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Facts about

INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNIST
FRONT
ORGANISATIONS

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THE ORGANISATIONS DEFINED

What are international Communist front organisations?

They are organisations designed to act as instruments of Communist policy, without overt participation by the Soviet Government, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, or any other Communist parties. They are front organisations in the sense that their real purposes are masked behind a non-political façade of social ideals which are generally acceptable to progressive public opinion.

These tactics have been widely adopted and developed by Communists since 1945. The Soviet trade union newspaper, Trud, stated on November 4, 1950:

"The Bolshevik Party has had to change its tactics, its methods of combat, to shift from legal forms to illegal ones, to compromise, to make agreements with other parties, other movements, to dodge, to retreat in order to advance more successfully later. Lenin teaches the Communist parties skilfully to utilise these diversified tactical forms, proceeding from the concrete circumstances of the class struggle in every country, from the concrete situation."

In this regard, a typical example of Lenin's teaching is the following:

"We must be able to withstand all this [bourgeois] opposition, to agree to any sacrifice, and even--if need be--to resort to all sorts of stratagems, manoeuvres, illegal methods, evasions and subterfuges . . ." (Lenin, Left-wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder page 597, in The Essentials of Lenin, English edition, vol. II, Lawrence and Wishart, 1947.)

Lenin was here referring particularly to Communist penetration of the trade unions; but he constantly emphasised that such tactics were of general application.

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

What are the front organisations called?

As their names indicate, they are divided into various groups and professions:

1. The World Peace Council (WPC):

2. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU);
3. The World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY);
4. The International Union of Students (IUS);
5. The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF);
6. The International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR);
7. The International Federation of Democratic Lawyers (IADL);
8. The World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW);
9. The World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FIST);
10. The Committee for the Promotion of International Trade (CPIT);
11. The World Congress of Doctors (WCD);
12. The International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ);
13. The International Broadcasting Organisation (OIR).

Each of these international bodies has working under it a network of national committees covering most parts of the world. These in turn control their affiliated local branches.

THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The World Peace Council comes first because it is the most universal of the front organisations. It is linked with, and supported by, all the others.

What was its origin?

Following closely on the formation of the Cominform in September, 1947—the battle-cry of which is "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!"—a World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace was organised at Wroclaw, Poland. This set up a continuing organisation called the "International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals." In April, 1949, it called the First World Peace Congress in Paris where the "World Committee of Partisans of Peace" was founded. At the Second World Peace Congress, held in Warsaw in November, 1950, this committee was renamed the World Peace Council and headquarters were established in

Paris. When expelled in 1951 it moved to Prague; in 1954 it transferred itself to Vienna.

What is the composition of the WPC?

The Council consists of 447 members, drawn from all over the world. Although only 80 come from behind the Iron Curtain, the great majority of the rest are Communists or fellow-travellers. New members are continually added. The Council meets at least once a year, if possible outside the Iron Curtain, in order to adopt resolutions and launch appeals. The preparation of these, with all the other organisational work, is the task of the Executive Bureau, consisting of 49 members (11 of whom are officers). The President, Joliot-Curie, and the General Secretary, Laffitte, are both Communists, as are most of the other officers. (See Appendix I.)

New members of the Council or the Bureau are selected by the Bureau from nominations sent in by the National Peace Committees set up by the WPC in each country. These in turn have, in the major countries, organised a network of subsidiary bodies--factory peace committees, village peace committees, committees for artists, musicians, scientists and so on.

How is the WPC linked with other front bodies?

The more important organisations, namely the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Federation of Scientific Workers, have representatives on the Executive Bureau of the WPC. Two others, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Federation of Resistance Fighters, are represented on the Council.

Who really runs the WPC?

A Cominform resolution dated November 29, 1949, contained this directive: "The struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organisation and consolidation of the forces of peace against the forces of war, should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist parties and democratic organisations." *

What is its policy?

Details of this appeared in the Cominform journal, For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!, on December 8, 1950, addressed to the

* For "democratic" read "front."

world Communist Press:

"It will give 'special attention' to the activities of the various peace committees, publicising and supporting their work.

"It will ruthlessly expose the warmongers, the aggressive foreign policy and reactionary home policy of the United States, the criminal war waged by the United States against Korea and its aggressive adventures against the Chinese People's Republic.

"It will expose the policy of transforming the United Nations into a tool for carrying out the aggressive plans of American imperialism.

"It will depict the strengthening of the democratic anti-imperialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the consistent and tenacious struggle of this camp in defence of peace.

"It will expose the imperialist propaganda of chauvinism, race hatred and national enmity, isolate the imperialist warmongers and fight for friendship between the peoples of their countries and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Peoples' Democracies.

"It will devote more attention to the growth of the National Liberation Movement in colonial and dependent countries.

"It will realise that all these activities are indissolubly linked with stepping up propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and the tireless struggle against reactionary ideology."

How is the WPC's policy disguised?

By enrolling well-meaning peace-lovers from all walks of life, the WPC endeavours (so far without success) to camouflage the Communist hand within the velvet glove of peace. On the occasion of the Peace Congress held in Vienna in December 1952, the Cominform issued this directive:

"The popular movement in defence of peace is a non-party democratic movement. . . . Hence, the opportunity arises of extending to the maximum the mass base of the peace movement, of drawing people into it, irrespective of social status, political convictions, religious and philosophical views. . . . While preparing for the congress, the fighters for peace are, vigorously and indefatigably, exposing the warmongers, the enemies of mankind. . . . The peace partisans are carrying to the masses the truth about the genuine peace policy of the Soviet Union and the Peoples' Democracies; they are exposing the pharisaical peace camouflage of the Anglo-American aggressors. . . . The Communist and democratic parties are devoting their cadres, their organising experience and their newspapers to the task of preparing for the congress."

How does the WPC work?

From its headquarters in Vienna the Secretariat sends "bulletins" and directives to all the National Peace Committees. The Secretariat was in Paris until April, 1951, when it was expelled, for subversive activities. After some years in Prague it moved in 1954 to Vienna, under the protection of the Soviet occupation forces, and to the great annoyance of

the Austrian Government, whose permission had neither been sought nor given. The Minister of the Interior, Herr Graf, protested strongly and added:

"A sharp watch will be kept on the World Peace Council, for it has nothing to do with peace. Vienna is becoming more and more firmly established as the headquarters of Cominform organisations plotting to undermine the free West." (Reuter, April 25, 1954.)

Regional Groupings.

Following a series of organisational resolutions at the Berlin meeting of the WPC in February, 1951, three regional organisations were set up.

(1) Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem.

This originated from a conference in Paris of Peace Partisans from France, Germany and neighbouring countries. Regular meetings have been held, and it has led the fight against German rearmament, the European Defence Community (EDC), and the London-Paris Agreements.

(2) Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

This was launched at an Asian and Pacific Peace Conference held in Peking in October, 1952. It keeps the various Peace Committees of this region in line with Soviet and Chinese policy. In particular it campaigns against Japanese rearmament and American "intervention" in Asia.

(3) The Nordic Peace Conference.

This was held in Oslo in November, 1952, and a permanent Secretariat was set up. It campaigns against NATO and German rearmament.

Specialised Bodies.

The following directive appeared in the Cominform journal in November, 1949: "Particular attention should be devoted to bringing together into the movement of the supporters of peace the trade unions, women's, youth, co-operative, sports, cultural and educational, religious and other organisations, as well as scientists, writers, journalists, workers in the cultural field, parliamentary leaders who are in favour of peace and against war." In fulfilment of this directive, the Peace Movement broadened its scope by launching many new activities.

(1) Culture. In 1951 the WPC set up a Cultural Commission to organise exhibitions, anniversary celebrations and exchange visits. At the same time it encouraged the National Peace Committees to set up a wide variety of committees for artists, writers, and so on.

(2) Youth and Sport. It has always taken an interest in youth and sport, co-operating with the World Federation of Democratic Youth in its youth festivals and "World Games," held every two years.

(3) Trade. It organised an "International Economic Conference" for

businessmen in Moscow in April, 1952, which later developed into a new front organisation, the "Committee for the Promotion of International Trade" (see page 45).

(4) Doctors. It organised a "World Congress of Doctors" in Vienna in May, 1953. This has also since become a permanent organisation (see page 47).

Congresses.

The highlight of the WPC's propaganda activities has been the three World Peace Congresses:

1. Paris and Prague, April, 1949.
2. Warsaw, November, 1950.
3. Vienna, December, 1952.

At each a large number of delegates (there were 2,000 in Vienna) were assembled at great expense from all over the world to listen to prepared speeches and to pass long resolutions, virtually without discussion. For months before and after each congress every Communist propaganda medium throughout the world gave it first priority.

By 1952 the Communist and propagandist nature of the WPC had become obvious and an unsuccessful attempt was made, by means of a specially formed "International Initiating Committee," to disguise the true sponsorship of the Vienna Congress.

A new attempt at camouflage equally unsuccessful, was made in June, 1954, when a smaller gathering was held in Stockholm under the title "Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension." At this plans were laid for an Asian Peace Conference to be held in Delhi in April, 1955.

A further congress is planned for Helsinki in May, 1955, under the title "World Peace Assembly."

Campaigns.

The WPC has launched a series of campaigns, usually lasting many months and involving the world-wide collection of signatures in support of a simple appeal.

(1) Stockholm Appeal. The first, and most famous, appeal was launched at a meeting in Stockholm in March, 1950. It demanded the banning of atomic weapons and millions of signatures were claimed in support.

(2) Warsaw Appeal. A second campaign was launched from Warsaw in November, 1950, calling for the immediate convening of a Five-Power Confer-

ence to settle current problems, including the Korean War. Though 600 million signatures were claimed, most of them came from Iron Curtain countries.

(3) Germ Warfare. It was the WPC, at its Bureau meeting in Oslo in March, 1952, which launched the notorious "germ warfare" campaign. Aided by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Scientific Workers, the WPC flooded the world with the grave accusation that the Americans in Korea had committed terrible atrocities, including the use of bacteriological warfare. No independent confirmation of these charges has ever been produced, and they were finally exposed as a gigantic hoax by returning prisoners of war who admitted signing "confessions" under duress.

(4) "Negotiate Now" Campaign. This was launched by the Vienne Congress in 1952 and renewed the appeal for a Five-Power Conference. When negotiations finally took place in Geneva in 1954 the WPC claimed the credit. But in fact they took place because, for the first time, the Russians agreed to meet the West.

Finances.

No details of the WPC finances are ever published, and it seems clear that the considerable expenses which its activities must entail can be met only by large subsidies from Russia, her satellites, and/or China. A World Peace Fund was started in 1951 with the object of attracting money from national organisations, but nothing more has been heard of it.

Peace Prizes.

The WPC decided in 1949 to award three International Peace Prizes annually worth £5,000 each. Three winners each year have not been announced, but Charlie Chaplin and Shostakovich received them in 1954. These prizes are distinct from the Stalin Peace Prizes, worth £9,000, of which 10 are awarded annually by the Soviet Government. Most members of the WPC Bureau have now been rewarded with one of the latter.

Contradictions.

While the WPC has taken a leading part in demanding in the West an end to defence preparations, particularly any form of collective security, in Communist countries it exhorts the people to work harder in building up armaments "for the defence of peace." Prace, official journal of the Czechoslovak trade unions, contained this revealing statement on March 28, 1952:

" . . . a strike in a capitalist country is a very effective way of fighting for peace, since it aims at paralysing war production and the transport of arms. But here it is a question of building

up the greatest possible strength in the shortest possible time. . . .
To put the arms of outstanding quality which we produce into the
hands of the defenders of peace, into the hands of our People's
Army, that is an act of peace."

Is the WPC a pacifist body?

No. Few genuine pacifists have been deceived by the WPC, which is clearly designed to present Soviet policy, however aggressive it may be, as "peace-loving". For those who confuse the Communist-run "Peace" Movement with pacifism, however, the Soviet Ministry of Defence has, in a pamphlet published on March 20, 1954, issued the following timely clarification:

"Whilst carrying on a struggle for peace Communists are not, however, pacifists who sigh for peace and limit themselves to propaganda for peace. They consider that in order to remove the inevitability of wars, it is necessary to destroy imperialism. Communists link the cause of peace with the cause of the victory of the proletarian revolution, considering that the surest means of doing away with wars and of establishing permanent, just peace is the overthrow of the power of the imperialistic bourgeoisie.

"The bourgeois-pacifist attitude towards war which stresses the 'horrors' of war and inculcates hatred of all wars is alien to us. Communists are against imperialistic wars as being counter-revolutionary wars, but they are in favour of liberating, anti-imperialist, revolutionary wars."

(The Militarisation of the Countries
of the North Atlantic Bloc by V.
Cheprakov.)

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

What does the World Federation of Trade Unions purport to be?

The preamble to its Constitution defines the WFTU as an international trade union body which purports to "organise and unite within its ranks the trade unions of the whole world irrespective of considerations of race, nationality, religious or political opinion," and to take all necessary measures to promote "the social and economic well-being of the workers."

Does the WFTU actually represent "the trade unions of the whole world"?

It does not. It claims a total membership of 80.7 million workers in 64 countries. Of this number, however, more than 64 million are attributed to Communist countries. Here are the details, all the figures

being those claimed by the WFTU:

USSR	. . . . .	35,000,000
Communist China	. . . . .	11,000,000
Satellite States	. . . . .	18,400,000
		<hr/>
Total	. . . . .	64,400,000

This means that 80 per cent. of the WFTU's claimed membership is behind the Iron Curtain. In the non-Communist world, on the other hand, the WFTU claims only 16,000,000 members--a relatively modest total, explained by the fact that the vast majority of the unions in countries not included in the above list belong to the WFTU's non-Communist rival, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) which has a total membership of 54.6 million in 75 countries.

The WFTU's membership claims refer primarily to the countries of the Soviet bloc. To what extent can these claims be taken seriously?

To a very limited extent, for four reasons:

(i) The unions in question are not trade unions in the generally accepted sense. They are productivity-boosting agencies of the Government--not protectors of workers' rights--and membership is virtually compulsory, being in most cases a necessary qualification for social insurance benefit.

(ii) The WFTU enjoys a complete monopoly behind the Iron Curtain. There is no question of any competition from the ICFTU because it is ruthlessly suppressed.

(iii) Under these conditions, the WFTU's membership can be increased at will. Thus, even if the figures were accurate, they would mean very little.

(iv) In any event, it is impossible to assess their accuracy. The few statistics published are misleading and cannot be checked.

How much support does the WFTU command in countries outside the Soviet bloc?

In Western Europe, apart from France and Italy, the WFTU claims only 152,000 members. This figure is only slightly exaggerated, but the WFTU's success is limited in the free world because most of the trade unions are in the hands of Social Democrats who support the ICFTU.

In France and Italy, the WFTU's claims are fantastic. According to the statistics of elections to factory committees (the most reliable check) the actual WFTU membership is:

French CGT . . . 1,250,000 (Figure claimed: 5,100,000)

Italian CGIL . . . 3,500,000 (Figure claimed: 5,000,000)

a total of 4,750,000, as compared with the 10,100,000 claimed. The WFTU thus has at most 4,902,000 members in Western Europe, whereas the ICFTU has 23,476,785 registered members (including 1,000,000 in France and 2,278,897 in Italy).

In the British Commonwealth and Empire, the WFTU claims 1,331,000 members (800,000 in India) as against the ICFTU's registered membership of 4,780,167 (2,162,936 in India).

In the Far East, apart from Communist China, the WFTU claims 5,188,000 members (2,260,000 in Indonesia and 1,529,000 in Japan) as against the ICFTU's registered membership of 3,342,270 (none in Indonesia and 1,854,860 in Japan).

How did the WFTU originate?

It was founded on British initiative, despite the failure of earlier attempts to establish a world-wide trade union organisation. On November 3, 1943, the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) issued invitations to 71 trade union organisations in 31 countries to appoint delegates to a world trade union conference. This was held in London, in February, 1945. It reassembled in Paris in October, 1945, when the draft constitution was approved and the WFTU came into existence.

How is the WFTU organised?

There are 14 officers—President, Secretary-General, and 12 Vice-Presidents. These officers comprise the Executive Bureau, which is, for all practical purposes, the controlling body.

The Executive Committee consists of the Bureau, four Secretaries (see page 57) and 18 other members, together with 36 substitutes.

The Secretariat, operating from WFTU headquarters in Vienna, consists of the Secretary-General and the four Secretaries. The latter are in charge of the following departments: (a) National centres, Press and Information; (b) Economic and Social; (c) Trade Union Internationals; (d) Colonies and under-developed territories. Co-ordination in various parts of the world is entrusted to a number of Regional Liaison Bureaux.

Nominally supreme within the WFTU is the World Trade Union Congress, composed of delegates from all affiliated organisations, which meets every four years.

Intermediate between Congress and the executive organs of the WFTU is the General Council, which consists of 93 members and 85 substitutes.

From an executive point of view, the relative importance of these various bodies may be inferred from the number of sessions held by each since the WFTU was founded:

Executive Bureau	..	..	26
Executive Committee	..	..	11
General Council	.	..	7
Congress	.	..	3

Communists in Control.

Membership details, already analysed, reveal the overwhelming preponderance of the Communist unions in the WFTU. To-day this is matched by complete Communist control of the organisation, despite the fact that the WFTU was founded as an all-embracing non-political body.

How did the Communists gain control?

1. By demanding, as the price of their initial co-operation, the appointment of their nominee to the key position of Secretary-General. This was Louis Saillant (France), a member of the Bureau of the WPC and formerly Secretary-General of the CGT, which is now Communist-dominated. Saillant has always claimed that he is not, and never has been, a Communist; but he has never deviated from the strict Party line on any policy issue.

2. By ensuring that the full-time Secretary-General, directing the Secretariat, would control the WFTU organisation, even in opposition to the holder of the honorary position of President. The Western unions nominated the first President, Sir Walter (now Lord) Citrine, who was succeeded in 1947 by Mr. Arthur Deakin. Both were delegates of the British TUC.

3. By filling the salaried posts with Communists or Communist sympathisers. The task was accomplished by Saillant, who early obtained "reliable" assistants.

For complete control, however, it was necessary to capture the elective offices also. How was this done?

The foundation was laid by manipulation of membership figures. Here is a description of the process, quoted from an official statement by representatives of the TUC, the American Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of the Netherlands (NVV):

"The organisations which refused to participate in this first conference, and to adhere to the WFTU in October, 1945, were extremely few in number. Caught in the general enthusiasm and in the hope of establishing mutual confidence, the great experiment began.

"However, from the beginning, some uneasiness was felt within

those trade union movements with long experience in international collaboration. It was noted, for example, that a stream of newly-created organisations in economically backward countries, which used to count membership in tens of thousands, were announcing membership figures, which there were no means of checking, in the neighbourhood of a million. These paper figures threatened to submerge those organisations with long experience, well-established reputations, memberships and traditions." (TUC pamphlet, Free Trade Unions Leave the WFTU, March, 1949).

Control of the elective offices of the WFTU was carried a stage further by Soviet Russia's conquest of the satellite States of Central and Eastern Europe. Soviet domination meant Communist capture of the national centres of trade union movements which had previously been either neutral or pro-Western. The process was completed in 1949, when China joined the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Arthur Deakin, as President of the WFTU, gave the following figures to show how control was captured:

	<u>Communist</u>	<u>Non-Communist</u>
Executive Bureau,....1945	4	5
1948	6	3
Executive Committee, 1945	11	11
1948	14	8
General Council,.....1945	26	38
1948	34	30

To what extent is Communist control reflected in the present composition of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU?

Of the 14 members of the Bureau, seven are known Communists (four of these being from countries in the Soviet bloc); five are delegates of Communist-controlled unions or splinter-groups; and two are of unknown or undeclared affiliations. (Names and credentials are listed at Appendix II.)

When did the free trade unions of the non-Communist world break away from the WFTU?

The break occurred in Paris on January 19, 1949, when, during a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU, the three non-Communist representatives announced the withdrawal of their respective organisations--viz., the British Trades Union Congress (TUC), the American Congress of Industrial Organisations (CIO) and the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of the Netherlands (NVV).

Why did the free unions break away?

Their decision was explained in the TUC pamphlet, Free Trade Unions Leave the WFTU. The foreword, signed by James Carey (CIO), Arthur Deakin (TUC), Evert Kupers (NVV), and Vincent Tewson (TUC), stated the main cause of friction:

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

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

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

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

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

After breaking away from the WFTU, the non-Communist trade unions formed their own organisation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which endeavours to restrict itself to trade union activities and to concentrate upon social and economic problems.

What was the other evidence given by the free trade unions in support of their decision to leave the WFTU?

The following points were emphasised. (Page references are to Free Trade Unions Leave the WFTU.)

1. Propaganda. The WFTU's official organ, World Trade Union Movement, was misused to promote Communist points of view. "The nations of the Western Hemisphere and their Governments have been presented in the Bulletins as 'war-mongers' and 'servile instruments of the capitalist monopolies and trusts' . . . Never has a word of criticism of Soviet Russia or its leaders been tolerated." (pp. 12-13.) This conduct disregarded the initial warning by Sir Walter Citrine (TUC). Addressing the

Paris Congress of the WFTU, in October, 1945, he said: "If once we get into the maze of politics . . . this International will perish. It will split, because the different conceptions of political aspiration, desire, method and policy, are so wide that they would divide us."

2. Bad Faith. Kuznetsov (USSR), Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, writing in Trud on November 16, 1947, demanded that the WFTU should get rid of its "reformist" leaders. (pp. 8-9) This was a reference to the principal representatives of the non-Communist unions, "reformist" being a Communist term of political abuse. As a member of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU, Kuznetsov was, in fact, demanding the dismissal of his own colleagues.

3. International Trade Secretariats. The International Trade Secretariats (ITSs) are designed to bring together the workers' organisations in different countries according to trades or industries. To ensure that they would preserve their long traditions of independence, the TUC supported the demand of the ITSs that they should work with, but not under, the WFTU. But the Communists wanted them under complete control. Agreement was reached in the early stages on the principle of full autonomy of the ITSs in their special trade activities within the WFTU. In attempting to work out the precise regulations which would apply, the organisations vitally concerned with this matter found themselves faced with endless negotiations, protracted over a period of three years. During this period, the various concessions made by the WFTU fell short of the original understanding. This breach of faith undermined the confidence of the ITSs in the WFTU. It must be said clearly that responsibility for the delay which has occurred, lying as it does at the door of the Soviet trade unions, confirms other evidence that they were not so much concerned with the establishment and operation of the World Federation as a trade union international as they were with its political potentialities." (p.7.)

Today the ITSs work in close co-operation with the ICFTU, whilst fully maintaining their autonomy. The WFTU set up rival Trade Departments (or Trade Union Internationals) of its own.

4. Marshall Plan. The "conclusive evidence" that it was impossible to work with the Communist elements in the WFTU was "the concerted aggression of all their forces, directed by the Cominform, since November, 1947, against the 'reformist' trade union organisations which were striving to reconstruct their countries' economy with the aid of the American people." The Marshall Plan was "described by the Communist spokesmen in the Bureau as 'a devilish scheme of Wall Street to enslave the free countries of Europe'"--although one of the WFTU's main objects was "to make the fullest contribution to the economic recovery of the war-stricken countries." The Communist delegates "did not hide their hostility to the Marshall Plan" and their propaganda "left no doubt about the manner in which they were to fight and sabotage every effort that would be made in Europe to

relieve the distress of the people and put their countries on a sound economic basis." (pp. 10-11)

Does WFTU propoganda show definite bias in favour of Marxist ideology and Soviet policy?

As regards ideology, every effort is made to avoid explicit statements--but not always successfully. The words "Communist" and "Communism" are never used; but the concept of class war, for example often appears in a modified form, designed to make a special appeal to Social Democrats. In April, 1953, for example, the Executive Bureau declared: "We speak different languages, but we have common interests, for we are class brothers."

As regards Soviet policy in general, the WFTU's approval and admiration have been frequently expressed. The following are typical quotations from the official handbook, Report of Activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions, May, 1949--August, 1953. (Page references are to the Annexes.)

1. An undated resolution on national trade union centres' reports, apparently adopted by the Executive Bureau at Peking, November 11-14, 1949, advises "the working people of the Asian countries," striving for "genuine national independence," to follow the lead of "the historic experience of Socialist construction in the National Republics of the Soviet Union, the remarkable success of the national liberation struggle and democratic construction in China, Northern Korea and in the Mongolian People's Republic." (p. 61.)

2. An "appeal to the Latin-American proletariat," issued by the WFTU's South American Trade Union Conference, March-April, 1950, states that "the policy of the lackeys of American imperialism . . . will be defeated in the end if the proletariat unites and organises . . . encouraged by the glorious example of the workers of the USSR, China and Eastern Europe, already freed from imperialism, if the proletariat knows how to unite at each work-place, in each country, and on the continent as a whole, while strengthening its links with the invincible WFTU." (p. 82)

3. A resolution "on the fight for peace and against the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan," adopted by the Executive Bureau at Vienna, July 2-6, 1951, "records the fact that the bloc of imperialist States is intensifying and speeding up its preparations for another world war . . . Government circles in the United States, Britain and France have sabotaged the calling of a conference of Foreign Ministers of the four Great Powers . . . In the front ranks of the peace movement are the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Peoples' Democracies, and the Chinese People's Republic . . ." (pp. 168-169.)

4. A resolution "on the decisions of the World Congress of the Peoples for Peace /the 1952 Vienna Congress of the WPC/ and the role of the trade unions in their application," adopted by the Executive Committee at Vienna, February 28, 1953, "acclaims the continuous action of the peoples of the Soviet Union, People's China, the German Democratic Republic /Soviet Zone of Germany/ and the Peoples' Democracies for the maintenance of world peace and for friendship between the peoples." (p. 226.)

What further evidence is derived from the WFTU's activities?

On January 26, 1951, the French Ministry of the Interior ordered the dissolution of the Paris headquarters of three Communist front organizations--the WFTU, the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF). The WFTU headquarters were then transferred to the Soviet sector of Vienna.

According to the London Times of January 27, 1951:

"The order was issued in accordance with a decree law of 1939 empowering the Minister of the Interior to withdraw authorisation for the existence of all foreign organisations if he judged it necessary. A foreign organisation is described in the law as one which either has its headquarters abroad, or, having headquarters in France, is in fact controlled by foreigners.

"It is officially stated that the three organisations concerned have carried out activities in complete contradiction of the aims stated in their statutes. They have been prominent instruments of Communist 'peace' propaganda and have been used as information services of the Cominform. Although the precise nature of their fifth column activity has not been revealed, this seems to have become more prominent in the last three months."

What are the principal working organisations of the WFTU by means of which its policies are implemented?

They are:

1. Affiliated unions and national centres. As mentioned above, these exist in 64 countries.

2. The Regional Liaison Bureaux: There is one for Asia and Australasia; in Peking; and the Communist-dominated Latin American Confederation of Labour (CTAL) in Mexico has been recognised by the WFTU as the Liaison Bureau for Latin America. Two more have been proposed (for Africa and for the Middle East) but are not yet working. The functions of these bureaux are to recruit members, to wage propaganda, and generally to promote close contact between the WFTU and the trade unions of the "colonial and dependent" countries.

3. The Trade Departments, known also as Trade Union Internationals (TUIs). These are intended to provide international links between workers in particular industries, and thus to act as the WFTU's counter to the International Trade Secretariats (ITSs), which are associated with the ICFTU.

The full list of the 11 existing Trade Departments is given in Appendix II. A new one (called the "Public and Allied Employees TUI") is due to be inaugurated at a conference in Vienna in April, 1955. This will broaden the existing Trade Department for postal, telegraph, telephone, radio and television workers, by adding "municipal, hospital, Civil Service and all allied workers," and the new TUI will then have almost the status of a "professional" Trade Department, which at present only the Teachers (FISE) can claim. FISE is dealt with in a separate section, because it is so different from the other TUIs (see page 42.)

The other Trade Departments all deal with particular industries. The most important is that of the Transport Workers, with its Vienna headquarters. That of the Metal and Engineering Workers, also based on Vienna, demands attention because it has many connections with the armaments industry, particularly in France and Italy. The Miners' TUI is also important in France, and the recently reorganised TUI for Chemical, Oil and Glassware Workers (Budapest) has obvious potentialities. The Agricultural and Forestry Workers' TUI, which works from Rome, is especially concerned with under-developed countries.

What tasks are entrusted by the WFTU to the TUIs?

These were laid down as follows in a resolution adopted at the Budapest meeting of the TUIs, in May, 1950:

To approach trade unions outside the WFTU and to recruit their defecting rank-and-file members.

To devote greater attention to propaganda for the campaign of the (Communist-controlled) World Peace Council, and against "imperialist war preparations, aided by renegade trade union leaders."

This programme closely followed the Cominform resolution of November, 1949, which emphasised the importance of "drawing unorganised workers into the trade unions and into the active struggle for peace."

According to the WFTU's official Report of Activity, already cited, the TUIs are to focus their work on "a constant struggle towards international unity on the occupational level". They have "exposed, and continue to expose, the consequences of rearmament on wages and the standard of living . . ."

"The TUIs from their inception have done tireless work against the

worsening of the living and working conditions of the working peoples, who have been hard hit by the consequences of 'American aid,' rearmament, the Atlantic Pact, the Marshall Plan, the Schuman Plan, Truman's Point IV, etc."

Within the WFTU framework, the activity of the TUIs "has been directed against the specific aspects of imperialism's policy of enslavement and war--the Marshall Plan, the Schuman Plan, the transport and agricultural pools . . .

"Great help has been given in developing the activity of the TUIs by the national /trade union/ centres of the Peoples' Democracies, the USSR, Italy, China and France." (Report, main text, pp. 119, 121, 123, 130.)

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

How did the WFDY originate, and why did it lose the support of the non-Communist organisations?

The WFDY was founded in November, 1945, at the World Youth Conference in London convened by the Communist-controlled World Youth Council. It was widely supported at first, because it claimed to be non-political and because it aspired to be all-embracing.

But, from the outset, the WFDY was biased in favour of Soviet policies. By 1949 most of its non-Communist members had resigned. They proceeded to form their own organisation, the World Assembly of Youth (WAY).

A further disruption occurred in January, 1950, when (following Tito's break with the Cominform) the Executive Committee of the WFDY expelled the Yugoslav "People's Youth" organisation. The executive resolution described the Yugoslav youth leaders as "traitors to the cause of peace and democracy, and deserters into the camp of the imperialist warmongers."

These strictures echoed the Moscow broadcasts to mark International Youth Day on November 10, 1949. One radio commentator spoke of "the criminal Tito clique striving to educate Yugoslav youth in the spirit of Fascist ideology" and thus "serving the interests of the American imperialists." Another commentator spoke of "Judas Tito and his agents," who were training young Yugoslavs in a spirit of "hatred for the USSR, the Peoples' Democracies and the democratic youth movement throughout the world."

What are the avowed aims of the WFDY?

As set forth in its Constitution, these are admirable. Indeed, they

might seem appropriate to any organisation claiming to further the interests of youth on an international scale.

The WFDY's avowed aims include the promotion of:

International understanding and co-operation; freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly; rights of youth, especially in regard to standards of living and conditions of employment.

The general objective is stated to be co-operation in economic, educational, cultural and social activities.

What are the real aims of the WFDY?

As demonstrated in practice, these are almost entirely political and consistently pro-Communist. The following immediate tasks were mentioned in a Manifesto to the "Young People of All Countries" issued by the WFDY's Budapest Congress in September, 1949:

Condemnation of the war-like preparations of big capitalists, headed by the American imperialists.

Attacks on the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty.

Allegations of the violation of democratic freedom in all countries oppressed by the imperialists, including the United States.

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

An appeal to youth to support the "invincible army" of peace partisans, "headed by the mighty Soviet Union, which made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Fascism."

A call for unity of international youth within the WFDY, and a condemnation of the forces seeking to split this unity.

The Soviet delegate to the congress, Mikhailov, explained that the "splitters" were the Catholic students' organisations, the International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY), and the newly-formed WAY--in fact, all the non-Communist bodies. Thus the WFDY's attitude towards WAY corresponds exactly to that of the WFTU towards the ICFTU.

To what extent is it possible to verify the membership claims of the WFDY?

These are almost certainly inflated, but no direct check is possible. This is largely due to the Soviet bloc's unwillingness to disclose the

necessary statistics.

The WFDY admits any youth organisation, national or international, if two-thirds of its members are under 30 years of age. Evidently the term "youth" is loosely interpreted.

In 1945, following its foundation conference, the WFDY claimed a total affiliated membership of 30 million. In 1950, despite the resignations of the non-Communist organisations, the claim had risen by more than 100 per cent. to 70 million in 74 countries. Subsequent claims were:

August, 1951:	72 million in 84 countries		
February, 1953:	75	"	87
July, 1953:	83	"	90
November, 1953:	83	"	92
August, 1954:	85	"	97

But the WFDY has a relatively small membership in the non-Communist countries, which all belong to WAY. The bulk of the WFDY's claimed membership is from the Soviet bloc, as the following official announcements prove:

Shelepin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol: "During the period under review, the Komsomol /Soviet Youth organisation/ has increased two-fold and by March 1, 1954, it had in its ranks 18,825,327 people united in 431,000 primary organisations" (Pravda, March 20, 1954).

Mikhailov, addressing the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in October, 1952, said that 19 million school-children were members of the Pioneer organisations.

The New China News Agency stated on May 5, 1954, that the All-China New Democratic Youth League numbered 12 million. On June 2, 1954 the same agency reported that Communist China's Young Pioneers numbered eight million.

These figures total more than 57,800,000. They do not include the other bodies affiliated to the WFDY--e.g., the youth organisations in the European satellites and the various subsidiary organisations in Communist China (of which there are 108).

It is safe to assert, therefore, that the Soviet bloc as a whole accounts for more than 60 million (or 70 per cent.) of WFDY's claimed membership of 85 million. So much for the WFDY's pretence to be fully representative of youth on a world-wide basis.

How is the WFDY organised, and where is the focal centre of Communist control?

There are four statutory bodies. Nominally the highest is the Con-

gress, which consists of national delegations representing all affiliated organisations. So far, it has met only twice since the founding session in 1945.

The Council is composed of one representative from each affiliated organisation, with a maximum of eight from any one country. It meets every year, usually behind the Iron Curtain.

Communist Executive Power.

The Executive Committee, elected from the Council, consists of 23 officials (the President, the Secretary-General, seven Vice-Presidents, 13 Secretaries, and the Treasurer) and 23 ordinary members. Of these 46, 16 are either known Communists or representatives of Soviet bloc countries. (Names and credentials of the officials will be found at Appendix III.)

The Executive Committee meets once or twice a year to transact business and to issue statements and resolutions, mainly on political issues.

The Secretariat of the WFDY is in Budapest. In 1951 it was expelled from Paris for subversive activities, together with two other front organisations--the WFTU and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF).

In what manner does the WFDY express Soviet Communist policy and propaganda?

The WFDY pursues its real aims by working in close co-operation with other Communist front organisations. This is a deliberate policy, openly proclaimed in 1950, when the WFDY's official bulletin, World Youth, stated:

"The democratic youth of the world are confident that the American imperialists will not be able to start a war if the peoples of the world unite in one front against the warmongers and if they rally to the banners of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Democratic Youth."

Support for "Peace".

Similarly, the WFDY has taken part in many joint activities with the Communist-dominated World Peace Council. According to the Cominform journal of June 9, 1950:

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

An Executive Committee resolution, passed at the Oslo meeting in July, 1952, declared that it was the "duty of the young generation actively to participate in the struggle to attain the aims set forth by the World Peace Council."

The WFDY has obeyed the injunction. The policy discussions of its Council have been frequently devoted to the campaigns of the WPC. Its Congress resolutions have followed similar lines.

Festivals

The WFDY's closest links, however, have been with the International Union of Students, the latter being an associate member of the former. Together they have organised many special activities, such as conferences on a regional basis (e.g., the South-east Asian Youth Conference at Calcutta in 1948), annual "world youth days" and "world youth weeks", and, above all, the elaborately publicised Festivals of Youth and Students. All four festivals have been held behind the Iron Curtain. The fifth will be in Warsaw in August, 1955.

The festivals are the greatest of the WFDY's undertakings. In each case the programme includes tableaux, concerts, folk dancing, discussion groups, cultural competitions, sports events, and torchlight processions.

In keeping with the policy of "united action," which is now common to all Communist front organisations, the WFDY spares no effort in persuading non-Communists to attend. Outside the Soviet bloc, all arrangements are in the hands of national "youth festival committees," which try to conceal the connection with the WFDY and the IUS--or with the Communist Party.

Anti-Colonial Campaign.

At the South-east Asian Youth Conference in Calcutta in February, 1948, organised jointly by the WFDY and the IUS, February 21 was chosen to be celebrated annually as the "International Day of Solidarity with Youth and Students Fighting Against Colonisation." Each year appeals are issued and demonstrations organised in support of the "oppressed" youth of colonial countries.

What is the true purpose of the WFDY's activities?

Apart from the indoctrination of young people on Soviet-Communist lines, the main object is to recruit future members of the Communist Party. This was clearly stated in the Cominform journal of March 28, 1952: "Working youth constitutes that inexhaustible reserve which replenishes the ranks of the Communist and Workers' parties. The Communist and Workers' parties demand from all their organisations and from each Party member more work among youth."

But work to what end? Jacques Denis, French Communist Secretary-General of the WFDY, stated at Bucharest in 1951:
"The sixth anniversary of the WFDY will be celebrated with an even more powerful intensification of the struggle to overthrow the aggressive plans of the Anglo-American imperialists."

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

What does the International Union of Students claim to be?

It claims to be what it was originally intended to be, in accordance with its Constitution--i.e., "the representative organisation of the democratic students of the whole world who work for progress."

Its avowed aims include the following:

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

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

"To provide the means of co-operation between actively democratic, nationally representative student organisations.

"To assist the students of colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries to attain their full social, economic and educational development: to this end to render to the students and peoples of these countries all possible assistance in their struggle for freedom and independence."

To organise international student congresses, travel and exchange, relief work, and sport, and to extend "financial and other assistance to such non-partisan, non-sectional, fully representative student organisations as are in need of it." (IUS Constitution, Sections III and IV.)

The IUS Constitution rightly emphasises the need for a truly representative organisation, composed of representative bodies.

To what extent does the IUS truly represent "the democratic students of the whole world"?

It represents the Soviet bloc and little else.

Membership claims.

Following are the details of membership claimed:

1946:	1,500,000	students of	43	unions in	38	countries
1948:	3,000,000	"	59	"	55	"
1950:	5,000,000	"	85	"	71	"
1952:	5,250,000	"	86	"	72	"
1953:	6,000,000	"	86	"	72	"

At the Council meeting in August, 1954, the Secretary-General only claimed "over five million" members. Only 48 unions from 46 countries were represented by full delegates. But another 78 organisations sent observers.

Against these claims must be set the fact that, since 1947, many student unions of non-Communist countries have left the IUS in protest against its policies--e.g., its refusal to oppose the persecution of non-Communist students after the Czech putsch, and its expulsion of the Yugoslav delegates after Tito's dispute with the Cominform.

To-day there remain as full members of the IUS only four student unions outside the Soviet orbit which could be described as national and representative. They are from: Bolivia, Burma, Finland, and Japan. Finland is anxious to change to "associate membership."

Fourteen Disaffiliations.

The following 14 have disaffiliated or have reversed previous decisions to affiliate:

Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, Israel, Sweden, Norway, Canada, United States, France, Australia, New Zealand, Scotland, Brazil and South Africa.

The National Union of Students of England, Wales and Northern Ireland (generally known as the British NUS) has refused to continue full membership.

The non-Communist unions, having resigned from the IUS, are reunited in their own organisation, the Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC). Apart from the exceptions already noted, COSEC speaks for all the fully representative student organisations outside the Soviet bloc (including those who maintain associate membership with the IUS).

By what method does the IUS seek to convey the impression that it is still supported by many non-Communist student unions?

In addition to the "unity" campaign which is not characteristic of all Communist-controlled international organisations, the method is to falsify the status and credentials of delegates. At the Warsaw Congress of the IUS, August 27-September 3, 1953, for example, the British NUS was

represented by three official observers. They reported as follows:

"The contrast between what the IUS said the composition of the Congress was going to be and what in actual fact it was, is very marked. . . . The IUS lists organisations in 68 countries as members of the IUS; those from the following countries only could be said to be nationally representative:

"Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Communist China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Gold Coast, Germany (Soviet Zone), Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Rumania, USSR."

In all, about 21 unions, 11 of them from Communist countries.

"The IUS leaders must now realise the extent to which they have lost support outside the areas of Communist influence. This probably accounts for the general invitation they extended to all student organisations, 'members and non-members of IUS' to participate in the Congress and thereby conceal the partisan character of its actual membership. . . . The IUS claimed, and the East European press and radio tried to give the impression, that 'the Parliament of the Students of the World' had assembled in Warsaw. We believe this claim to be quite unjustifiable."
(Third World Student Congress of the IUS.--Report of the Official Observers of the British NUS, September, 1953.)

Associate membership.

The British National Union of Students, together with the student unions of Israel and South Africa, agreed in 1954, after considerable hesitation, to accept "associate membership" of the IUS for the purpose of co-operation in cultural, sporting and travel activities only. In this capacity they sent observers to the 1954 Council meeting in Moscow.

No change in tactics.

According to the NUS report of this meeting (Manchester Guardian, November 1, 1954), the tactics of the IUS in 1954 have not changed: their membership claims are still false. Of the 46 countries which sent delegates to the Council only 18 were nationally representative, and this gave the benefit of the doubt to Bolivia and Burma. Apart from the 18, all the others represented minority groups. Of the 50 countries which sent observers, only 16 were nationally representative. Most of the five million students claimed came from the Soviet Union or China. The latter claimed nearly three and a-half million members. Power thus rests firmly in Communist hands.

The report also criticised the lack of information about the IUS's finances, over which the delegates had absolutely no control. Speaking of the hoped-for change of line in the IUS, the report regretted that:

". . . It requires an apparent change of international policy on

the part of the USSR before the IUS will change its own tactics. . . .
The Council leaves no doubt that basically the IUS has not changed,
that the one-sided partisan political nature of the IUS remains."
The only difference was that it was now more subtle in its ways.

How is the IUS organised and controlled?

The organisation is such that control remains completely in the hands of Communists.

Nominally the highest statutory body is the World Students' Congress. It has met only twice since the foundation congress of the IUS in 1946.

Between congresses, executive authority is supposed to be exercised by the Council, which meets at least once a year. So far, like the Congress, it has always met behind the Iron Curtain.

The Council elects the Executive Committee, consisting of a President, Secretary-General, Treasurer, and four Vice-Presidents, together with six Secretaries and eight ordinary members.

Prague Headquarters.

In practice, the work of the IUS is done by the officers from the Secretariat in Prague. (Names and credentials will be found at Appendix IV.)

Theoretically independent, but in fact a department of the IUS, is the "Bureau of Students Fighting Against Colonialism." One of its main tasks is to raise "solidarity funds" to enable colonial students to study in the USSR and in the satellite countries and to attend IUS functions.

A similar status is enjoyed by International Student Relief, the IUS rump of World Student Relief (WSR), founded in 1946. The growing political partisanship of WSR compelled the non-Communist students to resign in 1950, when they formed their own organisation, the World University Service.

In what ways does the IUS co-operate with other Communist front organisations?

The IUS collaborates closely with the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), of which it is an "autonomous associate member" with a place in the Executive Committee. The greatest joint efforts of the IUS and the WFDY are the mass "Festivals of Youth and Students" (See under WFDY above.)

The official IUS periodical, World Student News, gives ample publicity to the campaign of the Communist-controlled World Peace Council,

printing its resolutions in full and reporting its conferences in special supplements. In addition, World Student News devotes considerable space not only to the WFDY but also to other front organisations--particularly the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF).

How are Communist policies reflected in the propaganda of the IUS?

The standard IUS line is to glorify students' conditions in Soviet bloc countries and to "expose" the contrasted situation in capitalist and colonial countries.

In 1950, for example, the IUS published a special pamphlet, U.S. Education in Crisis, alleging that "the depressed state of education" was "clearly similar to the general economic crisis in the United States as a whole, for which the banks and monopolies seek war as their only solution."

"21 Unforgettable Days."

This pamphlet was followed by another, Twenty-one Unforgettable Days in the Soviet Union, eulogising "that true democracy in schools and universities" which was described as "already a living reality in the USSR," and declaring that "the life and conditions of the Soviet youth and students, proud of the leading role of their country in the world struggle for peace, help to show the way to a brighter future for all student youth."

Another IUS pamphlet, Colonial Education, attacked the Western powers, especially Britain, for "oppressing" colonial peoples and "denying" them education. Yet another, by contrast, hailed the rebels of countries like Greece, Burma and Indonesia--and the students assisting them--as fighters seeking "to prevent their countries from becoming military bases in a world war, which the warmongers try strenuously to foment."

This being the general theme, it is hardly surprising if the IUS has echoed the Cominform on such topics as United Nations action in Korea, "peaceful co-existence," germ warfare allegations, anti-colonialism (irrespective of progress towards self-government) and reduction of armaments (in the West only).

The IUS leaders, taking their cue from the WFTU, have denounced the non-Communist organisations as "splitters of unity." In fact, the unity of the IUS was wrecked by statements such as the following, made by Shelepin (USSR), then a Vice-President of the IUS, addressing the Prague Congress in 1950:

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

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

How did this organisation originate, and by whom is it controlled?

The WIDF was founded in November, 1945, at a conference in Paris, on the initiative of the Communist-controlled Union des Femmes Françaises. Delegates from 40 countries attended, but most were from organisations under Communist influence or domination.

Unlike other Communist front organisations--the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the International Union of Students (IUS), and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)--the WIDF has not been disrupted by resignations. This is because non-Communist bodies have never been affiliated.

What is the framework of the organisation?

Nominally the highest statutory authority in the WIDF is its Congress. So far it has met only twice since the foundation conference in 1945, and its main function is to approve--without criticism--the measures taken by the Executive Committee.

National organisations are represented on the Council, which has met only five times so far, although it is supposed to meet annually. Each country represented on the Council selects one representative to act with the others in electing the Executive Committee.

Executive Bureau Supreme.

The Executive Bureau is in practice supreme. It consists of 18 members--a President, a Secretary-General, her deputy, and 15 Vice-Presidents. All the members of the Executive Bureau are either Communists or Communist sympathisers. The avowed Communists include Mme. Vaillant-Couturier, who was Secretary-General until late 1954, when she became a Vice-President; and Galina Goroshkova, the Russian Deputy Secretary-General. Four of the officers from countries outside the Soviet bloc are not only members of the Communist-controlled World Peace Council, but also Stalin Peace Prize winners. These include the President. (Names and credentials of the officers will be found at Appendix V.)

To what extent can its membership claims be verified?

As in the case of many front organisations, it is almost impossible to assess the true significance of the enormous figures claimed.

In 1945, the year of its foundation, the WIDF announced a total membership of 80 million; in 1951 the claim was 91 million; in February, 1954, it was 140 million. The number of countries has not always been reported, but in 1954 it was given as 65.

Even assuming the 140 million claim to be substantiated--which it never has been, in terms of verifiable affiliated membership--it is clear that the bulk of the total is derived from the Soviet bloc. France and Italy are the only Western countries where the WIDF has any strength.

What are the avowed aims of the WIDF?

According to the Charter of the WIDF, its aims are, to all appearances, so broad and non-partisan as to be unexceptionable. They include:

- (1) World-wide co-ordination of women's democratic organisations.
- (2) International co-operation in the political, economic and cultural fields, in the interests of world peace.
- (3) Equal rights for women, with special reference to equal pay.
- (4) Safeguarding of public health, especially in regard to children's welfare.

These are recognised feminist objectives, which could be achieved by support of the existing non-political organisations such as the International Council of Women and the International Alliance of Women. But the real motive of the WIDF leadership is the furtherance of Communist policies.

How are Soviet-Communist policies reflected in the activities of the WIDF?

The WIDF works in close co-operation with other Communist front organisations. In 1949, for example, it sponsored the first World Peace Congress (Paris and Prague), working with the Communist-controlled "International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals for Peace." In April, 1952, in Vienna, it held an International Conference for the Defence of Children, the original co-sponsor being the WFDY. In July, 1952, the Executive Committee of the WIDF, meeting in Bucharest, appealed for closer collaboration with the WFTU and also for the support of all women for the Vienna Congress of the World Peace Council, held in December, 1952.

Support for "Peace" Campaign.

The WIDF gives first priority to the campaigns of the WPC. This is now characteristic of most front organisations; but the Communists attach particular importance to the emotional appeal to women. As the Cominform journal stated on March 19, 1951:

"Women comprise one-half of mankind, and in the international organised peace front they are a powerful force . . . The success of the world-wide movement for peace depends, in great measure, on the active participation of women."

Again, on March 7, 1952, the Cominform journal revealed the Party line on the combined activities of the WIDF and the WPC:

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

Commission to Korea.

The WIDF has shown special interest in Korea. As in the case of colonial issues, its views have been indistinguishable from the Communist Party line.

In December, 1951, for example, the Executive Committee urged all national organizations to "expose the attempts of the American aggressors and their henchmen to conceal, behind hypocritical talk about peace, their criminal actions aimed at unleashing another war."

This initiative resulted from the visit to North Korea by a women's commission of 22, in May, 1951, "to acquaint itself with the atrocities committed by the aggressors." The commission was ostensibly non-partisan, as the British and Danish members did not belong to the WIDF; but the visit was at the invitation of the North Korean Ministry of Culture and Propaganda.

A report was sent by the commission to all governments, to the newspapers, and to many women's organizations. It also formed the basis of a protest by the WIDF to the United Nations.

"Germ Warfare" Campaign.

In 1952, the WIDF played a prominent part in the "germ warfare" campaign, following allegations by Mrs. Monica Felton--now a Vice-President of the WIDF, President of the British National Assembly of Women, and a Stalin Peace Prize winner.

The Secretary-General (at that time a French Communist) published an open letter to the women of America, protesting on behalf of the WIDF against the "atrocities" in Korea. She accused the United States Forces of "deliberately spreading deadly diseases among the Korean and Chinese peoples."

She did not mention the fact that the Communists had never permitted a neutral commission to investigate the germ warfare allegations. Nor did she point out that the only "investigations" allowed were by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the WPC, and the WIDF-- all of them Communist front organizations.

In 1951 a subsidiary to the WIDF was set up, called the "International Committee for the Defence of the Rights of Children." After some difficulties, this committee organised, on behalf of the WIDF, an "International Conference for the Defence of Children" in Vienna in April, 1952. A similar gathering is planned for the summer of 1955, also in Europe. It will be called "Conference of Mothers for the Defence of their Children." As with the 1952 conference, the main purpose will be to make propaganda against the West. The themes will be the suffering of children in Korea, Indo-China, Malaya, Kenya, etc., due to the ravages of the "imperialist aggressors"; the lowering of children's living standards (in the West only) owing to the burden of "war preparations"; and the neglect of children in the "dependent and semi-dependent" countries, due to "colonial exploitation." The moral? End wars, war preparations (in the West only) and "colonialism."

What is the true significance of International Women's Day?

The WIDF makes a special feature of its annual celebrations of International Women's Day, on March 8, and Communist leaders generally make propaganda statements to mark the occasion, although Women's Day was instituted by Socialists, not Communists. A typical example is the manifesto of March 8, 1952, issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

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

Recruiting for Communist Party.

In Britain, most of the organisational work for the WIDF and for the International Women's Day celebrations is done by the National Assembly of Women, a subsidiary front organisation with more than 200 local committees.

Most of the delegates to the Assembly's congresses of 1953 and 1954 were non-Communists, genuinely interested in world peace and women's rights. They would have been astonished to learn that they were regarded as potential recruits for the Communist Party. But this was revealed by the Communist journal World News and Views on March 22, 1953. Referring to the National Assembly of women, it stated:

"The rising movement among the women demonstrates that for our women cadres nothing can be more important than to become mass leaders of the women; that we need to pay special attention to these comrades and help them to develop, and that not only do we need many more women members, but that they are there for the asking, fresh militant fighters who are already playing an active part in the movement and who must and can be won for membership of the Communist Party."

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

The International Federation of Resistance Fighters, of Victims and Prisoners of Fascism (FIR) was founded in Vienna in June, 1951, to broaden the base of a previous organisation, the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners (FIAPP), which had been inaugurated in Warsaw in February, 1946.

The total membership claimed by the FIAPP in June, 1950, was 10 million in 17 countries together with Trieste and the "governments in exile" of "Free Greece" and "Republican Spain."

Nine of these countries are of the Soviet bloc:

Albania, Belo-Russia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany, Poland, Rumania, the Ukraine and the USSR.

The remaining members consist of groups which are either Communist or Communist-controlled. They are from:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Norway. Yugoslavia was expelled in April, 1950.

By the definition "victims of Fascism" membership is confined to Europe.

Organisation and Activities. Headquarters of FIR are in Vienna, having moved from Warsaw in June, 1952.

Details of the organisational structure are lacking, but it is known that the Bureau has met at least four times and the Executive Committee twice since the FIR was established.

There are 17 officers--a President, a Secretary-General, 10 Vice-Presidents, and five Secretaries. Only four of these are from Soviet bloc countries; but seven of the others, including the President and the Secretary-General, are known Communists. (For names and credentials, see Appendix VI.)

Congresses were held by the FIAPP, but there place is now mostly taken by "international rallies" of former political prisoners and former members of resistance movements. In addition, the FIR organises various demonstrations (e.g., the annual International Week of Struggle against Fascism, September 7-14) and it celebrates the anniversaries of liberation from the principal concentration camps of Nazi Germany.

A big international rally was held in Vienna from November 24-27, 1954, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the city's liberation. This was followed by a Congress of the FIR, also in Vienna.

Avowed Aims. The FIR developed from the FIAPP with the object of making "a greater contribution to the campaign against war preparations and the fight for peace." Specifically, its overt aims are:

- (1) To fight actively for the total suppression of Fascism.
- (2) To struggle in all countries for the punishment of all war criminals.
- (3) To maintain close co-operation with the "progressive" groups of trade unionists, women, young people, and so on.

The last item clearly refers to the other front organisations, whose campaigns and conferences are publicised by the FIR.

Policy in General. The policy of the FIR is dominated by support for the campaign of the Communist-dominated WPC and denunciation of the "imperialist aggressors," the "Anglo-American warmongers." The following examples show that the FIR is a highly selective body of "resisters," not at all concerned with those victims of Fascism who have suffered equally under Communism—e.g., former inmates of Fascist concentration camps, like Petkov, whom the Bulgarian Communists executed.

At an Auschwitz rally, organised by FIAPP in January, 1951, it was alleged that the "mass murders" in Korea were the handiwork of the new supermen of Wall Street, "who had far outdone Hitler in cruelty."

In February, 1953, the Bureau of the FIR called upon all members to "popularise on the widest possible scale the resolution of the Vienna Peace Congress" convened by the WPC.

German Rearmament. By exploiting anti-Nazi opinions, the FIR has campaigned (strictly on Soviet lines) against the European Defence Community and German rearmament.

At the Bureau's meeting in February, 1953, for example, the FIR stated that it was "the supreme duty" of members to intensify their fight against ratification of EDC, because the American leaders "want to reconstruct an aggressive German Army, to use it as a means of aggression and oppression." The 1954 Congress continued the attack by denouncing the London and Paris Agreements.

Bacteriological Warfare. The FIR has supported the Communist campaign falsely accusing the U.N. of waging "germ war" in Korea.

In March, 1952, the Secretariat declared that all who used germ warfare "should be brought before the tribunal of the people, and punished as ferocious enemies of the human race." (*L'Humanité*, March 31, 1952.)

At the Buchenwald rally, in April, 1952, the delegates protested "against the criminal use of bacteriological weapons in Korea by the Amer-

ican interventionists," and called on "patriots of all countries to fight indefatigably for the freedom and independence of their peoples." (Soviet Tass Agency, April 15, 1952.)

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) was founded in Paris in October, 1946, at an international congress of jurists arranged by the French National Judiciary Movement--an organisation under Communist influence.

Among the 250 delegates from 24 countries were numbers of distinguished lawyers not connected in any way with Communist or pro-Soviet groups.

Membership. Unlike other front organisations, the IADL does not publicise its membership claims. No aggregate figures are available; but it appears that 26 countries are represented--i.e., by members of various national associations of "progressive" lawyers.

In 1949 there were several resignations by non-Communist lawyers, including the first President (Professor Cassin, France), who opposed the suggestion that the IADL should send an official delegation to the Paris Congress of the World Peace Council. Some of the non-Communist members remained, however, hoping to influence the policy of the pro-Soviet majority.

Yugoslavia was expelled from the IADL at its fourth congress, held in Rome, October 28-31, 1949, after Tito's break with the Cominform.

Organisation. Headquarters were in Paris until July 29, 1950, when the French Government expelled the IADL. At present, the Secretariat operates from Belgium and some of the organisational work is done in Poland.

The policy-making body of the IADL is its Congress, which has met four times since 1946. The Congress elects the officers, each affiliate having one vote.

There is also a Council, which has met five times. It consists of one member from each of the 26 national organisations, together with co-opted members.

The chief executive authority is vested in the Bureau, consisting of the 13 officers--President, Secretary-General, Treasurer, six Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. Seven of the officers are Communists or representatives of Soviet bloc countries. The key position of Secretary-General is held by a French Communist. (Names and credentials of the

officers will be found at Appendix VII.)

Like other front organisations, the IADL tries to conceal its true nature in order to attract non-Communist support. For example, the International Conference for the Defence of Democratic Liberties, held in Vienna, January 4-7, 1954, was organised by the IADL under the camouflage of an "International Initiating Committee." This was headed by three lawyers selected as non-members of the IADL. One of them, however, is the Chairman of the Haldane Society, which is affiliated to the IADL, and another is the son of a Vice-President of the IADL. (See Appendix VII.)

Avowed Aims. The general, overt aims of the IADL ARE:

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

Such aims, in themselves, would command the approval of all truly democratic lawyers. The difficulty arises over the IADL's interpretation of (a) the essentials of a "durable peace," and (b) the obligations and loyalties involved in the maintenance of international law.

Actual Policy. Resolutions adopted at IADL congresses have been consistently in favour of the Soviet-Communist standpoint on a wide range of international questions. As early as the third congress, in 1948, the IADL was accepted as an organisation of the Soviet "democratic camp." This was clearly indicated in an article in Izvestiya, on September 19, 1948.

Reporting the fourth congress, held in Rome, October 28-31, 1949, the British Communist Daily Worker stated on November 7, 1949:

"The Fourth Congress of the IADL has adopted an appeal to all democratic lawyers of the world to unite and strengthen their efforts for the defence of peace and security of the nations. The appeal states that law must be made to serve the great cause of progress and liberty and must serve as a weapon in the struggle for peace and democracy.

"Lawyers must do everything to ensure both the triumph of democratic principles in their own countries and respect for legality in international relations. The appeal notes that the forces interested in unleashing another war are again preparing war and conducting war propaganda, and concludes by calling on lawyers to struggle for the defence of human rights, for genuinely democratic legislation and the trade union movement."

Peace and Loyalties. As a body including specialists in international law, the IADL has been allotted an important role in the campaign of the World Peace Council.

The line was clearly indicated at the Budapest meeting of the IADL Council, April 14-17, 1950. The main resolution declared that, as an aggressive war was the gravest of premeditated crimes at international law, everyone had the right to refuse to be implicated. Emphasis was laid upon "the priority of an individual's international obligation over the duty of obedience to the State of which the individual was a citizen."

This should be interpreted in the light of the "Peace Laws" enacted by the satellite States, on the basis of decisions reached by the Warsaw Congress of the WPC in November, 1950. The IADL Council was in session in Warsaw during that congress. It passed a resolution that these WPC decisions were "entirely in accordance with the principles of international law."

"Germ Warfare" Allegations. The IADL has joined with other front organisations in accusing American forces of many violations of international law during the Korean War.

The Commission of Enquiry of the IADL, set up in 1952, claimed to be entirely impartial. It consisted of eight lawyers from different countries, including Poland and Communist China. The lawyers were selected by the IADL itself. (Names and qualifications are listed at Appendix VII).

The eight lawyers arrived in Korea on March 3, 1952. They found themselves "faced with the unexpected task of investigating a most serious allegation that the American forces in Korea were using bacteriological weapons against the army and civil population."

Their investigations convinced them that the facts, "verified with all the rigour of judicial discipline," constituted "an act of aggression committed by the United States, an act of genocide and a particularly odious crime against humanity." (Reports on Investigations in Korea and China, March-April, 1952, published by the IADL, Brussels, 1952.)

This document naturally led to considerable controversy. Members of the commission were at pains to deny that they were waging Communist propaganda. Yet on March 2, 1952, before their enquiry had begun, the Soviet Tass agency reported:

"The commission was sent to Korea in accordance with the decision of the IADL to investigate and establish the crimes committed by interventionists in Korea in violation of all international agreements."

On March 16, 1952, the commission sent a telegram to the President of the IADL, stating that it had gathered "indisputable" evidence of germ warfare. But, without awaiting such evidence, the other front organisa-

tions had already protested to the United Nations--the WFTU, the WPC and the WFSW, on March 8, and the WIDF and the IUS on March 10.

Legalistic Propaganda. The International Conference for the Defence of Democratic Liberties, held in Vienna in January, 1954, provided many examples of the IADL's legalistic propaganda. The agenda was, to all appearances, entirely academic. It concerned "problems arising from discrimination in questions of equality before the law" and from "attacks on the freedom of individuals and on the legislative guarantees of this freedom."

Nevertheless, the speakers contrived to assail "capitalist methods of suppressing trade union," the "degradation and restriction of civil liberties in the capitalist countries," the "onslaught on democratic rights and freedom in Western Germany," and the "invasions of national sovereignty" by the United States' forces in Britain, France, Italy, "and other sovereign countries."

All references to judicial process and civil rights in the USSR and the satellite States were flattering to the point of eulogy--although one of the six reports adopted by the conference condemned "police violence, both moral and physical . . . directed towards obtaining confessions." It is interesting to note that the Soviet delegation was led by Zeydin, one of the prosecutors of Beria.

Clearly, the special function of the IADL is to denounce the slightest violation of human rights in the non-Communist countries, whilst denying that any such violations ever occur behind the Iron Curtain.

The Vienna conference decided that the "International Initiating Committee" should continue in being as the "Committee of the International Lawyers' Conference for the Defence of Democratic Rights." The object of this manoeuvre is obviously to disguise the activities of the too-notorious IADL.

Commission on Karlsruhe Trial. In 1954 the IADL set up an International Commission of Lawyers to "examine the Karlsruhe suit against the organisers of the Referendum against the remilitarisation of Western Germany." The referendum had been organised by the West German Communist Party and was declared illegal. The Commission (whose members are given in Appendix VII) met in Paris on November 4, 1954, and reached the unanimous conclusion that the Karlsruhe trial was a "trial of opinion, worthy of . . . Hitler and Mussolini."

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

Founded in London in July, 1946, on the initiative of the British Association of Scientific Workers, the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) in September, 1952, claimed a total of 136,000 affiliated members from 15 countries.

The largest affiliations are from Britain, the United States, France, China, USSR and Denmark. Membership is open to scientists' organisations, or to individual scientists in countries where no national body exists.

Organisation. The headquarters of the WFSW are in London. The statutory policy-making body is the Assembly, which has met three times since 1946. Between Assemblies there are meetings of an Executive Council of 22. Most of the work, however, is done by the Bureau, consisting of the 10 officers--President, Secretary-General, Treasurer; four Vice-Presidents, and three Secretaries. Of these officers four are from Soviet bloc countries (including two from Communist China), four others are Communist sympathisers, and the President is a Communist. (Names and credentials of the officers will be found at Appendix VIII.)

Avowed Aims. As set forth in Article 2 of its Constitution, the avowed aims of the WFSW are excellent. They include:

- (1) "The fullest utilisation of science in promoting peace and the welfare of mankind."
- (2) "International co-operation in science and technology . . . through close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation" (UNESCO).
- (3) "Freedom and co-ordination of scientific work both nationally and internationally."
- (4) "Closer integration between the natural and social sciences."

In pursuing these aims, the WFSW has maintained close relations not only with UNESCO but also with two of the major Communist front organisations--the WPC and the WFTU. At its first Assembly, for example, it welcomed the formation of the WPC (then called "International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals"). In 1949 the WFSW and the WFTU issued a joint statement on negotiations "for joint activity in those fields in which they have a common ground."

Both the WFSW and the WPC are closely (though not formally) connected with the British "Science for Peace" Committee, set up in London in January, 1952.

Policy in General. The WFSW has consistently followed the Party line of

Soviet-Communist propaganda.

It has repeatedly protested against the "victimisation" of scientists in the United States; it has never mentioned their persecution and liquidation in the USSR.

It has criticised the refusal of visas to some of its members travelling to meetings in Western Europe, but it has never complained that only a few trusted scientists in Soviet Russia and the satellite countries are permitted beyond the Iron Curtain.

"Germ Warfare" Allegations. The WFSW has helped to spread the Communists' germ warfare allegations. In 1952 it assisted the WPC to set up an "International Scientific Commission," which visited China and North Korea to investigate.

The Commission was, to all appearances, non-partisan, consisting of one hand-picked scientist from each of six countries: Brazil, Britain, France, Italy, Sweden and the USSR. But it was formed at the insistence of the Chinese Vice-Chairman of the WPC (Kuo Mo-jo) and it was organised by a Chinese physicist (Dr. Tsion San-tsiang).

Yet the Commission claimed to be "impartial and independent." Its report stated that it had been sent because the World Health Organisation and the International Red Cross Committee (whose offers to investigate had been rejected) were not considered "sufficiently free from political influence to be capable of instituting an unbiased enquiry in the field."

Not surprisingly, the commission concluded that "bacteriological weapons" had been used against "the peoples of Korea and China." A truly scientific body would have realised the unscientific nature of the "evidence" or at least might have demanded a really impartial and objective investigation.

Objectivity Denounced. The WFSW has never questioned the Communist dogma that scientific objectivity is a "bourgeois deviation." In February, 1952, for example, the WFSW's Czechoslovak affiliate organised a conference at Brno. One of the speakers, General Hruska, said:

"It is essential that Marxism-Leninism should penetrate into every branch of science. . . . A particularly strong attack must be delivered on cosmopolitanism, which . . . leads /people/ . . . to look up to monstrous American or French imperialism. An attack must also be launched on the deliberately misleading reactionary hypothesis of the 'non-political' nature of science and its position 'above party.' The fight against cosmopolitanism must be stepped up and an end put to scientific objectivism." (Reported by Prague Radio, February 26, 1952.)

At the same conference, Kopecky, Czechoslovak Minister of Information, said:

"All real intellectuals, all real artists and scientists . . . are actively on our side, especially in the fight for peace against the imperialist warmongers." (Reported by Prague Radio, February 27, 1952.)

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS

The World Federation of Teachers' Unions, or Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement (FISE) was founded in 1946, and reconstituted as one of the trade Departments of the WFTU in February, 1949. Because the initials of its English title are "WFTU" it is known by the initials of its French title to avoid confusion.

The FISE is the only professional organisation incorporated in the WFTU so far. There are two reasons for this: (a) although teachers are often regarded as Civil Servants, they have long been organised in their own national unions; (b) according to an article in the WFTU journal, World Trade Union Movement, June 1-15, 1953, the chief aim of the FISE is to achieve "the unity of teachers within the working class." The author of the article was present Secretary-General of the FISE.

Membership. The FISE claims a total membership of four million in 27 countries. Ten of these countries are in the Soviet bloc, which accounts for the bulk of the total.

In the USSR, for example there are nearly two million teachers and instructors in elementary and secondary schools, special technical schools, and higher educational establishments (Izvestiya, June 20, 1953). According to the best available estimates, there are more than 500,000 teachers in the European satellites. For Communist China no reliable figure is available. It is clear, however, that the Soviet bloc must account for at least 75 per cent. of the total in question.

Comité d'Entente. Between 1946 and 1949, when FISE openly joined the WFTU fold, its officers tried hard to recruit non-Communist teachers' organisations from the West. When this failed, FISE tried another tactic. It persuaded the two leading non-Communist bodies--the International Federation of Teachers' Associations (IFTA) and the Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel (FIPESCO) to form a Comité d'Entente or Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations. This still meets at regular intervals to discuss questions of practical co-operation between teachers of East and West. Its last meeting, held in Moscow in August, 1954, approved a Teachers' Charter. As FISE was outnumbered by two to one in the discussions, the Charter, like most of the Comité d'Entente's work, is non-polemical.

Rival Confederation. While maintaining the slender bridge of the Comité d'Entente, the non-Communist associations set up their own "umbrella"

organisation. At Copenhagen, in August, 1952, the IFTA and the FIPESO together with the World Organisation of the Teaching Profession--but without the FISE--founded a new, comprehensive association, the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP).

The new confederation has a total of three million members, drawn from every country outside the Soviet bloc. Membership is open to any national teachers' association which refrains from "partisan politics or religious controversy." So far, no Communist-controlled bodies have joined the WCOTP, although the FISE has made certain gestures of co-operation, in accordance with the unity-theme of Soviet-Communist propaganda.

Organisation. Headquarters of the FISE were in Paris until November 1951. With the WFTU, the FISE then moved to Vienna, having been expelled by the French Government for subversive activities.

The statutory policy-making body of the FISE is the World Teachers' Congress which has met six times so far, including three congresses held before the reconstitution in 1949. There is also an Administrative Committee which has met seven times since 1949, usually behind the Iron Curtain.

For all practical purposes, however, the FISE is directed by its six officers--President, Secretary-General, and four Vice-Presidents. Both President and Secretary-General are officials of the French teachers' union affiliated to the Communist-dominated CGT. Three Vice-Presidents are Communists. (For names and credentials, see Appendix IX.)

Avowed Aims. According to a resolution adopted at its Warsaw conference in August, 1949, the overt aims of the FISE include:

- (1) Establishment of universal free education, in a democratic spirit, of all children, irrespective of creed, nationality, or pecuniary situation.
- (2) Boycott of text-books propagating ideas of militarism, imperialism and racial domination.
- (3) Opposition to military drill and corporal punishment.
- (4) Training of teachers in a democratic spirit, and their inclusion in the active struggle against reaction and towards progress, peace, and democracy.
- (5) Emancipation from Church influence.

Policy in General. The FISE maintains many links with other front organisations. Since its reconstitution in 1949, it has worked in close co-operation with the WFTU, the WFDY, the WIDF, and, most significantly, with the WPC.

The real objective of the FISE, as stated in the authoritative article in World Trade Union Movement already cited, is to cure the teaching profession of its bourgeois outlook and to weld it into the vanguard of the proletariat. Thus the Communists hope, through the indoctrination of teachers, radically to influence the outlook of the next generation.

At the same time, the article adds, the FISE seeks a broad unity of all teachers "regardless of religious beliefs or political convictions." This reference to religion should be compared with the last of the avowed aims listed above.

Educational Standards. Discussion of educational problems by the FISE is almost invariably coloured by Soviet-Communist propaganda. In August, 1951, for example, the Administrative Committee, meeting at Erfurt, stated: "The answers to the great questions of education can be supplied only by the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; in capitalist countries, only the working class can supply such an answer. Educational methods must therefore be based on the great experience of the USSR."

Reports by the Secretary-General of the FISE compare educational progress on either side of the Iron Curtain--always to the detriment of "capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial" countries. The Western democracies are often accused of hate propaganda and persecution of teachers; but conditions in the Soviet Union and its satellites are never described except in terms of glowing admiration.

"Peace" Campaign. The FISE has given great prominence to the theme of "imperialist oppression" and the colonial struggle for freedom. Its main exertions, however, have been in support of the WPC campaign. At Sofia, in February, 1951, the Executive issued an "Appeal to the Teachers, Professors and Scientists of the World." It read, in part, as follows:

"U.S. imperialism, stained with the blood of Korean women, is trying to spread war all over the world and to throw mankind into its flames . . . The struggle for the cause of peace is a cause for all honest people in the world, irrespective of their party affiliation, profession, religion or colour . . . Be ardent propagandists of the World Peace Council appeal! . . . Unite in a strong front against the enemies of mankind--the inciters of a new war! Demand a reduction in war expenditure, a reduction in armaments: demand an increase in financial support by the State for the needs of the people and their children, for the needs of national education!"

At the Vienna Conference of the FISE, July 21-25, 1953, a Teachers' Charter was adopted. Though non-polemical in its wording, it was defined as an "international programme for struggle." The accompanying appeal to teachers throughout the world was directed against "armaments and war preparations," involving "the destruction of education and culture."

During the conference the educational standards of "colonial and semi-

colonial countries" were condemned as "intolerably low" because of the "ruthless drive for maximum profits and the war drive of the imperialist Powers."

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Committee for the Promotion of International Trade (CPIT) is a product of the World Peace Council. It was conceived by the World Peace Council at its meeting in East Berlin in February, 1951, when it was decided to organise an International Economic Conference held in Moscow in April, 1952.

An "International Initiating Committee," set up by the World Peace Council Bureau to prepare for the conference, held meetings in October, 1951, and February, 1952, both in Copenhagen.

The Moscow conference was attended by businessmen from most countries, many of whom did not realise that its purpose was political rather than economic. Its main decision was to set up a continuing international organisation (under a French member of the WPC, Robert Chambeiron) called the "Committee for the Promotion of International Trade." (for list of members see Appendix X.)

Aims. The declared purpose of the Committee was "to aid . . . in expanding trade between countries on a basis of equality and with due regard to the needs of industrialisation of underdeveloped countries."

The immediate tasks of the CPIT were explained by Chambeiron in the Soviet New Times, No. 22, of 1952. They were:

- (1) To publicise the Moscow Conference.
- (2) To assist the formation of national committees everywhere.
- (3) To consider the holding of a second economic conference.

But the main purpose of the organisation was clearly stated in a resolution adopted by the Bureau of the CPIT, meeting in Vienna on April 30, 1954. This said:

"The work of the Committee should concentrate on explaining to public opinion the necessity for removing the various embargoes, discriminations and other obstacles to the development of trade between all countries." (CPIT Bulletin No. 8, June, 1954.)

This was amplified by Chambeiron in the December, 1954, issue of the CPIT Bulletin (No. 13), which stated:

"When one speaks of discrimination, reference is usually made to

the measures taken in the application of the American Battle Act (so-called strategic products) or to the United Nations General Assembly's Resolution which covers more particularly trade with China. This, of course, is the most 'striking' form of discrimination, a form which in the past was only applied in time of war, but which to-day arouses considerable irritation in business circles because it violates international rights and the constitutions of many countries."

The writer went on to point out that there were many other obstacles to trade with the East, such as visa difficulties, lack of participation by Western countries in Eastern trade fairs, the inadequacy of East-West trade agreements and discrimination over credit facilities. He also attacked the Western system of export licences, which, he claimed, militated against trade with the East.

The raison d'etre of the CPIT is thus made perfectly clear. It is to persuade businessmen that the strategic embargoes and other trade controls instituted by Western governments for their own protection (mostly during the Korean crisis) are both wrong and foolish. They are exhorted to bring pressure on their governments to remove such controls. The aims of the CPIT are, therefore, primarily political, and not economic. Most important of all, these aims are major objectives of current Soviet and Chinese policy.

British Government's View.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Anthony Eden, answering a question in the House of Commons on November 8, 1954, denounced the British branch of the CPIT in these words: "The British Council for the Promotion of International Trade is a Communist front organisation. I welcome this opportunity to reiterate the advice which Her Majesty's Government have given and are giving to British firms not to associate themselves directly or indirectly with the activities of this body." (Hansard, November 8, 1954.)

Publicity. The Communist press all over the world has publicised the Moscow Conference, and the activities of the CPIT.

The CPIT Secretariat publishes a monthly Bulletin in French and English, edited by Robert Chambeiron and printed by Globus, the Soviet-controlled printing house in Vienna. National Committees also produce regular extracts of press articles on East-West trade.

National Committees. National committees (or councils) for the Promotion of International Trade have now been set up in most countries (see Appendix X). They are particularly active in Italy and France, and, more recently, Japan. The Chinese are taking a leading part in this front organisation, and have established a special office in East Berlin to organise Sino-European trade.

Second Economic Conference. After the Moscow Economic Conference plans were made to hold a second conference early in 1953. After many attempts had failed through "organisational difficulties," plans have been announced for another to take place in Peking from May 10-18, 1955. (Vienna Handelsblatt, Dec. 22, 1954). Later reports indicate, however, that this attempt has also run into difficulties and the conference has had to be postponed.

Other Meetings. Apart from the meetings of national organisations, there have also been regular meetings of the International Committee. Special sessions have been held in Leipzig during the September fair. A joint meeting of officials of the British, French, Belgian and Italian Committees was held in Brussels in February, 1953. In addition the Bureau, an inner circle which makes all the decisions, meets regularly in Vienna. The Secretariat was moved to Vienna from Paris in 1953.

Finance. National Committees are financed by charging commission on the business they help to conclude. A proportion of this is handed over to the international CPIT to cover expenses. When contracts run into millions of pounds, quite a small commission can yield considerable sums; no accounts of how this is disposed of have yet appeared.

THE WORLD CONGRESS OF DOCTORS

The World Congress of Doctors for the Study of Present-day Living Conditions, to give it its full title, was finally established as an independent front organisation in 1954, when it set up a Permanent Secretariat in Vienna under Dr. F. Scholl, General Secretary.

The project was first mooted at the Second World Peace Congress, in Warsaw in November, 1950, when 61 doctor-delegates formed an "International Union of Doctors for Peace." The next step was a resolution of the World Peace Council, meeting in East Berlin in February, 1951. This read:

"In pursuance of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress concerning cultural relations, the World Peace Council instructs the Bureau to render every support in organising a conference of doctors proposed by well-known medical men in France and Italy. This conference will be held in Italy in the current year and will be devoted to the problem of struggle against the pernicious influence of war preparations on the protection of the health of the popular masses."

Organisation. National committees were then set up, under the auspices of the "Peace" movement, to prepare for the conference. Examples are the Union Nationale des Médecins pour la Paix in France, the "Medical Association for the Prevention of War," in Britain, and the "Doctors' Anti-Warfare League" in Denmark. Membership is open to any members of the medical profession. These national committees were co-ordinated by an International

Preparatory Committee, which later became the International Secretariat of the World Congress of Doctors. It moved from Rome to Vienna in April, 1953. (Its members are listed in Appendix XI.)

First Congress. After many vicissitudes the projected congress was finally held in Vienna from May 23-25, 1953. It was originally planned for October, 1951, in Montecatini, Italy, but had to be postponed twice through organisational difficulties and a third time because the Italian Government refused permission. Attempts were then made, without success, to hold it in Denmark, and so eventually it had to rely on Vienna, where such meetings can function under Soviet protection.

As expected the Congress concentrated on the effects of war and war preparations on health and living conditions; in particular it discussed the medical consequences of atomic war and the influence of war on tuberculosis and mental illness. It also considered the conditions in underdeveloped countries.

Second Congress Planned. It was decided that a second congress should be held in the latter half of 1955. The International Secretariat, meeting in Vienna in June, 1954, expressed the desire that this conference should meet in September, 1955, preferably in either Copenhagen or London, to discuss the "influence of living and working conditions on health." No further details have appeared about this and the organisers may have run into difficulties about the choice of location. It was also decided to set up a Permanent Secretariat and to change the name of the International Secretariat to "International Committee."

Publications. An Editorial Board, assisted by a Scientific Committee, has been set up to produce, starting in 1955, a medical quarterly entitled Living Conditions and Health--an International Medical Journal. This will contain information on all WCD activities, camouflaged with articles, reviews, abstracts and references on straight medical subjects.

The WCD is financed by grants from national committees and it will also receive the proceeds from sales of the projected journal.

Atomic Commission. One of the most important tasks of the WCD is to make propaganda against nuclear weapons and particularly against recent tests (in the West only, of course). For this purpose a special Commission is being sent to Japan at the invitation of certain Japanese doctors. It will no doubt produce a report for consideration at the September Congress. The Commission's visit was to have culminated in an "International Medical Conference on Radioactivity" in Tokyo from February 15-18. But this was later postponed, at least until the late spring.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOURNALISTS

The International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) was founded in Copenhagen in June, 1946. Its headquarters were in London until June, 1947, when they were transferred to Prague.

Membership claims made by the IOJ can be proved to be inflated. According to the Czech News Agency of January 20, 1954, the Secretary-General of the IOJ (in a telegram to the United Nations) stated that the IOJ was "a broad international organisation, the members of which are the unions of journalists or individual journalists" in 35 countries.

The inclusion of "individual journalists" is typical of Communist front organisations. It opens the door to many forms of false representation, and it disposes of any suggestion that the IOJ is an international organisation in the accepted sense--i.e., consisting of nationally representative unions.

The national associations of nine of the "countries" claimed as members in the telegram to the United Nations had resigned from the IOJ by the end of 1949. The countries are:

Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States.

Although their national unions are not represented in the IOJ, the countries concerned are exploited for reasons of prestige by individuals, or by splinter groups of Communists, as in the case of Finland.

Of the claimed total of 35 countries, the Soviet bloc itself accounts for 12:

USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Soviet Zone of Germany, Communist China, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

It follows that the Soviet bloc and the fictitious countries command a substantial majority of 21 to 14. Yugoslavia was expelled in September, 1950.

Organisation. The statutory policy-making body is its Congress, which has met three times. The Executive Committee has met four times since 1946; the Bureau only once.

Of the seven officers, four (including the Secretary-General) are from Communist countries. The President is himself the Secretary-General of the French journalists' union affiliated to the Communist-dominated CGT. (For names and credentials, see Appendix XII.)

Avowed Aims. The IOJ claims that its aims and tasks include:

- (1) Maintenance of world peace.
- (2) Opposition to war propaganda.
- (3) Strengthening of international friendship "by free, truthful and honest information."
- (4) Defence of the freedom of the press and of the rights of journalists.

"Branch Office of Cominform." In September, 1949, Mr. A. Kenyon (Britain), then President of the IOJ, resigned because the headquarters of the organization had become "in effect, a branch office of the Cominform." At the same time, the British National Union of Journalists (NUJ) withdrew from the IOJ. Eight others followed, as mentioned above.

Policy. The IOJ has consistently followed Communist policies.

In December, 1953, for example, the IOJ's monthly bulletin, The Democratic Journalist, reported the WFTU Congress at Vienna (October, 1953), and declared that "the role of democratic journalists of all countries is to give the widest possible publicity to the resolutions of the Vienna Congress . . . to turn the attention of all people to this great event of the international movement . . . to concentrate greater attention on the activities of the WFTU and its various organisations."

In January, 1954, the leading article in The Democratic Journalist was contributed by David Zaslavsky, a well-known Soviet journalist. He accused the "capitalist newspapers" of corrupting the souls of the people, their pens and their thoughts. He described in glowing terms the Communist and satellite press, "developing in the countries which are leading the struggle for independence from imperialism."

Zaslavsky concluded that "the successes of Communism are expressing themselves in the growing expansion of Communist publications and newspapers all over the world."

Unity Attempt. At the beginning of January, 1955, the IOJ announced that an "Initiating Committee" had been set up to organize, at the end of 1955, "a broad international meeting of journalists of all countries, regardless of their political or other views." The conference is to take place either in the West or in the East, whichever is more convenient. Preparatory committees are to be set up in all participating countries and collections made to finance delegates.

The intention, clearly, is to follow the example of the IUS and, by a policy of "let's all get together, and let bygones be bygones," to entice Western journalists back into the IOJ fold. The technique of the

Initiating Committee and the national Preparatory Committees has been widely practised in other front organisations; its aim is to provide sheep's clothing for the wolf.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANISATION

The International Broadcasting Organisation (OIR) was founded at Brussels in June, 1946, by the broadcasting organisations of 28 European countries. The British Broadcasting Corporation and ten other national bodies did not participate.

The OIR now consists of the representatives of only 18 countries. With one exception (Finland) these are of the Soviet bloc.

The USSR provides eight members, instead of three as in the United Nations. They are, in addition to the RSFSR, the following Union Republics:

Ukrainian, Belo-Russian, Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Moldavian.

The ten other countries are:

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Soviet Zone of Germany, Communist China, Mongolia and Finland.

Rival Union. The OIR was Communist-dominated from the beginning. The USSR's eight votes, plus the European satellites' six, were always sufficient to defeat the non-Communist members.

For that reason Algeria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Tunisia and the Vatican all withdrew in November, 1949. Syria and Yugoslavia followed suit in April, 1951.

Meanwhile, in February, 1950, the BBC had taken the initiative in setting up a rival organisation, the European Broadcasting Union, with headquarters at Geneva. Members of the Union are the 13 dissidents from the OIR, plus most of the other leading non-Communist radio organisations of Europe and the Middle East.

This independent union includes, as associate members, the chief broadcasting organisations of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa, and the Broadcasting Division of the State Department of the United States.

Organisation. Headquarters of the OIR are in Prague. Few details of the organisation have been revealed outside the Soviet bloc, but it is known that at least 13 "full sessions" had been held up to December, 1954, and

that the 26th meeting of the Administrative Council or Board of Directors took place in Prague in December, 1954.

The name of the Secretary-General has never been revealed. The other officers are all from the Soviet bloc. (For names, see Appendix XIII).

Aims and Policy. The avowed aims of the OIR include measures to promote co-operation among its members "to help mankind in the struggle for world peace and friendship."

The actual policy is to give maximum publicity to the activities of other Communist front organisations. A typical example was the appeal issued by the 22nd session of the Administrative Council (Budapest, September, 1952), urging all broadcasting organisations to popularise the decisions of the Vienna Congress of the WPC when it met in December, 1952:

"Preparations for a new war place upon the shoulders of the people, in those countries where American imperialism dominates, new burdens and suffering."

APPENDIX I

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)

Headquarters: Vienna IV, Estate-Haus, Mollwaldplatz 5.

BUREAU

President

Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie (France): also President of WFSW; Communist; former French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy; Stalin Peace Prize Winner.

Secretary-General

Jean Laffitte (France): Member of French Communist Party

Vice-Presidents

Gabriel d'Arboussier (French West Africa): Former Secretary-General of Rassemblement Democratique Africain.

Professor J. D. Bernal (Britain): also Vice-President of WFSW; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

General Lazara Cardenas (Mexico): former President of Mexico.

Mme. Eugénie Cotton (France): also President of WIDF; President of Communist-controlled Union des Femmes Françaises; active in Communist organised Université Nouvelle; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Alexander A. Fadeev, (USSR): Member of Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union; Chairman of Praesidium of Union of Soviet Writers.

Professor Leopold Infelt (Poland): Member of Executive Committee of WFSW.

Kuo Mo-jo (China): Vice-Chairman of Standing Committee of National People's Congress; President of Chinese Academy of Sciences; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Nils A. Lundkvist (Sweden): Poet and author.

Pietro Nenni (Italy): General Secretary of Italian Socialist Party; former Foreign Minister; deputy; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Secretaries

Mme. Isabelle Blume (Belgium); expelled from Belgian Socialist Party, April, 1951, for her Communist associations; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Gilbert de Chambrun (France): Representative in the National Assembly of the pro-Communist Progressiste Party.

Vincent Duncan-Jones (Britain): Son of a former Dean of Chichester.

Panteleimon V. Gulyaev (USSR): Journalist.

Li Yi-mang (China): Economist.

Hon. Ivor G. S. Montagu (Britain): Communist.

Members

Jorge Amado (Brazil): Former Communist Deputy.

Emmanuel R. M. d'Astier de la Vigerie (France): Progressiste Deputy; former Minister of Interior.

Enrico Berlinguer (Italy): Former President of WFDY; member of Central Committee of Italian Communist Party.

Laurent Casanova (France): Member of Politburo. of French Communist Party (Cultural Section).

Pierre Cot (France): Member of Council of IADL; Director of Horizon; former Air Minister; Stalin Peace Prize winner; Deputy of pro-Communist Progressiste Party.

Ilya G. Ehrenburg (USSR): Author; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Wilhelm Elfes (W. Germany): Co-leader of fellow-travelling Bund der Deutschen.

James Endicott (Canada): Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Monica Felton (Britain): Vice-President of WIDF; President of National Assembly of Women; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Mme. Bianca Fialho (Brazil): President of Federation of Brazilian Women; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Dr. Walter Friedrich (Germany): Rector of Humboldt University, East Berlin; President of Academy of Sciences.

- José Giral (Spain): Professor at National University of Mexico; former Republican Prime Minister of Spain.
- Nazim Hikmet (Turkey): imprisoned 1937-50 for Communist subversion.
- Yoshitaro Hirano (Japan): Professor of Law; Secretary-General, Japanese Peace Committee.
- Dr. Joseph Hromadka (Czechoslovakia): Professor of Theology at John Huss University, Prague.
- Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew (India): Lawyer; prominent member of Congress Party; Stalin Peace Prize winner.
- Alexander E. Korneichuk (USSR): Member of Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union.
- Professor Dharmavir D. Kosambi (India): Scientist on staff of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
- Riccardo Lombardi (Italy): Deputy of Nenni Socialist Party; Minister of Transport, 1946.
- Mao Tun (China): Minister of Culture.
- Dr. Jan Mukarovsky (Czechoslovakia): Rector of Charles University, Prague.
- Maria Rosa Oliver (Argentina).
- Professor Ikuo Oyama (Japan): Member of Japanese House of Councillors; Chairman of pre-war "Workers' and Peasants' Party"; Stalin Peace Prize winner.
- D. N. Pritt, Q.C.(Britain): President of IADL; President of British Peace Committee.
- Louis A. Saillant (France): General Secretary of WFTU; Vice-President of Association France-USSR.
- Emilio Sereni (Italy): Senator; member of Central Committee and Directorate of Italian Communist Party.
- Frederick W. Stover (USA): President of Iowa Farmers' Union.
- Mrs. Jessie Street (Australia).
- Alexei Surkov (USSR): First Secretary, Union of Soviet Writers.
- Antoine Tabet (Lebanon): Member of Central Committee of Lebanese Communist Party.

Nikolai S. Tikhonov (USSR): A Secretary of Soviet Writers' Union
William Wainwright (Britain): General Secretary of British Peace Committee.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE LIAISON COMMITTEE (PEKING)

President

Mme. Soong Ching-Ling (China): alias Mme. Sun Yat-sen; WPC member; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Secretary-General

Liu Ning-yi (China): WPC member; WFTU Vice-President; member of CPIT.

Deputy Secretary-General

Romesh Chandra (India): WPC member.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM (PARIS)

Secretary-General

Michel Bruguiere (France): WPC member.

Secretaries

Johannes Dieckmann (East Germany): Speaker of People's Chamber.

J. M. Domenach (France): editor of L'Esprit.

Wilhelm Elfes (West Germany): Member of WPC Bureau.

APPENDIX II

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU)

Headquarters: Vienna I, Seilerstaette 3

BUREAU

President

Giuseppe di Vittorio (Italy): Secretary-General of Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL); member of Central Committee of Italian Communist Party.

Secretary-General

Louis Saillant (France): Member of WPC Bureau; former Secretary-General of French General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

Vice-Presidents

Bertus Brandsen (Holland): General Secretary of EVC (Communist-led splinter group).

S. A. Dange (India): Secretary-General of All-India Trade Union Congress; founder member of Indian Communist Party.

A. Diallo (French West Africa): Secretary of Regional Trades Council of the (French) Sudan; member of Reassemblement Democratique Africain.

Alain le Léap (France): Communist; Joint Secretary-General of CGT; member of WPC.

Liu Ning-yi (China): Vice-President of All-China Federation of Trade Unions; member of WPC.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano (Mexico): President of Latin-American Confederation of Labour (CTAL); member of WPC.

Ramiro Luchesi (Brazil): President of Workers' Confederation of Brazil.

Njono (Indonesia): Secretary-General of Communist-led SOBSI (trade union centre).

Lazara Pena (Cuba): Communist; Secretary-General of Cuban Confederation of Workers.

Nikolai Shvernik (USSR): President of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; former President of Praesidium of Supreme Soviet.

Josef Tesla (Czechoslovakia): President of Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council; member of Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Herbert Warnke (East Germany): President of FDGB (Communist trade union federation).

SECRETARIAT

Louis Saillant (France): Secretary-General of WFTU.

Vladimir Berezin (USSR): Head of International Dept. of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Luigi Grassi (Italy): Secretary in charge of WFTU Trade Departments.

Henri Jourdain (France): Member of CPIT and of Central Committee of French Communist Party.

Liu Chang-sheng (China): Member of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party; member of standing committee of All-China Federation of Trade Unions; member of WPC.

TRADE DEPARTMENTS (TUISs.)

Agricultural and Forestry Workers

President: Tjugito (Indonesia).
Secretary-General: Ilio Bosi (Italy).
Headquarters: Rome.

Building and Wood Workers

President: Josef Kobol (Hungary).
Secretary: Arne Saarinen (Finland).
Headquarters: Helsinki.

Leather, Shoe and Fur Workers

President: Fernand Maurice (France).
Secretary-General: Jaroslav Mevald (Czechoslovakia).
Headquarters: Prague.

Metal and Engineering Workers

President: Giovanni Roveda (Italy).
Secretary-General: Marcel Bras (France).
Headquarters: Vienna.

Miners

President: Stefan Ciolkowski (Poland)
Secretary-General: Henri Turrell (France).
Headquarters: Vienna.

Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Workers

President: Jaroslav Kolar (Czechoslovakia).
Secretary-General: W. Baumgart (E. Germany).
Headquarters: East Berlin.

Transport, Port and Fishery Workers

President: Cesare Massini (Italy).
Secretary-General: André Fressinet (France).
Headquarters: Vienna.

Teachers (FISE)

President: Henri Wallon (France).
Secretary-General: Paul Delanoue (France).
Headquarters: Vienna.

Textile and Clothing Workers

President: Teresa Noce (Italy)
Secretary-General: Irene Piwowarska (Poland).
Headquarters: Warsaw.

Food, Tobacco and Supply Workers

President: Maurice Simonin (France).
Secretary-General: Anton Dichev (Bulgaria).
Headquarters: Sofia.

Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers

President: Bianchi Lima (Italy).
Secretary-General: F. Boszoki (Hungary).
Headquarters: Budapest.

APPENDIX III

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (WFDY)

Headquarters: Budapest, Benzur Utca 34

OFFICIALS

President

Bruno Bernini (Italy): Official of Communist Youth Federation (FCGI).

Secretary-General

Jacques Denis (France): Communist; member of WFC.

Vice-Presidents

Flavio Bravo (Cuba): Communist; President of National Executive Committee of Cuban Socialist Youth.

Krishna Chandra (India): Official of Bihar Democratic Youth Federation.

Rev. Tom Colvin (Britain): Youth Secretary of Iona Community, a Church of Scotland religious society.

Doris Coppelman (USA): Member of Young People's General Assembly for Peace; member of International Initiating Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth, 1953.

Hu Yao-pang (China): Secretary-General of China New Democratic Youth League (youth section of Communist Party)

Ladislav Lis (Czechoslovakia): Secretary of Czech Youth Union.

Alexander Shelepin (USSR): First Secretary of Central Committee of Komsomol; former Vice-President of IUS.

Secretaries

Pouria Arsalan (Persia).

Luben Petrov (Bulgaria).

Mihaly Biro (Hungary).

Piero Pieralli (Italy): Deputy-Director of Communist Youth Federation (FGCI).

Chien Li-jen (China).

Oskar Fischer (East Germany): member of Central Bureau of FDJ (Communist Free German Youth).

Sergei Romanovsky (USSR): Deputy-President of Anti-Fascist Youth Committee.

Jan Kleszcz (Poland).

Gloria Segal (USA).

Demosthenes Lobo (Brazil).

Joyce Stephens (Australia).

Malcolm Nixon (Britain).

Knud Erik Svendsen (Denmark).

Treasurer

Marie Morvan (France): Secretary of Communist-controlled Union des Femmes Francaises.

APPENDIX IV

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS)

Headquarters: Prague XII, Voceľova 3

OFFICIALS

President

Giovanni Berlinguer (Italy): Former Secretary-General of IUS.

N. R. Dazari (India): General Secretary of All-India Students' Federation.

Tien Te-min (China): Chairman of All-China Students' Federation

Secretary-General

Jiri Pelikan (Czechoslovakia): Official of Czech Union of Youth

Secretaries

Wiwoho Busono (Indonesia).

Ko Tum Sein (Burma).

Arthur Pike (Australia).

Lionel de Soto (Cuba).

Konstantin Telalov (Bulgaria).

Ademola Thomas (Nigeria).

Vice-Presidents

Raisa Ablova (USSR): A Secretary of Central Committee of Komsomol.

Treasurer

Jorge Arellamo (Ecuador).

Tadeusz Wegner (Poland).

APPENDIX V

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WIDF)

Headquarters: East Berlin, Unter den Linden 13

OFFICIALS

President

Engénie Cotton (France): President of Communist-controlled Union des Femmes Françaises; Vice-President of WPC; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Secretary-General

Angiola Minella (Italy): Former deputy to Secretary-General; promoted Secretary-General in 1954.

Deputy Secretary-General

Galina Goroshkova (USSR).

Vice-Presidents

Andrea Andreen (Sweden): Member of Germ Warfare Investigation Commission; member of WPC; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Elisa Branco (Brazil): Member of WPC; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Monica Felton (Britain): Chairman of National Assembly of Women; member of Bureau of WPC; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Dolores Ibarruri (Republican Spain): Communist, working in Moscow.

F. Ransom Kuti (Nigeria).

Rita Mentagnana (Italy): Communist Senator; member of Directorate of Italian Communist Party; National Secretary of Union of Italian Women; former delegate to Comintern; former wife of Palmiro Togliatti.

Seza Nabaraawi (Egypt); member of WPC.

Nina Popova (USSR); President of Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee; secretary of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Tsai Chang (China): President of All-China Women's Democratic Federation; member of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party.

Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier (France): Former Secretary-General of WIDF; member of Central Committee of French Communist Party.

Mme. István Vass (Hungary): Secretary-General of National Federation of Hungarian Democratic Women.

Lilli Waechter (West-Germany): member of commission to North Korea, organized by WIDF, 1951; expelled from German Social-Democratic Party, 1951; arrested by American authorities and released on bail raised by local Communist Party, 1951.

Vice-Presidencies reserved for the United States, Japan and India.

APPENDIX VI

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE FIGHTERS.

OF VICTIMS AND PRISONERS OF FASCISM (FIR)

Headquarters: Vienna II, Castellezgasse 35

OFFICIALS

President

Colonel Frédéric Manhes (France): Member of Central Committee of French Communist Party.

Secretary-General

André Leroy (France): Communist; former member of Central Committee of French Communist Party.

Vice-Presidents

Fritz Beyling (E. Germany): Editor of SED newspaper in Halle; Secretary-General of the German affiliate of FIR.

Piero Caleffi (Italy).

Jacques Debu-Bridel (France): Gaullist Senator.

Paul Falk (W. Germany).

Albert Forcinal (France): Radical deputy, former Minister.

General Alexander Gundorov (USSR): President of Pan-Slav Committee, Moscow.

Dr. Rudolf Steiner (Austria).

Umberto Terracini (Italy): Member of Central Committee of Italian Communist Party; member of WPC; a Vice-President of IADL; Senator.

Pierre Villon (France): Communist deputy.

Jan Vodicka (Czechoslovakia): Member of Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party; Chairman of Anti-Fascist Fighters of Czechoslovakia.

Secretaries

Otto Horn (Austria): Leading Austrian Communist.
Edward Kowalski (Poland).
Fausto Nitti (Italy).
André Ouscoulias (France): Communist official of the FFL-FTFF (Association of ex-members of French resistance movement).
Luc Somerhausen (Belgium): Communist

APPENDIX VII

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS (IADL)

Headquarters: Brussels, 70 Avenue Le Grand
(also 234, rue du Throne)

OFFICIALS

President

D. N. Pritt, Q.C. (Britain): President of British Peace Committee; member of Bureau of WPC; Chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR; Chairman of Anglo-Rumanian Friendship Association; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Secretary-General

Joe Nordmann (France): Communist; member of Comité de Patronage Progressiste de Droit Français.

Vice-Presidents

Henrique Fialho (Brazil): Member of Rio Court of Appeal.
Jerzy Jodlowski (Poland): Professor at Warsaw University; Deputy.
Léon Lyon-Caen (France): Member of Court of Appeal and of Comité de Patronage Progressiste de Droit Français.
Shen Chun-ju (China): President of Supreme Court.
U. Terracini (Italy): Member of Central Committee of Communist Party; barrister of Court of Appeal; Vice-President of Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR); member of WPC.
Ye L. Zeydin (USSR): Deputy Chairman of Supreme Court.

Secretaries

Jean Fonteyne (Belgium): Barrister, Brussels Court of Appeal.
Istvan Kovacs (Hungary): President of Hungarian Bar Association; Deputy to Secretary-General of IADL.

Achille Lordi (Italy): Barrister of Court of Appeal; member of WPC.

Hilde Neumann (East Germany): Deputy-Director of Administration of Justice, Berlin.

Treasurer

Lucienne Bouffioux (Belgium): Barrister of Court of Appeal.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES
(January 4-7, 1954)

The "International Initiating Committee" was headed by the following three lawyers, selected as being non-members of IADL:

John Elton (Britain): Chairman of Haldane Society (affiliated to IADL and proscribed by British Labour Party); Secretary of British section of Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem.

Gérard Lyon-Caen (France): Son of Professor Léon Lyon-Caen, a Vice-President of IADL.

Giuseppe Nitti (Italy): Former Independent Senator; prominent at Vienna Peace Congress, December, 1952.

The Praesidium of the Conference included:

Waclaw Barcikowski, President of Polish Supreme Court

Professor Jan Bartuska, Dean of Faculty of Law and Vice-Rector, Charles University, Prague.

Professor A. Baumgarten, President of German Academy of Law and Political Science.

Professor Heinrich Brandweiner, Professor of International Law, Graz University, Austria; member of WPC.

Ye L. Zeydin, Deputy Chairman of Supreme Court of USSR and a Vice-President of IADL.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN KOREA

This commission was formed to investigate alleged violations of international law during the Korean War. It was composed as follows, according to the IADL pamphlet, Reports on Investigations in Korea and China, March-April, 1952:

Heinrich Brandweiner, President.	Department of People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking.
Luigi Cavalieri, Advocate at Supreme Court of Rome, Vice Pres.	Marie-Louise Moerens, Advocate, Brussels
Jack Gaster, Solicitor, London.	Letelba Rodrigues de Britto, Advocate, Rio de Janeiro.
Marc Jacquier, Advocate at Court of Appeal, Paris.	Zofia Wasilkowska, Judge of Supreme Court, Warsaw.
Ko Po-Nien, Director of Research	

COLLISSION ON KARLSRUHE TRIAL

Erling Andresen (Denmark): Barrister; member of IADL Council.

Mario Berlinguer (Italy): former High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes in Italy; member of IADL Council.

Abbé Boulrier (France): former Professor of International Law at the Catholic Institute, Paris; WPC member.

--- Jacobsen (Denmark): Barrister; member of IADL Council.

A. J. Loewer (Switzerland): Barrister.

Léon Lyon-Caen (France): Vice-President of IADL; Chairman of Commission.

Joe Nordmann (France): Barrister; Secretary-General of IADL.

Henri Torrès (France): Gaullist Senator for the Seine département.

APPENDIX VIII

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS (WFSW)

Headquarters: London, 15 Half Moon Street, W. 1

OFFICIALS

President

Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie (France): President of WPC; Communist, Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Secretary-General

J. G. Crowther (Britain): Journalist; WPC member.

Vice-Presidents

Professor J. D. Bernal, F.R.S. (Britain): Vice-President of WPC: Stalin Peace Prize winner.

Li Tse-kwang (China).

Academician Oparin (USSR): Member of WPC.

Professor Cecil F. Powell (Britain): Lecturer at Bristol University; member of Executive of British Peace Council.

Secretaries

E. G. Edwards (Britain): Principal, Liverpool City College of Technology.

Professor Malek (Czechoslovakia).

U. Chang-Wang (China).

Treasurer

Dr. W. A. Wooster (Britain): Lecturer at Peterhouse, Cambridge.

APPENDIX IX

WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS (FISE)

Headquarters: Vienna IV, Schwindgasse 7

OFFICIALS

President

Henri Wallon (France): Member of Secretariat of National Federation of Education, affiliated to Communist-dominated CGT; member of Committee of Action for Relief of Henri Martin (Communist seaman imprisoned for mutiny).

Secretary-General

Paul Delanoue (France): Member of Secretariat of National Federation of Education.

Vice-Presidents

Antonio Banfi (Italy).

Cesar Godoy Urrutia (Chile): Communist

Fan Ming (China).

Ivan Grivkov (USSR).

APPENDIX X

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (CPIT)

Headquarters: Vienna IV, Prinz-Eugenstrasse 2

OFFICIALS

President

Not known.

Secretary-General

Robert Chambeiron (France): also member of WPC: former Progressiste
Deputy.

Bureau members

Not known.

Committee Members

- Antoine Allard (Belgium): Banker, member of WPC
- Paul Bastid (France): Former Minister of Trade; member Académie Française.
- Chi Chao-ting (China). deputy-chairman of State Bank.
- Hussein Daryush (Persia): Economist.
- Imre Degen (Hungary): Secretary-General of Co-operative Union.
- Josef Dobretsberger (Austria): Professor of Economics; member of WPC; leader of Communist-sponsored "People's Opposition."
- Felipe Freire (Argentina): Engineer, adviser on industrial problems.
- Victor M. Guttierrez (Guatemala): Member of WFTU Executive Committee.
- E. von Henke (USA): Businessman, company president, Chicago.
- Laland Hirachand (India): Director Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.
- M. Iftikhar-ud-din (Pakistan): member of WPC: Publisher of Pakistan Times; M.P.
- Henri Jourdain (France): WFTU secretary; former secretary-general of Metal & Engineering Workers' TUI; member of Central Committee of French Communist Party.

--- Khokhlov (USSR): Chairman of Tsentrosoyuz.

Greta Kuckhoff (E. Germany): Chairman of Deutsche Notenbank, Berlin.

Professor Oscar Lange (Poland): Economist, professor at Higher School of Planning.

Pierre Lebrun (France): Secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail. (Communist-dominated).

Liu Ning-yi (China): Vice-President of WFTU; member of WPC.

Professor D. P. Mukerjee (India): Professor of Economics, Lucknow.

Nan Han-chen (China): Director of People's Bank.

M. V. Nesterov (USSR): Chairman of Chamber of Commerce.

Jack Perry (Britain): Director, textile firm & London export corporation; Secretary, British delegation Moscow Economic Conference.

Antonio Pesenti (Italy): Former Minister of Finance; M.P.: member of Central Committee of Italian Communist Party.

Otakar Pohl (Czechoslovakia): Director-General of State Bank.

Joan Robinson (Britain): Professor of Economics, Cambridge; member of Initiating Committee, Moscow Economic Conference.

Otto Rocha y Silva (Brazil): Industrialist, member of WPC.

Sergio Steve (Italy): Professor of Economics, Parma University.

S. Tedjasukmana (Indonesia): Chairman of Indonesian Central Economic Council.

Oliver Vickery (USA); Industrialist; president of electrical and chemical exporting firm.

K. W. deVries (Holland): Professor of Economics, Amsterdam.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

<u>ARGENTINA. Comision Nacional pro Fomento del Intercambio Mundial, Calle Moreno 360, Buenos Aires.</u>	<u>AUSTRIA. Osterreichisches Büro für den Ost. West Handel, Prinz-Eugenstrasse 2, Vienna IV.</u>
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President

Sr. Herminio Minoli.

President

Professor Josef Dobretsberger.

BELGIUM. Comité Belge pour le Développement du Commerce International, 76 rue d'Assaut, Brussels.

President

Baron A. Allard

Secretary-General

J. Ippersiel.

BRAZIL. Escritorio Brasileiro de Fomento de Comercio Internacional, Av. Venezuela 131, 9 andar, salas 906-8, Rio de Janeiro, Distrito Federal.

President

Otto Rocha y Silva.

CHILE. Comité de Fomento del Comercio Exterior, Nueva York 52, Oficina 303, Santiago.

President

Clotario Blest.

Secretary

Gabriel Santa Cruz.

CHINA. China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, 89 Hsi Chiao, Ming Hsiang, Peking.

President

Nan Han-chen.

Secretary-General

Chi Chao-ting.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Československý Národní Komitét pro Podpuru Rozvoje Mezinárodního Obchodu, Ulice 28, Rijna C.13, Prague 1.

Secretary

Dr. R. Kozusnik.

FRANCE. Comité Français pour le Développement du Commerce International, 8, Rue de Berri, Paris 8e.

President

Bernard de Plas.

Bureau Member

Max Brochut.

GERMANY. All-German Committee for East-West Trade, E. Berlin

GREAT BRITAIN. British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, 15, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

President

Lord Boyd-Orr.

Executive Secretary

Roland Berger.

HOLLAND. Dutch Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, N.Z. Voorburgwal 52/56, Amsterdam c.

President

Professor K. W. deVries

Secretary

Louis Ph. Polak.

HUNGARY. Szobetkezetek Országos Szovetsege, V. Szabadsag Ter. 14, Budapest.

President

Imre Degen.

INDIA. Indian Council of Foreign Trade, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay.

President

Shri Murarji J. Vaidya.

IRAN. Iran Committee for the Promotion of World Trade, c/o Senator Dr. A. Matine-Daftari, Faculté de Droit, Teheran.

President

Dr. A. Matine-Daftari.

Secretary

Mozarfarzadeh.

ISRAEL. Israel Committee for Promotion of International Trade, P.O. B., 1577, Tel-Aviv.

ITALY. Associazione tra Operatori negli Scambi Internazionali, Via della Maddalena 13, Rome.

President

Rag. Ignazio Messina.

Vice-President

Dr. Rag. Antonio Gianquinto.

Secretary

Rag. Edo Assolini.

JAPAN. Japanese Association for the Promotion of East-West Trade, Tokyo.

President

Shozo Murata.

General Secretary

Kumaichi Yamamoto.

KOREA (North). Comité pour le Développement du Commerce International de la République Populaire de Corée.

President

Tyan Si U.

MEXICO. Instituto Mexicano para el Estudio y Fomento del Comercio Internacional, Calzada Miramontes 303, Colonia Portales, Mexico 13, D.F.

Secretary

Edmundo Valdez Garcia.

APPENDIX XI

WORLD CONGRESS OF DOCTORS (WCD)

Headquarters: Vienna II, Wollzeile 29

OFFICIALS

Secretary-General

Dr. Friedrich Scholl (Austria)
Assisted by a Permanent Secretar-
iat of three—one Russian, one
Austrian and one nominee from
France, Italy or Great Britain.

Dr. Joseph Gillman (S. Africa).
Dr. Hoffmeyer (Denmark).
Dr. Kochergin (USSR).
Dr. Josef Lukas (Czechoslovakia).
Dr. Angus McPherson (Great Britain).
Dr. Benjamin Nielsen (Denmark).
Dr. Pai Shi-ching (China).
Dr. Gottfried Peschek (Austria).
Dr. Friedrich Scholl (Austria).
Dr. Alice Stewart (Great Britain).
Dr. Sultan (The Lebanon).
Dr. Mario Zipiliven (Argentina).

International Committee

Dr. M. Aloisi (Italy).
Dr. H. H. R. Descomps (France).
Dr. Franceschini (Italy).
Dr. Fritz Gietzelt (Germany).

APPENDIX XII

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOURNALISTS (IOJ)

Headquarters: Prague II, Opletalova 5

OFFICIALS

President

Jean Hermann (France): Editor of Liberation: Secretary-General of French
Journalists' Union, affiliated to Communist-dominated CGT.

Secretary-General

Jaroslav Knobloch (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Presidents

Dudu Geie (Senegal)

Hu Chiao-mu (China): Deputy Chief of Propaganda; head of News Department.

J. Kowalczyk (Poland).

Kaisu Mirjami-Rydberg (Finland): Communist.

K. Simonov (USSR): Editor of Literary Gazette; member of Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union; member of Soviet Peace Committee; Deputy to Supreme Soviet.

APPENDIX XIII

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANISATION (OIR)

Headquarters: Prague XVI, Liebknechtova 15

OFFICIALS

President

Kurt Heiss (East Germany): Chairman of East German State Committee for Radio.

Vice-Presidents

Frantisek Necasek (Czechoslovakia): General Director of Czechoslovak Radio.

Lodoim Furbe (Mongolia): Chairman of Radio Committee attached to Council of Ministers of Mongolian People's Republic.

Secretary-General

Not known.

APPENDIX XIV

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANISATIONS

1. WPC

- (a) Horizon: monthly, published in Paris, with English, German, Russian and Spanish editions. Formerly called Défense de la Paix.
- (b) A Press Bulletin is issued weekly, and an Information Bulletin twice monthly, by the WPC Secretariat's Information Service.
- (c) A booklet What is the World Council of Peace was published in 1954.

2. WFTU
 - (a) World Trade Union Movement: monthly, in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Rumanian, Chinese, Japanese and Hindi. Circulation officially claimed: 25,000 copies in German (half for East Germany); 10,000 in Russian; 6,500 in French; 5,500 in English (mainly for Britain); 3,000 in Spanish.
 - (b) World Trade Union News: an information bulletin issued fortnightly in English, French, Russian and Spanish.
 - (c) Numerous special pamphlets have been issued on various subjects.
 - (d) Of the Trade Departments (TUIs), the Teachers' TUI (FISE) publishes Teachers of the World, a quarterly journal in several languages, distributed by WFTU; and the other TUIs issue Information Bulletins, usually at irregular intervals.
3. WFDY
 - (a) World Youth: a large monthly magazine, published in Prague in fourteen languages.
 - (b) Information Bulletin: fortnightly, in English, French and Spanish.
 - (c) Special Bulletins for Festivals and Congresses.
4. IUS
 - (a) World Student News: monthly, wide circulation in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Norwegian and Arabic.
 - (b) IUS News Service: fortnightly, in English, French and Spanish.
 - (c) International Faculty Bulletins: three times a year, on Agriculture, Architecture, Education (e.g., Colonial Education; Student Education) and Medicine (e.g., Medical Student).
 - (d) Students Against Colonialism: monthly bulletin issued by the Bureau of Students Fighting against Colonialism.
5. WIDF
 - (a) Women of the World: monthly, in English, French, Russian, Spanish, German.
 - (b) News in Brief: published periodically by Secretariat.
 - (c) Congress proceedings and various booklets, e.g., We Accuse, a report in twenty-one languages on alleged atrocities in Korea.
6. FIR
 - (a) Resistance Unie: every two months in French and German.
 - (b) Service d'Information de la FIR: weekly.

7. IADL
 - (a) Information Bulletin: monthly, published from Brussels.
 - (b) IADL REVIEW: monthly, edited by Gerard Lyon-Caen and Professor Brandweiner.
 - (c) Law in the Service of Peace (Le Droit et la Defense de la Paix): half-yearly journal, directed by D. N. Pritt.
 - (d) Documents relating to alleged war crimes in Korea.
8. WFSW
 - (a) Science and Mankind: published half-yearly from London, Paris, Prague and Peking in English, French, Russian and Chinese.
 - (b) Pamphlets and special reports.
9. CPIIT
 - (a) A Bulletin, monthly, is printed in Vienna in English and French and is distributed in 90 countries.
 - (b) National CPIITs publish their own newsheets.
10. WCD

Living Conditions and Health--an International Medical Journal: quarterly, planned to appear from early 1955; to be published in Vienna in several languages.
11. IOJ

The Democratic Journalist: monthly, published in Prague in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.
12. OIR
 - (a) Documentation Review: monthly.
 - (b) Quarterly Information and Documentation Bulletin in English, French, Russian and Chinese.

APPENDIX XV

PRINCIPAL COMMUNIST FRONT CONFERENCES

World Peace Council (WPC)

1st World Peace Congress	April, 1949	Paris and Prague
2nd World Peace Congress	November, 1950	Sheffield and Warsaw
3rd Congress of the Peoples for Peace	December, 1952	Vienna

Peace Conference of Asian and and Pacific Regions	October, 1952	Peking
Conference for the Peaceful Sol- ution of the German Problem	November, 1952	East Berlin
Latin American Cultural Congress	April, 1953	Santiago
Meeting for the Lessening of In- national Tension	June, 1954	Stockholm

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

1st World Trade Union Congress	October, 1945	Paris
2nd World Trade Union Congress	June-July, 1949	Milan
3rd World Trade Union Congress	October, 1953	Vienna
Pan-African Trade Union Conference	April, 1947	Dakar
Trade Union Conference of Asian and Australasian Countries	November- December, 1949	Peking
South American Trade Union Con- ference	March-April, 1950	Montevideo
European Workers' Conference against German Rearmament	March, 1951	East Berlin
African Workers' Conference	October, 1951	Bamako
International Conference on Social Security	March, 1953	Vienna
Conference of European Trade Unions against EDC	June, 1954	East Berlin

World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)

World Youth Conference	November, 1945	London
2nd World Youth Congress	September, 1949	Budapest
3rd World Youth Congress	July, 1953	Bucharest
1st World Youth Festival	July-August, 1947	Prague

2nd World Youth Festival	September, 1949	Budapest
3rd World Youth Festival	August, 1951	East Berlin
4th World Youth Festival	August, 1953	Bucharest
Latin American Youth Conference	March, 1947	Cuba
S.E. Asian Youth Conference	February, 1948	Calcutta
Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth	March, 1953	Vienna
Conference of European Youth against EDC	May, 1954	East Berlin
International Gathering of Rural Youth	December, 1954	Vienna

International Union of Students (IUS)

1st World Students' Congress	August, 1946	Prague
2nd IUS Congress	August, 1950	Prague
3rd IUS Congress	August- September, 1953	Warsaw

Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)

1st Congress	December, 1945	Paris
2nd Congress	December, 1948	Budapest
3rd Congress	June, 1953	Copenhagen
International Conference for Defence of Children	April, 1952	Vienna

International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR)

Foundation Congress	June, 1951	Vienna
2nd Congress	November, 1954	Vienna
Resistance Rally	November, 1954	Vienna

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

Founding Congress	October, 1946	Paris
2nd Congress	July, 1947	Brussels
3rd Congress	September, 1948	Prague
4th Congress	October, 1949	Rome
5th Congress	April, 1951	East Berlin
International Conference of Lawyers in Defence of Democratic Liberties	January, 1954	Vienna

World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW)

Foundation Meeting	July, 1946	London
1st Assembly	September, 1948	Dobris (Czechoslovakia)
2nd Assembly	April, 1951	Paris and Prague
3rd Assembly	September, 1953	Budapest

World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FISE)

1st Congress	August, 1949	Warsaw
2nd Congress	August, 1950	Vienna
3rd Congress	July, 1953	Vienna

Committee for Promotion of International Trade (CPIT)

International Economic Conference (founding of CPIT)	April, 1952	Moscow
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World Congress of Doctors (WCD)

World Congress of Doctors	May, 1953	Vienna
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International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ)

Foundation	June, 1946	Copenhagen
1st Congress	June, 1947	Prague
2nd Congress	September, 1949	Brussels
3rd Congress	September, 1950	Helsinki

International Broadcasting Organisation (OIR)

Foundation Congress	June, 1946	Brussels
OIR Conference	December, 1954	Prague

The foregoing appendices are based upon the latest information available at the end of February, 1955.