

Facts about

INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNIST
FRONT
ORGANISATIONS

~~PERSON~~
LATIN AMERICAN COLLECTION

MAR 28 1951

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AT AUSTIN

**FACTS ABOUT
INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNIST FRONT
ORGANISATIONS**

April, 1957

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION—THE ORGANISATIONS DEFINED	5	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMO- CRATIC LAWYERS (IADL)	61
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)	9	WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS (WFSW)	67
WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU)	19	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOUR- NALISTS (IOJ)	73
WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (WFDY)	33	WORLD CONGRESS OF DOCTORS (WCD)	79
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS)	41	INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANI- SATION (OIR)	83
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WIDF)	47	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESIST- ANCE FIGHTERS (FIR)	85
WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS (FISE)	55	INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRADE (ICPT)	89

THE ORGANISATIONS DEFINED

What is a front organisation?

A front organisation is an auxiliary unit of the Communist army. It may be only a national one, in which case it assists the local Communist Party; or it may be an international one, which supports, and obeys, the international Communist movement directed by Moscow. This booklet is concerned only with the international organisations.

It is not clear how the term *front organisation* originated, but it is used because these organisations, though directed by the Communist Party machine, pretend to be independent and endeavour to attract as many non-Communists as possible in order to appear "respectable." They thus become fronts or facades behind which Communism operates.

What is their purpose?

Their purpose is to advance the cause of Soviet Communism in various ways. Their main task is therefore to disseminate propaganda. They are, in fact, Soviet-controlled agencies of political warfare, continuously engaged in attacking non-Communists and defending Soviet policies. In addition:

- They recruit, work upon and eventually hope to convert to Communism, those "progressives" who are too "left" to be Social Demo-

crats but too individualistic to join the Communist Party.

- On those occasions when the Communist Parties are pursuing a "popular front" or "united action" policy (as in the 1930's and now), front organisations are used, seldom with success, as a bridge between the Communists and the Social Democrats—or as a Trojan Horse to infiltrate the Socialist ranks.

- They act as a cover for secret Communists and sometimes, where Communism has been outlawed, for the Communist Party itself.

Lenin called them "levers" or "transmission belts" because they linked the Communist Party with the masses. They are also termed "democratic" or "mass" organisations in Communist jargon. As Lenin put it:

"Every sacrifice must be made, the greatest obstacles must be overcome, in order to carry on agitation and propaganda systematically, perseveringly and patiently, precisely in those institutions, societies and associations—even the most reactionary—to which proletarian or semi-proletarian masses belong." (*The Essentials of Lenin*, vol. II, p. 596, Lawrence & Wishart, 1947.)

What are the international front organisations called?

X The largest are:—

1. World Peace Council (WPC)
2. World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
3. World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)
4. International Union of Students (IUS)
5. Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF).

These all deal with the category of people indicated in their title, the WPC being the broadest based. Then come a group of professional organisations:

6. World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FISE)
7. International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
8. World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW)
9. International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ)
10. World Congress of Doctors (WCD)
11. International Broadcasting Organisation (OIR).

Next is an organisation which is restricted to the countries once occupied by the Nazis:

12. International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR).

Lastly there is an organisation for businessmen, the headquarters of which is believed to

have been recently closed down but which continues to function on a national basis:

13. International Committee for the Promotion of Trade (ICPT).

What is their relative importance?

It is difficult to assess their relative importance because each operates in its own sphere, and size is not the only criterion. In one sense the WPC is the key organisation because all the others are linked with it and help to disseminate its "peace" propaganda. It has also been the most successful in attracting non-Communists, but consequently has had the greatest difficulty in keeping in line with Moscow.

WFTU, on the other hand, is undoubtedly the best organised and most liberally financed of all the organisations. As its members are well-disciplined troops in Communist-controlled trade unions, with considerable possibilities for industrial and economic disruption, WFTU is potentially the most dangerous of the fronts even though much of its membership is in the Soviet orbit. The WFDY and WIDF both claim large memberships, but the former is more effectively organised.

What have they in common?

The most noticeable thing which these organisations have in common is their complete subservience to Moscow. When Stalin quarrelled with Tito (a fellow-Communist, not a "capitalist"), the Yugoslavs were promptly expelled from every front organisation. When Khrushchev reversed engines, they all invited the

Yugoslavs back. But they were politely rebuffed.

The second thing is their financial dependence on Moscow. No accounts are ever published, because to do so would reveal the source of their extremely large funds.

The third fact is their complete lack of democratic control. Each is autocratically directed by a Secretary-General (sometimes by the President where there is no Secretary-General), who is a dedicated Communist receiving instructions direct from Moscow. He is assisted by an inner circle of hand-picked men, usually Communists, who form the Bureau and with whom policy may be discussed. All the other bodies simply act as mouthpieces. The Secretariat usually consists only of trusted Communists. No real voting takes place either over the "election" of officers or the approval of policies. It is all done by "acclamation."

Some Council members are well-meaning dupes—believers in co-existence, or Asian neutralists—not Communists. But nearly all the officers are trusted Communists. One of the WPC Vice-Presidents, the Italian Socialist leader, Nenni, appears to be one of the few exceptions.

How successful have they been?

In spite of the enormous sums expended, running into millions of pounds, the vast barrage of propaganda they have ceaselessly put forth, and the countless activities they have sponsored, the front organisations have been singularly unsuccessful.

This has been due primarily to the common sense of ordinary people, who may join in

ignorance but leave again when the fraudulent nature of front organisations is exposed. They have been particularly unsuccessful in Europe, where people are more advanced politically. (The number of Western Europeans who are officers of front organisations is quite misleading in this respect.) Latterly the front organisations have been concentrating on Asia, Africa and Latin America where they hope to have more success. They are particularly exploiting Afro-Asian nationalism.

Their lack of success is due, secondly, to the existence of genuine organisations in each field which free people can join, such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) or the International Student Conference (ISC).

Lastly, the front organisations have been hampered by the policies (and particularly the sudden changes) of their Soviet masters—the Berlin blockade, the attack on Korea, the vetoes in the Security Council, the treason trials, the denunciation of Stalin (which has never been mentioned by any of the front organisations) and lastly the rape of Hungary (which has shaken them profoundly). All these events have worried even loyal Communists and have had a disastrous effect on those flirting with Communism, and on neutralists.

So although the front organisations constitute a dangerous fifth column in the free world, they are not as strong as they would like to pretend. The best way to keep them in check is to make ordinary people aware of their aims and activities.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)

The official title is World Council of Peace, but it is usually known by the shorter English version, World Peace Council, or the initials WPC. The French title is Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

HEADQUARTERS

Originally the headquarters were in Paris, but in 1951 they were expelled by the French Government for "fifth-column activities" and had to move to Prague. In 1954 the WPC moved again, to Vienna, where it established itself under Soviet protection at *Estate-Haus, Möllwaldplatz 5, Vienna IV*. The Minister of the Interior protested strongly because the permission of the Government had neither been sought nor given. He added: "A sharp watch will be kept on the World Peace Council, for it has nothing to do with peace. Vienna is becoming more and more established as the headquarters of Cominform organisations plotting to undermine the free West." When the occupation forces withdrew and Austria regained her independence, the WPC was for a time permitted to remain on condition that it observed Austrian laws, but on February 2, 1957, the Ministry of the Interior announced that the WPC had been banned and its offices closed down because it "interfered in the internal affairs of countries with which Austria has good and friendly relations" and its activities were "directed against the interest of the Austrian

State." (*Observer*, February 3, 1957.) It has now been invited to Prague.

HISTORY

The World Peace Movement really dates from August, 1948, when a World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace was held in Wrocław, Poland. A continuing organisation called the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals was set up, which in turn called the First World Peace Congress in Paris in April, 1949 (part of the meeting had to be held in Prague because of visa difficulties). This launched the World Committee of Partisans of Peace, which, in November, 1950, was renamed the World Peace Council.

The World Peace Council has been more successful than other front organisations in winning non-Communist support. From the beginning it has attracted a certain number of neutralists, internationalists, pacifists and Left-wing Socialists. Though many have become disillusioned and resigned, the WPC has succeeded in keeping up a flow of replacements, particularly

from Asia. The diversity of its membership has, however, led to special difficulties, and its Communist officers have had more trouble than those in other front organisations in keeping the membership in line with Soviet policy, particularly just recently. There have been no mass defections, however, as with the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

OFFICERS


The President is Prof. Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE, a well-known French Communist. He is also President of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) and is a Stalin Peace Prize winner (1950). A leading physicist, Joliot-Curie was removed from the directorship of the French Atomic Energy Commission for security reasons.

The Secretary-General is another French Communist, Jean LAFFITTE, who describes himself as an author.

The ten Vice-Presidents are :

1. Emmanuel d'ASTIER (de la Vigerie), of France, *Progressiste* (i.e. pro-Communist) deputy, director of the newspaper *Libération*, and joint President of French Peace Movement.

2. Prof. John D. BERNAL, of Great Britain, who is a Vice-President of the WFSW and also of the British Peace Committee. A leading physicist, he won a Stalin Peace Prize in 1953.

 3. Gen. Lazaro CARDENAS, of Mexico, a former Mexican President. He received a Stalin Peace Prize in 1955.

4. Mme Eugénie COTTON, of France, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and of its French affiliate *Union des Femmes Françaises*; Stalin Peace Prize winner, 1950.

5. Ilya EHRENBURG, of the USSR, member of the Supreme Soviet; Stalin Peace Prize winner, 1952.

6. Prof. Leopold INFELD, of Poland, a member of the Council of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) and Professor of Physics at Warsaw University.

7. Dr. Saif-ud-din KITCHLEW, of India, President of the All-India Peace Committee, and Vice-President of the Asia and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee; Stalin Peace Prize winner 1952.

8. KUO Mo-jo, of China, President of the China Peace Committee and Vice-President of the Asia and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee; won a Stalin Peace Prize in 1951.

9. Nils Artur LUNDKVIST, of Sweden, an author.

10. Pietro NENNI, of Italy, Secretary-General of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI); won a Stalin Peace Prize in 1951, but gave the money to Hungarian refugees in 1957.

There are eight Secretaries, who form the Secretariat under the direction of the Secretary-General:

1. Mme Isabella BLUME (Belgium).
2. Gilbert de CHAMBRUN (France).
3. Vincent DUNCAN-JONES (UK).
4. Professor Nino FOGLIARESINI (Italy).

5. LI Yi-mang (China).
6. Riccardo LOMBARDI (Italy).
7. Hon. Ivor MONTAGU (UK).
8. Kinkazu SAIONJI (Japan).

STRUCTURE

The full Council, which is composed of individual "peace fighters," leaders of national Peace Committees and representatives of other front organisations, constantly fluctuates in membership, but the present figure is thought to be about 450. Members come from nearly every country in the world, with Western Europe, Latin America, China, India, Japan and the USSR predominating. The Council has met as follows :

February, 1951,	East Berlin.
November, 1951,	Vienna.
July, 1952,	East Berlin.
June, 1953,	Budapest.
November, 1953,	Vienna.
May, 1954,	East Berlin.
November, 1954,	Stockholm.
April, 1956,	Stockholm.

As will be seen, a distinct preference was shown in the past for Berlin and Vienna. This was because meetings could be organised under Soviet protection, but still have the appearance of being outside the Iron Curtain. (Though this no longer applies to Vienna.) In recent years, Scandinavia has been a favourite choice. As guests and observers are usually invited, these meetings, too large for conducting Council business, are used mainly for propaganda purposes.

The **Executive Bureau**, which meets two or three times a year, decides the policy and plans the work. This consists of the 20 officers (see above) and 40 ordinary members. Most of these are either Communists or close collaborators, though a few of them have recently disclosed certain misgivings about Soviet actions in Hungary.

The **Secretariat** does all the work, keeping contact with national peace committees, arranging meetings and editing publications.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the World Peace Movement, as it is called, is organised on a national basis. No exact figure of the total number of members has ever been given, but it must be very large. National Peace Committees are affiliated from 74 countries, and these in turn run local branches open to anyone who cares to join. It is, in fact, the only front organisation which is designed to appeal to everyone. Many people join under the illusion that they are supporting a genuine pacifist organisation which is above politics.

Special efforts have been made, with varying degrees of success, to attract people from all walks of life. As early as November 29, 1949, the Cominform journal contained this directive on the "Defence of Peace and the Struggle Against the Warmongers" :

"Particular attention should be devoted to drawing into this movement trade unions, women's, youth, co-operative, sports, cultural, educational, religious and other organisations, and also scientists, writers, journalists, cultural

workers, parliamentary and other political and public leaders who act in defence of peace and against war.”

FINANCE

Each national organisation is supposed to be self-supporting. No information is available about how the enormous expenses of the headquarters organisation are met.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) *Horizons*, a monthly review, published in Paris by Pierre COT and edited by Claude MORGAN on behalf of the WPC. Formerly called *Défense de la Paix*, it is published in 13 languages and circulated in 24 countries. Its Editorial Office is at 33, *rue Vivienne, Paris 2*.

(b) *World Council of Peace Bulletin*, a bi-monthly record of the activities of the WPC and its affiliated organisations, is published by the Secretariat.

(c) Press Service releases are issued by the Secretariat as required.

(d) Pamphlets. These are produced at irregular intervals, usually for the purpose of publicising Peace Congresses or WPC campaigns. In 1954 one was published called: *What is the World Council of Peace?*

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

Though many of the front organisations are interlinked, the WPC is the only one which has official representatives of all the others (with the

exception of the International Broadcasting Organisation) sitting on its Council. They are :

WFTU : Louis Saillant.

FISE : Paul Delanoue.

WFDY : Bruno Bernini.

Jacques Denis.

IUS : Jiri Pelikan.

WIDF : Mme Eugénie Cotton.

Mme Angiola Minella.

IOJ : Jaroslav Knobloch.

IADL : Joë Nordmann.

FIR : Col. Frédéric Manhès.

In addition, the WFSW is represented by Professor Joliot-Curie and Professor J. D. Bernal ; the WCD by Major-Gen. Sokhey, and the ICPT by Robert Chambeiron. In each the most important figure, or figures, act as liaison with the WPC.

This does not mean that the WPC in any way controls the other front organisations, but rather that it uses all of them to support and to publicise its campaigns and propaganda. Sometimes it renders a similar service in return, as, for example, when it supports the World Youth Festivals run by the WFDY and IUS. But whereas the WPC's appeal is universal, that of each other front organisation is limited to its particular field.

(b) United Nations

The WPC has never had consultative status with the UN or any of its agencies.

(c) Other Organisations

In recent years the WPC has, as part of the post-Stalin *détente* strategy, made great efforts to

two non-Communist organisations such as genuine pacifist bodies and religious groups. This campaign has not been very successful, largely owing to the fact that, however it tries, the WPC is unable to maintain for long the pretence that it is impartial and pacifist.

AVOWED AIMS

The avowed aims of the WPC are very simple. They are to mobilise "the peoples" of the world, if necessary in opposition to their governments, in defence of peace, to expose the "warmongers" and to bring about a peaceful settlement of international differences.

ACTUAL POLICIES

As Communist dogma has divided the world into the "peace camp" (which means the Soviet orbit) and the "war camp," the defence of peace becomes, for the WPC, the defence of the interests of the Soviet Union and of international Communism. A Cominform resolution published in the Cominform journal dated November 29, 1949, gave the following orders to European Communists :

"The struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organisation and consolidation of the forces of peace against the forces of war, should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist Parties and democratic organisations."

(Note: A "democratic organisation" in Communist jargon means a Communist-controlled, or front, organisation.)

From the beginning, the WPC has devoted its energies to defending the policies of the Soviet Union and attacking those of the Western Powers. In particular it has attacked the Marshall Plan, Western Union, the European Defence Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation—in short every attempt by Europe or the Atlantic bloc to defend itself.

The Cominform journal on October 31, 1952, in a leading article about the Vienna Peace Congress, wrote :

"While preparing for the Congress, the fighters for peace are vigorously and indefatigably exposing the warmongers, the enemies of mankind, who seek to enmesh the peoples in lies. The peace partisans are carrying to the masses the truth about the genuine peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democracies, they are exposing the pharisaical peace camouflage of the US-British aggressors . . ."

Double Standards

The peculiarly inconsistent policies of the WPC, which have continually attacked Western defensive measures while supporting or ignoring those in the Soviet orbit, were well illustrated by this statement in *Prace*, the Czechoslovak Trade Union journal, of March 28, 1952 :

"A strike in a capitalist country is a very effective way of fighting for peace, since it aims at paralysing war production and the transport of arms. But here it is a question of building up the greatest possible strength in the shortest possible time. . . . To put the

arms of outstanding quality which we produce into the hands of the defenders of peace, into the hands of our People's Army, that is an act of peace."

In other words, the production of armaments is an act of peace in Communist countries, but warmongering in other countries.

In spite of its attempts to ensnare genuine pacifists, neither the WPC nor its Communist masters have ever had anything but contempt for pacifism. The Hungarian paper *Magyar Nemzet* of July 16, 1952, in an editorial entitled "Pacifism cannot be tolerated within the Peace Movement," put the position quite clearly :

"The Soviet Union is the most significant power for peace, which is only denied by the warmongers. We cannot tolerate within the Peace Movement any symptoms of detrimental pacifism. . . . The military strength of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is an important factor in the defence of peace."

The British Methodist Church leader and well-known Left-wing pacifist, Dr. Donald Soper, has warned his countrymen against the WPC, having, like most other true pacifists, no illusions about it. He wrote in *Tribune* on February 4, 1955 :

"I am quite satisfied that the World Peace Council, and the British Peace Committee, which is its typical representative, are primarily organs of Russian propaganda. I would want to discourage peacelovers in England from allowing themselves to become the well-meaning but inevitable pawns of the Russian Party line, with its insistence that war is the original sin of the Western Powers and that

peace is the immaculate conception of the Soviet bloc."

Support of Soviet Union

One of the most telling criticisms of the WPC has come from Burma, one of the Socialist governed "neutral" Asian nations. *New Light of Burma* on March 18, 1955, wrote :

"A suspicious step in the activities of the World Peace Council is that all peace movements blindly and unanimously support the political ideology of the Communist countries irrespective of whether it is right or wrong . . . The strangest fact of all is that all the conferences held by the World Peace Council unquestionably accept the policy and programme of the Soviet Communist Party or the Soviet Government, and, what is more, they disseminate propaganda on its behalf Another strange thing is that the Communist-dominated World Peace Council pronounces sweet phrases about peace on the one hand, while, on the other, it incites hatred and animosity of the masses in various countries against the States, systems and individuals it dislikes. Such an organisation can never be regarded as the hub of a peace movement. It is impairing peace as long as it disseminates the propaganda of peaceful co-existence on the one hand, while, on the other, it mounts a psychological warfare campaign against all countries refusing to comply with its desires."

Disagreement Over Hungary

Though the WPC continues to act as a psychological warfare agency, it has found increasing

difficulty in keeping its members in line with Soviet policy. The first signs of restlessness came in 1956, when the Soviet Union started rearming the Arab States and supporting them against Israel. An open split was revealed in November, 1956, when Soviet tanks brutally suppressed the Hungarians who rose in defence of national independence. After a long and heated Bureau meeting in Helsinki on November 18-19, a statement was issued admitting that "there exist serious differences both in the World Council and in the national peace movements" and that it was found "impossible to formulate an agreed evaluation of events." However, it put forward a face-saving "desire for the withdrawal of Soviet troops in accordance with the terms of an agreement between Hungary and the USSR." Though it regretted the "tragic bloodshed," no condemnation of the Soviet Union was expressed, although many members wished this to be done. The Italian Nenni Socialists refused to sign the declaration, and many others were extremely uneasy about the whole matter. For the first time the WPC was really split as a result of Soviet policy.

Soviet actions in Hungary, in fact, brought to a head the basic dilemma of the WPC: the more successful it is in attracting non-Communists, the more difficult it is to keep it in line with Soviet policy. On the other hand, if it never shows any independence of the Soviet Union, it cannot succeed in recruiting genuine pacifists. To fulfil its allotted propaganda task, it must *appear* independent, without actually being so. Yet the Soviet Union is unlikely to go on paying for such

an expensive apparatus if it cannot control its policy.

ACTIVITIES

(a) Congresses

Since the **Congress of Intellectuals for Peace**, held in Wroclaw, Poland, in August, 1948, to launch the Peace Movement, the WPC has organised four Peace Congresses. No pretence was made that they were other than large-scale propaganda demonstrations. They were held as follows:

- April, 1949, 1st World Peace Congress, Paris and Prague;
- November, 1950, 2nd World Peace Congress, Warsaw;
- December, 1952, Congress of the Peoples for Peace, Vienna;
- June, 1955, World Peace Assembly, Helsinki.

Up to 2,000 delegates met at each congress to listen to long pro-Soviet speeches and pass wordy resolutions. No expense was spared, particularly in regard to publicity, which poured forth from every Communist propaganda medium before, during and after each congress.

By 1952 the true nature of the WPC had become so well known that it became necessary to disguise the sponsorship of the congresses in order to attract non-Communist support. For this purpose an **International Initiating Committee** was set up as camouflage, and this technique was later imitated by other front organisations.

The next World Peace Congress is planned for Peradeniya, Ceylon, in May, 1957.

(b) Meetings for the Relaxation of Tension

In June, 1954, the WPC organised a carefully camouflaged **Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension** in Stockholm. This took place with very little publicity, unlike other WPC meetings, and did succeed in attracting a number of Asians. It was followed in April, 1955, by a **Conference of Asian Nations for the Relaxation of International Tension**, organised by Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru in Delhi. (This in turn set up a series of **Asian Solidarity Committees**, which may supplant the established Peace Committees in the main countries of Asia. They have been set up in India, Japan, China, North Korea and the Soviet Union. Many of the officers are the same as those who serve on the Peace Committees. The purpose seems to be to make Communism more palatable to Asians by dressing it up with Asian nationalism, neutralism and the Bandung principles of co-existence).

(c) Regional Organisations

The WPC, following recommendations made at its Berlin meeting in February, 1951, set up the following subsidiary organisations on a regional basis:

1. **Nordic Peace Conference.** This was held in Oslo in November, 1952, with the object of rallying the Scandinavian Peace forces against NATO and EDC. Although a Permanent Secretariat was set up, little more has been heard of it.

2. **Peace Liaison Committee for the Asian and Pacific Regions.** This was established at an Asian and Pacific Peace Conference held in

Peking in October, 1952. Its purpose was the co-ordinating of peace activities in this wide area under the leadership of the Chinese Communists, but in line with Moscow. Opposition to American "intervention" and Japanese rearmament have been its main themes. Though still in being, it has not been very active lately. Its Secretary is LIU Ning-yi of China, a WPC Bureau member and WFTU vice-president.

3. **Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem.** This originated from a **Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem** held in Paris in May, 1951, though the Permanent Committee was not set up until the second conference held in East Berlin in November, 1952. It has a Permanent Secretariat in Paris run by a Frenchman, Michel Bruguiere, and has organised a number of meetings against German rearmament and the European Defence Community. Though still nominally in existence, it has done little since the ratification of the Paris and Bonn Treaties.

(d) Campaigns

The main activity of the WPC, apart from the foregoing, has been the organising of world-wide propaganda campaigns, usually involving the mass collection of signatures in support of a simple appeal.

1. **The Stockholm Appeal.** This, the first and most famous, was launched at a meeting in Stockholm in March, 1950. Millions of signatures were collected all over the world in

support of a demand for the banning of atomic weapons. This has continued to be a favourite theme of the WPC.

2. **The Warsaw Appeal.** A second signature campaign was launched from Warsaw in November, 1950, calling for the immediate convening of a Five-Power Conference to settle current disputes, including the Korean War. Six hundred million signatures were claimed.

3. **Germ Warfare Campaign.** It was the WPC, at its Bureau meeting in Oslo in March, 1952, which started the now notorious "Germ Warfare" campaign against the American and UN forces in Korea. Aided by the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Federation of Scientific Workers, it flooded the world with the grave charge that the American forces in Korea, fighting under the UN flag, had committed the most terrible atrocities, including the use of "bacteriological weapons." Requests for an impartial inquiry by the International Red Cross were refused, and the only "investigations" allowed were by the front organisations mentioned above, who, needless to say, confirmed the charges. This colossal fabrication was finally exposed when captured US airmen were returned by the Chinese after the Korean armistice and related how "confessions" of conducting germ warfare had been forced out of them by torture and starvation.

4. **"Negotiate Now" Campaign.** Launched by the Vienna Congress in December, 1952,

this was a renewal of the Warsaw Appeal. When the Soviet Union finally agreed to meet the Western leaders in Geneva in 1954, the WPC claimed the credit for "forcing" the Western Powers to negotiate.

5. **The Vienna Appeal.** Issued by the WPC in January, 1955, this repeated the Stockholm Appeal against atomic weapons and denounced "preparations for atomic war." Over 650 million signatures were alleged to have been collected for this appeal, though, as usual, the bulk came from the countries of the Soviet orbit. The Austrian Socialist Party newspaper, *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, said of the Vienna Appeal on January 23, 1955: "The Communists, following the decision of one of their Swindle-Organisations, the so-called World Peace Council, are again going to canvass for a signature campaign, this time against atomic warfare. If the truth be known, all these campaigns serve not world peace but only the current policy of the Russian Government. World peace, which all decent men, all free people desire, can certainly not be attained or furthered by unilateral support for Russian policy."

(e) **Cultural Commission**

In 1951 a Cultural Commission was set up to organise exhibitions and exchanges. Its main function is to select each year ten or so artists or writers of world renown whose anniversary is then celebrated by the WPC. It also encourages National Peace Committees to set up subsidiary organisations for artists and writers.

(f) International Peace Prizes

The WPC decided in 1949 to award three International Peace Prizes annually, worth £5,000 each, for literary, artistic, film or scientific contributions to peace. Few recipients have been announced, possibly through lack of funds, but one was awarded in 1954 to Charlie Chaplin, the American film actor. These prizes are quite distinct from the Stalin Peace Prizes, worth about £9,000, which have been awarded by the Soviet Government to nearly all the leaders of the WPC. (Renamed "Lenin Peace Prizes" in 1956.)

(g) Promotion of International Trade

The WPC took the initiative in calling a World

Economic Conference in Moscow in April, 1952, which gave birth to another front organisation called the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade (later changed to **International Committee for the Promotion of Trade**), which is believed to have closed down at the end of 1956.

(h) World Congress of Doctors

The WPC also gave birth to a front organisation called the **World Congress of Doctors for the Study of Present-day Living Conditions**, by sponsoring its first Congress in Vienna in May, 1953. The WCD is still in existence, though its activities are limited.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU)

The French title of this organisation is Fédération Syndicale Mondiale.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters were first established in Paris in 1945. But in January, 1951, the WFTU was expelled by the French Government for subversive activities. It then moved to the Soviet sector of occupied Vienna where it lived under Russian protection. In February, 1956, however, the Austrian Government, having regained its independence with the departure of the occupation forces, ordered the dissolution of the headquarters on the grounds that the WFTU had broken its own statutes and was endangering Austrian neutrality. The headquarters were thereupon transferred to their present address *Janska 100, Prague I.*

HISTORY

Ironically, it was the British TUC which took the initiative in setting up the WFTU. In 1943 it issued invitations for a preparatory conference which finally took place in London in February, 1945. An administrative committee was set up to draft a constitution and when this was ready a Foundation Congress was called in Paris in October, 1945.

In recognition of Britain's leadership, Sir Walter Citrine was elected the first President of

the new organisation. But the Russians insisted, as the price of their co-operation, on having their nominee, Louis Saillant, as Secretary-General. Saillant called himself a "socialist," but actually proved to be a dedicated Stalinist. He followed Moscow's orders implicitly and proceeded to pack the Secretariat with other Stalinists. As a full-time official he became more powerful than the President.

He was still, however, answerable to the General Council, Executive Committee and Executive Bureau; but this did not trouble him long. These bodies were elected—the number of votes for each affiliated organisation depending on the size of its membership—so Saillant and his Soviet masters worked to gain control of each by increasing the Communist vote. First of all the trade union centres of Eastern Europe were all brought under Communist control, the last being Czechoslovakia which was only captured by the *putsch* of 1948. Then the Communist conquest of China also helped considerably. Lastly membership figures of these and other Communist-controlled national union centres (which could not be checked) were artificially inflated until the Communists had control.

By 1948, Mr. Arthur Deakin, who had suc-

ceeded Sir Walter Citrine as President, was complaining :

“The WFTU is rapidly becoming nothing more than another platform and instrument for the furtherance of Soviet policy.”

To show how powerless he and other non-Communists were to prevent this, he gave the following figures of how the Communists had captured control :

		1945	1948
Executive Bureau	Communists	4	6
	Non-Communists	5	3
Executive Committee	Communists	11	14
	Non-Communists	11	8
General Council	Communists	26	34
	Non-Communists	38	30

By January, 1949, the position of the non-Communists had become intolerable and, led by the British TUC, the American CIO and the Dutch NVV, they withdrew from the WFTU. Later, in November, 1949, they set up their own organisation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU); inaugurated in London, it established its headquarters in Brussels.

Although the non-Communists knew from their experience between the wars that it was difficult to get the Communists to co-operate as equals in trade union matters, they had been determined to make one more try in the new atmosphere created by the joint victory over Germany and Japan. They failed because, as usual, the Communists could not be trusted. As

Mr. Arthur Deakin reported to the Trade Union Congress in September, 1949 :

“We started with an honest intention, but we were not dealing with honest men.”

It was a classic example of the capture of a democratically-controlled organisation by the manipulations of a determined and unscrupulous Communist faction. From January, 1949, onwards the WFTU has been a Communist front organisation : it represents not the workers of the world, but the Soviet Government.

OFFICERS

Since 1949 the President has been an Italian, Giuseppe DI VITTORIO, who is Secretary-General of the Communist-controlled Confederazione Generale Italiano Lavoratori (CGIL). He is also a Communist Deputy and a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (PCI). Di Vittorio is not a full-time WFTU official, but is nevertheless more than a mere figurehead.

The Secretary-General is a Frenchman, Louis SAILLANT (see above), who was formerly Secretary-General of the Communist-controlled *Confédération Générale du Travail* (CGT) and is a Bureau member of the World Peace Council (WPC). As a full-time paid official, he is in charge of the large WFTU headquarters and responsible for all the day-to-day business.

There are twelve Vice-Presidents, all of whom are Communists or near-Communists :

1. Bertus BRANDSEN (Netherlands).
2. S. A. DANGE (India).

3. Abdoulaye DIALLO (French W. Africa).
4. Victor V. GRISHIN (USSR).
5. Alain LE LEAP (France).
6. LIU Ning-yi (China).
- * 7. Vicente LOMBARDO TOLEDANO (Mexico).
- * 8. Ramiro LUCHESE (Brazil).
- * 9. NJONO (Indonesia).
- * 10. Lazaro PENA GONZALES (Cuba).
11. Herbert K. W. WARNKE (E. Germany).
12. Frantisek ZUPKA (Czechoslovakia).

Assisting the Secretary-General are six Secretaries, namely :

1. Vladimir BEREZIN (USSR).
2. Giuseppe CASADEI (Italy).
3. Luigi GRASSI (Italy).
4. Henri JOURDAIN (France).
5. LIU Chang-sheng (China).
6. Elena TEODORESCU (Roumania).

Like Saillant, these Secretaries are all full-time salaried officials.

STRUCTURE

The highest authority of the WFTU, in theory, is the **World Trade Union Congress**. Though supposed to be held at least every two years, the Congress has only met as follows :

- October, 1945, Paris.
- June, 1949, Milan.
- October, 1953, Vienna.

The 4th Congress is planned for October, 1957, in Leipzig (Soviet-occupied Germany).

Each affiliated organisation sends a number of delegates, varying according to its membership. The Congresses are much too large to conduct any business and have a purely propagandist function.

Next down the hierarchy comes the **General Council**, which is supposed to meet once a year, but in fact only does so about every two years. This at present consists of 93 full members and 86 substitute members, nominated by affiliated organisations. This, too, is a propaganda platform rather than a policy-making body.

The **Executive Committee**, which has 36 full members and 36 substitute members, includes the 14 Bureau members (see below), the six Secretaries and six representatives (three full members and three substitutes) of the Trade Departments. It is supposed to meet twice a year, but does not always do so. It mainly confirms decisions already made by the Bureau and issues directives.

The **Bureau**, consisting of the 14 officers (President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary-General), does most of the work. It is supposed to meet once a quarter, but seems to be convened as required, usually in Eastern Europe.

Under the Secretary-General and his six Assistants, or Secretaries, comes a large **Secretariat**, which is divided into sections dealing with the following subjects :

1. Press and Publicity.
2. Relations with national centres.
3. Trade Departments (see below).
4. Economic and Social questions (including UN).

5. Regional Liaison Bureaux (see below).
6. Colonial questions.
7. Women's affairs.
8. Administration and finance.

REGIONAL LIAISON BUREAUX

(a) **Asia and Australasia.** This was set up at a Conference of Asiatic and Australasian Trade Unions held in Peking in December, 1949. It has a Secretariat in Peking under a Chinese, LIU Ning-yi, but little activity is reported.

(b) **Latin America.** The *Confederación de Trabajadores de America Latina* (CTAL) was actually founded in 1938 and was only made a Liaison Bureau of the WFTU in February, 1949. It has its headquarters in Mexico City (*Plaza de la Republica* 6) and publishes its own monthly bulletin *Noticiero de la CTAL*. It is run by its President, Vicente LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, a Vice-President of the WFTU. He is assisted by three Vice-Presidents :

Jesus FARIA (Venezuela).
 Ramiro LUCHESI (Brazil).
 Lazaro PENA GONZALES (Cuba).

This is the only Liaison Bureau which really functions.

(c) **Others.** Liaison Bureaux have been proposed for Africa and also for the Middle East, but nothing has materialised. At one time a WFTU office was said to have been set up in Japan, but no details are available. Abdoulaye DIALLO of French West Africa (WFTU Vice-President) is thought to be in charge of African

affairs generally. Ferdinand C. SMITH of Jamaica, is in charge of Caribbean affairs.

MEMBERSHIP

According to its constitution, membership of the WFTU is only open to national trade union federations. But in practice many splinter groups from the free world have been accepted, because the national centres mostly belong to the ICFTU.

The WFTU is understandably reluctant to give details about its membership, because the fact that the bulk of it comes from the Soviet orbit rather weakens its claim to represent the workers of the whole world. The last time it gave any details was in December, 1954, when it announced a total membership of 80.7 million workers in 64 countries. A breakdown of this figure showed that only 16.3 million came from the free world, the remaining 64.4 million being made up as follows :

	Million
USSR	35
Soviet Satellites	18.4
China	11

Even the relatively modest 16.3 million claimed in the free world (as against the ICFTU's 54.6 million) was grossly exaggerated. An independent check made by the ICFTU revealed that the actual figure was no more than 7½ million. In France and Italy, for example, the WFTU claimed over 10 million members, whereas factory committee elections revealed a combined strength of less than 5 million in these countries.

In September, 1956, the WFTU calmly announced, without any details, a membership of 88 million members, an increase of 4.3 million in less than a year. No significant additions had come from the free world, so this figure could only be reached by inflating the affiliations from Russia and China. In any case such figures are quite meaningless. Leaving aside the question of whether trade unions in Communist countries are merely government agencies, it is a fact that for many grades of workers membership of a union is virtually compulsory; and the only international affiliation permitted is to the WFTU.

FINANCE

Though the expenses of the WFTU are enormous, no details of its income or expenditure have been disclosed since the Communists gained control in 1949. It claims to be financed entirely by affiliation fees.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) *World Trade Union Movement*. This is a well-illustrated magazine, published monthly in German, Russian, French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Finnish, Roumanian, Japanese and Chinese. In 1953 circulation of some of these editions was given as :

German	25,000
Russian	10,000
Roumanian	8,000
French	6,500
Chinese	6,000
English	5,500

There used to be a Hindi edition, but this appears to have been dropped. Certain items are reprinted in Arabic, Persian and Indonesian.

(b) *World Trade Union News*. This is an information bulletin, issued fortnightly in German, Russian, French, English and Spanish.

(c) Each Trade Department (or TUD) publishes its own bulletin.

(d) Special pamphlets are produced at frequent intervals, often as supplements to *World Trade Union Movement*. Mostly these deal with Congress or General Council proceedings, but several are on special subjects. One in 1952 was called *Stop the Crime of Bacteriological War: The American Aggressors Indicted*. Four were produced for a WFTU Conference on Social Security in 1953. Another published in 1953 was *The Struggle of the Colonial and Semi-Colonial Peoples for National Independence*, a favourite WFTU theme. Two, published in 1956, were *Ten Years' Activity of the WFTU in the UN* and *Still More and Better Work for Unity*.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

The WFTU has since 1950 maintained close contact with the World Peace Council (WPC), several of its officers being members. It has also co-operated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) on youth questions (including the World Youth Festivals, which it supports) and with the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) on social security

and the rights of women workers. In addition WFTU works with the other front organisations, such as the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW).

(b) United Nations

The WFTU is at present the only front organisation to enjoy the privilege of close collaboration with the United Nations (UN). It has category A consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)—an honour accorded also to the ICFTU, but to few others—and has consultative status with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Its status with ECOSOC enables it to take an active part in the regional organisations, Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

AVOWED AIMS

According to its constitution, which was adopted in 1945, the WFTU exists "to improve the living and working conditions of the people of all lands." The constitution further states that the prime purposes of the WFTU are :

"(a) To organise and unite within its ranks the trade unions of the whole world irrespective of considerations of race, nationality, religion or political opinion ;

"(b) To assist wherever necessary, the workers in countries socially or industrially less developed, in setting up their trade unions ;

"(c) To carry on the struggle for the extermination of all fascist forms of government and every manifestation of fascism, under whatever form it operates and by whatever name it may be known ;

"(d) To combat war and the causes of war and work for a stable and enduring peace."

Such aims are acceptable to most Trade Unionists.

ACTUAL POLICIES

Since the Communists gained full control in 1949, however, the WFTU's methods of fulfilling these aims have been unacceptable to any but Communists. It has acted as a major propaganda agency for the Kremlin, bringing cold war tactics into the trade union field. It has followed every twist in Moscow's policy. Its vast apparatus and numerous publications have churned out propaganda in support of the current Communist Party line and of the peace movement. Owing to its size, its well-organised machinery, its status in the UN and its pretence of defending the worker, it has probably had more influence than any other front organisation. If it has been less successful than the World Peace Council (WPC) in ensnaring non-Communists, this is because of the existence of the non-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). WFTU remains potentially the most dangerous of the front organisations, because of the number of organised troops at its command, viz. workers in Communist-controlled unions, such as the French CGT and the Italian CGIL. Though not all Communists, they obey Communist orders.

Kremlin Domination

When the non-Communist unions broke away from the WFTU in 1949, the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) published a pamphlet *Free Trade Unions Leave the WFTU*, explaining why they had done so. It said:

“To those national centres which are Communist-dominated it was important that the Federation should be an instrument for the world-wide dissemination of their propaganda. Many of them had little or no experience of international trade union work and the part which should be played in the essential industrial, social and economic functions of a World Trade Union International. Their conceptions were determined by political ideology.

“On the other hand there were those national centres with a long experience of trade union work in the international field. From experience they demanded that the Federation should be sound structurally and administratively, that it should represent world trade union opinion fairly, and that it should fulfil trade union objectives. Those who struggled for these essentials did so in the face of constant misrepresentation and abuse.

“It became impossible to continue on the faulty basis and with the lack of goodwill which we had constantly striven to remedy.

“According to our mandate, we sought a recommendation to national centres in favour of a suspension of activities which would give time for wiser counsels to prevail. This also proved to be impossible.

“We now direct the attention of the free trade union movements of the world to the facts contained in this statement and would urge their consideration of their own position in the WFTU, now completely dominated by Communist organisations, which are themselves controlled by the Kremlin and the Cominform.”

The pamphlet also complained of the way in which the WFTU's publications had been misused:

“The nations of the Western Hemisphere and their Governments have been presented in the Bulletins as ‘warmongers’ and ‘servile instruments of the capitalist monopolies and trusts’ . . . Never has a word of criticism of Russia been tolerated.”

Expulsion of Yugoslavs

A good example of the WFTU's complete subservience to Moscow was its treatment of the Yugoslavs. In 1950, when Stalin quarrelled with Tito, the Executive Committee obediently expelled the Yugoslav representatives as “traitors” and “agents of the Fascist Tito clique.” Moscow changed its line again after “destalinisation,” and in 1956 the WFTU begged the Yugoslavs to rejoin—so far in vain.

Other examples were provided by the East German riots in June, 1953, and the Poznan (Poland) riots in June, 1956. In both cases the workers, members of WFTU, went on strike for better pay and conditions and were forced back to work by troops supported by Russian tanks. Instead of backing up their members and pro-

testing to the Polish and Soviet Governments, the WFTU turned a blind eye on these shocking events, because it could not criticise its masters in the Kremlin.

But Hungary provided the real proof of the WFTU's true nature. When the nation-wide revolt broke out at the end of 1956, the workers were prominent among those fighting for their independence. One of their first acts in the brief hour of freedom, before they were crushed by Soviet tanks, was to elect a new Central Trade Union Council and to disaffiliate themselves from the WFTU. All workers in the free world, and even some WFTU affiliates in Italy and Poland, deplored the Soviet action and applauded the courage of the rebels. But the WFTU, so-called champion of workers' rights and of the freedom of subject peoples, supported the repressive measures of the Soviet Union and copied like parrots the Moscow line about "fascist reactionaries" and "counter-revolutionary groups." In a statement issued on November 27, 1956, a WFTU delegation which had visited Hungary said :

“. . . It can be regarded as proved that counter-revolutionary elements, exploiting the confusion in Hungarian political, economic and social life, aimed at dealing a mortal blow at all democratic organisations and achievements of the working class . . .”

In view of the fact that the most determined resistance to the Soviet forces of oppression took place in the factories, this statement was believed by no one, not even by Communists. For Communists and WFTU affiliates everywhere the

1956 October revolution in Hungary provided a "moment of truth" and caused many defections.

As Omer Bécu, President of the ICFTU, declared in December, 1955 :

“We regard the WFTU as a Communist espionage apparatus and one of the arms of Cominform. We regard the WFTU as an enemy of the workers everywhere . . .”

ACTIVITIES

Campaigns

(a) Against the Marshall Plan and Atlantic Pact

Communist opposition to the Marshall Plan, or European Recovery Programme, was one of the things which precipitated the secession of the free trade unions in 1949. It was attacked as a diabolical American plot to enslave Europe and the WFTU's members were ordered to torpedo it. A resolution of the Executive Bureau, meeting in Peking in December, 1949, stated :

“The policy of the imperialists is most glaringly expressed in the so-called Marshall Plan and in the Atlantic Pact, both of which serve the aim of enslaving nations economically and politically and are the instruments for furthering the aggressive designs of the instigators of a new war . . . The Atlantic Pact is a compact for the preparation by aggressive forces of a new world war ; it is a plot against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies—a compact to crush the democratic and national liberation movement throughout the world.”

European workers, particularly transport and dock workers, were ordered to refuse to handle American arms, though few political strikes of this nature were successful. The campaign against NATO still continues.

(b) Against the European Defence Community and German Rearmament

A long and intense campaign against the EDC culminated in the staging of a **European Trade Union Conference Against the EDC** in East Berlin in June, 1954. The EDC was denounced as an "aggressive military bloc" and "the direct road to war."

Two **Conferences of European Workers Against German Rearmament** have been organised by WFTU—in East Berlin in March, 1951, and in Leipzig in April, 1955.

When the EDC plan was dropped, the campaign was renewed against the London and Paris Agreements. Resolutions against German rearmament are still being passed—even though Germany is now a member of NATO.

(c) For "Unity"

For two years after the ICFTU was founded, i.e. from 1949-1951, WFTU attacked it with every weapon at its command. It denounced its leaders as "splitters of the working class," and "lackeys of American imperialism." No term of abuse was bad enough. When, however, it saw that the ICFTU could not be overthrown, the WFTU changed to "smile" tactics. The Executive Bureau, meeting in Vienna in July, 1951, suggested joint consultation on united

action to defend the interests of the workers. In spite of repeated rebuffs, the WFTU has continued to persevere with its "unity" campaign, both on the national and international level.

(d) Against "Colonialism"

Not only has the WFTU openly encouraged all those who have taken up arms against their "colonialist" rulers, such as in Viet Nam, Malaya, Kenya, Morocco, Algeria and Cyprus, but it has also exhorted all "colonial or semi-colonial" people to fight for their independence.

World Trade Union Movement of January, 1956, carried a leading article entitled "Independence of Colonial Peoples—A Common Demand of the Workers of the World." This stated, *inter alia* :

"One of the outstanding historic features of the post-war world is the steadily growing movement for national independence in the Colonial countries . . . In this historical process the workers and their trade unions are playing an ever more important rôle . . . Ever since its foundation in 1945, the World Federation of Trade Unions has stood resolutely on the side of the colonial workers against imperialism and colonialism."

On March 16, 1956, the Czechoslovak Telegraph Service (CTK) issued the text of a resolution on "Independence for Colonial Peoples," passed by the WFTU Executive at their 29th meeting, held in Prague from March 13-18. It said :

"At present the struggle of the enslaved peoples to achieve national independence has grown stronger and has achieved remarkable

successes in many countries such as Morocco, the Sudan, Malaya and Jordan. The Executive Bureau considers it necessary to stress that the WFTU has always defended not only the economic and social interests of colonial peoples but also their right to national independence. The realisation of the aspirations of the enslaved peoples to free themselves from colonialism is absolutely necessary for the fate of the working masses in these countries to be improved, and for peace to be strengthened. The Executive Bureau is convinced that it is necessary in colonial countries to achieve a state of affairs in which the trade union organisations lead an indivisible front of struggle for the carrying out of economic and social demands, for national independence and peace . . .”

At the 8th General Council meeting of the WFTU, held in Sofia from September 27 to October 3, 1956, the second item on the agenda was “The Struggle Against Colonialism.” After a report by Abdoulaye Diallo, one of the Vice-Presidents, a long resolution was passed, which stated, *inter alia* :

“The General Council maintains that the WFTU, loyal to its principles, must intensify its struggle against colonialism still more, namely :

“(a) Promote in good time and more energetically the solidarity of workers and the trade unions in all countries with trade union organisations fighting against colonialism ; strengthen in this struggle their co-operation with organisations belonging to other trade

union international centres and with autonomous trade unions ;

“(b) Promote—the exchange of delegations of national trade union centres, trade federations and workers between the under-developed countries themselves, and also between these countries and the industrialised capitalist and socialist countries, to strengthen personal contacts between the leaders of trade unions of all trends ;

“(c) Improve the work of the Press, propaganda and educational activities directed against colonialism.”

The “struggle against colonialism” may well become WFTU’s chief activity if this intensification takes place.

(e) For “Social Security”

During 1952 the WFTU waged a campaign for improved social security, culminating in an **International Social Security Conference** in Vienna in March, 1953. As usual in WFTU propaganda, the Soviet Union and its satellites were held up as models, while in the rest of the world social security was said to be non-existent. The achievements of countries such as Sweden and Switzerland were simply ignored.

(f) For “Peace”

As already mentioned, the WFTU has always given full support to the WPC in all its work. It regularly passes resolutions and directives on the current “peace” line and exhorts its members to assist the WPC’s campaigns at all levels. In the case of the WPC’s various signature campaigns, the whole Executive signed *en bloc* before exhorting the rank and file to follow suit.

Nina Popova, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions in the Soviet Union, wrote in *Trud* on October 2, 1955 :

“The WFTU and the trade unions belonging to it constitute the fighting vanguard of the great movement of peace partisans. The WFTU actively participates in all the mass activities of this movement . . .”

(g) Charter of Trade Union Rights

In December, 1954, after a long and much publicised campaign, the WFTU produced a “Charter of Trade Union Rights.” The ICFTU publication *Spotlight* for May, 1955, commented that the Charter :

“ . . . looks as if it might have been drafted by a democratic labour organisation which is genuinely concerned with safeguarding and extending the freedom of action of the trade union movement. Many of the demands in it were, in fact, lifted straight from the Manifesto and the programme adopted at the 1949 Foundation Congress of the ICFTU.”

The ICFTU went on to point out, in a pamphlet entitled *Another Hoax*, that 90 per cent of the WFTU’s members were behind the Iron Curtain, yet virtually none of the “rights” claimed in the Charter existed in these Communist countries. A Charter which did not apply to nine-tenths of its membership must, the ICFTU decided, be classed as a hoax.

(h) For Women’s “Rights”

In 1955 the WFTU started a campaign for the “rights” of women workers, including equal pay. This campaign, for which a special Women’s

Department was created in the WFTU headquarters, ended with a much publicised Conference of Women Workers in Budapest in June, 1956. As usual the theme of the campaign was that conditions for women were so much better in Communist countries. But, as the ICFTU pointed out, no Western Government allowed women to do the heavy work they had to do in the Soviet Union and China.

(i) For a 40-Hour Week

In 1955 the WFTU also started campaigning for a 40-hour week or reduced working hours without loss of pay. The demands, of course, were directed at Western Europe, not the Soviet bloc, where much longer hours are worked. A small **International Conference on the 40-hour Week** was organised in Turin, Italy, in April, 1956.

Regional Activities

Special emphasis has always been given to regional activities, particularly in the under-developed regions. The Regional Liaison Bureaux were planned for this purpose. The following Regional Conferences have been held :

November	1949	Peking	T.U. Conference of Asian and Australasian countries
March	1950	Montevideo	S. American T.U. Conference
October	1951	Bamako	African Workers’ Conference

In addition efforts have been made during recent months to hold an Asian-African Trade Union Conference with a view to setting up a permanent regional organisation based on the Bandung Powers. So far disagreement between the countries concerned and hostility from non-Communist unions have prevented much progress in this direction.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

(1) Solidarity Fund

In March, 1950, the General Secretary asked all affiliates to contribute to a Solidarity Fund. Few details have been given of either receipts or disbursements, but the official WFTU report to the Vienna Congress in 1953 did mention that the fund had been "directed mainly towards the workers in the colonial and dependent countries of Africa, India [*sic*], Latin America, the Near and Middle East, and Asia." A large grant was recently made to Hungarian workers, presumably as a counter to the considerable sums sent by non-Communist trade unions.

(2) Training Schools

It was announced at the Vienna Congress in 1953 that training schools were to be set up in unspecified places behind the Iron Curtain and that both long and short courses on Trade Unionism would be held. Few details have been divulged, but it is known that the central school was at one time near Budapest. It is since believed to have been closed down in favour of a more decentralised system. As the WFTU has concentrated on students from Latin America,

the Middle East, Africa and Asia, the problems presented by language and travel have apparently been too great. Really promising students are sent to Moscow to complete their training.

(3) Delegations

The WFTU is frequently sending delegations, particularly to Asia, Africa and Latin America. These vary in size, but the purpose is usually the same: to recruit new members.

(4) Radio Programmes

In addition to the written word, the WFTU puts out a great deal of propaganda by radio. It has facilities at most of the radio stations in the Soviet orbit, but those principally used are Moscow, Prague, East Berlin and Peking.

(5) Films

The WFTU has produced its own full length documentary film called "The Song of the Rivers." Produced by a Dutchman, Joris Ivens, it has music by Shostakovitch and a commentary which has been recorded in many languages. It was filmed in five continents and production must have cost a great deal. The theme, as might be expected, is a simple one: workers the world over suffer exploitation, degradation, and misery—except in the Communist countries led by the Soviet Union where all is sunshine and dancing.

(6) Legal Commission

When the WFTU was expelled from Vienna in February, 1956, by the Austrian Government, the General Secretary claimed that certain incriminating documents were forgeries and set

up a Commission of Enquiry with the help of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL). Apart from one meeting in Prague in April, 1956, nothing more has been heard of this enquiry. The only names known are :

Professor Yoshitaro HIRANO (Japan) :
WPC Bureau member.

Maitre KOROVINE (USSR).

Joë NORDMANN (France) : IADL Secretary-General.

TRADE DEPARTMENTS

The Trade Departments, or Trade Unions Internationals (TUIs), as they are also called, are organisations of workers by trade or craft. They number eleven and were mostly set up in 1949 and 1950 as a counter to the International Trade Secretariats (ITS), which are associated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). The TUIs claim a combined membership of 58 million, but this is mostly a part of, and not additional to, the membership of the parent body—the WFTU.

Though the Trade Departments try to appear independent—each has its own headquarters and officials, holds its own meetings and publishes its own bulletin—their policies are closely controlled by the special WFTU department which supervises them. The only one which works quite separately, though it never strays far from official WFTU policy (*i.e.* the current Moscow line), is the Teachers' TUI (FISE), which is really a professional association, not a trade union organisation. (For this reason it is dealt with separately.)

One of the main tasks of the Trade Departments is to recruit local unions which do not, through their national centre, belong to the WFTU itself. Thus can the WFTU extend its influence.

The full titles, addresses and leading officers of the Trade Departments are as follows :

Agricultural and Forestry Workers' TUI

Address : Rome, Via Boncompagni, 19.

President : Suleiman TJUGITO (Indonesia).

Secretary-General : Ilio BOSI (Italy).

Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries' TUI

Address : Helsinki, Fredrikink 28B, Box 281.

President : József KÖBÖL (Hungary).

Secretary-General : Erkki SALOMAA (Finland).

Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers' TUI

Address : Budapest VI, Sztálin-tér 17.

President : Luciano LAMA (Italy).

Secretary-General : Ferenc BOZSOKI (Hungary).

Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers' TUI

(also referred to as "Food, Tobacco and Catering Workers' TUI")

Address : Sofia, Pozitano 8.

President : Vincenzo ANSANELLI (Italy).

Secretary-General : Anton G. DICHEV (Bulgaria).

**Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather Products
Workers' TUI**

Address : Prague 11, Jerusalemská
9/IV.
President : Fernand MAURICE (alias
Mozes BAJTSTOK)
(France).
Secretary-General : Jaroslav MEVALD (Czecho-
slovakia).

Metal and Engineering Workers' TUI

Address : Prague 1, Janska 100.
President : Gen. Giovanni ROVEDA
(Italy).
Secretary-General : Marcel BRAS (France).

Miners' TUI

Address : Prague 1, Janska 100.
President : Stefan CIOLKOWSKI
(Poland).
Secretary-General : Victorin DUGUET (France).

Public and Allied Employees' TUI

Address : E. Berlin 0.17, Fritz-Heckert-
strasse 70.
President : René DUHAMEL (France).
Secretary-General : Paul WOLFF (E. Germany).

World Federation of Teachers' Unions
(*Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseigne-
ment—FISE*)

Address : Believed to operate from the
Editorial office of its jour-
nal, "Teachers of the
World," at 10, rue de
Solferino, Paris 7e.
President : Professor Henri WALLON
(France).
Secretary-General : Paul DELANOUE (France).

Textile and Clothing Workers' TUI

Address : Milan, 43, Corso di Porta
Vittoria.
President : Mme Irena PIWOW-
ARSKA, (Poland).
Secretary-General : Mme Teresa NOCE (Italy.)

Transport, Port and Fishery Workers' TUI

Address : Prague 1, Janska 100.
President : Alphonse DROUARD
(France).
Secretary-General : Rafael AVILA GONZALES
(Cuba).

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (WFDY)

The French title is Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique.

HEADQUARTERS

Until 1951, when they were expelled by the French Government, the headquarters were in Paris. Since 1951 they have been at *Benczur-utca 34, Budapest VI*. During the Hungarian rebellion at the end of 1956, the officers retired to Prague for safety. But once the Russian tanks had made it safe again for them, they returned to Budapest.

HISTORY

The WFDY was founded in November, 1945, at a World Youth Conference convened in London by the World Youth Council, a Communist-controlled body which has since been wound up. Many *bona-fide* youth organisations joined in the belief that they were founding a non-political organisation for bringing youth of all races, countries and creeds together. They were soon disillusioned, for the Communists captured all the key posts from the beginning and proceeded to turn the WFDY into a pro-Soviet propaganda organisation. By 1949 most of the non-Communists had left in disgust to found their own organisation, the World Assembly of Youth (WAY).

OFFICERS

The President is Bruno BERNINI, an Italian Communist and Bureau member of the World Peace Council.

The Secretary-General is Jacques DENIS, a French Communist and WPC member.

Of the eight Vice-Presidents, four come from the Soviet orbit and the rest are either Communists or fellow-travellers. They are :

1. Rev. Tom COLVIN of Scotland.
2. Doris COPPELMAN of USA.
3. HU Yao-pang of Communist China.
4. Helena JAWORSKA of Poland.
5. Aleksandr SHELEPIN of USSR.
6. Valdes VIVO of Cuba. ~~_____~~
7. Miloslav VECKER of Czechoslovakia.
8. Place reserved for India.

There are five Secretaries:

1. Orlando GOMEZ of Brazil. ~~_____~~
2. HO Hsi-chuan of China.
3. Malcolm NIXON of UK.
4. Valentin VDOVIN of USSR.
5. Place reserved for India.

The Treasurer is a Hungarian, Tamas LÖRINCZ.

The officers are all subject to confirmation by the Fourth Congress.

STRUCTURE

The Congress is the highest body of the WFDY and all affiliated organisations are represented at it. It should meet every three years, but in practice has only met as follows :

November, 1945, London.
September, 1949, Budapest.
July, 1953, Bucharest.

The Fourth Congress is planned for August, 1957, in Moscow.

The Council is the next highest body and is supposed to meet every year, though it does not always do so. It consists of one delegate from each affiliated organisation.

The Executive Committee, which should meet twice a year, does most of the planning. It consists of 48 persons in all, and includes the officers.

The Financial Control Commission or Audit Committee consists of seven members.

Secretariat. Each Secretary is in charge of one or more of the following departments or bureaux :

1. Defence of the Rights of Youth.
2. Liaison with National Branches.
3. Co-operation with Colonial Countries.
4. Press and Information.
5. *World Youth* Editorial office.

6. Administration.
7. Cultural Activities and Exchanges.
8. Sports and Open-Air Activities.
9. Rural Youth.
10. Working Youth.
11. Young Girls.

In addition there is a **Broadcasting Committee** and an **Editorial Committee**.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to any youth organisation, national or international, two-thirds of whose members are under 30 years old.

In 1955 the WFDY claimed to have 86 million members in 96 countries, but the bulk of these come from the Soviet orbit, largely from Russia and China. Membership in the free world is mostly confined to small Communist or fellow-travelling organisations.

FINANCE

The WFDY claims to be financed by affiliation fees, but no details are ever given.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) *World Youth*. This is a large, glossy magazine published monthly in Chinese, English, French, German, Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian and Spanish by an Editorial Committee of 12, under Chief Editor André SAVARIS of France. There are also bi-monthly editions in Arabic and Swedish.

(b) *Information Service*. A fortnightly news

bulletin published in English and French, with a Spanish edition issued monthly.

(c) Special Bulletins are published for Congresses, Festivals and special events.

(d) Quarterly Bulletins are published by the special Bureaux (see above) in English, French and Spanish, e.g. *Rural Youth, Working Youth, Culture and Youth, Sports and the Open Air.*

(e) Pamphlets. The proceedings of congresses and council meetings are usually published in this form. In addition there are pamphlets on special subjects, such as *The WFDY Delegation in Korea.*

(f) Radio Programme. An international radio programme is broadcast weekly in seven languages from *Budapest Radio.*

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

The WFDY works very closely with the International Union of Students (IUS), though always as the senior partner. Not only the World Youth Festivals, but several regional youth conferences have been organised jointly.

It has also had close contact with the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), particularly over questions of young workers. In March, 1953, they jointly sponsored an **International Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth** in Vienna.

The WFDY has given full support to the World Peace Council (WPC) and its various campaigns against Western rearmament and the manufacture of atomic weapons. Like the IUS, it

has particularly attacked conscription (except in the Soviet orbit).

(b) United Nations

The WFDY was granted Category B Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in March, 1947, but this privilege was withdrawn in July, 1950. Subsequent applications for reinstatement have been rejected. It is, however, on the register.

Similarly, the federation enjoyed consultative status with UNESCO from 1948 until December, 1952, when it was relegated to the register. Applications for reinstatement have failed.

(c) World Assembly of Youth (WAY)

When the WFDY virtually forced out its non-Communist members by its pro-Soviet policies, the "splitters," as the WFDY called them, started a new organisation, the World Assembly of Youth (WAY). At first WAY was attacked in the most intemperate language, but later, with the new post-Stalin strategy of the *détente*, the WFDY started a "unity" campaign, suggesting joint actions for youth. After a long correspondence, the WAY agreed, with considerable misgiving, to hold joint talks on the subject of future co-operation. But WAY found no basis for collaboration, and the talks, held in Paris in May, 1956, were therefore abortive.

AVOWED AIMS

According to its constitution, the aims of the WFDY are such as to command wide support. They include :

(a) The promotion of international understanding.

(b) International co-operation in economic, educational, cultural and social activities.

(c) The maintenance of freedom of speech, Press, religion and assembly.

(d) The defence of the rights of youth, particularly as regards standards of living and conditions of employment.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice, however, the WFDY has been less concerned with the welfare of youth than with waging political warfare on behalf of the Soviet Union. It made its real aims clear in a manifesto addressed *To the Young People of All Countries* in September, 1949. This contained :

(a) Condemnation of the "warlike preparations" of the "capitalist" countries, led by the American "imperialists."

(b) Attacks on the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

(c) Allegations of the violation of democratic freedom in all "imperialist" countries (*i.e.* the Western Powers).

(d) An appeal to youth to support the "invincible army" of peace partisans "headed by the mighty Soviet Union."

(e) A call to youth organisations to "render utmost support to the young democrats of India, Viet Nam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and other colonial and dependent countries in the struggle for peace and the independence of their peoples."

A good illustration, if any more be needed, of the complete subservience of the WFDY to

Moscow, was the expulsion of the Yugoslav "People's Youth" in January, 1950, owing to Stalin's quarrel with Tito. Although the Yugoslavs had taken a leading part in the WFDY, organising International Youth Brigades each summer, they were ignominiously thrown out, being described in the Executive Committee resolution as "traitors to the cause of peace and democracy and deserters into the camp of the imperialist warmongers." Now they are being begged to return as if nothing had happened.

Attitude on Hungary

The WFDY has continued to follow every turn in Soviet foreign policy. It has, as mentioned above, helped the WPC in its many campaigns, which has always laid the blame for world tension on the Western Powers, and never on the Soviet Union. It has also taken the lead in the anti-colonial struggle, but was strangely tongue-tied when the Hungarian people rebelled against Soviet colonialism at the end of 1956.

A statement issued on December 6 regretted the "tragic events" in Hungary and admitted differences about the interpretation of them. It did not condemn the Soviet Union, however, for its brutal intervention, during which a large number of young people were killed, but merely expressed the hope that agreement would be reached between the Soviet and Hungarian Governments on the withdrawal of Soviet troops. *Warsaw Radio*, broadcasting on November 25 about the Hungarian revolt, said :

"You will ask, what did the WFDY, whose headquarters are located in Budapest,

do in those tragic days? We are very sad about this and truly ashamed. The federation played no rôle whatever. It turned its back on youth."

After describing how a draft resolution declaring solidarity "with the struggle of Hungarian youth" (*i.e.* the freedom fighters) was suppressed, *Warsaw Radio* continued :

"This fact shows clearly how remote from life and corroded by the mistakes of the past period are the federation and its leadership."

ACTIVITIES

(a) Meetings

Apart from the three congresses mentioned above and regular council and executive committee meetings, the WFDY has held the following special conferences :

- * 1. March 1947 Cuba: Latin American Youth Conference
- 2. February 1948 Calcutta: South-east Asian Youth Conference (jointly with IUS)
- 3. August 1948 Warsaw: International Conference of Working Youth
- * 4. 1948 Mexico: Latin American Youth Conference

- 5. March 1953 Vienna: International Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth (jointly with WFTU)
- 6. May 1954 East Berlin: Conference of European Youth Against EDC
- 7. December 1954 Vienna: International Gathering of Rural Youth
- 8. February 1955 São Paulo: South American Youth Festival (jointly with IUS) *

(b) Festivals

Every two years, in conjunction with the IUS, the WFDY organises a large-scale World Festival of Youth and Students. They have always been held in the summer in an East European capital, *viz*:

- 1st 1947 Prague
- 2nd 1949 Budapest
- 3rd 1951 East Berlin
- 4th 1953 Bucharest
- 5th 1955 Warsaw

Some 30,000 foreign visitors are invited, together with 80,000 to 100,000 youngsters from the host country. Great efforts are made to make the festivals appear purely cultural and sporting in order to attract non-Communists to them. But the underlying motive is to persuade the visitors of the superiority of the

"People's Democracies" and to win them for the "fight for peace." No expense is spared and everything—sports, dancing, music, theatre, films, exhibitions—is organised on a lavish scale. The Polish paper *Trybuna Ludu* of May 28, 1955, writing about the last Festival, said :

"It must be realised that the festival is not only for song and amusement: it is, above all, a political event on a world-wide scale. . . . We must help the youth to understand the lasting link between their work and the struggle waged by their revolutionary fellows throughout the world. . . . Young people from capitalist and colonial countries . . . must leave the festival with a still stronger faith in the invincibility of the peace camp and in the correctness of their struggle."

The next festival, planned for Moscow from July 28 to August 11, 1957, promises to be even more grandiose than any in the past. As before, arrangements are being made by an International Preparatory Committee, assisted by a Youth Festival Committee in each country. A special magazine *Festival* is being published monthly in order to publicise the event.

(c) Anniversaries

The WFDY, together with the IUS, celebrates the following dates each year :

November 10:	World Youth Day.
February 21:	Day of Solidarity with Youth and Students Fighting Against Colonialism.
March 21-28:	World Youth Week.

April 14:	Day of Aid to Spanish Youth
April 24:	World Youth Day Against Colonialism and for Peaceful Co-existence.

(d) Anti-Colonial Campaign

Ever since its South-east Asian Youth Conference in Calcutta in February, 1948, the WFDY has taken the lead in encouraging youth "struggling against imperialism." Special propaganda has been put out on February 21, the "Day of Solidarity with Youth Fighting Against Colonialism" (April 24 has only just been adopted). Liaison between youth in colonial countries is kept up by the WFDY Department for Co-operation with Colonial Countries. A great deal of space in *World Youth* and other WFDY publications is devoted to colonial issues, and a "solidarity fund" exists to help colonial youth.

The report of the Secretary-General to the council meeting in Warsaw in August, 1955, stated :

"Our federation should further strengthen its campaign in defence of the rights of young people in colonial countries, supporting on a greater scale their rights against oppression and discrimination, their claim to a better life, to liberty and the real independence of their countries. It should give more ample information about the conditions in which the young people in these countries are forced to live, awakening solidarity with them and strengthening the fight against colonialism."

(e) Peace Campaign

As already mentioned, the WFDY has always given the closest support to the World Peace Council and its many campaigns. A directive in the Cominform journal, *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!* of June 9, 1950, stated :

"The WFDY and the organisations affiliated to it more and more persistently place the struggle for peace in the forefront of their activities, pointing out to youth that, in view of the criminal manifestations of the war-mongers, the struggle for democracy, for the national independence of peoples, for a better life, is bound up with the struggle for peace."

(f) Rural Youth Campaign

For some years the WFDY conducted an intensive campaign to recruit members from rural or peasant youth (as opposed to urban youth, who tend to be more easily organised). Special emphasis was laid on the problems of young people in backward areas, such as sugar plantation workers. The campaign culminated in an **International Gathering of Rural Youth** in Vienna in December, 1954, and it looked as though a special organisation for rural youth might be set up. However, apart from the publication of the WFDY quarterly, *Rural Youth*, little has happened since.

(g) Young Girls

In 1956 the WFDY planned a **Gathering of Young Girls of Europe for Peace and Friendship**. After being refused facilities in Paris, an attempt was made to hold it in Brussels in October, 1956. When permission for this was also refused, the gathering was abandoned.

(h) Delegations

The WFDY has frequently sent delegations to various countries. The most important have been to the Far East, Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

(i) "Unity" Campaign

The federation has recently made special efforts to woo non-Communists. It has not only made approaches to the World Assembly of Youth (see above), but also to various other youth groups, particularly those connected with religious bodies. It has, in addition, approached UNESCO and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

(j) "Friendship Vacations"

Each summer the WFDY sponsors a number of summer camps in both Eastern and Western Europe.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS)

The French title is Union Internationale des Etudiants.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters have always been in Prague. Formerly at *Vojteska 12, Prague XI*, the present address is *Vocelova 3, Prague XII*.

HISTORY

The IUS was founded at a World Student Congress held in Prague in August, 1946. It was attended by students of all political and religious persuasions who all, except for the Communists, thought that they were founding an impartial and universal student body—or, as the constitution put it, “the representative organisation of the democratic students of the whole world who work for progress.” But the Communists managed to gain control of the organisation from the beginning by securing the key posts and providing both the headquarters and most of the funds. They proceeded to turn it into “the student section of the Cominform,” as it was described by the President of the British National Union of Students.

In spite of great efforts by the Communists to keep the non-Communists within the fold, most of them had left by 1950 as a result of the IUS's pro-Soviet activities. For many the decisive factor was the expulsion without a hearing of the Yugoslav Union of Student Youth in 1950

because of the Stalin-Tito quarrel. (Now that Moscow's line has changed again, the Yugoslavs are being begged to return.)

The non-Communist unions who left the IUS decided to form themselves into an entirely new body called the Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC), with headquarters at Leiden, Holland, which organises an annual International Student Conference (ISC).

OFFICERS

The President is Jiri PELIKAN, a Czech, who is a WPC member and a former IUS Secretary-General. The office of Secretary-General has recently been abolished and Pelikan combines both functions as a full-time official.

The Vice-Presidents are as follows:

1. Yuzo TANAKA, of Japan.
2. Zoya TUMANOVA, of USSR.
3. A representative of Ecuador (to be nominated).
4. A representative of the Sudan (to be nominated).

The Treasurer is Werner GERBETH, of East Germany.

Lastly there are seven Secretaries, of whom three are still to be nominated by India, French

Africa and Tunisia. The four already in office are:

1. Sadek BABAK, of Iran (also Head of Colonial Bureau).
2. CHENG Chi-Ming, of China.
3. Aleksander JANKOV, of Bulgaria.
4. Oscar ZAMORA, of Bolivia.

Of these 13 officers, five come from the Soviet bloc and the rest are all Communists or close sympathisers. Pelikan is, of course, the key figure.

STRUCTURE

The Congress is the highest statutory body, and should meet every two years. All affiliates and associates send delegates. Observers are invited, with the right of speaking but not voting.

World Student Congresses, as they are called, have been held as follows:

- August, 1946, Prague.
- August, 1950, Prague.
- August, 1953, Warsaw.
- August, 1956, Prague.

The Council used to be the next highest authority, but was abolished in September, 1956.

The Executive Committee consists of the officers (see above), plus 12 ordinary members. Each member must represent a different country. Usually it has met once a year, but may do so more often now that the Council has been abolished.

A Financial Committee of four members works under the Treasurer.

The real work of the IUS is done by the officers, most of whom are full-time, assisted by a large Secretariat, which is divided into the following departments:

1. Education, Culture and Travel.
2. Physical Education and Sport.
3. Student Needs and Welfare.
4. Press and Information.
5. Administration and Finance.

In addition, the following subsidiary organisations are run from IUS Headquarters:

(a) **International Student Relief (ISR).** This was set up in 1950, when the old World Student Relief (WSR) broke up into Communist and non-Communist factions. The former became ISR and the latter, World University Service (WUS). Although theoretically independent, with a Council and working committee of its own, in practice it is simply a section of the IUS.

(b) **Faculty Bureaux.** These were started in August, 1955, for students of medicine, agriculture, architecture and education. Each publishes a Faculty Bulletin three times a year and organises seminars.

(c) **Bureau of Students Against Colonialism.** Originally founded in 1948, this section was reconstituted in August, 1955. It publishes its own bi-monthly bulletin and also organises seminars on colonial problems. It has assisted youth and the WFDY in celebrating February 21 each year as the Day of Solidarity with Students Fighting Against Colonialism and will also in future assist in celebrating April 24, recently

adopted as **World Youth Day Against Colonialism and for Peaceful Co-existence** in memory of the Bandung resolutions. As well as acting as a liaison bureau for student groups in colonial countries and colonial students studying abroad, it acts as a clearing house for scholarships, or grants from solidarity funds, many of which are offered by countries in the Soviet orbit.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to national unions of students, or to groups of students where no national union exists.

In September, 1956, the IUS claimed a membership of 3½ million students, organised in 36 unions. The bulk of these members come from countries of the Soviet bloc, over 2 million being from Russia and China. Only four genuinely national students' unions outside the Iron Curtain belong—Japan, Burma, Ecuador and Sudan.

In an attempt to keep contact with non-Communist unions, the IUS created a form of limited affiliation called associate membership. Several unions, such as the British NUS, became associate members for a time, but withdrew when they found that they were still drawn into IUS politics. At present only the unions of Iceland, Israel and Tunisia are associate members.

FINANCE

It is claimed that the IUS is financed by affiliation fees, sale of publications, bazaars and other activities, but no detailed accounts have been made public.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) *World Student News*, a glossy illustrated magazine published monthly in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Norwegian and Arabic. It is produced by an Editorial Board of eight, under a Chief Editor.

(b) *IUS News Service*, a fortnightly bulletin published in English, French and Spanish.

(c) Faculty Bulletins. The following are published three times a year in English, French and Spanish, by the Faculty Bureau (see above) concerned: *Medical Student*, *Educational Student*, *Architectural Student* and *Agristud* (Agricultural Student).

(d) Other Bulletins. Bulletins are also published by departments, e.g., a bi-monthly Bulletin on the Problems of Students in Colonial Countries, called *Students Against Colonialism*.

(e) Pamphlets. Pamphlets are published after each congress reporting the proceedings, and also on special subjects, e.g. *US Education in Crisis*; *Twenty-one Unforgettable Days in the Soviet Union*; *Colonial Education*; *Students Fight for Freedom*.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

The IUS has always worked closely with the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), of which it was once an "autonomous associate member." It assists the WFDY both in running the World Youth Festivals every two years and also in "anti-colonial" activities.

In addition, the IUS gives full support to the various activities of the World Peace Council (WPC), mainly by publicising them in its periodicals.

(b) United Nations

The IUS enjoyed consultative status with UNESCO from July, 1948, until December, 1952, when it was relegated to the register. It applied for category A consultative status with ECOSOC in February, 1950, but was rejected.

(c) Others

The IUS still maintains contact with several national unions of students, which are no longer members, observers being sent to each other's conferences. It also tries to keep contact with World University Service (WUS) and various religious organisations such as the World Student Christian Movement.

AVOWED AIMS

According to its constitution, the aims of the IUS include the following:

(a) "To secure for all young people the right and possibility of primary, secondary and higher education, regardless of sex, economic circumstances, social standing, political conviction, religion, colour or race."

(b) "To promote among students . . . the love of freedom and democracy."

(c) "To assist the students of colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries to attain their full social, economic and educa-

tional development: to this end to render to the students and peoples of these countries all possible assistance in their struggle for freedom and independence."

ACTUAL POLICIES

The above aims may sound generally acceptable to students, but in practice the IUS has been much more partisan. Like all front organisations, it has carefully followed every twist and turn of Moscow policy. Every opportunity is taken to criticise conditions in the free world, while eulogising conditions in the Soviet orbit. For example, the IUS pamphlet *US Education in Crisis* alleged that the "depressed state of education" in America was "clearly similar to the general economic crisis in the United States as a whole, for which the banks and monopolies seek war as their only solution." The pamphlet *Twenty-one Unforgettable Days in the Soviet Union*, on the other hand, praises the high standards and democratic nature of Soviet education, and declares:

"The life and conditions of the Soviet youth and students, proud of the leading rôle of their country in the world struggle for peace, help to show the way to a brighter future for all student youth."

Anti-Colonialism

Students anywhere who have allegedly been fighting against "imperialism" or "colonialism," as in Greece, Burma, Indonesia, Cyprus or North Africa, have always been given full IUS support. This concern for freedom, however, did not

extend to those students who dared to fight against Soviet imperialism—in Prague in 1948, in East Germany in 1953 and particularly in Hungary in late 1956. Regarding the Hungarian rising, the IUS issued a statement expressing its “sincere condolences” to Hungarian students and offering aid, but not daring to support the freedom fighters in their struggle against the Soviet forces of repression, even though the students were in the forefront of the battle.

Special support has been given to the various campaigns of the WPC, in particular those against the defence preparations of the free world. The high cost of armaments is blamed for lack of educational facilities and conscription is attacked ceaselessly as a disruption of student life—in the free world only. Nothing is said of the fact that conscription in the Soviet Union is more rigorous than in any NATO country.

ACTIVITIES

(1) Conferences

In addition to the congresses mentioned above, the IUS has held regular meetings of its council (recently abolished) and executive committee. It has also co-operated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) in various regional youth conferences, *viz*:

February, 1948	Calcutta	South-east Asia Youth Conference
1948	Mexico City	Latin American Youth Conference
February, 1955	São Paulo (Brazil)	South American Youth Festival

(2) World Youth Festivals

The IUS have been co-sponsors with the WFDY of the World Youth Festivals, held every alternate summer, always in Eastern Europe:

1947	Prague.
1949	Budapest.
1951	East Berlin.
1953	Bucharest.
1955	Warsaw.

The 1957 one will be held in Moscow from July 28 to August 11. Thirty-thousand foreign visitors are expected.

(3) Faculty Seminars

The Faculty Bureaux (see above) each organise regular Seminars on their particular subject, usually in Eastern Europe.

(4) Student Editors' Conference

The IUS organised an **International Conference of Editors of Student Periodicals** in Vienna in December, 1955. It planned to set up an International Student Press Bureau in Brussels to provide for permanent liaison between student editors, but nothing has materialised so far.

(5) Support for Colonial Students

The “Bureau dealing with the Problems of Students of Colonial Countries,” as mentioned above, publishes a bulletin and acts as a clearing house for aid to colonial students, particularly in the form of scholarships to study in Russia and East Europe. It also organised a **Seminar on the Problems of Students in Colonial Countries** in Prague in April, 1956, after several unsuccessful attempts had been made to hold it in Western Europe.

(6) Anniversaries

The IUS celebrates each year the following:

International Student Day, November 17.

International Student Week, November 11-17.

Also, in conjunction with the WFDY, it observes:

Day of Solidarity with Youth and Students Fighting Against Colonialism—February 21;
International Day of Aid to Spanish Youth—April 14;
World Youth Day Against Colonialism and for Peaceful Co-existence—April 24.

(7) World University Games

The IUS organises both winter and summer student sports competitions for its members. These are not supported by other students, whose sports competitions are organised by the non-political *Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire* (FISU).

(8) Asian Students' Sanatorium

The IUS has helped the Chinese to set up and to run a sanatorium in Peking for tubercular students belonging to the IUS.

(9) Unity Campaign

The Communist controllers of the IUS, by their pro-Soviet propaganda and unbridled anti-Western attitudes, drove the non-Communist element out of the IUS by 1950, thus destroying the unity of world students. It was done by partisan resolutions and such attacks as this (made by Shelepin of Russia, a Vice-President, at the Prague Congress in 1950):

"The Anglo-American imperialists, in order

to achieve world domination, to prolong their existence and further their enrichment, are preparing to unleash a new bloody shambles, especially against the Soviet Union and the Peoples' Democracies."

Having driven the non-Communists out and forced them to start their own non-political organisation, the IUS spent the next four years attacking those who left them as "splitters," "traitors" and "lackeys of Wall Street." Then in 1954 the strategy changed. Since that time the theme has been "unity," and COSEC's members have been asked to forgive and forget. Joint activities, including a **Conference of Unity**, have been proposed, but COSEC has firmly maintained that as the ISC now represents the bulk of the world's students, whereas the IUS only represents the Soviet bloc, student unity can only be re-established if the IUS tells its members to join the ISC. But the IUS only wants unity on its own terms, which means the liquidation of COSEC and the ISC.

Nevertheless the IUS has been much more conciliatory and less polemic of late, in a continuing attempt to woo non-Communist support. This has led it into difficulties with its more ardent Communist members, who wish it to go on attacking the Western Powers as of old. It has also found itself in difficulty with its Afro-Asian members, who wish to keep up an all-out campaign against the "colonial" Powers. The IUS officers have been trying to tone down the anti-colonial campaign because it was in danger of upsetting the unity campaign, which still has priority.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WIDF)

The French title of this organisation is Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes.

HEADQUARTERS

Until January, 1951, the headquarters were in Paris, but at that time they were expelled by the French Government. Since then they have been at Unter den Linden 13, Berlin W.8 (Soviet Sector).

HISTORY

The Federation was founded in Paris in November, 1945, at a Congress of Women organised by a Communist-dominated organisation, the *Union des Femmes Françaises*. The WIDF has been under Communist control from the beginning; no non-Communist women's organisation of any importance has ever joined it.

OFFICERS

The President is Mme Eugénie COTTON, a Vice-President of the WPC and a Stalin Peace Prize winner (1950). She is also President of the *Union des Femmes Françaises* and a director of the French National Centre of Scientific Research.

The Secretary-General is an Italian, Mme Angiola MINELLA, who was Deputy-Secretary-General until November, 1954, when she replaced

Mme Vaillant-Couturier as Secretary-General. She is a member of the WPC.

Under the Secretary-General are two Assistant Secretaries-General, a Frenchwoman, Simone BERTRAND, and a Russian, Zoya IVANOVA.

The WIDF has 14 Vice-Presidents. They are :

1. Professor Erzsebet ANDICS, of Hungary, a WPC member and President of the Hungarian Peace Committee.

2. Dr. Andrea ANDREEN, of Sweden, a WPC member and a Stalin Peace Prize winner (1953); she is President of the Union of Swedish Women; a director of the Stockholm Central Clinical Laboratory; Chairman of the Permanent International Committee of Mothers (see below).

3. Mme Pushpamoyee BOSE, President of the National Federation of Indian Women.

4. Mrs. Monica FELTON, of Britain, a WPC Bureau member and Stalin Peace Prize winner (1951); President of the (British) National Assembly of Women and Vice-President of the British Peace Committee.

* 5. Mme Branca FIALHO, of Brazil, a WPC member, President of the Federation of Brazilian Women, and wife of a Vice-President of the IADL.

6. Mme Raicho HIRATSUKA, of Japan, a WPC member and President of the Federation of Japanese Women's Organisations.

* 7. Mme Dolores IBARRURI, a Spanish Communist now living in Moscow, also known as "La Passionaria."

8. Mrs. Ransome KUTI, of Nigeria, a headmistress and President of the Union of Nigerian Women.

9. Mme Seza NABARAOUI, of Egypt, a WPC member, and President of the Union of Egyptian Women.

10. Mme Nina POPOVA, of the USSR, a WPC member and Stalin Peace Prize winner (1953); member of the WFTU General Council.

11. Mme Maria-Maddalena ROSSI, an Italian Communist deputy; former President of the Union of Italian Women.

12. Mme TSAI Chang, of China, member of CP Central Committee; President of All-China Women's Democratic Federation.

13. Mme Marie-Claude VAILLANT-COUTURIER, French Communist Deputy; member of CP Central Committee, former Secretary-General of WIDF.

14. Mme Lilli WAECHTER, President of West German Union of Democratic Women.

It will be seen that few of these numerous officers are unconnected with Communism or the World Peace Council.

STRUCTURE

The Congress is the highest organ of the WIDF, and is supposed to meet every three years. In fact it has only met twice since the Foundation Congress in December, 1945, in Paris. The dates were :

December, 1948, Budapest.

June, 1953, Copenhagen.

Its fourth meeting is planned for December, 1957, but the place is not yet known. The Congress is composed of representatives of all affiliated organisations and does little more than provide a propaganda platform.

The Council, which consists of one delegate from 64 member countries, should meet at least once a year according to the statutes, but in practice it meets only about every two years, the last meeting having been in Peking in April, 1956. The Council is in theory the policy-making body between Congresses; in practice it mainly approves decisions taken by the Executive Committee or Bureau.

The Executive Committee is made up of 32 members including the officers (see above) and is supposed to meet twice a year, but in fact it seldom does so.

The Bureau, which consists of the officers only, really controls the organisation. It is assisted by a Secretariat comprising five secretaries, a treasurer and a financial control commission of four.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to women's organisations, groups of women or individuals. In April, 1956, the Secretariat stated that it maintained permanent relations with women's organisations in 74 countries, and with individuals or groups in 13 others, *i.e.* it had members in 87 countries. The claims of total membership (which there is no means of checking, owing to the complete absence of details) have been surprising :

1945 80 million.
1951 140 million.
1955 "over 200 million."

FINANCE

The organisation claims to be financed by affiliation fees, but no accounts are published. The expenses of its headquarters, meetings and publications must be considerable.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) *Women of the Whole World*, a glossy monthly published in English, French, Spanish, Russian and German.

(b) *News in Brief*, a newsletter published frequently, but irregularly, in several languages.

(c) *Special Information Bulletin*, a bi-monthly report on national organisations.

(d) *Radio-Press Bulletin*, a weekly news release.

In addition the WIDF publishes pamphlets from time to time, mainly about its Congresses. One about alleged American atrocities in Korea, called *We Accuse*, was published in 21 languages.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

The WIDF has always had very close relations with the World Peace Council. Many of its officers (see above) also hold office in the WPC, and the WIDF has given full support to the various campaigns of the WPC, particularly to those against atomic weapons. It was a sponsor of the first World Peace Congress, held in Paris and Prague in 1949, and appealed to all women to support the third World Peace Congress, which took place in Vienna in December, 1952.

The Federation has also co-operated with the WFDY over the defence of children, and with WFTU over women's rights. It supported the **World Conference of Women Workers** which WFTU organised in Budapest in June 1956.

(b) United Nations

The WIDF had Category B Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council until April, 1954, when the privilege was withdrawn. Subsequent applications for reinstatement have been rejected. It is not even on the Register of ECOSOC.

With UNESCO, the Federation had Consultative Status until December, 1952, when it was relegated to the Register.

(c) Other Women's Organisations

The WIDF has made great efforts recently to work in co-operation with other international women's organisations, though so far without success. The motive for this is clearly to achieve

an aura of independence and respectability in order to improve its appeal to non-Communists. At the same time close contact would enable the WIDF to influence the other organisations, particularly over such matters as anti-colonialism and the peace campaign.

AVOWED AIMS

According to the Charter of the WIDF, its aims are extremely broad and are in fact similar to those of other longer-established women's organisations, such as the International Council of Women. They are not over-political and are obviously designed to appeal to all reasonable women. They include :

(a) The world-wide co-ordination of democratic women's organisations ;

(b) International co-operation for peace in the political, economic and cultural fields ;

(c) Equal rights for women, particularly equal pay ;

(d) The safeguarding of public health and children's welfare.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice, however, the WIDF has strayed far from such noble and unpartisan aims. Most of its statements and activities have been in support of current Communist policies or of campaigns launched by other front organisations, notably the World Peace Council. Never has it deviated from the Moscow "line," however much it contradicted itself. For example, it expelled the Yugoslavs in 1949 because Stalin

quarrelled with Tito, but "annulled" this decision in April, 1956, because Khrushchev had patched up the quarrel.

The WIDF's constant theme is that the living conditions of women and children in the Soviet orbit are ideal, whereas in "capitalist," and, worse still, in "colonial" countries there is oppression and exploitation, with inadequate food, housing, medical attention or education.

Bad conditions in non-Communist countries are, it is alleged, largely due to "war preparations," which depress the standard of living. Nothing, however, is said about military expenditure in Communist countries.

In supporting the various campaigns of the "Peace" Movement, much stress has been laid on the danger to women and children of radiation from atomic weapon tests, as well as the threat to their future constituted by the danger of atomic war. But always it is American and British experiments which are condemned, never the similar ones conducted in the Soviet Union.

ACTIVITIES

(1) **Regular Meetings.** Congresses and Council Meetings, being both large-scale affairs with a largely propaganda purpose, take up a good deal of the Federation's time.

(2) **Regional Conferences.** A Conference of the Women of Asia was held in Peking in December, 1949, and a Latin-American Women's Conference took place in Rio de Janeiro in August, 1954.

(3) **International Women's Day.** International Women's Day, March 8, was originally a Social Democratic celebration, started in 1910. Since 1945 it has been appropriated by the WIDF, who celebrate it widely. It is made a particularly important occasion in Communist countries, led by the Soviet Union. An example of how it has been distorted from its original purpose—to further the emancipation of women—is provided by the Manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on March 8, 1952 :

“International Women's Day is marked by working women of the whole world under the slogan of increased struggles for peace, against the war which is being prepared by the American-British imperialists . . . Working women of all countries demand the prohibition of the atomic weapon, a reduction in armaments, the conclusion of a Peace Pact. They protest against the bloody aggression of American imperialists in Korea.”

(4) **International Children's Day.** Since 1950 the WIDF has celebrated June 1 each year as International Children's Day. Like International Women's Day it is used mainly for pro-Soviet propaganda of the more virulent type. For example the Bucharest paper *Scanteia* wrote on June 1, 1951 :

“What a gigantic difference between the dark life of children in capitalist States and the happy life of Soviet children . . . On International Children's Day we must close our ranks still more, side by side with the hundreds of millions of peace partisans everywhere ;

let the imperialist cannibals tremble and know that we shall defend the children, we will defend their lives and future . . .”

(5) **International Conference for the Defence of Children.** In 1951 the WIDF set up a subsidiary body, called the **International Committee for the Defence of the Rights of Children.** This organised, after several setbacks, an **International Conference for the Defence of Children** in Vienna in April, 1952. Carmen Santi, then a Secretary of the WIDF, explained to the WIDF Executive Committee :

“The aim of the Conference will be achieved only if it results in an extension of the movement for peace and in defence of children, and if we are able to draw into the ranks of fighters for peace new sections of the people who have so far stood aside from this movement.”

At the conference the following resolution, which well illustrates the true nature of the gathering, was passed :

“We condemn the American genocides, who are resorting to bestial germ warfare against the peoples of Korea and China . . . We demand that an end be put to the policy of aggression and plunder pursued by the American imperialists and their partners in the Far East and Europe. We protest against the rebuilding of the American-Nazi *Wehrmacht*, tool of war plans directed against Poland, the USSR and other free nations . . .”

(6) **Permanent International Committee of Mothers.** The functions of the “Defence of

Children" Committee seem to have been taken over by a new subsidiary body called the **Permanent International Committee of Mothers in Defence of their Children**, which was set up as a continuing organisation by a **World Congress of Mothers** organised by the WIDF in Lausanne, Switzerland, in July, 1955. (For further details see the end of the WIDF section.)

(7) **Commission to Korea.** In May, 1951, a women's commission was sent to Korea "to acquaint itself with the atrocities committed by the aggressors" (the latter being, in the WIDF's view, the Americans, not the Chinese Communists). Though claiming to be independent, it was in fact organised by the WIDF at the invitation of the North Korean Ministry of Propaganda. A report was published by the commission accusing the United Nations Forces, particularly the Americans, of the most barbaric atrocities. It was later disclosed by returning prisoners that much of the "evidence" on which this and similar reports were based was obtained from American and British prisoners by force. The report formed the basis of a protest by the WIDF to the UN, and also of a pamphlet called *We Accuse*.

(8) **"Germ Warfare" Campaign.** In 1952, the WIDF joined the WPC, the World Federation of Scientific Workers and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in propagating the notorious "germ warfare" slanders. Mrs. Monica Felton, a Vice-President, visited Korea and accused the United States of the "final and unspeakable outrage of bacteriological warfare," of which she claimed to have seen "full proofs."

In May, 1952, Mme Vaillant-Couturier, WIDF Secretary-General at that time, addressed an Open Letter from the WIDF to the American people accusing the US Forces in Korea of "deliberately spreading deadly diseases among the Korean and Chinese peoples." The only investigation into these terrible charges allowed by the Chinese and Koreans were by Communist front organisations—the WFSW, IADL and WIDF. As with the other atrocity stories, the allegations were demolished by returning prisoners-of-war, who described how "confessions" were forced out of them by torture. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Felton received a Stalin Peace Prize in 1951.

(9) **Anti-Colonial Campaign.** The WIDF has always interested itself closely in colonial questions, giving full support to all those fighting for their independence (from the "colonialist" Powers only). As early as February, 1947, the Council set up a **Permanent Committee for Women's Questions in Colonial Territories** under an Algerian Communist, Mme Sportisse, but little has been heard of it. Commissions of inquiry were sent to South-east Asia in 1948 and to North Africa in 1949. An **Asian Women's Conference** was held in Peking in December, 1949, to discuss the "union of women in Asia and other parts of the world in the struggle against colonialism." A resolution was passed declaring:

"The WIDF leads the women of all imperialist countries in their struggle against their governments . . ."

Messages of support have been sent to the

women of Malaya, Kenya, Cyprus, Egypt and North Africa, in their "struggle against imperialism." The latest development, as in other front organisations, has been an emphasis on Afro-Asian problems, under the banner of the Bandung principles.

(10) **Peace Campaign.** As already mentioned, the WIDF has from its early days been closely associated with the campaigns of the World Peace Council. The President, Eugénie Cotton, declared at an Executive Committee meeting in June, 1951 :

"The entire activity of the Executive Committee is linked mainly with strengthening the peace movement, because this is now the most important task facing all peoples."

The Cominform journal of March 7, 1952, made it clear that the Communist Parties, the "Peace" Movement and the WIDF were inter-dependent. It stated :

"The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries highly evaluate the militant activity of women and their selfless struggle for peace, and in the future will do everything to further the struggle to foil the machinations of the warmongers and to draw all women into the Peace Movement."

Like the WPC, the WIDF has attacked NATO, the rearmament of Western (but not Eastern) Germany, "colonial" wars and atomic weapons (except Soviet ones). It has performed a useful task as a propaganda agency of the Kremlin.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MOTHERS (PICM)

*(Subsidiary organisation of Women's International
Democratic Federation.)*

HEADQUARTERS

It shares headquarters with the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) at *Unter den Linden 13, Berlin W.8 (Soviet Sector).*

OFFICERS

The Chairman is Dr. Andrea ANDREEN, of Sweden, Vice-President of WIDF. The Secretary is Mrs. Dora RUSSELL, of Great Britain.

HISTORY

The Permanent Committee was set up at the **World Congress of Mothers** held in Lausanne in July, 1955. The Congress was organised by an International Preparatory Committee consisting almost entirely of leading figures in the WIDF. It issued a *Declaration of Mothers for the Defence of Children against the Danger of War*. A report of the proceedings was published as a pamphlet.

It is difficult to see why this subsidiary organisation was set up, unless it was to revive the activities of a previous offshoot of the WIDF, the **International Committee for the Defence of Children** (set up in 1951 and moribund since 1952). As a camouflage for the WIDF it cannot be very effective, as it is so clearly a part of it.

MEMBERSHIP

The Permanent Committee met in Geneva in February, 1956, and was attended by 62 delegates from 36 countries. The meetings seem to be called as required.

POLICIES

Its policies have been indistinguishable from those of the WIDF. It concentrates mainly on

the "peace" theme, stressing the dangers of war to children and the lowering of living standards caused by the arms race. It supports the World Peace Council (WPC), particularly its campaign against atomic weapons. It has recently sent a delegation to the United Nations to pursue these aims. An Asian Mothers' Conference has been suggested, with Indonesia as a possible location.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS (FISE)

The French title of the organisation is Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement, by the initials of which it is usually known.

ADDRESS

The address is not known. Until 1952 it was in Paris, but the Federation was then expelled by the French Government for "fifth column activity." Following its parent body, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), it settled in the Soviet Sector of Vienna until February, 1956, when it was again expelled as a danger to security (this time by the independent Austrian Government). Since that time FISE has had no official headquarters, but is believed to be working from the office of its journal, *Teachers of the World* (10, rue de Solferino, Paris 7e).

HISTORY

Though founded in 1946, FISE was re-organised in 1949, when it became a Trade Department of the WFTU. It is noteworthy that this step was taken when the free unions had just quit the WFTU, leaving it completely in Communist hands. FISE has never enjoyed non-Communist support, as have some front organisations in their early years.

It is the only true professional organisation amongst WFTU's Trade Departments (the Public and Allied Employees' organisation is mainly for manual and lower-grade Civil Servants). It leads a largely independent existence, and for this reason it is dealt with in a separate section.

OFFICERS

The President is Prof. Henri WALLON, who is an official of the French National Institute of Education, a body which is affiliated to the Communist-dominated *Confédération Générale du Travail* (CGT).

The Secretary-General, Paul DELANOUE, is also an official of the French National Institute of Education. In addition, he is a member of the World Peace Council and of the General Council of WFTU.

Assisting them are six Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. The Vice-Presidents are all Communists or Communist-sympathisers, namely :

1. Gueye ABDOULAYE, a Senegalese, a former WFDY official.

2. Antonio BANFI, an Italian Communist Senator.
3. FAN Ming, a Chinese Communist.
4. Cesar GODOY URRUTIA, a Chilean Communist, substitute member of WFTU Executive Committee.
5. Ivan GRIVKOV, a Russian trade union official.
6. Prof. Enrique SANCHEZ, Secretary-General of Mexican Union of Teachers.

The Secretaries are Dimitri TAPTIKOV, a Russian, and Maria MARCHANT, a Chilean.

STRUCTURE

The above officials constitute the **Bureau**, which in practice runs the organisation. In theory the controlling body is the **Administrative Committee**, which meets once or twice a year and consists of the Bureau plus 12 ordinary members (seven of whom come from the Soviet orbit).

At irregular intervals FISE holds a **World Conference of Teachers**.

MEMBERSHIP

In August, 1956, FISE claimed a membership of seven million in 34 countries. As the leading teachers' organisations in the free world are not affiliated to FISE, but to the non-Communist World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP), the bulk of FISE's members come from the Soviet orbit. Membership is open to teachers' organisations catering for all grades.

FINANCE

No details of FISE's finances are ever revealed. It claims to be supported entirely by affiliation fees.

PUBLICATIONS

The main publication is a large illustrated magazine called *Teachers of the World*, published monthly in English, French and German. It is distributed by WFTU. There are also separate Latin-American (Spanish) and Japanese editions.

FISE also publishes a *Quarterly Review* and special pamphlets, such as those on Hiroshima and the Teachers' Charter.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

As will be seen from the list of officials, FISE is closely linked with the WPC and the WFTU. It also co-operates with other front organisations.

The Administrative Committee, meeting in Budapest in January, 1956, passed this resolution:

"The Administrative Committee considers that united action by teachers for the improvement of education and for peace will be more fruitful if it is organised in collaboration with working class, youth and women's organisations. . . . This activity for the development of general education can be carried out in collaboration with the WFTU and its national centres and all workers' trade unions. . .

At the same time, while strengthening the links with the WFTU, the Secretariat of the FISE will develop co-operation with the WFDY, the WIDF and the IUS." (*Teachers of the World*, March 1956.)

(b) United Nations

It has no direct status with the UN, but is represented through WFTU, and also through the Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations (or *Comité d'Entente*) of which FISE is a member.

AVOWED AIMS

The avowed purpose of FISE is to organise teachers of all grades in one world-wide organisation. It claims to fight for teachers' "rights" and for higher educational standards. In particular, according to a resolution adopted at its Warsaw conference in August, 1949, its aims include :

- (a) The establishment of universal free education ;
- (b) The outlawing of text-books propagating "militarism, imperialism or racial domination" ;
- (c) Opposition to military training and corporal punishment ;
- (d) The training of teachers in a "democratic spirit" and their inclusion in the "active struggle against reaction and for peace, progress and democracy" ;
- (e) The emancipation of schools from Church influence.

Such aims are, of course, acceptable to many besides Communists.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice, however, FISE's aims have been distorted to serve the political ends of the Soviet Government. First of all a dual standard is applied : education in the Soviet orbit is lavishly praised as a shining example to the rest of the world ; while education in the free world, particularly in the USA and the British Commonwealth, is ceaselessly criticised. Secondly, educational problems are never studied as such, but always from the "class angle" or political point of view. Thirdly, FISE, like other front organisations, never fails to follow every twist and turn in Soviet foreign policy and to give it all possible propaganda support. It has given its full backing to the main campaigns of the other front organisations, particularly the WPC (see below).

One of the chief aims of FISE, constantly reiterated, is to integrate teachers into the working class and to cure them of their "bourgeois" outlook. Teachers, like scientists and other professional groups, are to form the vanguard of the working masses, the brains of the proletariat. They are also essential for the large-scale indoctrination of youth with Communist ideas. According to Lenin : "He who has the Youth, has the future."

ACTIVITIES

(a) Conferences

FISE organises a World Conference of Teachers, which used to be held annually but

is now rather irregular. Past world conferences have been:

1946	Paris	1949	Warsaw
1947	Brussels	1950	Vienna
1948	Budapest	1953	Vienna

The next one will be held in Warsaw in August, 1957.

(b) Campaigns

In conjunction with the other (non-Communist) members of the Joint Committee, FISE has compiled and distributed a "Teachers' Charter." Much publicity has been given to this and October 1 is now celebrated as "Teachers' Charter Day." Thanks to the influence of FISE's collaborators, this document, unlike FISE's usual publications, is quite unpolitical.

FISE has also conducted a campaign against "horror comics" (as have other bodies) and this has provided a useful vehicle for the Federation's anti-Americanism.

(c) Support for Soviet Foreign Policy

Like other front organisations, FISE is frequently passing political resolutions, all of which follow Soviet policy closely. For example, the Administrative Committee, at its meeting in Vienna in December, 1954, issued the following "Appeal to all Teachers":

" . . . The danger of war is increasing in the world. Militarist forces are striving to cancel out the successes scored by the peoples in the struggle for easing international tension. They are setting up military blocs. The Governments

of the USA, Britain, France, Western Germany and of other countries have signed the Paris agreements which integrate Western Germany in an aggressive military bloc. NATO documents openly speak of the use of atomic weapons. . . . On behalf of seven million affiliated teachers of France, Italy, Germany, the Latin American countries, Africa, India, China, the people's democracies, and the USSR, and on behalf of all those who support us, we declare that we shall continue to intensify our struggle against the inspirers and organisers of this armaments drive. . . ."

(d) Support for WPC Campaigns

Full support has been given to the various campaigns of the World Peace Council (WPC). The Administrative Committee, at its Budapest meeting in January, 1956, adopted the following resolution:

"The Administrative Committee, convinced that the school can only develop in an atmosphere of peaceful co-operation between different peoples, calls on the teachers, in collaboration with the workers and all peoples, to extend their efforts for the reduction of armaments, relaxation of international tension and national independence for all peoples. . . . It is important that the Teachers' Trade Unions in different countries should play a significant part in the Peace Movement, and should extend their activity among students and parents. The Administrative Committee notes that the FISE has in the past collaborated with the WPC and considers that this collaboration must be

further strengthened in future." (*Teachers of the World*, March 1956.)

(e) **Anti-Colonialism**

FISE has made special efforts in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, and has taken a leading part in the Communist crusade against "colonialism." It is preparing a "special study" on education in these areas and devotes a considerable proportion of its magazine *Teachers of the World* to these regions. Special conferences have been held in Africa and Latin America and others are currently planned for the Middle East and Asia. Delegations have been exchanged with these areas and a "Co-ordinating Committee for Asia" is planned. The Administrative Committee, meeting in Budapest in January, 1956, passed the following resolution :

"The Administrative Committee notes with satisfaction the increasing extension of the struggle of the oppressed peoples in spite of savage and brutal oppression by the imperialists. The Committee solemnly denounces this policy of force, demands the peaceful solution of present conflicts, the recognition of the rights of all peoples to independence, and the abolition of all forms of discrimination.

"The World Federation of Teachers' Unions, faithful to its programme of progress, liberty and peace, agrees to increase practical help to the teachers in the colonial and dependent countries who are now struggling for their rights and the achievement of their national aspirations, and to strengthen the movement of solidarity with them." (*Teachers of the World*, May, 1956.)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS (IADL)

The French title of this organisation is Association Internationale des Juristes Démocrates.

HEADQUARTERS

The secretariat is at 234, *rue du Trône, Brussels*, having been expelled from Paris in 1950 by the French Government. A certain amount of organisational work is also carried on from Warsaw.

HISTORY

The Association was founded in 1946, at an International Congress of Jurists held in Paris, under the auspices of a para-Communist organisation, the *Mouvement National Judiciaire*. Many lawyers attended this congress, and subsequently joined the organisation without realising its political nature. However, the Communists had control of the organisation from the beginning and by 1949 most of the non-Communists had resigned. The true nature of the IADL was made clear in October, 1949, when the Yugoslavs were expelled because Stalin had quarrelled with Tito.

OFFICERS

The President of the IADL is Denis Nowell PRITT, Q.C., President of the British Peace Committee, Bureau member of the World Peace Council (WPC) and a Stalin Peace Prize winner (1954). Though not admitting to Communist Party membership, Pritt is active in many Communist-controlled organisations, in addition to those already mentioned.

The Secretary-General is a French barrister named Joë NORDMANN. He is an open Communist and also a member of the WPC.

There are at present only six Vice-Presidents (as an Arab and a Japanese have still to be appointed). They are :

1. Henrique FIALHO, President of the Brazilian Democratic Lawyers' Association and member of the WPC. (His wife Branca Fialho is a Vice-President of the WIDF).
2. Prof. Jerzy JODLOWSKI, President of

the Polish Lawyers' Association and member of parliament.

3. Peter KOUDRIAVTSEV, Vice-Minister of Justice in the USSR.

4. Prof. Léon LYON-CAEN, first Honorary President of the French Court of Cassation and member of the Communist-controlled *Comité de Patronage Progressiste de Droit Française*.

5. SHEN Chun-ju, President of the Supreme Court of People's China and Chairman of the China Democratic League.

6. Umberto TERRACINI, an Italian Communist Senator, Vice-President of the FIR.

The Treasurer is a Belgian barrister, Jean DEGUENT. The Secretary-General is assisted by six Secretaries :

1. Prof. Ferdinand BOURA, Czechoslovakia.
2. Prof. Sergei GOLOUNSKY, USSR.
3. István KOVACS, Secretary-General of Hungarian Lawyers' Association.
4. Mme Hilde NEUMANN, Editor of *Neue Justiz*, East Berlin.
5. Prof. Letelba RODRIGUEZ DE BRITTO, Secretary of Brazilian Democratic Lawyers' Association.
6. Leslie Stuart SHIELDS, a British lawyer; Hon. Secretary of Haldane Society.

It will be noted that of these 15 different officers, nine are open Communists and most of

the others have Communist-front connections. Communist control of the organisation is not therefore difficult.

STRUCTURE

The Congress is the highest organ of the IADL, on which each affiliated organisation is represented. It is supposed to meet at least once every three years. Although it used to meet yearly, Congress has only met twice since 1949, as follows :

October, 1946,	Paris.
July, 1947,	Brussels.
September, 1948,	Prague.
October, 1949,	Rome.
September, 1951,	East Berlin.
May, 1956,	Brussels.

The Council, which is supposed to meet yearly, consists of the officers, plus one representative of each affiliated organisation and co-opted members.

The Bureau is composed of the 17 officers (see above) who are, according to the Statutes, elected by the Council. The Secretariat comprises the Secretary-General, Secretaries and Treasurer.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to organisations, groups or individual lawyers. The IADL has never issued a total membership figure but claims to have members in 60 countries.

FINANCE

The Association claims to be supported by affiliation fees and donations, but no details are published.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) An *Information Bulletin* is published somewhat irregularly (though it is supposed to be monthly) in Brussels.

(b) *Law in the Service of Peace (Le Droit au Service de la Paix)*, a review, should appear every six months, but does not always do so. It is printed in English and French, and occasionally in Italian.

(c) Pamphlets, among which are :

Report of Proceedings of 4th Congress, Rome (1949).

Report of 5th Congress, East Berlin (1951).

Reports by IADL Commission on War Crimes in Korea and China (1952).

Défense des Libertés Démocratiques, a report of the International Conference for the Defence of Democratic Liberties, Vienna (1954).

Lawyers Take Position Against Experiments and Use of Atomic Weapons, reporting the resolutions against atomic weapons passed by the Council meeting in Leipzig (June, 1954).

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

As will be seen from its activities and from its officers, the IADL has close links with the

World Peace Council (WPC), especially over the anti-atomic weapons campaign. It supported the WPC and the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) in allegations of war-crimes in Korea, and has assisted the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in protesting against its expulsion from Vienna (see Activities, below). It has also collaborated with the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and the International Union of Students (IUS).

(b) United Nations

The IADL had consultative status with ECOSOC until July, 1950, when it was rescinded. Subsequent applications for reinstatement have all been rejected.

It has no formal relationship with UNESCO.

AVOWED AIMS

The main aims of the IADL are, according to its statutes :

1. To develop mutual understanding among the lawyers of the world.
2. To support the aims of the United Nations, especially through common action for the defence of democratic liberties.
3. To co-operate with other groups to ensure respect for the rule of law in international relations and the establishment of a durable peace.

Such aims, in 1946, were supported by many. But the IADL's way of implementing them was too partisan to be acceptable to non-Communists.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice the IADL has :

1. Supported every move in Soviet foreign policy, and attacked Western policies whenever this was in line with Soviet propaganda.

2. Denounced as a "violation of human rights" any prosecution against Communists or Communist parties outside the Soviet orbit, while denying or ignoring the existence of any violations of human rights behind the Iron Curtain. For example, the Rosenberg trial in America was castigated as "judicial murder," but the Slansky trial in Czechoslovakia was never mentioned.

3. Assisted wherever possible the dissemination of Soviet propaganda, particularly the notorious "germ warfare" allegations (see below). It has also supported the various propaganda campaigns of the WPC.

4. Organised, as a contribution to "mutual understanding," visits of groups of "progressive" (i.e. pro-Communist) lawyers to the Soviet Union, its satellites and China, who, in return for lavish hospitality, extolled the perfections of "people's democracy," particularly its legal system.

5. Attacked the West for "imperialist aggression" in Korea, Indo-China, Malaya, Kenya, Cyprus, Algeria and Egypt. (But failed to make any protest against the brutal suppression of freedom by Soviet tanks in Poznan and Budapest.)

ACTIVITIES

(a) Conference for the Defence of Democratic Liberties

In January, 1954, the IADL organised an International Conference of Lawyers for the Defence of Democratic Liberties in Vienna. Elaborate steps were taken to disguise its true nature in order to attract non-Communist support (which the IADL had little hope of doing under its own name). An "International Initiating Committee" was set up, headed by three lawyers, who though not officers of the IADL, had connections with it. This method of camouflage is often used by front organisations, but was not very successful on this occasion. Although the "Initiating Committee" was retained after the conference as the "Committee of the International Lawyers' Conference for the Defence of Democratic Rights," nothing has been heard of it since.

(b) Regional Meetings

The IADL has also held the following regional meetings :

1. **First (Latin-American) Continental Conference of Jurists**, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in November, 1952.

2. **Second Continental Conference of Jurists** in Guatemala in October, 1953.

3. **Congress of Asian Democratic Lawyers** in Calcutta in January, 1955.

(c) Commissions

Periodically, when the Soviet or Chinese propaganda machines, or other front organisa-

tions, wish to make some particular point, the IADL is asked to set up an "Investigating Commission" to create the impression of impartiality.

1. **Commission of Enquiry on Korea.** This was sent to Korea from March to April, 1952. It was composed of eight lawyers selected by the IADL, four of whom were known Communists. On March 2, before their enquiry had begun, the Soviet Tass Agency announced that: "The Commission was sent to Korea in accordance with the decision of the IADL to investigate *and establish* the crimes committed by interventionists in Korea." As was expected of it, the Commission announced on March 16, 1952, in a telegram to the President of the IADL, that it had gathered "indisputable evidence" of germ warfare. Later, in its official report, the Commission claimed that its investigations had convinced it that the facts, "verified with all the rigour of judicial discipline," constituted "an act of aggression committed by the United States, an act of genocide and a particularly odious crime against humanity." The campaign was also waged by the WPC, WIDF and WFSW and protests were sent to the UN.

2. **Commission on Karlsruhe Trial.** This was set up in 1954 "to examine the Karlsruhe trial of the organisers of the Referendum against the remilitarisation of Western Germany." The

Referendum had in fact been organised by the West German Communist Party and had been declared illegal. The Commission consisted mainly of IADL officers and met in Paris. It condemned the trial as "a trial of opinion, worthy of . . . Hitler and Mussolini."

3. **Commission on WFTU expulsion from Vienna.** This Commission was created in February, 1956, at the request of the WFTU, "to study what action should be taken concerning the publication and use of forged documents which were used as a pretext by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior for expelling the WFTU Headquarters from Vienna and for arbitrarily seizing its goods." The Commission sent a delegation to Prague in April, 1956, to discuss its work with the WFTU Secretariat, but little activity has been reported since. The delegation consisted of the IADL Secretary-General, Jöe NORDMANN, a Soviet lawyer, KOROVINE, and a Japanese member of the WPC Bureau, HIRANO. No report has yet been published.

(d) Campaigns

The IADL has assisted the WPC in its campaigns against atomic weapons. It has also supported the WFTU in its "struggle for Trade Union rights." Moreover, the IADL has been in the forefront of the "anti-colonial" struggle, condemning the "persecution" of colonial peoples and defending those imprisoned or on trial.

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS (WFSW)

The French title of this organisation is Fédération Mondiale des Travailleurs Scientifiques.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters are in London, although there are regional centres in Paris, Prague and Peking. Another is planned for India. Formerly 15, Half Moon Street, London, W.1, the address is now 27, Red Lion Street, London, W.C.1.

HISTORY

The WFSW was founded in 1946, at an International Conference organised in London by the British Association of Scientific Workers. Eighteen organisations of scientists from 14 countries were represented. Although it purported to be a non-political organisation, Communists succeeded in obtaining most of the official posts and soon had control. There has been no mass walk-out, as with other front organisations, but some affiliated bodies are known to be restive as a result of the pro-Communist policies pursued by the WFSW.

OFFICERS

The President is Prof. Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE, a French scientist, who was removed

from the post of head of the French Atomic Energy Commission on security grounds. He is an admitted Communist and President of the World Peace Council (WPC).

The Secretary-General is Dr. Pierre BIQUARD, a close friend and scientific collaborator of Prof. Joliot-Curie, who was also removed from the French Atomic Energy Commission on security grounds.

Chairman of the Executive Council, and also a Vice-President, is Prof. Cecil F. POWELL, F.R.S., a British physicist, and Nobel Prizewinner. He is a Vice-President of the British Peace Committee, a branch of the WPC.

The other four Vice-Presidents are :

1. Prof. John D. BERNAL, another British physicist, who is also a Vice-President of the WPC.
2. Prof. LI Tse-kwang (also known as Prof. J. S. Lee), Minister of Geology in the Chinese People's Republic.
3. Aleksandr OPARIN, member of Presidium of USSR Academy of Sciences and former

Deputy-Chairman of GOSPLAN. At one time a member of the WPC.

4. Prof. Linus C. PAULING, Professor at California Institute of Technology, USA, and a Nobel Prizewinner in Chemistry.

The Honorary Treasurer is Dr. William A. WOOSTER, a lecturer at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and Vice-Chairman of the British-Czechoslovak Friendship League.

The three Honorary Secretaries are :

1. Prof. CHOU Pei-yuan of the Chinese People's Republic.

2. Dr. Edward G. EDWARDS, Principal of the Liverpool College of Technology (UK).

3. Prof. Ivan MALEK, Head of the Biological Department of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

STRUCTURE

The Assembly is the highest body of the WFSW, to which all affiliated organisations send delegates. Meetings have been as follows :

- 1948 Dobris (Czechoslovakia).
- 1951 Paris and Prague.
- 1953 Budapest.
- 1955 East Berlin.

The Executive Council is theoretically the controlling body between Assemblies. It consists of 25 members, of whom 17 are chosen on an individual basis and eight are regional representatives. It meets irregularly.

The Bureau, which really runs the Federation, is composed of the 11 officers (see above), all of whom are drawn from the individual membership of the Executive Council.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to organisations of scientific workers or to individual scientists where no national organisation exists. In April, 1956, the Secretary-General reported a total membership of 150,000. Apart from the individual members, these come from 19 organisations in the following 17 countries :

Albania	Mongolia
Bulgaria	N. Korea
China	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Roumania
E. Germany	UK
France	USA
Hungary	USSR
Japan	

FINANCE

The Federation is supposed to be financed by affiliation fees, but no accounts are published.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) *WFSW Bulletin* is issued at intervals, to members only, in English, French, Russian and Chinese. Dr. E. G. Edwards (see "Officers," above) is the Editor.

(b) *Scientific World* started publication in January, 1957, and will appear quarterly, in French, English, Russian, German and Chinese. Its Central Editor is Dr. E. G. Edwards, and the Regional Editors are :

Paris : Dr. P. Biquard.

Prague : Prof. I. Malek.

Peking : Prof. Shen Chi-i.

Aligarh (India) : Dr. R. Ahmed.

(c) *Science and Mankind*, a journal, which is scheduled to appear twice-yearly in four or more languages. It is published in Prague. So far only the first issue has appeared, on "Hunger and Food," edited by Dr. Josué de Castro of Brazil, ex-Chairman of the Council of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and President of the World Congress of Doctors (WCD). There is an Editorial Board of eight.

(d) **Pamphlets.** In addition to publishing special reports on WFSW Congresses, the Secretariat issued a pamphlet on *Germ Warfare in Korea* in 1952, and another on the dangers of atomic radiation, called *Unmeasured Hazards*, in 1956. The latter appeared in six languages.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

As its President, Joliot-Curie is also President of the World Peace Council, and as several other of its officers are active in it, the WFSW has

always worked closely with the WPC, particularly on the campaigns against atomic weapons. It has also collaborated with the WFTU : in 1949 the two organisations issued a statement on "joint activity in those fields in which they have a common ground."

(b) United Nations

Although once on the Register of ECOSOC, its name was removed. Applications for consultative status have been rejected.

WFSW once had consultative status with UNESCO, but this was also withdrawn and applications for reinstatement have been turned down.

It was, however, represented at the UN Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in August, 1955, and also at the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in the same month.

AVOWED AIMS

According to its constitution, the aims of the WFSW include :

1. "The fullest utilisation of science in promoting the peace and welfare of mankind."
2. "International co-operation in science and technology . . . through close co-operation with UNESCO."
3. "Freedom and co-ordination of scientific work both nationally and internationally."

4. "Closer integration between the natural and social sciences."

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice the WFSW has faithfully carried out its rôle as a front organisation. It has invariably attacked the "imperialist" countries and praised the Communist ones (with the exception of Yugoslavia during the Stalin-Tito quarrel).

It has waxed indignant at the "victimisation" of scientists in the United States, when from time to time a scientist has been refused a passport or removed from his job on security grounds. It has said nothing about the purges, trials and continual restrictions on scientists in the Soviet orbit, from which most of its members come.

Some idea of the WFSW's real attitude to scientific truth may be gained from an illuminating speech made by General Hruska at a scientific conference organised in Brno, in February, 1952, by the WFSW's Czech affiliate. He said, *inter alia* :

"It is essential that Marxism-Leninism should penetrate into every branch of science . . . A particularly strong attack must be delivered on cosmopolitanism . . . An attack must also be launched on the deliberately misleading reactionary hypothesis of the 'non-political' nature of science and its position 'above party.' The fight against cosmopolitanism must be stepped up and an end put to scientific objectivism."

(*Prague Radio*, February 26, 1952.)

ACTIVITIES

(a) Meetings

Apart from the meetings of the Assembly (see above), a special meeting of Asian scientists took place in New Delhi in April, 1955, in conjunction with the WPC-sponsored Conference of Asian Nations for the Relaxation of International Tension. This meeting set up a "Permanent Liaison Committee for Asia" "to carry on the tasks of scientific collaboration between Asian scientists," but little has been heard of it since. A second regional conference was held in Prague in October, 1956. Another regional meeting was planned for Paris in November, 1956, but never materialised.

(b) "Germ Warfare" Campaign

In 1952, at the request of its Chinese members, the WFSW sent an International Scientific Commission to China. Six "scientists," carefully selected by the WFSW, duly investigated the "evidence" produced by the Chinese (which has never been accepted by any impartial body) and reported that "bacteriological weapons" had been used against the peoples of Korea and China by the Americans. (*Report on Germ Warfare in Korea*, 1952.)

The report stated that the Commission was completely "impartial and independent" (though selected, conducted and financed by Communists). It further claimed that it had been sent because the UN World Health Organisation and the International Red Cross Committee (whose offers to investigate the charges had been rejected) were

not "sufficiently free from political influence to be capable of instituting an unbiased enquiry." (In other words they were likely to prefer scientific objectivity to Marxism-Leninism.) This campaign was conducted for months, in conjunction with the WPC, the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL).

(c) Anti-Atomic Weapons Campaign

The WFSW has given full support to the WPC (as mentioned above) in the campaigns against atomic weapons. These have condemned

American and British nuclear bomb tests, but have never mentioned those made by Russia. The WFSW's latest contribution was a pamphlet on the dangers of radiation called *Unmeasured Hazards*. (See "Publications" above.)

An **International Conference on Atomic Dangers** was proposed in 1955 and should have taken place in 1956, but failed to materialise.

Prof. Bernal, in an address to the 4th Assembly in East Berlin in September, 1955, said that the prevention of war and the outlawing of nuclear weapons was the WFSW's "most important and urgent task."

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOURNALISTS (IOJ)

The French title of this organisation is Organisation Internationale des Journalistes.

HEADQUARTERS

Originally in London, the headquarters were moved in June, 1947, to Opletalova 5, Prague II, Czechoslovakia, where they have remained.

HISTORY

The IOJ was founded in June, 1946, at a congress in Copenhagen. The pre-war International Federation of Journalists and the war-time International Federation of Journalists of Allied and Free Countries were both formally disbanded.

At first most Western journalists' unions joined the new organisation and for a short time it was truly representative. But the Communists had from the beginning succeeded in capturing the key posts within the organisation and gradually turned it into yet another front organisation. By 1950 all the non-Communist unions had withdrawn because the IOJ had become, in the words of its first President, Mr. A. Kenyon, "a branch office of the Cominform." Confirmation of this

assertion was given by the IOJ in 1950, when it expelled the Yugoslavs because Stalin had quarrelled with Tito. In 1955, when the Soviet attitude to Yugoslavia was reversed, the IOJ apologised for their "error" and invited the Yugoslavs back (so far in vain).

OFFICERS

The President is Jean-Maurice HERMANN, who is Secretary-General of the French Journalists' Union (which is affiliated to the Communist-controlled Confédération Générale du Travail) and is also active on the French National Peace Committee.

The Secretary-General is a Czech, Jaroslav KNOBLOCH, who is a member of the WPC.

The four Vice-Presidents are :

1. Jozef KOWALCZYK, Vice-President of the Association of Polish Journalists.
2. Mme Kaisu RYDBERG, a Finnish Communist deputy.

3. Konstantin SIMONOV, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

4. TENG To, President of the (Communist) All-China Journalists' Association.

Thus of the six officers five at least are Communists.

STRUCTURE

The Congress, though supposed to meet every two years, has only met twice since the foundation congress in Copenhagen in June, 1946—in Prague in June, 1947, and in Helsinki in September, 1950. All affiliated organisations and groups are represented at Congress; individual members and groups numbering less than 20, however, may not vote.

The Executive Committee consists of delegates from each national organisation, or national group. At present it is composed of the six officers (see above) and 27 ordinary members. Of the latter, 24 come from the Soviet orbit. It is supposed to meet at least once a year, and usually does so. Between Congresses it is the supreme organ of the IOJ.

The Bureau, according to the statutes, is elected by Congress and consists of the President, the Secretary-General and six Vice-Presidents. (At present, however, there are only four Vice-Presidents.) It meets as required.

The General Secretariat maintains relations with affiliated organisations and prepares IOJ publications.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to journalists in the following categories:

1. National Unions of Journalists.
2. National groups of the IOJ.
3. Individual members.

In October, 1955, the IOJ claimed to have 60,000 members in 51 countries. However, national organisations were only affiliated from the following 14 countries (of which only two are outside the Soviet orbit):

Albania	Hungary
Bulgaria	Korea
China	Mongolia
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Finland	Roumania
France	USSR
E. Germany	Viet Nam

In addition, there are national groups in two countries, Ceylon and Mexico. The remaining 35 countries must therefore only have individual members.

FINANCE

The IOJ claims to be financed entirely by affiliation fees, the rate being set by the Executive Committee. But no accounts are published.

PUBLICATIONS

The Secretariat publishes a monthly journal called *The Democratic Journalist*, in English, French, Russian, German and Spanish.

It also published a booklet in April, 1956, about the organisation, entitled *The International Organisation of Journalists*.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(a) Front Organisations

The IOJ has always had close contact with the World Peace Council (WPC) and has helped to publicise the latter's activities and appeals.

According to its constitution, ". . . The main aim of the IOJ is the struggle for peace all over the world. . . To attain this end, the IOJ co-operates with other international organisations which fight for peace."

The IOJ statutes also include a reference to "support for the Trade Union movement in the struggle for journalists' demands," which in practice means support for the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The Democratic Journalist for December, 1953, stated that it was the job of all "democratic" journalists to "concentrate greater attention on the activities of the WFTU and its various organisations" (*i.e.* Trade Departments).

In addition the IOJ has given support to the other front organisations, particularly by helping to publicise their congresses and campaigns.

(b) United Nations

The IOJ was granted category B consultative status by the Economic and Social Council

(ECOSOC) in March, 1947, but this was withdrawn in July, 1950. Subsequent requests for reinstatement have been rejected.

The IOJ also enjoyed consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), but was relegated to the Register in December, 1952. Although subsequent requests for reinstatement have been turned down, the IOJ has in fact enjoyed fairly close relations with UNESCO.

(c) The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)

When the non-Communists in the IOJ walked out (see "History," above), they restarted the old IFJ. After treating the latter with scorn and abuse for several years, the IOJ in 1955 switched, in line with the new Soviet strategy, to the *offensive de sourire*. It begged the IFJ to co-operate in "burying the hatchet" and eventually to form a new universal journalists' organisation. As a first step it asked the IFJ to co-sponsor two conferences—a Latin American regional one in Montevideo and an International Meeting of Journalists in Europe. The IFJ refused to co-operate in either; the first was abandoned and the second, after many postponements and changes of venue, was finally held in Helsinki in June, 1956. (See "Activities," below.)

In rejecting the IOJ's overtures, the IFJ wrote to them as follows:

"The suggestion that an International could be formed to unite the International Federation of Journalists and the International Organisa-

tion of Journalists takes no account of recent history. We can say that we played a very considerable part in forming the International Organisation of Journalists at Copenhagen in 1946, and it was only because of the persistent use of its forum for political propaganda of a particularly virulent kind, that we were forced to conclude that no useful work could be done within its framework. We—that is to say most of the organisations now represented in the IFJ—left the IOJ for this reason.

“It is not possible for us to consider a reunification until a radical change is effected in the conditions of the Press in those countries which are represented by national organisations in the IOJ. Our firm adherence to the principles of a free Press, which our constitution defines as ‘freedom in the collection of information, freedom of opinion and comment, and freedom in the dissemination of news,’ makes it impossible for us to collaborate with those organisations representing countries in which the journalists do not enjoy those freedoms.”

(*IFJ Information*, July-September, 1955.)

AVOWED AIMS

According to its constitution, as published by the IOJ itself in a booklet dated April, 1956, the IOJ is “a union of progressive and anti-fascist journalists.” Its aims are listed as :

“1. The maintenance of peace and the broadening of friendship among the peoples, as well as international understanding through free, accurate, honest informing of public

opinion. The struggle against the spreading of war psychosis and war propaganda, against Fascist propaganda of any sort, against nationalist or racial hatred and against the creation of international tension by means of falsehoods and calumnies.

“2. The protection of freedom of the Press and of journalists against the influence of monopolist and financial groups. The defence of the right of every journalist to write according to his conscience and conviction. The protection of the rights of colonial peoples and of national minorities to publish in their native language. Support to journalists who have been persecuted for having taken up their pens in defence of peace, progress, justice, the liberty and independence of their countries.

“3. The protection of all journalists’ rights. The struggle for bettering material conditions of their existence. The gathering and dissemination of all information concerning the living conditions of journalists in all countries. (Collective agreements, salaries, right to organise.) Support for the Trade Union movement in the struggle for journalists’ demands.

“4. The protection of the people’s rights to receive free and honest information, the struggle against falsehood, calumnies and systematic misinformation by the Press, as well as against every form of journalistic activity in the service of individuals or particular groups of society whose interests are contrary to those of the working masses.”

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice, the IOJ's "struggle for peace" has been the defence of the "peaceful policies" of the Soviet Union and attacks on the "imperialists." Its opposition to "war propaganda" and Press "calumnies" has meant condemning any article criticising the Soviet Union or Soviet Communism.

As for the "protection of Press freedom" and "journalists' rights," this has been most blatantly selective. Alleged cases of persecution in the USA, Latin America and British colonies are constantly being publicised and journalists of the free world criticised for being under the thumb of "capitalists." On the other hand, nothing is said about the censorship, official directives and similar measures of Press control which are common to all Communist countries.

The leading article in *The Democratic Journalist* of January, 1954, accused "capitalist" newspapers of "poisoning the souls of the people" and praised the Communist Press for "developing in the countries which are leading the struggle for independence from imperialism."

ACTIVITIES

(a) Meetings

As there has been no IOJ Congress since 1950 (without any explanation), activities have centred round Executive Committee and Bureau meetings.

(b) Unity Campaign

This was started in June, 1955, when the "Initiating Committee for an International Meeting of Journalists" met in East Berlin.

Attempts to inveigle the IFJ into co-sponsorship of this meeting failed (see Relations with IFJ, above), but elaborate steps were taken to attract non-Communist journalists by pretending that the meeting was independent of the IOJ. In fact the IOJ secretariat organised from start to finish the **International Meeting of Journalists**, which finally took place at Otaniemi, near Helsinki (Finland) in June, 1956. With few exceptions, participants were all Communists or IOJ members. The meeting set up a continuing organisation called the "Committee for the Co-operation of Journalists," which now publishes a *Bulletin* of its own from 109, rue de Turenne, Paris 3e.

(c) Regional Groups

An abortive attempt was made in 1955 to hold a Latin American regional conference of journalists in Montevideo. This was partly to further the "unity" campaign and partly to establish a Latin American regional grouping. It failed owing to lack of support from any but Communist journalists and to active hostility from official quarters.

In connection with the Helsinki meeting, some progress was made in setting up an Arab Federation. A number of Arabs attended the meeting, but little activity has been reported since. The emphasis now is being placed on Afro-Asian groupings, which include the Middle East.

(d) UNESCO

Although the IOJ has been relegated to mere Register status with UNESCO (see Relations with

UN, above), it has succeeded in getting a good deal of co-operation out of it. It sends delegates to UNESCO conferences and the IOJ President addressed a UNESCO conference, on the training of journalists, in Paris in April, 1956. UNESCO was also persuaded to send an observer to the international Meeting in Helsinki in June, 1956.

The Democratic Journalist for September-October, 1956, even went so far as to suggest, in an article on unity, that UNESCO should take the lead in bringing the IOJ together not only with the IFJ, but also with the International Press Institute (IPI). UNESCO refused, however, to sponsor a joint conference with these bodies.

WORLD CONGRESS OF DOCTORS (WCD)

The full title of this organisation is the World Congress of Doctors for the Study of Present-day Living Conditions. The French title is Congrès Mondial des Médecins pour l'Etude des Conditions Actuelles de la Vie.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters were transferred from Rome to Vienna in April, 1953. The address is *Wollzeile 29/3, Vienna I.*

HISTORY

The WCD began under the wing of the Peace Movement, but in June, 1954, it was established as an independent organisation. It originated at the 2nd World Peace Congress in Warsaw in 1950, when 61 doctors who attended decided to form an "International Union of Doctors for Peace" and a conference was proposed to deal with the "pernicious influence of war preparations" on the health of the people. In February, 1951, the WPC instructed its Executive Bureau to support the project and an International Preparatory Committee was set up. National Committees were also established and in November, 1951, a Preparatory Meeting was held in Rome. Plans to hold the first World Congress of Doctors in Montecatini, Italy, in October, 1951, fell through.

It was not in fact held until May, 1953, in Vienna. Meanwhile the International Preparatory Committee had become the "International Secretariat of the World Congress of Doctors," which also superseded the original "International Union of Doctors for Peace." The "World Congress of Doctors" was formally established in Vienna as a permanent organisation in June, 1954, and was registered under Austrian law in December, 1955.

OFFICERS

The most important figure is the Secretary-General, Dr. Friedrich SCHOLL, an Austrian pathologist who is also Vice-President of the Austrian Peace Council and a contributor to the Communist *Tagebuch*.

The President is a Brazilian, Prof. Josué de CASTRO, who until November, 1955, was chairman of the Executive Council of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. He is an expert on nutrition. Vice-President of the Brazilian

Peace Council, he is also the holder of a WPC International Prize (1954).

The Vice-President is Dr. Philip D'ARCY HART, MD, FRCP, OBE, who is Director of the Tuberculosis Research Unit run by the British Medical Research Council. He is also a member of the Expert Advisory Panel on Tuberculosis of the World Health Organisation.

The Treasurer is Dr. Francis LAZARD, of France.

STRUCTURE

The WCD's executive body is the **International Committee**, consisting of the officers (see above) and 14 ordinary members. The actual day to day work is done by the **Permanent Secretariat**, consisting of the Secretary-General and three Secretaries. In addition there is an **Editorial Board**, which controls the WCD's publication *Living Conditions and Health*. All meet at irregular intervals.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to medical organisations or individual members of the medical profession. No claims as to total membership have been made, but the first World Congress of Doctors was attended by delegates from 26 countries.

FINANCE

No details have been published, but it is known that the WCD has to operate on a rather small budget.

PUBLICATIONS

The only publication is *Living Conditions and Health—a Quarterly Medical Journal*, which appears in German, English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. It only started in September, 1956.

The WCD also assists the International Union of Students (IUS) with its Faculty Bulletin, *The Medical Student*, which Dr. Scholl helps to edit.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

As a child of the World Peace Council (WPC), the WCD has always had close contact with that body, particularly over the campaign against atomic weapons. It also collaborates with the IUS (see above) and with the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW): WCD's President, de Castro, edited the first issue of the WFSW journal *Science and Mankind*. In April, 1952, it assisted the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) with its "International Conference in Defence of Children" in Vienna.

WCD has no formal contact with the United Nations.

AVOWED AIMS

The avowed aims of WCD are the promotion of health throughout the world, by the prevention rather than the treatment of disease. To this end it concentrates mainly on questions of living standards.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice the WCD has concentrated mainly on two problems: first, the danger to health through the lowering of living standards caused by wars (especially "colonial" ones) and preparations for war (in the West only); second, the radiation hazards caused by the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons (again by the Western Powers only; Soviet test explosions are politely ignored).

ACTIVITIES

The main activity of the WCD, apart from publishing *Living Conditions and Health*, is holding conferences. The first World Congress of Doctors (or International Medical Conference, as it was originally called) was held in Vienna in May, 1953. In spite of promises to delegates that the discussions would be purely medical, they

were in fact highly political. As with all front organisations, the WCD has to earn its keep by denouncing conditions in the West and praising everything in the Soviet Union.

The second World Congress of Doctors was planned for September, 1955, but was postponed owing to organisation difficulties. Attempts to hold it in 1956 were also abortive. It is now scheduled for September 27-29, 1957, in Cannes (France).

In May and June, 1955, the WCD organised an "International Medical Conference on Radioactivity" in Japan. The purpose of this conference was to exploit the radiation damage done to Japanese fishermen by an American atomic weapon test, and the effects of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in furtherance both of anti-American propaganda and of the WPC anti-atom-bomb campaign. A report was published in pamphlet form.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANISATION (OIR)

The French title is Organisation Internationale de Radiodiffusion, by the initials of which it is usually known.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters are now at *Liebknichtova 15, Prague XVI, Czechoslovakia* (formerly Mozartova 15).

HISTORY

It was founded in 1946, at a conference in Brussels. Many countries participated at first, but not the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) which in 1950 took the initiative in setting up a rival organisation, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). All the non-Communist countries except Finland have since left the OIR, mostly to join the EBU. The OIR has always been under complete Communist control.

OFFICERS

The President is Frantisek NECASEK, head of the Czech Radio, and the Secretary-General is another Czech, Josef WEISER. The two Vice-Presidents are J. RISSANEN, a Finn, and WEN Chi-tse of Communist China.

STRUCTURE

The highest body is the **General Assembly**, which meets once or twice a year, and on which every member organisation is represented. Below that comes the **Administrative Council** (or Executive Board), which is supposed to meet at least twice a year, and consists of about 12 members. The main work is done by the **Presidium** (or Bureau), which meets as required and comprises the four officers mentioned above, plus one ordinary member (at present Kurt HEISS of East Germany).

In addition there is a **Technical Commission** and a **Programme Committee**, which meet as required. Apart from the foundation congress in Brussels in 1946, all meetings have been held behind the Iron Curtain.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to any broadcasting organisation. At present organisations from all countries of the Soviet orbit belong, plus one solitary representative of the rest of the world—Finland.

FINANCE

No details have ever been disclosed.

PUBLICATIONS

OIR publishes a monthly *Documentation Review* and a quarterly, *Information and Documentation Bulletin*, in English, French, Russian and Chinese.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The OIR has links with several UN bodies : it is on the Register of ECOSOC, it has informal links with UNESCO and is admitted to the administrative conferences of the ITU (International Telecommunication Union). Though it has no formal links with other front organisations, it has often supported and assisted them, particularly the WPC, by purveying propaganda.

AVOWED AIMS

OIR's official aims are non-political, *viz.* the mutual assistance of broadcasting stations.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice the OIR and all its affiliates except Finland have constituted an official mouthpiece of Soviet policy and propaganda. No attempt has been made to maintain any pretence at impartiality.

ACTIVITIES

The meetings of the General Assembly and Administrative Council are partly organisational and partly for propaganda purposes, *i.e.* resolutions supporting Soviet foreign policy and attacking the West are usually passed. The Technical Commission and Programme Committee are both strictly functional.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE FIGHTERS (FIR)

The French title of this organisation is Fédération Internationale des Résistants des Victimes et des Prisonniers du Fascisme. It is usually known by the initials FIR.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters are at *Castellezgasse 35, Vienna II*, but a small secretariat is also maintained at *10, rue Lereux, Paris XVI*. Until 1952, the headquarters were in Warsaw.

HISTORY

The FIR was founded at a congress organised in Vienna in July, 1951, by its predecessor, the "International Federation of Former Political Prisoners of Fascism" (FIAPP). FIAPP itself had been founded in Paris in 1947, but did not include Resistance fighters.

OFFICERS

The President is Col. Frédéric MANHES, who is also President of FIR's French affiliate (FNDIRP). He is a member of the World Peace Council (WPC) and of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party (PCF).

The Secretary-General is André LEROY, who is an ex-member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

The Deputy Secretary-General is Aleksander SZUREK, a Pole. In addition there are 10 Vice-Presidents, five Secretaries and a Treasurer, many of whom are also Communists.

STRUCTURE

The supreme body is the Congress which is supposed to meet every three years, but in fact has met as follows :

June, 1951, Vienna.

November, 1954 Vienna.

The next Congress is planned for October, 1957 (place not yet known).

All affiliated organisations attend this Congress, as well as guests.

Next comes the General Council (also called "Executive Committee") which should meet at least once a year, but does not always do so. It is in theory elected by Congress and has representatives from all member organisations.

The actual work is done by the Bureau (or Presidium), which should meet twice yearly and

consists of the officers (see above), plus 13 ordinary members.

In addition there is the **Bureau Secretariat** (or General Secretariat), consisting of the President, Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, five Secretaries and Treasurer; and an **Auditing Commission** of five persons.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to organisations of former Partisans, resistance fighters, political prisoners and victims of Nazism or Fascism. It is also open to individuals, for whom there is provision for associate membership. A total membership of 4,000,000 is claimed, drawn from 18 European countries.

FINANCE

No details are published, but the FIR purports to be financed solely by affiliation fees.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) *Résistance Unie*, a magazine published every two months in French and German. A circulation of 15,000 has been claimed.

(b) *Service d'Information de la FIR*, a weekly bulletin about FIR activities.

(c) Pamphlets are produced from time to time on deportations, the Resistance Movement and Concentration Camps (Nazi only).

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

FIR has close relations with the WPC and also with the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL). It is not represented in the United Nations.

AVOWED AIMS

These are to keep alive the memory of those who died fighting Fascism underground, to protect the rights of those who survived and to prevent a re-emergence of Nazism or Fascism.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice it has not collaborated with resistance associations organised on a national, non-party basis, but only with those under Communist control. While genuinely fighting "Fascism," it has also supported every move of Soviet foreign policy. Opposition to Nazism has been used as a lever to attack the EDC, NATO and any other attempt by Western Europe to defend itself.

ACTIVITIES

(a) Concentration Camp Rallies

Each year rallies are organised at one or more of the former Nazi concentration camps such as Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Dachau and Ravensbruck.

(b) Special Conferences

In addition to regular FIR congresses, the following special events have been organised :

May, 1953—Stuttgart—International Conference of Former Resistance Fighters.

June, 1954 — Copenhagen — International Medico-Social Conference.

November, 1954—Vienna—International Resistance Rally.

October, 1955—Brussels—International Con-

ference (“Study Days”) on Legislation and the Rights of Resistance Fighters.

(c) Medico-Social Centre

It was proposed at the Copenhagen Conference (see above) that a Medico-Social Centre should be set up for helping disabled members of the FIR. Nothing further has been heard of this proposal.

(d) Holiday Camps

These are organised in various countries each summer for the “orphans of resistance fighters and victims of Nazism.”

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRADE (ICPT)

[Note: The ICPT is believed to have disbanded itself in late 1956. The following information is given (a) for reference purposes; (b) because it looks as though the national committees will continue to function; (c) because the Central Committee may reappear under another name.]

The ICPT was for some years known as the "Committee for the Promotion of International Trade" but changed its title in December 1955. The French title is Comité International pour le Développement du Commerce.

HEADQUARTERS

Until 1953 its headquarters were at 9, rue Pergolese, Paris XVI, when it moved to Prinz Eugenstrasse 2, Vienna IV. Its last known address was *Anastasius Grüngasse 40/3, Vienna XVIII.*

HISTORY

The organisation was founded at an International Economic Conference held in Moscow in April 1952. This was organised by an "International Initiating Committee" which had been set up by the World Peace Council in 1951.

OFFICERS

The ICPT was run almost as a "one-man show" by its Secretary-General, Robert CHAMBEIRON. He is a French deputy, who

represents a pro-Communist group in the Vosges — "L'Union pour un Nouveau Front Populaire." The President has never been named.

STRUCTURE

The International Committee was composed of the President, Secretary-General and 30 members, and met infrequently.

The Bureau, which consisted of the officers and a few key committee members, met more frequently. The following members of the International Committee were particularly active in the organisation and may therefore have been Bureau members:

1. Baron Antoine ALLARD : WPC member, President of Belgian CPIT.

2. Prof. Josef DOBRETSBERGER : Austrian economist ; WPC member.
3. Victor Manuel GUTIERREZ : Guatemalan Communist ; member of WFTU Executive Committee.
4. LIU Ning-yi : Chinese member of WPC and WFTU Vice-President.
5. Mikhail V. NESTEROV : Soviet member of WPC.
6. Jack PERRY : British director of textile firm.

MEMBERSHIP

No figures have ever been published, but Branch Committees (or Councils) for the Promotion of Trade were started in the following countries :

Argentina	Colombia	Israel
Austria	Czechoslovakia	Italy
Belgium	Denmark	Japan
Bolivia	France	Korea (N.)
Brazil	E. Germany	Mexico
Bulgaria	Hungary	Netherlands
Ceylon	India	Switzerland
Chile	Indonesia	UK
China	Iran	Uruguay

FINANCE

Each branch was self-supporting and also contributed to the central committee. This was done by means of commission on trade deals concluded, but no accounts have been published.

PUBLICATIONS

The main publication was *International Trade* which ceased in August 1956. Many national committees published their own bulletins or Press reviews.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

As will be seen from the Bureau members, close links were maintained with the WPC and WFTU. The ICPT had no link with the UN.

AVOWED AIMS

The avowed aim of the ICPT was to increase trade between all countries of the world.

ACTUAL POLICIES

In practice it concentrated exclusively on East-West trade. While it was undoubtedly responsible for concluding many bilateral trade agreements, most of its energies were directed towards breaking down Western embargoes on strategic materials. Much propaganda was directed at Western businessmen to persuade them to bring pressure on their governments to relax all restrictions.

ACTIVITIES

Many attempts were made to hold a second World Economic Conference, preferably in Peking, but this never materialised. Instead many bilateral talks were organised and two joint meetings of West European CPITs were held.

NOTES