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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
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COMMUNISM

**A STUDY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF
JOURNALISTS (IOJ)**

June 1955

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A STUDY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS (IOJ)

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INTRODUCTION

The International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), after a period of several years of waning influence and activity, has, within the past year, given evidence that it intends to pursue a far more active role among journalists of the world than it has in the past.

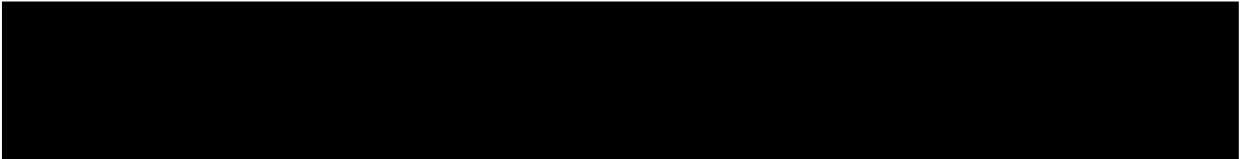
Indicative of this have been the following events:

1. Election of a new Secretary General.
2. Decision to hold a Congress (2 years overdue).
3. Establishment of an International Solidarity Fund to aid "persecuted" journalists.
4. Re-application to the UNESCO for Consultative Status.
5. Planning of an international meeting of journalists.
6. Discussion of the establishment of an international institute of journalism.
7. Publication of a new monthly organ in five languages.

The fact that the new IOJ publication is now printed in Spanish indicates that Latin America will be among the areas of increased activity. This view is further borne out by the report that Chilean and Brazilian representatives attended the most recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ. Neither of these two countries have been identified with the activities of the IOJ in the past.

There is also evidence that countries of the Middle East will come in for greater attention by the IOJ.

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Recipients of this study are requested to forward to headquarters all pertinent material relating to the IOJ so that the examination of the IOJ begun in this study may be continued.

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I. HISTORY OF THE IOJ

The International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), not to be confused with the non-Communist International Federation of Journalists, is an international Communist-front organization whose membership is composed of professional journalists in various parts of the world, principally in the U.S.S.R. and the "People's Democracies."

Although originally conceived of as a nonpolitical organization the IOJ soon fell under Communist influence and control and since 1947 has been used as an instrumentality of Soviet propaganda.

The professed aims of the IOJ--freedom of the press, promotion of international friendship and understanding through free interchange of information, promotion of trade unionism among journalists, support of "persecuted" journalists--have been consistently distorted by the IOJ to support Communist objectives and to promote the Communist concept of the role of the press and other matters affecting freedom of information, responsibility of journalists, etc.

At the same time the IOJ has sought to stigmatize the press of Western countries as being in the hands of capitalist monopolies which forced journalists to glorify war and incite animosity and distrust among nations, and which did not permit journalists to express their own opinions on war, peace, freedom, and slavery.

On the other hand, the IOJ has completely evaded the issue of government control and censorship over the press in Communist countries, or else has characterized it as a press responsible to the people and engaged in the promotion of peace.

The IOJ was founded in June 1946 in Copenhagen at the World Congress of Journalists. It was an outgrowth of the prewar International Federation of Journalists (founded 1926) and the wartime Journalists of Allied or Free Countries, both of which met and then formally dissolved immediately preceding the Congress. One hundred and ten representatives from the following countries took part in the Congress: Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and Yugoslavia. The U.S.S.R. was represented by David ZASLAVSKY of Pravda and Red Army correspondent ZURKOV, fnu, but was not formally a member.

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The provisional constitution of the IOJ adopted by the Congress did not disclose any political objectives, but limited the aims of the organization to those which were the legitimate concern of journalists, namely:

1. The protection of freedom of the press and of journalists, and the defense of the public's right to accurate information.
2. The promotion of international friendship and understanding through free exchange of information.
3. The promotion of trade unionism among journalists.

The provisional constitution also stipulated that the IOJ would be composed of national organizations of working journalists who subscribed to trade union principles, with only one organization from each country eligible for membership.

Headquarters of the IOJ were temporarily established in London, and Archibald KENYON of the British National Union of Journalists was named President, with Keith BEAN of Australia as Secretary General.

The following were elected as Vice Presidents:

U.S.A.: Milton MURRAY of the American Newspaper Guild
Norway: Tor GJESDAL
France: Eugene MOREL
U.S.S.R.: SVERLOF (Probably Alexander SVERLOF of Tass)

The election of SVERLOF was apparently done in the expectation that the U.S.S.R. would fulfill membership requirements.

The 2d Congress of the IOJ took place in Prague 3-6 June 1947, and was attended by 250 journalists representing more than 25 countries. The Soviet delegation was composed of SVERLOF, Pavel YUDIN, Alexei SURKOV, and the delegation head, David ZASLAVSKY (ZASLAVSKIY).

The stated purpose of the Congress was to discuss freedom of the press, to work out principles and means of protection of freedom of information, and to make plans for a new constitution.

The attitude of the U.S.S.R. at the Congress at first threatened to disrupt the organization. Although it had been represented at the foundation congress in Copenhagen, the U.S.S.R. was not a member of the IOJ and

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had not responded to invitations to make its position clear. ZASLAVSKY explained that the Soviet Union had looked upon itself as a member by reason of its attendance at the Copenhagen Congress, and gave assurances that thereafter it would fulfill all the obligations connected with membership. The U.S.S.R. was accordingly recognized as a full member of the IOJ without further negotiation.

By taking advantage of the lack of preparation and indifference of their opponents, the Communist bloc was able to maneuver itself into a position of control from this point on.

The entire conference was marked by stormy debates and bitter wrangling on every issue. Even the applications for membership of individual countries caused many arguments.

In the final result the applications for membership of Bulgaria, Hungary, Palestine, the Philippines, Rumania, Venezuela, and the exiled Spanish Republican journalists (with headquarters in Paris), were approved. The applications of Egypt and Iran were referred to the Executive Committee for further negotiation.

There was also a wide divergence of opinion on the meaning of freedom of the press. Thus, the resolution on press freedom which was proposed at the Copenhagen Congress and adopted unanimously at the Prague Congress declared that freedom of the press is a fundamental principle of democracy and urged journalists to do their utmost to resist any measures to curb freedom of the press. At the same time, however, it put the conference on record as recognizing that

" ... press freedom can never be fully assured while newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting systems are solely in the hands of individuals or private monopolies with no responsibility to the people"

The fact that the resolution obtained a favorable vote from the non-Communists at the Congress is another glaring instance of how ineptly the Western point of view had been presented in the IOJ.

Also discussed during the Congress was the affiliation of the IOJ with the World Federation of Trade Unions, but no agreement was reached.

One of the amendments to the constitution of the IOJ sought to change the system of voting from one vote per country to a proportional system of 1 vote for each 1,000 members, with a maximum of 10 votes. The Communist bloc was able to forestall this effort, which would have given them

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less weight in all IOJ deliberations, and it was finally decided to defer a decision on the matter until the next IOJ Congress, which was to take place in Brussels in 1949.

The Congress also decided to transfer the headquarters and funds of the IOJ to Prague.

Election of new officers produced the following results:

President: Archibald KENYON (Great Britain)

Vice President: Milton MURRAY (U.S.) (Later succeeded by Harry MARTIN of the American Newspaper Guild)
Eugene MOREL (France)
Pavel YUDIN (U.S.S.R.)
Gunnar NIELSON (Denmark)

Secretary General: Jiri HRONEK (Czechoslovakia)

As a result of the Prague Congress the IOJ emerged with its key position (the secretary generalship), its headquarters, and a majority vote in the hands of the Communists.

The Congress accomplished little in the way of practical achievement. At the conclusion of the Congress Milton MURRAY charged that the IOJ had been brought completely under Soviet domination and expressed doubt that it could function freely enough in the future to ensure a free press. Similar views were expressed by Archibald KENYON, who stated: "We have seen at this conference maneuvers which are a disgrace to democracy. We have sat here four days and accomplished nothing. If that is the way the organization is going to be conducted, then the sooner we break up the better."

On 21 June 1947 the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild announced that it had voted to withhold per capita payments to the IOJ until at least 1948, as a result of the report received from Milton MURRAY concerning Soviet domination of the IOJ.

On 1 July 1947 the headquarters of the IOJ was physically transferred from London to Prague III, Lutzowova 5.

On 23-24 February 1948 the Executive Committee of the IOJ met in Brussels. The meeting was attended by representatives from the U.S.A., Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Great Britain, and Spain (exiles).

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The primary purpose of this meeting was to formulate plans for IOJ participation in the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information to be held in Geneva on 23 March 1948, and for which the IOJ had been invited to undertake preparatory work.

Other items of the agenda included:

1. Affiliation of the IOJ with the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).
2. Incorporation of the International Radio Journalists' Federation into the IOJ.
3. Procedure for protecting journalists.

The Executive Committee decided to send four representatives from the IOJ to attend the Geneva conference, and prepared a list of proposals to be submitted. (See Section VI.)

In connection with the affiliation of the IOJ with the WFTU, the Executive Committee instructed Jiri HRONEK, IOJ Secretary General, to obtain further information on the method of affiliation. HRONEK subsequently reported that the WFTU had advised that it was not contemplating setting up a trade department for journalists, but that possibly the IOJ could be included in one of the other trade departments to begin functioning soon. (Note: While the IOJ "cooperates" with the WFTU, it has not become affiliated with it.)

The Executive Committee decided against the incorporation of the International Radio Journalists' Federation into the IOJ, and apparently gave no serious consideration to the procedures to be adopted for the protection of journalists, the remaining item on the agenda.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ took place in Budapest on 16-18 November 1948 and was attended by representatives of approximately 16 countries, with Eastern European countries being in the majority. Representatives from the U.S.S.R. included Pavel YUDIN and David ZASLAVSKY. Greece refused to attend.

The proposed agenda for this meeting included the following items:

1. Report by the Secretary General on activities of the IOJ.
2. A complaint filed by the American Newspaper Guild against the Secretary General, together with a proposal to transfer the headquarters of the IOJ from Prague.

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3. Proposal against "warmongering" in the press.
4. Protection of "persecuted, progressive" journalists.
5. International exchange of journalists.

Item No. 2 of the proposed agenda had been submitted by Harry MARTIN, President of the American Newspaper Guild, who charged Jiri HRONEK with participating in and approving the purge of Czech journalists (during the coup) and questioned whether funds of the IOJ were safe in Prague.

At the meeting, however, MARTIN did not demand the inclusion of this item and it was not included in the formal agenda.

The meeting accomplished little in the way of practical results due to the acute political differences which arose between East and West, and the discussions which took place only accentuated these differences.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to eliminate the questions of opposition to "warmongering" in the press and opposition to the "persecution" of "progressive" journalists. MARTIN requested that these questions be postponed until the 3d Congress, while the British delegate objected to the discussion of these questions on the ground that they were political questions and that the IOJ should not deal with politics but confine itself to trade union matters.

Despite these efforts, and over the objection of the American, British, Belgian, Dutch, and Swedish delegates, all of whom withdrew from the discussions, the Executive Committee passed a strongly worded resolution on warmongering which had been submitted by the Polish delegate, Joseph KOWALCZYK. As a result Harry MARTIN withdrew from the conference.

This resolution, which branded a number of American and other journalists as "foul warmongers" who had sold their pens to the newspaper monopolies and had used the sacred right of freedom of the press to the detriment of humanity, stated the following:

"The world has been living during the last few years in an atmosphere of steadily increasing anxiety and tension caused by the war of nerves or 'cold war' which is led with growing and irresponsible ruthlessness by the capitalist groups of Western countries.

"The Executive Committee thinks ... that a paramount role is played by powerful news agencies and press organs

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wielded by capitalist press monopolies. By means of false information, calumnies and open instigation to 'atomic war,' they foment a war psychosis

"This war propaganda has attained its climax in the United States, Turkey, and The Netherlands, where in columns of daily newspapers open appeals to war can be read and where false and tendentious information and calumnies directed against the USSR and people's democracies are the usual method of informing people about life in the latter countries."

The resolution also called upon the national organizations to expel from their ranks those journalists who "have soiled themselves with propaganda for war, racial and national hatred, misinformation and slander."

A Hungarian resolution on the "persecution of progressive" journalists was also adopted in the same manner. This resolution demanded an investigation of the murder of George POLK, and protested the mistreatment of such "progressive" journalists and writers as Howard FAST, Gerhardt EISLER and John GATES in the United States, Marino GLEZAS in Greece, and the suppression of "progressive" newspapers in Austria.

The Executive Committee adopted the proposal for an international exchange of journalists, and also observed that the IOJ had hitherto waged an insufficiently active struggle for peace.

The net result of this meeting was that instead of promoting international cooperation among journalists, it only succeeded in increasing friction.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee took place in Prague on 17-19 September 1949, and was presided over by Pavel YUDIN of the U.S.S.R.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to prepare for the 3d Congress of the IOJ, scheduled to take place in Brussels 5-7 December 1949. The Executive Committee decided that as a result of nonpayment of dues the American Newspaper Guild had placed itself outside the ranks of the international organization and would have no voice in the forthcoming Congress, or proposals concerning the agenda. It also adopted a Hungarian resolution to expel Yugoslavia at the Congress.

Another decision was to invite to the forthcoming IOJ Congress representatives of the World Peace Movement and other "progressive" international

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organizations. The text of an appeal to all journalists in connection with International Peace Day (2 October 1949) was also adopted.

Without referring to the Congress of the IOJ, as provided by its statutes, the Executive Committee accepted for membership journalists' unions from Albania, the "liberated" areas of China, the Eastern Zone of Germany, and "democratic" Greece.

All those who spoke at the meeting condemned what was described as attempts of leaders of the American Newspaper Guild and the British National Union of Journalists directed towards splitting the IOJ, and emphasized that the leaders of these organizations had gone over to the service of the instigators of a new world war.

This Executive Committee meeting was apparently called without the prior knowledge of its President, Archibald KENYON, and he subsequently declined to attend the meeting, describing it as a "political maneuver." KENYON resigned from the IOJ and with him the British National Union of Journalists.

In his letter of resignation to Jiri HRONEK, Secretary General of the IOJ, KENYON stated:

"The so-called World Peace Movement is universally known to be inspired and organized by the Cominform and their adherents in various guises.

"To bring it into the IOJ is to destroy the only possible basis of cooperation among journalists representing in democratic countries a press in which all sorts of political opinion can be freely expressed and, in the party dictatorship countries, a press which reflects only a compulsory unanimity of political opinion.

"The Executive Committee having agreed to take part in a political movement and thus use the IOJ as a party puppet, I must dissociate myself completely from this degradation of principle and purpose."

One of the original purposes of the IOJ was to promote international cooperation among journalists in matters which affected their professional interests. This had been an important factor in maintaining unity in the organization in the face of mounting tension on political issues which came to pervade its proceedings.

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By the latter part of 1949, if not before, it was apparent that the IOJ had lost its original character as an international trade union body of journalists and had become an organ of Communist propaganda.

The non-Communist affiliates of the IOJ were therefore left with no alternative but to withdraw from the organization. Following the resignation of the British National Union of Journalists an exodus of non-Communist affiliates took place, leaving the IOJ as an organization composed almost exclusively of Communists and fellow travelers and with a virtual monopoly of the international representation of journalists. Several years were to elapse before a new, non-Communist international organization of journalists was created.

By the end of 1949 national journalist organizations from the following countries had left the IOJ: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, the United States, and Finland (Finnish Journalists' Association). Yugoslavia withdrew prior to its formal expulsion, whereas Australia had disaffiliated as early as April 1948. On the other hand, Israel did not withdraw until 1952.

The 3d Congress of the IOJ was not held in Brussels in 1949, as previously planned, due to the withdrawal of the Belgian Journalists' Union, which had extended the invitation at the Prague Congress in 1947.

The Congress was rescheduled to be held in Paris in March 1950 with the CGT Syndicat National des Journalistes as hosts. However, protests by the non-Communist journalist unions of France led the French government to decline the issuance of visas to Jiri HRONEK, Secretary General of the IOJ, and other delegates from Satellite countries, and again the Congress was postponed.

The 3d Congress was finally held in Helsinki on 15-17 September 1950. Host organization for the Congress was the General Newspapermen's Union of Finland, composed exclusively of Communist and Communist-front journalists. The Finnish Journalists' Association, which withdrew from the IOJ at the same time as other free newspaper groups, did not participate in the Congress.

The Congress was attended by 62 delegates and guests, which included representatives of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of Democratic Youth, Women's International Democratic Federation, and the International Union of Students.

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The following countries were represented:

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|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Albania | German Democratic Republic | Nigeria |
| Algeria | Great Britain | Norway |
| Austria | Hungary | Poland |
| Belgium | Iceland | Rumania |
| Bulgaria | India | Spain (exiles) |
| China | Iran | Sweden |
| Cyprus | Italy | Union of South Africa |
| Czechoslovakia | Korea | U.S.S.R. |
| Finland | Mongolia | Vietnam |
| France | Netherlands | West Africa |

George WHEELER, former U.S. citizen who asked the Czechoslovak government for asylum in April 1950, was presented as the U.S. delegate although there appears to be no newspaper experience in his record to justify his claim to speak for American journalists.

Effective Soviet direction of the Congress, which resembled a "Peace Congress" rather than a meeting of professional men, was exercised by the delegates Boris BURKOV and David ZASLAVSKY.

The agenda for the Congress included the following items:

1. Report of the Secretary General.
2. Tasks of democratic journalists in the fight for peace.
3. The moral and material conditions of journalists in various countries.
4. Change in statutes.
5. Election of officers.

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One of the first acts of the Congress was to admit to membership in the organization the Vietnam Journalists' Union, the Free Journalists of Democratic Korea, and the Journalists' Union of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Congress also endorsed the participation of the IOJ in the Partisans of Peace Movement, and launched a bitter attack on journalists' organizations in capitalist countries, which they accused of having sabotaged the work of the IOJ, and, when exposed, having proceeded to an open schism.

The Congress protested the persecution of "honest" journalists and pledged itself to do everything to liberate its imprisoned colleagues. The Executive Committee was instructed to study the creation of an international fund for the aid of persecuted journalists. "Democratic" journalists were called upon to struggle against the instigators of a new war, and war propaganda, and the Executive Committee and Secretariat were charged with the preparation of a black list of warmongers.

In other actions Yugoslavia was formally expelled, and the Executive Committee was instructed to reconsider the raising of dues and to re-determine the assessment of different organizations.

Changes in the statutes were also voted on. The preamble of the new statutes stated that the main aim of the IOJ was the struggle for peace all over the world, and for a better future for humanity, and to attain this end the IOJ would cooperate with other international organizations which fight for peace. Those enumerated were the Peace Movement, World Federation of Trade Unions, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the International Union of Students.

The aims and tasks of the IOJ as outlined in the new statutes are as follows:

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 national 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 monopolies and financial groups. The defense of

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the right of each 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 defense of peace, progress, justice, and the liberty and independence of their country.

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 organize, etc.). Support for the trade union movement in the struggle for journalists' union demands.
4. The protection of the people's right 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.

Another change in the statutes involved membership in the IOJ. Previously, membership in the IOJ had been restricted to national organizations of journalists. However, the new statutes permitted membership not only of national organizations of journalists, but also of national groups and individual members. Presumably this change in the statutes was adopted to counteract the effect of the large loss of membership in the IOJ occasioned by the withdrawal of the non-Communist affiliates, and also to enable the IOJ to secure representation in countries where it did not have organized national affiliates.

Elections of new officers by the Congress produced the following results:

President: Jean-Maurice HERMANN (France)

Vice Presidents: Konstantin SIMONOV (U.S.S.R.)
HU Ch'iao-mu (Communist China)
Josef KOWALCZYK (Poland)
K. M. RYDBERG (Finland)
Doudou GUEYE (West Africa) (In prison at
the time)

Secretary General: Jiri HRONEK (Czechoslovakia)

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Places were left open for one vice president each from the United States and Great Britain, to be filled at a later date.

The new president, Jean M. HERMANN, in the name of the French delegation invited the IOJ to hold its next Congress in 1952 in Paris.

On the morning following the close of the Congress the Executive Committee of the IOJ met to act on organizational tasks which resulted from the resolutions of the Congress. The Executive Committee also decided on an Editorial Board for the IOJ publication. Jiri HRONEK was appointed editor-in-chief, with Josef KLANSKY, also of Czechoslovakia, as secretary.

In about February 1951 the headquarters of the IOJ was moved from Lutzowova 5 to Opletalova 21, Prague II.

On 2 March 1951 the Bureau of the IOJ convened in Berlin. The principal discussion appears to have concerned ways and means of implementing the decisions of the World Peace Council. Apparently no decisions were reached, for it was decided to refer the subject to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee took place in Budapest on 10-12 May 1951. The dominant theme of the meeting was that the task of all honest journalists was the struggle for peace, and a resolution supporting the peace campaign was passed. The President of the IOJ, Jean-Maurice HERMANN, stated that in accordance with the resolution a list of journalists guilty of incitement to war would be published. The delegates were called upon to draw up such lists for their respective countries and to forward them to the Secretary General. (There is no evidence that such a list was ever published.)

From this time until the fall of 1953 the IOJ appears to have been dormant. The 4th Congress, originally scheduled to take place in Paris in 1952, did not take place, although IOJ statutes call for a Congress to be held every 2 years. During this same period the Secretary General of the IOJ, Jiri HRONEK, apparently fell into disfavor for reasons which are not presently clear.

In October 1953 the IOJ began to show signs of rejuvenation. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Prague on 7-9 October at which representatives of 12 countries were reported to have attended. Among those present were:

Jean-Maurice HERMANN (France)

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Jaroslav KNOBLOCH (Czechoslovakia)
NGUYEN Thanh Le (Vietnam)
K. M. SIMONOV (U.S.S.R.)
D. F. KRAMINOV (U.S.S.R.)
LI Chung-Chi (Communist China)
Leuben VELEV (Bulgaria)
Shevket MUSARAI (Albania)

During the session questions concerning the organization were discussed, including the question of issuing an IOJ bulletin in five languages. All speakers stressed that in the past 2 years the organization had contributed little to strengthening cooperation among journalists of various countries.

Various decisions were made aimed at making the IOJ more effective as an organization which "unites democratic journalists of many countries of the world who fight for peaceful cooperation, for a dignified and honest practice of the profession of journalism."

The Executive Committee issued an appeal to journalists of all countries which emphasized the great responsibility of journalists to mankind, the possibilities of peaceful coexistence, and the hope that the horrors of a new world war can be averted. The appeal further invited journalists of all countries to cooperate closely for the realization of these noble principles.

To serve this purpose the IOJ would help to make possible visits of journalists of all countries to other countries, as well as the exchange of information.

The Executive Committee also issued a protest against the persecution of journalists for "truthful" reporting which aimed at the lessening of international tension. The protest stated that journalists who endeavor to give true and objective information are entitled to expect support for their personal and professional rights. It added that such journalists would be fully supported by the IOJ, which had established for this purpose an "international fund of solidarity."

In other actions the Executive Committee elected Jaroslav KNOBLOCH of Czechoslovakia to succeed Jiri HRONEK as the new Secretary General of the IOJ, and decided to call the 4th Congress of the IOJ for the first half of 1954.

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This Congress (2 years overdue) was originally scheduled to be held in Sofia in May 1954. The IOJ subsequently announced that the Congress had been postponed for "technical" reasons. No information is presently available as to when and where the Congress will take place.

In November 1953 the IOJ began publishing a new monthly organ, entitled The Democratic Journalist, in five languages (French, German, English, Russian, and Spanish), with Jaroslav KNOBLOCH as the responsible editor. During this same month Spanish-language editions of this publication appeared in Panama, having been mailed by the IOJ in Prague to a number of Panamanian newspapers, including some that had been defunct for many years.

The next (and most recent) meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ took place in Budapest on 15-17 October 1954, and was attended by representatives of journalists' organizations from the U.S.S.R., Communist China, France, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Hungary, and by several Austrian, Danish, Chilean, Brazilian, and Indian journalists.

The principal item on the agenda concerned the preparation for an international meeting of journalists, and for this purpose a special committee was appointed to make the arrangements.

The Executive Committee also authorized the IOJ Secretariat and the National Federation of Hungarian Journalists to examine the desirability of eventually establishing an "international institute of journalism," and to submit the matter for further discussion at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. Presumably, this institute would be located in Hungary if established.

In addition, the Executive Committee passed resolutions regarding an increase in the exchange of news, and the strengthening of the Asian and Latin American journalists' movements.

The first indication that an international meeting of journalists was contemplated by the IOJ (the first in its history) occurred in August 1954 when it was reported that Jakov SILBER, chief editor of Kol Haam in Tel Aviv, had been requested by the IOJ to recommend a number of Middle Eastern journalists to be invited to attend a wide international meeting of journalists for the purpose of a free exchange of opinion on important problems concerning the members of the journalist profession.

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SILBER was requested to recommend the following number of journalists from each of the countries listed and, if possible, to furnish the characteristics of all persons recommended:

| | |
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| Israel (7) | Saudi Arabia (3) |
| Iran (7) | Lebanon (3) |
| Syria (7) | Egypt (7) |
| Iraq (7) | Turkey (12). |

In December 1954, the "Initiating Committee for a Broad International Meeting of Journalists," issued an appeal. According to this appeal, the committee believed that the conference could be held toward the end of 1955 either in the East or West, as would be more convenient for the majority of participants.

The appeal went on to say that the conference could be organized in such a way that participants would have a chance to devote part of their time to becoming acquainted with the life in some country of interest to them and gathering firsthand impressions and accurate information necessary for writing articles or books imbued with concepts of true, objective reporting.

In order to assure the broadest possible participation of journalists from the whole world, the appeal suggested that preparatory committees could be set up in those countries where it would serve a purpose. These committees would be responsible for sending delegates to the international meeting, and possibly also for arranging a collection to cover the costs involved in the journey and stay of such delegates.

The appeal concluded by urging journalists to take part in the international conference and to inform the committee of their opinion as to the topics for discussion and the date and place the conference should be held. For all questions pertaining to the international conference the journalists were requested to write to the following address: Opletalova 5, Prague II.

The above address is the international headquarters of the IOJ, but this fact was not mentioned in the appeal.

The list of members of the Initiating Committee for a Broad International Meeting of Journalists will be found in the Appendix.

In 1948 the IOJ claimed a total membership of 58,000, of which 14,000 were from the U.S.S.R. The withdrawal of the non-Communist affiliates, however, would have reduced this figure to approximately 22,000. In November 1954 the IOJ claimed a membership of 56,000, but this figure appears to be greatly exaggerated.

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II. SOVIET DIRECTION OF THE IOJ AND POSSIBLE USE FOR ESPIONAGE PURPOSES

According to one source the activities of the IOJ are controlled and directed by M.A. SUSLOV, chairman of the "International Bureau" of the Central Committee of the CPSU. While this report is lacking in specific confirmation, it is in line with several other reports which state that SUSLOV is head of the Foreign Section of the Central Committee of the CPSU and in this capacity directs the activities of various international Communist-front organizations:

According to the source, SUSLOV's "man of confidence" in Prague is Bruno KOHLER, and one of the principal functions of the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists is to serve as a sort of base for the IOJ, supplying it with the necessary funds to fulfill the IOJ's propaganda and infiltration assignments in the West.

KOHLER, a former member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, is presently a secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. His wife was formerly Klement GOTTWALD's personal secretary. Both are suspected of being Soviet agents.

The source has further stated that Emmanuel D'ASTIER de la Vigerie is the IOJ "man of confidence" in France and is reported to have large funds with which to "corrupt" Western newspapermen.

Emmanuel D'ASTIER de la Vigerie, who is active in several Communist-front organizations, is a director and one of the principal shareholders of the crypto-Communist newspaper Liberation, organ of the Union Progressiste. He is reported to be married to Lioubova KRASSINE, daughter of the first Soviet ambassador to France. Jean-Maurice HERMANN, President of the IOJ, is also reported to be one of the principal shareholders in Liberation.

According to another source, Liberation was one of the French newspapers which received regular subsidies from the Czech Embassy in Paris. These subsidies from the Czech Embassy not only included cash, but newsprint was also made available at nominal prices and occasionally checks were given to the newspaper purporting to represent funds collected from unions, etc.

According to this same source, Liberation is controlled and directed by the French Communist Party and Jean-Maurice HERMANN is chief liaison with the FCP.

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The home of Emmanuel D'ASTIER de la Vigerie and the offices of Liberation were searched by French police in October 1954 in connection with the investigation of leaks from the French National Committee of Defense. The results of the search have not been disclosed. D'ASTIER himself was among those called to testify before the French military magistrate conducting hearings on the matter.

The findings of the military magistrate have not been made public as yet and the real facts in the case are still obscure. According to some French press reports, which may or may not be correct, D'ASTIER received directly from Roger LABROUSSE, an employee of the Secretary of the National Committee of Defense, a report on the May 1954 meeting of the Committee, which D'ASTIER then transmitted to the FCP. D'ASTIER subsequently placed Andre BARANES, a Communist journalist and an employee of Liberation, in contact with LABROUSSE and it was BARANES to whom LABROUSSE gave subsequent reports on Committee meetings. BARANES reportedly transmitted these reports directly to a FCP member of Parliament (presumably Jacques DUCLOS, who was also called before the military magistrate).

Whether these reports ultimately reached Soviet or Satellite intelligence services has not been disclosed.

BARANES also maintained police contacts with FCP approval. A series of reports, purporting to represent information from the Political Bureau, were prepared by the FCP as deception material and given to BARANES for transmittal to Jean DIDES, a police inspector. DIDES and BARANES were both arrested.

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III. HEADQUARTERS AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE IOJ

The headquarters of the IOJ was last reported to be located at Opletalova 5, Prague II. Its present Secretary General is Jaroslav KNOBLOCH of Czechoslovakia. Josef KLANSKY, also of Czechoslovakia, is Executive Secretary, or Assistant Secretary General.

The Editorial Board of the IOJ publication, The Democratic Journalist, of which KNOBLOCH is the responsible editor, is also located at Opletalova 5, Prague II.

According to IOJ statutes, membership in the IOJ is composed of:

- a. National unions of journalists
- b. National groups of the IOJ
- c. Individual members.

In countries which are represented in the IOJ by national unions affiliated with the IOJ, no IOJ group can be formed and no individual adherence can be accepted to membership in the IOJ. Admission of new members is effected through the Executive Committee, subject to final ratification by the Congress.

The highest organ of the IOJ is the Congress, which is supposed to meet every 2 years. The Congress is composed of delegations from the national organizations, national groups, and individual members. Groups with less than 20 members, and individual members, have consultative voice only at the Congress. The basis of representation at the Congress is established by the Executive Committee, which also prepares the agenda of the Congress.

Between sessions of the Congress the Executive Committee acts as the supreme organ of the IOJ. It is composed of representatives of the national organizations and of each national group, but national groups are not entitled to vote if they number less than 20 members. The Executive Committee is called into session at least once a year.

Between sessions of the Executive Committee, current business of the IOJ is carried on by a Bureau which is composed of the President, six Vice Presidents, and the Secretary General, all elected by the Congress.

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Relations within the IOJ between organizations, groups, and individual members are undertaken by the General Secretariat under the direction of the Secretary General. The General Secretariat edits the IOJ journal and also keeps the national organizations and groups informed of all its activity.

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IV. IOJ FINANCES - INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

The General Secretariat is charged with the financial administration of the IOJ.

Insofar as overt finances are concerned the IOJ does not appear to have extensive funds at its disposal with which to carry out its obligations. According to one source the necessary additional funds are supplied by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists, but no information is available as to the amounts supplied.

In 1947, when membership in the IOJ was restricted to nationally organized affiliates, membership dues for each affiliate were established on the basis of $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per capita. The claimed membership of the IOJ at that time was 58,000. Assuming that all affiliates were current in their dues payments, which was not the case, total annual receipts from this source would have amounted only to approximately \$7,250.00.

During the first 3 months after moving to Prague in July 1947, the IOJ was financed entirely by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists.

The 1948-49 budget of the IOJ was about \$5,000.00. Apparently this sum was not sufficient, for the IOJ subsequently found it necessary to increase dues to $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per capita in order to raise sufficient funds to cover expenses of the IOJ delegation to the Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information.

In 1950, when the IOJ statutes were changed to include membership not only of national affiliates but group and individual memberships as well, it became apparent that a new method of assessment was necessary. The 1950 Congress of the IOJ instructed the Executive Committee to examine the question of raising dues and to re-determine the assessment of different organizations.

The IOJ has made no announcement as to what action the Executive Committee took on the matter, if any, and no information is presently available regarding current assessments or the present financial status of the IOJ.

From the very beginning the question of protection of "persecuted" journalists has come up for discussion on a number of occasions at meetings of the IOJ, without any concrete action being taken.

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At the Helsinki Congress in 1950 the IOJ again protested the "persecution" of "honest" journalists and for the first time instructed the Executive Committee to study the creation of an international fund with which to aid persecuted journalists.

No immediate action appears to have been taken and it was not until over 3 years later that the IOJ was able to announce the establishment of such a fund. This occurred at the Executive Committee meeting which took place in Prague in October 1953.

The Statute of the International Solidarity Fund as announced by the IOJ at this meeting is as follows:

"1. The aim of the Fund:

To render aid to the journalists, regardless of their nationality, religious and political conviction, who are subjected to any type of discrimination and persecuted for truthful reporting, for utterances made for the benefit of peaceful cooperation among nations, and for protection of national sovereignty and democratic rights of nations.

"2. The means of the Fund:

- a. The Fund is allotted the tenth part of every year's membership fees received by the IOJ, i.e., cash from the IOJ member organizations.
- b. Besides that, IOJ member organizations and journalists, whether or not they are members of the national IOJ member organizations, will contribute to the assets of the Fund by both individual and collective donations, the extent of which depends in every case on their good will and material possibilities.

"3. Ways of rendering aid:

Aid from the Fund can be rendered

- a. Following a proposal of an organization which is a member of the IOJ;
- b. Following a request of other democratic organizations and of offices of individual papers and other periodicals;

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- c. Following a request from individual journalists, who are subjected to persecution for the activity quoted in the paragraph on the aims of the Fund. Aid will be rendered in accordance with decisions made by the IOJ Executive Committee."

In December 1953 the IOJ announced that the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists had contributed 50,000 crowns, and in February 1954 that the Hungarian affiliate had contributed 24,042.60 crowns to the Fund.

It was also announced that the family of Emil ARNOLD was the first recipient of a grant from the Solidarity Fund. ARNOLD, a member of the Swiss Labor Party (Communist), and editor of Vorwaerts, was sentenced to 8 months in prison in 1953 for making defamatory statements against the Swiss government in the Communist press and in lectures behind the Iron Curtain.

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V. ACTIVITIES OF THE IOJ

Since the time that the Communists assumed control of the IOJ they have consistently made use of its position as an international organization to follow and promote the Soviet propaganda line on such subjects as the Korean war, the peace campaign, colonialism, etc., both among journalists and the reading public at large.

Within its own specialized field, that of journalism, the activities of the IOJ have largely been confined to the issuance of propaganda articles and statements by its leaders, and to resolutions by its executive bodies. It has consistently sought to portray the non-Communist press as being in the hands of capitalist monopolies which corrupted the souls of people, their pens, and their thoughts, serving not Truth, but the Lie. Variations of this theme have been that the Western press is not a free institution but an instrument in the hands of the capitalists employed to create a war hysteria and to disseminate calumnies and falsehoods against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

At the same time the IOJ has extolled the virtues of the Communist and "democratic" press which, according to the IOJ, is engaged in the promotion of peace and is responsible to the people.

The IOJ has never acknowledged the absence of a free press in Communist-controlled countries, and has evaded the question of how freedom of the press can be reconciled with governmental or party monopoly of that institution.

In the day-by-day workings of the office of the Secretary General, the position of the IOJ has been exploited to call attention to and protest against alleged violations of freedom of the press in non-Communist countries and, conversely, to cover its systematic violation in the controlled press of Communist countries. During his period of office, Jiri HRONEK, former Secretary General of the IOJ, launched a series of protests to various non-Communist governments, and on occasion to the United Nations, against purported violations of press freedom (such as visa restrictions for journalists, suppression of certain newspapers, arrest of journalists for "truthful" reporting, etc.).

In no instance was action taken by the IOJ in any specific case to open the issue of censorship or governmental control of the press and of journalists of Communist countries.

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A particularly flagrant case occurred after the Communists acceded to power in Czechoslovakia in February 1948, after which the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists expelled a number of non-Communist journalists. The only response by HRONEK to a series of protests by individuals and from the British, Danish, Dutch, and Swedish journalist organizations was merely to pass these on to the Czech affiliate with a request for a statement of its position. The reply of the Czech affiliate, which was published in the IOJ Bulletin, was that the journalists had not been expelled for political views but for violation of the Czech journalists' act, which required objectivity in reporting. These journalists were stated not to have acted responsibly to the public, to have undermined alliances, slandered allies, and instigated reaction, and to have undermined the strength of the nation and endangered its security by false reporting. The reply further stated: "The Union of Czechoslovak Journalists will continue to defend freedom of journalist work which will be determined by the individual responsibility of journalists toward their people and their state."

As to the question of suspended newspapers, the Czech affiliate simply stated that the political parties which published them decided to close them down because readers refused to read papers which attacked the people's democracy of the republic.

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VI. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

In 1947 the IOJ was granted Consultative Status B in the proceedings of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N., and was later invited to undertake preparatory work for the World Conference on Freedom of Information to be held in Geneva in March 1948. For this purpose the IOJ was granted Consultative Status A.

To prepare for this conference the IOJ called a meeting of its Executive Committee, which was held in Brussels on 23-24 February 1948. The Committee decided to send Harry MARTIN (U.S.), Pavel YUDIN (U.S.S.R.), Jiri HRONEK (Czechoslovakia), and Archibald KENYON (Great Britain) as representatives of the IOJ to the conference; it also prepared a list of proposals to be submitted, of which the following were the most important:

1. An investigation of cartelization in the field of mass communication.
2. Formulation of plans to abolish censorship or the subjection of censorship practices to international rules and regulation.
3. The formulation of a code of conduct for the guidance of journalists in their newspaper work.
4. The establishment of a "Court of Honor" in the United Nations--in cooperation with the IOJ--which would counteract the publication of mendacious news stories by investigating to determine the pertinent facts and publish them for the benefit of the reading public.

No final action was taken by the conference, and the subject of freedom of information is still under discussion within the United Nations.

On 20 July 1950 the UNESCO deprived the IOJ of its right to participate as a consultant in the Council's work, on the grounds that the IOJ took advantage of its consultative status merely to denounce other organizations and certain groups of governments, and did not contribute to the work of the Council.

This action was protested by the IOJ, and at the Helsinki Congress in September 1950 a resolution was adopted which stated, in part, as follows:

"The Congress confirms that this activity has never differed and will never differ from the principles on which

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the UNO itself is founded. It protests against a decision which there has been no attempt to justify with concrete grievances. In the conviction that this is only a temporary episode in the world-wide attack which has been launched against the principles of peace and liberty by the forces who consider the application of these principles to be a hindrance to the psychological preparation for a third world war, the Congress affirms its belief that a constant and friendly collaboration between the IOJ and other international organizations, and especially with the UNO, is more necessary than ever, and it will act accordingly. The Congress calls on the member organizations to try to ensure that their national delegations in the UNO make representations on the subject of the decision taken against the IOJ and demand its abrogation."

The IOJ was unsuccessful in the latter respect. On 20 January 1954 the IOJ, through its Secretary General, again petitioned the United Nations for permanent Consultative Status B in the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. According to the IOJ, the appeal was prompted by its desire to participate in U.N. discussions on freedom of information to take place during 1954.

No action has as yet been taken by the U.N. on the IOJ appeal.

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VII. IOJ EXECUTIVE BUREAU AND BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS

The present composition of the Executive Bureau of the IOJ is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| President: | Jean-Maurice HERMANN (France) |
| Vice Presidents: | Konstantin SIMONOV (U.S.S.R.) Josef KOWALCZYK (Poland) Kaisu-Mirjami RYDBERG (Finland) Doudou GUEYE (French West Africa) HU Ch'iao-mu (Communist China) |
| Secretary General: | Jaroslav KNOBLOCH (Czechoslovakia) |
| Asst. Secretary General: | Josef KLANSKY (Czechoslovakia) |

The present composition of the Executive Committee of the IOJ is not known.

Biographical information concerning members of the Executive Bureau is presented in the following pages.

HERMANN, Jean-Maurice (France)

Secretary General of the CGT Syndicat National des Journalistes and President of the Communist front, International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), Jean-Maurice Hermann is a former Socialist who, since World War II, has been closely affiliated with the French Communist Party (FCP) and is considered to be a crypto-Communist. He is editor-in-chief of the Communist "international labor" publication, Cahiers Internationaux, organ of the Association pour l'Etude des Problemes Economiques et Sociaux and of the Societe de Publications et d'Etudes Socialistes, and is a political commentator for Liberation, crypto-Communist Paris daily. He was an editor of Action, now defunct weekly organ of the French Peace Movement. Prior to World War II, Hermann served as an editor of the Socialist Party organ, Le Populaire.

Hermann, who is believed to have been a deportee to Germany during the Occupation, was named to the Paris Consultative Assembly in July 1945 as a representative of the resistance group Mouvement de Liberation Nationale (MLN). When the Mouvement Socialiste Unitaire et Democratique was transformed into the Parti Socialiste Unitaire (PSU) in September 1948, Hermann, previously a member of the extreme left wing of the French Socialist Party (SFIO), was elected to its political bureau. In the same

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year he was named to the Permanent Committee of the French National Peace Movement and, in December 1951, was identified as one of the Vice Presidents of the FCP Resistance front organization, Federation Nationale des Deportés, Internes et Resistants Patriotes (FNDIRP). He is also understood to be on the Directing Committee of the Communist affiliate, Union Progressiste.

Hermann is known to have attended the IOJ Executive Committee meetings of November 1948 and May 1951 at Budapest and the Third IOJ Congress at Helsinki in 1950, at which he was elected IOJ President. In June 1948 he served as a delegate to the International Conference of Left-Wing Socialists in Warsaw and, in December of that year, returned to Poland for the Union Congress of the Polish workers' parties. In 1949 he accompanied the late World Peace Council leader, Yves FARGE, and the late French Communist poet, Paul ELUARD, on a tour of "free Greece," and in 1950 traveled to the U.S.S.R. for the Moscow May Day celebrations.

Hermann was born 28 February 1905; he has resided in Paris for a number of years.

SIMONOV, Konstantin (Kirill) Mikhailovich (U.S.S.R.)

A leading figure among Soviet poets, journalists, dramatists, and novelists, Simonov has been a Deputy Secretary General of the Union of Soviet Writers since 1946 and has long been one of the principal propagators of the Soviet Communist Party's cultural line. At the 19th CPSU Congress in October 1952 he was elected a candidate member of the Party Central Committee. Simonov, who became internationally famous for his writings during World War II, has also been a prominent official in the Soviet "peace" campaign, in the Communist-dominated International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), and in other cultural and "front" organizations. He is particularly noted for the virulence of his attacks against the United States.

K. M. Simonov was born in November 1915 in Petrograd (now Leningrad), the son of a laborer. He went to middle school, then worked in a machine factory, and was employed during 1934-35 as a mechanic in a manufacturing plant. He is said to have first shown his literary talent in connection with Komsomol activities and as a workers' correspondent. At the age of 19 he received a scholarship from the Gorki-founded Moscow Literary Research Institute of the Union of Soviet Writers, which was established after the 1932 literary reform to indoctrinate young Soviet authors. Here he studied from 1934 to 1938, at first at night school, later full time. He is also a graduate of the Faculty of Literature of Moscow State University.

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In 1939 Simonov was appointed a troop unit newspaper reporter and covered the Normankan River Campaign against the Japanese in Mongolia. During World War II he served as a war correspondent for Red Star and Pravda with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and in this capacity traveled to nearly all the war fronts (the Balkans, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, and Finland).

After the war Simonov emerged as a dominant figure in the Union of Soviet Writers, being elected a Deputy Secretary General in a shakeup of that organization's directing group in 1946.

In addition to his position as a Deputy Secretary General, Simonov served as Chief of the Poetry Section of the Union of Soviet Writers, and in 1947 became Chairman of the Union's Foreign Division. He also was made Chief of a new Foreign Publishing House (foreign books to be translated into Russian). In 1947 he was made a member of the new All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, and was identified as chief editor of Novy Mir (New World), the monthly literary-artistic and social-political organ of the Union of Soviet Writers, being later replaced by A.T. TVARDOVSKI but remaining on the Editorial Board.

In February 1950 Simonov replaced V. ERMILOV as editor-in-chief of Literary Gazette, after that periodical had undergone attack for inconsistency in dramatic criticism and for displaying no inclination to self-criticism.

Since the end of World War II, Simonov has made numerous trips abroad. In May 1945 he recited his poems at a cultural workers' meeting in Prague and the following year was in Japan to study cultural, scientific, and social conditions; he also visited France and the Balkans. With Ilya EHRENBURG and Maj. Gen. Mikhail R. GALAKTIONOV he came to the United States early in 1946 at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and visited San Francisco and Hollywood. Their subsequent visit to Canada in June appeared to heighten anti-Soviet sentiment already stimulated by the espionage investigations, and they accused the Canadian people of being cold and inhospitable and made a very unfavorable impression on the Canadian press. In March 1947 Simonov was a member of a delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet visiting Great Britain at the invitation of the British Parliament; in September of the same year he attended a Congress of the People's Front of Yugoslavia, Belgrade. In 1949 he went with a cultural delegation to the Belgian-Soviet Friendship Society's National Congress at Brussels in April, to the Second Congress of the German Society for Cultural Study of the Soviet Union at Berlin in July, and with a cultural delegation to China in October. He headed cultural delegations

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to the Mongolian People's Republic in March 1952, and to the United Kingdom for British-Soviet Friendship Month, December.

At the start of the Soviet "peace" campaign Simonov was made Deputy Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, elected in July 1949, to arrange the convocation of the first All-Union Conference of Partisans for Peace, and served on the Presidium of the resulting conference. Since that time he has been a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace. He attended the second All-Union Conference of the Committee in Moscow, 1950. He was a delegate to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York, 1949; the British National Committee of Partisans for Peace meetings, March 1950; the Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw, November 1950; and the People's Peace Congress, Vienna, December 1952. His other major international activity has been as a Vice President of the Communist-dominated International Organization of Journalists; he was elected at the organization's Third Congress in Helsinki, September 1950 and led a delegation to its Executive Committee meeting in Budapest, May 1951. In 1953 he headed a Commission to organize the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the poet V. V. MAYAKOVSKI.

From 1946 to 1954 Simonov served as a deputy to the Council of the Union, U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, from Yartsevo Okrug, Smolensk Oblast, RSFSR, and from June 1950 until 1954 was a member of the Council's Foreign Affairs Commission. He was not a candidate for the Supreme Soviet in the elections held in March 1954.

According to an unconfirmed Soviet source Simonov's wife, Valya, is the daughter of a prominent Moscow actress and the widow of a famous pre-World War II Soviet test pilot who was killed testing a plane. Valya, also an actress, has been described as a "bad woman" who peroxides her hair, goes with men other than her husband, and has an obnoxious, over-bearing manner. Simonov and his wife are reputedly very wealthy.

Personal data: Born in November 1915, Petrograd. Married.

Education: Attended middle school, places unknown. Graduate of Literature Department, Moscow University. Attended Moscow Literary Research Institute, Union of Soviet Writers, night school, later day school, 1934-1938.

Publications: First poems published in 1934; first book, Pavel Chornei, 1938; The Real Man (collection of poems), 1938; Collected Poems of 1939; Fighting on Ice Field (epic poem); Five Pages; First Love; poem, Letter of a Red Army Soldier to his Friend; Wait For Me (very popular war poem,

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later rewritten as a play, filmed, translated into foreign languages, including Chinese and Afrikaans, performed in Chungking during the war); battlefield sketches and stories published in Soviet newspapers later edited in books From the Black Sea to the Barents Sea and Notes on Yugoslavia; poems published in newspapers or distributed in pamphlets during war later published in several books Collected Lyrics, With You and Without You, and War. No Quarter (book of war stories and sketches), 1944; Dni i Nochi (Days and Nights), 1945. (novel on defense of Stalingrad produced as play 1947, translated into English by Joseph BARNES, foreign editor, N.Y. Herald Tribune; included in special jubilee edition of 100 best Soviet books printed in commemoration of 30th anniversary of foundation of Soviet State, 1947); short story (sequel to Days and Nights) published in Saturday Evening Post, c. 1947; novel, Smoke of the Fatherland, 1947; Friends and Foes (book of verses inspired by trip to U.S.), 1949.

Plays: Paren' iz nashego goroda (Fellow from Our Town), 1940 or 1942; The Russian People, 1942 (produced by Theatre Guild, New York); It Will Definitely Be So, (date unknown); Under the Chestnut Trees of Prague, 1945; They Will Return, 1945; The Whole World Over, 1947 (produced in New York); The Russian Question, 1947 (anti-American press, produced into film); The Alien Shadow, 1949; Fighting China (essays based upon his 1949 trip there), 1950.

Honors: Stalin Prize, 1942, for play, Fellow from Our Town; Stalin Prize for play, The Russian People, 1943; Order of Fatherland War, 1st Class, 1945, for war work and in connection with 10,000th issue of Pravda; Medal of Red Flag and two first class National Defense Campaign Medals for service during war; First Stalin Prize for play, The Russian Question, June 1947; Stalin Prize for play, The Alien Shadow, 1949. First Stalin Prize for poetry Friends and Foes, 1948 (?).

Career:

- 1934-1935 Employed as a mechanic in a manufacturing plant, first place unknown, later in Moscow.
- 1934-38 Attended Moscow Literary Research Institute, Union of Soviet Writers, at first in night school, later day school.
- 1939 Appointed troop unit newspaper reporter; participated in Normankan River Campaign, Mongolia.
- 1939-1945? War Correspondent for Red Star and Pravda, rank of lieutenant colonel; traveled to nearly all war fronts (Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, and Finland).

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- 1944- Member, Art Council (formed in 1944).
- a/o 1945- Member, Soviet Writers' Union.
- 1945 Visited Prague; recited his poems at cultural workers' meeting, May.
- 1946 Visited Japan to write report on state of cultural, scientific, and social conditions in Japan;

Visited France and Balkans;

With Ilya EHRENBURG and Maj. Gen. GALAKTIONOV came to U.S. at invitation of American Society of Newspaper Editors; visited San Francisco and Hollywood.
- 1946-1950 Deputy to Council of the Union, U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, elected in Yartsevo Okrug, Smolensk Oblast, RSFSR, February 10, 1946.
- 1946-date Deputy Secretary General (later Secretary), Union of Soviet Writers, elected September.
- 1946- Head, Poetry Section, Union of Soviet Writers.
- 1947 Read report on Soviet play-writing at opening of All-Union Writers' Conference, Moscow, 3 March;

Member, delegation of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet visiting Great Britain at invitation of Parliament, March;

Signed appeal to all leaders of Soviet science, literature, and public organizations to increase cultural standards and Communist education of Soviet citizens;

One of signers of open letter, "With Whom Are You, American Masters of Culture?" in Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette) #39, 20 September 1947;

Attended congress of People's Front of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 26 September; greeted congress in name of public organizations of Soviet Union.
- 1947-? Chief, new Foreign Publishing House (foreign books to be translated into Russian).

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- Chairman, Foreign Division, Union of Soviet Writers.
- 1947 Member, Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge;
Chief Editor, Novy Mir (New World), monthly literary-artistic and social-political organ of Union of Soviet Writers.
- 1948 Spoke at 12th plenary session, Union of Soviet Writers, December 15-20.
- 1949 Member, cultural delegation to Belgian-Soviet Friendship Society's National Congress, Brussels, April;
Member, delegation, 2nd Congress of German-Society for Cultural Study of the Soviet Union, Berlin 1 July;
Deputy Chairman, Preparatory Committee elected in Moscow, 5 July for convocation of All-Union Conference of Partisans for Peace;
Member, Presidium, All-Union Conference of Partisans for Peace, elected at opening session, 25 August;
Deputy leader, cultural delegation to China, October;
Delegate, Prague Conference of Partisans for Peace;
Delegate, Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York.
- 1949-date Member, Presidium, Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace, elected 6 September; re-elected to Committee October 1950.
- 1950 Delegate to British National Committee of Partisans for Peace meeting, March;
Signed statement protesting dismissal by French Government of JOLIOT-CURIE;
Delegate, Third Congress, International Organization of Journalists, Helsinki, September;
Delegate, Second All-Union Conference of Partisans for Peace, Moscow, October;
Member, delegation, Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw, November,
- 1950- -- Editor-in-chief, Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette), appointed February.

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- 1950-54 Deputy to Council of Nationalities, U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, elected in Smolensk Oblast, RSFSR, 12 March;
Member, Foreign Affairs Commission, Council of Nationalities, elected 12 June.
- 1950-date (?) Vice President, International Organization of Journalists, elected at Helsinki, September 1950.
- 1951 Leader, delegation, International Organization of Journalists Executive Committee meeting, Budapest, May.
- 1952 Leader, cultural delegation to Mongolian People's Republic, at invitation of Mongolian Society for Cultural Relations with U.S.S.R., March.
Leader, cultural delegation to U.K. for British-Soviet Friendship Month, December;
Member, delegation, People's Peace Congress, Vienna, December.
- 1952-date Candidate member, Central Committee, CPSU, elected at 19th Party Congress, October.
- 1953 Head, Commission of Union of Soviet Writers appointed to organize celebration of 60th anniversary of birth of V. V. MAYAKOVSKI

KOWALCZYK, Josef (Poland)

Born about 1894, Josef Kowalczyk is reported to have been in a Soviet labor camp as of 1945. The first postwar record of him appears in the form of an article published under his name in the theoretical journal of the Polish Workers' (Communist) Party (January 1947). The same year he was elected Deputy Chairman of the Trade Union of Polish Journalists. This organization presumably sent him as its delegate to the Conference of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), held 16-18 November 1948 at Budapest. At this meeting, he strongly attacked Western journalists (including the Greeks) for their "subservience to imperialism." Kowalczyk also attended successive meetings of the IOJ at Prague in 1949, Helsinki in 1950 (where he was elected a Vice President of the organization), and at Budapest in 1951.

At the December 1948 Congress of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party (PZPR) Kowalczyk was elected to the Central Commission of

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Party Control; he was re-elected to the same body at the March 1954 Congress. In 1948 he was also appointed Director of the Central Committee's Education Section. In the latter capacity, he has participated in a conference on parent committees in schools, the anti-illiteracy campaign, the fifth plenum of the Central Committee, a meeting of the Polish Teachers' Association, convocations of the Society for Universal Knowledge, and a youth rally commemorating the Komsomol's foundation. He was last identified as Director of the Education Section of the Central Committee when he attended the 3d Communist Party conference in Szczecin (Stettin) Province. He may still hold this position, since no other individual has been identified in it to date.

Apart from his original contribution to Nowe Drogi in 1947, Kowalczyk has written other articles for that periodical and contributed also to the Cominform Journal and the Polish Communist Party's principal daily newspaper. It should be noted that Kowalczyk is the author of Boleslaw BIERUT's biography. He has most recently been identified as special correspondent for Trybuna Ludu, covering the Geneva Conference (May 1954).

RYDBERG, Kaisu-Mirjami (Pseudonym: ALM, Karin) (Finland)

Birth date and birthplace: 27 April 1905, "Mantsälä", Finland.

Parents: Father--"Vaino" Riipa, elementary school teacher; Mother--Iida Forsbacka.

Education: Pori Girls' Academy, 1923; took liberal arts courses at the University of Helsinki, 1931.

Marital status: Married in 1931 to Martii Rydberg, a surveyor; marriage terminated in 1934.

Politics: Member of Finnish Social Democratic Party, 1932-40; expelled from the Social Democratic Party in 1940; member of Finnish Communist Party, 1945-date; appointed a member of the Central Committee of the Finnish People's Democratic League (Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto--SKDL) on 29 October 1944; elected an alternate member of the Finnish Communist Party Board at the 8th Party Congress, 30 August - 4 September 1948; not elected to the Communist Party's Central Committee in 1951; heads the Russian Language Section of the Finnish Communist Party.

Travels: Traveled extensively in several European countries, 1935-39; foreign correspondent in the U.S.S.R., Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France, Italy, England, Denmark, and Sweden; visited the United States

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and England, 1946; visited Hungary, 1948; attended the Hungarian Unity Congress, Budapest, 12 June 1948; member, cultural delegation to the U.S.S.R., on invitation of VOKS, 1949; member, cultural delegation to Czechoslovakia, sponsored by Finnish-Czechoslovak Society, to spend 2 weeks there and attend May Day and Czech liberation celebrations, April-May 1952; member, delegation of Finns attending the opening of the exhibition of Finnish art in Moscow, 25 November 1953.

Clubs: Finland-Soviet Union Society; Kula Authors' Society.

Published Works: Alkukallio (Bedrock), a collection of poems, 1946; Katselin Amerikka (I Took a Look at America), 1946; Kuussa (In the Moon), a collection of essays, 1952.

Comment on Mrs. Rydberg's writings: A poet and short story writer, she has also written widely on modern American literature. Her book, I Took a Look at America, has been described as "surprisingly objective," containing relatively little deliberate misrepresentation or misconstruction of facts.

Trade Union Activities: Chairman of the General Newspapermen's Federation (Yleinen Lehtimiesliitto), a Communist-dominated union.

International organization: Delegate, 3d Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, Helsinki, September 1950. She was elected one of the seven Vice Presidents of the organization at this meeting.

Summary of career: Has been a teacher, journalist, literary critic, and author.

Special interests: Foreign languages, painting, and architecture. She speaks some English.

Career:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1930-1938 | Gave private Finnish and foreign language lessons. |
| 1933-1939 | Member, editorial staff, <u>Suomi Sosialidemokraatti (Finnish Social Democrat)</u> , organ of the Social Democratic Party. |
| 1937 | Presidential elector. |
| 1937-1941 | Member, Helsinki City Council. |
| 1939-1941 | Member of Parliament. |
| 1940 | Presidential elector; one of the founders of <u>Vapaa Sana (Free Word)</u> , organ of the SKDL. |

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- 1941-1944 Arrested for subversive political activities in 1941, and sentenced to 3 years' hard labor, served at Helsinki Central Prison.
- 1944-1945 Member, Helsinki City Council.
- 1944-1948 Member of Parliament; member, editorial staff, Vapaa Sana; as a member of the editorial staff of Vapaa Sana, she was a political columnist and editor of the Women's Page.
- 1945 Following the Finnish-U.S.S.R. armistice in September 1945, Mrs. Rydberg was appointed to the State Commission on Prison Reform, the committee to investigate State reform schools, and the Program Council of the Finnish State Radio.
- 1948-date Editor-in-chief, SNS-lehti (Suomi-Neuvostoliitto-Seura-lehti), magazine published by the Finland-Soviet Union Society; appointed to this position on 1 October 1948.

GUEYE, Doudou (Senegal, French West Africa)

Senegalese Negro. As of 1950 Gueye was identified as the Secretary General of the Union Democratique Senegalaise and Vice President of the then Communist-sympathizing Rassemblement Democratique Africain (RDA). He was also editor of the Reveil de Dakar, RDA organ and a contributor to the French Communist Party (FCP) organ, L'Humanite. In September 1950, at the Third Congress of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) held at Helsinki, Gueye, though not in attendance, was elected one of the Vice Presidents. At the 12th FCP National Congress held at Strasbourg, Gueye served as a delegate of the RDA.

In August 1950, Doudou Gueye was sentenced to a 3-month prison term at Dakar for having denounced and criticized French colonial policies in French West Africa and for having accused the French armed forces of committing atrocities on the Ivory Coast. He was also to serve another sentence of 2 years, and to pay a 300,000-franc fine, but was apparently released.

HU Ch'iao-mu (real name HU Ting-Hsin) (Communist China)

Deputy Director, Propaganda Department, Communist Party.
Member, Culture and Education Committee, Government Administration Council.
Member, Standing Committee, National Committee, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.
Member, Committee for Drafting the Constitution, Central People's Government.

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President, All-China Journalists' Association.
Vice President, International Organization of Journalists.
Member, Executive Board, Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.
Member, National Committee, China Peace Committee.

Communist Party propagandist and historian as well as a sometime personal secretary to MAO Tse-tung, Hu Ch'iao-mu is the author of Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China, the first official outline history of the party prepared by the Chinese Communists themselves. That Hu was entrusted with the compilation of such a document reflects favorably not only on his acknowledged ability but also on the trust in which he is held by MAO. One close observer of the Chinese Communist movement has commented that as a result of his having served as MAO's secretary in Yen-an, Hu is presumably trusted by the former in drafting party editorials on policy matters. The same observer has also described Hu as one of MAO's own theoretical braintrusters.

Hu-Ch'iao-mu, whose real name is Hu Ting-Hsin, was born about 1911 in Yen-ch'eng Hsien, Kiangsu Province. His father, Hu Chi-tung, was a wealthy landowner and a sometime member of the Peking Parliament. In 1924 Hu entered the Kiangsu Provincial 8th Middle School in Yang-chou, where he is said to have compiled an outstanding academic record. Six years later he was admitted into the physics department of Tsinghua University in Peiping, and there seems to have become interested in Communism. It seems probable that Hu joined the Communist Party while a student in Peiping, though data reporting such an event are not now available. In 1932, because of his activities, Hu was forced to leave Tsinghua; he went then to the Shanghai area, and for a very brief period studied at Chekiang University. Thereafter and until 1937 he was in Shanghai, where he is reported to have been engaged in "ideological and cultural activities in the revolutionary movement."

Shortly after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, Hu went to Yen-an, where he was first in charge of a Communist Party youth training class in An-wu-pao. Subsequently he was dean of school affairs of the Tse-tung Youth Cadre Training School in Yen-an. Throughout the early Yen-an period Hu appears to have been concerned primarily with the party's youth movement. He is reported to have prepared much literature for the guidance of the youth movement, and to have edited the magazine Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien (China Youth). Prior to 1945 he had become personal and/or political secretary to MAO Tse-tung. While one report places this occurrence about 1938-1939, it would appear to have been at some later date, perhaps about 1942-1943. In that capacity he accompanied MAO to Chungking in August 1945 when the latter went to the Nationalist capital for postwar talks with CHIANG Kai-shek. In Chungking, in addition to his services to MAO,

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Hu became responsible for the editorial policy of the Hsin-hua Jih-pao (New China Daily), local organ of the Communist Party.

The date of Hu's departure from Chungking is unknown. Likewise, data are not currently available which describe his activities between 1945 and 1949. In April 1949 he was elected to the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League, and 2 months later was named to the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth's National Committee. He served in those capacities until the summer of 1953 but was re-elected to neither body when organization congresses were held that year. On 15-19 June 1949 Hu was a delegate from the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth to the Preparatory Committee meetings of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. July 1949 saw him active in the preparatory meetings of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the All-China Journalists' Association. On 14 July 1949 he was first identified as director of the official New China News Agency, a position, however, which he had relinquished by December of that same year.

Since September 1949 Hu has been a member, representing the All-China Journalists' Association, of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. At the conference's first plenary session in September 1949 he was elected to the conference's National Committee, and since February 1953 has served as a standing member of the National Committee. With the establishment of the Central People's Government, Hu was assigned positions as member and Secretary General of the Culture and Education Committee, and as Director of the News Administration. Hu still retains his membership on the Culture and Education Committee, but was relieved as the Committee's Secretary General in November 1952 and as Administration Director in August 1952.

The year 1950 saw his identification as (1) Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department, Communist Party; (2) member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression; (3) President of the All-China Journalists' Association; and (4) member of the Executive Board of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. In 1950 Hu was also elected one of the Vice Presidents of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) at the 3d IOJ Congress held in Helsinki in September. His most recent concurrent appointment came in January 1953, when he was named to membership on the Committee for Drafting the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

From the information currently available, Hu is not believed to have been outside China, though he is known to speak English. He has been described as short and sturdy. It would appear that at one time he was known as CH'IAC Mu. He is not, however, identical with CH'IAO Kuan-hua,

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a longtime associate of CHOU En-lai who during his wartime career as a party propagandist was also known as CH'IAO Mu. According to one report, MAO Tse-tung himself decided that the two should modify their names in order to avoid confusion.

Personal data: Born circa 1911 in Yen-ch'eng Hsien, Kiangsu Province. His original name was HU Ting-hsin. His father, HU Chi-tung, was a wealthy landowner and a sometime member of the Peking Parliament.

Education: Graduated from the Kiangsu Provincial 8th Middle School in Yang-chou; studied in the physics department of Tsinghua University, 1930-1932; studied very briefly in 1932 at Chekiang University.

Language: English.

Political affiliation: Communist Party of China.

Publication: Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China, 1951.

Career:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1933-1937 | Engaged in Communist Party cultural activities in Shanghai. |
| 1937 | Went to Yen-an. |
| -- -- | One of those in charge of the Communist Youth Training Class at An-wu-pao. |
| -- -- | Dean of School Affairs, Tse-tung Youth Cadre School, Yen-an. |
| -- -- | Editor of <u>China Youth</u> (Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien) magazine. |
| -- -- | Personal secretary to MAO Tse-tung. |
| 1945 | Accompanied MAO to Chungking for negotiations with the Nationalist Government; |
| 1949 | While in Chungking was an editor of the <u>Hsin-hua-jih-pao</u> . Member, Preparatory Committee, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. |
| -- - 1949 | Director, New China News Agency. |
| 1949 - -- | Editor, <u>Jen-min-jih-pao</u> , Peiping. |
| 1949-1952 | Secretary General, Culture and Education Committee, Central People's Government; |
| | Director, News Administration, Central People's Government. |
| 1949-1953 | Member, Central Committee, China New Democratic Youth League; |
| | Member, National Committee, All-China Federation of Democratic Youth. |

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- 1949-date Member, Culture and Education Committee, Central People's Government;
Deputy Director, Propaganda Department, Communist Party;
Member, National Committee, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference;
Member, Executive Board, Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.
- 1950-date President, All-China Journalists' Association;
Vice President, International Organization of Journalists;
Member National Committee, Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression.
- 1953-date Member, Standing Committee, National Committee, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference;
Member, Committee for Drafting the Constitution, Central People's Government.

KNOBLOCH, Jaroslav (Czechoslovakia)

Elected Secretary General of the IOJ in October 1953, replacing Jiri HRONEK. Born about 1922. Journalist. After the war he was a member of the Czech delegation of the Association of Friends of the U.S.S.R. which was invited to the Soviet Union. He is an official of this organization. As of 1950 KNOBLOCH was editor of Svet Sovietu, weekly publication of the Association of Friends of the U.S.S.R., and also editor of the monthly, Moskva Praha. From 1951 to 1953 he was CTK correspondent of Rude Pravo in Moscow. Speaks Russian fluently.

KNOBLOCH is also responsible editor of The Democratic Journalist, monthly publication of the IOJ.

Dr. KLANSKY, Josef (Czechoslovakia)

No background information available. Delegate to the IOJ Executive Committee meeting in Budapest in November 1948, and to the 3d Congress in Helsinki in September 1950, later becoming assistant to Jiri HRONEK, former Secretary General of the IOJ.

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VIII. NATIONAL AFFILIATES OF THE IOJ

In January 1954 the IOJ claimed affiliates or individual membership of journalists in the following 35 countries:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Africa | France | Poland |
| Albania | East Germany | Rumania |
| Algeria | The Netherlands | Sweden |
| Australia | Hungary | Switzerland |
| Austria | India | Trieste |
| Brazil | Iran | Tunisia |
| Bulgaria | Israel | U.S.S.R. |
| Communist China | North Korea | United Kingdom |
| Czechoslovakia | Mongolia | U.S.A. |
| Denmark | Norway | Uruguay |
| Ecuador | Paraguay | Vietnam |
| Finland | Peru | |

This claim by the IOJ, while possibly technically correct, gives an impression of strength and wide representation which the IOJ does not in fact possess.

In a majority of the countries named the IOJ does not have sufficient representation to justify the existence of an organized affiliate and representation is maintained through individual memberships, which in many instances are believed to consist of only a handful of journalists, and in some cases possibly a single individual.

Those countries in which the existence of organized national affiliates of the IOJ have been identified are presented in the following pages. Where available, the name of the national affiliate, address, official publication, estimated membership, and national officers are given. Complete information was not available in many instances. In other cases the information

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may not be current, although it represents the most recent information available.

ALBANIA

Union of Albanian Journalists

Executive Committee (1953):

Chairman: Fadil PACRAMI, Assistant Minister of Public Education. Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party. Deputy, National Assembly and member of the General Council of the Democratic Front. Chief editor of Zeri i Popullit as of 1950.

Vice Chairman: Thanas NANO

Secretary General: Petro KITO, Director General, Radio Broadcasting.

Members: Sofokli AFEZOLLI
Tefik CAUSHI
Safo LAZRI, member of the General Council of the Democratic Front.
Ymer MIRXHOZI
Skender TUPE

Deputy Members: Tonin MILOTI, editor-in-chief of Hosteni.
Llambi PAPA
Mico VERLI

BULGARIA

Central House of Journalists

A Union of Bulgarian Journalists was reported to be in existence as of 1949, but there has been no information to indicate that this organization is still in existence. More recently the Bulgarian press and IOJ publications have referred to the Central House of Journalists. Presumably this is the organization which now represents Bulgaria in the IOJ.

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Membership (1949): 400

National Officers:

President: Leuben VELEV, agronomist. As of 1949 he was reported to be a general of the army and editor of Rabotnichesko Delo. In 1951 he was a member of the Central Committee of the National Committee for Aiding the Fighting Korean People. According to one source, he is a person of great culture and intelligence; he is said to be an opportunistic Communist and not an ideological one.

CHINA

All-China Journalists' Association

Admitted to IOJ in September 1949
Claimed membership (1949); 10,000

National Officers:

President: HU Ch'iao-mu (See Section VII for biographic information.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Union of Czechoslovak Journalists (Svaz Ceskoslovenskych Novinaru)

Estimated Membership (1949): 1,400

Publication: Ceskoslovenskych Novinaru (monthly)

Address (1952): Stalinova 3, Prague

National Officers:

Chairman: Vojtech DOLEJSI, born 1903. Former chief editor of Prace, presently editor-in-chief of Rude Pravo. Also a commentator for Prague Radio.

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Deputy Chairman: Vladimir KOUCKY, born 1920. Member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Deputy editor-in-chief of Rude Pravo prior to 1949 and later became editor-in-chief. Member of Editorial Board of Nova Mysl as of 1952.

Secretary: F. ERBAN (possibly Frantisek ERBAN)

Chief of Foreign Political Section: Jiri HLUSTICIK

Members of the Board:

Jaroslav KNOBLOCH Secretary General of the IOJ

Ladislav TECHNIK Of Svobodne Slovo

Jan DRDA Born 4 July 1915. Member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and deputy to the National Assembly. Chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers. Chief editor of Svobodne Noviny (1948), and later of Lidove Noviny.

MACH, fnu Of Zemedelske Noviny

SVATOPLUK, fnu

ANCIK, fnu

FINLAND

Finnish General Newspapermen's Union (Suomen Yleinen Lehtimiesliito)

Membership (1953): 127

National Officers (1953):

Chairman: Kaisu-Mirjami RYDBERG, a Vice President of the IOJ. (See biographic report, Section VII.)

Secretary: Ontoro VIRTANEN

Treasurer: Aune LAURIKAINEN

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FRANCE

National Union of Journalists (Syndicat National des Journalistes)

Address (1952): 213 rue La Fayette, Paris

Claimed Membership (1949): 3,500

National Officers (elections of November 1952):

Bureau:

Secretary General: Jean-Maurice HERMANN, President
of the IOJ.

Secretaries: Roger VIGUIER
Jean BEDEL, journalist for Libera-
tion and formerly of Ce Soir
CHEMLA, fnu

Treasurer: Arlette BELLEVILLE

Regional Secretaries: CLERISI, fnu
GIBIER, fnu
Charles RIVET

Members: GUIGNEBERT, fnu. (Probably
Jean Eugene, also called "Marc,"
GUIGNEBERT.)
GATTI, fnu
Robert LAMBOTTE
SICHEL-DULONG, fnu

Alternate Members: CAZAUZON, fnu
CAVAGLIONE, fnu
GAUDE, fnu
LEGRIS, fnu

EAST GERMANY

Association of the German Press (Verband der Deutschen Presse--VDP)

Address (1950): Friedrichstrasse 101, Berlin, NW/7

Publication: Neue Deutsche Presse

National Officers:

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Central Directorate:

First Chairman: Rudi WITZEL, resided in the neighborhood of Goteborg, Sweden from 1948 to 1945 and kept in touch with Swedish Communists. Studied at the Karl Marx Academy prior to 1949. In 1949 he was reported to be a member of the Foreign Press Section of the Central Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party (SED). In 1950 he was chief editor of Neuer Weg. From 1951 to 1953 he was deputy chief, Mass Agitation Section of the SED Central Committee. In 1953 he was chief editor of Friedenspost, weekly publication of the Society for Soviet-German Friendship, and chief of the Press Direction Department, SED Central Committee. He was separated from the latter position and became editor-in-chief of Deutschlands Stimme. As of December 1953 he was editor of Wachenpost.

Second Chairman: Walter FRANZE, member of the SED. As of 1948 he was chief editor of Maerkische Volksstimme, and a member of the Society for Soviet-German Friendship. Appointed a member of the editorial board of Neues Deutschland in 1949.

Member: Albert NORDEN, born 4 December 1904, formerly worked under Gerhardt EISLER in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Office for Information. Presently with the GDR Press Office and second-ranking member of the GDR Community for German Unity.

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Other prominent members of the VDP are the following:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Dr. Karl BITTEL | Born 22 June 1892; resided in Moscow from 1933 to 1945. Journalist by profession. Chief of the GDR Institute for Contemporary History. |
| Fritz APELT | Born 4 February 1893 at Tierenfurt. During the Nazi regime he was in Moscow as a journalist. Former chief editor of <u>Tribuene</u> , and former head of the GDR Office for Literature and Publishing Affairs. Presently Deputy Minister of Culture. |
| Werner MUSSLER | Born 21 June 1920. Former chief editor of the GDR publishing firm "Diewirtschaft." |

HUNGARY

National Federation of Hungarian Journalists (Magyar Ujsagirok Orszagos Szovetsege--MUOSZ)

Claimed Membership (1949): 880

Secretary General (1954): Gyorgi PARRAGI, editor of Magyar Nemzet. In 1950 he was a member of the National Peace Council of Hungary and also a member of the Hungarian Parliament.

KOREA

Free Journalists of Democratic Korea

Admitted to the IOJ in September 1950.

The most recent IOJ publication gives the present name as: Korean Journalists' League.

National Officers (1954):

Chairman: TSANG Ha Ir, editor-in-chief of Minju Chosun.

Secretary General: LI Du Din, editor-in-chief of the "Democratic Youth daily."

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MONGOLIA

Journalists' Union of the Mongolian People's Republic

Admitted to membership in the IOJ in September 1950.

No information available as to national officers.

POLAND

Polish Association of Journalists (Stowarzyszenia Dziennikarzy
Polskich--SDP)

Address: Foksal 3/5, Warsaw

Publication: Prasa Polska

Editorial Office: Foksal 3/5, Warsaw

Membership (1951): 1,200

Officers:

Chairman: Henryk KOROTYNSKI. From Pultusk. Member of Parliament. Member of Legislation Committee. Member of Pan-Polish Committee of National Front, and member of Central Board of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Editor-in-chief of Zycie Warszawy.

Vice Chairmen: Jan HALPERN
Andrzej WEBER

Secretary General: Jerzy WASNIEWSKI

Members of Presidium: August GRODZIKI. Member of Central Committee of Democratic Party. Associated with Zycie Warszawy. Attended 3d Congress of IOJ in Helsinki.

Wojciech KETRZYNSKI, Member of Presidium of Polish Committee of Peace Defenders.

Stanislaw LUDKIEWICZ

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Bronislawa MERCOWA

Wanda ODOLSKA

Edmund OSMANCZYK. From Stargard. Member of Parliament. Member of Legislation and Foreign Affairs Committees. Member of Central Board of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and member of Presidium of Polish Committee of Peace Defenders.

Irena RYBCZYNSKA

Waclaw SCHAYER. From Grudziadz. Member of Parliament and Vice Chairman of Legislation Committee. A secretary of the Executive Committee of the United Peasant Party. Member of Pan-Polish Committee of National Front.

Edward STRZELECKI

Andrezj WOHL

Boleslaw WOJICKI

Leszek WYSZNACKI. Attended Executive Committee meeting of IOJ in Budapest, 15-17 October 1954, as one of the representatives of Polish journalists.

RUMANIA

Professional Journalists' Union

Claimed Membership (1949): 750

Officers (1948):

President: Stefan VOICU, assistant chief editor of Scinteia, organ of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

Vice President: Radu MANESCU, Assistant Minister of Finance and a member of the General Council of ARLUS in 1953.

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U.S.S.R.

Union of Soviet Writers

The existence of a separate journalists' organization within the U.S.S.R. has not been reported. Apparently the U.S.S.R. is represented in the IOJ through the Union of Soviet Writers, which is composed of a number of sections, such as poetry, drama, prose writing, satire, scenario writing, etc., each of which has its own executive committee. Presumably a journalists' section also exists within the Union of Soviet Writers.

The Union of Soviet Writers was founded in 1934 at a Congress of Writers under the chairmanship of Maxim GORKY. The Second All-Soviet Congress of Writers (the first in 20 years) took place in December 1954.

Address: Verevsky Street, Moscow (1953)

Publication: Literaturnaya Gazeta

National Officers (elected at Second Congress):

Presidium:

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| I. ABASHIDZE | N. ZARYAN | B. POLEVOI |
| V. AZHAEV | A. KAKHAR | B. RYURIKOV |
| S. ANTONOV | A. KORNEICHUK | V. SMIRNOV |
| M. AUEZOV | B. LAVRENEV | I. SMUUL |
| N. BAZHAN | V. LATSIS | L. SOBOLEV |
| P. BROVKA | L. LEONOV | A. SURKOV |
| A. VENTSLOVA | S. MARSHAK | A. TVARDOVSKY |
| S. VURGUN | G. MARKOV | N. TIKHONOV |
| F. GLADKOV | V. PANOVA | M. TURSUNZADE |
| A. GONCHAR | N. POGODIN | P. TYCHINA |
| V. ERMILOV | A. PROKOFYEV | A. FADEEV |

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~~NOT FOR COMINT CONTROL~~

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| K. FEDIN | A. KARAVAEVA | D. POLIKARPOV |
| N. CHUKOVSKY | V. KATAEV | S. SHCHIPACHEV |
| M. SHOLOKHOV | K. SIMONOV | I. EHRENBURG |

Secretariat:

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| V. AZHAEV | V. SMIRNOV |
| N. BAZHAN | Alexei SURKOV (First Secretary) |
| L. LEONOV | A. FADEEV |
| B. POLEVOI | K. FEDIN |

K. SIMONOV (Konstantin M. SIMONOV, a Vice President of the IOJ)

VIETNAM

Association of Vietnamese Journalists

Founded in April 1950 and admitted to membership in the IOJ at the Third Congress in Helsinki in September 1950.

National Officers (Elected 1950):

Executive Committee:

Chairman: NGUYEN xuan Thuy, also known as XUAN Thuy. Director and editor of Cuu Quoc. Member of the World Peace Council. Secretary General of the Vietnam Peace Committee. Member of Vietnam Cultural Association. Member of the Standing Committee of the Lien Viet Front. Member of the Tongbo of the Lao Dong Party.

NGUYEN was born about 1910 in Ha Dong Province and attended the Lycee du Protectorat at Hanoi. While in school he joined the Thanh Nien Dong Chi Hoi (Youth Comrades Association), an offshoot of the Revolutionary Youth League.

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Arrested in 1930 and deported, first to Son La, then Nghia Lo. In September 1945 he was appointed editor and director of Cuu Quoc. In 1945, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Viet Minh. In May 1950, member of the Preparatory Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association. Member of Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) delegation to Peiping October 1 celebrations in 1951. Attended second meeting of World Peace Council, Vienna, October 1951. In November 1951, broadcast over Moscow radio on way home from Vienna. Deputy leader of DRV delegation to Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, Peiping, October 1952. World Peace Conference, Budapest, June 1953.

Vice Chairman: DO duc Duc. Member of the National Assembly. A founder of the Democratic Party in 1945. Under secretary of State for national education before November 1946. Secretary General of the Democratic Party in 1953. Editor of Doc Lap, the Democratic Party organ in 1953. Member of the Vietnamese Parliamentary Mission to Paris.

HOANG Tuan. Also known as NGUYEN Tuan. Assistant Minister of Propaganda since 1950. Formerly secretary of the Lao Dong Party Executive Committee in Hanoi. Secretary General of the Vietnam Cultural Association. Editor of Su That, the organ of the Association for the Study of Marxism. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam Youth Federation. In July 1951 he headed a Vietnam youth delegation to the World Festival of Youth in Berlin. Toured parts of the U.S.S.R., particularly Uzbekistan, on the way back. Member of the Preparatory

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Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association in May 1950.

Secretary: NGUYEN thanh Le. Chief editor of Cuu Quoc. Attended meeting of Executive Committee of the IOJ held in Prague in October 1953.

Member (1953): LE quang Dam. Also known as LI Shungshan. Editor of Nhan Dan, weekly newspaper of the Lao Dong Party. Head of the Viet Minh Army Propaganda and Education Bureau. Visited China with a Viet Minh delegation in July 1951, and a member of the Viet Minh delegation to the Second World Congress of the WFTU in Berlin in November 1951.

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IX. CHECK LIST OF JOURNALISTS PARTICIPATING IN IOJ ACTIVITIES

In addition to those mentioned elsewhere in this report, the following journalists have participated in IOJ activities. Such activity includes attendance at the 3d Congress of the IOJ, Executive Committee meetings, or contributions to the IOJ publication.

ALBANIA

MUSARAI, Shevket As of 1950, President of the League of Albanian Writers and deputy for Lushnje District People's Assembly.

Attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ in Prague 7-9 October 1953.

VOGLI, Fiyri Reported to be studying journalism in the U.S.S.R. as of September 1950. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

ALGERIA

KHALFA, Boualem Editor-in-chief of the Alger Republicain as of September 1950. Represented Algerian Journalists at the 3d Congress of the IOJ.

AUSTRIA

GLAUBAUF, Fritz Born 10 June 1901 in Czechoslovakia. Moved to
@ Frederico Glaubauf Austria in 1925 and joined the Austrian Communist
KRASNY Party (KPOe). Attended University of Vienna.
In 1928 he visited Germany, staying for about 2
years. Later reported to be in Uruguay on a
mission for the Comintern. In March 1935 he
arrived in Chile from Montevideo and founded
The Communist Party of Chile magazine Principios.
He also taught a select group of Chilean Com-
munists. Later in 1935 he was arrested and de-
ported to Argentina. During World War II he
served as a press officer for one of the leading
Soviet generals. In April 1946 he was elected
as a candidate member of the Central Committee
of the KPOe. In 1947 he was a frequent traveler
to Czechoslovakia. In 1948 he was elected to
the Central Committee of the KPOe and appointed

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head of the KPOe Press Office. GLAUBAUF was also Political Editor of Volksstimme during this period. In November 1951 he was reappointed to the Central Committee of the KPOe.

GLAUBAUF attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ in Budapest in November 1948 and also attended the 3d Congress of the IOJ in Helsinki in September 1950. At the present time GLAUBAUF is a member of the Central Committee of the KPOe, a member of the staff of the Communist publishing house Globus Verlag, and a member of the staff of Volksstimme.

BELGIUM

SOMERHAUSEN, Luc

Born 26 August 1903 at Hoeylaert. Former member of the Belgian Socialist Party. Political prisoner in Germany during the war. Embraced Communism after the war and in January 1948 resigned from the Brussels City Council and the Socialist Party, stating that he "did not agree any more with the party's policy." At the same time he resigned as Belgian correspondent for the French Socialist daily, Le Populaire. By May 1948 he was reported to be a member of the Belgian Communist Party (BCP); in October 1949 he became Press Secretary for the Brussels section of the BCP; and in 1950 and 1951 he was a staff member and an editor of Le Drapeau Rouge, daily organ of the BCP.

In February 1948 SOMERHAUSEN was a member of the Belgian Committee for Aid to Democratic Greece; in August 1948, a member of the Communist-front Solidarite; and in January 1949, a member of the initiating committee of the Amities Belgo-Bulgares. In November 1949 he tried to force the Belgian journalists' organization to rescind its decision to withdraw from the IOJ. In May 1951 he attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ in Budapest. SOMERHAUSEN is a frequent visitor to Eastern European countries, and also often visits the Soviet Embassy in Brussels.

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SOMERHAUSEN is also a member of the Executive Bureau and Executive Committee of the International Federation of Resistants, Victims, and Prisoners of Fascism (FIR).

On 13 July 1954 the Political Bureau of the Belgian Communist Party resolved to expel SOMERHAUSEN from the Party. His appeal is to be acted upon at the National Congress scheduled to be held in December 1954.

van MOERKERKE, fnu Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Probably identical with Gerard van MOERKERKE, born 18 September 1912 at Makela, Belgian Congo. Staff writer of Le Drapeau Rouge, newspaper of the Belgian Communist Party as of the latter part of 1949. Re-elected to the Central Committee of the BCP in 1951.

BULGARIA

VELEV, Leuben President of the Central House of Journalists. Contributor to The Democratic Journalist. Attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ held in Prague 7-9 October 1953.

ALEKSIEV, Nikola Of Trud as of 1950. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

STAIKOV, Encho Journalist and propagandist. Deputy from Gorna Oryahovitsa to National Assembly since 20 December 1953. Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party since 25 December 1948. Served as deputy, National Assembly, 1946-49; did not stand as candidate in December 1949 national elections. Successively Vice President and President of Union of Journalists 1946-49. Then served concurrently as Chief Director of Bulgarian Cinematography and Vice President of Committee for Science, Art, and Culture, 1949-50. Was cited in 1950 as Press Director for Ministerial Council and in 1951 as Main Director of Bulgarian Telegraph Agency. Member of BCP delegation to 15th Congress of Austrian Communist Party in Vienna, November

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1951, and to 2d Congress of German Socialist Unity Party in Berlin, July 1952. Served as Secretary of BCP Central Committee from about 1952 until his removal at the 6th Congress, March 1954; during this period played a very active role in political-cultural-social life. In 1952 received Order of September 9, 1944, first class, and Order of Georgi Dimitrov. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

CEYLON

GANESH, K. Not further identified. Contributed an article to July issue of The Democratic Journalist, entitled "Journalists in Ceylon."

CHILE

MILLAS, Orlando Editor of El Siglo. Attended meeting of the IOJ Executive Committee held in Budapest, October 1954.

CHINA

WU Wen-tao Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Chinese press representative officially listed at Geneva conference of foreign ministers in 1954.

HU Kuo-cheng Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

LI Chung-chi Attended meeting of Executive Committee of IOJ, Prague, October 1953. Possibly identical with LIAO Cheng-chih, member of the Preparatory Committee for the first All-China Conference of Journalists, who was elected as a delegate to attend the 3d Congress of IOJ. No record that he attended.

LI Ho Staff writer of Jen-min Jih-pao. Attended meeting of IOJ Executive Committee held in Budapest, October 1954.

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CYPRUS

LERNIS, George Foreign correspondent in Prague for Neos
@ STATHATOS, Costas Dimokratis, organ of the Communist Party of
Cyprus.

Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEDVED, Antonin Editor-in-chief of the Slovak newspaper Pravda
as of 1953 and Vice Chairman of the Board of
Slovak Commissioners. Attended 3d Congress of
the IOJ.

SPLITZ, Evsen Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of
the IOJ.

ROSTISLAV, Petera Editor of Lidova Demokracie. Attended 3d Con-
gress of the IOJ.

ZAJAC, fnu Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Possibly iden-
tical with Ladislav ZAJAC, editor of Praca,
organ of the Slovak trade union movement.

FINLAND

RYOMA, Mauri Born 10 October 1911. Physician by profession.
Political prisoner 1940-44. Editor-in-chief of
the Party organ Tyokansan Sanomat as of 1951.
Also a member of the Board of the Finland-Soviet
Union Society during this period. Member of a
group of Party leaders who visited Moscow in
October 1952. Member of the Diet as of 1953.
Holds the following offices within the Finnish
Communist Party: Member of Central Committee,
Surveillance Section, Cadre Section, Military
Section, Red Guard Section, and Party Cabinet.
Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

KIVIKOSKI, Paavo Member of the Central Committee of the Finnish
Communist Party. Attended 3d Congress of the
IOJ.

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PALMGREN, Raoul Communist. Born 1912. Former editor of Vapaa Sana, organ of the Finnish People's Democratic Union, but replaced by Jarmo PENNANEN in January 1953. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

VIRTANEN, Ontoro Secretary of the Finnish General Newspapermen's Union. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ and was one of the organizers.

LAURIKAINEN, Aune Treasurer of the Finnish General Newspapermen's Union. Member of the Preparatory Committee for the 3d Congress of the IOJ. Born 16 September 1909. Visited the U.S.S.R. in 1927 as a member of a labor delegation. Returned to the U.S.S.R. in 1935 and while there attended a congress of the Communist Youth International. Also attended the Lenin School. Returned to Finland before the war and became editor-in-chief of Kansan Sanomat.

HAGFORS, Irja
JANSEN, Vappa
REMBERG, Margarete
KUSMIN, Yrjo } Among the organizers of the 3d IOJ Congress.

MURTO, Kerttu Attended meeting of IOJ Executive Committee held in Budapest, October 1954.

TALVIO, Ahti Attended meeting of IOJ Executive Committee held in Budapest, October 1954.

FRANCE

COIN, Jean Born 21 February 1919 in the Gard. As of 1952 he was Secretary General of L'Humanite and was named permanent correspondent from the newspaper to Moscow. Attended the 3d Congress of the IOJ.

BEDEL, Jean Born 10 December 1919 in Paris. After the Liberation he was Secretary General of the Comite National des Ecrivains. Formerly a journalist with Ce Soir. As of 1953 he was a secretary of the Syndicat National des Journalistes, French affiliate of the IOJ,

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a journalist with Liberation, and a member of Combattants de la Paix, Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

BARNIER, Lucien
Gustave

Born 18 September 1918 in Paris. As of 1951 he was editor of Avant Garde and a leading figure in the Communist youth movement. Delegate to the Vienna Peace Congress of December 1952. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

CARREL, Andre

Real name Andre Max HOCHSCHILLER. Born in Paris 12 August 1917. Joined the Communist youth movement in 1933. From 1935-39 he was political editor of Le Peuple. In 1942 he was engaged in distribution of the underground press of the French Communist Party. After the liberation he became editor-in-chief of L'Humanite. In 1949 he was appointed director of the FCP newspaper La Marseillaise at Marseille. As of early 1953 he was in charge of the radio program "Ce Soir en France," a series of broadcasts recorded in France and transmitted from the People's Democracies and Moscow. Former director of the Union Francaise d'Information. Attended the 3d Congress of the IOJ.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

ETCHEVERRY,
Charles G.

From Dakar. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Editor of L'Afrique Noir.

EAST GERMANY

APELT, Fritz

Born 4 February 1893 at Tierenfurt. Attended 3d Congress of IOJ. (See page 51 for biographic information.)

WEST GERMANY

PERK, Willi

Contributor to the IOJ publication The Democratic Journalist. Former editor-in-chief of the Dortmund Volks-Echo, appointed chief of the West German edition of Neues Deutschland in 1948. Was also deputy chief editor of

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Deutschland Sender as of 1950. As of 1953 he was head of the West German Division of the State Radio Committee. West German delegate to the 3d Congress of the IOJ.

GREAT BRITAIN

SLOAN, Patrick
Allen

Editor of Maritpress, the Greek Communist News Agency in London. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

KARTUN, Derek

Foreign editor of the Daily Worker as of 1951. Reported to have been active on behalf of the IOJ, but the nature of the activity was not disclosed.

SCHAFFER, Herbert
Gordon

Associated with Reynolds News as of 1951. At this time was also President of the British Peace Committee. Reported to have been active on behalf of the IOJ, but the nature of the activity was not disclosed.

HUNGARY

ERDEI, Alexander

Deputy Minister of People's Culture as of May 1952. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

VENECZI, Janos

Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

ICELAND

SIGURJONSSON,
Asmunden

Born 11 September 1925. Active Communist. Writer for Thjodviljinn, daily newspaper of the United Socialist Party (Communist). Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

INDIA

BAKAYA, Vimla

Communist, formerly head of the IUS Bureau of Students Fighting Against Colonialism. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

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THAPAR, Romesh Communist. Editor of Cross Roads as of 1951. Reported to have been active on behalf of the IOJ, but the nature of the activities were not disclosed.

IRAN

Dr. MEDE, fnu Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

Dr. RAK, fnu, also reported as RAD Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

ISRAEL

SILBER, Jakov Chief editor of Kol Haam in Tel Aviv. Requested by the IOJ to supply the names of a number of Middle East journalists to be invited by the IOJ to attend an international meeting of journalists.

ITALY

PELLICANI, fnu Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Probably identical with Michele PELLICANI, born 7 July 1915 at Ruvo di Puglia, poet, novelist, playwright, and journalist. Has been associated with Communist activities for a number of years. In 1944 he was editor of Civiltà Proletaria, weekly Communist publication in Bari. In 1945 he was editor of Azione Proletaria, weekly Communist publication in Potenza. In 1949 was Vice Director of Vie Nuove, weekly publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI).

PASTORE, Ottavio Senator and member of the Communist Party of Italy, who has a long history of association with L'Unita, daily newspaper of the PCI. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

NORTH KOREA

KI Sok-pok Deputy Minister of Culture and Propaganda. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.
@ KI Sek Pok

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MONGOLIA

DAMINDSOUREN, fnu Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

POUNTSOK, fnu Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ

THE NETHERLANDS

BARUCH, Siegfried Born 17 February 1905 at Goettingen, Germany. Departed from Germany in 1933 for Communist activities. In 1934 he was editor of the International Red Aid periodical Afweerfront. In 1945 he was elected member of the Party Council and Executive Committee of the Communist Party of The Netherlands (CPN) and was also editor of Politiek en Cultuur. In 1946 he was a member of the Scientific Bureau of the CPN, and in 1947 was deputy chief editor of De Waarheid, organ of the CPN. In 1948 he was re-elected to the Executive Committee of the CPN and charged with the supervision of De Waarheid. He was also a member of the CPN Central Control Commission during this period. At the present time he is a member of the Central Committee and Executive Committee of the CPN, and director of Pegasus, CPN publishing house. Travels frequently to Eastern Europe. Attended the 3d Congress of the IOJ.

van STRALEN, Antonius Born 25 June 1928 at Haarlem. Spent most of 1951 in Prague as correspondent of De Waarheid, newspaper of the CPN. Attended meeting of Executive Committee of IOJ held in Budapest in May 1951. Also attended World Youth Festival in Berlin in August 1951.

NIGERIA

IKORO, Amaefule Nehru Prominent in the Nigerian Labor Federation, an affiliate of the WFTU. In 1951 he was discussing the formation of a National Union of Journalists in Nigeria, but was apparently unsuccessful. Attended the 3d Congress of the IOJ.

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NORWAY

ANDERSEN, fnu No further identifying information available. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Possibly identical with Asbjørn ANDERSEN, a journalist for Arbeideren as of 1946. Born 23 January 1906.

POLAND

GALINSKI, fnu Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Probably identical with Tadeusz GALINSKI, chief editor of Trybuna Robotnicza.

GRODZIKI, August Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Poland. Associated with Zycie Warszawy. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

BUROWSKI, fnu Not further identified. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

RUMANIA

CIOCANU, fnu Not further identified. Probably identical with CIOBANU, Marin, correspondent for Scinteia in 1951. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

NOVICOV, Mihail Director of Cinematography in the Ministry of Culture of the Rumanian People's Republic (RPR). Member of the Editorial Committee of Studii si Cercetari de Istorie Literara si Folklor, published twice yearly by the Institute of Literary History and Folklore of the Academy of the RPR. Attended the Executive Committee of the IOJ in Budapest in November 1948 and the 3d Congress of the IOJ in 1950.

VOICU, Stefan President of the Rumanian Professional Journalists' Union. Attended the Executive Committee meeting of the IOJ in Budapest in November 1948 and the 3d Congress of the IOJ in 1950.

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SPAIN

Antonio OTERO
Seco

Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Elected Secretary of the Committee of the Professional Group of Spanish Journalists in Exile (Agrupacion Profesional de Periodistas Espanoles en Exilio) in February 1949. In 1952 it was reported that he was writing articles on the Spanish question which were printed in L'Observateur as the work of Helene de la SOUCHERE, and also that he furnished her information on Spanish opposition activities in exile. In 1948 he was reported to have moved from Paris to Rennes, where he had been named a Spanish lecturer at the University of Rennes. Pro-Communist.

SWEDEN

ZENNSTROM, Per Olav

Born 20 July at Tofte, Norway, but is presumably a Swedish citizen. Elected to serve on Permanent Committee of the World Committee of the Partisans of Peace in 1949. In 1950 reported to be editor of Konst och Kultur and of Var Tid. Elected alternate member of the Central Committee of the Swedish Communist Party in 1951. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

SWITZERLAND

ARNOLD, Emil

Born 22 January 1897 at Altodorf. In 1921 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. As of 1952 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Swiss Labor Party and editor of its publication Vorwaerts. Attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ in Budapest in May 1951. Arrested in late 1951 or early 1952 by Swiss government and sentenced to 8 months in prison.

U.S.S.R.

BURKOV, Boris

Delegate to Executive Committee meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Rome in February 1948. Secretary of the Editorial Board of Kommunist (formerly Bolshevik), theoretical

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and political journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU, from June 1949 to June 1951. Deputy chief editor of Ogonek as of September 1951. Became editor-in-chief of Trud in February 1954. Delegate to the 3d Congress of the IOJ.

TSSHERDANTSEV, George Assistant Secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

KRAMINOV, Daniil F. Arrived in the United Kingdom in February 1943 as a correspondent for Tass. From 1944 until the end of the war he was a military correspondent with the British Second Army. Returned to London in May 1945 and was attached to SHAEF in a civilian capacity. In September 1945 he returned to Moscow. In June 1946 he was a Tass correspondent at the war crimes trials in Nuremberg. In 1948 he was reported as being in Belgrade as editor of the English edition of the Cominform Journal. From October 1952 to April 1953 he was in the United States as a correspondent for Pravda at the United Nations Assembly in New York. In October 1953 he attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the IOJ in Prague.

STREPUKHOV, Mihail Formed editor-in-chief of Trud. Replaced by Boris BURKOV in February 1954. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

YUDIN, Pavel A leading Soviet ideologist and journalist. Former chief editor of the Cominform Journal. Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and present Soviet Ambassador to China. Former vice president of the IOJ.

SURKOV, Alexei Poet-editor. Born about 1899. Former dock-worker in Petrograd. Enlisted as a soldier in the revolution and fought in the Red Guard with the Soviet forces in the civil war. Became a professor in 1934. As of 1953 he was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet and of the Moscow City Council, a member of the Auditing Commission of the Central Committee of the CPSU, editor of Ogonek, and a member of the Bureau,

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of the World Peace Council. Elected First Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers in December 1954. He was a U.S.S.R. delegate to the 2d Congress of the IOJ held in Prague in 1947.

GREBNEV, A.

Chairman of the Board of the House of Journalists, U.S.S.R. Contributed an article to the September issue of The Democratic Journalist.

ZASLAVSKIY
(Zaslavsky) David
Iosifovich

Seventy-five year old D.I. Zaslavskiy, who has been described by MOLOTOV as "a champion writer," is one of the leading Soviet journalist-propagandists. He has served on the Editorial Board of Pravda since at least 1943 and for the past three decades has been a prominent writer for Soviet publications. He has also been identified as a member of the Editorial Board of Krokodil, a satirical publication put out under the auspices of Pravda, and as the Head of the Chair of Journalism at the Higher Party School (under the CPSU Central Committee) in Moscow. Endowed with a sarcastic, embittered, yet witty style, Zaslavskiy has long served as the Communist Party's "lead" propagandist in attacks on U.S. personalities, policies, and economic and political institutions. He has also gained international recognition as one of the USSR's "most prominent commentators on foreign affairs." A one-time critic of the Bolsheviks and supporter of the KERENSKIY government, Zaslavskiy reconsidered his political position in 1919 and later became one of the most militant supporters of the Soviet regime. Zaslavskiy has traveled considerably and until recently was very active in organizations such as the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ). He was sufficiently prominent to have a biography included in the first edition of the Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (Volume 26, published in 1933). Although his biography has been dropped from the second edition of the Encyclopedia, Zaslavskiy has continued to submit signed articles to Pravda.

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David Iosifovich Zaslavskiy was born in 1879 in so-called Russian Poland. He was educated at the Kiev Gymnasium and University and became a "revolutionary" in 1900, probably toward the end of his scholastic career. In 1903 he joined the Polish Jewish Social Democratic Party (Bund), a self-styled Marxist group temporarily aligned with the Bolsheviks. The following year Zaslavskiy began his journalistic career on the Vilenskaya (Wilno, Poland; now Vil'nyus, Lithuanian S.S.R.) newspaper, Severo-Zapadny Golos (Northwestern Voice), and later worked on the Kievayie Otkliki, the Kievskaya Mysl', Dne, and other journals. He reportedly attended the 5th Congress of the Bolshevik Party in London in April 1907. In 1916 Zaslavskiy became a member of the Central Committee of the Bund and probably participated in making its 1917 decision to denounce the Bolshevik program and to withdraw the Bund from the Revolutionary Committee. At this time (1917-18) Zaslavskiy sharply criticized the Bolsheviks and supported the KERENSKIY government. With the flight of KERENSKIY and the victory of LENIN over oppositional forces however, Zaslavskiy experienced a political "revelation" and in 1919 became an ardent supporter of the new Bolshevik regime.

Between 1924 and 1928 Zaslavskiy worked on the newspapers Leningradskaya Pravda, Krasnaya Gazeta, and Izvestiya. In 1927 as a special correspondent for Izvestiya in Shanghai, he applied to the American Consulate General there for a visa to visit the United States for the purpose of "writing articles ... on economic and literary subjects." The request was refused.

From 1928 until the present time Zaslavskiy has been associated with Pravda. During World War II he wrote on selected topics in international affairs and may have worked as a war correspondent; but one report of the war period suggests that he also served on the editorial board of Pravda. He was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1944 and in 1945 received, along with other

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prominent publicists, the Order of the Fatherland War, First Class, "for successful war work and in connection with the 10,000th issue of Pravda."

After the war Zaslavskiy continued as a top-notch poison-pen artist on the Pravda staff and also engaged in radio diatribes directed mostly at the U.S. From 1946 to 1951 he traveled throughout Europe and spent considerable time at international conferences. He was a delegate to the 1st Congress of the International Journalists' Organization, which was held in Copenhagen in June 1946, and attended subsequent conferences of the IOJ in November 1948 at Budapest, in September 1949 at Prague, in September 1950 at Helsinki, and in May 1951 at Budapest. By 1950, Zaslavskiy was a member of the Presidium of the IOJ, and in 1951 reportedly was exercising (along with Soviet writer Boris BURKOV) effective control of the IOJ Congress.

Zaslavskiy gave a series of lectures in Belgium during February 1948 under the auspices of the Amities Belgo-Sovietiques; was a delegate to the International Congress of Cultural Workers in Defense of Peace at Wroclaw (formerly Breslau) in August 1948, and traveled to Bulgaria in mid-1949 in connection with joint Soviet-Bulgarian cultural activities. A member of the All Union Society of Soviet Writers, Zaslavskiy, in August 1949 led a delegation of Soviet literary figures on a tour of Poland, where they reportedly schooled Polish writers in Soviet newspaper and propaganda techniques. Two months later he was in Helsinki, where he attended the 3d Congress of the Finland-U.S.S.R. Society. The following October Zaslavskiy was elected to membership in the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace at the All-Union Conference of Partisans for Peace held in Moscow, and in November 1950 was selected as a delegate to the Second World Peace Congress, which met in Warsaw.

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Zaslavskiy often has made use of his presence at international gatherings to attack the U.S., and especially to jibe at the American press, which he claims is completely controlled by "powerful monopolies" and prints only rumors and gossip. On the other hand, he preaches that the Soviet Union offers the greatest freedom of the press in the world and that "without fear of exaggeration ... the first issue of Pravda was the most important milestone in the world of the press since Gutenberg finished his first press."

Zaslavskiy has been described as "squidlike in appearance" with a "high, bald dome," a long, hooked nose, and small, darting eyes which usually display a mischievous twinkle but which reveal a "sudden abject fear" if he is spoken to unexpectedly. Zaslavskiy's writings are often punctuated with references to Russian as well as foreign literature. According to reports and observations, it would seem that he has a good command of the English language, which he reads fluently.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

BUCKLE, James
Desmond

Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. Leader of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions and a frequent visitor to WFTU meetings in Europe.

U.S.A.

STAROBIN, Joseph

Former correspondent of the Daily Worker and Daily People's World. Contributed an article to The Democratic Journalist.

VIETNAM

TRAN Lam

Head of the Voice of Vietnam propaganda section. Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ.

NGUYEN anh Hong

Attended 3d Congress of the IOJ. No other information presently available.

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~~NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL~~

Appendix: Membership of the Initiating Committee for a Broad
International Meeting of Journalists

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| AMER, Ibrahim | Egypt |
| ARNOLD, Emil | Switzerland |
| BITTEL, Karl | Germany |
| BUNTING, Brian | Union of South Africa |
| Chin CHUNG-Hua | China |
| DOLEJSI, Vojtech | Czechoslovakia |
| DUMITRESCU, Vasile | Rumania |
| ESKHOL, David | Israel |
| HACHEM, Jaoudat | Lebanon |
| HERMANN, Jean-Maurice | France |
| JACOVIDES, Stelios | Cyprus |
| KANKI, Haruo | Japan |
| KOBAYASHI, Yuichi | Japan |
| KOWALCZYK, Josef | Poland |
| MARION, George | U.S.A. |
| Francisco MARTINEZ de la Vega | Mexico |
| MIHALIFY, Erno | Hungary |
| PACULL, Juan Emilio | Chile |
| PLATZ, Ernest | Australia |
| RAU, Chalapathi | India |
| SCHAFFER, Herbert Gordon | Great Britain |

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| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| SIMONOV, Konstantin | U.S.S.R. |
| SUAREZ, Luis | Mexico |
| VELEV, Ljuben (Leuben) | Bulgaria |
| WEBER, Karl August | Germany |

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