disarmament are now taken up as one of the main topics on the stage of international politics, especially the problem of prohibiting test explosion has loomed up large as one that can be realized. This facts give brighter prospect to our movement that the day of achieving these ends will not be far distant, when the strength and desire of the peoples for prohibition of A and H bombs and general disarmament are united in the effort more firmly and more widely together with the valuable fruits which success of the conference born of.

We firmly believe that the "Declaration" and "Resolutions" will give a strong encouragement to the peoples of the world who are making their continuous efforts for these ends. Hoping that we would make them known to as much peoples as possible we sent the copies of them to various organizations as well as individuals in the world as far as circumstances permit.

At the same time, we would be very much pleased if you find any way in order to make your peoples in your country known about these "Declaration" and "Resolutions".

We will be very happy to expect that you will write us your opinion or comment on the "Declaration" and "Resolutions".

Sincerely Yours,

K. Yasui

Kaoru Yasui,
General Secretary of Japan
Council against A & H Bombs

22 May, 1957

Dear Sir:

We take pleasure to convey our heartfelt greeting to you.

It is our deep rooted conviction that the atomic energy, the fruit of human wisdom marking the brilliant triumph of science ought to be used only to promote the welfare of mankind. However, it is actually profited as a means to annihilate human being, owing to an unfortunate antagonism among the big powers.


Now is the time, we believe, for all people of the world to make every effort to save human race from the brink of the possible ruin, by talking frankly together led by the dictate of reason and humane feelings.

We have been keenly feeling that the responsibility falling on world scientists is extremely grave. We, the Japanese scientists who set ourselves to take part in the campaign against A and H bombs on our own initiative, have been appealing repeatedly to scientists of the world to join this movement.

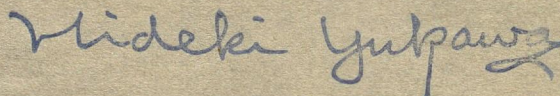
We herewith take liberty to sincerely beg you that you would take interest from your stand of professional scientists in the Third World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament to be held from the beginning of August in Japan. We are expecting that you will help the Conference either by attending yourself or by every other means possible.

Expecting that you would kindly accept our offer, and wishing you good health,

Very respectfully yours,



Saburo Yamada
President of
The Japan Academy



Hideki Yukawa
Professor of
Kyoto University

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JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS

Office: ROOM 303 KYOIKUKAIKAN, KANDA-HITOTSUBASHI CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

CABLE CODE: "ANTIATOM TOKYO"
Tel: 33-1228, 2071



12/6/57
DIRECTOR GENERAL

KAORU YASUI

Prof. of Hosei Univ.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE

Tamaki Uemura: President of Japan Y. W. C. A.; Vice-President of World Y. W. C. A.

Hyo Ouchi: President of Hosei University; Chairman of National Federation of University Professors; Member of Japan Academy.

Mumeo Oku: Chairman of Housewives Federation; Member of House of Councilors.

Toyohiko Kagawa: Chairman of International Peace Association; Elder in Christian Circles in Japan.

Akira Kazami: Ex-Manager of the Secretariat of the Cabinet; Member of House of Representatives.

Tetsu Katayama: Ex-premier; Member of House of Representatives; Chairman of National League for Protection of Peace Constitution.

Tokutaro Kitamura: Ex-Finance Minister; President of Shinwa Bank; Member of House of Representatives.

Raicho Hiratsuka: Hon. President of the Federation of Japanese Women's Organizations.

Benkyo Shiao: Vice-President of All Japan Buddhist Association; Lord Abbot of Shiba Zojoji Temple.

Yasaburo Shimonaka: President of Japan Committee of World Movement for World Federal Government; President of Heibonsha Publishing Co.

Shinzo Hamai: Ex-Mayor of Hiroshima; President of Hiroshima Council against A and H Bombs.

Yukitaka Haraguchi: Chairman of General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

Shigeri Yamataka: Chairman of Japan Regional Women's Organization.

Saburo Yamada: President of Japan Academy; Honourary President of International Law Association.

Hideki Yukawa: Professor of Kyoto University; Member of Japan Academy; Winner of the Nobel Prize in Science.

Kokai Handa: Lord Abbot of Zenkoji Temple.

Wataru Narahashi: Ex-Manager of the Secretariat of the Cabinet; Member of House of Representatives.

Arata Osada: President of Japan Association of Pedagogy; Professor of Hiroshima University.

May 25, 1957

Dr. R.S. Krishnan

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Representative Committee of the Japan Council against A and H Bombs, I take liberty to invite you to the 3rd World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament to be held from 6th to 16th August this year in Tokyo.

We Japanese people are deeply convinced from our own dire experiences of atomic infliction at Hiroshima and Nagasaki that all the mass-destructive weapons especially A and H weapons should instantly be prohibited, that the experiments with those weapons should be stopped as a first step to the realization of a reasonable Disarmament agreement among big powers. This conviction found its expression, first at the tragical emergency Japanese crew incurred near Bikini atoll in 1954, in the form of really nation-wide signature campaign calling for the prohibition of A and H weapons. The Japan Council against A and H Bombs was set up from amidst this signature campaign as a really broad organisation unifying every sections of our society.

Our Council has no single President, but has a Representative Committee to preside, embracing most representative personalities of Japan. This broad, politically independent character of our Council has enabled us to have more than 34 million people (70% of the population with suffrage) sign the petition for the banning of A and H weapons.

We have called to the world peoples to raise their voice against the menace of possible atomic war and advocated to hold the World Conference against A and H Bombs. The 1st World Conference against A and H Bombs was held in 1955 at Hiroshima and the 2nd one in 1956 at Nagasaki, both marking a considerable success in rallying the voices of the world and leading them toward the common aim of mankind -- abolishment of nuclear and other mass-destructive weapons and the general disarmament.

However, as no one can doubt, this aim is not reached yet. The nuclear experiment-race is being aggravated, giving a serious menace to humanity as a whole, both through contaminating air and water by radiostrontium and radiocaesium and through the thereby growing danger of future atomic war.

This is the reason why we Japanese people are advocating and now preparing for the 3rd World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament to be convened in Tokyo.

We believe that since the world voices are now sounding higher calling for the abolition of A and H weapon tests and for Disarmament than at any time in the past, they can be unified into one loud voice of world public opinion, which would grow into an enormous power, capable of driving forth world politics toward the banning of the mass-destructive weapons and toward general Disarmament.

The 3rd World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament is to furnish such an occasion to every men and women of goodwill of the world.

In this Conference, specific problems of radioactive contamination or of international law etc. will be discussed as well as general issues on A and H weapons and Disarmament. There will be occasions for Regional Conferences on the specific issues of Asian-Pacific or Europe. Religionists, artists, scientists, students, workers etc. will have their own occasions to exchange their views with their foreign friends of the same professions. After that they will visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki to see by their own eye what the two explosions of the cruel weapon brought on the inhabitants. They will discuss with many Japanese representatives how to make worldwide anti-A and H weapon movement powerful enough.

As for the details of the Conference you will find in the enclosed sheet. It is our sincere request that you would kindly come over to Japan to attend and join the whole session of the Conference in August. We shall be much obliged if we are favoured by 15th July with your answer to our invitation.

Wishing you good health and every success in your tasks,
I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

K. Yasui

Kaoru Yasui
Director General,
the Japan Council against
Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

P R O S P E C T U S

THE 3RD WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST A & H BOMBS AND FOR DISARMAMENT

a) Managed by:

The International Preparatory Committee. This Committee will include both representative International organizations and the representatives from nations participating in the Conference. This Preparatory Committee will meet in Tokyo just before the session of the World Conference.

b) Sponsors on Japanese side:

Representative Committee of the Japan Council against A and H Bombs. (List of international sponsors will be publicized by 20th June.)

c) International Preparatory Center (Secretariat):

Before the Preparatory Committee comes to exist, representatives of the countries below will come to Tokyo by 20th June to form an International Preparatory Center, which will be engaged in working out the draft of agenda to be submitted to the International Preparatory Committee and will also work to make other preparations on the international scale.

The countries we are asking to send a member to the Center are: United States, Brazil (or other Latin American country) Australia, Ceylon, Burma, India, China, Egypt, Syria, Italy, France, Germany, England, Soviet Union.

d) Seat: Tokyo

e) Term of Session: August 6 - 16th, 1957

f) The Date of Arrival in Japan:

The delegation to the Conference is expected to reach Tokyo by 5th August. But those representatives from International organizations requested by the International Preparatory Center and one representative from each country be expected to arrive by 3rd August to attend the International Preparatory Committee.

g) Agenda:

(Below is the agenda being proposed by the Japan Council.)

1. Round table discussion on the relationship between the danger of atomic war and the current international situation.
2. How the world public opinion should work upon the United Nations Organization especially upon the Disarmament sub-committee of the Political Committee of UNO concerning the danger of atomic weapons and for the early realization of Disarmament.

3. How the world public opinion should work upon those powers possessing A and H weapons namely the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom and also upon the possible possessor of those weapons, France, concerning the danger of atomic weapons and for early realization of general Disarmament. In this agenda major attention be paid to the question of A and H weapon experiments.
4. How the public opinion of each country should work upon the Government of its own and toward what direction should it push each Government.
5. On the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
6. How to extend the movement against A and H bombs and for disarmament all over the world and how to maintain and strengthen the tie among movements of various nations.

Supplementary remarks on agenda:

1. To facilitate the discussion in the plenary session, a certain period from Aug. 6 be designated for a preliminary discussion on the issues included in the agenda.

2. During 6th Aug. to 11th the following Commissions or Conferences will meet:

- a. Asian Pacific Regional Meeting, mainly devoted to discussing Nuclear Experiments problems.
- b. Specialists' Commissions on the Atomic Contamination and on the International Law, to which scientists and lawyers of the world are invited.

h) Finance:

This must be one of the most difficult questions for many countries. As a principle the fare for sending delegation be at the cost of the delegation concerned. The financing of the Conference itself be managed by the International Preparatory Committee on the basis of the allocated contribution from the participants. However, a certain consideration be paid by the International Preparatory Committee that this principle may not exclude the participation will be considered important though they cannot afford the allocated sum.

i) Delegation:

It may be preferable that a national center of a broad representative character be set up in each country which will undertake the tasks of choosing and sending a delegation. However, participation of individual organizations or persons will also be welcome.

As for the representatives from International organizations they be as a principle nominated by the authorized organ of the organization. The number of delegates from one country or international organization is not limited, so long as the balance of representation be maintained.

Outline of the Specialists' Commissions

Proposed by the Japan

Council against A & H Bombs to be Included in Agenda

1. Commission on the Radioactive Contamination and its Effect

Discussions on the contamination by strontium 90 or caesium 137. In this Commission physicists will play a major role, biologists, pathologists, meteorologists, specialists in sea-products and in agriculture also taking part. Since the question of those radioactive elements taken in by human body is at issue, it is expected that biologists and medical scientists will actively join the discussion.

2. Commission of Specialists in Law and Political Sciences

Since the positive role played by the United Nations Organization has been enlarged in the direction of banning nuclear weapons and general disarmament, it is expected that world specialists in political sciences and International Law will meet and discuss how can world peoples work upon the United Nations most effectively and what is the role to be played by the United Nations.

Dear Sir,

As you will find enclosed, the Japan Council against A and H bombs is advocating to hold the 3rd World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament in August this year in Tokyo, in which agenda are included Specialists' Commissions on the banning of A and H Bombs and on Disarmament. In this connection, we are quite anxious that you will kindly attend either of the Commissions and help the Conference.

Japanese scientists, especially physicists will take part in the Commission to discuss about the danger by radioactive contamination. They are eager to discuss about this problem with foreign specialists, as you will gather from the enclosed letter signed by Dr. Yukawa and Dr. Yamada.

If you cannot possibly manage to come over to Japan yourself, we beg that you will recommend some adequate specialists to attend the Commission as well as the whole session of the Conference.

We sincerely hope that you will write us soon on the above point.

Wishing you good health and every success in your tasks,

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

K. Yasui

Kaoru Yasui
Director General,
The Japan Council
against A & H Bombs

THE JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS

(C)

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Feb. 15, 1958

DIRECTOR GENERAL

KAORU YASUI

Professor, Dean of Law Faculty of Hosei
University

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE

Tamaki Uemura: President of Japan Y.W.C.A.;
Vice-President of World Y.W.C.A.

Hyoie Ouchi: President of Hosei University;
Chairman of National Federation of Uni-
versity Professors; Member of Japan A-
cademy

Mumeo Oku: Chairman of Housewives Federa-
tion; Member of House of Councilors

Toyohiko Kagawa: Chairman of Internation-
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Akira Kazami: Ex-Manager of the Secretari-
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Representatives

Tetsu Katayama: Ex-Premier; Member of
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Yasaburo Shimonaka: President of Japan
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Saburo Yamada: President of Japan Acade-
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Association

Hideki Yukawa: Professor of Kyoto Univer-
sity; Member of Japan Academy; Nobel
Prize Winner

Kokai Handa: Lord Abbot of Zenkoji Temple

Wataru Narahashi: Ex-Manager of the Sec-
retariat of the Cabinet; Member of House
of Representatives

Arata Osada: President of Japan Associa-
tion of the Pedagogy; Professor of Hiro-
shima University

National Physical Laboratory

Dear Dr. R.S. Krishnan

On behalf of the Representative Committee of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs I take liberty to invite you to the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament to be held in Japan in coming August.

It is the earnest desire of all the Japanese people that nuclear war preparation be checked by cooperation of all peoples of the world, since if a war be unleashed in future, it must eventually be a nuclear war bringing multiplied disasters which they themselves suffered in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. To create such a cooperation among various trends of humanitarian movements is the principal aim of the Fourth World Conference, in which your contribution is very much desired.

As the first nation who suffering from atomic bombing, we feel especially indebted to world scientists' contribution to the cause of real peace and at the same time believe that the role to be played by them is going to carry much heavier weight in the world situation, which is characterized by technical development.

This is the reason why we sincerely hope your presence at the Fourth World Conference, where there will be a special occasion for world scientists to meet, exchange opinions and experiences and find a common ground for their further efforts for peace.

In relation to this we are pleased to inform you that a scientists' meeting within the frame work of the Fourth World Conference is now being advocated with the initiative of Japanese leading scientists and you will have their proposal in due course of time.

We earnestly hope that this invitation will be deliberated by you and that we shall be favoured by your affirmative reply.

With best wishes, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

K. Yasui

Kaoru Yasui
Director-General



THE NEWS OF
JAPAN COUNCIL
AGAINST A & H-BOMBS

no more hirosimas!

NO. 3 VOL 5

MARCH 1958

STOP ENIWETOK H-TEST!

BIG TOKYO PALLY OBSERVED ON MARCH 1ST JOINT ACTION DAY

About 3,700 representatives gathered on March 1 at the Kyoritsu Auditorium at Kanda, Tokyo, to commemorate the Bikini hydrogen disaster of four years ago and voiced the demand of the Japanese people against continued nuclear testing.

The meeting was also held as the day for common action of Afro-Asian peoples.

UNFORGETTABLE DAY

March 1 is an unforgettable day for the Japanese since the Bikini hydrogen bomb test of 1954. The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs has since then held a big gathering every year on this day to protest against nuclear testing, condemning it as criminal act against humanity.

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference held at Cairo last year decided to hold commemorative gatherings in various countries of Asia and Africa as the day for common action of Afro-Asian countries.

Among the 3,700 representatives there were about 80 representatives of fishermen, whose fishing operations have been directly affected by the

SUPPLEMENT:

NUCLEAR TESTING IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS BY DR. K. YUKAWA



A view of March 1 rally in Tokyo (Photo by courtesy of the Japan Press)

continued nuclear tests in the Pacific areas.

Among the representatives were also those from Okinawa and other places where U.S. military bases are established. They included representatives of the Nijima Islanders who are fighting against the establishment of a missile launching ground on their island being planned by the Defense Agency of the Japanese Government.

Mr. Kansai Miyahara, who came from Okinawa as a representative, reflected the views and feelings of these people when he took the rostrum and said:

"If the United States keeps nuclear weapons on Okinawa, these nuclear weapons are, of course, aimed at Communist countries. But the question does not stop here. At the same time, nuclear weapons of Communist countries will also be aimed at Japan. We are arising to defend our land, to defend the peace of Japan and of the world."

Attending the meeting as guests were Archbishop Benkyo Shio of Zojoji Temple, president of the All-Japan Buddhist Association; representatives of trade unions, women's and youth organizations, and staff members of the Indian and Egyptian Embassies.

MESSAGES

Messages of encouragement were addressed to the gathering from 21 countries and 14 international organizations some of which are introduced below.

MRS. RAMESHWARI NEHRU, Chairman of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity: "At Cairo, people from 45 Asian and African countries proclaimed their determination to stop the nuclear tests and demanded an end to the nuclear armament race. Asian waters have been repeatedly used for these tests and the first A-bombs fell on Asian soil, killing Asian people. No more will the Asian and African people tolerate this. No more can their waters and their land be the testing ground for inhuman experiments.

"On March 1, we in India stand with you and with other Asian and African peoples to once more call for an end to the tests, for disarmament, for freedom and for peace."

MR. TREVOR THOMAS, Executive Secretary, National Committee For a Sane Nuclear Policy, U.S.A.: "...For your March 1st National Meeting, we send you greetings and hope that the efforts of people all over the world will bring about an end to nuclear

(Continued on page 2)

STOP ENIWETOK H-TEST!

(Continued from page 1)

tests, including those of the United States in Eniwetok, those of the Soviet Union in Siberia, and those of the British in the Christmas Islands and other places."

MR. HAROLD DAVIES, member of British Parliament: "The destiny of man lies in the balance. This question of nuclear war transcends all other political problems facing Man. We know that each explosion menaces the present and the future life on earth. No political question is big enough for the world to commit suicide."

DR. YUKAWA WARNS

Prof. Kaoru Yasui, in his keynote speech, emphasized the great significance of the meeting which, he said, was held with strong backing from broad strata of the people.

Prof. Yasui denounced the planned nuclear tests on the Eniwetok Atoll as a challenge against humanity and stressed the need of solidarity among Afro-Asian peoples in the campaign to outlaw nuclear testing.

It was here that prof. Yasui introduced Mr. Abderahmane Kioun who came from Algeria to participate in the anti-nuclear meeting.

He praised the courageous act of the four Americans who left in a boat to the Eniwetok Atoll area to remain there to demonstrate the conscience of man.

The director-general of the Japan Council called on the representatives to immediately start preparations for the fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs scheduled in August.

Dr. Hideki Yukawa took the floor after the speeches were made by representatives of atom bomb victims, fishermen, and others.

Dr. Yukawa, Nobel prize-winning physicist and a representative board member of the Japan Council, warned against the fearful consequences of continued nuclear tests in his speech entitled "Nuclear Testing is Everybody's Business".

This was the first time that the world-famous nuclear physicist spoke directly to a mass gathering. (see full text of Dr. Yukawa's speech in the supplement)

DECLARATION

The meeting adopted a declaration which reads in part as follows :

"Today, four years after the Bikini hydrogen bomb disaster 'stop nuclear testing' has become the public opinion of the world. This demand of the peoples of the world has now grown powerful enough to influence world politics through the three world conferences successfully held under the sponsorship of the Japan Council.

"Since the coming into existence of artificial satellites and ICBM's, world public opinion has been denouncing the policy of the armament race and

nuclear weapons as completely anachronistic, and has been demanding a change in this policy so that the peoples of the world may be freed from the fear of atomic and hydrogen bombs and that they may be relieved of the crushing burden of armament manufacture.

"At this time it is quite natural that the U.S. plan to conduct nuclear tests on the Eniwetok Atoll has aroused the strong anger of the peoples of the world."

Further the meeting adopted the following resolutions:

1. To oppose the plan of the Defense Agency to establish a missile launching ground on Niijima Island;
2. To support the struggle of Okinawans against the establishment of nuclear bases on Okinawa; and
3. To support the crewmen of the "Golden Rule".

The meeting also adopted three petitions addressed to the Japanese, U.S. and Soviet Governments. The petition addressed to the Japanese Government and the Japanese Diet (parliament) asked the efforts of the Government to cooperate with Afro-Asian countries which do not hold atomic and hydrogen bombs and are exposed to their dangers, for the purpose of realizing the suspension of the nuclear testing plan on the Eniwetok Atoll, a summit conference of powers, and an immediate outlawing of nuclear testing as a whole.

It also demands that the Japanese Government conclude an agreement with the U.S. concerning the prohibition of introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan and Okinawa and to suspend preparations for equipping Japan's self-defense forces with nuclear weapons.

The petitions addressed to the U.S. and the Soviet Union are as follows:

Petition addressed to the U.S. Government

"We who have assembled here to hold the Japan National Meeting for

MARCH 1 LOCAL RALLIES WERE HELD IN 20 PREFECTURES

Many gatherings were held in cities, towns and villages throughout this country, simultaneously with the central Tokyo rally.

In Hiroshima, about 2,000 atom bomb victims, trade unionists, students and ordinary city people attended the meeting held under the sponsorship of the Hiroshima Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

Prof. Ichiro Moritaki, chairman of the Hiroshima Council and one of the victims of the atom bomb on Hiroshima, told the meeting, "we should renew our determination to assert our right to live."

The meeting unanimously adopted the petitions addressed to the U.S. Soviet, and Japanese Governments and a letter of protest to former U.S. President Harry S. Truman, who had declared that the U.S. was justified in dropping an atom bomb on Hiroshima and that the U.S. should not hesitate in taking a similar action in the

Common Action of Afro-Asian Peoples in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Bikini hydrogen bomb disaster and in opposition to the planned nuclear tests on the Eniwetok Atoll, strongly protest against the plan of the Government of your country to conduct nuclear tests on the Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific.

"We request your Government to suspend nuclear testing and nuclear weapon races that are sure to lead all humanity to destruction, and respond to the proposal for an East-West summit conference."

Petition addressed to the Soviet Government

"We, who have assembled here to hold the Japan National Meeting for Common Action of Afro-Asian Peoples in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Bikini hydrogen bomb disaster and in opposition to the planned nuclear tests on the Eniwetok Atoll, strongly protest against a series of nuclear tests conducted by your Government and request that these tests be immediately suspended.

"We consider that nuclear tests, even if they are conducted in the territory of your country, produce harmful radioactivity which will lead humanity to destruction, and therefore cannot let them go unchallenged.

"We understand that your Government is making efforts for an immediate, unconditional ban on nuclear testing. However, it is now clear that unlimited nuclear testing by the two camps of East and West is the cause of a race for more nuclear weapons and gives a spur to preparations for nuclear war.

"We hereby request that your Government will make further efforts for the realization of an East-West conference of heads of Governments for the conclusion of an agreement on immediate, unconditional prohibition of nuclear tests, which your Government has so far advocated."

future.

In Kyoto, a gathering was held under the sponsorship of the recently organized Kyoto Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. The meeting decided to send petitions to U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, against nuclear testing.

After the meeting, about 4,000 participants paraded through the main streets of the ancient capital, with Prefectural Governor Ninagawa and Mayor Takayama standing at the head of the demonstration.

From the port of Kochi in Shikoku came two fishing boats, the Koho Maru and the Juei Maru, fishermen, their wives and children aboard.

The ships arrived at Tokyo on March 1, just in time for the Tokyo central gathering.

According to incomplete reports, March 1 rallies were held in 20 of the 48 prefectures of this country.

CAIRO APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY ACTION

AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION IN MARCH 1 ANTI-NUCLEAR CAMPAIGN

The Permanent Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference appealed to its national solidarity committees on Mar. 1 for an active campaign in their countries in support of the worldwide movement against A and H bombs.

The appeal says, "The Asian and African peoples' participation in observing this international day of Mar. 1 has the noble purpose of preventing the renewed nuclear tests, specially on the Eniwetok Atoll, and other similar tests."

"Never at any other time in its history was mankind so determined to prevent a criminal nuclear war and nuclear weapon tests," the appeal stressed.

Moscow's Appeal For A-Bomb Ban

March 1 Joint Action Day was observed in many cities of U.S.S.R. "On behalf of the Moscow public and all Soviet people, we appeal to the United Nations Organization to use all its prestige for a solution without delay of the problem of banning A and H weapons..." This is a part of a telegram sent on this day to U.N. by the participants of a mass meeting held in Moscow.

The meeting was addressed by a prominent Russian scientist Dr. Nikolai Bogoliubov. Stressing the responsibility of the scientists of the world, he urged the audience to work for an immediate ban on the tests of nuclear weapons.

A similar meeting was held in Leningrad. The meeting was addressed by Nikolai Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, and Mikhail Kotov, executive secretary of the committee.

The Leningrad Peace Committee sent a telegram to the permanent secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo, wishing them success in the struggle for peace.

Mass Meeting in Burma

From Burma, Mr. Myo Myint, General Secretary of the World Peace Congress of Burma reports that they are organizing:

(a) a meeting of all the Secretaries of World Peace Congress of Burma to be held on Feb. 26-28.

(b) a mass meeting to be held on Mar. 1, in which all the resolutions are to be passed and carried out demanding U.S. ruling clique to cancel hydrogen bomb tests at Eniwetok Atoll.

They has been issued an appeal to all religious groups and people of all strata to attend or to participate in the March 1 meeting.

Indian Religionists

As reported by Mr. D. Valisinha of Maha Bodhi Society, India, a three day convention of religionists against nuclear weapons was held in Calcutta from Feb. 28 to Mar. 2.

In his presidential speech on the first day of this "Anti-Nuclear Weapon Convention of All Religion", Mr. Valisinha mentioned the scheduled Conference in Tokyo and suggested that India should be strongly represented.

Lebanese Statement

In Lebanon, a public statement signed by prominent Lebanese public figures was issued on March 1.

The statement emphasized that Lebanese people have repeatedly pointed to the great danger of nuclear tests, and called on all citizens "regardless of party affiliation to prevent the rocket bases and stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Lebanon."

Japanese Gov't Regrets H-Test

The Japanese Government made on February 16th (Washington Time, Feb. 15th) a representation to the US Government through Ambassador Asakai in America. It reads in effect as follows:

"It has been a consistent and ardent wish of the Japanese Government and people that all nuclear tests be stopped immediately on humanitarian consideration in view of their great possible menace to mankind, as is repeatedly stated in the Foreign Ministry's note on Sept. 15th of last year to the American Embassy in Japan, and in Premier Kishi's autograph letter dated Sept. 24th addressed to President Eisenhower.

"It is really regrettable for the Japanese Government that the establishment of a danger zone for nuclear tests at Eniwetok Atoll has been announced by the US Government in defiance of the repeated requests by the Japanese Government and people. We take this opportunity to renew our demand that the US Government give careful consideration to the suspension of the newly planned tests.

"The US Government states that all possible precautionary measures are to be taken with the view of preventing loss of life and property in the newly designated danger zone, and that no such harm is expected to happen outside the danger zone designated. It is because of the fact that the designated sea area wherein nuclear tests are to be conducted is adjacent to fairways and operation areas of Japanese trading vessels and fishing boats, that the Japanese Government is gravely concerned with them, whatever the precautionary measures taken.

"The Japanese Government, therefore, hereby clarifies its view that the US Government should be held responsible for the compensation of any possible loss and damage, including economic loss caused by the establishment of the danger zone, that would be inflicted upon Japan and the Japanese people by the nuclear tests, should they be carried out by the US Government despite the request of the Japanese Government, and that the Japanese Government reserves a right for indemnity claims against such losses and damages."

Abderahmane Kioun From Algeria Addressed On Tokyo March 1 Rally

"Thousands of kilometers separate Algeria from Japan," Mr. A. Kioun, who came all the way from Algeria to Tokyo, began his speech, "but still the Algerian people have had no hesitation in sending a delegate here in order to have the voice of Algeria heard among peoples who want nothing but to live in peace."

Referring to the important decision on the March 1 joint action day adopted by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference at Cairo, he continued:

"We always remember that day of 1945 when two big cities of Japan, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, were wiped off the map in a moment.

"Four years ago, the explosion at Bikini of the first hydrogen bomb exceeded by far the effect of the first atomic bomb. And this time it was again the Japanese people who had to pay for the test at the cost of their lives. We pay our respects and express our heartfelt sympathy to all the victims of 1945 and 1954.

"The question today is not that of the limitation of nuclear tests or of the choice of their sites, but that of the interdiction of atomic weapons throughout time and space. The question concerns not only Japan and other Afro-Asian countries, but also humanity as a whole, since the victims of 1945 as well as of 1954 might not have been Japanese, and those of the future whom we try to avoid by all means, are sure to be of other nations in other continents."

"The scheduled bomb tests in the Pacific should be cancelled because they demonstrate nothing but the perfection of weapons of death. While opposing the course of big powers we must not, however, lose sight of certain second-rate countries such as France, that are seeking to manufacture atomic bombs. According to certain information, France is said intending to conduct its first nuclear tests in the Algerian Sahara.

"It has not been sufficient for France to wage a merciless war against the Algerian people who wished only to live in independence, liberty and peace, and France is now thinking of turning a part of the Algerian territory into an atomic testing area. We must not add more victims by nuclear tests to the 500,000 Algerians mas-

(Continued on page 7)

HOW CAN TOKYO WORLD CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE

THE proposal of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament has aroused widespread reactions, as you will see from letters published in the foregoing issue of this bulletin.

Many prominent workers for peace addressed their opinions to the Council, most of which recognized the need to hold such a conference and supported the proposal to hold a world conference with a really broad backing to discuss the question of peace. We are heartened by preparations already being undertaken in some countries for the proposed conference.

One important thing emerges from these many letters addressed to us in response to our proposal. This concerns the question of the basic character of the proposed fourth World Conference. It was this question to which the Japan Council paid the greatest attention in proposing the fourth World Conference.

Mr. A. J. Muste, supporting the position of the Japan Council that the proposed conference should be "politically independent," suggests that the planning of the conference itself should be worked out through the participation of representative peace movements of both East and West.

This suggestion made by Mr. Muste completely accords with the stand of the Japan Council on this question.

Our recognition of the need for political independence and for participation of peace movements of varying ideological stands in various countries of the world on an equal footing, stems from the situation in which we are placed today. The question we are faced with today concerns the future of all humanity. The solution of this question cannot be entrusted to a particular force, a particular political group.

And if co-operation is needed among peace movements of varying ideological and historical backgrounds, it is only through participation on an equal footing that such co-operation will be secured.

We are proposing to set up an international preparatory committee for the purpose of the fourth World Conference in order to make such cooperation possible. The question of whether or not the fourth World Conference will reap fruitful results, will depend largely on the activity and composition of this international preparatory committee.

It is earnestly desired that each participating country will send representatives to this committee from the most "representative" organizations.

The situation is serious, but we are hopeful. The public opinion of the world demanding that international politics serve the interest of the people and that a radical change be effected in the world situation in the interest of peace, is growing more and more powerful today and is being organized into action. A worldwide demand for an East-West rapprochement is influencing the course of world politics.

If forces genuinely representing the people's voice of reason are assembled in a hall of discussion to seek a common ground for co-operation, and return to their respective countries to work together seriously to break the vicious circle of the nuclear weapon race, this will surely elevate the already increasing influence of the people on world politics to a higher place. And co-operation of all forces on an equal footing is the source of our strength.

The power of political independence and co-operation of varying organizations on an equal footing has been amply borne out by our experiences in this country.

The movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs that gripped the masses of Japanese people after the disaster that befell the crew of a Japanese fishing boat near the Bikini Atoll in 1954, took the form of independent signature collection campaigns, voluntarily conducted by countless individuals and organizations in the first stage of the movement.

When these separate, spontaneous movements were united into the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in 1955, organizations and individuals that participated in the movement, confirmed that their movement should be "suprapartisan." This meant that the Japan Council should not be dominated by any particular political party and that it should not be brought under the influence of any particular political ism. This also means that the Japan Council is ready to cooperate with any organization so long as it is genuine in its desire for the banning of nuclear bombs.

The number of signatures collected at the time of the formation of the Japan Council already exceeded 30 million. Any particular political group in this country would not have succeeded in winning such a wide support from this number of people.

The above-mentioned principle of organization is still strictly observed today. The Representative Committee members of the Japan Council include such Christians as Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa and Mr. Michio Ozaki, president of the National Council of Christian Churches, Buddhist leaders such as Archbishop Benkyo Shio, conservative political leaders such as Tokutaro Kitamura, and Socialists such as former prime Minister Tetsu Katayama.

As for the member organizations, the National Association of Regional Women's Organizations, which has seven million members, and the Japan Council of Youth Organizations with a membership of 4,000,000 are considered to be under the influence of the conservative idea, while the 3,500,000-strong General Council of Trade Unions is considered to be under the influence of the Socialist Party.

Further, the three major political parties of Japan are not member organizations as political parties. This is because the Japan Council should provide a ground for co-operation and cannot permit itself to be turned into a political instrument to foment political antagonisms.

It is because the member organizations and individuals of the Japan Council are united in the single purpose of realizing a ban on nuclear weapons that it has succeeded in forcing a change on the attitude of the Japanese Government to some extent on this question, although we are far from being satisfied with the present attitude of the Japanese Government.

However, if we compare the protest of the Japanese Government to the planned nuclear tests on the Eniwetok Atoll with its statement of 1954 declaring its cooperation with the United States in its nuclear tests, we will see that the change in the attitude of the Japanese Government indicates the influence of our movement. If we had been divided in our attitude to the Government, it would have been possible for the Government to ignore us. Let us forge a force that is so powerful that the United Nations, and the governments of various countries, particularly the nuclear powers, can no longer ignore it.

We are determined to do our utmost toward this end in co-operation with our friends in all countries of the world. We consider this to be our responsibility to all humanity as well as to our fellow countrymen who fell victims to the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Preparation for Two World Meetings Begins in Australia

As reported by Rev. Norman Anderson, Chairman of the Australian Assembly for Peace, a conference of leading representatives of all the peace organizations throughout the Commonwealth was held recently in Melbourne to consider how to prepare for main peace projects of the year.

In that meeting a unanimous agreement was reached to give support to the following three projects:

1. The Fourth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament to

be held in Tokyo, Japan in August.

2. The World Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation sponsored by the World Council of Peace, to be held in July 16 to 22, 1958.

3. A Commonwealth tour to be made by an Asian delegation comprising significant figures from India, China and Indonesia, which will take place during September and October, 1958.

In the circular letter dated Feb. 28

the assembly stresses that these international meetings "should greatly assist the further development of the Australian and international movement for peace."

The Assembly is now enlisting support for those three projects. Rev. Anderson writes in his March 4 letter to the Japan Council, "During the course of the next few days we will be interviewing significant national figures some of whom have international status with a view to enlisting their support and sponsorship for both gatherings, either as Australian or international sponsors."

"In view of the closeness of the two gatherings," he continues, "it is unlikely that we will be in a position to organize large delegations to either conference. However, you can be assured that every effort will be made to ensure that the Australian participants are as representative and significant as possible."

Dr. Arnott: An Appeal of World Scientists Should be Issued by Fourth Tokyo Conference

In reply to the questionnaire of the Japan Council about the Fourth World Conference against A & H Bombs and for Disarmament, Dr. D.G. Arnott, President of Atomic Science Committee of Britain, writes: "I think that one of the most important things we can do is to produce an agreed statement of the scientific and medical dangers of these weapons, the statement to be supported by scientists and doctors all over the world.

"The Pugwash Conference helped a little; but, although those who took part were very distinguished they were also very few in number; and the Pugwash statement has had very little effect in the Western world. What is needed is a scientific and medical appeal which can be signed by thousands of ordinary working scientists and doctors all over the world, not merely by a few of the most distinguished.

"It seems to me that the fourth coming meeting in Tokyo would be a suitable place at which to launch such a scientific and medical appeal, for these reasons:

- (1) It would originate in Japan, which has suffered by far the most from these weapons. This is psychologically important.

- (2) The invaluable researches of Japanese scientists and doctors could be used as the technical basis for the statement.

- (3) Your Conference is to be politically independent and therefore independent of other peace movements, some of which (but not the Japan Council against A and H Bombs) are still suspected in the West.

- (4) Most important, you have given us plenty of notice of your intention to call this Conference, and Western scientists will have plenty of time to make preparations for this scientific and medical appeal."

After enumerating several reasons why Japan is the ideal seat for the Conference, he continues, "It is relatively easy to get twenty winners of Nobel Prize to sign a statement; but mass movement of working scientists and doctors (of all sorts from highest

to lowest) will call for a much bigger and more continuous effort. Governments are not likely to be impressed by the efforts of a few scientists, no matter how distinguished; but they are bound to take note of the opinions of the whole vast body of science and medicine.

"What I propose is the following:

- (1) In each country a group of scientific and medical participants in your Congress shall, as soon as possible, write a short statement of opposition to A and H Bombs. Each group will naturally lay emphasis on the points which it considers to be most important. With you, it may be fall-out, for example; with us it might be rocket bases.

- (2) The statements shall be submitted to your Preparatory Committee by June 1st. The Committee shall put them all together and from them draw up a statement to be submitted to the Conference in August. This statement will, of course, contain all the matters deemed important by the various countries.

- (3) The scientists and doctors attending your conference in August will meet to discuss the matter again and will agree on the text of a final Appeal to Scientists and Doctors of the World which will be translated into several languages and launched at Tokyo in August.

- (4) After that it will be sent to individual scientists and doctors and to scientific and medical organizations, in order to get as much support as possible, individual and collective. It should then be presented, possibly in 1959, to Governments and to the United Nations, using delegations for the purpose, to get the utmost support from ordinary people.

"Of course your Conference will issue other statements apart from the scientific one; but doctors and scientists have an enormous responsibility in the matter, and so far there has never been an attempt to appeal to the world body of scientists and doctors as a whole, although many appeals have been addressed to people in general."

14 JAPANESE RELIGIOUS BODIES DECIDE TO JOIN 4TH TOKYO CONFERENCE

A total of 90 religious leaders representing 14 religious organizations in Japan met on Feb. 21 at the Gakushi Kaikan building in Tokyo to organize the Conference of Religious People Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

As reported earlier, these religious leaders, who participated in the third World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament, had been making preparations for setting up an organization for prohibition of nuclear tests and for peace.

At the same time, they had been conducting campaigns for collecting signatures demanding the United Nations to reach an agreement against nuclear testing.

There has never been an organization of religious people covering such a wide range of bodies.

The 14 member organizations include the All-Japan Buddhist Association, the Buddhist Peace Conference, the Japan Christian Society, and the Japan FOR.

The meeting decided the following program of action:

1. To maintain contacts with various organizations for the purpose of promoting the movement against nuclear tests;

2. To participate in the fourth World Conference and start preparations for holding a world council of religious people.

3. To participate in the common action of Afro-Asian peoples.

Mr. Iwao Ayusawa, president of Japan FOR, was elected chairman of the Conference.

British Public Voice Demand For a Stop to Nuclear Danger

The world is watching the moves of big powers with keen interest on the questions of a summit conference and disarmament. Our editorial staff asked our contributors in Britain to write about the public interest in these questions in their country—The Editor.

BIGGEST RALLY SINCE WAR'S END DECLARES WAR ON ATOM-MADNESS

A mass meeting sponsored by the "Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament" was held on Feb. 17 at Central Hall, Westminster, London.

The News Chronicle on Feb. 18 bears a full-length report on the "Stop H-madness" campaign. The article begins, "Nearly 5,000 people packed five London halls last night to campaign for abandonment by British of nuclear arms—even if we do it alone."

About 2,700 people gathered to the Central Hall to form "the biggest indoor demonstration in London since the war—probably since the great Popular Front rallies against Fascism of the late nineteen-thirties."

Earl Russell, president of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said, "I believe this is the most important issue that has ever arisen in the whole of the history of man..."

"If you don't manage to stop this whole H-bomb horror you have got to expect that the human race may not long continue. I think that, as things are now and as statesmen go, it is an even chance whether any human being will exist forty years hence."

Prof. A. J. P. Taylor urged, "Make sure that no politician who supports this policy is ever allowed to appear on any platform anywhere without being branded 'murderer'."

To a roar of applause he declared: "There is no other question worth bothering about in politics today."

Mr. D. Brown, the reporter, writes, "That was the mood of the audience, which seemed to embrace all ages and classes. There was an obvious backbone of Labour Party rank-and-filers and some pacifists, but the support appeared to be wider than that."

Mr. C. J. Collins, chairman at the Central Hall commented that he believed Rochdale is but a fleabite to what is coming to the politicians of whatever party in the future if they persist in arming Britain with nuclear weapons. He announced a four-day march from Trafalgar Square to Aermaston atomic weapons plant, starting on Good Friday. To the audience the manifesto was read asking for support in the campaign to make Britain the first to stop H-bomb tests, abandon missile bases and stop supplying nuclear weapons to other countries.

Prof. J. Rotblat, prominent atomic scientist said, "Unless we do some-

thing ourselves we are heading for a catastrophe which will mean the end of mankind."

Mr. J. B. Priestley, writer, said that today the nuclear Powers had resources sufficient to provide men and women everywhere with a good, safe and useful life. "This will not be possible until these instruments of madness and wickedness have been banished from the earth."

The campaign is widely backed, among others, by composers Benjamin Britten and Michael Tippett, churchmen Dr. Donald Soper and the Bishop of Chichester, authors J. B. Priestley and Rose Macaulay, scientists Dr. Julian Huxley and Professor C. H. Waddington, actresses Dame Edith Evans and Flora Robson, and sculptors Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth. The report of the Meeting concluded with, "Collections at each meeting were on an impressive scale. Pounds and guineas, cheques as well as half-crowns poured out as the stewards went the rounds."

CIVIL DEFENCE NO USE IN H-BOMB WAR: SAYS BRAIN TRUST

The most perfect underground shelter it was possible to build would be of no use if three of Britain's major ports were destroyed by nuclear attack.

This was barrister Mr. John Elton's reply to a question on the usefulness of civil defence in an H-bomb war, at a brains trust at York House, Twickenham, in Jan.

"If three ports were destroyed we could starve in some of the most beautiful underground shelters in the world," Mr. Elton said.

A physicist, Dr. S. Osborne, said it was impossible to guarantee protection against the bomb. Even if it was exploded above the earth, the blast would go to a great depth. Water and air would soon be contaminated with radioactivity and no one would live for any length of time.

The third speaker, Mr. Gordon Evans, economic and social secretary to the United Nations Association,

Joint Declaration of TUC and Labor Party

British Labor Party and British Trade Union Congress held on March 6th a joint committee meeting on international problems, where, after three hours' discussion of their attitude towards the question of nuclear weapons and general disarmament, they adopted a joint declaration consisting of five items, which is, in effect, as follows:

1. The British Government should do its best to realize a summit conference in the nearest possible future.

2. The British Government should unilaterally halt all nuclear tests, whatever the attitude of the other two powers, and take the initiative in general disarmament.

3. Patrol over the British soil by airplanes loaded with H-bombs should immediately be stopped.

4. Installation of nuclear bases and relevant works should be put off until a new negotiation with the Soviet Union is over.

5. The Macmillan proposal for a non-aggression pact between the East and West is reasonable. Enforcement of non nuclear zone plan in Europe, and which one to adopt from among the various plans so far proposed shall be put to further examination.

The committee meeting reportedly decided to develop a nation-wide movement upon these bases.

agreed that there was no defence. He hoped that the major countries of the world would not decide to "swap" H-bombs.

Another question was, could Britain have the bomb and not be called "warlike?"

Mr. Elton said Britain with the bomb was like a bee. One of the bee's characteristics was that if provoked it would sting, but would die in the process. In an H-bomb war Britain could not hope to survive.

Mr. Evans said that Britain should not abandon the bomb unless mutual agreement to do so was reached with other nations. Without such an agreement the holding of the weapon was the best deterrent to its use.

During the meeting a resolution was passed calling on the government to arrange talks with the object of "putting a stop to the development and testing of nuclear weapons."

(From the Middlesex Chronicle, Friday, Feb. 7th, 1958)

People Now Look For A Genuine Policy of Peace

by Our Correspondent in Britain

With the publication of the British Govt's White Paper on defence and the admission in the United States that the crash of an H-bomber could spread disaster for miles around, the struggle of the British people for a genuine policy of peace and co-existence has become nation-wide. The White Paper offers no hope except the continuance for years ahead of a world precariously balanced on fears of mutual annihilation. The burden of arms expenditure is wrecking the economy. The health service, education and other social services are all being curtailed to meet the ever rising cost of arms. The distortion of the economy through the concentration on arms is leading to unemployment in industries making consumer goods. The ban on trade with the countries in the Soviet sphere are losing orders, which Britain badly needs, so much so that even the conservative gov't. is conducting behind the scenes negotiations with Washington in the hope of getting the embargo modified.

At last the people are seeing the struggle as one that must be waged on a single front. Peace is indivisible at home as well as in the international sphere. An end to the arms race, and creative co-existence are the conditions of saving the nation from economic collapse at home as well as from disaster abroad. And the people now begin to understand this truth.

An episode during the recent by-election at Rochdale, where the gov't. candidate was at the bottom of the poll, with Labour top and the Liberal a close second, illustrates this point. The Conservative candidate met a prominent Labour Party journalist and complained to him that both the Labour and Liberal candidates were demanding all out abandonment of nuclear weapons, including the stopping of their manufacture and that he, the conservative, was the only candidate putting forward the real Labour party policy. A right wing Labour leader took this matter up with the Labour candidate, who said "if you want to lose this seat to the Liberal, you will come here and defend nuclear weapons."

With a general election approaching, this pressure from below will reach a volume that no party will be able to resist. That explains why Mr. Macmillan found the courage to propose a non-aggression pact, even though the idea was frowned on in Washington. Both the Gov't. and the Labour Party know that peace is an election winner. In fact for Mr. Macmillan, the only hope of avoiding defeat is to pull something that looks like peace out of the bag before the election, which can be delayed for 18 months, yet.

In the Labour Party, the battle for

a genuine peace policy has been long and bitter. In the last two years the balance of power within the party has changed. Trade unions with enormous votes at the Labour Party conference and the T.U.C. have demanded a new approach. The result was seen at the Labour Party conference last year when resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that a Labour gov't. will stop atomic tests immediately it comes to power, and calling for a collective security treaty to replace NATO in Europe, for the admission of China to U.N., for discussions with the Soviet Union and the East European peoples democracies and for new discussions, with Soviet participation, in the Middle East.

Only on the question of Britain's manufacture of nuclear weapons were the rank and file defeated. Since then Aneurin Bevan, who is now the party's main spokesman on foreign affairs, has said that he believes a Labour gov't. once it has stopped the tests, will be able to take immediate measures to secure agreement to end manufacture of the bomb and to stop other nations making it. He has endorsed the Rapacki plan and said that if the nuclear free zone can be set up with agreed controls, it can be the first step to disengagement on a wider front. He has welcomed Mr. Bulganin's plan for an agreement between the great powers on arms supplies to the Middle East and has repeated the demand for an end to the folly of excluding China from U.N. When the leaders of the Socialist International met in London, Bevan made it clear to Mollet that if the French socialists continued to support the massacre in Tunisia, they would be repudiated by the Labour Party.

But the struggle for peace is wider than any political organizations. A non party group led by Lord Russell (better known as Bertrand Russell) had one of the biggest demonstrations in London since the war on the single issue of the menace of nuclear tests. This Easter thousands will march in procession for three days to one of the atomic bases at Aldermaston, near London to voice their protest. The British Peace committee is launching a campaign for 100 delegates to the World Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation in July. More and more we are finding that under the conditions of nuclear armaments the barriers between those who seek peace for pacifist or religious motives and those who approach it from the political standpoint are breaking down. The possibility of a broad front of peace to include all except the tiny minority who are prepared to make war, or who base their policies on preparation for war, is a very real one in Britain today.

But there is a danger that just because public opinion is so aroused,

people will be lulled into a false sense of security. At the moment it is clear that both London and Washington intend to allow Adenauer to veto any constructive proposals to enforce the Rapacki plan and begin to solve the German problem. The plan to set up rocket bases in Europe is being pushed ahead. There is no sign of any move to control the power to drag the world into war, which still rests in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee.

Above all (and on this point I think all of us must do a lot more serious thinking) the economy of the United States and to a lesser degree other Western countries are so dominated by arms expenditure that they are more afraid of disarmament than of the building of the world into an armed camp which may explode and destroy us all. To me the most terrifying statement in recent weeks was the one by Foster Dulles in which he promised more arms expenditure to meet the danger of slump, and said the U.S. could stand the arms race longer than the Russians. And here in Britain we find aircraft firms fighting bitterly for contracts to supply Western Germany with the latest military aircraft.

There is certainly much still to be done, but we can say that here in Britain we are going forward.

A. KIOUN

(Continued from page 3)

sacred already by the French army and police. The genocide perpetrated on Algeria by France must not continue nor spread itself eventually among other peoples."

Stressing that both anti-nuclear weapons movement and the Algerian struggle are closely related, he asserted:

"The conscience of peoples is one and the same. If it is given expression now against nuclear testing and its dreadful consequences to humanity then it will also show with equal strength its support for the cause of the Algerians. If nuclear tests represent a potential danger, the Algerian war represents a real and immediate danger. If it is followed up, it will rapidly spread throughout North Africa. Recent aggression by the French Air Force of the Tunisian village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef will show this. If the war spreads throughout North Africa, it will become the starting point of a worldwide conflagration which will lead humanity to God knows where, and then atomic weapons will not longer be preserved for tests but will be used for warfare.

"In this way, atomic tests and the Algerian war could lead to a worldwide war and to the use of atomic power for destruction."

Amidst a roar of applause, he concluded his speech, urging, "Let us make the two days of March—Anti-atomic day and Algerian day—two great events for the development and consolidation of peace, and for the liberty and national independence of all the peoples throughout the world."

Canadians Protest To H-Bomb-Laden Aircrafts

"Every H bomb carried through Canadian air is a reminder to this country that the number one task of our government is national survival through international agreement on disarmament." So stated the Canadian Peace Congress in a letter to the government following the January 10th announcement by Defence Minister G.R. Pearkes that U.S. planes are occasionally carrying A and H bombs over Canada.

The Congress made its submission following a special session of its national executive. It argued that, "with the H bomb now on our doorstep, it is more clear that Canada must take drastic diplomatic action to break the deadlock in the disarmament negotiations."

Substantial text of the letter, signed by Vice-chairman Mrs. Eva Sanderson, follows:

We wish to draw the governments attention to the perils involved in this situation and note that this country is thereby drawn a step closer to the ultimate catastrophe.

Just so long as the world wide armaments race continues, so long will such dangers multiply.

The testing of nuclear weapons must stop (as requested in the petition to the United Nations signed by 9,235 scientists from many countries).

The development and production of more terrible weapons must be ended.

All armaments must be reduced and controlled by agreement.

Every H bomb carried through Canadian air is a reminder to this country that the number one task of our government is national survival through international agreement on disarmament.

We would appreciate your consideration of these opinions and would also value an early reply.

(From the "Information Service of Canadian Peace Congress")

Questionnaire for Peace Sent to Candidates By B.C. Peace Council

The British Columbia Peace Council has prepared a set of questions which are being sent to all candidates in the ridings of the western province and they are asked to put themselves on record on the questions of peace. The preamble to the letter to the candidates reads:

"Canadians and people everywhere are concerned with the armaments race which is being intensified to an alarming degree. They fear war will result if the trend is not reversed. For this reason, we feel the question of disarmament and an end to the cold war should be of primary importance

in this election. We would therefore appreciate your views as a candidate on the following questions;

1. Are you in favour of Canada intensifying its efforts to promote world disarmament with international control and inspection?
2. (a) Are you in favour of a Summit Conference?
(b) If so, what practical steps do you think Canada should take to hasten the holding of such a Conference?
3. Are you in favour of an immediate cessation of nuclear arms testing?
4. Do you think world trade should be increased as a way of lessening international tension?
5. Do you favour the immediate recognition of, and trade with the People's Republic of China as a way of advancing the cause of peace?"

Fishermen Query Candidates on Peace

With a Federal election being held in Canada on March 31st, the 7,000 strong United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union of British Columbia

have sent all candidates a questionnaire relating to their problems. The candidates are also asked to state their opinion on the following question:

"Are you in favour of an immediate meeting of the Great Powers in order to reduce tension, to slow down the arms race, to reach agreement on the banning of all nuclear arms tests and an end to the threat of nuclear warfare?"

To emphasize that a summit conference and an end to the nuclear war threat is necessary, the Union takes this stand in the letter to the candidates:

"The UFAWU is of the firm opinion that when a dispute occurs between nations it must eventually be settled by negotiating across a table. In this sense, it's similar to labour-management disputes. Regardless of whether it's before, during or after a strike, the two parties must eventually talk if an agreement is to be reached. When it comes to the questions of international relations which could lead to nuclear warfare, it is absolutely necessary to negotiate now and prevent the outbreak of hostilities. We say this because we believe if such a war ever breaks out, there will be very little left to negotiate about.

"There has been considerable debate about whether it should be the heads of state or the foreign ministers. In our opinion, the urgent thing is to get the negotiations under way. We say—stop the dilly-dallying and get down to business, because all human life is now in the balance."

(By Carl Erickson, B.C. Peace Council, Canada)

ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTEST TEAM TO U.S.R. SCHEDULED BY U.S. NON-VIOLENT GROUP

Sponsors of a protest ship now sailing toward the Eniwetok testing area of the Pacific announced Feb. 17 they are sending a team into the Soviet Union in April in protest of that nation's nuclear tests. The group, which has already received several applications for the team, states, "We desire a face-to-face encounter with the Soviet people. We shall urge them to take Gandhi-like direct action for the suspension of nuclear tests."

Among those applying to Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, the sponsoring group, are Bayard Rustin and Lawrence Scott of the group's National Committee. They are seeking passports and visas.

Scott, a former employee of the American Friends Service Committee, was the organizer of the civil disobedience action against American tests in Nevada last August. Rustin is Executive Secretary of the War Resisters League and a leading advocate of Gandhian-type resistance to segregation in America.

The Non-Violent Action group states: "The members of our group sailing the ketch 'Golden Rule' into the Eniwetok testing area have made it clear they intend to stay there 'come what may' unless the tests are called off. We are under the same conviction that 'stopping preparation for nuclear war is the principal busi-

ness of our lives'. Therefore we shall not be deterred by obstacles which may arise from pursuing our intention to meet the Russian people face to face."

In a month-long Prayer and Conscience Vigil before the White House last November, the group asked each of the nuclear powers to take the lead in stopping tests without waiting for the others. The statement says:

"We do not enter into the Cold War controversy as to the relative merits of the respective proposals made by the Soviet Union and the United States relating to the suspension of tests. We note that the leaders of both nations have stated that atomic war would certainly destroy civilization. The people of the Soviet Union and the United States do not want war. Peace will come only as the people of each nation face their moral responsibility regardless of what others may do."

"The team will protest the British tests on its way to the Soviet Union. Final selection of team members and travel plans will be announced shortly after the 'Golden Rule' clears Hawaii for Eniwetok about March 1, a spokesman for the Committee said.

(From the News Release of Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons)

Trade Unions Voice Demand Stoppage for Arms Race

Letter from Mr. A.E. Okon Amalgamated Dock workers Union of Nigeria and the Camerons

The world trade union movement bears a great responsibility in the movements of peoples against nuclear testing. Letters addressed to the editorial staff by labor leaders of the world shows that the workers of the world are tackling this urgent question more and more seriously in recent months.

The following is the excerpt from a contribution from Mr. A. E. Okon, general secretary of the Amalgamated Dockworkers Union of Nigeria and the Camerons, affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation of Great Britain and Nigerian Maritime Trade Unions Federation.

"As a Trade Unionist I owe it as a duty to voice my opinion not minding whose ox is gored. I perform this on behalf of the working class which I represent, and it would be a failure on my part if I am reticent in the struggle against the hatching of fresh war and atomic tests. I am not led to believe what is right or what is wrong. I discern after sober reflection what is right and who is right. In this era of science, in which man is called upon to share the benefits released from the atom, it is our place to see that we jettison the policy of war and armaments and address ourselves to the task of fulfilling this mission of peace on earth. How joyous would that be if we succeed in holding the hands of flame throwers and knock some reason into their heads. It is a task worth fighting for. I now call upon the Youth of Asia, America, Africa and Europe to help in re-making the world so that we could leave this spot of earth a better and more decent habitation. The men of science should play a decisive role as well as politicians, writers, artists and above all, the representatives of the heads of States. The getting together of World powers is a pre-requisite and the world is anxiously waiting to see the results of the first Great Powers Conference in 1958. It is possible and must be done at the earliest opportunity."

United Electrical, Radio Machine Workers Union

On Jan. 20, 5-point program for peace, including public support for the people's call for a summit meeting, interdiction of all nuclear tests by atomic powers, withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in other countries, and protest against atomic-laden U.S. planes over Canada, was urged on the Canadian Government by the District Executive Board of United Electrical, Radio and Machine

Workers (UE), Toronto.

Citing the recent "important developments" polled by the World Institute of Public Opinion, and the petition of 9,235 world scientists calling for an international agreement to end all nuclear tests, the UE said, "people of the world are expressing their great hopes and deep desires for a durable peace more powerfully today than at any time in the history of the human race."

The Union Executive Board called on the Government to reject "the line pursued by U.S. Secretary of State, J. F. Dulles, which in effect says that nothing can be achieved by top level meeting of the world powers, therefore, the West must lead from strength."

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

"Statement of policy on World Situation", a summing up of the discussions at the Executive Board Meeting (Jan. 14-16) of ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) was sent to the Japan Council by Mr. Louis Goldblatt, Secretary-Treasurer, on Feb. 24. The statement gives a detailed analysis of the current world situation, which, it says, has put in relief the two most important requirements today to remake American foreign policy so that it begins to express the interests of the American people.

- 1) Negotiate differences, reduce armaments and nuclear bomb testing
- 2) Open up trade with all countries of the world, and use the resources of America for the broadest kind of economic aid with no strings attached.

The statement continues, "Great and powerful as these two giants of the world are today, neither will ever concede to the other the right to negotiate over its continued existence. Nor can either force the other into such negotiation or into surrender.

"To us the solution is simple.... negotiate and compromise those issues which lend themselves to such solution. In turn, this means that both nations and systems their people choose to live under will continue to exist side by side in the world of today."

The Secretary-General of the Union writes that "the ILWU has been on record for an end to all A and H bomb tests. We feel that the continuation of testing is not only dangerous to life, but that testing also increases world tensions and makes the possibility of a worldwide atomic war greater."

Expressing his support for the efforts of the Japan Council for an end of the nuclear tests, he concludes his letter, "The great majority of the American people, despite their silence on this matter, hold to these same peaceful and humanitarian objectives."

Round the

WORLD

BRITAIN

The Middlesex Chronicle published Feb. 7 a letter of H.G.Ede, Honorary Secretary of Hounslow Peace Movement referring to "Christians and H-Bombs."

The letter reads in part as follows: "If the principles of the Sermon on the Mount are indisputable then surely H-bombs and missile bases are the opposite of the Christian way of life. The Soviet Union may be just about as acceptable to God as the Western World is (He being proof against vicious propaganda of East or West!) so let many of us ponder over the meaning of that verse in the Revelations (chapter 11 v 18) which may imply that God will destroy those who seek to destroy the earth or to destroy that part of it that is outside their control and influence."

While Mr. Ede says in his letter to the Japan Council dated Feb. 24 regarding the reactions of the public and of members of peace committees to the subject of summit talks as follows:

"An atmosphere of mistrust, prejudice and a kind of hatred has been deliberately fostered by the forces of greedy reaction since about 1946.

As a result the situation is worse than one of tension, in the minds of so many, particularly in the U.S.A. Just how to relieve anything so deep-seated and so chronic,—and to relieve it in a reasonably short time, is one of the problems that workers for peace are up against.

However there is one fortunate factor in the situation. In the world there is a body of what might be called humanitarian or goodwill people. They don't all join movements etc. but they are likely to respond to the right kind of urge if that urge can only be strong enough at the right time.

That is up to every movement in the world striving for peace, justice and freedom. Thus the very worst thing any peace organization can do from now on is to decry another peace organization.

Peace organizations with a self-centred outlook can easily become like "spanners in the works".

An important activity nowadays is the encouragement of exchanges of all kinds between peoples. Cultural, sport, interests, hobbies, arts etc.

When the broad masses of peoples hold continuous talks the statesmen will be finding themselves left behind if they resist similar Summit talks."

(Continued on page 12)

A Letter from Israel

by Jacob Majus
Secretary General of Israeli Peace Committee

The idea of banning nuclear weapons has struck profound chords in the consciousness of the people in Israel. Large numbers of the inhabitants of our country, Jews and Arabs alike, have, from the very first moment, supported the activities of the Israel Peace Movement, which has put the demand for a ban on atom and hydrogen bombs at the forefront of its demands.

May I be permitted to mention here that in support of the first Stockholm Petition for a ban on atom bombs, the signatures of 40% of the inhabitants of the country were collected.

The horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki shocked the consciousness of the masses of the people in our country. Heart-rending also was the fate of those Japanese fishermen, on whom descended the white ash of death while they were sailing innocently in mid-ocean to seek their livelihood by their honest toil. The sympathy of public opinion in our country has accompanied you in all the phases of your fight against the atomic danger, which now hangs over the whole of mankind.

This profound sympathy extended among us to the struggle against the dangers of a new world war in general, and against the danger of atomic warfare in particular, is by no means accidental. The Jewish people lost 6 millions of its sons in the Second World War, mercilessly plain, so that you will hardly find one house in our country which does not mourn one or even several of its dear ones exterminated in the War. By the toil of generations of pioneers we have returned to the land, and after a bitter fight against the British rule which had enslaved our country, the State of Israel was established. The people in Israel desire peace and friendly co-operation with the peoples of the Middle Eastern region and Asia. A new war, in particular an atomic war, is liable to endanger also the existence of the people of Israel.

The inhabitants of Israel attached particular hopes to the United Nations Organization, which had it in its power to bring about a comprehensive international agreement to avert the danger of the development of atomic weapons. Expression of this hope was given in the cable which the Israel Peace Committee sent to Sir Leslie Munro, President of the U.N.O. Assembly, on the anniversary of the establishment of U.N.O., in October 1957.

To our regret, however, the United Nations Organization has not fulfilled the hopes which millions of people all over the world attached to it. Nevertheless we shall not cease to demand and to hope. For the alternative to an agreement is that of the running a ok down the abyss of ruin and destruction, which we wit-

ness to-day, with nothing to hold it back.

The American plan to hold atomic tests in Eniwetok Atoll has again raised the problem of atomic tests in its most critical form. This plan has been condemned by progressive opinion in our country. We demand that these tests be stopped. We repeat, in this matter, the warning and the demand that we put forward at the time when we protested against the British tests in Christmas Island. Let the voice of the peoples be heard against these tests before it is too late!

Israel, as an Asian country, cannot stand aloof from the danger that threatens Asia in particular, and that has already reached the gates of our country also, with NATO's decision to set up missile-firing bases in Turkey and with the terrible peril that the arms race in the Middle East will pass over to the sphere of atomic weapons. The Israel Peace Movement is now planning the holding of an extensive public campaign in the form of a petition by various organizations and

But Still We Believe . . .

by Georg A. de Bock
President of Anti-Atom-Actie

When we want to review European public opinion as to the question of prohibition of nuclear tests and the dangers of radioactivity, we must realise that politically, there is a great difference between the Eastern and the Western countries.

As far as we are able to judge from publications in Eastern countries, there are widespread actions for peace and against nuclear test explosions. Meanwhile, we must realize, that we have no means of knowing whether these actions live in the opinion of the people or are stimulated by more or less official organizations. As for the letters which reach us from USSR, we receive the impression, that indeed the people themselves are very much concerned about future generations, and we are convinced that the peace-loving actions live in the hearts of the men on the street.

We are glad to state this, though we know there are many people in Western countries who don't believe it. Their arguments are that as nothing is allowed that is not in accordance with the official point of view, these actions cannot be given full value. For them, everything is "propaganda".

Here we touch the second point. In Western countries two feelings fill the thoughts of men—*Fear* and *Distrust*.

Politicians and military spokesmen use the radio in an attempt to convince listeners that they should recognize only one danger: the Russians. They try to sow the seeds of *Fear* and *Distrust* wherever they can, because their hearts and spirits

are poisoned by these feelings. federations, and of enlarged explanatory publications against atomic tests and in favour of an agreement among the Great Powers to cease the tests and to ban atomic weapons entirely. We ask the governing bodies in our country to support, in the international forum, every proposal directed towards that end. Great sympathy has also been aroused in our country for those plans which aim at securing complete atomic-free zones, especially the plan to make the Middle East atom-free, put forward recently by representatives of the Soviet Union on the eve of the Ankara Conference of the Baghdad Pact countries.

The eminent scientist, Dr. Albert Schweitzer was right when he addressed his dramatic manifesto to public opinion in the world:—

"If we reach a cessation of atomic bombs tests, this will be the dawn of shining new hopes, for which our unfortunate mankind has been yearning for a long time".

This is the hope that inspires all upright people in the world.

The forces that demand this very thing are constantly growing both in the world generally and in our country in particular. You are not alone in your struggle, friends in Japan. We believe in the triumph of our common just cause.

are poisoned by these feelings.

The press is used for the same insidious purpose. In this way they try to poison the spirit of the peoples. Nevertheless there is an antidote!!

The voices of scientists speak frankly, although their means of publication are limited and hampered by authorities. The "big press" hardly published anything about the Conference at Tokyo, hardly anything about the action of Linus Pauling and 9235 scientists including 36 Nobel prize winners. Only in magazines of peace-actions full attention is paid to such important events, but for the "big press" this is not frontpage news.

In our country the Socialist Party was before the war a progressive, peace-loving party. Now, since it has come to the government after the war, it has degenerated to a conservative party more militaristic than any party before the war. So it has declared our country is ready to accept a base for launching nuclear weapons.

This readiness of the government is in clear contrast to the will of the majority of the people, and so we come to the third point: *Mental tension*.

Undoubtedly there is great mental tension in large parts of the population. This will be clearly shown in a few weeks when new local governments must be voted. Large masses of people don't know to which party they should give their vote and the Socialist Party already has announced the loss of many members. Also in religious circles there is a good deal of uneasiness.

All kinds of churches have issued statements against the use of nuclear weapons and many Christians, aware of their duty as Christians to love their fellowmen, are at a loss who to vote for as there is no Christian party that advocates the principle of stopping tests and renouncing nuclear weapons.

Not knowing what to do, they make the easiest choice—to do nothing. Here is the fourth point—*Inactivity, indifference.*

Twenty-five years ago people were interested in many things, social welfare, struggle for world-peace, youth action; or in other words, everybody was mixed up in one form or another with activities for the well-being of the world.

Since then they have seen how many of the spiritual principles for which they had struggled have been betrayed, while on the other hand, the economic situation has so changed and improved that people have become inactive to the problems of world welfare.

It seems that we have reached a point where everybody, who in public shows some activity, is already doubtful, especially when his activities are in the field of peace and international understanding.

If you talk with a man or a woman you happen to meet, everybody agrees with you: of course I want peace, I agree that nuclear tests should be forbidden and that agreements must be made to prevent a world disaster. But when you ask: Are you ready to work for it? the answer is: Why? we can do nothing. This mental state of fatalism, of inactivity is the most difficult to overcome.

What did our Prime Minister say when he was interviewed by a reporter after the Royal Dutch Academy of Science had published a report warning against the dreadful consequences of nuclear testing and nuclear war, and had asked our Government to do everything in its power to promote prohibition of tests? He said that a small country like the Netherlands could do nothing! This is not an utterance of modesty, but of lack of mental power.

And here is another point. We miss great statesmen like we had before—Statesmen who have the courage to say what must be said. Statesmen to whom the world listened, though we are only a small people in a small country.

Holland has always been a country which has produced many great men, and which has fought for peace, as we are a peace-loving nation.

But when we look at our country, when we look at Europe, we ask: where are they, the men with a divine fire in their hearts?

We hear generals speaking their message of Fear and Misunderstanding, we hear politicians speaking a language of Hate and Distrust. They try to make us believe that a future war is inevitable, that we must give our soil to be a launching place for "Honest Johns", that we had better sell our souls to the forces of evil and destruction.

But still we believe...

We believe that the forces of good-

(Continued on page 12)

Readers' Forum

Let US Face the Fact

Paul Ecker, Editor of "Contemporary Issues"

A prolonged exchange of polemics on tactics to be followed by the movement against nuclear testing is not our intention. It is nevertheless impossible to permit Rebecca Shelley's arguments against the Contemporary Issues position in the January issue of this bulletin to go unanswered.

The gist of Miss Shelley's argument is contained in a section of her reply that is at once a terrible distortion and an amazing piece of naivete. She writes:

"Does Contemporary Issues mean to say that the people of the world struggling for peace; now especially struggling to ban the most monstrous weapon the war-gods ever thrust on mankind: Does it mean to say that the people ought to ignore the United Nations as their protector against the hideous scourge of war? Does it mean that relief must come primarily from the three offenders against the health and genetic safety of mankind, rather than from the collective efforts of the vast majority against whom the hideous offense is being perpetrated?"

No, Contemporary Issues does not mean to say that (or most of it, anyway). Only an interpretation of my article seasoned with a generous pinch of malice could claim otherwise. In Miss Shelley's case, misunderstanding rather than malice is indicated, but the result is almost as lamentable. Contemporary Issues believes precisely that "relief must come . . . from the collective efforts of the vast majority" and it is precisely because of this that we urge that majority not to depend on (yes, to ignore, if Miss-Shelley will have it so) the United Nations. For it is difficult to see how an objective instead of an emotional examination of the United Nations can lead one to conclude that it represents that general collectivity of which Miss Shelley speaks. The unfortunate fact is that this international assemblage represents the *governments*, not the people, of the world; most of these governments do not even pretend to be representative, and most of those that do deserve to have their pretensions closely examined. These governments are gathered in an assemblage that avowedly has no power to act; such power of action is reserved for a body, the Security Council, in which the veto of any one of the three offenders of which Miss Shelley speaks is sufficient to paralyze that power. Need we say more about what Miss Shelley terms "the world's most powerful peace agency?"

Miss Shelley, to be sure, will reply that moral force of world opinion is what she hopes to direct against the three offenders through the United Nations. Well, that moral force, given substance by a number of concrete actions which it is possible for the people of the offending countries and

the governments of others to take (denial of bases, severance of certain trade relations, etc.) is precisely what we of Contemporary Issues hope to bring to bear *directly* upon the offending governments through popular action. If the United Nations General Assembly becomes one avenue for such popular expression (even the most difficult one), we shall have no objection, but to become a vehicle for world sentiment rather than a merry-go-round for it, that body would have to cast aside its perpetual sponsorship of fruitless disarmament negotiations and issue a clearcut call to the three powers to cease all nuclear weapons testing immediately.

To speak, on the other hand, as Miss Shelley does, of a U.N. resolution calling for *international agreement* as equivalent to the American Declaration of Independence . . . well, historical analogy stands disarmed. The true comparison, if Miss Shelley wants to look in this direction, would have been if the Founding Fathers, instead of declaring independence and taking sword in hand, had abjured all action and taken up their pens to inscribe an appeal to England and the other European governments to negotiate freedom for the colonies. Will the U.N. delegates pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in struggle against the three governments that conduct nuclear testing? Perhaps tomorrow . . . not today.

I trust that little need be said, in the light of the foregoing about the United Nations as that "higher legal power" of which Miss Shelley speaks. When the United Nations is able to issue an injunction against nuclear testing and back it up with a police force, such legalistic jargon might have meaning. (Of course the police force would be dwarfed in size by the force at the disposal of the criminals, necessitating, I suppose, the arming of the entire population as vigilantes—but enough of such nonsense). The case is only made more, rather than less, ridiculous by posing an appeal to the International Court of Justice as an alternative when the United Nations resolution is ignored (as Miss Shelley realizes it will be). Will Miss Shelley inform us of the last occasion on which one of the great powers paid heed to a decision by the International Court (if indeed she can tell us when it last issued a decision on any matter of moment)?

Let us face the facts of world politics. Our salvation lies neither in government delegates nor in lawyers but in ourselves. We do not, as Miss Shelley, suggests, propose to leave it up to the governments to correct their derelictions, but to mobilize the force of world opinion in such strength and with such directness that it will be impossible for them to ignore it. The first necessity, however, is to strip the veils of illusion away from our own eyes and to learn in which direction to look.

ROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from Page 9)

U.S.A.

According to the January issue of Michigan F.O.R. News, the Jackson Michigan F.O.R. and friends have been circulating these past weeks the petitions sponsored by American Friends Service Committee and American F.O.R. addressed to President Eisenhower requesting suspension of nuclear bomb tests scheduled for April.

In reference to the establishment of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Mr. Frank W. Anderson, Chairman of Jackson F.O.R., writes, "Some citizen of Jackson and a nearby town, Leslie, met on Feb. 2 to discuss possibility of local support for this National Committee. We shall seek to solicit wider support locally for the Committee."

As regards the protest ship, Mr. Anderson writes as follows: "Yesterday afternoon, Feb. 9, on eve of scheduled departure of the 30-foot sailing ketch, 'Golden Rule,' F.O.R. members and friends met here to hold a prayer and conscience vigil to honor and support the mission of the four brave men of this ship who are sailing out into the vast Pacific to witness for the conscience of all mankind.

"We read to the group assembled your PLAN FOR ACTION OF CANCELLATION OF ENIWETOK NUCLEAR TEST SCHEDULE, and handed out copies. We shall call our group together on March 1st to continue our protest with you of the suicidal nuclear arms race, and to plan further strengthening of our peace witness."

"Fallout," a graphic booklet recently published by the Japan Council on the awesome hazards of radioactivity, "will touch the hearts of many people around the world and help them to understand how cruel and destructive modern warfare is, not alone for the immediate victims, but for all mankind," writes Mrs. Clara M. Vincent of Michigan, U.S.A. on receiving a copy of the booklet.

She writes, "We appreciate your sending us a copy of Fallout, I took it to a Church meeting Sunday evening. You will be glad to hear that our hostess has done two rather large paintings on the subject and they were on display. One is of a Mother and Child and the other is of a poor scarred and naked man after the bombing."

She said that she had suggested her Women's International League for Peace and Freedom that they order a large quantity for sale and distribution there.

As reported by her letter, the Detroit Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy had another meeting recently. "Americans who are loyal to their democratic heritage," she continues, "must and will find a way to put peo-

ple at the head of our government who are more interested in the general welfare of all peoples of the earth."

SUDAN

The Sudanese Peace Movement Committee sent us on Feb. 17 a communique concerning the atomic tests scheduled in Sahara. The communique, originally written in French, dated Jan. 20, 1958 in effect says as follows;

On Dec. 16th, at the conference of the NATO, 15 nations of the organization decided on the installation of missile bases. An evening paper "Le Monde" said that Sahara would be an ideal place for the plan. A German paper at Bonn, "Frankfurter Rundschau", protesting against the introduction of missiles and nuclear weapons to the army of West Germany, discloses that "the base of Colomb-Bechar in North Africa is being manned by German military experts in order to make it a testing area for atomic bombs. The paper further declares that "Hydrogen bombs will be tested there this year." Since no official denial has been issued in relation to this information, it is necessary to arouse public opinion in Sudan, African and the World. We know that Colomb-Bechar is on the border of our country, and that such tests would be catastrophic to our people. In face of such a menace we must without delay assume a firm attitude to check the experiments. We demand of the public authorities to give us, by negotiating with the French Government, the assurance that such tests will never be conducted on African soil.

ISRAEL

A copy of the editorial for Jan. 28 of The Daily Guardian, Tel-Aviv, organ of the United Workers' Party, was sent to the Japan Council by the Israel Peace Committee.

Calling the readers' attention to the petition of more than 900 scientists from 44 countries submitted to the UN a great contribution in the struggle for world peace, the editorial stresses that Israeli public opinion ought to take upon itself an active part in the struggle to ban nuclear weapons, and to stop tests of these weapons which have already become the concern of the most widespread circles in many countries of the world, and "should join Israel's voice to that of the peoples and countries that demand the removal of the terrible nightmare from mankind."

The paper continues, "The plan to set up missile and rocket bases in the countries of Europe and the maintenance of its atmosphere in a state of 'atomic preparedness' increases the danger of conflagration bursting out.

"It was not for nothing that Denmark and Norway refused to agree to the setting up of atomic missile bases in their countries... The cessation of atomic tests would constitute something of a first step forward toward reaching an international agreement to ban nuclear weapons altogether, to

lessen the tension and to real disarmament."

After clarifying its stand against the Israel Delegation's vote at the UN against the Japanese-Indian resolution to ban tests, the paper concludes, "Israel has a vital interest in an atomic truce in the world and in the lessening of international tension. Public opinion in our country will continue to struggle for an immediate cessation of nuclear tests by means of a ban of this kind of weapon."

League Antiatomique International

In view of the fact; that the humanity will be exposed to the danger of total extinction after 1970 according to the scholars of the Conceil Britannique de la Recherche Scientifique and profs. Lapp and Gerlach; that nothing is practically done to realize the negotiation between East and West which the peoples of the world desire; that statesmen such as Mr. Macmillan, Stevenson and Khrushchev declared recently that "disarmament is the only way for us to survive;" that there exists no international institution controlled by the peoples to solve world-wide problems at issue; nine members of the International Antiatomique League observed a fast in January for one-four days with the following objects in view;

- a) to bring to an end misunderstanding, mistrust and hatred between East and West, and to inaugurate peaceful coexistence.
- b) to realize immediate talks between Washington and Moscow.
- c) that the Three Atomic Powers may renounce unilaterally their experiments, the only way to break the deadlock and, by setting an example to the other two, to solve the vital question to humanity.
- d) that nuclear tests may come to an end before new countries join the "Atomic club."
- e) that disarmament may start without delay.
- f) that a world-wide international institution may be established by the voluntary will of the peoples.

BUT STILL WE BELIEVE...

(Continued from page 11)

will be not dead. We believe common sense and faith are not extinguished.

We believe that God has not created this wonderful world to be destroyed by nuclear weapons or turned into a hell on earth for the generations who follow us.

Therefore, we go on fighting, we will give our strength as long as we can, if we want to deserve the name of Christian.

Therefore, we appeal in an international action to every man in the world: Join us, let us stand together and make the sacrifice of our lives to secure a better world in which our children may live.

Give us your support spiritually and materially, we need them both.

APPEAL for the Fourth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament

February 11, 1958

The recent technical development, symbolically shown by the Soviet and U.S. earth circling satellites, has made us keenly feel that in no area on the earth people can be safe should a nuclear war be started. This danger is realistic since the attempts to prepare for such a war are too clear in the development of recent international situation. The nuclear armament race is being stepped up, accompanied by continuous nuclear test explosions, scattering about deadly radioactive particles which foretell a horrible future for our descendants. Nuclear weapons and missiles are going to be introduced into a number of new countries, promising the inhabitants not security but ravages only. On the other hand we see with regret that the disarmament commission of the UNO is suspended.

However, mankind can no longer stand the domination of the policy that serves solely for annihilation. Strong voices of opposition to nuclear tests and all kinds of nuclear war preparation are raised from a growing number of peoples covering all continents, and from leading personalities in various fields as well as from ordinary men and women of conscience and many organizations embracing huge memberships. Some governments, too, are according their voice to the people calling for the end of the nuclear armament race and some others are becoming skeptical about taking part in it.

It is imperative now that this growing tendency demanding the end of the nuclear armament race

be consolidated and that there be a drastic change of the guiding principles of world politics. We, the Japanese people, who were the first victims of atomic bombs feel it our duty to contribute with all in our power to this cause.

It is to realize this objective that we of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs appeal to you to cooperate to convene the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament in August this year when the memorable dates of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies will come around.

Dear friends, this will be a World Conference open to all peace makers. This will be a Conference in which all kinds of peace movements will take part on the basis of entire equality. This Conference will also be an opportunity for world scientists, religious leaders and writers to meet and exchange their opinions on various specific questions in their respective fields and find a common ground for their further efforts to stop the nuclear armament race.

Dear friends of the world, let us prepare such a World Conference by our joint efforts!

Let us cooperate beyond minor differences, for we all belong to one human family!

Let this Conference be a real success contributing a great deal to the cause of the attainment of real peace on which depends the future of our civilization!

The Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

OUTLINE PROGRAM for the Fourth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament

- 1) **Place:** Tokyo, Japan
- 2) **Term of session:** In middle of August, 1958
- 3) **Principal Character:**

Though delegates are expected from groups of various trends and standings, the Conference as a whole should maintain its politically independent position and domination of the Conference keynote by any one trend should be avoided by all means.

- 4) **Scope of discussion:**

In order to check the nuclear armament race now being stepped up, the World Conference should supply diverse trends of peace movements and people's movements of the world working for peace and specifically for the realization of disarmament and the ban on nuclear weapons, with an occasion to meet, find common ground for cooperation through

friendly discussions and draw up common program of actions where agreements are possible.

All the questions related to the danger of atomic war and of radioactivity will fall within the scope of the Conference, for example, nuclear tests, introduction of nuclear weapons into foreign territories, the questions of nuclear bases, of military blocs, of air-patrol loaded with H bombs, of disarmament negotiation, of non-nuclear zone, of non-aggression pact or of summit conference.

All these and other questions will be discussed from the angle of world peace and elimination of the danger of war from the world.

Gatherings of professional and classified groups of people, such as religionists, women, youth and students, journalists, trade unionists and especially scientists be either included in the Conference or given support as relevant events.

5) International Preparatory Committee and Secretariat:

An international Preparatory Committee to sponsor the Conference meet on June 1, 1958 in Tokyo to discuss:

- (a) the keynote, agenda and other principal program of the Conference;
- (b) how to coordinate international activities;
- (c) budget.

After the meeting of the Preparatory Committee is finished, some members of the Committee are expected to stay on to form a secretariat of the Conference, which will be in a position to make concrete what the Preparatory Committee decides and to dispose of day-to-day business necessary for the Conference.

On principle one adequate representative from each of the participating countries be invited to the International Preparatory Committee.

6) Sponsors:

Those world eminent personalities who are concerned with the question of nuclear war be invited to be sponsors (or supporters) of the Conference. Their opinions on the Conference program should be given full consideration by the International Preparatory Committee and the Conference even when they cannot be present in person at the Conference.

7) National Preparatory Activities

It is desirable that a broad national preparatory committees be formed in each country by those organizations or influential individuals as national centers for preparatory activities for the Conference. The national centers will be responsible for:

- (a) coordinating diverse moves for the Conference on the national scale;
- (b) recruiting delegates, forming, financing and sending out a delegation;
- (c) keeping in touch with the International Secretariat; and
- (d) draw up their own proposals to be put to the International Preparatory Committee and to the Conference itself.

It may be suggested preferable that a national meeting be scheduled, where possible, before delegation is sent out, for the purpose of rallying the public opinion on the question of nuclear weapons and disarmament.

It is also recommended that those organizations in each nation which support the World Confer-

ence issue appeal to kindred organizations of other countries calling them to take part in the Conference.

8) Invitations:

As time is limited, invitations to the Conference be despatched before International Preparatory Committee meets by the Japan Council against A and H Bombs to major organizations. As for individuals the Japan Council will also address to those influential persons to come to the Conference on principle with advices of major national organizations of the country concerned.

9) Conference finance:

The Conference will be financed by contribution from organizations and individuals who support the Conference. The budget will be discussed in and practised by the International Preparatory Committee and Secretariat.

10) Coordination of activities in different countries:

This is a task to be done by the International Preparatory Committee and Secretariat. However, since there are a lot of things to be done before June 1, the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs is ready to do what it can to coordinate the preparatory activities of different countries till the work be taken over by the responsible international organ.

11) Japanese National Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament:

Under sponsorship of the Japan Council the Japanese National Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament will be held in Tokyo just preceding the World Conference. All the delegates to the World Conference are kindly invited to take part as observers in this National Conference.

12) Date of arrival in Tokyo:

The Japan Council hopes that all delegates arrive in Tokyo by Aug. 5 in time for the Japanese National Conference, to which they are all invited.

13) Travelling and staying expenses

On principle travelling and staying expenses be burdened by visiting delegates or national preparatory committees sending delegations. *However, the International Secretariat will consider financial assistance when necessary and possible.*

The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

APPEAL FOR THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE

AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS AND FOR DISARMAMENT

February 11, 1958

29 APR 1958
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The recent technical development, symbolically shown by the Soviet and U.S. earth circling satellites, has made us keenly feel that in no area on the earth people can be safe should a nuclear war be started. This danger is realistic since the attempts to prepare for such a war are too clear in the development of recent international situation. The nuclear armament race is being stepped up, accompanied by continuous nuclear test explosions, scattering about deadly radioactive particles which foretell a horrible future for our descendants. Nuclear weapons and missiles are going to be introduced into a number of new countries, promising the inhabitants not security but ravages only. On the other hand we see with regret that the disarmament commission of the UNO is suspended.

However, mankind can no longer stand the domination of the policy that serves solely for annihilation. Strong voices of opposition to nuclear tests and all kinds of nuclear war preparation are raised from a growing number of peoples covering all continents, and from leading personalities in various fields as well as from ordinary men and women of conscience and many organizations embracing huge memberships. Some governments, too, are according their voice to the people calling for the end of the nuclear armament race and some others are becoming skeptical about taking part in it.

It is imperative now that this growing tendency demanding the end of the nuclear armament race be consolidated and that there be a drastic change of the guiding principles of world politics. We, the Japanese people, who were the first victims of atomic bombs feel it our duty to contribute with all in our power to this cause.

It is to realize this objective that we of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs appeal to you to cooperate to convene the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament in August this year when the memorable dates of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies will come around.

Dear friends, this will be a World Conference open to all peace makers. This will be a Conference in which all kinds of peace movements will take part on the basis of entire equality. This Conference will also be an opportunity for world scientists, religious leaders and writers to meet and exchange their opinions on various specific questions in their respective fields and find a common ground for their further efforts to stop the nuclear armament race.

Dear friends of the world, let us prepare such a World Conference by our joint efforts!

Let us cooperate beyond minor differences, for we all belong to one human family!

Let this Conference be a real success contributing a great deal to the cause of the attainment of real peace on which depends the future of our civilization!

The Japan Council against A and H Bombs

OUTLINE PROGRAM FOR THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE
AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS AND FOR DISARMAMENT

- 1) Place: Tokyo, Japan.
- 2) Term of session: In middle of August, 1958
- 3) Principal character:

Though delegates are expected from groups of various trends and standings, the Conference as a whole should maintain its politically independent position and domination of the Conference keynote by any one trend should be avoided by all means.

- 4) Scope of discussion:

In order to check the nuclear armament race now being stepped up, the World Conference should supply diverse trends of peace movements and peoples's movements of the world working for peace and specifically for the realization of disarmament and the ban on nuclear weapons, with an occasion to meet, find common ground for cooperation through friendly discussions and draw up common program of actions where agreements are possible.

All the questions related to the danger of atomic war and of radio-activity will fall within the scope of the Conference, for example, nuclear tests, introduction of nuclear weapons into foreign territories, the questions of nuclear bases, of military blocs, of air-patrol loaded with H bombs, of disarmament negotiation, of non-nuclear zone, of non-aggression pact or of summit conference.

All these and other questions will be discussed from the angle of world peace and elimination of the danger of war from the world.

Gatherings of professional and classified groups of peoples, such as religionists, women, youth and students, journalists, trade unionists and especially scientists be either included in the Conference or given support as relevant events.

- 5) International Preparatory Committee and Secretariat:

An international Preparatory Committee to sponsor the Conference meet on June 1, 1958 in Tokyo to discuss:

- (a) the keynote, agenda and other principal program of the Conference;
- (b) how to coordinate international activities;
- (c) budget.

After the meeting of the Preparatory Committee is finished, some members of the Committee are expected to stay on to form a secretariat of the Conference, which will be in a position to make concrete what the Preparatory Committee decides and to dispose of day-to-day business necessary for the Conference.

On principle one adequate representative from each of the participating countries be invited to the International Preparatory Committee.

6) Those world eminent personalities who are concerned with the question of nuclear war be invited to be sponsors (or supporters) of the Conference. Their opinions on the Conference program should be given full consideration by the International Preparatory Committee and the Conference even when they cannot be present in person at the Conference.

7) National Preparatory Activities:

It is desirable that a broad national preparatory committees be formed in each country by those organizations or influential individuals as national centers for preparatory activities for the Conference. The national centers will be responsible for:

- (a) coordinating diverse moves for the Conference on the national scale;
- (b) recruiting delegates, forming, financing and sending out a delegation;
- (c) keeping in touch with the International Secretariat; and
- (d) draw up their own proposals to be put to the International Preparatory Committee and to the Conference itself.

It may be suggested preferable that a national meeting be scheduled, where possible, before delegation is sent out, for the purpose of rallying the public opinion on the question of nuclear weapons and disarmament.

It is also recommended that those organizations in each nation which support the World Conference issue appeal to kindred organizations of other countries calling them to take part in the Conference.

8) Invitations:

As time is limited, invitations to the Conference be despatched before International Preparatory Committee meets by the Japan Council against A and H Bombs to major organizations. As for individuals the Japan Council will also address to those influential persons to come to the Conference on principle with advices of major national organizations of the country concerned.

9) Conference finance:

The Conference will be financed by contribution from organizations and individuals who support the Conference. The budget will be discussed in and practised by the International Preparatory Committee and Secretariat.

10) Coordination of activities in different countries:

This is a task to be done by the International Preparatory Committee and Secretariat. However, since there are a lot of things to be done before June 1, the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs is ready to do what it can to coordinate the preparatory activities of different countries till the work be taken over by the responsible international organ.

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The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST A AND H
BOMBS AND FOR DISARMAMENT

August 12 - 20, 1958, Tokyo

A P P E A L

Meeting in an atmosphere of heightened tension and increased threat of war, the 4th World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament appeals to all the people of the world to save mankind from atomic disaster, and to demand:

(1) the immediate and unconditional stopping of nuclear tests, which could be realized at once if the U.S. and British governments would follow the example of the Soviet Union!

(2) the immediate withdrawal of U.S.A. and British troops from Lebanon and Jordan,

(3) a Summit Conference to find means of lessening international tension and creating conditions for fruitful negotiation,

(4) a pledge by all governments not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances,

We call upon our fellow men to work together for the realization of these demands.

August 20, 1958, Tokyo

D E C L A R A T I O N

Mankind stands at the cross-roads faced with the choice between atomic death and the peaceful use of man's creative skill for the benefit of the whole human race.

On the one hand, progress toward peace has been made, as is seen in the suspension of nuclear weapon tests by the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, there exists an actual and grave danger of war breaking out, as is witnessed by the sending of troops equipped with nuclear arms to the Middle East and the introduction of missiles to Japan, West Germany and surrounding territories.

At this critical moment, the 4th World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament met in Tokyo from August 12th - 20th, 1958. 121 delegates from Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America and Oceania representing 39 nationalities and 11 international organizations participated in the Conference together with 4,687 Japanese delegates, to work with the common objective to defend the life and welfare of mankind. The energy of the peace movements of the world was focused here.

Regardless of the differences of social system, ideology or religious faith, the delegates, after serious deliberations, agreed on the following points:

(1) It is the imperative and universal duty of mankind living in the atomic age, in which the whole of humanity must live or die together, to prevent self-destruction and promote co-existence. This duty originates in deep reverence for life and the desire for the preservation of the family of man,

(2) The danger arising from radio-active fallout produced by nuclear weapon tests has reached such a degree as to make it fatal to continue them.

It should be emphasized that there is no real prevention or cure of radiation disease at the present level of knowledge.

There is also no threshold dose below which radioactivity is harmless. Even the smallest increase in radiation is harmful to all organic life.

(3) Nuclear tests of an IRBM mounting a nuclear warhead are now being held in the Pacific area. This implies preparation for nuclear war. Opposition to tests is therefore opposition to nuclear war.

(4) We welcome the unilateral suspension of tests by the U.S.S.R., and demand that the U.S.A. and Great Britain immediately stop their tests. We call on all nations concerned unconditionally to conclude an international agreement to prohibit nuclear weapon tests.

(5) Nuclear arming of the troops of different nations will add to international tension and increase the danger of nuclear war.

No people can guarantee their security by nuclear arms. On the contrary such actions will expose them to the danger of atomic death. We demand the prohibition of nuclear armaments and the establishment of atom-free zones.

(6) We oppose the threat of atomic attack implicit in the mobilization of armies with nuclear weapons, and demand a pledge of non-usage of such weapons under any circumstances.

(7) We oppose the stationing of troops and the construction of military bases on foreign territories and the setting up of military blocs. In particular, we demand the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in the territories of the Middle East nations.

(8) The problems of peace and national independence are inseparable. We demand that the independence of all nations be fully respected. In particular, we demand the granting of independence to Algeria as the only basis for ending the long struggle.

(9) It is the fundamental right of all nations to be recognized in the community of nations. We demand that the People's Republic of China should be given her rightful status among the nations.

(10) The problem of peace is co-related to that of democracy. We oppose the suppression of peace movements and demand that the democratic rights of the people be guaranteed.

(11) We express here our deep respect for those friends who are taking conscientious and courageous actions for peace, especially in those countries where governments are pursuing policies of nuclear armament. The sending of protest fleets to testing grounds, protest marches to missile bases and the refusing to allow missiles to be landed may be cited as examples of such courageous action.

We call on the peoples of the world to take their stand in powerful joint action to attain our objectives.

Such united action will orientate world politics toward peace and will open up bright perspectives for a future free from the fear of radio-active fallout and the menace of war.

This is hereby declared the firm resolution of the 4th World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament.

August 20, 1958, Tokyo

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PEACE FORCES OF THE WORLD

1.

The Fourth World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament recommends to all peace organizations, peace movements and peace groups throughout the world to adopt the following principles:

(a) Every effort should be made in every country to develop broad movements embracing all sections of the people giving everyone who desires peace the opportunity of taking part.

(b) Peace movements are based on humanitarian considerations and do not belong to party politics; but it is impossible to separate peace movements from the existing political situation, the necessity for appropriate action and the need to orientate all politics to peace.

(c) The peace movement must be impartial and have no prejudice toward any country. It must support actions in favour of peace and oppose any threat to peace from wherever it may come.

(d) In the present international situation it is not sufficient to have only general aims. It is necessary to express in explicit terms the concrete proposals and attitude of the peace movements in any given situation and to mobilize public opinion in order to achieve these aims.

(e) Every individual should understand the urgency of the present situation. The spreading of exact information and scientific data is essential to mobilize public opinion for peace. The horror of A and H bombs and the danger of radio-activity should be made known to everyone.

(f) Peace movements should make contact with scientists in their various countries in order to collect and publish in simple form the facts about radiation-hazards; contact between scientists of different countries must be promoted in order to produce a world-wide survey of the incidence, spread, and damage of radioactive fallout.

(g) In order to achieve the goal common to all peace forces, positive and constructive cooperation between all local, national and international organizations and movements with full respect for present status, should be promoted. All attempts under whatever pretext to divide peace forces or to prevent their possible cooperation must be defeated.

(h) We demand the recognition that one of the moral obligations of every individual in the present time is to resist all factors making for war. Those who remain inactive are guilty toward their descendants.

(i) We suggest to all peace movements that they consider pooling their experiences and surveying their common problems at a world-wide meeting in the not-too-distant future.

II.

The Fourth World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament, in accordance with the foregoing principles, recommends the following action:

(A) International Common Action Month

- (1) Objectives: The objectives adopted at the 4th World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament should be the objectives of this action month.
- (2) For the realization of these objectives, action should be conducted by the people in order to influence their own government, other governments and the U.N.O.
- (3) Term: Oct. 15 to Nov. 15

(B) Regional Campaigns against the introduction of nuclear weapons in those countries which do not produce them.

Peace movements should support the principles underlying the actions of Yokohama longshoremen who refused to unload and tried to prevent the unloading of Oerlikon missiles in August 1958, a first step in the nuclearization of Japan.

(C) Exchange of Information Material

- (1) Exchange of experience of the movement in various countries, with facts and data concerning damage by nuclear weapons and radioactive hazards should be promoted.
- (2) The Japan Council against A and H Bombs and various international organizations, including the International Institute for Peace should maintain touch with one another to facilitate the collection and distribution of this necessary material.
- (3) Production, distribution and exhibition of photographs of the damage and victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: movies depicting the effects of atomic bombs should be demonstrated at every opportunity.
- (4) Efforts should be made so that the actual state of affairs concerning the horrifying experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombing be incorporated in the school-text-books of every country.

(D) Information Groups

In order to help stimulate public opinion and promote the movement against A and H Bombs in all countries, especially where the movement is weak, and to stimulate interchange of experience of the movements between countries, touring lecture groups should be organized to work in the various regions in the following way:

- (1) The world to be divided into several geographical areas (for instance, Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Americas); a touring lecture groups should be organized for each of those areas.
- (2) A touring lecture group, composed of 4-5 members, should include 1 or 2 atomic victims (Japanese and other nationalities), outstanding peace workers of the area concerned, distinguished scholars, artists, etc.
- (3) The touring lecture groups should bring with them necessary audiovideo materials, such as photographs, movies, pamphlets, etc., and should tour, organizing lecture-meetings and exhibitions throughout the area.
- (4) Peace organizations in the area concerned should confer with each other to plan this project. In principle the budget should be made for each of these areas and the expenditure be met by contributions from supplying organizations. The Japan Council will make efforts to collect the money necessary amounting to \$ 15,000 for each group, by donations of peace movements all over the world.

(E) Relief Action for Atomic Victims

- (1) For the purpose of raising funds for relief of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, paper cranes made by the victims themselves should be sold in various countries.
- (2) All other appropriate ways and means should be considered in different countries to raise funds for the relief work of the victims.
- (3) All these relief activities should be closely linked to propagation of the knowledge of nuclear dangers based on the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(F) Other Form of Public Action

Demonstrations like peace marches: petitions to government, members of parliament, town councils and leaders of trade unions and candidate for parliament.

(G) Because of the danger to future generations of the human race through the exposure of women to radio-activity and the special role they play in the training and rearing of children, we call on them through their various organizations to play their special part in the struggle against tests and nuclear war.

August 20, 1958, Tokyo

THE JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS

Address : 7-12, Shiba-Shinbashi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Cable Code : "ANTIATOM TOKYO"
Tel : 43-3005, 3205

17 NOV 1958

Sept. 25, 1958

DIRECTOR GENERAL

KAORU YASUI

Professor, Dean of Law Faculty of Hosei University

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE

Tamaki Uemura: President of Japan Y.W.C.A.; Vice-President of World Y.W.C.A.

Hyo Ouchi: President of Hosei University; Chairman of National Federation of University Professors; Member of Japan Academy

Mumeo Oku: Chairman of Housewives Federation; Member of House of Councilors

Toyohiko Kagawa: Chairman of International Peace Association; Elder in Christian Circles in Japan

Akira Kazami: Ex-Manager of the Secretariat of the Cabinet; Member of House of Representatives

Tetsu Katayama: Ex-Premier; Member of House of Representatives; Chairman of National League for Protection of Peace Constitution

Tokutaro Kitamura: Ex-Finance Minister; President of Shinwa Bank; Member of House of Representatives

Raicho Hiratsuka: Hon. President of the Federation of Japanese Women's Organizations

Benkyo Shiio: Vice-President of All Japan Buddhist Association; Lord Abbot of Shiba Zojoji Temple

Yasaburo Shimonaka: President of Japan Committee of World Movement for World Federal Government; President of Heibonsha Publishing Co.

Shinzo Hamai: Ex-Mayor of Hiroshima; President of Hiroshima Council against A & H Bombs

Yukitaka Haraguchi: Chairman of General Council of Trade Unions of Japan

Shigeri Yamataka: Chairman of Japan Regional Women's Organization

Saburo Yamada: President of Japan Academy; Hon. President of International Law Association

Hideki Yukawa: Professor of Kyoto University; Member of Japan Academy; Nobel Prize Winner

Kokai Handa: Lord Abbot of Zenkoji Temple

Arata Osada: President of Japan Association of the Pedagogy; Professor of Hiroshima University

Yoshitaro Hirano: Director-General of Japan Peace Committee

Michio Kozaki: Chairman of National Council of Christian Churches of Japan

Nichion Masuda: Superintendent Priest of Nichiren Sect (Buddhism)

Ichiro Moritaki: Representative Committee Member of All Japan Council of Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Sufferers; Professor of Ethics of Hiroshima University

Eizo Sasaki: President of Nisseikyo Council (National Council of Japanese Youth Organizations)

Dear Dr. Krishnan,

The Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament was held in Tokyo between 15th and 20th this year with 227 delegates from 40 countries and 11 international organizations. The Conference, after examining the situation pregnant of danger of nuclear war, adopted the Declaration, Appeal and Recommendations.

In its Recommendations to the Peace Forces of the World the Conference proposed to carry on an International Common Action Month between Oct. 15th and Nov. 15th for the realization of the objectives adopted by it. This Common Action is proposed to be conducted simultaneously by the people of different countries in order to influence their own government, other governments and the U.N.O.

We are living in one world and at a particular time when the General Assembly of the U.N.O. is in session. Nuclear tests are not yet banned though there has been some welcome development. More countries are coming out with nuclear arms, 600 million Chinese people are not yet represented in the United Nations. And Taiwan and Middle East present not regional dangers when nuclear weapons are considered as deterrent by some groups in power.

There is a common danger to us all -- the danger of nuclear war. So there must be our common action against it.

In capacity of the initiator of the last World Conference, we call on you and the organization you lead to stand up in action during this International Common Action Month in forms and with demands which are most suitable to your situation.

First of all we solicit your official support to this Action Month and urge that you will draw up your program for action.

Particularly we propose to make NOV. 1st an International Common Action Day, to be observed in every country.

On our part we are convinced that the significance of this Common Action has even increased since the Conference, for we are warned by the recent critical situation in the waters around Taiwan, U.S. nuclear troops and fleet ready every instant to begin a new nuclear adventure there. For us Japanese this situation involves an extraordinary peril, since our soil is actually used by U.S. armed forces as atomic outposts and this means that once a nuclear war should flame up we are the target of nuclear missiles.

We of the Japan Council against A and H Bombs, therefore, enthusiastically support the Common Action Month and are going to do our own contribution with the following schedule:

OCT. 8th

Toward the extra session of the Diet, meetings and demonstrations are to be held in every village, town, city and prefecture and in the Metropolis a national meeting and demonstration is to press the Government and the both houses.

NOV. 1st

This day is to be the day when the action during this period is to culminate. Throughout the country protest marches are to be organized toward all military bases in Japan of both the U.S. and the Japanese Defence Forces. (There are approximately 500 U.S. bases in Japan)

NOV. 15th

Observing the last day of the International Common Action meetings, demonstrations and other actions are to be conducted throughout the country.

Already we have good repercussions to this proposal of the Common Action Month. In Indonesia the National Council against A and H Bombs, which is a very strong organization there, decided to hold a National Peace Conference on Oct. 7 and 8 and they invite Japanese victims to join their action during the proposed period.

We sincerely hope that you will kindly respond this call. We shall appreciate any information of your program for action. And we hope that you will give publicity to this program adopted at the last Conference as well as to the Japanese schedule for action.

With best wishes to you all,

Sincerely Yours,

K. Yasui

Kaoru Yasui
Director-General