

**Activities of the
Communist
World Organizations**

During the Third Quarter of 1969

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Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Summary | 3 |
| World Federation of Trade Unions | 5 |
| International Federation of Teachers Unions | 9 |
| World Council of Peace | 10 |
| International Federation of Resistance Movements | 13 |
| World Federation of Democratic Youth | 16 |
| International Union of Students | 19 |
| Women's International Democratic Federation | 21 |
| International Association of Democratic Lawyers | 23 |
| International Organization of Journalists | 24 |
| International Radio and Television Organization | 27 |
| Friendship Societies | 27 |
| World Federation of Scientific Workers | 30 |
| Annex | 32 |

Summary

During the period under review, the activity of the Communist world organizations varied in intensity. While some organizations, like the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), and the International Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE), were very active, others such as the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), and the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) pursued few or no public activities.

Vietnam continued to be the target of agitation. The WFDY and the International Unions of Students (IUS) devoted a special international conference to this subject. Both organizations jointly staged a "World Meeting of the Youth and Students for the Final Victory of the Vietnamese People, Independence and Peace" in Helsinki, Finland, from 23 to 27 August 1969.

According to Communist statements, the 649 delegates represented 215 national youth and student organizations from 78 countries as well as 17 international organizations.

Summing up it may be said that the Mideast problem as an agitational subject has been losing in importance, even though because of Soviet pressure the Fourth FISE World Conference (held from 5 to 7 July 1969) was transferred from East Berlin, the originally planned conference site, to Damascus, Syria. The conference reelected Paul Delanoue, of France, FISE President.

However, the de-escalation of the Mideast problem as an agitational subject did not go along with a diminution of contacts and cooperation with organizations in the Arab countries; activity was and is still concentrating on the Afro-Arab theater. But at the same time there was a visible shift to Latin America, especially by the WFTU, WFDY, IUS and FISE.

The 30th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II offered a number of Communist world organizations the opportunity to attack in declarations and appeals the "militarist and revanchist" Federal Republic of Germany and demand the recognition of East Germany

as "the first peace-loving socialist German state." (These declarations will not be dealt with any further in this report.)

The "new wave" in Czechoslovakia has led to leadership reshuffles in many Czechoslovak affiliates of Communist world organizations and to the withdrawal of previous declarations against the 21 August 1968 intervention. In two cases the repercussion of the "new wave" on the respective international organization was of special significance:

- Soviet tactics and arguments at the Seventh WFTU Congress (held in Budapest from 17 to 31 October 1969) were facilitated after the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, at its plenary session on 17 and 18 September 1969, had declared the 24 August 1969 resolution condemning the intervention null and void.
- The purge of the youth and student organizations in Czechoslovakia led in September 1969 to the dismissal of the chairman of the Czechoslovak youth association CSM, Zbynek Vokrouhlicky, and his subsequent removal from his post as IUS president.

Two other world organizations lost their presidents. On 9 August 1969, Professor Cecil F. Powell, of Great Britain, died. He had been WFSW President since 1962. On 5 October 1969, Renato Bitossi, of Italy, died. He had been WFTU President since 1961. Bitossi's "natural relief" from his post came in handy for the Soviets, since the deceased had sharply condemned the intervention in Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union and East Germany founded new friendship societies; and East Germany escalated its "recognition campaign" in all parts of the world. According to its own formulation, East Germany tried "to coordinate the actions of the friends of the German Democratic Republic throughout the world and raise them to a higher political standard."

World Federation of Trade Unions

The year-long strong activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) continued during the period under review. Beside the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), the WFTU – including its Trade Unions Internationals (TUIs) and its national affiliates – was the most active of all Communist world organizations.

As in the second quarter of 1969, the entire WFTU activity centered on the preparations for the Seventh WFTU Congress, to be held in Budapest from 17 to 31 October 1969.

The WFTU leaders cooperated closely with the Soviet labor leaders. From 16 to 25 July 1969, a high-echelon WFTU delegation headed by Deputy Secretary General Pierre Gensous, of France, was in the Soviet Union for deliberations on all current problems with Secretariat members of the Soviet All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Alexander Shelepin.

During the time under review, the difficulties which the Soviets had to face as a consequence of the Czechoslovak intervention have lessened, especially in view of the WFTU Congress. At its 17/18 September 1969 plenary session in Prague, the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions decided to annul the resolution adopted on 24 August 1968, which condemned the Czechoslovak invasion by the five Warsaw Pact states.

A few days prior to the session, Czechoslovak labor leader Karel Polacek (who is also a WFTU Vice President) traveled, or rather was ordered, to Moscow for talks with Shelepin.

Polacek, whose reelection at the Seventh Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress (held from 4 to 7 March 1969) had not at all met with Soviet delight, originally cooperated closely with the reformers but later gradually conformed to the new, i.e. Husak's party line.

Also gaining in importance is Slovak Vice-President Jan Duzi, who is orthodox and pro-Moscow. In mid-July 1969, he became chairman of a newly created party organization within the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions. The new organization is to help the Communist Party regain control over the unions and factories.

The resolution adopted by the Central Council at its recent plenary session will facilitate considerably Soviet tactics and argumentation at the WFTU Congress.

The sudden death of WFTU President Renato Bitossi, of Italy, on 5 October 1969, solved another problem which had been a difficult one for the Soviets. Together with WFTU Secretary General Louis Saillant, of France, Bitossi had sharply condemned the August 1968 intervention in Czechoslovakia. For that reason the Soviets intended to urge his removal as President at the WFTU Congress, though realizing that this would involve a clearcut matter of prestige for the "stubborn" Italian WFTU affiliate CGIL.

As elaborated in the Review for the second quarter of 1969, Saillant had announced at the Bucharest Executive Committee meeting in May 1969 that because of his poor health he would not run again for Secretary General at the Budapest Congress.

Among then Soviets there must have been malicious joy over Bitossi's death, for they devoted a long and honorable obituary to him. Published in then labor organ *Trud*, the obituary praised him as "the great friend of our country's workers" and continued, "he did much to strengthen unity in the ranks of the international labor movement, and contributed a lot to WFTU activity directed at the consolidation of peace and the defense of the workers' interests."

Also during the third quarter of 1969, the WFTU and its East European affiliates continued their efforts at training labor cadres from the developing countries, especially from the Afro-Arab theater.

Since 1967 the WFTU has expanded its training program for trade union cadres in the developing countries.

Above all three events staged during the period under review should be mentioned:

In July 1969 a seminar for African labor officials was held at the training center of the Czechoslovak labor federation ROH in Prague. In August 1969 the Rumanian labor federation UGRS held a seminar for labor officials from English-speaking African countries, with participants from Gambia, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan. On 8 September 1969 another six-month course began at the Fritz Heckert German Labor College at Bernau, East Germany, for labor officials from Arab and African countries, including Iraq, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, the UAR, and Zambia, with the theme "The Trade Unions and Socialism."

The WFTU attaches much importance to an international labor seminar planned for January 1970. In this connection, leading officials of the WFTU departments for Arab Affairs and Training traveled to Cairo in August 1969 to negotiate with the leaders of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) on this organization's participation in the seminar, which will be held in Prague, beginning 5 January 1970.

In mid-September 1969, the ICATU staged an Information Week in Paris in conjunction with the WFTU-affiliated French labor federation CGT. This event was to help explain to the French people the Arab problems in general and the Palestine problem in particular.

The ICATU delegation, headed by its Secretary, subsequently visited CGT regional organizations in France's East, North, Rhône and Loire districts. Later the ICATU functionaries traveled to Belgium and Italy.

The WFTU scored another – indirect – success in the Arab theater. Three important Jordan trade unions announced on 15 August 1969 their withdrawal from the non-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) alleging that this organization had taken an anti-Arab stand.

In Africa, the most noteworthy event of the period under review was the meeting of the WFTU Liaison and Coordination Committee, called into being in the spring of 1969, and the All-African Trade Unions Federation (AATUF) in Casablanca, Morocco, in the first week of September 1969. The meeting dealt with measures "against the influence of the Common Market on the African countries" and with problems of cooperation in the training of trade union cadres.

WFTU efforts at achieving, via the AATUF, the founding of a United African Trade Union Federation were still without success during the time under review. The talks planned to be held by the AATUF and the pro-ICFTU African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC) did not take place.

Neither has, according to available information, the Fourth AATUF Congress taken place. It was scheduled for the second half of September 1969.

As often before, Communist propaganda in Europe termed the Twelfth Workers Conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland (held in Rostock, East Germany, on 10 and 11 July 1969) a

spectacular event, arguing that this conference was the only international labor forum which "assembled around the conference table labor officials from different international labor federations, such as the WFTU, the ICFTU, or autonomous trade union federations."

Deserving attention were also the negotiations in mid-August 1969 between a delegation of the British National Union of Seamen and secretariat members of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions on the possibility of a meeting of representatives of the European seamen's unions.

From 3 to 5 May 1969, the WFTU's Transport, Port and Fishery Workers Trade Unions International had held an international meeting of officials of port workers' unions from 28 countries. Now the TUI seems to be interested in staging a similar event with seamen's unions.

On 27 August 1969, the WFTU suggested again (on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of WW II) that "all European trade union centers - with no exception - meet at a conference table to discuss the problems of peace and security in Europe."

Geographically, the emphasis of WFTU activity was on Latin America, where the Permanent Congress of the Latin American Workers (CPUSTAL) was especially active. Its main efforts concentrated on the establishment of contacts with the Latin American Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CLASC). Among others, the Peruvian CLASC affiliate MOSICP (Christian Trade Union Movement of Peru) participated in the Latin American Trade Union Conference for Support of the Nationalization of Peruvian Petroleum and the Recovery of the Mineral Resources of the Latin American Peoples, organized by both the WFTU and CPUSTAL (28 August - 2 September 1969, Lima/Peru).

Jointly in preparation by CPUSTAL and the Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers is another Latin American Conference, which is to be held in December 1969. A preparatory meeting took place in Quito, Ecuador, from 12 to 14 August 1969.

The organizers expect representatives of 38 trade unions from 18 countries to attend the Latin American Conference for Land Reform and Trade Union Rights of the Agricultural Workers, which is to be held in Quito, Ecuador, from 11 to 13 December 1969.

International Federation of Teachers Unions

As indicated in the Review for the second quarter of 1969, the Fifth World Conference of the International Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE) was held in Damascus, Syria, from 5 to 9 July 1969.

It is now safe to assume that the conference, which took place in the auditorium of Damascus University, was identical with the World Conference of Teachers, originally planned to be held in East Berlin in mid-1969.

In this case the Soviets, who "ordered" the conference's transfer to Syria, seemed to have attached more importance to their Mideast interests than to the international upgrading of East Germany.

Syrian Minister of Education Mahmoud Ayoubi took the chair in the opening session of the conference (the Iraqi Education Minister was also in attendance). The delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was headed by Soviet WFTU Secretary V. A. Podzerko.

It is noteworthy that the Communist - especially the Soviet - news agencies reported on the first days of the conference in great detail. Until 8 July 1969, they reported on a draft resolution containing such items as the condemnation of Israel for ignoring human rights in the occupied Arab territory, the support of the Vietnamese ten-point program in Paris, and the appeal for recognition of East Germany by all countries throughout the world. Then there was silence on the rest of the conference and its results. This reaction permits the assumption that in the end the conference was not quite in line with Moscow's concept.

This would confirm the reservations allegedly made by FISE President Paul Delanoue, of France, against the choice of the conference place. Delanoue feared that the proceedings would be negatively influenced by the political diversions in the Arab countries, especially in Syria.

The Syrian paper Al-Sawra reported in its 10 July 1969 edition on Delanoue's re-election as FISE President.

The newly elected Administrative Committee is made up by representatives from Bulgaria, Chile, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, France, Hungary, Mexico, Mongolian People's Republic, North Vietnam, Poland, Senegal, the Soviet Union, Sudan, and Syria.

In Latin America FISE organized, in conjunction with the Chilean teachers union SONAP and the Chilean trade union federation CUTCh, a Latin American Seminar on Problems of Democratization of Education, of Raising the Cultural Standard and of Professional Training. Held in Santiago de Chile from 10 to 15 September 1969, the seminar was supported by the Permanent Congress of the Latin American Workers (CPUSTAL) and the FISE-sympathizing Conference of Latin American Teachers (CEA). Among the more than 200 participants were also delegates from Soviet Bloc trade unions.

Again very active during the time under review were the Bloc FISE affiliates. Attention is called to the fact that Soviet teachers will teach in Nepal in accordance with an agreement signed in Katmandu in August 1969. East German activity was conspicuous as usual.

At an invitation of the East German Trade Union of Science and Education, several West European, Asian and African teachers delegations visited East Germany. In addition, teachers from Iraq, Syria, and the UAR took a three-week training course at the Güstrow Pedagogical Institute in July 1969. In the last week of August and the first week of September 1969, teachers and educators from Arab, African and South East Asian countries were acquainted with the "Development of the Educational System in East Germany" within the framework of the Fourth International Pedagogical Colloquy at the same institute.

World Council of Peace

During the time under review, word was received on the officials elected into the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council at its last Council meeting, held in East Berlin on 25 and 26 June 1969.

Of the 50 presidium members (formerly 45), 42 have already been nominated. One vacancy is being reserved for Communist China. Eighteen of the elected are new to the Presidential Committee, among them such prominent Communists as Herbert Aptheker, of the United States; Herta Kuusinen, of Finland, the

new President of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF); Albert Norden, of East Germany; and Martin Niemöller, of the German Federal Republic, who is highly regarded in the Communist sphere.

At the same time, the resignation was announced of Secretariat member Badner and of Walter Diehl, board member of the Vienna International Institute for Peace. Both had disapproved of the 21 August 1968 intervention in Czechoslovakia.

Thus the dominance of the Moscow-oriented Presidential Committee members has been strengthened considerably.

Previously it had been the Peace Council's practice not to appoint any diehard Communists to the more representational posts. (Another break of this principle was observed in the WIDF when Herta Kuusinen was elected WIDF President; see the chapter of WIDF activity in the Review for the second quarter of 1969.)

Whether the new development – at least in part – may be a consequence of financial dependence on Moscow cannot be said without a closer look at the organization's financial structure. In a circular letter to the national committees in May 1969, Coordinating Chairman Isabelle Blume, of Belgium (whose alleged resignation plans may have initiated the establishment of an honorary presidium) suggested to replenish the International Peace Fund by organizing a low-priced jewel marked during the World Peace Conference (East Berlin, 21 to 24 June 1969). I. Blume stated her intention to possibly commercialize the project as part of the "new methods we are going to introduce in the World Council of Peace". Her comment, "financial problems are political problems", indicated that she realized that economic dependence meant political dependence on the financiers. She emphasized that, by then, the committees of the Socialist countries had made their chief contributions. Should Madame Blume ever have hoped for greater independence, she may have learned a Soviet lesson in the meanwhile.

The Soviets have apparently drastically cut the Peace Council's budget prior to the transfer of the Secretariat to Helsinki in September 1968. This explains why the talks of the Council officials (also after the last Council meeting in East Berlin) concentrated mainly on financial problems.

More details on the World Peace Council's internal balance of power and its aims have become known after the last Council meeting. In order to win more followers, it was proposed to (re-)introduce the Permanent Observer status, and to amend the statutes so as to enable the Presidential Committee to admit new Council members at any meeting.

Thus the Presidential Committee which, according to Chandra, has taken over the "effective leadership of the Secretariat" since the 1966 World Peace Council Congress in Geneva, was given even greater power. Between the meetings, the commissions have already provided for partial continuity of the routine work, a task which should actually be taken care of by the Secretariat. According to Chandra, the Secretariat staff has been cut down to one-third of its former strength after the transfer to Helsinki and, therefore been unable to fulfil the political role assigned to it in Geneva.

At present, it proves very difficult to draw a clear line between the Presidential Committee with its more representational functions, however important they may be for propaganda purposes, and the Secretariat with its responsibility for the actual political control. This may explain the surprising increase in the number of Communists in the Presidential Committee.

Orthodox Communism, having gained ground in the Presidential Committee, has also imposed itself in the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. Not only was the Joliot-Curie Peace Medal (23 of which were awarded on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the World Council of Peace) withheld from Josef Macek, chairman of Czechoslovak Peace Committee until its reorganization on 2 December 1968, who had been nominated for the prize by the Czech committee in March 1968; in deference to the Soviets, he was also prevented from participating in the East Berlin World Peace Conference. He was eventually expelled from the Peace Prize Committee and not re-elected into the Presidential Committee.

Reportedly, it proved quite difficult to impose the Moscow line in the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. After its reorganization in 1968, another (second) founding convention has been announced. That this convention is bound to toe the Moscow line, became clear when, in mid-September 1969, the Slovak Peace Council revoked its appeal made during the August 1968 events.

While the internal developments in the World Council of Peace continued to be influenced by the Czech intervention and its aftermath, the Propaganda activities concentrated on the Middle East and Vietnam.

The World Council of Peace issued an appeal to celebrate 21 September as Day of Solidarity with the Arab People on Israeli-Occupied Territory. At a press conference given on 21 September 1969, Chandra one more set forth the Peace Council's stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The death of Ho Chi Minh offered the World Peace Council an opportunity to call for a month of commemoration, which has been observed since 10 September 1969.

Reportedly, only "various meetings" were held on the occasion of Vietnam Solidarity Day on 20 July 1969.

Just as the other Communist world organizations, the World Council of Peace will duly celebrate Lenin's 100th birthday. Chandra announced in Moscow that there will be seminars and conferences "in all countries".

The Conference for European Security and Cooperation, scheduled for 10 to 12 October 1969, was postponed without comment to 29 November/1 December 1969.

Of the World Peace Council's other plans, much importance was attached to conferences in support of the African liberation movements (in Western Europe) and the Latin American Peoples (in Latin America) as well as to the support to an international solidarity conference on Okinawa, scheduled for early 1970.

International Federation of Resistance Movements

During the time under review, the date was announced for the Sixth Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR), which had originally been scheduled for the fall of 1968, but been postponed sine die. It will now be held from 14 to 16 November 1969; but the site has as yet not been determined. It may be assumed that this item was among the problems discussed at the

preparatory meeting of the FIR Bureau, held in Vienna from 30 September to 2 October 1969. If Venice should be chosen as conference site, the FIR will have to reckon with restrictive measures by the Italian authorities. It has therefore to have an alternative in mind. Earlier, Sofia had repeatedly been mentioned as a candidate, probably in view of the difficulties to be expected in a non-Communist country.

Without a doubt, the organizers would prefer to stage the congress in Italy, with a view to Marzobotto and the little Abruzzi town of Filetto, which won world-wide attention in connection with the Defregger case. All this would turn the country into a wonderful platform for Communist propaganda.

An appeal for unity of action will certainly be made wherever the congress takes place; especially since the event will be held shortly before the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps.

Recently the FIR-sympathizing Amicale Française de Buchenwald called all French resistance movements to unity on this anniversary, but met with no response; instead, the organization was snubbed by the UNADIF and the FNDIR (the latter organization separated in 1950 from the Communist FINDIRP, a FIR affiliate) at their joint congress, held in Montauban in May 1969.

Of the FIR affiliates, the Polish, East German and Czechoslovak attracted attention by their activities during the time under review. The Polish affiliate ZBOWID

- sent a delegation to France during the first part of August 1969;
- sent another delegation to Denmark in late August 1969 to commemorate Polish pilots killed in WW II;
- staged its fourth congress in Warsaw on 19 and 20 September 1969, devoted to both the 30th anniversary of Hitler's invasion of Poland and the 25th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

It was Warsaw where, on 21 August 1969, a Federation of Greek Resistance Fighters Abroad was founded, obviously in close contact with ZBOWID. Allegedly the members of the Committee, whose objective is the struggle against the "dictatorship of the military junta", are World War II guerilla fighters and other resistance fighters.

This new founding at the initiative of the Greek Communist Party shows that the resistance movements, which are by nature destined to die out, are trying to survive by expanding or revamping their mission (cf. the Reviews for the second quarter of 1967 and the fourth quarter of 1968, with reference to the Italian Nuova Resistenza (new resistance) idea).

The lively activity of the East German affiliate continued during the time under review.

A delegation of the West German Association of Persecutees of the Nazi Regime (VVN), a FIR affiliate, visited East Germany from 30 June to 6 July 1969, to talk with its fellow organization on their struggle against "Neonazism in the Federal Republic of Germany."

Resistance fighters from 14 European countries participated in the celebration of International Memorial Day for the Victims of Fascism (14 September), which was staged under the slogan "20 Years GDR - 20 Years of Struggle for Peace, Security and Progress, Against Neonazism and Revanchism in West Germany."

Thus, just as at the ZBOWID Congress, a national element has been woven into the international resistance movement.

Prior to the first anniversary of the Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia (21 August 1968), the Czech Association of Anti-Fascist Fighters issued a statement on the situation in the Czechoslovak mass organizations. It was said not to differ essentially from the overall political situation. The Association - evidently a new and purged organization - emphasized the necessity to intensify international relations, "especially with the resistance fighters in the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries."

It seems doubtful that the Soviets will be satisfied with this declaration; maybe they will insist on an official nullification or disavowal of the 23 August 1968 appeal. (In an innuendo to the Hitler occupation, this appeal called the intervention a "second occupation;" cf., the Reviews for the third and fourth quarters of 1968). The Slovak Peace Council had to issue a similar statement recently (cf. also the chapter World Council of Peace of this Review).

Our assumption, expressed in the Review for the second quarter of 1969, that the meeting of the FIR Law Committee was cancelled turned out to have been erroneous. In the meantime, it has been learned that the meeting was held in Bratislava on 14 and 15 June 1969.

World Federation of Democratic Youth

During the time under review, the activity of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) continued in almost all parts of the world. Except for the WFTU, the WFDY was the most active of all Communist world organizations.

An international seminar entitled "Lenin and Today's World" began in early July 1969. It was attended by youth and student organizations from 92 countries, in addition to representatives of the WFDY, the International Union of Students (IUS) and the Pan-African Youth Movement. Arab, African and Latin American organizations were in the majority.

The plenary sessions, which dealt with "Problems of the Struggle for Revolutionary Reorganization of the World," were held in Moscow from 30 June to 3 July 1969.

The seminar did not actually end on 3 July; subsequently the participants traveled to Leningrad and – divided by continents – participated in colloquies held in Rostov, Volgograd, Kiev and Yerevan. The seminar wound up in Moscow, 12 July 1969, with a "stock taking" and an appeal to the youth of the world to celebrate Lenin's 100th birthday by increasing their struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The central event during the period under review was the long-prepared World Meeting of Youth and Students for Final Victory of the Vietnamese People, for Independence and Peace (see the Review for the second quarter of 1969), which was jointly staged by the WFDY and the IUS in Helsinki from 23 to 27 August 1969. This event had also strong support from the other Communist world organizations. The WFTU, the World Council of Peace, the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) were represented by their leading officials.

According to Communist statements, 215 national youth and student organizations from 78 countries and 17 international organizations were represented by 649 delegates. In their majority, the international organizations were Communist world organizations, including the WFDY and IUS, as well as organizations such as the Latin American student association OCLAE, which was founded on IUS initiative in 1966.

The exhaustive preparations were out of proportion to the results of the conference, which consisted of little more than an "appeal of the Helsinki meeting", a "declaration of the youth and students for final victory of the Vietnamese People" and "action recommendations." The "recommendations" demanded the staging of a world-wide youth and students campaign in support of the Vietnamese People and its struggle. In the absence of concrete results, the Communist press in reporting elaborately on the event of the "Vietnam generation," reiterated the meeting's "representative" basis, made up of representatives of organizations "with political concepts and philosophical views of all stripes."

There was a conflicting echo in the Finnish public with regard to the event.

Some Finnish youth and student organizations did not attend the conference because of its biased stand, which in their opinion would cause harm to the Finnish policy of neutrality. This earned them nasty polemics in the Soviet party organ Pravda, which brushed aside the neutrality arguments and arrived at the conclusion that the refusal to participate was tantamount to supporting the dirty elements of imperialism.

Previously, the Helsinki paper Hufvudstadsbladet stated that the conference was designed to represent only one side of the Vietnam War and thus failed to serve Finnish neutrality. In addition the paper said that the Vietnam youth conference did not enhance Finland's chances to play host to a European security conference. In its 24 August 1969 issue, the paper reported that military personnel of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government had arrived in Helsinki in uniform to attend the conference. The paper questioned, "at whose authorization and under whose supervision does foreign military personnel enter this country? Finnish public opinion on the political and social problems of Vietnam is one thing, but the presence of foreign armed forces members is an entirely different affair."

During the time under review, the WFDY devoted much attention to its work on the various continents.

The 25th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic offered an opportunity to arrange a Youth Meeting of European Countries. The meeting, held in Rozalin near Warsaw from 14 to 24 July 1969, was jointly organized by the All-Polish Committee for Cooperation with Youth Organizations, the WFDY and the IUS. Main item on the

agenda was the "exchange of opinions on problems of European security."

Participating in the meeting were approximately 90 delegates from France, the German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Scandinavia and all East European countries, with the exception of Albania.

During the period under review, WFDY plans for its work in Africa became known. These plans are based on the results of an African tour undertaken as a kind of maiden voyage by the new WFDY President Angelo Oliva, of Italy (see the review for the second quarter of 1969). Accompanied by a WFDY delegation, Oliva toured Algeria, Dahomey, Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta in May and June 1969.

The WFDY plans

- To organize (at Algerian suggestions) a Meeting of the Youth of the Mediterranean Countries for Closer Cooperation and Against Foreign Military Bases;
- To hold a conference in Italy for Support of the Peoples in the Portuguese Colonies;
- To offer scholarships at universities and trade schools to officials of African youth organizations;
- To hold a WFDY regional seminar in Cotonou, Dahomey; State President Emile Zinsou has already agreed (see the Review for the second quarter of 1969).

In Latin America, WFDY efforts centered on the preparations for the Latin American Youth Rally for Democratic Freedom and the Liberation of Political Prisoners, to be held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 9 to 12 October 1969. In this connection, some Latin American youth organizations traveled to East European countries for negotiations, and a WFDY delegation headed by Secretary General Michel Jouet, of France, toured Latin American countries in July 1969.

In addition to the Bogotá meeting, a youth meeting is to take place in Lima, Peru, in October 1969, designed to contribute to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Latin American youth for preservation of their countries' natural resources (in other words, nationalization). A Seminar on the Rights of the Central American Youth is to be held in Costa Rica in April 1970.

In the controversy between international Communist and non-Communist youth organizations, the WFDY was able to score a success at least indirectly.

The 7th general assembly of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY), which was founded as the WFDY's Western counterpart twenty years ago, met in Liège from 18 to 28 August 1969. For the first time, WAY invited the WFDY to send observers. As in the non-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), there is divided opinion in the WAY whether or not to establish contacts with the WFDY.

Attention is called again to the reception given to the WFDY delegation, headed by President Angelo Oliva, by Dahomeyan State President Emile Zinsou.

Zinsou, one of the co-founders of the WAY (in Brussels, 1949), was the key speaker at the Liège assembly. It may be regarded as indicative of the softening of the non-Communist front that, nearly to the day of the Czech events, the WAY deliberated on whether or not to establish relations with the WFDY (regardless of the fact that the WFDY obliged the Soviets by placing Angelo Oliva in the seat of WFDY President Rodolfo Mechini, who had spoken up against the intervention in Czechoslovakia.)

Communist assessment of the WAY conference was rather guarded. Typical was an article carried in the 31 August 1969 issue of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* entitled "Will the WAY Be Able to Get out of the Blind Alley?". The article paid tribute to the contact-willing WAY members, while emphasizing the organization's defects as seen from the Communist point of view. Reading between the lines suggests that the Communists do not believe in genuine future contacts, but rather hope for controversy to arise in the non-Communist camp.

International Union of Students

As in the second quarter of 1969, during the period under review the activity of the International Union of Students (IUS) was almost entirely coordinated with that of the WFDY. The two organizations jointly staged a series of international events, with the main emphasis on the Helsinki Vietnam Conference (for more details, see the chapter on the WFDY).

Parallel to the WFDY, the IUS aimed at increasing its influence in Latin America. The organization participated actively in the organization of the first Latin American Conference on University Education, which was attended by representatives from 17 Latin American countries. It was held in Concepción, Chile, in late September 1969.

This conference dealt with educational problems at the universities, the latter's role in social life, and the financial situation of Latin American teachers and students.

Already the Review for the second quarter of 1969 mentioned a change in the IUS leadership, but this had nothing to do with the events in Czechoslovakia. Without comment IUS Secretary General Nuri Abdul Razzak Hussein, of Iraq, was replaced by his countryman Ahmed Hafid Mahdi.

In late September 1969, the Czechoslovak IUS President, Zbynek Vokrouhlicky, disappeared from the political scene. The Vokrouhlicky affair reflects the events in Czechoslovakia and is another confirmation of the Soviet policy not to tolerate any opposition in the world organizations.

Vokrouhlicky (39) had lashed out against the August 1968 intervention in Czechoslovakia, and in letters addressed to the youth organizations of the five occupying states had revoked friendly relations. Later he changed his attitude and recalled his letters officially.

Since September 1968 the entire Bloc press has mentioned Vokrouhlicky in their reports on IUS meetings not as IUS President but merely as president of the Czech youth organization CSM. This led to the assumption that he was relieved from his post, but on the occasion of the IUS Executive Committee meeting (held from 21 to 8 February 1969) he was again referred to as IUS President. So things seemed to have normalized with him.

The above-mentioned World Meeting of the Youth and Students for the Final Victory of the Vietnamese People was opened by Vokrouhlicky as IUS President in Helsinki on 23 August 1969. But in the first week of September, Czechoslovak papers reported that he had asked to be relieved from his post as CSM President. He was granted his resignation.

At the Central Committee meeting of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on 26 September 1969, Vokrouhlicky was among those expelled from the Central Committee.

Prior to completion of this Review, the CSM was reported to have advised the IUS, in the first week of October 1969, of

Vokrouhlicky's being withdrawn as its IUS representative "because of his vague political views."

Eventually Vokrouhlicky was relieved from his post as IUS President at the Secretariat meeting held in Prague on 8 October 1969.

The succession is still open. The Czechoslovak news agency CTK simply stated that the Czechoslovak Students' Central Council has delegated a new representative to the IUS Secretariat. It is quite possible that this person will become IUS President, since this function has always been in Czechoslovak hands.

There are increasing attacks against those Czechoslovak youth and student functionaries who are not pro-Moscow. Jan Prochazka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Students' Central Council, said in an interview that the Czechoslovak students were largely disoriented and split. He attributed the disorientation to the fact that the former leadership has been infiltrated by adventurous, radical and anti-socialist elements trying to make the student movement a political and oppositional platform against the country's Communist Party. This development, he said, had also affected international relations; therefore, his organization's main objective was to unite the Czechoslovak student movement and regain its good standing at international forums.

Women's International Democratic Federation

During the time under review, there was only a certain measure of activity of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and its affiliates, in late August 1969, a WIDF note of protest was addressed to the Israeli Premier against the arrest of Arab women by Israeli occupation troops. A number of WIDF affiliates, especially the European ones, were represented at the International Women's Forum, which was held in Rostock, East Germany, on 12 July 1969, in the framework of the annual Baltic Week. The meeting supported East Germany's demand for international recognition.

In early August 1969, representatives of the East German, Hungarian and Polish women's organizations arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria,

for an "exchange of experience" with the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

In addition, the exchange of the following delegations was observed:

- A delegation of the Cuban Women's Federation (which soon after celebrated its ninth anniversary) visited Syria in late June/early July 1969;
- A North Vietnamese women's delegation visited Canada for two weeks in July 1969, at an invitation of the Canadian women's organization Voice of Women (VOW);
- An Indian women's delegation traveled to Budapest in mid-August 1969 at an invitation of the Hungarian Women's National Council.

Subsequent to the World Congress of Women and the Sixth WIDF Congress (both held in Helsinki, Finland, from 14 to 17 and 18 June 1969, respectively), the WIDF appears to be busy with the planning of further actions. A Bureau meeting is scheduled before the end of 1969, the first one with Herta Kuusinen, the new President, in the chair.

The political aggressiveness of this prominent Finnish Communist will certainly make for increased activity of the organization in the future. During the past months, Herta Kuusinen has not missed any major event staged by the Communist or any other front organizations. Most recently she attended the second session of the International Committee for Recognition of the GDR, held in East Berlin in mid-September 1969.

The WIDF's 1970 program envisages:

- Action on the occasion of Lenin's 100th birthday, whose advocating the rights of women, it was said, is remarkable still today. (Participants in the Helsinki events visited Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, in late June/early July 1969);
- Action on the 25th anniversary of the end of WW II;
- Action on the 25th WIDF anniversary.

To commemorate the WIDF anniversary, a Council meeting will be held to highlight WIDF activity in 1970.

International Association of Democratic Lawyers

As in the second quarter of 1969, there was a variety of public declarations by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL):

- On 1 July 1969, the IADL called for freedom of public opinion in Brazil and protested against suppressing those who openly confess opposing military and police power.

The letter of a Brazilian lawyer living abroad contained a negative echo to the protest. The lawyer said he had experienced the lack of freedom in Brazil himself, but thought the IADL protest not credible, since this organization had found no word of support for either Soviet writer Yuri Daniel or for the political prisoners in Czechoslovakia.

- In early 1969, the IADL protested against the possible extradition of Ignacio Palma, the previously arrested leader of the Portuguese League of Unity and Revolutionary Action (LUAR), who had fled to Spain.
- In early July 1969, the IADL appealed to all national lawyers' associations to intercede with the Greek Government, the European Council and the United Nations Human Rights Commission for the release of a number of arrested Greek lawyers (e. g., Manghakis, Zukas, Yannopoulos).
- In mid-July 1969, the IADL protested against the suppression in the Basque Provinces by the Franco authorities.
- In connection with the poison gas accident in Okinawa, Japan, the IADL demanded the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons. The organization also claimed that Okinawa's "colonial regime" constituted a violation of the United Nations Charter, and that the island should be handed back to Japan after deactivation of the American military bases.
- In early August 1969, the IADL demanded that the Paraguayan Government release the political prisoners Antonio Maidana, Julio Rojas and Alfredo Accorta, and review the cases of another 150 political prisoners.

- In mid-August 1969, the IADL protested in a communiqué against the Windhoek trial of eight "patriots" from South-West Africa, and called on the South African Government to release numerous Namalanders. The IADL also declared its solidarity with the liberation movement SWAPO.

Among the IADL affiliates, the East German one was the most active. The organization invited delegations of leading lawyers from Syria and the UAR to East Berlin in July and August 1969. Among the invitees was Mr. Buso, President of the Syrian Lawyers' Association.

International Organization of Journalists

- including news agencies -

During the time under review, the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) staged a World Meeting of Anti-Imperialist Journalists in conjunction with the North Korean Journalists Association, in Pyongyang, North Korea, from 18 to 23 September 1969. The meeting had the theme "The Tasks of this World's Journalists in Their Struggle Against North American Imperialism". It was to remind the "progressive journalists" from all over the world of their "holy duty" to advocate the "just, great and revolutionary cause of the peoples."

In mid-1969 the IOJ scored a success, which has become known only now: UNESCO conferred Consultative Status B upon the organization "in appreciation of its comprehensive training activity for journalists from young nations."

This meets a long-standing IOJ demand, practically voiced ever since the organization was given C status in 1962. According to the press organ of the Association of East German Journalists VDJ, the award of the B status had been "thwarted by reactionary elements."

The non-Communist International Federation of Journalists is already in possession of the B status.

A new IOJ training center was opened in Budapest on 16 August 1969 by IOJ Secretary General Jiri Kubka, of Czechoslovakia.

The 19 Vietnamese students attending the first four-month course board at the college, which has a laboratory, a printing plant and a library.

Evidently the college has moved into a new and better equipped building, for the Budapest International Training Center for Journalists has actually been in existence since 1962/63. As recently confirmed by the Soviet Journalists' Association, the Center has conducted seven one-year courses for journalists from the Third World.

During the period under review, the IOJ organized another two international journalists meetings jointly with the respective national affiliates.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of WW II, a meeting organized by the Association of Polish Journalists SPD, in Jablonna near Warsaw, 4 to 6 September 1969, discussed problems of European security.

The Soviet affiliate took care of most of the organization of an international journalists meeting in celebration of Lenin's 100th birthday, held in Leningrad, Ulyanovsk and Moscow from 1 to 8 October 1969. The event is mentioned because its date links up with the end of the quarterly review.

The establishment of contacts with journalist associations and news agencies from non-Communist countries has won the Communist camp a certain measure of success.

- A group of Peruvian journalists, headed by the president of the national journalist association signed an agreement with the Hungarian Journalist Association on the occasion of their visit to Hungary. In early July 1969, the group visited the Soviet Union at an invitation of the Soviet Journalist Association. The communiqué referred to "creative contacts" between the two associations.

In a sizeable special issue devoted to the visit of a Peruvian group of journalists to Cuba, the Peruvian supra-regional, conservative and independent daily La Prensa praised the freedom of religion and the struggle against illiteracy in that country.

- During the period under review, the East German national affiliate VDJ signed two agreements:

A friendship agreement was concluded with the Lebanese editors' syndicate, when a delegation of the Lebanese Association of Journalists visited East Berlin in the second half of August 1969.

An agreement was concluded on 26 September 1969 on common actions against the "dictatorship of the Greek military junta and their henchmen in the imperialist countries, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany," on the occasion of the visit of a delegation of the Greek Journalists' Anti-Fascist League to East Berlin.

- The Ethiopian news agency ENA has been broadcasting news from the Czechoslovak news agency CTK since 27 August 1969.

Other contacts which were established between journalists of East Germany and India, Nepal and Peking, respectively, will result in similar agreements.

The IOJ project of a Latin American Organization of Journalists seems to have suffered another setback. The founding should have taken place at the First Latin American Journalist Congress, planned for 1968 in La Habana, and re-scheduled for September 1969 in Santiago de Chile. But none of the plans materialized. The initially IOJ-promoted Chilean endeavors in that direction (see also the Review for the first quarter of 1969), which also enjoyed support by the other Latin American journalist associations, have evidently developed in a manner no longer acceptable to the IOJ.

IOJ Vice-President Ernesto Vera, of Cuba, allegedly said that, in his opinion, the Chilean-planned federation of journalists would exclusively engage in unionist and trade problems, whereas a Latin American journalist association should primarily be anti-imperialist, political and militant, and prepared to exchange the pen for the rifle whenever necessary.

In the Czechoslovak journalist organizations, the purge or reorganization as a consequence of the August 1968 intervention is only now reaching its high point. Still in early September, Communist Party Secretary Alois Indra stated that as yet the Party had not regained control over the press. Shortly after, the press was forced back into the old rut, with tacit approval by the IOJ, which had declared its solidarity with the Czechoslovak journalists still in early September 1968 (see the Review for the third quarter of 1968).

In the meantime, the IOJ obviously has readjusted entirely to the Soviet line without the loss of its top functionaries.

The resignation of the presidium of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists (which has approximately 4,000 members) was announced by the Communist Party in Prague on 8 September 1969. According to another party announcement, a 30-member

commission (which has also taken over the management of the Journalist Union) is to prepare the second congress of the Czechoslovak Federation of Journalists for the first half of 1970.

While 10 percent of the members of the Czechoslovak Federation engaged in the required self-criticism (and thereby obviously prevented the organization from being dissolved), the Prague association (with about 2,100 members) was disbanded because of its unanimous refusal to abandon their reform ideas and engage in self-criticism.

International Radio and Television Organization

During the time under review, the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) staged no other events subsequent to its 22nd General Assembly and the 42nd Administrative Council Meeting, both held in Tampere, Finland, from 9 to 13 June 1969.

The Communist Chinese have not participated in OIRT work for years, but the Soviets have continued their efforts at demonstrating their willingness to cooperate. As in the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, a seat was reserved for the Communist Chinese in the OIRT Administrative Council.

Even in the absence of OIRT events, there were many contacts between representatives of radio and TV companies from the Afro-Asian theater and Communist OIRT member countries.

Friendship Societies

The founding of new friendship and cultural societies was observed also in the third quarter of 1969, but only the Soviet Union and East Germany were successful in this field.

Reportedly, Nationalist China is increasing its efforts to counter the Communist Chinese influence in Latin America. In early September 1969, Taiwan founded a Democratic Chilean-Chinese Cultural Institute in Santiago de Chile, where a Communist

Chinese Cultural Institute with several branches in other Chilean towns is already existing.

In his opening speech, the Nationalist Chinese Ambassador Ti Tsun-li said, "This institute is to spread Chinese culture through public discussions, films and art exhibitions. In my opinion the spreading of our culture, which is democratic, ethical, aesthetic, serene, tolerant, evolutionary and humanistic, is a good thing in view of the present world situation. All these characteristics are exactly the opposite of what international Communism is preaching today."

The following activities were observed during the time under review:

- A Soviet-Sudanese Friendship Society was founded in Moscow on 27 August 1969;
- A preparatory committee for the founding of an Indian-East German Friendship Society was set up in the Indian State of Assam in late August 1969; and an Indian-East German Friendship Society was founded in Mogab, Punjab in early April 1969. All these local or regional friendship societies are associated in a parent organization, the All-Indian Association of Indian-East German Friendship Societies, headquartered in New-Delhi;
- A Guinean-East German Friendship Society was set up by high school and university students in Conakry, Guinea, in August 1969;
- A meeting of Soviet public officials, held at the Moscow House of Friendship on 5 September 1969, proposed the establishment of an Institute for Public Relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. It was emphasized that "progressive elements in the German Federal Republic" were greatly interested in the Soviet people, language and culture;
- The constituent session of the new Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society was held in Amman, Jordan, mid-September 1969;
- A new Society of the Friends of East Germany was set up in Prague on 17 September 1969; it is to promote cooperation between Czechoslovakia and East Germany in the spirit of the tradition of proletarian internationalism.

The reviews for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1969 have already mentioned the efforts of existing friendship societies at establishing new institutions to promote the recognition of East Germany.

The International Committee for Recognition of East Germany, which was founded in Helsinki on 15 February 1969, held its second meeting in East Berlin on 13 and 14 September 1969. The meeting was attended by representatives from 13 European countries in addition to leading WIDF, WFDY, and IUS officials.

Following the founding of an (Austrian) Committee for Recognition of East Germany in Vienna in June 1969, a (Swedish) National Committee for Recognition of East Germany was established in Stockholm on 4 October 1969.

In the course of 1969, the SED (Socialist Unity Party) régime stepped up its "recognition campaign" with a view to East Germany's 20th anniversary. In its second September 1969 issue, the East German weekly horizon emphasized that, all over the world, people were interested in "international coordination and political upgrading of the actions of the GDR's friends."

In an interview on 23 September 1969, the president of the Italian-East German Friendship Committee said that preparations for the First National Conference for Recognition of the GDR in Italy had been started. The organizers of this conference would be the hitherto existing 30 local committees.

At the initiative of Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet who was awarded both the Lenin Prize and the World Peace Prize, the first convention of Chilean Friends of the GDR was held in Santiago de Chile from 18 to 20 July 1969. The conference was attended by numerous "progressive" Chilean organizations, and resolved to establish a Permanent National Committee of the Friends of the German Democratic Republic.

The All-African Conference of Friends of the GDR held in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 15 to 17 July 1969, was greatly played up. East Germany sent a delegation headed by Rudolph Schulze, the Minister for Post and Telecommunications and presidium member of the German-African Society. Among the 150 participants from 25 African countries were the Sudanese Minister of Communications, Secretariat members of the All-African Trade Unions Federation (AATUF), delegates of 14 national (East Germany-related) friendship societies, and also leading officials of the World Council of Peace, the WFDY and the IUS.

Allegedly, the positive results of the African conference prompted the organization of a similar Asian event. The All-Indian Association of Indian-East German Friendship Societies staged a conference in

New Delhi, 13 and 14 September 1969, to commemorate East Germany's 20th anniversary. The meeting was attended by about 170 delegates from Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Japan and Nepal. The most prominent East German representative was Max Sefrin, Minister of Health and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Also having visited Cambodia and Burma, Sefrin was received by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. Later Sefrin paid an official visit to Ceylon. Following an invitation by the Nepalese Peace Committee, he also went to Nepal, where he was received by Kirtinidhi Bista, the country's Prime Minister. He returned to East Berlin on 28 September 1969.

World Federation of Scientific Workers

During the time under review, the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) lost its president. The death of Professor Cecil F. Powell, of Great Britain, on 9 August 1969, came unexpectedly. At the General Assembly, held in Paris from 1 to 4 April 1969, he had been elected WFSW President for the third time, having held this post since 1962. He had also been elected Chairman of the Continuing Committee of the Pugwash Conferences by the 17th Pugwash Conference in Rønneby, Sweden, 3 to 8 September 1967.

The succession problem is entirely open. It had never been an issue, as Powell did not expose himself in connection with the Czechoslovak intervention. The three newly elected WFSW vice presidents (in Paris, April 1969) are I. I. Artobolevsky, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Professor H. Budzislavski, of East Germany; and Dr. S. H. Saheer, of India. Secretary General is Professor P. Biquard, of France. It is very unlikely that Powell's successor will come from among the above-mentioned persons. In respect to the significance of the British affiliate, which practically founded and headquartered the WFSW in London, Great Britain may be expected to continue in the organization's key leadership. But at present it has no prominent personality to offer for the vacancy, except for Professor J. D. Bernal, the former President of the World Peace Council and a long-time

WFSW Vice President. It is doubtful, however, whether he would again saddle himself with such a post.

It is unknown to what extent Powell's death has influenced WFSW activity during the past weeks. There were no indications in the Czechoslovak or other Communist publications that the UNESCO-supported International Symposium on Scientific-Technical Relationship in Developing and Industrial Countries, which was to be held in Bratislava from 22 to 26 September 1969, has actually taken place.

Annex

Communist and Communist-Dominated International Events and Activities During the Third Quarter of 1969

July 1969

30 June to 12 July 1969
Moscow, Leningrad and
other places

International Seminar, "Lenin and Today's World." Participating were youth and student organizations from 92 countries and representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), International Union of Students (IUS) and the Pan-African youth movement.

July 1969
Rostock, East Germany

International summer course at Rostock University, with participants from Scandinavia, Algeria, Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Early July 1969
Cairo, Egypt

First conference of the newly founded Inter-Arab Federation of Workers in the Food Industries (with a delegation of leading officials of the Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers, an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU]).

3 to 5 July 1969
Budapest, Hungary

Consultative Conference of the Trade Unions International (TUI) of Metal and Engineering Industries, a WFTU affiliate, in preparation of the Seventh WFTU Congress. The participants came from Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union, as well as WFTU Secretariat members.

4 to 26 July 1969
East Berlin

International summer course at Humboldt University. Attending were 75 students from 12 countries.

5 to 9 July 1969
Damascus, Syria

Fifth World Conference of the International Federation of Teachers Unions. Participating were delegations from 30 countries. Subject of discussion, among others, was the situation of the schools and teachers on the post-June 1967 Israeli-occupied Arab territory.

6 to 13 July 1969
Rostock, East Germany

XII Baltic Week (including numerous events, i. a., XII Workers Conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland, Third Meeting of Parliamentarians, 12th Women's Meeting). Allegedly, there were 25,000 foreign participants.

6 July to 2 August 1969
Weimar, East Germany

International summer course at Weimar University. Participating were 140 students from 17 countries.

8 to 12 July 1969
Moscow

International trade union seminar. Participating were delegates of graphic arts trade unions from 22 countries from all over the world. Subjects of discussion, among others, were technical progress and the training of cadres.

14 to 17 July 1969
Kiev, Soviet Union

Trade union conference on the role of the trade unions in developing the health systems. Attending were delegations from the Soviet Bloc countries and observers from the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France and Great Britain. The conference scheduled the next meeting for 1970.

14 to 24 July 1969
Rozalin nr. Warsaw
Poland

Youth meeting of European countries, organized by the All-Polish Committee for Cooperation of Youth Organizations, on the occasion of Poland's 25th anniversary. Attending were delegations from Bloc and West European youth organizations, and representatives of the WFDY, IUS and the UNESCO Department of Adult Education and Youth Activities.

15 July 1969
Freetown, Sierra Leone

First day of the international East German-African Friendship conference, convened by an international

- 16 to 25 July 1969
Moscow and other places
Initiative Committee by the same name. Participating were delegates from 25 African states and a delegation of the East German-African Society; representatives of the World Council of Peace, the WFDY, IUS, and All-African Trade Unions Federation (AATUF). In an appeal, the conference called on all African State and Governments heads to establish diplomatic relations with East Germany.
- 19 July 1969
Debrecen, Hungary
Visit to the Soviet Union of a WFTU Secretariat delegation, headed by Deputy Secretary General Pierre Gensous, of France, in preparation of the Seventh WFTU Congress (to be held in Budapest in October 69).
- 19 and 20 July 1969
Balatonszentgyörgy, Hungary
International Hungarian language summer course at Debrecen University. Attending were 170 students from 22 countries.
- 20 to 31 July 1969
Szeged, Hungary
International Pioneer Meeting with 400 pioneers from five Communist countries.
- 24 July 1969
Lublin, Poland
Pedagogical summer course at Szeged University. Attending were 50 educators from eight countries.
- 24 July to 1 August 1969
Königshütte, Poland
Opening of the 7th International Students' Camp.
- August 1969**
August 1969
Rumania
Fifth Central International Youth Camp of the International Committee of the Children's and Adolescents' Movements (CIMEA), an affiliate of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). Participating were 500 boys and girls from 29 organizations of 21 different countries.
- August 1969
Chemnitz, East Germany
Seminar for labor officials from English-speaking African states, organized by the Rumanian trade union federation UGRS.
- Sixth four-week language course for foreign journalists. Attending were 32 journalists from the five Warsaw Pact states.
- 3 August 1969
Riga, Soviet Union
Opening of the Fourth International Student Courses, with the theme, "Lenin, Science, Education and Social Progress." Participating were representatives of national student organizations from more than fifty countries.
- Second half of August 1969
East Berlin
Friendship agreement between the Lebanese editors syndicate and the East German Association of German Journalists (VDJ).
- 17 August 1969
Lake Werbellin, East Germany
Conclusion of the international summer camp of Wilhelm Pieck Pioneer Republic. Participating were children from 19 countries.
- 22 to 28 August 1969
Moscow
International Conference, organized by the International Association of Russian Language and Literature Teachers. There were 500 participants from 35 countries.
- 23 to 7 August 1969
Helsinki, Finland
World Meeting of the Youth and Students for Final Victory of the Vietnamese People, for Freedom, Independence and Peace in Vietnam, jointly organized by the WFDY and the IUS. Participating were 649 delegates of 215 national youth and student organizations from 78 different countries, and representatives of 17 international organizations (such as the WFTU, World Council of Peace, Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), WFDY and others).
- 24 August to early September 1969, Güstrow, Mecklenburg, East Germany
Fourth International Pedagogical Colloquy for educators and education officials from Arab, African and South-East Asian countries, with the theme, "Advanced Training of Teachers at General Schools."
- 27 August 1969
Moscow
Founding of a Soviet-Sudanese Friendship Society.
- 28 August to 2 September 1969
Lima, Peru
Latin American Trade Union Conference for Support of the Nationalization of Peruvian Oil and Mineral Resources of the Latin American Peoples, jointly organized by the WFTU

Late August 1969
Assam, India

September 1969

First decade of September
1969, Sofia, Bulgaria

First week of September
1969, Casablanca, Morocco

Early September 1969
Warsaw

1 September 1969
Golden Sand near Varna,
Bulgaria

1 to 8 September 1969
Moscow

4 to 6 September 1969
Jablonna nr. Warsaw

and the Latin American CPUSTAL. Participating were 100 delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. Establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the organization of an East German-Indian Friendship Society.

Seminar on the introduction of the five-day work week, organized by the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers.

Meeting between the WFTU's Liaison and Coordination Committee and the All-African Trade Unions Federation (AATUF). Subjects of discussion: Measures to enhance the solidarity with the African nations; cooperation in the training of trade union cadres.

Deliberations of trade union delegations from Soviet-Bloc countries, on subjects of recreation and tourism.

Second international symposium on translation of Bulgarian literature. Attending were 80 translators from 18 different countries.

Fifth consultative meeting of the managing and foreign editors of youth periodicals in European Communist countries. Subjects of discussion: Lenin articles; actions on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory over Fascism.

International Journalist Meeting, jointly organized by the Association of Polish Journalists (SDP) and the International Organization of Journalists. Participating were about 100 representatives from twenty European countries and the United States of America. Items on the agenda were Problems of Peace and Security in

8 September 1969
Bernau, East Germany

10 to 15 September 1969
Santiago de Chile

Second decade of September
to 3 October 1969, Moscow

10 September to 9 October
1969

11 and 12 September 1969
Warsaw

11 to 13 September 1969
Leipzig, East Germany

13 and 14 September 1969
New Dehli, India

13 and 14 September 1969
East Berlin

Europe; "The Role of the Press in the Popularization of the Ideas of Peace and Security."

Commencement of a course for labor officials from Arab and African countries at Fritz Heckert Trade Union College.

Latin American Seminar on Problems of Democratization of Education, Raising of Cultural Standards and Professional Training, jointly organized by the International Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE), the National Teachers Association of Chile (SONAP), and the Chilean Trade Unions Federation (CUTCh).

International Seminar on problems of labor control in the Soviet Union. Participating were 27 trade union representatives from twenty African and Asian countries.

Ho Chi Minh commemoration month, initiated by the World Council of Peace. Farget of the actions was the support of the ten-point program of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Deliberations of representatives of trade unions of the Bloc countries' communal economy. Italian and French labor officials participated as observers.

Meeting of foreign graduates of East German universities, colleges and technical schools with participation of former students from 15 European, African, Asian and Latin American countries.

Conference on the occasion of East Germany's 20th anniversary, organized by the Society of Indian-East German Friendship Societies. The participants came from Cambodia, Ceylon, East Germany, Japan and Nepal.

Second meeting of the International Committee for Recognition of East

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 14 September 1969 East Berlin | Germany. The participants came from 13 European countries and international organizations (among others, the WIDF). | 30 September to 2 October 1969, Vienna | Meeting of the FIR Bureau in preparation of the Sixth Congress (14 to 16 November, either in Venice, Italy, or Sofia, Bulgaria) |
| Mid-September 1969 Amman, Jordan | International Memorial Day for the Victims of Fascism, with the slogan "20 years East Germany – 20 years of struggle for peace, security and progress, against Neonazism and ravanism in West Germany." Participating in the events were resistance fighters from 14 European countries. | Late September 1969 Concepción, Chile | First Latin American Conference on problems of university education. Attending were representatives from 17 Latin American countries as well as an IUS observer delegation. Subjects of discussion, among others, were "The Role of the Universities in Society", "The Economic Situation of Latin American Teachers and Students. |
| Mid-September 1969 Paris | Constituent session of the new Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society. | | |
| | Information Week, organized by the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) and the Communist-controlled French trade union federation CGT. The Mideast problems was among the subjects of discussion. | | |
| Third week in September 1969 Bernau nr. East Berlin | Three-day theoretical conference of the East German trade union federation FDGB on the occasion of East Germany's 20th anniversary. Participating were, among others, trade union delegations from Finland, France and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the Bloc countries, and WFTU representatives. | | |
| 17 September 1969 Weimar, East Germany | Commencement of the tenth seminar of the Institute for Communal Policy of the East German Towns and Communities Council. Participating were local government officials and communal politicians from Black African countries. | | |
| 18 to 23 September 1969 Pyongyang, Korea | World Meeting of Anti-Imperialist Journalists, organized by the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) and the North Korean Journalists Association, with the slogan "Struggle Against the Aggression of American Imperialism." Participating were 208 delegates from 87 countries, and international organizations. | | |

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