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COMMUNIST PARTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
AND RELATED ACTIVITIES
IN LATIN AMERICA



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Study, training, indoctrination, criticism and self-criticism are basic to Communist party membership. Each Party regards itself as a "vanguard" - that is, an organization in which the members should be prepared, through knowledge and training, to influence non-Communists in favor of Marxist concepts of historical materialism and Communist leadership. In all Communist parties, there is periodic, if not continuous, emphasis on discussion, indoctrination, and training from the cell to the national and international level.

Emphasis on ideological training is increasing throughout the world movement, in response to the Soviet dictum that "peaceful competition" means an intensification of "ideological struggle". The Moscow Declaration of November 1957, which is acknowledged as binding upon the entire movement, stated that "it is a prime task to intensify Marxist-Leninist education of the masses." On 9 January 1960, the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a special and very detailed resolution on "the tasks of party propaganda in contemporary conditions", stating that "peaceful coexistence" means "a most relentless struggle for Communist ideology, the most progressive and truly scientific ideology of our time." Communist parties in the Free World have resolved to raise the ideological standards of their members and some have taken practical steps to strengthen their internal training programs.

This emphasis is concerned, in part, with the consolidation of internal discipline necessary if Communist cadres are to operate within mass movements on an extremely broad basis. The main purpose, however, is offensive. The CPSU wants to equip these cadres operating in the "enemy camp" with the arguments necessary to destroy the loyalty of the "masses" to

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According to the CPSU Resolution of January 1960, the Communist propagandist must be lively, persuasive, flexible, and down to earth. He must "year in and year out, systematically and purposefully raise his ideological political level and master Marxism-Leninism as an integral doctrine." The relevance of the Soviet resolution, it should be noted, is not confined to the Soviet Union; it is known that the resolution was passed to non-Bloc CP's at an early date.

In summary, the Soviet "peace initiative" is designed to create a climate in which the "ideological struggle" has freedom to develop and become a more potent weapon in the "struggle for socialism on a world scale." The importance of an effective training program to the success of this effort is obvious.

Latin American Communists receive some of their most important training abroad, in the Higher Party School of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the courses run for Latin Americans by the Communist Party of China, in the schools of other Communist parties in both Free World and Bloc countries, in special schools sponsored by the international fronts, and in on-the-job training at international front headquarters. However, virtually every Communist party has its own training program, as the following information will show, although its extent, its periodic or continuous aspect, or the details of its organization and content are not

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always known. In general, the larger parties appear to organize training courses, on a national or regional basis, at fairly frequent intervals. One such example is the Argentine Communist Party school known to have operated in the summer of 1958. Such schools often accept some students from foreign Communist parties. The Argentine, Uruguayan, Chilean, and Cuban Parties are known to have offered training in their schools to Communist party members from smaller countries. The smaller parties organize lecture series, courses, and study groups, on a less elaborate scale and possibly at less frequent intervals. In some cases, due to the small size of the party or the degree of repression, there is little training activity within the party, as in El Salvador or Nicaragua. However, there may be an effort to extend Marxist influence through courses in labor union organization, or discussion groups organized by youth or student groups.

Apart from the Communist party schools and training courses, training in Marxism may be accomplished through schools run by other parties, such as the Popular Party (Partido Popular) in Mexico, which controls the Workers' University, or through Communist-infiltrated institutions, such as the Advanced School of Brazilian Studies in Brazil. Infiltration of local and national educational systems is a universal Communist objective. In Cuba, for example, it is evident that Communists are using the educational system as a vehicle for instruction in elementary Marxist concepts. It has also been noted that students who obtain non-political scholarships permitting them to go abroad for study may receive Communist party training on the side. This has occurred, for example, among students from Central America at the International Civil Air Training Center (Centro Internacional de Adiestramiento de la Aviacion Civil) in Mexico City.

In Panama, a "Marxist study group", taught by an unidentified Chilean, was meeting twice weekly as of July 1959.

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In El Salvador a simple course in trade union work was initiated on 16 November 1959 by Carlos MARIN, Communist leader of the tailor's union. In Honduras and in Guatemala internal party training programs have been organized at times, as evidenced in special training literature, and are possibly currently in progress. In Cuba, the Havana Provincial Committee of the Cuban CP (the Partido Socialista Popular) opened a cadre school in April 1959. It is probable that other such schools, as well as Marxist study groups, etc., are currently in operation. It may be noted that Communist influence is apparent in the Marxist nature of some of the training materials used in the courses on political economy and history within the Armed Forces and the 26th of July Movement.

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In May 1959, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Paraguayan and other foreign Communists were being trained at a Communist training school in El Tigre, Argentina, a resort area near Buenos Aires. Oscar Creydt, exiled Secretary General of the Paraguayan Communist Party, was in charge of all or part of the training. Paraguayan and other Communists who had been trained at the El Tigre school were expected to enter Paraguay to train members of the Paraguayan Communist Party in theory and tactics.

Within Uruguay the Communist Party operates a clandestine school for training Party members in the principles of Marxism, according to one report. The school is a financial burden to the Party and operates only sporadically, but does not fear suppression by government security services.

In Bolivia, an item of significance is a letter, dated 19 October 1959, from the political commission of the Chilean Communist Party (PCCh) to the central committee of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), addressed to Hugo MANCILLA Romero, School of Civil Engineering, Universidad Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, which revealed that the PCB had applied for training, in an unspecified course, of one of its

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In Chile, in line with the promotion campaign to improve the Party not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, increasing efforts have been made to expand and develop political indoctrination of Party members. During March, Jose HERNANDEZ Gonzalez, signing himself acting secretary general of the PCCh, sent correspondence to the Antofagosta Regional Committee informing it that the Party was opening a central training school in Santiago on 1 April and requesting the name of the attending delegate. It is not known whether this school is identical with the Central Cadre school mentioned in other reports.

A special training course for Communist women at the Central Cadre School in Santiago was initiated on or about 1 July 1959. According to Rafael CORTES of the Party's National Political Commission, the course was to last two months and draw delegates from all the provinces. Trainees attending this course, according to El Siglo, the Party's daily newspaper (issue of 20 August 1959), spent a day in Rancagua testing their newly acquired skill in oratory and enjoying the hospitality of the Women's Commission of the O'Higgins Regional Committee. This course presumably was separate and distinct from the training given at an indoctrination school for women at Calle Compania 1439 in Santiago, which reportedly has been operating since prior to November 1958.

In Concepcion a regional school for Communist Party cadres had been started, El Siglo revealed on 21 August 1959. The first session began with sixteen trainees, members of the regional committees, and of the local committees of Lota, Coronel, and other cities. Nelson SAAVEDRA was identified in the article as the school's director.

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The material taught at this school probably was largely identical with that contained in a new indoctrination course on the regional level which was being organized in early August, according to a usually reliable source. Subjects to be studied in this course were to include the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Chile, labor unionism, and international affairs. Each local committee was to submit the names of three candidates, one of whom would be selected to attend the course. During the course the students would be relieved of all Party activity.

In another Communist training activity, according to El Siglo on 16 August, Luis CORVALAN Leppe, the Party's secretary general, was the featured speaker at a ceremony held in Santiago two days before. Other speakers were given by the paper as Juan VARGAS Puebla, director of the new school, and Juan GARCIA, who spoke for the student body. It is not known whether the Labor School forms part of the Central Cadre School.

With regard to Argentina, the increasingly strong anti-Communist posture of the government has curbed considerably many Party activities and no major training center on the order of the "Aurora" Latin American Training School for Communist Party Cadres, closed down by the authorities in September 1958, is believed to exist. The Party apparently continues to give general training courses to new recruits. According to available information these courses are normally divided into seven classes. Each class has a bibliography consisting largely of the Party Program, Party Statutes, reports and speeches delivered to the Central Committee, editorials from the local Communist press, Party bulletins and other Party publications such as The Activist's Notebook. Classes are organized as follows:

First Class: The new political situation

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- Second Class: The present international situation and the fight for peace
- Third Class: The socio-economic structure of the country and the fight against imperialism and oligarchy
- Fourth Class: Political instability since 1930 -- continuation of the Party line to achieve unity in the fight for a democratic and progressive nation
- Fifth Class: Role of unified committees for providing means for forming a National Democratic Front
- Sixth Class: The Party
- Seventh Class: The functions of the cell

An interesting training feature was the special "reading month" decreed by the Central Committee for 15 April - 15 May, to give Party members an opportunity to read thoroughly the draft thesis, program and statutes to be presented to the XII National Congress of the Party. The reading month was to be followed by "organic discussion" in the cells, district and local committees between 16 May and 30 June; Provincial Conferences were to be held from 1 July to 15 July. Collective readings of the Congress draft were permitted and outsiders interested in the Party line could be invited to them.

A [REDACTED] reported in March that the Argentine Communist Party had a group of well-organized cells in the University of La Plata, with a special section devoted to recruiting and training Communist members among Peruvian students. Peruvian Communist students usually began the

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recruitment by inviting the Peruvian students to social affairs. Later, study groups were formed, and they were given more detailed Party training, including techniques used in public demonstrations. This same activity reportedly was also carried on at the University of Buenos Aires and other Argentine universities. Many of these students came from the provinces of Peru; when they returned home they were not known to be Communists and, therefore, could easily begin the organization of Communist cells in their home towns.

In Brazil, in late 1958, the Party's Central Committee reportedly decreed that a training course should be initiated for members as soon as possible, in locations and at times which would be both secure and convenient. The objective of the course was to prepare Communists to assume a more active role in mass work, particularly among laborers.

Consequently, the Brazilian Communist Party ran a series of lectures for its members in Sao Paulo beginning on 10 April and extending through 19 June. The schedule ran as follows:

- 10 April - The Process of Brazilian Economic Development
- 17 April - The Democratization of National Political Life
- 24 April - The Growth of the Forces of Peace, Democracy, and Socialism in the World
- 2 May - The Seriousness of the Struggle between Brazilian Nationalism and North American Imperialism
- 8 May - The United Front and the Struggle for a Nationalistic and Democratic Government

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- 15 May - The Importance of Unity between the Proletariat and the National Bourgeoisie
- 22 May - The Unity of the Working Class and the Alliance with the Rural Worker
- 29 May - The Nationalist Movement
- 6 June - The Peaceful Character of the Brazilian Revolution
- 12 June - The Victory of the United Nationalist Democratic Front in Elections
- 19 June - Strengthening of the Party through the Development of a new Policy

Constantino STOIANO, first secretary of the Transportation Enterprise Committee of the Party, was one of those selected to present these lectures.

The content of these lectures and other material appeared later in a number of training courses given throughout Brazil. The best example, and the one on which most information is available, is the course which was given in Santos during the summer of 1959.

On 12 July, the first lecture of this course was given at Rua do Comercio 9, the Santos headquarters of Novos Rumos, official PCB weekly newspaper published in Rio de Janeiro. The lecture, entitled "O Processo de Desenvolvimento Economico do Brasil e a Democratizacao da Vida Politica Nacional" (The Process of Brazilian Economic Development and the Democratization of the National Political Life), was delivered by Arlindo Alves LUCENA, political secretary of the Santos Municipal Committee.

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The second lecture, "Crescem no Mundo as Forças da Paz, da Democracia, e do Socialismo" (The Forces of Peace, Democracy and Socialism Are Growing Throughout the World), was given at the same address by Alves LUCENA. The two lectures were combined at the first class.

A second class was held on 19 July, based on material contained in a four-page document having the same title as that of the second lecture. This document bore the following outline:

1. Transformation of socialism into a world system
2. Disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism
3. North American imperialism as the center of world reaction
4. Wars are no longer inevitable
5. Important part in the struggle for world peace played by the Brazilian efforts against North American imperialism
6. A series of questions on the above material
7. Bibliography

Four additional classes apparently were held in Santos during 29 July - 27 August 1959. A four-page document, entitled "Profunda se a Contradicao Entre a Nacao Brasileira e o Imperialismo Norte Americano" (The Contradiction Between the Brazilian Nation and North American Imperialism Grows Deeper), was presented to members at the third class. It covered the following subjects:

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1. Contradictions within Brazilian society
2. The character of the Brazilian revolution
3. The principal contradiction within Brazilian society
4. Nationalism and entreguismo (the yielding to foreign domination for personal gain by entrenched interests)
5. A series of questions on the above material
6. Bibliography

A fourth class, held on 12 August, centered its study on another four-page document, "A Frente Unica e a Luta por um Governo Nacionalista e Democratica". The material was broken down into the following categories:

1. Importance of the united front. Concrete forms of action or common organization
2. Contradictions in the united front and the role of Communists
3. The program of the united front and the struggle for a nationalist and democratic government
4. A series of questions on the above material
5. Bibliography

In the fifth class, held on 20 August 1959, a three-page document, entitled "O Movimento Nacionalista" (The Nationalist Movement), was used, and the subjects covered included:

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1. The nationalist movement as the true form of the united anti-imperialist front
2. The nationalist movement as part of the world socialist revolution
3. The part of the Communists in the nationalist movement
4. A series of questions on the above material
5. Bibliography

The sixth class, on 27 August 1959, was concerned with a four-page document entitled "Alianca do Proletariado com a Burguesia" (Alliance of the Proletariat with the Bourgeoisie). The material covered included:

1. The interests of the bourgeoisie in the agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution
2. The interests of the proletariat in the agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution
3. Unity and the struggle within the united front and the leadership of the proletariat
4. A series of questions on the above material
5. Bibliography

This course reportedly has been given in several other parts of the state of Sao Paulo. On 20 July 1959, [REDACTED] reported that this course would be given for Party members in the Santo Andre area beginning on 24 July. The instructor was to be Moises WAISCHENKER,

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a Central Committee member and organizational secretary of the Sao Paulo State Committee. A later report also stated that the Santo Andre course would begin on 24 July and would run on consecutive Fridays thereafter. Classes were to be given at Rua Delfim Moreira 11, Sao Paulo, headquarters in Sao Paulo of Novos Rumos, the official Party weekly published in Rio de Janeiro. The instructor for these classes was to be Jose CARECA (alias of WAISCHENKER). The same report mentioned that CARECA gave a briefing on this course at the above address on 17 July and distributed copies of the schedule of lectures to those in attendance.

In September, it was reported that a political course would be offered in the near future to members of the Party in Pernambuco. The course would be given informally in all Party units from base organizations (cells) up through the regional committee. Reading for the course included Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism" and "On the Problems of Leninism", the Party Program, the Party's Political Declaration of March 1958, and published press interviews and articles of Luiz Carlos PRESTES, the Party's secretary general. A review of the rather elaborate series of questions formulated for this course, which were based on the Political Declaration of March 1958, reveals that the material was quite similar to that covered in the training given in the Sao Paulo area.

Other Communist training activity, as of late September 1959, included a Russian language course offered to young Communists in Santos, under the auspices of the Santos Student Center. The Santos Municipal Committee of the Party issued instructions for anyone interested in taking this course to talk with Luiz Rodrigues CORVO, a Party member and student leader in Santos.

In related indoctrination activities, mention should be made of the "civilian war college", Instituto Superior de Estudos

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Brasileiros (Advanced Institute of Brazilian Studies - ISEB), a government-supported graduate school of social studies which is penetrated and dominated, if not controlled, by Communists. Staffed predominantly by ultranationalists, including Communists, the school provides intensive training on Brazilian problems and is designed to accelerate national development. It seeks to indoctrinate select groups of current or potential leaders of government and industry who will become the cadre preaching a new philosophy for Brazil.

As of August, ISEB had four courses. The first was a regular basic course, the subjects of which reflected ultranationalist, leftist, and neutralist "third force" ideas. It has been reported that the dominant theme was dialectical materialism, with the eulogizing of Soviet Russia and Communist China and the denigration of the United States. Most of the professors were characterized as either known Communists or leftist ultranationalists. The second, a special course, was being given for 250 young military officers, mostly majors and below. A third course of eight lectures was being sponsored by the directors of the student councils of two large universities in Rio de Janeiro. It was aimed at university students, and the titles of the lectures reflected ultranationalism and even Marxism. Four of the lecturers were known Communists. A special course also given, to which the general public was invited, was entitled "The Structure of Our Natural Resources".

During the period 1956-1958, ISEB has graduated approximately 130 students from its regular course. They have come from all sectors of the national life. Derogatory information is held on almost one fourth of these students, most of it in connection with Communist activities. As of August 1959, Armenio GUEDES, one of the top leaders of the Brazilian Communist Party, was attending regular courses at ISEB.

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Recent reports state that Communists, leftists, and other supporters of ISEB are now very much on the defensive in the face of current attacks by the local press on Communist influence in the Institute. Coupled with this press attack, several influential and respected Brazilians, including President KUBITSCHER, have made public statements charging the ultranationalists with not having the best interests of Brazil at heart. The result has been an unorganized barrage of accusations of entreguismo by the leftist and Communist press, and a lengthy and weak defense of ISEB by its director, Roland CORBISIER.

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The material taught at this school probably was largely identical with that contained in a new indoctrination course on the regional level which was being organized in early August, according to a usually reliable source. Subjects to be studied in this course were to include the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Chile, labor unionism, and international affairs. Each local committee was to submit the names of three candidates, one of whom would be selected to attend the course. During the course the students would be relieved of all Party activity.

In another Communist training activity, according to El Siglo on 16 August, Luis CORVALAN Leppe, the Party's secretary general, was the featured speaker at a ceremony held in Santiago two days before. Other speakers were given by the paper as Juan VARGAS Puebla, director of the new school, and Juan GARCIA, who spoke for the student body. It is not known whether the Labor School forms part of the Central Cadre School.

With regard to Argentina, the increasingly strong anti-Communist posture of the government has curbed considerably many Party activities and no major training center on the order of the "Aurora" Latin American Training School for Communist Party Cadres, closed down by the authorities in September 1958, is believed to exist. The Party apparently continues to give general training courses to new recruits. According to available information these courses are normally divided into seven classes. Each class has a bibliography consisting largely of the Party Program, Party Statutes, reports and speeches delivered to the Central Committee, editorials from the local Communist press, Party bulletins and other Party publications such as The Activist's Notebook. Classes are organized as follows:

First Class: The new political situation

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- Second Class: The present international situation and the fight for peace
- Third Class: The socio-economic structure of the country and the fight against imperialism and oligarchy
- Fourth Class: Political instability since 1930 -- continuation of the Party line to achieve unity in the fight for a democratic and progressive nation
- Fifth Class: Role of unified committees for providing means for forming a National Democratic Front
- Sixth Class: The Party
- Seventh Class: The functions of the cell

An interesting training feature was the special "reading month" decreed by the Central Committee for 15 April - 15 May, to give Party members an opportunity to read thoroughly the draft thesis, program and statutes to be presented to the XII National Congress of the Party. The reading month was to be followed by "organic discussion" in the cells, district and local committees between 16 May and 30 June; Provincial Conferences were to be held from 1 July to 15 July. Collective readings of the Congress draft were permitted and outsiders interested in the Party line could be invited to them.

A [REDACTED] reported in March that the Argentine Communist Party had a group of well-organized cells in the University of La Plata, with a special section devoted to recruiting and training Communist members among Peruvian students. Peruvian Communist students usually began the

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recruitment by inviting the Peruvian students to social affairs. Later, study groups were formed, and they were given more detailed Party training, including techniques used in public demonstrations. This same activity reportedly was also carried on at the University of Buenos Aires and other Argentine universities. Many of these students came from the provinces of Peru; when they returned home they were not known to be Communists and, therefore, could easily begin the organization of Communist cells in their home towns.

In Brazil, in late 1958, the Party's Central Committee reportedly decreed that a training course should be initiated for members as soon as possible, in locations and at times which would be both secure and convenient. The objective of the course was to prepare Communists to assume a more active role in mass work, particularly among laborers.

Consequently, the Brazilian Communist Party ran a series of lectures for its members in Sao Paulo beginning on 10 April and extending through 19 June. The schedule ran as follows:

- 10 April - The Process of Brazilian Economic Development
- 17 April - The Democratization of National Political Life
- 24 April - The Growth of the Forces of Peace, Democracy, and Socialism in the World
- 2 May - The Seriousness of the Struggle between Brazilian Nationalism and North American Imperialism
- 8 May - The United Front and the Struggle for a Nationalistic and Democratic Government

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- 15 May - The Importance of Unity between the Proletariat and the National Bourgeoisie
- 22 May - The Unity of the Working Class and the Alliance with the Rural Worker
- 29 May - The Nationalist Movement
- 6 June - The Peaceful Character of the Brazilian Revolution
- 12 June - The Victory of the United Nationalist Democratic Front in Elections
- 19 June - Strengthening of the Party through the Development of a new Policy

Constantino STOIANO, first secretary of the Transportation Enterprise Committee of the Party, was one of those selected to present these lectures.

The content of these lectures and other material appeared later in a number of training courses given throughout Brazil. The best example, and the one on which most information is available, is the course which was given in Santos during the summer of 1959.

On 12 July, the first lecture of this course was given at Rua do Comercio 9, the Santos headquarters of Novos Rumos, official PCB weekly newspaper published in Rio de Janeiro. The lecture, entitled "O Processo de Desenvolvimento Economico do Brasil e a Democratizacao da Vida Politica Nacional" (The Process of Brazilian Economic Development and the Democratization of the National Political Life), was delivered by Arlindo Alves LUCENA, political secretary of the Santos Municipal Committee.

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The second lecture, "Crescem no Mundo as Forcas da Paz, da Democracia, e do Socialismo" (The Forces of Peace, Democracy and Socialism Are Growing Throughout the World), was given at the same address by Alves LUCENA. The two lectures were combined at the first class.

A second class was held on 19 July, based on material contained in a four-page document having the same title as that of the second lecture. This document bore the following outline:

1. Transformation of socialism into a world system
2. Disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism
3. North American imperialism as the center of world reaction
4. Wars are no longer inevitable
5. Important part in the struggle for world peace played by the Brazilian efforts against North American imperialism
6. A series of questions on the above material
7. Bibliography

Four additional classes apparently were held in Santos during 29 July - 27 August 1959. A four-page document, entitled "Profunda se a Contradicao Entre a Nacao Brasileira e o Imperialismo Norte Americano" (The Contradiction Between the Brazilian Nation and North American Imperialism Grows Deeper), was presented to members at the third class. It covered the following subjects:

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1. Contradictions within Brazilian society
2. The character of the Brazilian revolution
3. The principal contradiction within Brazilian society
4. Nationalism and entreguismo (the yielding to foreign domination for personal gain by entrenched interests)
5. A series of questions on the above material
6. Bibliography

A fourth class, held on 12 August, centered its study on another four-page document, "A Frente Unica e a Luta por um Governo Nacionalista e Democratica". The material was broken down into the following categories:

1. Importance of the united front. Concrete forms of action or common organization
2. Contradictions in the united front and the role of Communists
3. The program of the united front and the struggle for a nationalist and democratic government
4. A series of questions on the above material
5. Bibliography

In the fifth class, held on 20 August 1959, a three-page document, entitled "O Movimento Nacionalista" (The Nationalist Movement), was used, and the subjects covered included:

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1. The nationalist movement as the true form of the united anti-imperialist front
2. The nationalist movement as part of the world socialist revolution
3. The part of the Communists in the nationalist movement
4. A series of questions on the above material
5. Bibliography

The sixth class, on 27 August 1959, was concerned with a four-page document entitled "Alianca do Proletariado com a Burguesia" (Alliance of the Proletariat with the Bourgeoisie). The material covered included:

1. The interests of the bourgeoisie in the agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution
2. The interests of the proletariat in the agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution
3. Unity and the struggle within the united front and the leadership of the proletariat
4. A series of questions on the above material
5. Bibliography

This course reportedly has been given in several other parts of the state of Sao Paulo. On 20 July 1959, a [REDACTED] reported that this course would be given for Party members in the Santo Andre area beginning on 24 July. The instructor was to be Moises WAISCHENKER,

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a Central Committee member and organizational secretary of the Sao Paulo State Committee. A later report also stated that the Santo Andre course would begin on 24 July and would run on consecutive Fridays thereafter. Classes were to be given at Rua Delfim Moreira 11, Sao Paulo, headquarters in Sao Paulo of Novos Rumos, the official Party weekly published in Rio de Janeiro. The instructor for these classes was to be Jose CARECA (alias of WAISCHENKER). The same report mentioned that CARECA gave a briefing on this course at the above address on 17 July and distributed copies of the schedule of lectures to those in attendance.

In September, it was reported that a political course would be offered in the near future to members of the Party in Pernambuco. The course would be given informally in all Party units from base organizations (cells) up through the regional committee. Reading for the course included Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism" and "On the Problems of Leninism", the Party Program, the Party's Political Declaration of March 1958, and published press interviews and articles of Luiz Carlos PRESTES, the Party's secretary general. A review of the rather elaborate series of questions formulated for this course, which were based on the Political Declaration of March 1958, reveals that the material was quite similar to that covered in the training given in the Sao Paulo area.

Other Communist training activity, as of late September 1959, included a Russian language course offered to young Communists in Santos, under the auspices of the Santos Student Center. The Santos Municipal Committee of the Party issued instructions for anyone interested in taking this course to talk with Luiz Rodrigues CORVO, a Party member and student leader in Santos.

In related indoctrination activities, mention should be made of the "civilian war college", Instituto Superior de Estudos

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Brasileiros (Advanced Institute of Brazilian Studies - ISEB), a government-supported graduate school of social studies which is penetrated and dominated, if not controlled, by Communists. Staffed predominantly by ultranationalists, including Communists, the school provides intensive training on Brazilian problems and is designed to accelerate national development. It seeks to indoctrinate select groups of current or potential leaders of government and industry who will become the cadre preaching a new philosophy for Brazil.

As of August, ISEB had four courses. The first was a regular basic course, the subjects of which reflected ultranationalist, leftist, and neutralist "third force" ideas. It has been reported that the dominant theme was dialectical materialism, with the eulogizing of Soviet Russia and Communist China and the denigration of the United States. Most of the professors were characterized as either known Communists or leftist ultranationalists. The second, a special course, was being given for 250 young military officers, mostly majors and below. A third course of eight lectures was being sponsored by the directors of the student councils of two large universities in Rio de Janeiro. It was aimed at university students, and the titles of the lectures reflected ultranationalism and even Marxism. Four of the lecturers were known Communists. A special course also given, to which the general public was invited, was entitled "The Structure of Our Natural Resources".

During the period 1956-1958, ISEB has graduated approximately 130 students from its regular course. They have come from all sectors of the national life. Derogatory information is held on almost one fourth of these students, most of it in connection with Communist activities. As of August 1959, Armenio GUEDES, one of the top leaders of the Brazilian Communist Party, was attending regular courses at ISEB.

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Recent reports state that Communists, leftists, and other supporters of ISEB are now very much on the defensive in the face of current attacks by the local press on Communist influence in the Institute. Coupled with this press attack, several influential and respected Brazilians, including President KUBITSCHER, have made public statements charging the ultranationalists with not having the best interests of Brazil at heart. The result has been an unorganized barrage of accusations of entreguismo by the leftist and Communist press, and a lengthy and weak defense of ISEB by its director, Roland CORBISIER.

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