

Bilderberg Conference

April 13, 1966

Mr. Walter P. Reuther  
President, UAW  
International Union  
8000 East Jefferson Avenue  
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Reuther:

I appreciated very much your letter and the copy of the policy declaration adopted by the 1965 meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. You certainly did good work in that situation.

Also, I appreciated receiving the full statement of the proposal for the creation of a Price-Wage Board of Review which seems to me to have great merit.

The Bilderberg Conference gave me a real opportunity to learn and widen my horizons. One of the memorable highlights of the meeting was the opportunity to get to know and visit with you.

I look forward to visiting with you again.

Sincerely,

FRED R. HARRIS  
U. S. Senate

FRH:mb

*Bill to state  
LH to state  
John*

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



SOLIDARITY HOUSE

April 1, 1966

Dear Senator Harris:

It was a great pleasure and personal privilege to have had the opportunity of visiting with you during the Bilderberg Conference in Wiesbaden last week. I believe that these conferences serve a very useful purpose, for they do afford the opportunity for people with different backgrounds to share their views on some of the important questions that we face in our troubled world.

You indicated that you would like a copy of the policy declaration adopted by the 8th World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which met in Amsterdam during the period of July 7 - 16, 1965. The ICFTU represents roughly 60 million organized workers in free trade unions throughout the world and the Congress was attended by delegates from approximately 100 nations throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, the U. S. and Canada.

When I arrived at the Congress, I was advised by our friends that there was a great deal of emotional heat and misunderstanding concerning the U. S. position in Vietnam and that Americans ought to be prepared for a very stormy session when this matter came to the floor of the Congress.

I served as the Chairman of the Committee on Economic, Social and Political questions during the last six World Congresses of the ICFTU and I was again elected to serve in this capacity at the Amsterdam Congress. I advised the members of the Economic, Social and Political Committee that we would hold the discussion of the overall world situation and the Vietnam problem until last so that we could spend as much time on this as was necessary.

INTERNATIONAL UNION

8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE

DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

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I held the Committee in session for eight continuous hours with only a coffee break, and after much persuasion and patience, I was able to get a unanimous decision from the Committee in support of the resolution entitled, "Resolution on World Political Situation," which, in a general way, supports the position of the United States on Vietnam and other important political questions.

The following morning, after the unanimous action by the Economic, Social and Political Committee, I reported for the Committee to the full Congress, and after my presentation and a number of questions which I answered from the platform, this statement of policy was adopted by the unanimous action of the Congress.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the resolution and a partial list of the members of my Committee.

I also agreed to send you a copy of a proposal which I have advanced for the creation of a Price-Wage Board of Review. We are presently in a very difficult situation because the emergency is not sufficiently serious to justify rigid governmental wage and price controls, but on the other hand, we cannot afford the risk of inflation which sole reliance upon the blind forces of the marketplace would inflict upon us.

My proposal to create a Price-Wage Board of Review is an attempt to stake out a middle ground whereby we could create the pressures of enlightened public opinion to discipline both labor and management in an effort to make their voluntary price decisions responsible in terms of the public good. I hope that you will find this proposal of interest.

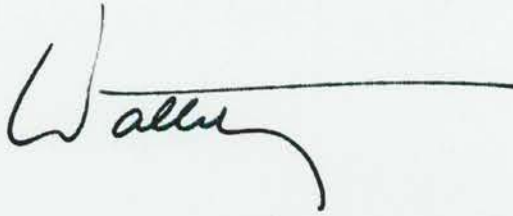
I am also enclosing a copy of my testimony before the Kefauver Subcommittee some years back, at which time I outlined my general thinking on this matter.

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Again, it was good to have seen you in Wiesbaden and I hope to have the privilege of seeing and visiting with you at some time in the future.

Kindest personal regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wally", with a long horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the name.

WPR:ob  
oeiu 42

The Honorable Fred R. Harris  
United States Senator  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. ...

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RESOLUTION ON WORLD POLITICAL SITUATION

Adopted by unanimous action of the Eighth World Congress of the ICFTU, meeting in Amsterdam from 7-16 July 1965.

- RECOGNIZES that twenty years after the United Nations was founded, the high hopes of the people for living in a world of peace, freedom and justice have not been realized, that serious political tensions and great social injustice continue and that the peace remains insecure;
- THAT the United Nations itself is in grave crisis, the vital work of its General Assembly paralyzed and the progress which has been achieved by the existence of a world organization designed to further world peace, economic development and social betterment, threatened by the refusal of the Soviet Union and other countries to meet their financial obligations;
- THAT the armaments race, which threatens mankind with nuclear destruction and impedes the improvement in living standards everywhere, continues unabated and that Communist China and France, having refused to sign the treaty on the partial ban on nuclear tests which has been ratified by virtually all other independent countries, have undertaken, and plan to undertake further explosions of nuclear devices;
- REAFFIRMS solemnly the wholehearted support which the governing bodies of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions have always given to the constructive and indispensable work of the United Nations;
- APPEALS to all member states of the United Nations to spare no effort to solve the constitutional and financial crisis of the world organization and to enable it to perform its peace-keeping, economic, and social functions as effectively as possible, in a truly democratic, progressive spirit;
- ENDORSES warmly the appeal made recently by the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations to extend the ban on nuclear weapons' tests to all countries and to all kinds of tests and endorses as well the invitation which the Commission has extended to the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva

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to reconvene as early as possible, to strive toward general and complete disarmament under effective international inspection and control, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to convert to programs of economic development and social progress a substantial part of the resources which would be gradually released by the reduction of military expenditures;

**EMPHATICALLY STATES** that the strengthening and the unity of the forces of free labor, which has always been in the forefront of the fight for bread, peace and freedom, are essential prerequisites for achieving these goals;

**VIEWS** with utmost concern the number of trouble spots where world peace is threatened by armed conflict, such as the serious and growing conflict in Viet Nam, Indonesian aggression against Malaysia, the threat of further Communist-Chinese aggression against India, and other armed conflicts or threatening conflicts;

**URGES** all nations involved in such disputes to end the conflict by resolving their differences at the conference table; and calls upon the United Nations to strengthen and intensify its efforts to provide the leadership in bringing the nations together in order to negotiate peaceful settlements of disputes and to establish appropriate machinery through the United Nations to insure the effective implementation and policing of such peace agreements so that further aggression and conflict can be prevented in trouble spots throughout the world; and

**DECLARES** that the international trade union movement, as the spokesman for free labor everywhere, must redouble its efforts and give the highest priority to strengthening the forces for peace, freedom and social justice, within the framework of a rational and responsible world community based on freedom for all nations and for all human beings and directed towards rapid economic and social progress.

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14 July 1965

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

EIGHTH WORLD CONGRESS

Amsterdam, 7 - 16 July 1965

Report of the Economic, Social and Political Committee

1. The Committee held its first meeting on 10 July 1965 at 2:30 p. m.

2. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman:	W. Reuther	(United States)
Vice-Chairmen:	E. G. Fogam	(Cameroon)
	A. H. Kloos	(Netherlands)
	A. M. Villalba	(Venezuela)
Rapporteur:	P. P. Narayanan	(Malaysia)

3. The Committee was composed of the following:

A. M. Haider	ATUC	Aden
J. M. Pomares	Asociacion Bancaria	Argentina
A. O. Saino	CGEC	Argentina
A. E. Monk	ACTU	Australia
A. Benya	OGB	Austria
M. R. Aranguiz	STV	Basque Country
N. De Bock	FGTB	Belgium
J.R. Fassbender Teixeira	CNTI	Brazil
R. Marinho	CONTROP	Brazil
J. H. Pollydore	BGTUC	British Guiana
G. B. Fogam	WCTUC	Cameroon
W. Mahoney	CLC	Canada
S. Thondaman	CWC	Ceylon
W. H. Tang	CFL	China
J. R. Mercado	CTC	Columbia

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A. Diaz Garcia	UTC	Columbia
A. R. Kithima	CSLC	Congo (Leo)
R. A. Siwa	FGTK	Congo (Leo)
N. Zivanas	CWC	Cyprus
N. C. Taskin	CTTUF	Cyprus
F. T. Tekie	CELU	Ethiopia
N. Wallari	SAJ	Finland
N. Nilsson	SAK	Finland
G. Ventejol	CGT-FO	France
Essone-N'Dong	CNTG	Gabon
H. Beermann	DGB	Germany
R. Smith	TUC	Great Britain
K. Manohar	HMS	India
K. Mukherjee	INTUC	India
Z Levin	HISTADRUT	Israel
D. COppo	CISL	Italy
E. Dalla Chiesa	UIL	Italy
K. Kihata	DOMEI	Japan
A. Zeinati	SUL	Lebanon
M. Hinterscheid	CGT	Luxemburg
P. P. Narayanan	MTUC	Malaysia
H. Ramnarain	MLC	Mauritius
A. H. Kloos	NVV	Netherlands
V. M. I. Jack	ULGN	Nigeria
M. A. Khatib	APCOL	Pakistan
J. Bernal	CTP	Panama
S. Tamariz Sanchez	CTP	Peru
J. J. Hernandez	PTUC	Philippines
N. Nogueras	FLTPR	Puerto Rico
H. Marcano	FTPR	Puerto Rico
P. Tomas	UGT	Spain
E. Jansson	LO	Sweden
H. Duby	SGB	Switzerland
H. M. Luande	UTUC	Uganda
J. Figueiras	CSU	Uruguay
W. P. Reuther	AFL-CIO	United States
A. M. Villalba	CTV	Venezuela



The following Congress delegates are substitute members of the Committee:

A. Hayes	ACTU	Australia
A. Teschl	OGB	Austria
P. Herran	STV	Basque Country
D. Smets	FGTB	Belgium
A. Aurin	CGT-FO	France
L. Kwang	CFL	China
O. Brenner	DGB	Germany
W. Haferkamp	DGB	Germany
C. Lowthian	TUC	Great Britain
M. Ravid	HISTADRUT	Israel
Y. Yudin	HISTADRUT	Israel
N. dePamphilis	CISL	Italy
Mrs. G. Baduel	CISL	Italy
A. Chiha	LIGUE	Lebanon
H. Berends	NVV	Netherlands
J. Ostlund	TCO	Sweden
P. Phillips	AFL-CIO	United States
J. G. Navarro	CTV	Venezuela

ITS Observers:

D. Benedict and C. Casserini	IMF
C. Levinson	ICF
E. Kissel	IFCCTE
T. S. Bavin	IFPAAW
P. Tofahrn	PSI

Observers from non-affiliated trade union organisations:

E. M. Kane	(Mauritania)
T. E. Mswaka	(Southern Rhodesia African TUC)

oeiu42/dm  
8-20-65

March 22, 1966

A PRICE-WAGE BOARD OF REVIEW

The most serious threat of inflation today is the danger of the abuse of economic power by the large corporations like General Motors and U.S. Steel which dominate whole industries and are able to set the prices of their products, well insulated from any real competitive forces.

This Administration has acted effectively and imaginatively to curb the most flagrant attempts at unjustifiable price increases, but the use of the President's authority and prestige for this purpose suffers from three major limitations.

1. It can be brought into play only after a price increase has been announced. There is no machinery for advance notice.

2. It puts the whole prestige of the President on the line each time. One failure would be extremely damaging. This is a weapon that can be used only on special occasions.

3. It can do nothing to bring about price reductions in industries with above-average rates of productivity advance. Yet the Council of Economic Advisers has repeatedly insisted that such price reductions are essential to the maintenance of overall price stability, because they are needed to offset unavoidable price increases in low-productivity industries.



a price-wage board of review - page 2

Thus, for example, in its 1964 report the Council said:

"...It is appropriate to focus special attention this year on price reductions. The guideposts call for reductions in those industries whose trend productivity gain exceeds the national trend.... If they are not forthcoming, overall price stability will be rendered more difficult, since price increases are likely in industries that are progressing at a less-than-average rate." (emphasis in original)

Again in its 1966 report the Council said:

"While individual prices will rise from time to time, others must fall if upward pressure on the general price level is to be avoided."

And Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the Council, in a speech to the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association on May 26, 1965, said:

"Most businessmen... like to talk about the virtues of a stable price level. I hope they don't forget the arithmetic which says that if the average price level is to be stable, as many prices have to go down as go up."

As long ago as January 28, 1958, I proposed in testimony before the Kefauver Committee the establishment of machinery in the form of a Price-Wage Board of Review and an Office of Consumer Counsel to meet the problems of administered prices in a free economy. The idea was not original with me because, as I told the committee, a very similar proposal had been introduced in the form of a bill by the late Senator O'Mahoney as early as July 28, 1948. It was an idea which I felt deserved to be revived.

a price-wage board of review - page 3

The proposal would establish a Price-Wage Board of Review to which the dominant company in any key industry would be required to give advance notice of any intention to increase its prices. The Board would then hold a public hearing at which it would require all the pertinent economic facts to be brought out.

The Board would have no power to approve or disapprove a price increase, but it would publish a report of its findings and recommendations, together with the facts supporting its recommendations. If those facts showed that an increase was not justifiable, it would be a rare case in which a major corporation would impose the increase and brave the public uproar that would be sure to follow. In the great majority of cases, no corporation would even propose a price increase, knowing that it would have to make public the facts about its economic position, unless it was confident those facts did justify a price increase.

Unions would also be subject to the hearings procedure when appropriate. Whenever a corporation subject to the procedure claimed that it would have to raise prices if it gave in to union demands, it could so notify the Board, and both the union and the corporation would then be summoned to a hearing and required to produce the relevant facts. The Board, for example, would find out just how the union's



a price-wage board of review - page 4

demands would affect the corporation's profits; whether wages or relevant fringe benefits in the industry were above or below average; whether the rate of productivity advance in the industry was above or below average, and other pertinent facts.

The Council of Economic Advisers has pointed out that there are circumstances in which a wage increase is justified even if it does require a price increase. If this were the situation in a given industry, the hearing would reveal it. But if the union's demands were exorbitant, that would be revealed. If, on the other hand, the company could well afford to grant them without raising prices, that fact would be made apparent.

As in the case of a hearing involving a corporation alone, the Board would publish a report containing its findings and recommendations and the supporting facts. Both sides would then go back to the bargaining table free to act as they saw fit, but with the knowledge that the public had the facts, and was equipped to pass an informed judgment on the result of their negotiations. The union and the corporation alike would be subject to the same discipline--the need to accept full public responsibility for private, voluntary decisions which affect the public interest.

a price-wage board of review - page 5

One function of the Consumer Counsel would be to initiate a hearing before the Board whenever he could make a prima facie case that prices in a given industry were too high, and that the relevant economic facts justified a price reduction.

The whole procedure would operate on the principle that in a free society private decisions which seriously affect the public interest should be subject to the discipline of judgment by an enlightened public opinion. In practice, it is to be hoped, the procedure would not only give the public the information which it would need in order to form an intelligent opinion as to specific price questions, but would also contribute to public understanding of the whole price and wage system, and would result in the gradual building up and acceptance by the public of a body of reliable criteria for the judgment of both price and wage behavior.

A more detailed outline of the proposal is attached.



March 22, 1966

**OUTLINE OF PROVISIONS OF BILL TO REQUIRE  
HEARINGS ON ADMINISTERED PRICE INCREASES IN ORDER TO MAKE PRIVATE  
ECONOMIC DECISIONS MORE RESPONSIVE TO PUBLIC NEED**

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**1. Purpose**

To bring an informed public opinion to bear upon price policy in administered price industries as a substitute for the price-restraining influence of competition which is lacking in such industries.

**2. Administrative Machinery**

- (a) A Price-Wage Board of Review to conduct hearings on price increases proposed by certain corporations.
- (b) A Consumer Counsel to represent the consumer and public interest in such hearings.

The relationship between the Board and the Consumer Counsel might be similar to that between the National Labor Relations Board and the General Counsel of the NLRB.

**3. Coverage**

The legislation should cover corporations in a position to act as "price leaders" in their respective industries. Specific and objective criteria should be devised to determine the corporations that fall into the "price leader" category. Total coverage should be limited to the minimum number of corporations required to accomplish the basic purposes of the bill. One possible criterion for coverage could be: all corporations

-2-

accounting for 25 percent or more of total sales in a major industry. (Such corporations could be identified from data in the files of the Census Bureau, the SEC and the FTC.) Under this criterion, only a limited number of giant corporations in major industries would be covered.

#### 4. Advance Notification of Proposed Price Increases

Covered corporations should be required to notify the Price-Wage Board of Review of intention to increase a price, and should be prohibited from putting such a price increase into effect for a specified minimum period (perhaps 60 or 90 days) sufficiently long to permit the Board to hold hearings on the proposed price increase and to issue its findings concerning such increase. The corporations should be required to supply to the Board, simultaneously with their filing of the notice, all data which they consider pertinent to the proposed price increase. The Board should publish the fact that notice has been received and make available for examination by groups listed below under "Other Appearances" the data filed with such notice.

#### 5. Waiver of Hearings

Upon analysis of the data submitted with the notice, and after a reasonable time has been allowed for examination of the data by all



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interested parties, the Board, with the consent of the Consumer Counsel, should be empowered to waive hearings and permit the proposed price increase to go into effect immediately. In such cases, however, the Board should be required to publish promptly a report setting forth the reasons for so doing.

#### 6. Emergency Price Increase

Upon a claim that an increase in production costs creates an emergency requiring the corporation to raise its prices prior to expiration of the notice period, the corporation should be permitted to raise its prices within that period. In such case, however, the Board, in addition to its other findings, would be required to make a finding as to whether or not such an emergency in fact existed and whether or not the price increase exceeded the amount required to meet increased production costs. If it found that the claim of emergency was not supported by the facts, the corporation would be required to rebate to every customer who paid the price increase damages equal to three times the amount of such price increase for products shipped during the notice period. In the event the ultimate purchaser of the products in question could not be ascertained, the corporation would be subject to a fine equal to the triple damages specified above. If an emergency was found to exist



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but it was also found that the price increase exceeded the cost increase, the triple damages rebate or fine would apply to the excess.

#### 7. Price Reduction Hearings

The Consumer Counsel should be empowered to initiate hearings when, in his judgment, there is reason to believe that a corporation subject to the legislation should reduce the price of any of its products. This procedure is essential in order to assure the price reductions in high-productivity industries which are essential to offset unavoidable price increases in low-productivity industries. If a corporation responded to the notice of a hearing with an acceptable price reduction, the hearing could, of course, be cancelled.

#### 8. Subpoena Power

The Consumer Counsel would have power to subpoena witnesses, to examine them fully, and to require production of all pertinent books and records.

#### 9. Involvement of Unions

If a corporation claims that its proposed price increase would be required as a result of granting union demands, the Consumer Counsel would be empowered to subpoena and examine representatives of the union.

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Union and corporation representatives would be permitted to cross-examine each other.

#### 10. Other Appearances

Representatives of unions, of consumer organizations, of corporations purchasing products affected by the proposed price increase, and of interested government agencies (federal, state, or local) should be allowed to participate in the hearings voluntarily, subject to permission granted by the Board. Such voluntary witnesses would be required to submit to cross-examination and would be permitted to cross-examine corporation witnesses. All testimony taken at the hearings would be under oath.

#### 11. Open Hearings

All hearings should be open to the public, the press, and radio and television. (The matter of possible "confidentiality" of certain types of data should be considered in drafting the proposed legislation. It should be kept in mind in this connection, however, that the legislation is premised on the absence of price competition in the industries affected; that, therefore, there are not apt to be genuine "competitive secrets" related to costs and prices; and that the public interest is as deeply involved as in public utility rate hearings in which all pertinent

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facts are publicly available. If, nevertheless, it should be decided that certain types of information required for purposes of the hearings should be treated as "confidential" the Board might be empowered to go into executive session while such information was being presented and considered with the participants in such executive sessions subject to penalties for public disclosure of such information.)

## 12. Findings

After obtaining all the pertinent facts, the Board should publish a report of its findings and recommendations, together with the facts supporting such recommendations. To assist the Board in this task, each party to the hearings--the corporation, the Consumer Counsel, and the union, customer corporations, consumer organizations and government agencies, if any are involved--might submit to the Board at the conclusion of the hearings a list of its contentions, and the Board could state its findings with respect to each of such contentions. The findings should be published before the expiration of the notice period.

## 13. Penalties

Penalties should be provided for failure to give the required notice of a proposed price increase, for failure to respond to subpoenas, for taking reprisals against any person who testifies, and for perjury.

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The penalties should be severe enough (particularly in the case of failure to give notice) to deter violations. In the event of failure to respond promptly to subpoenas or to requests for production of books, records, etc., or if the corporation is found to be engaging in other dilatory tactics, the Board should be empowered to extend the period during which no change in prices would be permitted.

## 14. No Price or Wage Control

Regardless of any finding or recommendation that the Board may make, upon expiration of the notice period (or any extension of it), the corporation would be free to determine its own prices (to the extent specified in its original notice or to any lesser extent), and the union would be free to pursue its demands. The only restraint on the corporation and the union would be the restraint of enlightened public opinion.

This procedure, of course, would not rule out the possibility of Presidential intervention in a case where a corporation insisted on imposing a price increase which the hearings had shown to be clearly unjustifiable. In that case, the President would then be in the position of having a fully informed public opinion from which to mobilize support.

In the great majority of cases, however, it can be anticipated that no company would be prepared to face the unfavorable publicity

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bound to rise from such an action. In most cases a price increase would not even be proposed, when the company knew a public hearing was likely to result, unless it was sure that the economic facts did justify an increase.

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BILDERBERG MEETING  
Weisbaden, Germany  
March 1966

March 31, 1966

Mr. Emilio G. Collado  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Collado:

Thanks a million for the follow-up letter concerning Dr. Siro Vazquez. I am most proud to learn that this Director of your company is a petroleum engineering graduate from the University of Tulsa.

The Bilderberg meeting was a real education for me and I was grateful for the opportunity to get to know and visit with you.

I hope that when you or Dr. Vazquez are next in Washington you will give me a ring.

Sincerely yours,

FRED R. HARRIS  
U. S. Senate

FRH:yb

REC'D 19 1966

MAR 29 1966

EMILIO G. COLLADO  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA  
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

March 28, 1966

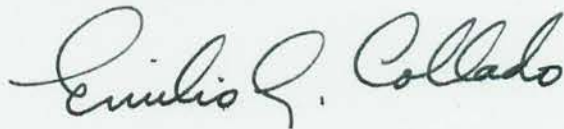
The Honorable Fred R. Harris  
United States Senate  
Room 254 - Old Senate Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Harris:

Recalling our conversation at Wiesbaden last week, I have checked on the biography of Dr. Siro Vazquez, a Director of our Company, and find that indeed he did receive a degree of bachelor of science in petroleum engineering from the University of Tulsa in 1933. I attach a brief biography of Dr. Vazquez.

It was a great pleasure to be with you at the Bilderberg meeting. With best regards.

Sincerely yours,



Att.

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## DR. SIRO VAZQUEZ

Dr. Siro Vazquez, a former director of Creole Petroleum Corporation, a major affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), is the first national of a Latin American country to be elected to the board of directors of Jersey Standard,

Prior to his election as a director, he had been Jersey Standard's Producing Coordinator. In that post since 1958, Dr. Vazquez was responsible for coordinating the exploration and production activities of Jersey Standard affiliates throughout the world,

Born in Caracas on February 10, 1910, Dr. Vazquez was graduated in civil engineering from the Central University of Venezuela in 1930 and received the degree of bachelor of science in petroleum engineering from the University of Tulsa in 1933. Later he attended an advanced management course at Harvard University.

Before joining Creole in 1937, when he began his industry career as district engineer of the Quiriquire District, Dr. Vazquez had been for four years a petroleum inspector of the Venezuelan government in the same area. With Creole he was successively an assistant chief engineer, chief petroleum engineer, assistant production manager and production manager. In 1953 he was elected to the Creole board. He came to Jersey Standard's New York headquarters in 1958 as Producing Coordinator for the company.

In 1963, Dr. Vazquez was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Tulsa. He is also a Knight of Malta and a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre,

Dr. Vazquez is married to the former Claire Duff of Greensburg, Pa., and has four children: Gracia Claire, James Siro, Wesley Ann and Richard Kim.

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6/11/65

*Associations and committees*

August 30, 1966

Mr. Joe Weingarten  
World Institute for World Peace  
1400 Hermann Drive  
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Mr. Weingarten:

Thank you for thinking of me in your solicitation of sponsors for your World Institute for World Peace. This is indeed an ambitious undertaking and one that I am not now in a position to give my time to. I will follow your fortunes, however, with much interest.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRED R. HARRIS  
U.S. Senate

FRH:uw

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AUG 11 1966

WORLD INSTITUTE FOR WORLD PEACE

SPONSORED BY THE WORLD INSTITUTE FOR PEACE FOUNDATION, INC.

1400 HERMANN DRIVE HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004 USA AREA CODE 713 JACKSON 6-2153 CABLE UNIPAX

JOE WEINGARTEN  
FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT

*Decline gracefully*

August 8, 1966

Senator Fred R. Harris  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

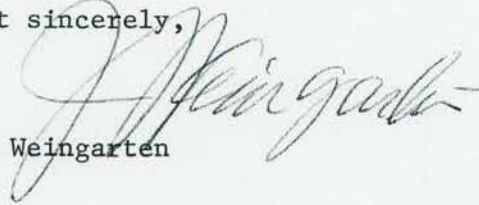
Dear Senator:

As one among many others who so enthusiastically endorsed Senator Robert Kennedy's speech before the Senate on June 23, 1965, I want to solicit your sponsorship of the World Institute for World Peace, which I have requested of Senator Kennedy, as you can see by the enclosed copy of the letter that I wrote to the Senator.

I am also enclosing a copy of my last New Year's Message, which I ran in all Houston newspapers and in the Beaumont-Port Arthur papers, where we also operate supermarkets.

Assuring you that I will deeply appreciate your sponsorship of the World Institute for World Peace, which was created for the sole and only purpose of creating conditions favorable to the establishment of a Just and Lasting Peace for all Mankind, I am as ever,

Most sincerely,



Joe Weingarten

JW/si  
Enclosures

P.S. Should you have any comments or further questions, I shall be glad to have them. I will greatly appreciate your prompt reply. If I do not hear from you to the contrary, I shall consider your response as favorable. Thanks a million!

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WORLD INSTITUTE FOR WORLD PEACE

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JOE WEINGARTEN  
FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT

August 8, 1966

Senator Robert F. Kennedy  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

Knowing of your deep commitment to World Peace, as evidenced so forcefully and dramatically in your speech in the Senate on June 23, 1965, I want your help in the furtherance of a project with exactly the same end in view -- a Just and Lasting Peace for all the world.

I am the Chairman of the Board of J. Weingarten, Inc., a supermarket chain of 66 supermarkets in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas doing a volume in excess of \$160,000,000. I am also former President of the Supermarket Institute. President Lyndon Johnson and I are old friends of many years. I also refer you to both Senators from Texas, as well as Governor Conolly of Texas.

I have recently organized a World Institute for World Peace, and I want some prominent peace-minded people like yourself and those other Senators who endorsed your Peace talk so enthusiastically to sponsor the World Institute, along with some of the most prominent people in Houston and vicinity.

The underlying principle on which the World Institute was built is that it is my belief that World Peace must be achieved through the Minds of Men, especially those of the Educated Youth, both young men and women now in the leading universities, colleges and seminaries all over the world, for from this group in the next decade will come the World Leaders in every walk of life be it in Politics, Religion, Science, Business, Labor, Health, the Professions and what not.

Our aim is to set up Centers for the Study and Discussion by these students of those tensions that may lead to War, and find possible solutions that will instead lead to a Just and Lasting Peace.

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Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Page Two

We have already established such Peace Study Centers in the Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan and in the Rice University in Houston, which will act as models or prototypes for other Peace Institutions, Regional, National and International. Six more colleges in the Detroit area have established such Peace Study Centers, 59 more universities and colleges, run by the State of New York, are engaged in this same program and Dr. I. G. Petrovskii, Rector of the University of Moscow, and 13 other prominent educators from all over the world recently had a meeting at the University of Rome, which was sponsored by the 'Universities and the Quest for Peace', and by the 'World Institute for World Peace'. Dr. Petrovskii was most enthusiastic in support of the university Peace Study program and is confident of getting approval of establishing a Peace Study Center in every school of higher learning in Russia.


I am enclosing a copy of my New Year's Message on World Peace, and the World Institute for World Peace, together with a copy of your own Senate Speech of June 23, 1965 to every person that I am soliciting to act as Sponsor.

We hope to establish a World Institute for World Peace on an international scale in Switzerland or some other peace-loving, neutral country, as soon as this one is running smoothly and sufficient funds are available.

Your sponsorship will be of great help and give added prestige to this World Institute for World Peace organization and will entail no further obligation of any kind whatsoever, financial or otherwise, except that you yourself of your own free will wish to incur.

If you have any questions, I will be happy to answer them to the best of my ability. Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am,

Sincerely,


  
Joe Weingarten

JW/si  
Enclosures

WORLD INSTITUTE FOR WORLD PEACE

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United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## Hazards of Nuclear War

SPEECH  
OF

HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 23, 1965

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the germaneness rule may be waived during the duration of my speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I rise today to urge action on the most vital issue now facing this Nation and the world. This issue is not in the headlines. It is not Vietnam, or the Dominican Republic, or Berlin. It is the question of nuclear proliferation—of the mounting threat posed by the spread of nuclear weapons.

Five nations now have the capacity to explode nuclear bombs. This capacity was developed at great cost, over a period of a generation. But at least a dozen, perhaps a score, of other nations are now in a position to develop nuclear weapons within 3 years. Two of these nations—Israel and India—already possess weapons-grade fissionable material, and could fabricate an atomic device within a few months.

These nations, moreover, can develop nuclear capabilities at a fraction of past costs. Within a very few years, an investment of a few million dollars—well within the capacity even of private organizations—will produce nuclear weapons. Once such a capability is in being, weapons will probably be produced for costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars each. Similarly, delivery systems are far cheaper than they once were. Jet bombers can be purchased from the great powers for a few million dollars. And our own Minuteman missile is far less costly than were our earlier missiles, or even the B-52's that preceded them.

Nuclear capability, then, will soon lie within the grasp of many. And it is all too likely that if events continue on their present course, this technical capability will be used to produce nuclear weapons. Since the explosion of the Chinese bomb, for example, pressure to develop a counterpart has built steadily in India

despite Prime Minister Shastri's announced decision to refrain from nuclear armament; his policy may be reversed as a result. If India does acquire nuclear weapons, Pakistan will not be far behind. Finding itself threatened by the Chinese, Australia might work for nuclear capability—and in turn produce the same fears and desires in Indonesia. The prospect of nuclear weapons in West German hands might result in great pressures on Eastern European nations to acquire or develop a counterweight of their own. Israel and Egypt each have been deeply suspicious of the other for many years, and further Israeli progress would certainly impel the Egyptians to intensify their present efforts. Similar developments are possible all over the world.

Once nuclear war were to start, even between small, remote countries, it would be exceedingly difficult to stop a step-by-step progression of local war into a general conflagration.

Eighty million Americans—and hundreds of millions of other people—would die within the first 24 hours of a full-scale nuclear exchange. And as Chairman Khrushchev once said, the survivors would envy the dead.

This is not an acceptable future. We owe it to ourselves, to our children, to our forebears and our posterity, to prevent such a holocaust. But the proliferation of nuclear weapons immensely increases the chances that the world might stumble into catastrophe.

President Kennedy saw this clearly. He said, in 1963:

I ask you to stop and think what it would mean to have nuclear weapons in so many hands, in the hands of countries large and small, stable and unstable, responsible and irresponsible, scattered throughout the world. There would be no rest for anyone then, no stability, no real security, and no chance of effective disarmament.

There could be no stability anywhere in the world—when nuclear weapons might be used between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus; between Arabs and Israelis over the Gaza strip; between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch. But if nuclear weapons spread, it is dangerously likely that they will be so used—for these are matters of the deepest national interest to the countries involved.

There could be no security—when a

decision to use these weapons might be made by an unstable demagogue, or by the head of one of the innumerable 2-month governments that plague so many countries, or by an irresponsible military commander, or even by an individual pilot. But if nuclear weapons spread, they may be thus set off—for it is far more difficult and expensive to construct an adequate system of control and custody than to develop the weapons themselves.

There could be no effective disarmament—when each nation would want guarantees, not from one or two or five powers, but from a dozen or a score or even more nations. But if nuclear weapons spread, such guarantees would be necessary.

Think just of the unparalleled opportunities for mischief: a bomb obliterates the capital city of a nation in Latin America, or Africa, or Asia—or even the Soviet Union, or the United States. How was it delivered—by plane? by missile? by car, or truck, or ship? There is no evidence. From where did it come—a jealous neighbor? an internal dissident? a great power bent on stirring up trouble—or an anonymous madman? There is only speculation. And what can be the response—what but a reprisal grounded on suspicion, leading in ever-widening circles to the utter destruction of the world we know.

It is clear, in short, that the United States—and the entire world—have the most vital interest in preventing the scattering of nuclear weapons. Upon the success of this effort depends the only future our children will have.

The need to halt the spread of nuclear weapons must be a central priority of American policy. Of all our major interests, this now deserves and demands the greatest additional effort. This is a broad statement, for our interests are extremely broad. The need to be strong—to meet aggression in far-off places—to work closely with allies all over the world—all these needs must be met. And the crises of the moment often pose urgent questions, of grave importance for national security. But these immediate problems, and others like them, have been with us constantly for 20 years—and will be with us far into the future. Should nuclear weapons

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become generally available to the world, however, each such crisis of the moment might well become the last crisis for all mankind.

Thus none of the momentary crises are more than small parts of the larger question of whether our politics can grow up to our technology. The nuclear weapon, as Henry Stimson said, "constitutes merely a first step in a new control by man over the forces of nature too revolutionary and dangerous to fit into the old concepts—it really caps the climax of the race between man's growing technical power for destructiveness and his psychological power of self-control and group control—his moral power."

The United States took the initiative and made the maximum effort to secure the nuclear test ban treaty in 1963 because we knew that our security and the future of the world depended on halting the arms race and exerting every possible effort toward peace. And we hailed the treaty not principally for its specific benefits—important and necessary as they were—but for its value as the first of many necessary actions to secure a lasting peace. It was "the first step in a journey of a thousand miles"—a journey to which President Kennedy was deeply committed, and to which President Johnson is deeply committed.

But we have not yet taken the second step. The world has not moved, beyond the limited nuclear test ban itself, to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons. If we are to leave our children a planet on which to live safely, to fulfill the bright promise of their lives, we must resume the journey toward peace.

And at the outset of this journey, we cannot allow the demands of day-to-day policy to obstruct our efforts to solve the problem of nuclear spread. We cannot wait for peace in southeast Asia, which will not come until nuclear weapons have spread beyond recall. We cannot wait for a general European settlement, which has not existed since 1914. We cannot wait until all nations learn to behave, for bad behavior armed with nuclear weapons is the danger we must try to prevent.

Rather we must begin to move now, on as many fronts as possible, to meet the problem. With every day that passes, the likelihood increases that another nation will develop the bomb; and every new possessor will lead others to abandon the restraint that alone keeps them from acquiring a nuclear capability now. William Foster, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has pointed out that as long as the problem involved only the United States and the Soviet Union, a delay of a year or more was not fatal to the conclusion of an agreement. But in the multination problem in which we now find ourselves, "a delay of a year or so, or perhaps even of months . . . could well mean the difference between failure and success."

I therefore urge immediate action along the following lines.

First, we should initiate at once negotiations with the Soviet Union and

other nations with nuclear capability or potential, looking toward a nonproliferation treaty. This treaty would bind the major nuclear powers not to transfer nuclear weapons or weapons capability to nations not now in possession of them. And it would pledge nations without nuclear arms, on their part, not to acquire or develop these weapons.

This pledge would require a third component: the extension to all nations foregoing nuclear weapons a guarantee against nuclear aggression or blackmail. We presently protect our allies against nuclear attack. But our alliance umbrella does not extend to nonaligned nations such as India; and while the President indicated that the United States would help them to resist nuclear blackmail, more specific and definite measures are needed. If these nations are to forego nuclear weapons—especially when their neighbors may possess them—they must be guaranteed against nuclear aggression.

To be effective, such a guarantee would have to be extended by the United States and the Soviet Union bilaterally—or better still, by a group of nuclear powers, and, in fact, nonnuclear powers, as well. But I would warn that such an umbrella—if it is to be effective, and if it is not to lead to great power confrontations all over the world—must be divorced from and superior to the other policy aims of the nations involved. We cannot protect only our friends from nuclear attack—or allow nations with whom we are otherwise friendly to threaten others with nuclear weapons. We must stand against nuclear aggression—period.

A treaty to prevent nuclear spread, as Mr. Foster has indicated, is manifestly in the paramount interest of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is by far the most important step we now can take to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

There have been suggestions that the chief stumbling block to such a treaty is the war in Vietnam. But wholly apart from the strains resulting from that war, I think we have not ourselves done all we can to secure a nonproliferation treaty.

The most prominent example is the question of the multilateral force, and the variant Atlantic nuclear force. The Soviet Union contends that either plan would give control over nuclear weapons to West Germany; although we disagree with that view, the Soviet Union has absolutely refused to conclude a nonproliferation agreement as long as we go forward with the MLF or the ANF. We have not abandoned the MLF-ANF plans, because West Germany and other nations in Western Europe feel that they must have a greater role in nuclear deterrence.

But if a nonproliferation treaty can be concluded, it will be in the national interest of every nation. We should therefore continue with increased concern, our search for a form of nuclear guarantee which, it is now felt, requires participation by other nations, to West Germany and other countries of Europe which meets their needs without meet-

ing with rejection by the Soviet Union—such as might evolve from the allied consultation device suggested at the NATO meeting by Defense Secretary McNamara, just a few weeks ago.

Second, we should immediately explore the creation of formal nuclear-free zones of the world. Right now, one of our greatest assets is that there is not one nuclear weapon in all of Latin America or Africa. This situation can be preserved if the nuclear powers pledge not to introduce any nuclear weapons into these areas, the nations of the areas pledge not to acquire them, and appropriate machinery for the verification of these pledges is set up. Some nations—particularly in Latin America—have already exchanged informal assurances to this effect. We should encourage them to go further in every possible way. We should extend similar efforts in Africa. And if these efforts are successful, we should call on Israel and the neighboring states of the Middle East, which might not be covered, to make the same commitment. I am not, however, suggesting that, under the present circumstances, we could establish nuclear-free zones in the Far East or in Europe.

Third, we should complete the partial test ban agreement of 1963 by extending it to underground as well as above-ground tests. Since 1963, we have made considerable scientific progress in detecting underground tests and in distinguishing many natural tremors from manmade explosions. Without jeopardizing our security, we can now extend the test ban to certain types of underground tests. And as soon as scientific advance makes it possible to extend the test ban to any other type or size of underground test without jeopardizing security, it is my judgment that it should be done. And we should also press all efforts to resolve the deadlock on inspections of those explosions which cannot be firmly identified without inspection. So let us return to the conference table, for the completion of this treaty would be a natural complement to a nonproliferation agreement. It would provide an additional incentive to nonnuclear powers to forgo a weapons development program. And it would help to restore the momentum of the test-ban treaty itself.

Fourth, we should act to halt and reverse the growth of the nuclear capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union, both as to fissionable material for military weapons purposes and as to the strategic devices to deliver such material. Freezing these weapons at their present levels—which, as we all know, are more than adequate to destroy all human life on this earth—is a prerequisite to lowering those levels in the future.

Moreover, it would be in the direct self-interest of the United States and the Soviet Union to cut back our nuclear forces. For, as Secretary McNamara has shown, we each have more than enough to destroy the other nation—yet can never acquire enough to prevent our own destruction. And even substantial cutbacks would not affect our nuclear superiority over China in the foreseeable future. Most of all, it is essential that the two



superpowers demonstrate to the world, by concrete example, their determination to turn away from weapons of absolute destruction, toward a world order based on other strengths. Here again, President Johnson has taken the initiative with the slowdown in production of plutonium and uranium 235, and with the phasing out of certain bombers. Much more, however, remains to be done.

Fifth, we should move to strengthen and support the International Atomic Energy Agency. This agency is the only truly international vehicle for inspecting peaceful atomic energy plants to assure that they are not used for the production of weapons-grade material. The IAEA is the only forum in which the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain have worked without serious friction and without a Soviet veto. Already it inspects many reactors throughout the world; and its importance was increased last week when Great Britain, following an earlier U.S. initiative, opened its largest reactor to inspection.

But the IAEA has not received the full support it merits and demands. The reactor we helped India to build is subject, by prior condition, to IAEA inspection, and it has remained peaceful. But another reactor, built with Canadian help, is not subject to equivalent conditions, and, in this reactor, the Indians may have produced their weapons-grade fissionable material.

We should insist, at a minimum, that all reactors built with the help of other powers be subject to IAEA inspection. Indeed, I think the time has come to insist that all peaceful reactors be subject to inspection. But we ourselves must also stop assisting nations which refuse inspection. In the past, for fear of antagonizing the Europeans, we have sold enriched uranium to Euratom without requiring that its plants be open to IAEA. We have thus aided the construction of reactors in France, Germany, and Holland, all of which are closed to the outside world. Until they are opened, all our assistance to their creation or functioning should cease. In this connection, I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, and particularly to Senators ANDERSON and PASTORE, who have long insisted on adequate international safeguards on our nuclear-assistance programs.

A stronger stand in support of IAEA could have a major inhibiting effect on the diversion of peaceful nuclear plants to weapons work—for example, in such countries as Sweden or Switzerland. In fact, under the Pearson government, Canada has shown the way by responsibly insisting on guaranteed peaceful use of any uranium that it sells. That Canada has lost certain sales thereby proves the value of this policy; clearly, the material might well have gone to weapons. We should also work toward IAEA control of fabricating and reprocessing of all fuel for peaceful reactors.

Sixth, it is vital that we continue present efforts to lessen our own reliance on nuclear weapons. Since 1961, we have worked to build up our nonnuclear

forces, and those of our allies—so that if conflict comes, we need not choose between defeat and mutual annihilation. We have not yet been fully successful; only the United States and West Germany have met their full conventional force commitment to NATO. But we should continue to pursue this course. For our efforts to induce others to forego nuclear forces depend in large part on our ability and willingness to sharply limit the possible use of our own.

As to all these points—in all our efforts—we will have to deal with one of the most perplexing and difficult questions affecting American foreign policy: China. It is difficult to negotiate on any question with the intransigent leaders of Communist China. And it is doubly difficult when we are engaged in South Vietnam. China is profoundly suspicious of and hostile to us—as we are highly and rightly suspicious of her. But China is there. China will have nuclear weapons. And without her participation it will be infinitely more difficult, perhaps impossible in the long run, to prevent nuclear proliferation. This was recognized, just last week, by 70 nations at the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations, who urged that China be included in any non-proliferation agreement. It has been recognized by President Johnson, who has repeatedly offered to negotiate with any government in the world as to the peace of southeast Asia. And it has been recognized by the American people, who voted overwhelmingly in a recent poll for negotiations with the Chinese.

At an appropriate time and manner, therefore, we should vigorously pursue negotiations on this subject with China. But if we must ultimately have the cooperation of China, and the Soviet Union, and France, and all other nations with any nuclear capability whatever, it does not follow that we should wait for that cooperation before beginning our own efforts. We are stronger, and therefore have more responsibility, than any nation on earth; we should make the first effort, the greatest effort, and the last effort to control nuclear weapons. We can and must begin immediately.

In this connection, I urge that the work of the Gilpatric Committee—which included many distinguished public servants, such as Arthur Dean—appointed by the President to study the problem of nuclear proliferation, be carried forward by all concerned agencies of the Government at once. It is only by study and action by general concern throughout the Government, that the problem of nuclear proliferation will remain where it belongs—in our constant attention, the object of all of our principal concern. And we can and must continue to re-examine our own attitudes—to insure that we do not lapse back into the fatalistic and defeatist belief that war is inevitable, or that our course is too fixed to be affected by what we do—to remember as President Kennedy said, that “no government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue”—and to remember that “in the final analysis, our most basic

common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.”

Above all, we must recognize what is at stake. We must face realities—however unpleasant the sight, however difficult the challenge they pose to all of us. And we must realize that peace is not inaction, nor the mere absence of war. “Peace,” said President Kennedy “is a process—a way of solving problems.” It is only as we devote our every effort to the solution of these problems that we are at peace; it is only if we succeed that there will be peace for our children.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. I yield. Mr. MANSFIELD. I commend and compliment the distinguished junior Senator from New York for the speech which he has just made. It is a speech which required courage to give, because there will be much that many will disagree with, but it is a speech which I believe should have been given, because as long as we accept the status quo, the more we will continue to move backward.

I remember when President Kennedy came to the Northwest to speak on natural resources, in September 1963. He went into Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming. In those States he discussed the natural resources of our country. In those States he was received with enthusiasm and approbation. But when he reached Billings, Mont., there was a crowd of 75,000 people there. That is more than one-tenth of the population of our State. There he did not speak so much of natural resources, but rather of human resources. He spoke of the test ban treaty which the Senate had approved the previous week. The people really were interested in what the President had recommended and what the Senate had done, and they showed their wholehearted approval of the action taken by this body. The same situation occurred in Great Falls where 100,000 people—more than one-seventh of Montana's population—expressed their approval of the test ban treaty.

#### Other Senators in

#### enthusiastic agreement:

Senator Mansfield of Montana  
 Senator Aiken of Vermont  
 Senator Moss of Utah  
 Senator Anderson of New Mexico  
 Senator Pastore of Rhode Island  
 Senator Cooper of Kentucky  
 Senator Church of Idaho  
 Senator Pell of Rhode Island  
 Senator McGee of Wyoming  
 Senator McGovern of S. Dakota  
 Senator Hart of Michigan  
 Senator Proxmire of Wisconsin  
 Senator Tydings of Maryland  
 Senator Gruening of Alaska  
 Senator Javits of New York  
 Senator Harris of Oklahoma  
 Senator Clark of Pennsylvania



## **MY HEARTFELT WISH FOR YOU**

# **Peace On Earth-Goodwill To Men**

## **Frankly, Is This Possible Or Is This Just A Pretty, Pious Phrase?**

## **World Peace Is Not Only Possible, But It's A Must**

**Science has now brought the world to the stage that men must now choose WORLD PEACE and the abundance of all the good things in life, fulfilling every man's needs and even his desires**

**OR**

**Nuclear War and a dead and charred world of blackened nuclear debris. Is there any doubt which you would choose?**

## **But How Can We Get These Blessings Of World Peace?**

**Through the minds and emotions of men and especially the educated youth of the world - the young men and women now in the Universities, Colleges and Seminaries of every nation - for from this group will come most of the world's leaders within the next decade - Leaders in Politics, Business, Science, Religion, the Professions, Industry and Labor.**

**How can we engage these young, active and searching minds in the quest of World Peace?**

**Through the creation of Study Centers in all institutions of higher learning everywhere on the problems created by tensions, distrusts, and animosity among the nations and through searching for and finding reasonable solutions for the attainment of a just and lasting Peace. In fact, the whole curriculum of these institutions of higher learning must become more closely geared to the study and and the solution of these vital problems involving life and death of all men. And these must not be the routine studies like math.**

**6.**

**Preliminary plans, sketches, a miniature model Campus** have been completed by Dr. William W. Caudill, F.A.I., head of one of the largest architectural firms in the United States and Dean of the Architectural Department of Rice University, with the cooperation of his graduating class of 1964. This is to be located on 83 acres of land on a bluff overlooking shining Trinity Bay, not far from NASA - a more beautiful and peaceful spot would be hard to find. Further financing will be needed before construction can begin.

**7.**

**A Genuine Breakthrough was made at A Conference in Rome** under the auspices of "Universities and Quest For Peace" with the cooperation of the World Institute for World Peace. For the first time a Russian of the highest standing, Doctor I. G. Petrovskii, Rector of the Moscow State University with 100,000 students, has attended such a conference, which was held December 7 through 9. He declared unqualifiedly as favoring study centers for a just and lasting peace and prevention of war, in all the universities in Russia.

**8.**



# What Have We Accomplished To Date?

**1. Very importantly, we have now found a most able and qualified Director and Chancellor for the Institute, Dr. Raga S. Elim,** formerly with the American University at Puerto Rico, an internationalist and an outstanding peace advocate. Dr. Elim is also Executive Director of the "Universities and Quest for Peace."

**2. There has been an official opening of a Peace Center at Wayne State University** now with 29,000 students, headed by an outstanding and dedicated man, Dr. Russell H. Broadhead, with a minimum staff of eight part-time Professors. **This outstanding Peace Center will serve as a model for other Peace Centers everywhere.**

**3. A Professorship has been established at our own Rice University to study the problems of world tensions** and how to attain a just and lasting Peace. This study will begin in February, headed by the world renowned educator and peace advocate, Dr. Quincy Wright.

**4. The University of Michigan,** one of the nation's greatest educational institutions in connection with the Institute for World Peace has set up a Peace Research and Education Project.

**5. Doctor Glen Olds, who is Dean of the Department of International Affairs of New York State Universities,** of which there are 59, has agreed to put in centers for the study of World Peace and the prevention of war in all its Universities.

# 9.

**A regional conference will be held in Japan** for the purpose of creating Centers in the Far East; hopefully, and many opinions to the contrary, we are convinced that the Chinese, in spite of all their threats and bluster, have no more desire to be exterminated than the rest of mankind. They talk loud, but they walk softly. Mao Tze-Tung has himself stated that the coming generation will change and in his own words, quote, "and Their judgment will prevail, not ours."

**Other conferences will be held** as quickly as orderly planning makes possible for the United States and Canada, for South and Central America, for the Near East, for Western Europe, for Africa, for Australia, for New Zealand, for the Philippines and for Indonesia.

**WE DO NOT WANT TO KID OURSELVES OR YOU.** This will be a tough job and a hard one, but the stakes are high and worth our greatest effort. With hard work, sacrifice, determination and with today's improved lightning-fast communications, it can and I am convinced will and must be done.

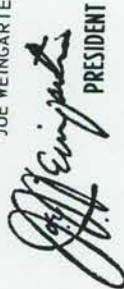
**I shall deeply appreciate your writing me,** Box 373, or telephoning me at the World Institute for World Peace and if I should not be in, please leave your name and telephone number or speak to Dr. Elim. I want any ideas, suggestions, constructive criticisms you care to make. I will answer by letter any pertinent questions that I am able to and as quickly as I can.

**If you want to help financially, or in any other way, please do so. We need your help and the help of every one we can get who is truly interested in World Peace.**

**I want to take this opportunity of wishing you and your dear ones a healthy New Year, filled with all the worthwhile things in life.**

## WORLD INSTITUTE FOR WORLD PEACE

JOE WEINGARTEN



PRESIDENT

... our these youths, were knowing the vital issues involving them personally, their children and their children's children, this must and will result in their deepest dedication and determination to by all possible means, to do only should they search during their college days but, if necessary, through the rest of their lives - until the answers are found.

Luther H. Evans, Director of International and Legal Collections at Columbia University, President of the United Nations General Assembly, Doctor Ugo Papi, Rector of the University of Rome, Doctor Norman Z. Alcock, president of the Canadian Peace Research Institute. Our Own Doctor Raga S. Elim, who set the conference in motion and is also Executive Director of the "Universities and the Quest For Peace." There were also high educational heads from Nigeria, West Germany, the Netherlands, Puerto Rico, England, Poland and Venezuela. At this conference it was decided to call another world-wide conference of the heads of 500 or more Universities in Rome to plan and encourage the establishment of centers for the study of World Peace everywhere.

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