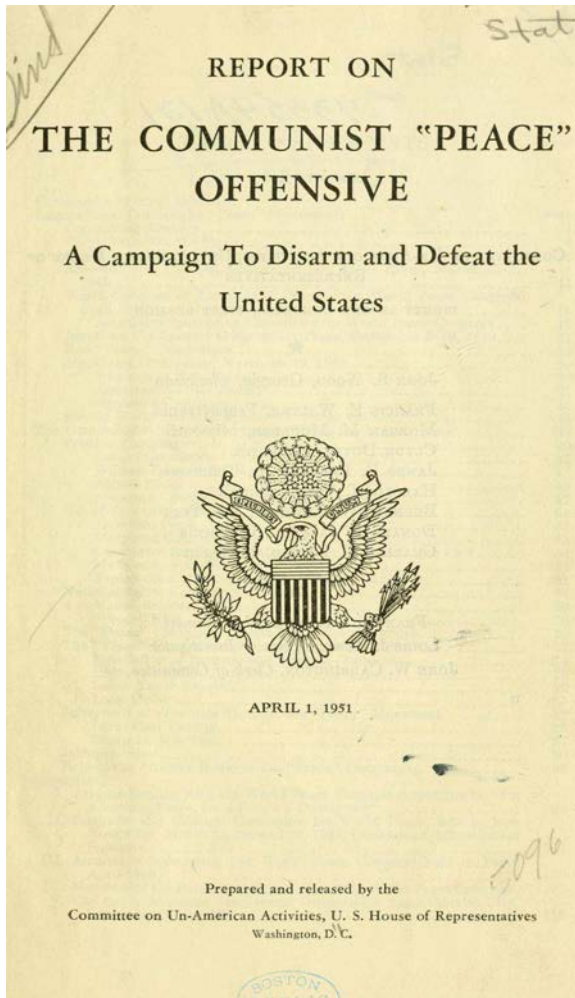




The Communist "Peace" Offensive (1951)



The Communist "Peace" Offensive (1951)

COMMUNIST "PEACE" OFFENSIVE

The most dangerous hoax ever devised by the international Communist conspiracy is the current world-wide "peace" offensive.

It has received the official endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. The Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties (Cominform), successor to the Communist International, has given this campaign top priority. It has been designated as the major effort of every Communist Party on the face of the globe, including the Communist Party of the United States.

Communists and their coconspirators are spearheading this movement in cities and communities throughout the United States—at meetings, on street corners, in shops, homes, schools and colleges, in the press and on the radio—in fact, in every walk of life. Unless it is completely exposed, many may be deceived and ensnared.

The Communist "peace" movement assumes different forms at various times and places. This is calculated to disguise its Communist origin and to evade legal prosecution. Thus, we find the movement appearing as the World Congress of Intellectuals, the International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace, the World Peace Congress or the World Congress of Partisans of Peace, and American Continental Congress for Peace, all with identical slogans and propaganda, and espoused by the same group with slight variations.

The same system has characterized the movement within the United States. Here the "peace" movement has paraded at various times as the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, Campaign Committee for the World Peace Appeal, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and its Mid-Century Conference for Peace, the Peace Information Center, the National Labor Conference for Peace, and a multitude of other names in various localities and among various special professional, religious, racial, women's and youth groups.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST "PEACE" MOVEMENT

CONTROLLING STRATEGY

What do the master conspirators in the Kremlin hope to achieve as a result of the "peace" offensive to which they are applying so much of their resources and energies on an international scale?

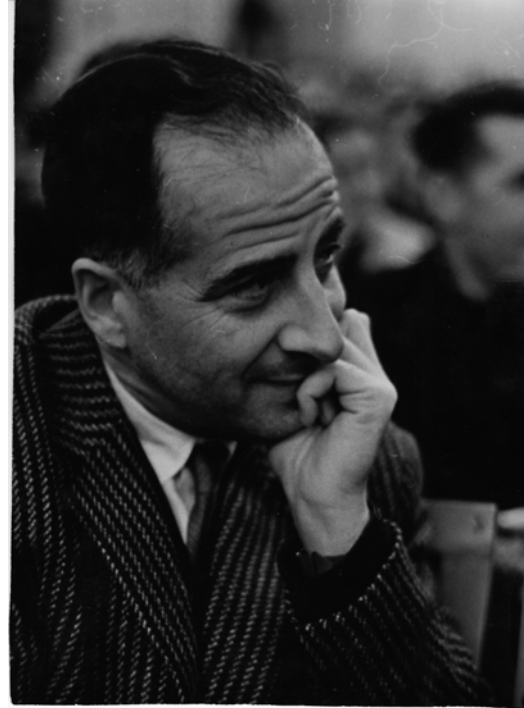
As World War II was drawing to a close, the democratic nations hoped that the Soviet Union would become part of a law-abiding world, from which wars would be forever banished. But Joseph Stalin had other views. His doctrine was that it was "inconceivable" that the Soviet Union could continue for a long period side by side with non-Communist states. He was convinced that: "Ultimately one or the other must conquer."

By and large, the American people are always willing to live and let live. They have long felt that, if the Russians were willing to tolerate

Atom spies and “fellow travellers”



Klaus Fuchs (1911-1988)

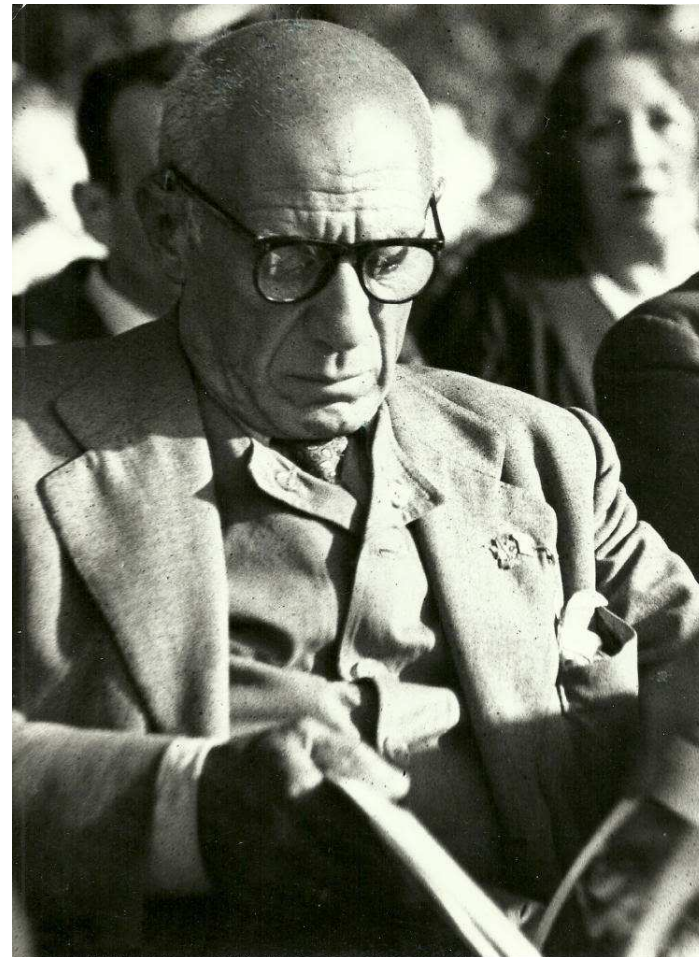
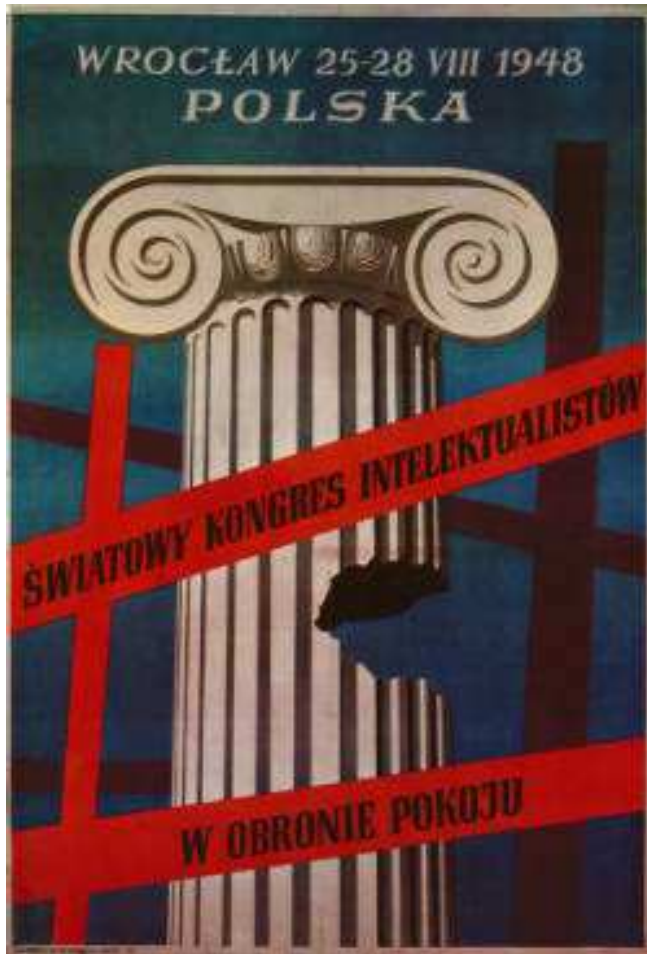


Bruno Pontecorvo (1913-1993)

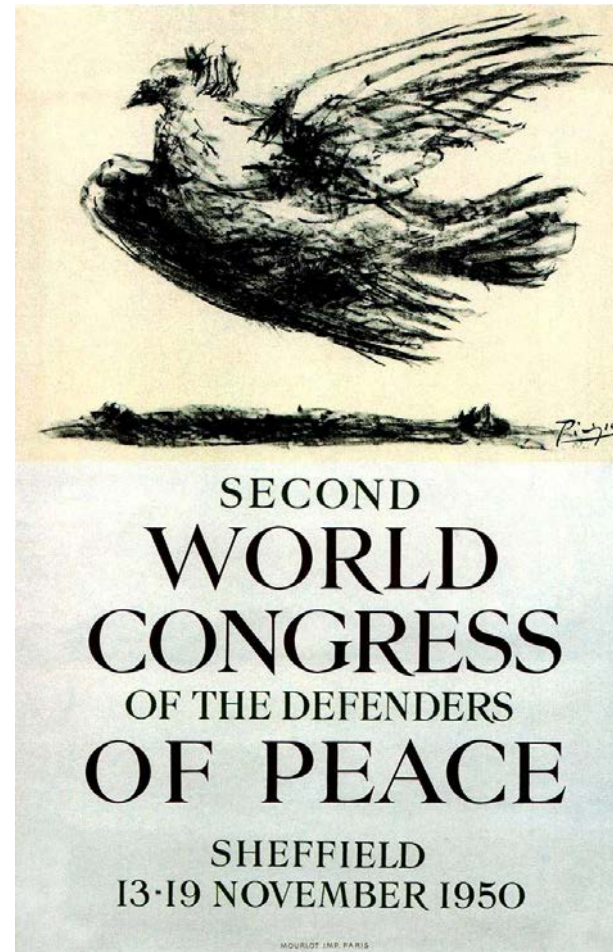
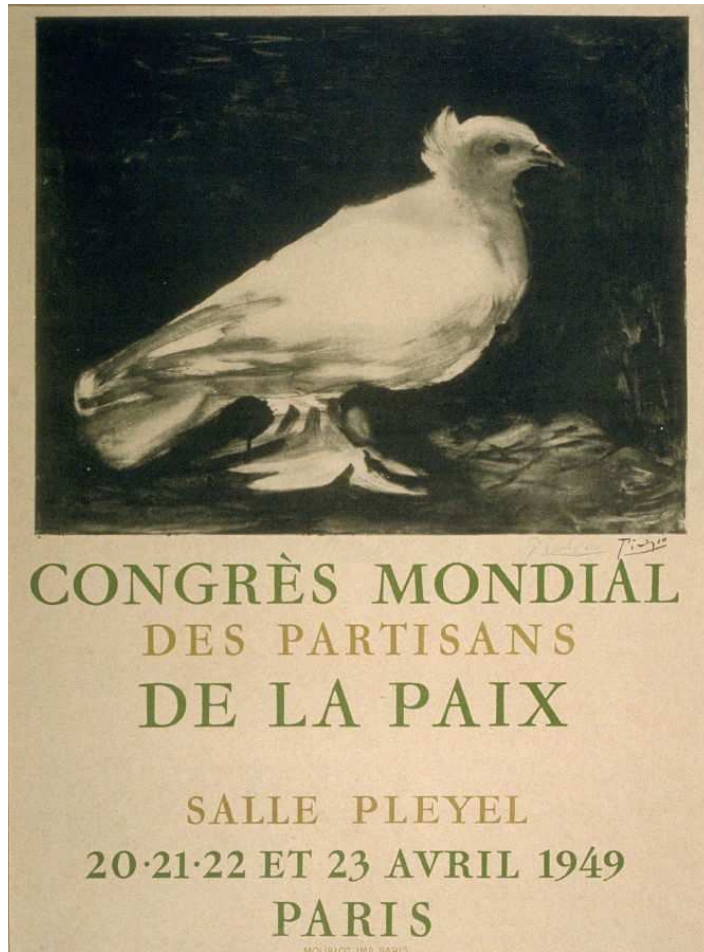
The “Partisans of Peace” (1947-1950)



*The World Cultural Congress for Peace
(Wroclaw, August 25-28, 1948)*



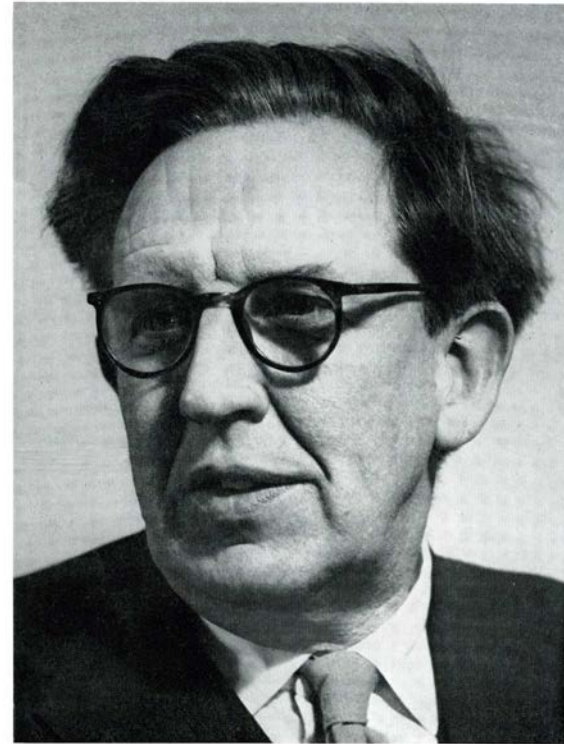
Partisans de la Paix / Defenders of Peace



The World Federation of Scientific Workers
(founded in London, 1946)



Frédéric Joliot-Curie (1900-1958)



John Desmond Bernal (1901-1971)

«Cominform Sets the Stage»: The World Peace Council

COMINFORM SETS THE STAGE

In September 1947, the representatives of nine European Communist and Workers (Communist) Parties, of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and the Soviet Union, met at an undisclosed location in Poland to establish the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties, known as the Cominform. This organization is the modern version of the Communist International, allegedly interred in 1943.

As is customary in such international Communist gatherings, the main report was presented by A. Zhdanov, speaking for the dominant delegation representing the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He laid the groundwork for the current "peace" offensive when he presented the warlike formula that the "international arena" was divided "into two major camps"—"the imperialist and antidemocratic camp, on the one hand, and the anti-imperialist and democratic camp, on the other." Zhdanov, as expected, identified "the principal driving force of the imperialist camp" as the U. S. A. "allied with * * * Great Britain and France." He said, "The anti-Fascist forces comprise the second camp. This camp is based on the U. S. S. R. and the new democracies."

The significance and authority of the Cominform was immediately acknowledged by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A. In his pamphlet, *The Meaning of the Nine-Party Conference*, he summarized Cominform decisions as follows for the members of his party:

The simple reality is that the nine-party Communist conference, and the Information Bureau which it set up, have as their purpose to put the peoples of Europe on guard against the attempt of Wall Street imperialism to conquer and enslave them. * * * The nine Communist Parties, in their joint conference, were also correct in warning their nations and all humanity of the Fascist danger involved in the offensive of Wall Street imperialism against the peoples of Europe and the rest of the world. * * * The statement of the nine Communist Parties also does a major service in awakening the peoples of Europe and the world to the growing danger of a new world war, as a consequence of the ruthless expansionist drive of American big business.

The sequel to the Cominform conference was an open letter signed in the autumn of 1947 by 12 Soviet publicists (Alexander Fadeyev, Constantine Fedin, Boris Gorbатов, Valentin Katayev, Alexander Korneichuk, Leonid Leonov, Nikolai Pogodin, Mikhail Sholokhov, Constantine Simonov, Alexander Tvardovsky, Vsevolod Vishnevsky, and Wanda Wasilewska). It was addressed to "Writers and men of culture in the United States of America!" Intended as the opening gun in the "Peace" campaign, it was calculated to corrupt and sow disaffection among cultural leaders in the United States. Of course, the letter made no mention of the series of ruthless purges among intellectuals in the Soviet Union, nor of Soviet acts of aggression. Published in No. 7 of *Soviet Literature*, 1948, it read in part as follows:

The ideas of fascism * * * have of late been constantly finding champions and proponents among prominent statesmen, diplomats, military men, industrialists, journalists, and even scientists in your country. * * *



The Italian “Partisans of Peace”

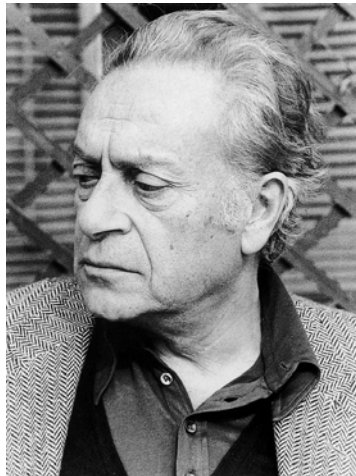
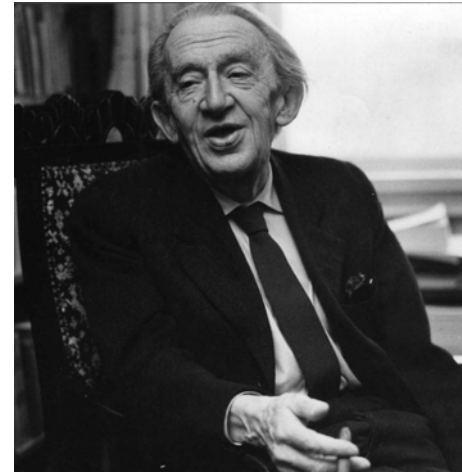
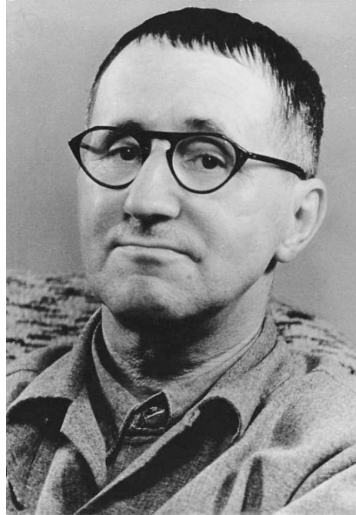


Emilio Sereni (1907-1977)



The Italian delegation in Paris (1949)

Communist “Peace” Offenders



The Stockholm Appeal (March 15, 1950)

THE COMMUNIST "PEACE" OFFENSIVE 33

In iron-curtain countries, those who have refused to sign have been thrown into jail. In Moscow, the Communist Party organ, Pravda, announced that anyone in any country who refused to sign the petition automatically became "an accomplice and henchman of the warmongers" in the eyes of the Communists.

FIGURE 3.

**YOUR HAND CAN STOP ATOMIC WAR!
SIGN FOR
PEACE!**



**WORLD
PEACE
APPEAL**

Throughout the world—
In China, Italy, Japan, in England and France, in
France and Mexico, in Finland and Poland, Sweden
and the Soviet Union, in Africa and India and in
the United States—
Tens of millions of people of all faiths and creeds,
all men are signing this appeal.
If we, the people say NO to war
THERE WILL BE PEACE.

- We demand the outlawing of the atomic weapons as instruments of aggression and mass murder of peoples.
- We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.
- We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.
- We call on all men and women of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal.*

Return this petition to:

Collected by _____ Address _____

* This appeal was issued in Stockholm in March, 1950 by the "World Committee in Defense of Peace,"
Torgny Eric, Secretary of the United Nations, and of the Committee, "I Miss everyone, every man and
woman, who works for peace."
Issued by _____ (New York Times, May, 1950)

Campaign Committee for the World Peace Appeal—P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station, New York City

World Peace Appeal petition blank, issued by campaign committee for the World Peace Appeal.

Also illustrative of the pressure exerted in Communist-dominated countries to get signers to "peace petitions" is the following incident: The Polish delegates to an International Congress of Architects, held in Paris, stated that they could not participate in the congress unless that body approved the Stockholm peace petition. Lacking such approval, the Polish delegation renounced the congress.

The same type of pressure has been applied to the churches in Communist Poland. Instructors in church schools in a given locality are called in to sign the Stockholm pledge. If they refuse, they are told the Government will forbid them to teach the young. Thus, the Warsaw regime has coerced a few priests into signing the petition.



Dimitri Shostakovich (1906-1975) at the Conference for World Peace in New York (February 1949)

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (1957)



Partisans of Peace or Partisan Pacifists?



Pablo Picasso's *La Colombe* (The Dove), 1948



TIME, September 17, 1951 (cover)

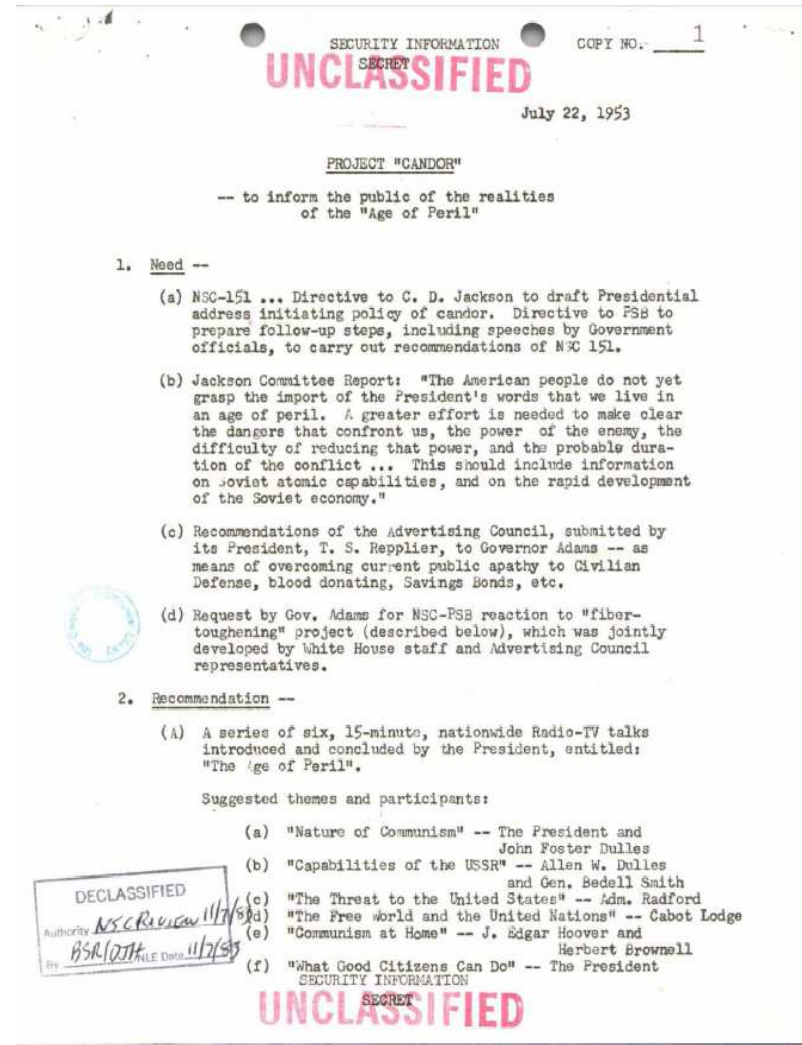
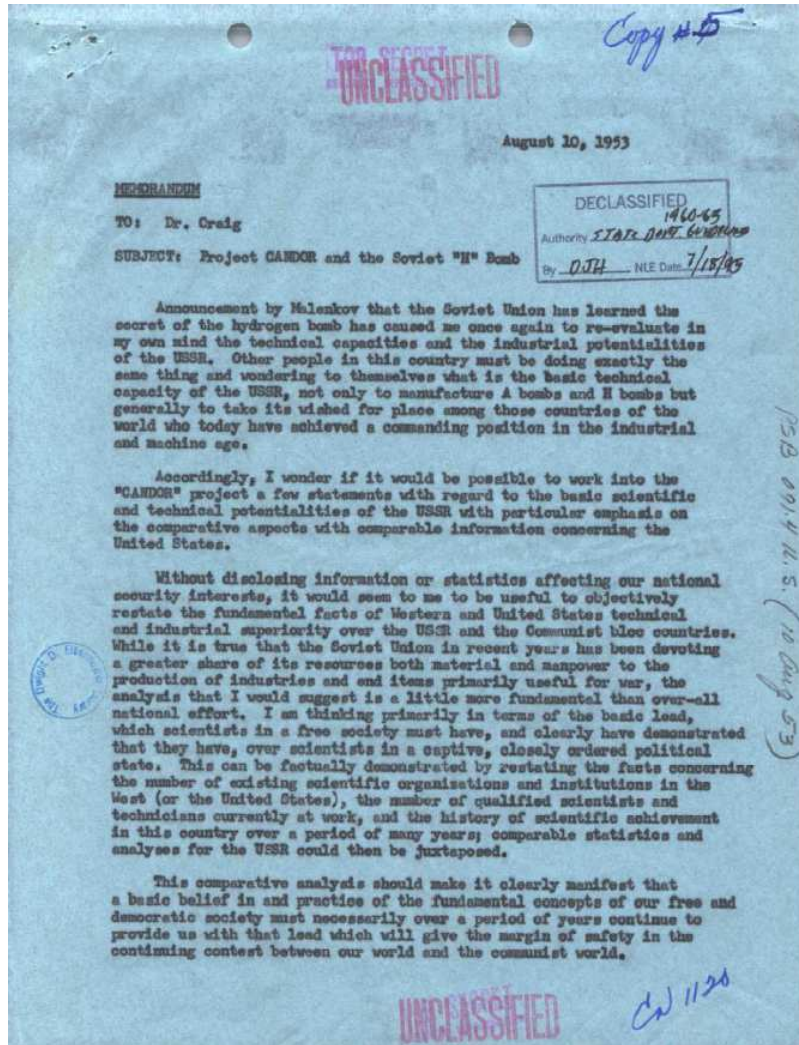
“Atoms for Peace” (December 8, 1953)



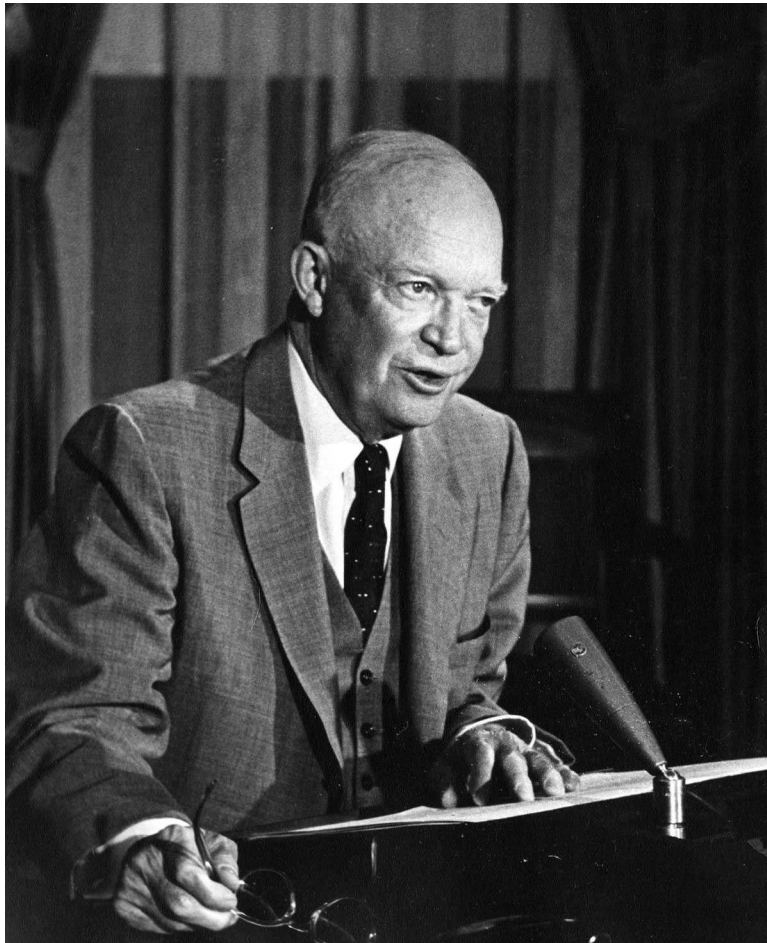
Setting the stage in Bermuda (December 4-6, 1953)



“Operation Candor”



«It is with the book of history, and not with isolated pages, that the United States will ever wish to be identified» (D. D. Eisenhower)



20. In the first place, the secret is possessed by our friends and allies, Great Britain and Canada, whose scientific genius made a tremendous contribution to our original ^{discoveries} development and production of ~~the~~ atomic bombs, ^{the designs}

21. The secret is also known by the Soviet Union.

22. ~~Over the recent years, the Soviet Union has developed~~ ^{informed us} ~~extensive resources to the development of atomic weapons.~~ ^(that, over recent years, it has developed) During this period, the Soviet Union has exploded a series of atomic devices including at least one involving thermo-nuclear reactions.

23. If at one time the United States possessed what might have been called a monopoly of atomic power, that monopoly ceased to exist some years ago. Therefore, although our earlier start has permitted us to accumulate what is today a quantitative advantage, the ^{great} ~~mutual antagonistic~~ ^{of today's competitive} atomic realities ~~is such that two facts emerge~~ ^{of even greater significance}

24. First, the knowledge now possessed by four nations will eventually be shared by others.

How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb



Soviet reactions to Eisenhower's speech

50-1
To: Mr. C. D. Jackson
Please return to Mr. N. S. 0-8/55

CHRONOLOGY OF SOVIET BLOC REACTION TO EISENHOWER'S U.N. SPEECH

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SPEECH ON ATOMIC ENERGY THURSDAY WAS BEING MET BY COMMUNIST RADIOS WITH A CHANGING PATTERN OF FIRST APPLAUSE, THEN CRITICISM, AND FINALLY VIRTUAL SILENCE.

THE FIRST COMINFORM REACTION TO THE SPEECH CAME ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON WHEN BERLIN RADIO SAID IN A BRIEF DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK THAT EISENHOWER HAD "FELT COMPELLED TO ANNOUNCE IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT WHAT AMOUNTED TO THE END OF THE BOMB." LATE THE SAME EVENING, "TASS" DISTRIBUTED IN RUSSIAN TO EUROPE A DETAILED AND OBJECTIVE PRESENTATION OF EISENHOWER'S SPEECH REMINISCENT OF THE SYMPATHETIC "TASS" SUMMARY OF CHURCHILL'S JULY SPEECH PROPOSING TO GO TO THE CONFERENCE. THE ONLY NEGATIVE INTERPOLATIONS IN THE "TASS" SUMMARY WERE BRIEF LINES SAYING THAT "THIS LANGUAGE IS THE LANGUAGE OF THE ATOM WAR," AND THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD NOT EXPRESSED HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BANNING OF ATOMIC WEAPONS." THIS "TASS" PRESENTATION WAS PUBLISHED IN "PRAVDA" THURSDAY WITHOUT SEPARATE COMMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, A CONTRADICTIONARY NEGATIVE REACTION WAS HEARD ON RADIO MOSCOW'S FOREIGN BEAMS. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING ORLOV, BROADCASTING ONLY TO NORTH AMERICA, SAID EISENHOWER WAS TRYING TO "SCARE HIS LISTENERS" RATHER THAN TO GIVE THEM HOPE AND HE ALSO AVOIDED THE "CRUCIAL QUESTION" -- THE BANNING OF THE BOMB "URGENTLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY." IN A WIDELY BROADCAST COMMENTARY THE SAME EVENING, DEALING MAINLY WITH THE BERMUDA CONFERENCE, LEONTYEV SAID IN PASSING THAT THE EISENHOWER PLAN WAS A MERE ATTEMPT TO "PUSH THROUGH A NEW VERSION OF THE SAME OLD BARUCH PLAN, WHICH REPUDIATES THE NECESSITY FOR THE BANNING OF ATOMIC WEAPONS."

THE SAME AMBIGUITY WAS EVIDENT IN THE FOREIGN PRESS REACTIONS SELECTED BY MOSCOW FOR DISTRIBUTION ABROAD ON THURSDAY. FROM EACH COUNTRY "TASS" QUOTED FIRST FAVORABLE REACTIONS AND THEN UNFAVORABLE ONES. FOR EXAMPLE A "TASS" CORRESPONDENT FROM BERNE REPORTED FIRST THAT THE SWISS BOURGEOIS PRESS HAD DESCRIBED THE SPEECH AS "SENSATIONAL," "AN EXPRESSION OF THE WILL TO COOPERATE," AN "ATTACK ON MISTRUST," AND THEN QUOTED "DER BOUND" AS CALLING THE SPEECH A REFLECTION OF THE "SELFISH INTERESTS" OF THE AMERICANS. "TASS" QUOTATIONS FROM ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS FOLLOWED THIS PATTERN OF BALANCING FAVORABLE AGAINST UNFAVORABLE COMMENT.

WHILE MOSCOW WAS BLOWING HOT AND COLD AND BERLIN WAS CALLING THE SPEECH HOPEFULLY AN END TO "ATOMIC BLACKMAIL," OTHER INITIAL SATELLITE COMMENT WAS COMPLETELY NEGATIVE. VIENNA RADIO'S "RUSSIAN HOUR," WARSAV, AND PRAGUE ALL CLAIMED MORE THAN A NEW VERSION OF THE "NOTORIOUS BARUCH PLAN."

THE MIXED SOVIET REACTION WAS COMPLICATED FURTHER ON THURSDAY, WHEN FOUR SOVIET NEWSPAPERS -- "IZVESTIA," "TRUD," "RED STAR," AND "KOMMUNISKAYA PRAVDA" DID NOT APPEAR. THE PRESS REVIEW FOR EARLY THURSDAY MORNING SAID THAT THESE PAPERS HAD "DAY OFF." IN ADDITION, SEVERAL OF THE SOVIET REGIONAL STATIONS FAILED TO INCLUDE PRESS REVIEWS IN THEIR BROADCASTS.

THE NEXT EVENING OF THE SPEECH WAS THE USMC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF "AMBASSADOR BOHLEN'S INTERVIEW WITH NOLTOO FIVE DAYS EARLIER, ON DECEMBER 7, SINCE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH SAID THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD GIVE "SERIOUS CONSIDERATION" TO THE SPEECH, MOSCOW HAS REFRAINED FROM ANY FURTHER COMMENT.

SINCE THE AUTHORITATIVE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON SATURDAY THE SATELLITES ALSO HAVE MOSTLY WITHHELD COMMENT ON THE SPEECH. THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL COMMENT FROM ANY COMINFORM SOURCE ON SUNDAY CAME FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMENTATOR SUBRT, WHO TOLD THE HOME AUDIENCE THAT THE SPEECH WAS A "GARRULOUS DECLARATION" VERY SIMILAR IN CONTENT TO THE "OLD, HYPOCRITICAL BARUCH PLAN."

JP 12/14--119P



The Geneva Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (1955)



The “Atoms for Peace” programme



Oak Ridge (Tennessee): the future National Laboratory



Oak Ridge's X-10 graphite reactor (1947)

Atoms for peace...and radioactive pollution



An "Atoms for Peace" travelling exhibit in Oak Ridge (1957)

*«Remember your humanity, and forget the rest»:
the Russell-Einstein Manifesto*



Bertrand Russell's press conference at Caxton Hall, London (July 9, 1955)

Man's Peril: the statement gains worldwide attention

Resolution:

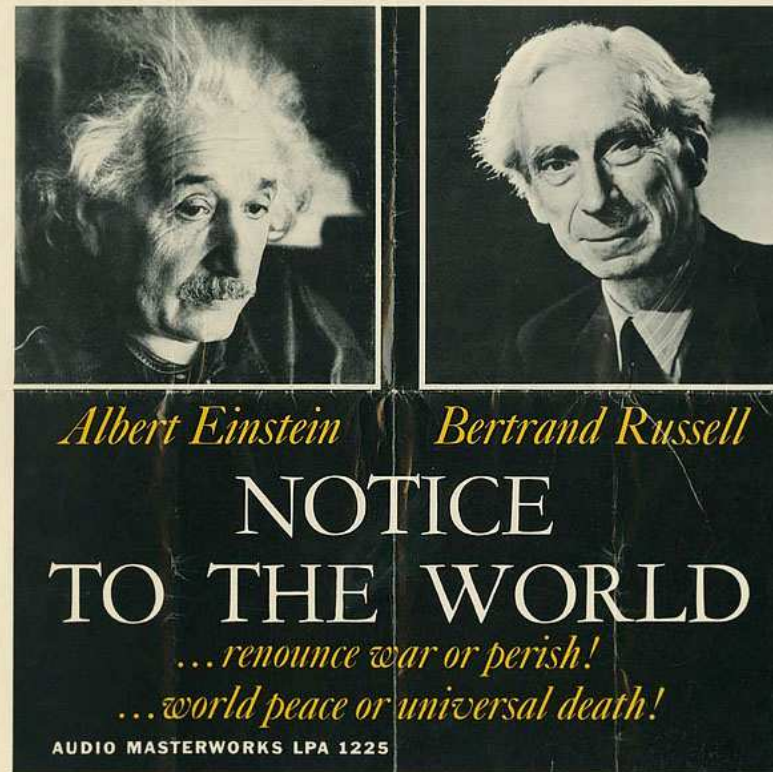
WE invite this Congress, and through it the scientists of the world and the general public, to subscribe to the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that in any future world war nuclear weapons will certainly be employed, and that such weapons threaten the continued existence of mankind, we urge the governments of the world to realize, and to acknowledge publicly, that their purpose cannot be furthered by a world war, and we urge them, consequently, to find peaceful means for the settlement of all matters of dispute between them."

Max Born
Percy W. Bridgman
Albert Einstein
Leopold Infeld
Frederic Joliot-Curie
Herman J. Muller
Linus Pauling
Cecil F. Powell
Joseph Rotblat
Bertrand Russell
Hideki Yukawa



Bertrand Russell reading the proclamation of the Russell-Einstein Manifesto in Caxton Hall, London on 9 July 1955





Hermann Joseph Muller was an American geneticist, educator, and Nobel laureate best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation.



Hidéki Yukawa was a Japanese theoretical physicist and the first Japanese Nobel laureate.



Max Born won the 1954 Nobel Prize in Physics.



Linus Pauling was an American scientist, engineer, peace activist, author and educator.



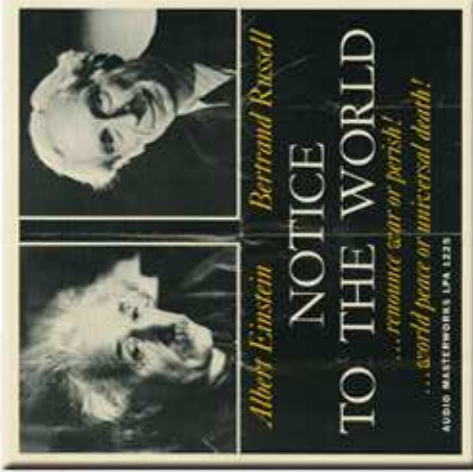
Leopold Infeld was a Polish physicist. He was a Rockefeller fellow at Cambridge University.



Cecil Frank Powell was a British physicist, and Nobel Prize in Physics laureate (1950) working at Bristol University.



Frédéric Joliot-Curie was a French physicist and Nobel laureate.



Percy Williams Bridgman won the 1946 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the physics of high pressures.

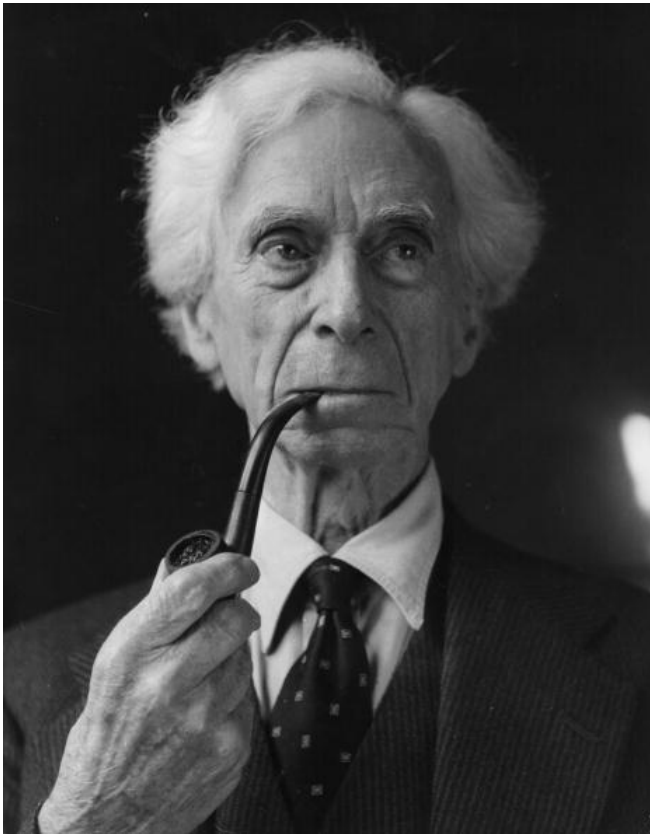


Joseph Koblat was a Polish-born and British-naturalised physicist.

The Russell - Einstein Manifesto, 9 July 1955 Signatories to the Manifesto

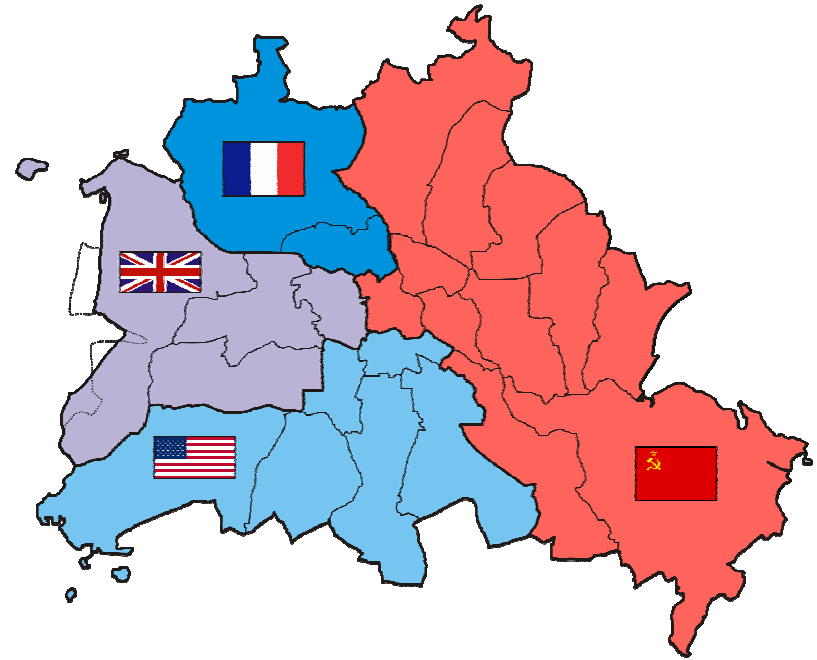
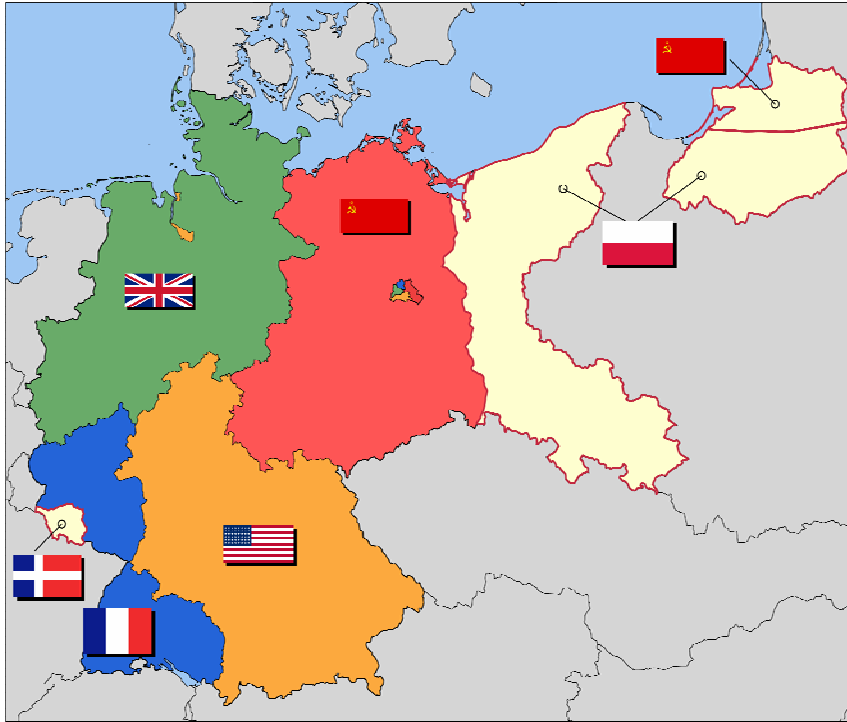
«I am an anti-communist, and it is precisely because you are a communist that

I am anxious to work with you» (Russell to Joliot-Curie, 1955)



Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)

A country divided in many peace(s)



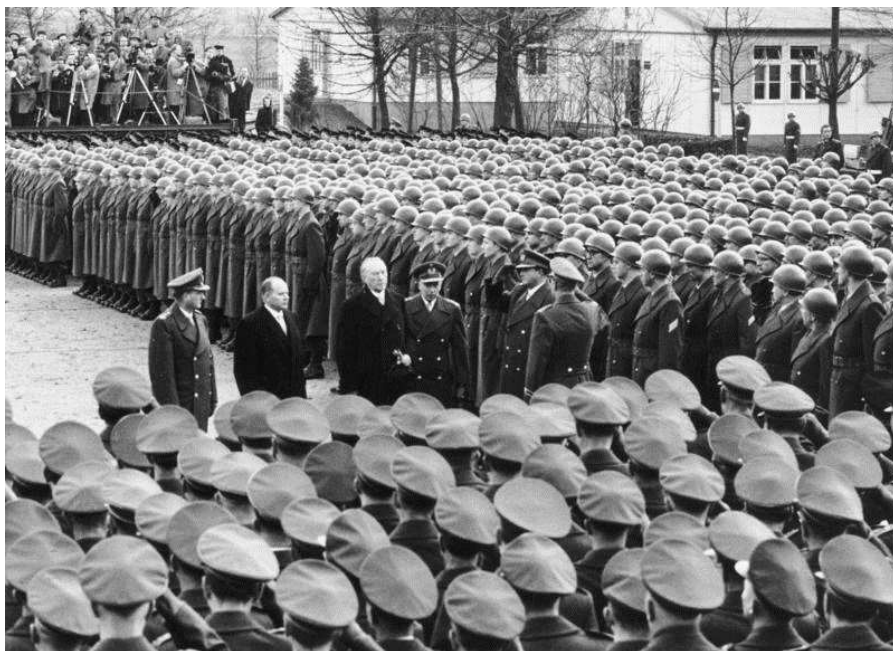
«What happens to Berlin happens to Germany; what happens to Germany, happens to Europe» (V. Molotov)



The 1952 Congress of the World Peace Council in East Berlin



«Gentlemen, you can't fight in here! This is the War Room...»



The Mainau Declaration (July 15, 1955)

Mainauer Kundgebung

Wir, die Unterzeichneten, sind Naturforscher aus verschiedenen Ländern, verschiedener Rasse, verschiedenen Glaubens, verschiedener politischer Überzeugung. Ausserlich verbindet uns nur der Nobelpreis, den wir haben entgegennehmen dürfen:

Mit Freuden haben wir unser Leben in den Dienst der Wissenschaft gestellt. Sie ist, so glauben wir, ein Weg zu einem glücklicheren Leben der Menschen. Wir sehen mit Entsetzen, dass eben diese Wissenschaft der Menschheit Mittel in die Hand gibt, sich selbst zu zerstören.

Voller kriegerischer Einsatz der heute möglichen Waffen kann die Erde so sehr radioaktiv verseuchen, dass ganze Völker vernichtet würden. Dieser Tod kann die Neutralen ebenso treffen wie die Kriegführenden.

Wenn ein Krieg zwischen den Grossmächten entstünde, wer könnte garantieren, dass er sich nicht zu einem solchen tödlichen Kampf entwickelte? So ruft eine Nation, die sich auf einen totalen Krieg einlässt, ihren eigenen Untergang herbei und gefährdet die ganze Welt.

Wir leugnen nicht, dass vielleicht heute der Friede gerade durch die Furcht vor diesen tödlichen Waffen aufrechterhalten wird. Trotzdem halten wir es für eine Selbsttäuschung, wenn Regierungen glauben sollten, sie könnten auf lange Zeit gerade durch die Angst vor diesen Waffen den Krieg vermeiden. Angst und Spannung haben so oft Krieg erzeugt. Ebenso scheint es uns eine Selbsttäuschung, zu glauben, kleinere Konflikte könnten weiterhin stets durch die traditionellen Waffen entschieden werden. In ausserster Gefahr wird keine Nation sich den Gebrauch irgendeiner Waffe versagen, die die wissenschaft-

1.

liche Technik erzeugen kann.

Alle Nationen müssen zu der Entscheidung kommen, freiwillig auf die Gewalt als letztes Mittel der Politik zu verzichten. Sind sie dazu nicht bereit, so werden sie aufhören, zu existieren.

Mainau/Bodensee, 15. Juli 1955

Kurt Alder

Kurt ALDER, Köln

Max Born

Max BORN, Bad Pyrmont

Adolf Butenandt

Adolf BUTENANDT, Tübingen

gez. Arthur H. COMPTON

Arthur H. COMPTON, Saint Louis

Gerhard Domagk

Gerhard DOMAGK, Wuppertal

H. K. von Euler

H. K. von EULER-CHÉLPIŃ, Stockholm

Otto Hahn

Otto HAHN, Göttingen

Werner Heisenberg

Werner HEISENBERG, Göttingen

Georg v. Hevesy

Georg v. HEVESY, Stockholm

Richard Euhn

Richard EUHN, Heidelberg

Fritz Lipmann

Fritz LIPMANN, Boston

H. J. Muller

H. J. MULLER, Bloomington

Paul Hermann Müller

Paul Hermann MÜLLER, Basel

Leopold Ruzicka

Leopold RUZICKA, Zürich

Frederick Soddy

Frederick SODDY, Brighton

W. M. Stanley

W. M. STANLEY, Berkeley

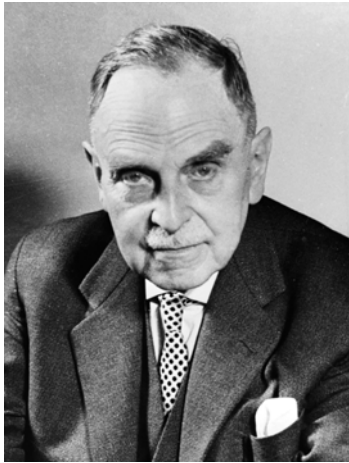
Hermann Staudinger

Hermann STAUDINGER, Freiburg

gez. Hideki YUKAWA

Hideki YUKAWA, Kyoto

Signatories of the Mainau Declaration



O. Hahn (1879-1968)



M. Born (1882-1970)



H. J. Muller (1890-1967)



H. Yukawa (1907-1981)

The Göttingen Manifesto (April 12, 1957)

GÖTTINGER ERKLÄRUNG (12. April 1957)

Die Pläne einer atomaren Bewaffnung der Bundeswehr erfüllen die unterzeichneten Atomforscher mit tiefer Sorge. Einige von ihnen haben den zuständigen Bundesministern Bedenken schon vor mehreren Monaten mitgeteilt. Heute ist die Debatte über diese Frage allgemein geworden. Die Unterzeichneten fühlen sich daher verpflichtet, öffentlich auf die Tatsachen hinzuweisen, die alle Fachleute wissen, die aber der Öffentlichkeit noch nicht so reichend bekannt zu sein scheinen.

1. *Taktische Atomwaffen haben die zerstörende Wirkung normaler Atombomben.* Als "klein" bezeichnet man sie, um auszudrücken, daß sie nicht nur gegen menschliche Siedlungen, sondern auch gegen Truppen im Erdkampf eingesetzt werden sollen. Jede einzelne taktische Atombombe oder -granate hat eine ähnliche Wirkung wie die erste Atombombe, die Hiroshima zerstört hat. Da die taktischen Atomwaffen heute in großer Zahl vorhanden sind, wird ihre zerstörende Wirkung im ganzen sehr viel größer sein. Als "klein" bezeichnet man die Bomben nur im Vergleich zur Wirkung der inzwischen entwickelten "strategischen" Bomben vor allem der Wasserstoffbomben.

2. *Für die Entwicklungsmöglichkeit der lebenswastötenden Wirkung der strategischen Atomwaffen ist keine natürliche Grenze bekannt.* Heute kann eine taktische Atombombe eine kleinere Stadt zerstören, eine Wasserstoffbombe aber einen Landstrich von der Größe des Ruhrgebiets zeitweilig unbewohnbar machen. Durch Verbreitung von Radioaktivität könnte man mit Wasserstoffbomben die Bevölkerung der Bundesrepublik wahrscheinlich heute ausrotten. Wir kennen keine technische Möglichkeit, große Bevölkerungsmengen vor dieser Gefahr sicher zu schützen.

Wir wissen, wie schwer es ist, aus diesen Tatsachen die politischen Konsequenzen zu ziehen. Uns als Nichtpolitikern wird man die Berechtigung dazu abstreiten wollen; unsere Tätigkeit in der reinen Wissenschaft und ihrer Anwendung gilt und bei der wir viele junge Menschen unserem Gebiet zuführen, belädt uns aber mit einer Verantwortung für die möglichen Folgen dieser Tätigkeit. Deshalb können wir nicht zu allen politischen Fragen schweigen. Wir kennen uns zur Freiheit, wie sie heute die westliche Welt gegen den Kommunismus verteidigt. Wir leugnen nicht, daß die gegenseitige Angst vor den Wasserstoffbomben heute einen wesentlichen Beitrag zur Erhaltung des Friedens in der ganzen Welt und der Freiheit in einem Teil der Welt leistet. Wir halten aber diese Art, den Frieden und die Freiheit zu sichern, für unzuverlässig, und wir halten die Gefahr im Falle des Versagens für tödlich.

Wir fühlen keine Kompetenz, konkrete Vorschläge für die Politik der Großmächte zu machen. Für ein kleines Land wie die Bundesrepublik glauben wir, daß es sich heute noch am besten schützt und den Weltfrieden noch am ehesten fördert, wenn es ausdrücklich und freiwillig den Besitz von Atomwaffen jeder Art verzichtet. Jedenfalls wäre keiner der Unterzeichner bereit, sich an der Herstellung, der Erprobung oder dem Einsatz von Atomwaffen in irgendeiner Weise zu beteiligen.

Gleichzeitig betonen wir, daß es äußerst wichtig ist, die friedliche Verwendung der Atomenergie mit allen Mitteln zu fördern, und wir wollen an dieser Aufgabe wie bisher mitwirken.

Fritz Bopp, Max Born, Rudolf Fleischmann, Walther Gerlach, Otto Hahn, Otto Haxel, Werner Heisenberg, Hans Kopfermann, Max von Laue, Heinz Maier-Leibnitz, Josef Mattauch, Friedrich-Arnfried Paneth, Wolfgang Paul, Wolfgang Riezler, Fritz Strassmann, Wilhelm Walcher, Friedrich Ehrh von Weizsäcker, Karl Wirtz.

mit **ADENAUER**

für den **FRIEDEN** die **FREIHEIT** und die **EINHEIT**

Deutschlands **darum** **CDU**

Signatories of the Göttingen Manifesto



M. von Laue (1879-1960)



W. Heisenberg (1901-1976)

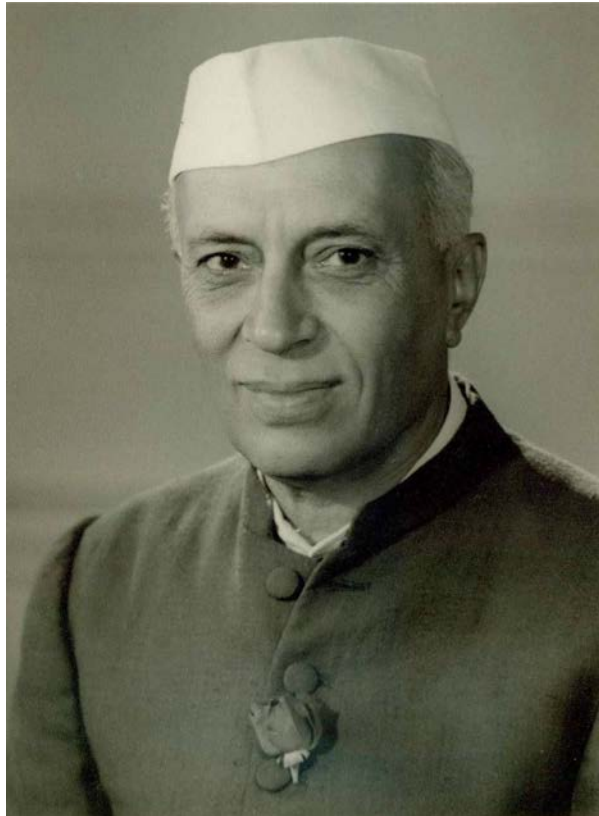


C. F. von Weizsäcker (1912-2007)

Cyrus S. Eaton (1883-1979): businessman, philanthropist, amateur scientist, intellectual, informal diplomat, and...many other things



The road to Pugwash (1955-1957)

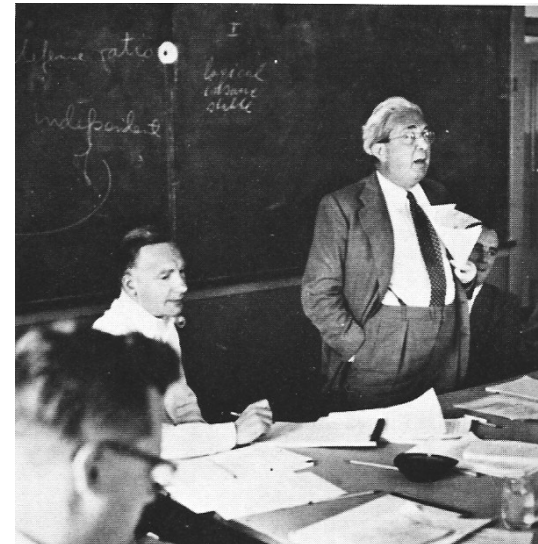


“Pundit” Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)

Ghandi’s pupil and first Indian Prime Minister after the independence of the country (1947-1964)

Major leader of the Non-Aligned Movement

*The first Pugwash Conference on Science
and World Affairs (July 6-10, 1957)*



Pugwash and the concept of “Track-II” diplomacy



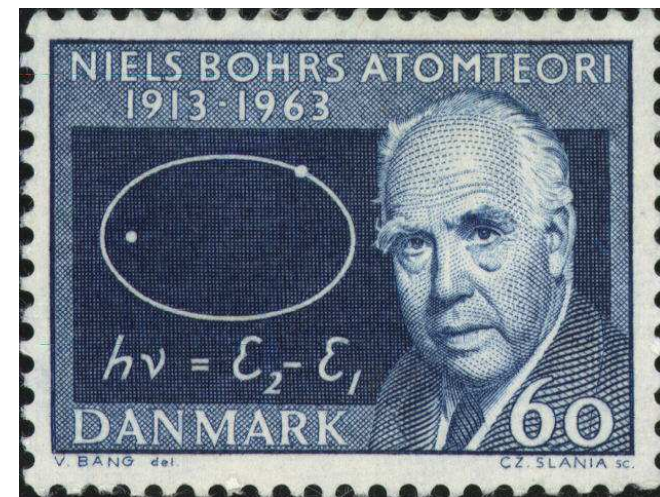
Józef (Joseph) Rotblat (1908-2005)



Niels Bohr (1885-1962): the “non-aligned” pacifist



«An expert is a man who has made all the mistakes which can be made, in a very narrow field»



Thanks for your attention!



US soldiers watch a nuclear test detonation in Camp Desert Rock, Nevada (1951)