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Summary

During the time under review, the activity of the Communist world organizations was very lively. A series of international events was staged; among them the Seventh WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions) Congress, held in Budapest from 17 to 26 October 1969, and the Sixth FIR (International Federation of Resistance Movements) Congress, held in Venice from 14 to 16 November 1969. No activity was observed in the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

Vietnam, European Security and the Middle East continued to be the agitational targets.

The WFTU Congress devoted a full workday to Vietnam.

European Security was the main topic of the long-planned Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Vienna from 29 November to 1 December 1969. Formally organized by go-betweens, but in fact by the World Council of Peace, this conference saw the attendance of almost all the Communist front organizations, and was readily labeled the "preliminary conference" of the official European Security Conference, possibly to be held in Helsinki, Finland.

During the third quarter of 1969 the Middle East problem had lost in importance as an agitational subject and did not recover during the fourth quarter of 1969; however, at no time did this reduce the establishment of contacts and cooperation with the organizations of the Arab countries. The activity continued to concentrate on the Afro-Asian theater.

Special mention deserves the extended Presidential Committee meeting of the World Council of Peace, held in Khartoum, Sudan, from 12 to 15 December 1969 – the first on African soil. It was attended by a number of political figures, who are not members of the Presidential Committee, such as the Chairman of the Sudanese Revolutionary Council.

One of the results of this meeting was a resolution to establish in Khartoum a Coordination Center of the World Peace Movement for the African Continent and the Arab Theater.

As in the preceding quarter, increased emphasis was also placed on Latin America in the fourth quarter of 1969 (which was especially true of the following organizations: WFTU, World Federation of De-

mocratic Youth (WFDY), and the International Union of Students (IUS)).

The Sixth FIR Congress did not yield any new aspects. The chief subject continued to be the defamation and anathemization of the Federal Republic of Germany (naturally with the objective of isolating it from its allies).

Arialdo Banfi, of Italy, was reelected FIR President, even though he had criticised the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.

The reasons for Banfi's reelection may be found primarily in his personal position – he is a non-Communist Socialist Senator – and, secondly, in the position of the Italian FIR affiliate, which is the most important partner (of the non-Communist affiliates) in the organization.

In contrast to the FIR Congress, the Seventh WFTU Congress produced sweeping personal and structural changes in the organization.

Enrique Pastorino, of Uruguay, was elected WFTU President; Louis Saillant, of France, the former Secretary General, was made Honorary President (a new, entirely insignificant function); and Pierre Gensous, of France, was appointed Secretary General.

The Executive Committee was abolished, the number of General Council members reduced, the Bureau revamped, and the Secretariat staff thinned. Finally the Bureau was given more power at the expense of the Secretariat.

Also during the fourth quarter of 1969, most of the Communist world organizations considered it their foremost task to lend support to the GDR.

Many front organizations sent delegations to participate in the GDR's 20th anniversary celebrations, held in East Berlin in the first week of October 1969. On 3 October the WFDY devoted a special Bureau meeting to the "20th Anniversary of the GDR." On 8 and 9 October 1969 the Council of the World Peace Council's Presidential Committee met in East Berlin. The Fifth International Conference of the WFTU affiliated Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers took place in East Berlin from 28 November to 1 December 1969. Also to take place in East Berlin is the World Conference of Teachers (in April 1970), which is under preparation by the International Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE).

The GDR, too, enhanced its own efforts, especially in the direction of the developing countries. During the time under review, a number of new friendship societies (or of new branch societies) were set up.

World Federation of Trade Unions

The main event during the time under review was doubtless the Seventh Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), held in Budapest from 17 to 26 October 1969, which ended five days earlier than originally scheduled. A total of 461 delegates, observers and guests from 97 countries participated in the congress (invitations had been extended to organizations from 124 countries). The International Labor Organization (ILO) was represented by its Deputy Director General, while UNESCO sent the Director of the Adult Education and Youth Activities Department. In addition, numerous other Communist world organizations also participated.

According to the control commission, 153.5 million trade union members were represented at the congress as compared with 159 million at the 1965 Sixth Congress in Warsaw. Nevertheless, Pierre Gensous, the new Secretary General, termed the 1969 figure a significant increase, reasoning that the 1965 figure included 25 million Chinese and Indonesian trade union members.

Of the total 153.5 million, 19.2 million have to be attributed to non-affiliated unions (namely 46 national federations and 26 individual trade and local unions).

The WFTU accounted to 134.5 million (namely, 51 national organizations and 12 organizations affiliated of the Trade Unions Internationals).

For the first time, the WFTU did not announce at the congress official membership figures. At the Sixth Congress, a figure of 138 million had been given, which included the Communist Chinese and Indonesians. The Soviet claim that the Communist Chinese trade union federation has been smashed or dissolved which has prevented the WFTU from including the Chinese federation in its membership figures, although Communist China and Indonesia are still officially listed as WFTU members.

By adding the 25 million Chinese and Indonesian union members, as mentioned by Gensous, one would arrive at a grand total of 159.3 million WFTU members, as against 138 million counted at the Sixth Congress. According to a recent statement, the number of Soviet trade union members amounts to 89 million.

As already explained in the Review for the second quarter of 1969, the Congress atmosphere was more favorable for the Soviets than actually expected by them:

- a. The Czechoslovak Central Council of the Trade Unions (URO) had decided at its mid-September 1969 plenary session to nullify its resolution of 24 August 1968, condemning the intervention in Czechoslovakia by the armies of the five Warsaw Pact states;
- b. The sudden death of WFTU President Renato Bitossi, of Italy, paved the way for the appointment of a representative of the Third World (namely Enrique Pastorino, of Uruguay), without the need to hurt the "recalcitrant" Italians' feelings (organized in the CGIL).

The Czechoslovak problem was not an item on the agenda (although, in late 1968, it had nearly split the WFTU). It was mentioned in several instances, both positively and negatively. Originally reform-minded and a Dubcek follower, Karel Polacek, the Czechoslovak labor leader, defended in a speech, in object deference to the Soviets, all measures taken after the invasion for the purpose of suppressing the reform course.

The head of the Italian delegation, CGIL Secretary Luciano Lama, referred rather tactfully to the events in Czechoslovakia in his speech but said: "We realize that a discussion of the diverging views on this issue by this congress would entirely change the basis of our work here, and this we do not want."

A similar statement was made by Georges Seguy, the Secretary General of the French Labor federation CGT, in his review of the WFTU Congress at the 37th CGT Conference in mid-November 1969. He said the differences of opinion on the intervention "could have produced adverse results, had we been foolish enough to discuss the problem on the WFTU platform".

Allegedly the tactfulness observed by the Italians had been negotiated by the Soviets behind the scene in exchange for the Soviet renunciation of the demand to have the WFTU Secretariat recall at the Congress its 28 August 1968 resolution on the intervention (see also, the review for the third quarter of 1968).

As expected, WFTU Deputy Secretary General Pierre Gensous, of France, was appointed Secretary General by the Congress. With the consent of the Soviets, the resigning Secretary General, Louis Saillant, of France, was made Honorary President, a new but altogether insignificant function.

There were no attacks on Communist China. It is true that Gensous originally planned sharp attacks on the Communist Chinese, but was warned to be reserved by the Executive Committee (which met on the eve of the Congress), in order not to upset the Sino-Soviet negotiations on the border conflict, starting 20 October 1969.

Nonetheless during the time under review effects of the Sino-Soviet controversy were again observed in the trade unions.

The 3rd congress of the National Union of Tanzasian Workers (NUTA), held in Dar-as-Salaam from 1 to 6 November 1969, saw sharp controversy between the Trade Union Delegations of the GDR and Albania.

When the East German delegation leader blamed the Albanians of poisoning the friendly atmosphere by unjustified attacks on the Soviet Union, the Albanians walked out for several hours. Previously the Albanians stated that for some years they have had to offer resistance not only to the imperialists but also to Khrushchev's revisionists and their gang.

In its 3 October 1969 issue, the Albanian trade union periodical *Puna* had sharply criticized the preparations for the WFTU Congress in a fairly long article entitled "Struggle Till the Complete Annihilation of the Opportunist, Capitulationist and Pro-Imperialist Traitors' Clique in the WFTU."

Above all, the article termed the WFTU's "orientation document" for the Seventh Congress* "nothing but a platform of the opportunist, reformist and revisionist line." Except for deception and demagoguery, the document was said to contain nothing new.

Seats for Albania and Communist China are held open in the WFTU newly elected leading bodies.

In addition to the above-mentioned reshuffle in the WFTU leadership, the adoption of new statutes providing for a reorganization of the WFTU was the chief result of the congress (for details, see Annex 2).

The most conspicuous change made is the abolishment of the Executive Committee, the extension of the Bureau and the reduction in number of the General Council members.

*) See the special edition of the "Activity of the Communist World Organizations" - The Document on Labor Orientation and Action in Preparation for the Seventh WFTU Congress.

There will be only three vice-presidents (from France, India, and Sudan) as against twelve previously. The Secretary General will be assisted by five secretaries (from the Soviet Union, Italy, India, Sudan and Chile). In the past, the Secretary General was aided by a deputy and eight secretaries.

The new Bureau is made up of trade union representatives from 23 countries. The General Council has now 66 full members and 68 substitute members, who represent affiliates from 55 countries and the 11 Trade Unions Internationals.

Generally speaking, the reorganization ended the European predominance - at least ostensibly - in the WFTU and gave proportional power to the affiliates of the other continents. The Bureau was given more power at the expense of the Secretariat. Stress was laid upon the collective character of the Secretariat. Hitherto, management had more or less been taken care of by the Secretary General, who also appointed the secretaries, who are now appointed by the General Council.

The Italian delegation refused to accept the Document on Labor Orientation and Action adopted by the Congress.

Already at the Executive Committee meeting, held in Bucharest in May 1969 (see the Review for the second quarter of 1969), CGIL Secretary Luciano Lama had criticized the draft, arguing that the document did not answer satisfactorily the impending labor problems. In the document, he said, the realities of today's world were simplified in a way which would certainly not be accepted by the workers without criticism.

Lama repeated his criticism in Budapest, claiming that showing up new ways of cooperation and unity of action was the WFTU's chief task. In the view of the CGIL, so stated Lama, this mission required overall revamping of the WFTU, change in functions, orientation and structure as well as developing new initiatives in the regional activities.

The document was also rejected by the delegates from San Marino and Ceylon, while the Romanian, North Korean and Cuban delegates accepted it with reservation.

Intensified engagement of the WFTU in the problems of the Third World was observed. The organization intends to increase its moral and material support of the liberation movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East and to step up the training of labor cadres in the developing countries. Plans provide for the training of 3,000 labor officials at WFTU expense during the next four years.

In addition to its world congress in Budapest, the WFTU showed

lively activity throughout the period under review. For other WFTU events, travels, etc., see Annex 1.

International Federation of Teachers Unions

During the time under review, the WFTU harnessed the International Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE) as a Trade Union International (TUI) to a much greater extent than before.

FISE's special position vis-à-vis the other TUIs is due to its historical development. Founded in 1946, FISE was originally an independent Communist world organization. After having largely assumed trade union features, FISE and its member organizations decided in 1949 to join the WFTU as one of the eleven TUIs existing at present.

As an example, the WFTU delegated FISE Secretary General Marius Delsal, of France, as official representative to the Permanent Congress for the Unity of the Latin American Workers (CPUSTAL), held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 1 to 5 October 1969.

Otherwise FISE engaged intensely in preparations for its Fifth World Conference of Teachers, now planned to be held in East Berlin in April 1970. In its efforts at winning representatives of important non-Communist trade unions for participation in its congress, the organization was relatively successful in the Federal Republic of Germany in late 1969. Erich Pfister, the chairman of the West German Trade Union of Education and Science Workers (GEW) is willing to accept the invitation pending approval by the Presidium of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

The Fifth World Conference of Teachers gave rise to a number of misinterpretations and misleading informations. Originally, it was to be held in East Berlin in July 1969 (see the Review for the fourth quarter of 1968). Without announcing cancellation or issuing a statement, the FISE held the conference in Damascus, Syria, from 5 to 7 July 1969.

It was generally assumed that this conference was identical with that originally scheduled for East Berlin. FISE for its part did nothing to help clarify the situation. Since it was learned that the Damascus conference was "merely" the so-called 9th

FISE Statute Conference, dealing with the organization's internal problems, such as the adoption of new statutes, admission of new affiliates, or reelection of the leading bodies.

The World Conference of Teachers, with the participation of non-Communist teachers organizations, continued to be envisaged for East Berlin, though with a nine-month delay.

World Council of Peace

Of the numerous activities, which were observed during the time under review, only the most important are mentioned in this report.*

A meeting was held of the Presidential Committee's Presidential Council in East Berlin on 8 and 9 October 1969. A few days prior to this event, leading officials of the World Peace Council had participated in the celebrations of GDR's 20th anniversary. Of late, East Berlin has become a favored site of activity for the World Council of Peace.

There was no previous information on the establishment of such a body as the Presidential Council. The last Council meeting (held in East Berlin on 25 and 26 June 1969) merely created the new position of honorary president.

The Peasant Committee of the World Council of Peace met for the first time (in Sofia on 4 and 5 November 1969) and was attended by, among others, representatives of peasant parties and organizations from Communist countries as well as Japan, Latin America and Pakistan.

Thus, the first of the corporative committees whose establishment had been resolved upon at the last Council meeting has been set up.

The propagandistically more significant events of the World Council of Peace dealt with the European Security and Mideast problems while Vietnam lost in importance, except for the support lent by the World Peace Council also to the second phase of the Vietnam moratorium.

* Cf. the chronologic annex 1 on Communist and Communist-controlled international events.

Of course, the events around Song My offered a welcome opportunity to condemn once more the "American aggression, characterised by the massacre" (at the World Peace Council's Khartoum meeting mentioned below).

Six weeks after another (the third) preparatory meeting of the organizational committee of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the actual, long-planned conference took place in Vienna from 29 November to 1 December 1969.

The history of the conference, which dates back to 1962, cannot be dealt with in this review in detail. Earlier plans providing for the conference to be held in Salzburg in 1964, under the title "Conference for European Detente," were frustrated probably by the differences existing between the World Peace Council and Robert Jungk, [of Austria] whose name was then used to give prestige to their activities. (Cf. also the review for the second quarters of 1966 and 1968.)

Although the actual organizer of the conference, the World Council of Peace had always tried to remain behind the scene. Publicly, the organizing body was headed by Maurice Lambilliotte, a Belgian journalist and former staff member of the former Belgian Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Paul Henri Spaak.

In an interview published in the 1 August 1969 issue of the British Communist Party organ *Morning Star* Lambilliotte, who had organized the Vienna Conference allegedly "at the initiative of the progressive European public," compared the aims of the Warsaw Pact states' conference proposal to those of the Vienna project. The following statement reveals what importance he attached to the event in Vienna:

"Our conference will not be a meeting of governments but of peoples, that is, of qualified personalities, representatives of their communities, which, at political level, embrace different states.

Only if individuals and groups organized in the communities may be won over equally, or even in advance, for the idea of collective European security can the governments find more realistic ways to European security, ... to different forms of cooperation."

300 representatives of national and (18) international associations, among them leading functionaries of the other Communist front organizations, and personalities from 27 European countries were participating.

Directed by a 26 to 30-man presidium (nine of which were World Peace Council members and four from other Communist world organizations), four committees deliberated – journalists not admitted – on problems of a collective security system, which would render superfluous the two existing military pact groupings in Europe.

The conference, which primarily aimed at persuading its participants to agree to the Soviet preconditions (such as the recognition of the Oder-Neisse-line and existence of the two German states) did not produce any concrete results, neither did it receive unanimous agreement from the delegates.

There was clear criticism – at least by the Italian delegates – of the intervention in Czechoslovakia. The resolution adopted by the conference included generalities but no clear-cut acknowledgement of the principles of sovereignty, national independence, equality of rights, non-interference, etc., on which alone security could be based.

It was suggested to hold another meeting with "democratic elements" not represented in Vienna for the purpose of finding a realist common platform by open confrontation of different proposals.

A conference was held at Khartoum, Sudan, University (on 18 and 19 October 1969) of representatives of Arab peace committees. Participating in the meeting were leading officials of the World Council of Peace (who subsequently toured Arab countries) and delegates of the Palestine liberation organizations. Two months later (from 12 to 15 December 1969) an extended Presidential Committee meeting of the World Council of Peace took place in the Sudanese Parliament Building, the first to be convened on African soil.

The hundred participants (the Presidential Committee has 50 members) from all over the world adopted numerous resolutions with regard to the staging of conferences and other activities. Among the resolutions are the following, providing for:

- A Conference for Peace and Justice in the Middle East (Cf. the chapter on the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, which contains information on plans for a Palestine Conference and a meeting of representatives of that organization and of the World Peace Council);
- A broader All-European Forum on Problems of Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is to be prepared in early 1970

by a consultative meeting of representatives of different political, social and religious organizations;

- A seminar in the Federal Republic of Germany on fascism and neonazism to be held in conjunction with the West German peace movement (in the spring of 1970);
- A seminar on Disarmament and the Danger of the Arms Race (in the summer of 1970).

The main result of the meeting in regard to the World Peace Council's organizational development was the decision to establish a Co-ordination Center of the World Peace Movement for the African Continent and the Arab Region with headquarters in Khartoum. The following may be characteristic of the World Peace Council's future policy: Firstly, the Council's announcement that it intended to intensify its relations with the Palestine liberation movement; secondly, its profession of support for Communist ideology and the Soviet Union.

The World Council of Peace was awarded the highest Sudanese decoration, the "Order of the two Niles" "in recognition of the World Peace Movement's services for all mankind."

The Council met for talks on the forthcoming celebrations of Lenin's 100th birthday and decided to convoke a plenary session to Moscow in early 1970 in preparation of the anniversary. At the meeting Secretary General Romesh Chandra, of India, (alluding to a Vietnamese saying) called Lenin and the October Revolution the "Spring of our Peace Movement." He praised the Soviet Union's Leninist peace policy and emphasized that

"wherever the nations struggle for independence and peace the Soviet Union stands by their side prepared to lend every possible support aimed at consolidating international solidarity. The Soviet Union and the Peace Movement are linked to one another by unbreakable ties."

In view of the fact that the effects of the Czechoslovak intervention are still being felt to some extent in the Communist world organizations, it appears surprising that the World Peace Council dares side openly with the power which, by practicing the Breshnev doctrine, has shattered the confidence even of its friends. Excluding the possibility that Chandra merely wanted to demonstrate his - lately improved - good personal relations with the Soviet Union, one can only arrive at the conclusion that his statement springs from a feeling of

strength in a position in which the organization no longer has to be anxious for contacts with non-Communist pacifist organizations.

The actual facts seem to justify the World Peace Council's attitude. As an example, the controversy between the War Resisters' International (WRI) and the Peace Council over the 21 August 1968 intervention appears to have been overcome; the two organizations held a joint seminar in Budapest, Hungary, from 29 September to 1 October 1969 on the occasion of Mahatma Ghandi's 100th birthday. They announced another seminar to be held in London from 14 to 16 February 1970.

This confirms the opinion of those political observers who did not predict the end of the Communist world organizations as a result of the August 1968 events. Apparently the human ability to forget and suppress has been underestimated by the other observers. There seems to be a notable change in the attitude of the Communist world organizations. Having taken great pains to preserve their non-Communist façade to date, some of them now seem to act diametrically opposed. After the 1956 Hungarian uprising had been put down the Communist world organizations made it a point not to display their friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In Europe they observed reticence for a long time in order to avoid permanent confrontation with the Hungarian reminiscences, and it was for this reason that they turned to the Third World. As the case is now, the top positions in the World Council of Peace as well as in the Women's International Democratic Federation have been filled with prominent Communists (see the reviews for the second and third quarters of 1969). Whether or not the appointments came as a result of coercion by the Soviets, they are still an indication of a sort of neostalinism in the organizations.

The question remains whether the tactics to gain non-Communist ground by means of the "soft line" have been abandoned. If this is so, one may assume that the organizations will adopt the Communist militant stand, which has been a more or less inflexible and camouflaged reality at government level at all times. Thus, the organizations may no longer take pains to pursue pseudo-pacifism allegedly not committed ideologically.

International Federation of Resistance Movements

During the time under review, the activity of the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) was highlighted by the Sixth Congress, held in Venice from 14 to 16 November 1969, at the former headquarters of the Italian fascists, the Ca' Giustiniani (a well-known palazzo).

The staging of the congress in a non-Communist country meant a success on the FIR's part which it owed to the pro-Communist Mayor of the "Serenissima" (Venice), who actually is a member of the Christian-Democratic Party (see also, the Review for the third quarter of 1969).

Participating in the congress were 184 voting delegates of 54 – previously 47 – affiliates from 21 countries and 120 guests.

The reelection of Arialdo Banfi, of Italy, as FIR President was the main result of the congress, which was organized under the slogan "25th Anniversary of the Liberation From Fascism and Nazism – for Peace and Security of Our Countries" and termed a "European Parliament" by the Italian Communist Party paper *L'Unità*.

Banfi's reelection is striking because he firmly protested the Czechoslovak intervention by the Warsaw Pact armies and questioned the creditworthiness of FIR (see the review for the third quarter of 1968).

Banfi said the struggle against imperialism "wherever it shows its face be it in the Dominican Republic or in Vietnam," was one of those problems "on which there should be no diverging views among partisans and anti-Fascist fighters, if we don't want to belie our partisan character." Admitting that there was controversy over other problems, he emphasized the tactics to stress the common causes:

"There are problems over which diverging opinion between us and our organizations are quite legitimate. These problems have been mentioned; they are Czechoslovakia and Israel, and in the future there may be even more, whether we like the idea or not.

In the past we have always faced the problems with much sense of responsibility; we have always sought the uniting element and abandoned discussion of the dividing element.

Nonetheless, I believe, comrades, that fighters for freedom

and democracy, as we are and will be, should take a stand in difficult problems.

Certainly such virtues as caution and patience, sense of responsibility and unity should prevail, and the FIR has proved to possess these virtues, which forms the backbone of its moral and political strength."

However, the FIR's attitude of compromise toward the above problems seems to prove the contrary.

The fact that the minutes published contain no details on the Czechoslovak problem, so ardently disputed with in the FIR (refer the above statements), may be a concession to the followers of the Soviet line. There is a difference to be noticed between Banfi's today's and last year's statements: Criticism of the Czechoslovak intervention by the Warsaw Pact troops is no longer regarded as indispensable for the credit worthiness of the former resistance fighters – today, it is deemed permissible to have a choice of different opinion, that is, even he who approves of the Soviet intervention can still be true resistance fighter. The compromise reflected by playing the problem down is evident.

The FIR stand toward the Middle East problem was just as ambiguous precise. The problem has obviously ceased to be an explosive in the FIR, seen the fact that Chairman Berman of the Israeli FIR affiliate attended the Venice congress. Banfi's concluding speech on the adopted Middle East resolution read in part:

"This resolution condemns anti-Semitism and racism wherever they may occur.

The existence of the State of Israel has been recognized by all of you, that is, the State of Israel within in the borders prior to the six-day war. Borders which are being guaranteed, secure borders embracing people who can live in peace with their neighbors, thus solving all problems of that territory, including the problem of the Palestine refugees who have equal rights to live freely in their country without the fear of being expelled."

As expected, the congress made an appeal for unity of action by all resistance movements. Reportedly the congress "recommended" that the FIR Secretariat organize an international meeting of all resistance fighters on the occasion of the "25th anniversary of the victory over Hitler Facism."

The recommendation meant resuming once again the FIR's favored plan notwithstanding the series of failures suffered on the project in the past.

However, the FIR refrained from picking up the not too well-divided proposal made by Hermann Matern, the East German delegation head, who suggested that such a conference should be organized jointly with war veterans and invalids, among whom naturally there would be Fascists and Nazis, the resistance fighters' fierce enemies. Another incident threw light on the aberrations that functionaries of the Communist resistance organizations are capable in their efforts to expand their range of action. It was the establishment, officially announced in the fall of 1967, of an Auschwitz Committee in Hiroshima. This led to an aggravation of the smoldering internal differences between the Secretariat of the International Auschwitz Committee (CIA) and its (meanwhile resigned) President Robert Waitz, of France. (The CIA Secretariat is headquartered in Warsaw and enjoys strong support by the Polish Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (ZBOWID), a FIR affiliate.) The propagandist coupling of Auschwitz and Hiroshima – actually a paradoxical pact between the Auschwitz survivors, i. e., persecutees of the Hitler regime, and Hitler's former allies – was to link up the slogans "Neonazism in the Federal Republic of Germany" and "Imperialism in the United States."

The campaign to malign and isolate the Federal Republic of Germany throughout the world was continued by the FIR congress. Demands, in principal directed at all countries, like the penalization of Fascist and war propaganda and the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the statute of limitation on war and Nazi crimes, etc., were particularly addressed to Bonn. An official FIR delegation is to present to West German Chancellor Willi Brandt a letter, containing the demand "to support peace-securing measures and to recognize the realities existing in Europe." Dr. Joseph Rossaint, president of the German FIR affiliate VVN (Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes) was invited to submit to the congress his 30-page documentation on "NPD (National Democratic Party of Germany) and Neonazism in the Federal Republic of Germany." The conference decided to draw up a document on "dangerous centers of Neonazism and Fascism."

After all, personal views on the subject of Neofascism are differing in the FIR. While Hermann Matern, the delegation leader of the GDR, assailed in particular German Federal Republic, President Banfi, of Italy, said that his home country, too, was a state "still harboring Fascist elements."

Prior to the congress, Josef Musek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Association of Anti-Fascist Combatants (SPB) and a FIR vice president, resigned his SPB chairmanship.

Thus, the Soviet-demanded "purge" also of this Czechoslovak "social" organization should have been completed.

World Federation of Democratic Youth

As in the preceding quarter, the activity of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) was very lively during the fourth quarter of 1969.

The first WFDY-staged event in the fourth quarter of 1969 was a formal Bureau meeting, 3 October 1969, to commemorate CDR's 20th anniversary. Subsequently, a WFDY delegation headed by President Angelo Oliva, of Italy, traveled to East Berlin to participate in the celebrations.

Oliva headed another WFDY delegation visiting Moscow to attend a Soviet conference, held from 17 to 20 November 1969, under the slogan "The Communist Youth International and its Revolutionary Tradition in the Present Time" on the occasion of this movement's 50th anniversary.

Participating were delegations from 17 countries, in addition to Soviet scientists, party and youth functionaries, and veterans of the Communist Youth International.

Earlier, on 1 November 1969, the first KOMSOMOL (the Soviet youth organization) Academy opened in Moscow. Allegedly, representatives of "progressive organizations of capitalist and developing countries" are attending the school in addition to 160 Komsomol functionaries and delegates of youth associations of socialist countries.

As in the preceding quarter, WFDY activity focused on Latin America.

The long-prepared Latin American Youth Meeting for Democratic Freedom and Liberation of Political Prisoners took place in Bogotá, Colombia, from 10 to 14 October 1969. The meeting was organized by the Colombian National Youth Council (CNJC) with the assistance of the WFDY and the Democratic Christian Youth of America (JUDCA).

The conference, with WFDY President Oliva in the chair, saw the attendance of representatives of 45 organizations from 11 countries.

The main subjects of discussion were the demand for the release of all political prisoners in Latin America and the unity of the Latin American youth.

A permanent exchange of experience in the struggle for the political prisoners is to be conducted between national committees and organizations and the WFDY.

A Latin American Solidarity Meeting with the Peruvian Youth and People took place in Lima, Peru, 16 to 19 October 1969. In addition to a WFDY delegation, representatives from European and Latin American youth organizations attended.

The participants welcomed "the measures taken by the Peruvian Government in the country's struggle for national independence and sovereignty." Above all, they welcomed the nationalization of the International Petroleum Company and the land reform.

Also in Africa the WFDY continued its efforts to gain ground. Based on an agreement with the National Democratic Youth Movement of Dahomey, the WFDY prepared the establishment of a Regional Bureau for West Africa (in particular for Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta).

After having taken office in June 1969, President Oliva set out on his first trip abroad to a number of Black African countries. Allegedly he was authorized by the then Dahomeyan State President, Emile Zinsou, to hold a WFDY Regional Seminar in Cotonou for the youth organizations of Dahomey, Togo, Upper Volta and other African countries. (It should be noted that Zinsou was a co-founder of the non-Communist World Assembly of Youth in Brussels, Belgium, in 1949.)

It is too early to say whether and how Zinsou's downfall (on 10 December 1969) will affect WFDY plans.

In Asia, the WFDY participated in the regional Pro-Vietnam Solidarity Conference of the Asian Youth and Students, held in New Delhi, India, from 18 to 20 December 1969.

International Union of Students

During the time under review, the activity of the International Union of Students (IUS) was strongly WFDY-oriented. Following the WFDY example, the IUS sent a delegation headed by Secretary General Ahmed Hafid Mahdi, of Iraq, to East Berlin to attend the GDR's 20th anniversary celebrations on 4 October 1969.

IUS delegations participated in the following conferences, which had either been co-organized or at least attended by the WFDY:

- Latin American Youth Meeting, in Bogotá, Colombia, 10 to 14 October 1969;
- Solidarity Meeting With the Peruvian Youth and People, in Lima, 16 to 19 October 1969;
- Conference on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Communist Youth International, in Moscow, 17 to 20 November 1969;
- Regional Pro-Vietnam Solidarity Conference of the Asian Youth and Students, in New Delhi, 18 to 20 December 1969.

The IUS was present at the congress of the Argentine University Federation (FUA).

The FUA embraces leftist liberals, Communists and also Trotskyites.

The congress agreed to appoint a permanent representative at the La Habana-based Continental Latin American Student Organization (OCLAE), which was founded on IUS initiative in 1966. On World Student Day, observed on 17 November, the IUS issued a statement, claiming affiliation of 88 national student organizations with a total membership of 10 million.

Women's International Democratic Federation

During the time under review, the "purges" in Czechoslovakia caused changes also within the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF). WIDF Vice President Milusa Fiserova, of Czechoslovakia (who succeeded Helena Leflerova) had to resign her chairmanship of the Czech affiliate's council, and thus also lost her post in the WIDF. Gusta Fucikova succeeded her in both positions.

The council meeting of the Czechoslovak woman's association, held from late November to early December 1969, canceled the 23 declarations issued on the August 1968 intervention because of their "anti-Soviet, nationalist and politically erroneous character" and withdrew a note of protest then addressed to the WIDF.

As early as on 5 November 1969, a plenary session of the Czechoslovak women's association central committee decided, among other things, to expel leading members. It was already at that meeting that presidium member Milusa Fiserova was relieved of one of her functions. Her fate was shared by the former chairman and editor-in-chief of the association's periodical *Vlasta*.

The repeated reshuffle within a short period of time obscures the WIDF staff situation considerably - parallel to the development in the Czechoslovak peace committees (see the Review for the third quarter of 1969, World Council of Peace).

Also unclear are organization and structure of both the Czech and the Slovak woman's associations as well as their relations with the Czechoslovak parent organization. An example for the confusion was the meeting of the Czech women's association, which not only elected Marie Jarosova as its new chairman but also Gusta Fucikova as chairman of the Czechoslovak women's council. Possibly, the two national associations take turns in appointing the chairman for the Czechoslovak parent organization, leaving to the latter a formal "election" in confirmation of the appointment.

To date, the expected intensification of WIDF activity following the appointment of Hertta Kuusinen, of Finland, as WIDF President, was not observed. Apart from holding a seminar in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from late September to early October 1969, on which no details became known, and attending the 20th anniversary celebrations of the GDR (in East Berlin on 2 October 1969), WIDF activity was limited to two declarations: a statement, dated 13 November 1969, repeating the well-known Communist demands with regard to Vietnam, and a telegram to the United Nations, dated 25 November 1969, demanding the condemnation of American war crimes committed in Song-My.

So far, nothing has been revealed on preparations for 1970 actions.

The member organizations engaged in a lively exchange of delegations, some of which deserve notice:

- A women's delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party visited the Soviet Union in late October 1969;

- A delegation of the Soviet Women's Committee visited the United States of America in early December 1969.
- A delegation of the Soviet Women's Committee, headed by its chairman, WIDF Vice President Valentina Nikolayeva Tereshkova, visited Jordan at an invitation by the Jordanian Government, from 14 to 17 December 1969. Subsequently, they proceeded to Syria, where they stayed until 26 December 1969, following an invitation extended by the Syrian Women's Union.

International Association of Democratic Lawyers

Having advocated the return of Okinawa Island to Japan already during the third quarter of 1969, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) sent a delegation to Okinawa in the second half of October 1969.

At a press conference, held in Tokyo on 25 October 1969, the IADL repeated its statement that the occupation of Okinawa by the United States violated international law and the United Nations statutes; and that a "new colonialism" had been introduced on the island.

The IADL issued few other statements; one in early October 1969, on the general situation in Greece; one on 22 October 1969, on the particular conditions of the political prisoners on the Greece island of Leros; and finally on 27 October 1969, one on Laos, in particular on the combat actions of the United States forces in areas controlled by "patriotic forces."

As regards the establishment of contacts between the IADL national affiliates and lawyers' associations of non-Communist countries, the Association of Democratic Lawyer of the GDR scored a success: an agreement was signed on cooperation with the Syrian lawyers' association when its president, Professor Dr. Heidar Buso, stayed in the GDR. He had been there two months before, during the second half of October 1969.

The demand of the Union of Czech Lawyers, whose presidium had just been reshuffled as a result of the "purges", directed to the IADL to correct the false interpretation of the August 1968 events, revived the Czechoslovak problem for discussion.

The "false interpretation" is obviously identical with the statement made by the IADL President Pierre Cot, of France, to the effect that the 21 August 1968 occupation of Czechoslovakia appeared to violate international law, as also published in the No. 2/68 (December) issue of the periodical *Review of Contemporary Law*, the IADL organ. The periodical announced an elaborate article on the IADL stand as well as an explanation of the opposite stand (i. e., advocating the Czechoslovak intervention of the Warsaw Pact states); however, to date neither statement has been published.

In the "documents" column, the above-mentioned issue of the periodical also published both the resolution and program (adopted at the Prague conference on 11 and 12 December 1968) of the Union of Czech lawyers, which had been founded on the occasion of the Czechoslovak federalization. The resolution and program demanded "full support" of the post-January policy and the rehabilitation of the political persecutees of the Novotny (previous Czechoslovak State President and Party Chief) era. According to the periodical, the Commission for International Relations invited the Union to include in its program the following passage:

"The Union's activity should base on the defense of the fundamental principals of international law in accordance with the United Nations Charta and in particular on the recognition of solidarity and the territorial immunity of a state."

The 25 November 1969 disavowal of all "previous views opposing the socialist and international interests of Czechoslovakia" appears to be a logical consequence of the replacement of the Union's presidium, which had pursued a political line as required by the program.

Whether the IADL has already responded to the demand levied by the Czech lawyers has not been established as yet. However, it may not be assumed that the Czechoslovak problem will be discussed at the forthcoming Ninth IADL Congress, to be held in Helsinki from 15 to 19 July 1970.

President Cot may resign or, what appears to be more likely, find a way to rejoin the Soviet line; judging from the careful wording of his statements made on this point to date, leaving open any initiative, this should not be too difficult.

The IADL Congress may discuss plans to hold a conference in Switzerland on the Palestine problem. The conference plans were announced on 13 October 1969 by Shafik Arshidat, of Jordan, the

Secretary General of the Union of Arab Lawyers, an IADL affiliate. Evidently, the plans were also subject of an IADL Bureau meeting, held in Cairo from 16 to 20 December 1969.

Arshidat also announced that Swiss companies would engage in friendly relations with Arab countries. In late November 1969 he was one of the defense counsels of the Arab who were accused of the attempt on the El-Al flight at Klothen, Zürich airport.

A meeting, held in Cairo on 24 October 1969, of delegations of the Arab association, represented by Arshidat, and of the World Council of Peace discussed the conference plans. A preparatory meeting was announced of the IADL Secretariat, which is to be held also in Cairo in mid-December 1969 and will decide on the conference date. Whether the 16 to 20 December 1969 IADL Bureau meeting was preceded by an IADL Secretariat meeting has not been ascertained. The fact that the delegation of the GDR left for the Bureau meeting as early as on 11 December 1969 without telling of any additional travel plans may indicate that there was a Secretariat meeting. (Cf. the chapter on the World Council of Peace whose functionaries toured and participate in meetings in Arab countries, offering ample opportunity for contacts with IADL representatives.)

Two plus points for the IADL in dealing with non-Communist organizations should be noted: According to information received in late September early October 1969, the Pakistani Association of Democratic Lawyers (PADL) approached the IADL with a request for assistance and cooperation. The PADL also promised to have a great number of delegates participate in the Ninth IADL Congress. The IADL, Amnesty International, and the International Federation for Human Rights decided jointly to mission Maître Daniel Jacobi, a Paris lawyer, to Mexico to observe and investigate Mexican jurisdiction.

After a one-week stay in Mexico during the first half of October 1969, Jacobi returned to Europe with his assessment of the situation, according to which the basic human rights are not generally respected in Mexico as reflected by some legal proceedings in that country.

International Organization of Journalists

During the time under review, the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) showed little public activity. The only public appearance was by Jiri Kubka, the IOJ Secretary General, who participated in the celebrations of East Germany's 20th anniversary, held in East Berlin in early October 1969*.

The IOJ affiliates, however, established numerous contacts with journalists associations of non-Communist countries. A number of delegations also visited the Soviet Journalists Association, i. a., from Senegal (in late September/early October 1969), from Japan (in the first half of October 1969), from France (in the second half of October 1969), and from Norway (in early November 1969). Other Communist journalists organizations arranged bilateral meetings with journalists from countries of the Third World (GDR - India and Guinea; Yugoslavia-Algeria; Bulgaria-Uruguay).

An unofficial news agency, entitled Budapress, was established in Budapest, Hungary, in late December 1969, designed especially for propaganda abroad.

Earlier, similar agencies had been established in other Bloc countries:

- The Interpress in Poland in 1966/1967;
- The Sofia Press in Bulgaria in December 1967;
- The Tatrapress in the Slovak part of Czechoslovakia in January 1968.

The (second) meeting of European journalists announced for the fall of 1969 at the May 1969 Budapest meeting of Hungarian and Italian journalists did not take place to date. But a preparatory meeting was held in Budapest, Hungary, from 11 to 14 October 1969 of two working teams made up of journalists from European countries (such as the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, and Poland). The meeting was also attended by leading IOJ journalists.

* For details on the international journalists meeting on the occasion of Lenin's 100th birthday (including visits to various Soviet cities from 1 to 8 October 1969) see to review for the third quarter of 1969.

For details on the history of the meeting and the working teams formed at the first meeting of European journalists in 1967 see the review for the second quarter of 1969.

The European meeting, the preparations for which apparently had not made sufficient progress in October 1969, is now scheduled for the spring of 1970.

The IOJ President, Jean-Maurice Hermann, of France, addressed a message to the Lebanese Association of Editors in late October 1969 offering "the democratic Lebanon his organization's information channels to help find a way out of the present crisis."

It is not by accident that the IOJ offer of assistance was made to the Lebanese association. Without a doubt it was primarily extended in view of the troubled Lebanese domestic situation (the reader is reminded of the recent resignation of the Lebanese Prime Minister in connection with the bloody clashes between the Lebanese forces and Palestine guerillas fighting Israel), but also in view of the big powers' policies. The IOJ, which internationally plays a much more important role than one is inclined to assume, always attempts to shift its major activity to the forms of Soviet political interest. It is noteworthy that the Arab journalists associations have won world-wide recognition as a result of the Palestine problem, a fact, which has been confirmed by even critical Arab journalists. It is also noteworthy that the Lebanese (and North Vietnamese) representatives at the World Conference of Anti-Imperialist Journalists (held in Pyongyang, Korea, from 18 to 23 September 1969, see the review for the third quarter of 1969), have prevented the outbreak of an open campaign of the rest of the conference participants against the Soviet Union. These factors may afford the IOJ the basis for establishing closer contacts with the Lebanon and, influencing the news reporting in that country, win the Lebanese public opinion for Soviet interests.

International Radio and Television Organization

The International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) held the tenth Session of its Radio Program Committee in Warsaw, Poland, during the last week of October 1969. In addition to Soviet Bloc representatives, delegates from Finland, the UAR, and Yugoslavia

attended the session. The member countries were instructed to broadcast special programs on Lenin's 100th birthday and the cooperation within the Comecon system.

Dr. Kalman Kiss, of Hungary, was elected to succeed Wlodomierz Sokorski, of Poland (who had also held the position of Chairman of the OIRT Administrative Council until January 1968) as Chairman of the Committee.

Above all, the East European OIRT members developed their relations with Afro-Asian Radio and Television organizations.

- An agreement was signed in Algiers on 20 October 1969 on future cooperation between the Radio and TV Committee of the Soviet Council of Ministers and the Algerian Radio and TV company. The agreement provides for the exchange, on a large scale, of radio and TV programs and the coproduction of TV films.
- An agreement was signed on 16 November 1969 by A. Al-Joudat, the Director General of the Syrian Radio and TV company on cooperation with the TV organization of the German Democratic Republic. A working paper was signed on 27 November 1969 between the respective radio companies of GDR and Syria.

Subsequently the Syrian delegation visited Czechoslovakia for talks on cooperation between the respective TV companies.

- In late November/early December 1969, the Director of the Cypriot Radio company, with headquarters in Nicosia, stayed in GDR on an exploratory visit. In discussions with Kurt Erich, the acting Chairman of the State Radio Committee of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the future cooperation between the respective companies was dealt with.

Friendship Societies

During the period under review, North Korea and especially the German Democratic Republic founded new friendship societies or expanded the already existing organizations.

- A new regional organization to cover Mid-Uusumaa was founded in Jaerveenpaeae, Finland, on 9 October "on the occasion of the GDR's 20th anniversary. The new organization is a member of the Finland-GDR Friendship Society.

- The new building of the Uruguay-GDR Culture Institute, which was opened in Montevideo on 9 October 1969 with an evening reception, was named Berthold-Brecht-House.
- A Friendship Society, Jordan-GDR was founded in the Kingdom of Jordan in October 1969.
- A (North)Korean-Syrian Friendship Society was founded in Pyongyang, Korea, on 10 November 1969 in the presence of a Syrian Government trade mission.
- An Indian-(North)Korean Youth Friendship Society was founded in New Delhi in the second week of November 1969, which is to seek closer cooperation between the two countries.
- A branch organization of the Nigeria-GDR Friendship Society was founded in late November 1969 in Calabar, the capital of the Nigerian Southeast territory.

(Thus the above friendship society, founded in 1965, has member organizations in Calabar, Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Zaria, and Ilaro.)

- A new member organization was founded in Jaffna, Ceylon, in the first week of December 1969 of the Ceylon-GDR Friendship Society.
- A Friendship Society Syria-GDR was founded in mid-December 1969 "on the occasion of the GDR's 20th anniversary". The initiative came from the Syrian Baath Party, and Marwan Habash, the Syrian Minister of Industry, became the chairman of the society. The recognition campaign of the East German regime (see the review for the second quarter of 1969) also scored points. The Colombian First National Congress of the Friends of the GDR, held in Bogota on 6 October 1969, decided to convert the congressional committee into a Permanent Committee for the Recognition of the GDR. During the time under review, numerous representatives of foreign friendship societies visited the GDR. In the first half of October 1969, representatives of foreign friendship societies from 40 countries stayed as guests of honor in East Berlin at the invitation of the GDR's League for Peoples' Friendship. Presidents and leading officials of national friendship societies of 12 African countries were guests at the Assembly of the "German-African Society of the GDR", held also in East Berlin on 13 December 1969.

In addition, delegates attended of the Initiative Committee "Friendship Africa-GDR" (see the review for the second quarter of 1969), of the All-African Trade Unions Federation (AATUF), of the All-African Women's Congress, of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and of the International Union of Students.

World Federation of Scientific Workers

According to information available the post of President of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) is still vacant.

On 9 August 1969 Professor Cecil F. Powell, of Great Britain, the then WFSW President died suddenly. At the last General Assembly, held in Paris from 1 to 4 April 1969, he had been elected president for the third time.

There was no noteworthy WFSW activity during the time under review.

Annex 1

Communist and Communist-Controlled International Events and Activities During the Fourth Quarter of 1969

October 1969

29 September to
1 October 1969
Budapest, Hungary

Seminar on Peace, Independence and Hunger, organized by the World Council of Peace and the War Resisters' Internationale (WRI) on the occasion of Ghandi's 100th anniversary.

30 September to
2 October 1969
Vienna, Austria

Bureau meeting of the International Federation of Resistance Movement (FIR) in preparation of its Sixth Congress (in Venice, from 14 to 16 November 1969).

12 September to
3 October 1969
Moscow

International Seminar on problems of labor control in the Soviet Union. Participating were 27 trade union officials from 20 Asian and African countries.

Late September to early
October 1969
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Seminar of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) on the women's share in public life. There were participants from 7 African countries as well as guests and observers from Europe and Asia and international organizations.

1 to 5 October 1969
Caracas, Venezuela

Council meeting of the Permanent Congress for the Unity of Latin American Workers (CPUSTAL). The meeting called for the continuation of the struggle for an all-Latin American, anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist front. In preparation of the 1970 Meeting of all Latin American Workers the conference resolved to establish a special committee. The CPUSTAL Secretariat was extended to consist of 11 instead of 8 members. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was represented at the

meeting by Secretary General Marius Delsal, of France, of the International Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE).

1 to 7 October 1969
Alma-Ata, Soviet Union
International Symposium on Lenin's doctrine of the national liberation revolutions and the present stage of socialist progress in the developing countries, organized by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) in conjunction with the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Participating were 300 scientists, public figures, and representatives of national liberation movements.

1 to 8 October 1969
Leningrad, Ulyanovsk, Moscow
International journalists meetings, jointly organized by the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) and the Soviet Journalists Association to commemorate Lenin's 100th anniversary. Participating were journalists from 90 countries.

3 October 1969
Budapest, Hungary
Bureau meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) on the occasion of GDR's 20th anniversary.

7 to 10 October 1969
Ushgorod, Soviet Union
International Border Meeting of Peace Fighters. Participating were delegates from socialist countries and representatives of the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

8 October 1969
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Secretariat meeting of the International Union of Students (IUS). The announcement was made that Zbynek Vokrouhlicky, of Czechoslovakia, would be replaced as IUS President.

8 to 9 October 1969
East Berlin
Meeting of the Presidential Council of the World Council of Peace.

9 October 1969
Jaerveenpaeae, Finland
Founding of a new regional organization of the Finnish-East German Friendship Society for Uusumaa district.

10 to 14 October 1969
Bogotá, Colombia
Latin American Youth Meeting for Democratic Freedom and the Liberation of the Political Prisoners. Participating

were representatives of 45 organizations from 11 Latin American countries as well as delegates of the WFDY and IUS.

11 to 14 October 1969
Budapest, Hungary
Meeting of two journalists teams from European countries. The team members were delegates of journalists associations and trade unions from France, the German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, and Poland. The meeting subject was the working conditions and social welfare for European journalists. Plans were announced to hold the second European journalists meeting in the spring of 1970.

Mid-October 1969
Ohrid, Yugoslavia
Sixth Congress of the Yugoslav League of Resistance Fighters (SUBNOR). Participating were guests from 45 foreign resistance fighter organizations.

Second half to October
to early November 1969
Tour of the Arab countries by a delegation of the World Council of Peace, headed by Gamara DAMANTANG, of Guinea.

16 to 19 October 1969
Lima, Peru
Latin American Meeting of Solidarity with the Peruvian Youth and People. In addition to delegates from Latin American countries representatives of European youth organizations and the WFDY attended the conference.

17 to 26 October 1969
Budapest, Hungary
Seventh WFTU Congress. Participating were 461 delegates, observers and guests from 97 countries. The meeting proposed, among other things, to hold a European trade union conference in December 1970 and resolved to reorganize the WFTU, abolishing the Executive Committee. Alberto Pastorino, of Uruguay, was elected new WFTU President, Pierre Gensous, of France, new Secretary General, Louis Saillant, of France, Honorary President. The three vice-presidents come from France, India, and Sudan; the five secretaries from Chile, India, Italy, Soviet Union, and Sudan. The new Bureau

- has trade union representatives from 23 countries. Each of the 55 member countries has a seat in the General Council and the WFTU's 11 Trade Unions International (TUIs) are represented by one delegate each. (The meetings of the General Council and the Executive Committee, respectively, had been held in Budapest on the eve of the Congress.)
- 18 and 19 October 1969
Khartoum, Sudan
- Conference of the Arab peace committees. Participating were delegates from 8 Arab countries, Palestine liberation organizations, and the World Council of Peace. The „struggle against the Israeli aggression“ was one of the conference subjects. In a special resolution the conference conveyed its thanks to the Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, for their „effective material, moral, and political assistance lent to the Arabs.“
- 20 October 1969
Algiers, Algeria
- Agreement on cooperation between the Radio and TV Committee of the Soviet Council of Ministers and the respective Algerian institution.
- 20 and 21 October 1969
Jablonna near Warsaw
- Meeting of the Organization Committee of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (held in Vienna from 29 November to 1 December 1969), headed by Maurice Lambilliotte, of Belgium. Participating were delegates from 20 states.
- 24 October 1969
Cairo, Egypt
- Meeting of a delegation of the Union of Arab Lawyers, headed by Secretary General Shafik Arshidat, of Jordan, with representatives of the World Council of Peace. Subject of discussion: Plans for a conference on the Palestine problem, to be held in Switzerland.
- 28 to 31 October 1969
Cairo
- Third Conference of the agricultural workers in the Mediterranean theater, organized in cooperation with the WFTU's Trade Unions International (TUI) of Agricultural and Forestry Workers. Participating were, among others, delegates from Algeria, Cyprus, Italy, „Palestine“, Spain, and the UAR.
- 30 October to
1 November 1969
Prague, Czechoslovakia
- Conference of friendship societies with the Soviet Union. Participating were delegations of the respective friendship societies from the Soviet Bloc countries as well as leading officials of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.
- 30 October to
3 November 1969
Prague, Czechoslovakia
- Meeting of the editing staff council of the periodical **Problems of Peace and Socialism**. Participating were members of 58 Communist and Workers Parties.
- Fourth week of October 1969
Warsaw, Poland
- Tenth Session of the Radio Programm Committee of the International Radio and Television Organization. The participants came from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, UAR, and Yugoslavia. Dr. Kalman KISS, of Hungary, was elected chairman of the Commission.
- Late October 1969
Amman, Jordan
- Founding of a Jordan-GDR Friendship Society.
- Late October 1969
Okinawa and Tokyo, Japan
- Visit of a WFDY delegation to Japan.
- Late October to
early November 1969
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- Writers' Symposium on the subject Literature and Revolution. Participating were delegates from 14 countries.
- November 1969**
- 1 to 6 November 1969
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- Third Congress of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA). Participating were, among others, numerous delegations from abroad (Albania, GDR etc.) and WFTU representatives. There was sharp controversy

4 to 5 November 1969
Sofia, Bulgaria

4 to 6 November 1969
Sofia, Bulgaria

8 to 11 November 1969
Khartoum, Sudan

Second week of
November 1969,
New Delhi, India

10 November 1969
Pyongyang, North Korea

13 to 15 November 1969
Washington, United States

14 to 16 November 1969
Venice, Italy

between the delegations of the Free German Trade Unions Federation (FDGB) and the Albanian federation, respectively.

(First) meeting of the Peasant Commission of the World Council of Peace. Participating were representatives of peasant parties and organizations from Bulgaria, Chile, the DGR, Ecuador, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Pakistan, and the Soviet Union as well as representatives of the World Council of Peace.

International Seminar on problems of the rationalization and automation of automobile transports, organized by the WFTU's Trade Unions International (TUI) of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers. Participating were transport trade unions from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Switzerland, and representatives of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Conference of Arab lawyers. Participating were lawyers from eight Arab countries, among others, representatives of a IADL national affiliate.

Founding of an Indian-(North) Korean Youth Friendship Society.

Founding of a (North) Korean-Syrian Friendship Society.

„March Against Death“, organized by the „New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam“ in Washington. There were parallel demonstrations throughout the world, which were supported by the World Council of Peace.

Sixth Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Movements. Participating were about 300 dele-

Second half of
November 1969
Halle, GDR

15 to 22 November 1969
Leipzig, GDR

16 November 1969
East Berlin

17 to 20 November 1969
Moscow

18 to 20 November 1969
Krakow, Poland

19 to 21 November 1969
Prague

gates and guests. The main result of the reelections was the confirmation of President Arialdo Banfi, of Italy, in his office. The congress resolved to arrange an international meeting of all resistance fighters (on the 25th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism) and produce a documentation on „dangerous centers of neonazism and fascism“. A delegation is to present a congress-adopted letter to the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Meeting of the Rubber Committee of the WFTU's TUI of Chemical, Petroleum and Allied Workers with the attendance of labor functionaries from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, France, Hungary, India, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

Twelfth International Leipzig Documentation and Short Film Week. Prizes were awarded, among others, by the IUS.

Signing of an agreement on co-operation between the Syrian and the East German radio and TV organizations.

Scientific-theoretical conference with the theme „The Communist Youth International, its revolutionary tradition and the presence“ on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. Participating were, among others, delegations from 17 countries and WDFY and IUS representatives.

International Seminar on Lenin's 100th anniversary. Participating were representatives of student organizations from thirty European, Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

Theoretical conference with the theme, „Leninism and the Presence“, staged by the editing staff of the periodical **Problems of Peace and Socialism**.

20 to 23 November 1969 Budapest	Participating were 40 delegations of Communist and Workers parties.	Late November 1969 Calabar, Nigeria	Establishment of a section of the Nigerian - GDR Friendship Society.
21 to 23 November 1969 London	International Conference on the Rights of the Child, organized by the International Committee of Children's and Adolescents' Movements (CIMEA), a WFTU member organization. Participating were representatives of 32 organizations from 26 countries.	Late November to early December 1969 Cotonou, Dahomey	Seminar for labor functionaries from French-speaking African countries. Attending the seminar was a WFTU delegation headed by Antoine Herrero, of France, the Secretary of the WFTU's TUI of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers.
22 November 1969 Kühlungsborn, GDR	International Conference on Chemical and Biological Warfare, initiated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). Participating were delegates from 16 countries.	December 1969	Symposium on problems of labor and health protection, organized by the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions (URO). Also participating were WFTU representatives and delegates of trade unions from Communist countries.
28 November to 1 December 1969 East Berlin	Secretariat meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Workers Conferences of the Baltic Countries, Norway, and Iceland.	First week of December 1969 Jaffna, Ceylon	Founding of a section of the Ceylon - GDR Friendship Society.
29 November to 1 December 1969 Vienna	Fifth International Conference of the WFTU's TUI of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers in the „Ministries Building“ in East Berlin. Attending were 119 delegates, observers and guests from 37 countries. Nella Marcellino, of Italy, was elected the TUI's President. The new Administrative Committee comprises representatives from 12 countries. According to the TUI, it has a membership of 62 affiliates in 33 countries totaling 13 million individual members. On the eve of the conference, the TUI celebrated its 20th anniversary in the East Berlin Congress hall. (The TUI was formed in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 3 November 1949).	Second week of December 1969 Lima, Peru	First Special Congress of the Peruvian Confederation of Labor (CTP). Attending were delegations representing the WFTU as well as the GDR, Hungary, and the Soviet Union.
	Conference for European Security and Cooperation, organized at the initiative of the World Council of Peace by a team which was headed by Maurice Lambilliotte, of Belgium. Participating were 300 representatives from 26 European countries.	11 to 13 December 1969 Quito, Ecuador	Latin American Conference on land reform and trade union rights, staged by the WFTU's TUI of Agricultural and Forestry Workers in conjunction with the OPUSTAL.
		12 to 15 December 1969 Khartoum, Sudan	Extended Meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace (for the first time on African soil). There were 100 participants; among others, representatives of African, Asian, and Latin American liberation movements. World Peace Council Secretary General Romesh Chandra, of India, called Lenin and the October Revolution „the spring of our peace movement“ and praised the Leninist peace policy of the Soviet Union. A coordination center of the world peace movement is to be established

13 December 1969
East Berlin

in Khartoum, Sudan. The World Council of Peace received the highest Sudanese award, the Order of Both Niles. The meeting announced that a great number of conference would be held, inter alia, another security conference.

General Assembly of the East German-African Society. Attending were the presidents and other leading officials of national friendship societies from 12 African countries as well as representatives of the WFDY and the IUS the All-African Trade Unions Federation (AATUF) and the All-African Women's Congress.

Mid-December 1969
Damascus, Syria

Founding of an East German-Syrian Friendship Society. The Syrian Minister of Industry was elected chairman.

16 to 20 December 1969
Cairo

Bureau Meeting of the IADL.

18 to 20 December 1969
New Delh, India

Solidarity Conference of the Asian Youth and Students with the Vietnamese People. Participating were, among others, WFDY and IUS delegations.

Annex 2

Statutes of the World Federation of Trade Unions

Constitution of the World Federation of Trade Unions

- adopted by the First World Trade Union Congress, October, 1945
- amended by the 2nd and 4th World Trade Union Congresses, 1949 and 1957
- and by the 16th Session of the General Council (mandated by the 6th World Trade Union Congress), 1966
- and by 7th World Trade Union Congress, 1969

PREAMBLE

I.

The World Federation of Trade Unions exists to improve the working and living conditions of the workers of all lands and to unite them in pursuit of the objectives sought by all freedom-loving peoples as set forth in the declaration of the London World Trade Union Conference in February 1945 and the resolutions and principles adopted by the First World Trade Union Congress in Paris in October 1945. The WFTU works for a world system from which social injustice and every form of exploitation of man has been banished.

Within the far-reaching developments in the international situation and in the international labour movement the World Federation of Trade Unions strives to unite the workers in the common struggle for the interests of the peace-loving and independence-loving peoples, to defeat the forces of reaction, imperialism, the world capitalist system and war, to ensure peace and to win victories in the struggle for democracy, national independence and social progress. It gives its support to the workers and trade unions fighting against imperialism and the monopolies, against colonialism, neo-colonialism, and for national liberation.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is an international organisation of workers organised in trade unions. On a voluntary basis, without any discrimination, and with respect for their rights and sovereignty, it is open to trade union organisations with different policies from all countries of the world, whatever their political, philosophical and religious beliefs and the race of their members and whatever the social and economic systems of their respective countries.

The World Federation of Trade Unions retains its complete sovereignty under all circumstances. It decides its programme and actions to be undertaken in defence of the workers' vital interests without any outside interference. As an international organisation, notwithstanding the forms of cooperation established at national level by affiliated centres, the WFTU maintains its independence from political parties and governments. The World Federation of Trade Unions accepts cooperation with all progressive forces in the world which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for social progress, national independence and peace.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is a democratic international trade union organisation on a class basis. It represents the common interests of the workers throughout the world in intergovernmental international institutions which exist or might be formed in the future. It acts within these institutions in accordance with its programme and the decisions taken by the world trade union congresses and all other leading bodies of the WFTU.

The WFTU works out its programme, its orientation, and establishes its actions on the basis of consultations between all affiliated organisations, studying the specific experiences of each of them and seeking to define the common interests of the workers throughout the world in a spirit of internationalism and workers' solidarity.

II.

The World Federation of Trade Unions therefore proclaims its prime purposes to be:

- a) to consolidate the trade union organisations and unite the trade unions of the whole world, irrespective of race, nationality religion or political opinion;
- b) to use every available means of making known and explaining its programme and objectives to the workers of all countries, as well as all the actions for unity which it adopts;
- c) to strengthen the solidarity of the international trade union movement by encouraging systematic exchange of information and experience in trade union work and by promoting the cooperation and united struggle of the trade unions on the international scale;
- d) to help the workers in organising trade unions, particularly in industrially less developed countries, to promote their training in questions of international unity, increase their class consciousness and their responsibilities in achieving the aims and objectives of the trade unions;
- e) to represent the interests of the workers in the international organisations and institutions which either exist or are to be formed and which are specifically concerned with the interests of the workers;

- f) to actively support, after consultation with the organisations concerned and in agreement with them, the organisation of actions of common interest to trade union organisations in different regions or in a group of countries having common specific conditions;
- g) to work persistently to defend, maintain and consolidate peace in the world and to actively support the struggle of all progressive forces against imperialist wars of aggression and oppression and against their causes;
- h) to work for the establishment of an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence between States with different social systems. For the WFTU peaceful co-existence does not mean the acceptance of capitalist exploitation, colonial oppression or collaboration between the classes. To act for peaceful solutions to all contentious problems which could arise between States by negotiation, without recourse to force or war;
- i) to fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in all its forms, and to bring international support to the peoples, workers and trade unions waging a struggle for national liberation in the forms they themselves decide upon in the respective countries; to fight also for respect of the national sovereignty and independence of every people, large or small, against all forces of economic and political domination, servitude and slavery, against interference in the internal affairs of others, to grant to all people the right to decide their own destiny;
- j) to carry on the struggle for the extermination of all fascist forms of government and every manifestation of fascism, under whatever forms it operates and by whatever name it may be known;
- k) to fight for the complete emancipation of the working class from capitalist exploitation and the yoke of the imperialist monopolies and to develop workers' solidarity at all levels of trade union activities, in the common struggle of the trade unions of all countries:
 - against all encroachment on the economic and social rights of the workers and on democratic liberties and for the extension of their rights and liberties;
 - for the satisfaction of the need of the workers for full employment and against the threat of unemployment;
 - for the progressive improvement of the wages, hours, and working and living conditions of the workers;
 - for full and adequate social security legislation to protect workers and their families in the event of sickness, accident and old age, and for every other type of assistance and social security;
 - for the adoption of all measures furthering the social and economic well-being of the workers, and those which transform

technical and scientific progress into social progress of the workers;

- l) to win, defend and extend democratic and trade union rights and freedoms, to fight against anti-democratic and anti-labour repression, for the abolition of discrimination based on race, sex, religion, political opinion, etc., and for freedom of organisation, of expression and of action;
- m) to support all efforts and develop its own endeavours for international cooperation, on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, mutual respect and safeguarding of national sovereignty in the economic as well as in the social and cultural fields, and in view of the diverse development, particularly in the developing countries, conforming to national interests;
- n) to facilitate, through constant education and trade union training, the advance of the role of trade unions in modern economic, social and vocational life, while recognising the different circumstances and the historical evolution of the trade union movement in each country.

III.

To achieve its purpose the WFTU shall apply the following principles and working methods:

1. The WFTU shall make constant use of forms of united activity and cooperation with all national organisations, both affiliated and not affiliated, in the struggle for common objectives and in a spirit of working class internationalism and workers' solidarity.
2. The democratic functioning of the organisation at all levels requires consultations and the strict application of collective work in the governing and deliberative bodies as laid down in the Constitution, as well as respect of all commitments. Adherence to the regularity of meetings of the governing bodies and statutory and sovereign assemblies decided upon by the statutory organs, shall constitute one of the forms of the democratic functioning of the organisation.
3. Promote permanent respect of democratic principles in relations with the national centres, based on the recognition of the rights of the affiliated organisations to elaborate freely their orientation, their programme and their actions as well as the application, by the affiliated organisations, of the objectives and principles of work defined in the Constitution of the WFTU.
4. The relations between the WFTU and National Centres and between the National Centres within the WFTU or on a bilateral level shall be based on mutual respect, complete equality of rights, reciprocal independence and non-interference in internal affairs.

5. Relations are also based on the following principles:

- a) consultations in the statutory bodies aiming at unanimity on all important and fundamental matters.
- b) If, after several attempts, unanimity is not possible, decisions shall be taken by vote in conformity with the provisions contained in the Constitution.

The decisions of the statutory bodies of the WFTU shall be taken by a simple majority. A two-thirds majority shall be required if the issue concerns 1) amendments to the Constitution of the WFTU, 2) the establishment or modification of its Programme of Action, 3) adoption of its budget.

- c) It is necessary to have further consultations, notwithstanding the eventual vote, on questions on which agreement could not be reached within the bodies concerned or in the supreme body. In all cases, the democratic and unitary principles shall be observed, allowing a national centre which has expressed a position or aim different to other centres to associate fully with the life and activities of the WFTU.

6. Relations between the WFTU and the affiliated national centres shall be on the following basis:

- a) The affiliated national centres will carry out the decisions of the Statutory Bodies of the WFTU with regard to their respective countries, whilst respecting the right of each organisation to take into consideration the specific conditions in which they work.
- b) The right is recognised of affiliated national centres not to be bound by a decision in the elaboration and adoption of which it did not participate, nor to participate in actions with which it has not stated its agreement.

7. The relations of the WFTU with non-affiliated national centres shall be based on fraternal and voluntary cooperation in the systematic search for common objectives and the elaboration of common actions. In this spirit, the WFTU shall pursue contacts and establish cooperation with other international trade union organisations as well as with those of a regional and continental type.

COMPOSITION

Article 1

Any trade union organisation which accepts this Constitution and undertakes to respect its provisions can affiliate to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

As a general rule, affiliation shall be confined to a single national trade union centre from each country.

However, in exceptional cases, more than one national trade union centre or individual national trade union federation may be granted the right of affiliation by decision of the Bureau.

Only authentic trade union organisations shall affiliate to the World Federation of Trade Unions. During the affiliation formalities the Bureau shall have the right to ask any organisation to offer information which it deems necessary before accepting the affiliation.

Article 2

The granting or denial of an application for affiliation by any trade union organisation shall be decided in the first instance by the Bureau, subject to ratification by the General Council and the Congress. The decision of the Bureau to admit a trade union organisation to affiliation shall take effect immediately.

Trade union organisations can apply directly to the General Council or to the World Trade Union Congress for affiliation. This application shall be immediately passed on to the Bureau which will follow the procedure stipulated in the previous paragraph.

Organisations which are not members can associate themselves with the actions of the World Federation of Trade Unions. They can participate in the discussions of all problems and in the adoption of resolutions on actions with which they are associated. For this purpose bilateral conventions on cooperation shall be concluded on the basis of a common agreement between these organisations and the WFTU.

THE STRUCTURE

Article 3

The structure of the World Federation of Trade Unions shall consist of:

- The World Trade Union Congress
- The General Council
- The Bureau
- The Secretariat

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Article 4

I.

The World Trade Union Congress, consisting of delegates of affiliated trade union organisations, shall be the supreme body of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

II.

The World Trade Union Congress shall be open to all trade union organisations and their participation shall not imply their affiliation to the WFTU.

The Congress shall be convened every four years. It shall be convened by the General Council which shall determine the number of participants.

The Bureau can propose that the General Council call an extraordinary Congress. An extraordinary Congress can only be called if the General Council so decides, or at the request of one-half of the affiliated union organisations.

The Congress shall have a quorum if the delegates represent at least two-thirds of the total number of affiliated organisations.

III.

Affiliated trade union organisations shall be represented at the Congress on the following basis:

- Up to 100,000 members 1 delegate;
- 100,000 and up to 5,000,000 members:
1 delegate for each additional 250,000 members or majority fraction thereof;
- More than 5,000,000 and up to 10,000,000 members:
1 delegate for each additional 500,000 members or majority fraction thereof;
- More than 10,000,000 and up to 15,000,000 members:
1 delegate for each additional 1,000,000 members or majority fraction thereof;
- More than 15,000,000 members:
1 delegate for each additional 3,000,000 members or majority fraction thereof.

In addition each affiliated trade union organisation shall be entitled to appoint an additional representative for every 250,000 members or majority fraction thereof up to 1,000,000 members. Such additional

representatives shall be entitled to speak in the Congress but shall have no vote.

IV.

The functions and powers of Congress are as follows:

- a) drafting and adopting the programme and the general policy of the WFTU.
- b) Examining and discussing the reports presented by the General Council and the Auditors.
- c) examining and discussing supplementary reports presented to the Congress on questions on the Agenda.
- d) modifying or amending the present Constitution; these decisions must be taken by a majority of two thirds of those voting.
- e) examining questions concerning the admission of any union organisation.
- f) electing the General Council according to the regulations enumerated below, and the Auditors.
- g) examining and discussing questions put to the Congress by union organisations, in keeping with article 6 (paragraph V).

V.

Affiliation by a trade union centre to the WFTU in no circumstances will imply the abandonment of, nor will it harm, the independence or autonomy of that centre in applying the resolutions and decisions of the WFTU Congress and General Council.

The Secretariat shall immediately communicate the text of these resolutions or decisions to the affiliated organisations so that the national centres may take the necessary decisions according to the concrete conditions existing in each country.

If a national centre decides to postpone or partially apply or not apply a decision or resolution, bilateral consultations may take place between the WFTU and the centre concerned in order to arrive at a mutual assessment of the specific situation.

VI.

The Congress shall appoint a Credentials Committee, a Standing Orders Committee, and as many commissions as may be required to consider and report on the items contained in the Agenda. Each committee and commission shall submit its report to the Congress in plenary session for discussion and action. Each delegate attending the

Congress shall be entitled to participate in all discussions in the plenary sessions.

VII.

Voting at the Congress shall first of all be by a show of hands, under the principles set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution. The voting procedure shall be as follows:

- 1) prior consultations with the aim of achieving unanimity
- 2) if unanimity cannot be obtained voting shall take place under the conditions stipulated in this article
- 3) decisions shall become final once they are adopted by the Congress, which is sovereign; however, one or more trade union organisations can propose the reinclusion of an item on which unanimity has not been achieved on the agenda of the next Congress. In any case a two-thirds majority shall be essential for: 1) amendments to the Constitution of the WFTU; 2) the establishment or its Programme of Action; 3) the adoption of its budget.

If two or more organisations demand a card vote, it shall be taken on the following basis:

Up to 50,000 members: 1 vote.

More than 50,000 members and up to 5,000,000 members:

1 vote for each additional 50,000 members or majority fractions thereof.

More than 5,000,000 and up to 10,000,000 members:

1 vote for each additional 100,000 members or majority fraction thereof.

More than 10,000,000 and up to 15,000,000 members:

1 vote for each additional 200,000 members or majority fraction thereof.

1 vote for each additional 400,000 members or majority fraction thereof.

On a card vote, each affiliated organisation shall cast its vote as a unit, and the delegates present and representing an affiliated organisation shall be entitled to cast the full vote of their organisation notwithstanding the absence of some of their delegates. All decisions of the Congress shall be by majority vote, except where this Constitution provides otherwise.

VIII.

The President of the WFTU opens the Congress which then elects a Presidency which is given the task of directing its work. This Presidency remains in power until the end of the Congress.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Article 5

I.

For each country which has one or more organisations affiliated to the WFTU, representation on the General Council will be by a full member delegate and a deputy. It is the same for each TUI. The full members and deputies are appointed by the respective organisations and are elected as such by the Congress.

If a country has several national centres affiliated to the WFTU, one member of the General Council represents all the other affiliated centres of the country as a full member, the others attend as deputies. In the case of its being impossible to decide who is to be full member, to the General Council by annual rotation, the others sitting as deputies.

Each full member of the General Council will have only one vote in the Council. Voting is by show of hands or by card vote. A card vote will be held on the request of two or more affiliated organisations. The representatives of the TUIs vote according to point IV. of article 13 of the WFTU Constitution. Members of the Bureau and the Secretariat take part in the work of the General Council but do not vote, except where a Bureau member is also elected as a full member of the General Council by his national centre and the Congress.

II.

A deputy may be seated at all sessions but may vote at any session of the General Council only in the absence of the full member representing an affiliated organisation.

III.

In the event that between sessions of the Congress the member and deputy representing an affiliated trade union organisation shall be unable to serve or are withdrawn by such organisation, the vacancy shall be filled by the trade union organisation concerned and such appointment shall be confirmed by the General Council.

IV.

Between sessions of Congress, the General Council is the highest authority of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Furthermore it has the following duties:

- a) to examine reports presented by the Bureau on its activities and to take any action arising from the reports.
- b) to approve the budget and reports given by the Auditors.
- c) to approve plans of work for the WFTU and to take any action concerning the carrying out of the decisions of Congress.
- d) to elect the Bureau.
- e) to elect the President, the vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and the Secretaries.
- f) if it becomes necessary, to take urgent steps concerning problems affecting the interests of the working class of the world.

V.

The General Council meets every year. Extraordinary meetings of the General Council can be called by the Bureau or at the request of one third of the members of the General Council.

The President, the vice-Presidents and the other members of the Bureau choose the Presidency of each meeting of the General Council.

Only affiliated organisations take part in the sessions of the General Council. Any invitation to non-affiliated organisations are made by the Bureau at the suggestion of the Secretariat.

BUREAU

Article 6

I.

The Bureau is elected by the General Council.

It is composed of the President, General Secretary, and other members from the different continents, the number to be determined by each Congress. They represent the General Council and not any particular geographic region or profession. Members of the Secretariat take part in all sessions of the Bureau.

The General Council also elects one deputy for each full member. The deputy replaces the full member if he is unable to attend meetings of the Bureau.

II.

Apart from the General Secretary, members of the Bureau must be active members of union organisations at the time of their election.

III.

Between sessions of the General Council, the Bureau is the highest authority in the WFTU.

It directs the activities of the Secretariat in carrying out the decisions, resolutions and the orientation of the General Council and Congress.

It regularly examines reports concerning the state and the use of the Solidarity fund.

If it becomes necessary, the Bureau will take all urgent actions concerning any question affecting the interests of the trade union movement. It must submit a report on such action for ratification by the General Council.

IV.

The Bureau meets three times a year. Extraordinary meetings can be called by the General Secretary after consultation with the President and the members of the Bureau, or at the request of one third of its members.

V.

The Bureau prepares a draft of the agenda for each Congress and for each session of the General Council which it sends to each affiliated union organisation at least three months before the Congress and at least one month before the meeting of the General Council. Each affiliated union organisation submits its suggestions for additions or modifications to the agenda to the General Secretary at least one month before the Congress and one week before a meeting of the General Council. The General Secretary informs the Bureau, the General Council or Congress.

Congress or the General Council decides which questions appear on the agenda.

VI.

No person who belongs to an organisation which has left the WFTU can be a member of the Bureau.

SECRETARIAT

Article 7

I.

The Secretariat is a collective body made up of the General Secretary and the Secretaries, representing all the regions of the world.

The Secretariat is the permanent executive body of the WFTU. Its principal tasks are the execution and implementation of the programme and the decisions taken by Congress, the General Council and the Bureau. It is directly responsible for its activities to the leading bodies of the WFTU. From time to time it reports to these bodies on the fulfilment of its duties.

II.

The international nature of the permanent post of each member of the Secretariat frees him, within the Secretariat, from his particular national obligations.

III.

The Secretariat

- examines all urgent questions which arise between meetings of the Bureau and submits the measures taken on these urgent questions to the Bureau for ratification.
- calls meetings of the Bureau and prepares documents for these meetings as well as for those of the General Council and Congress.
- keeps permanent contact with the affiliated organisations and the TUIs.
- takes all necessary measures to collect documentary material on social legislation and various matters of interest to the world trade union movement. Sends information on these matters to affiliated union organisations.
- edits the publications of the WFTU.
- coordinates the activities of the TUIs.
- directs the activity of the WFTU organisation.

IV.

The General Secretary represents the World Federation of Trade Unions at international governmental and non-governmental organisations with which the WFTU has agreements of cooperation. In addition the General Secretary must see to the coordination of the work of the Secretariat and the Commissions and the Departments of the WFTU as well as contacts with the affiliated organisations. The Secretariat is responsible to the Bureau for its day-to-day activity.

AUDITORS

Article 8

I.

The Congress shall elect five Auditors on the basis of an equal geographical representation. Representatives of national centres which are not up to date in their payment of statutory dues cannot be elected.

Periodically the Auditors will examine the books of the WFTU, and will inform the General Council and the Bureau on how the funds have been used and will present reports on their work to Congress.

BUDGET AND FUNDS

Article 9

I.

The funds of the World Federation of Trade Unions shall be provided by means of affiliation fees. Affiliation fees shall be established by the Bureau and ratified by the General Council, in accordance with the principle of a graded rate on the following basis:

- Up to 5,000,000 members: full affiliation fees;
- In excess of 5,000,000 and up to 10,000,000: 50 per cent of full affiliation fees;
- In excess of 10,000,000 and up to 15,000,000: 25 per cent of full affiliation fees;
- In excess of 15,000,000: 12,5% of full affiliation fees.

II.

The Bureau shall have the authority, subject to ratification by the General Council, to permit affiliated trade union organisations to pay on a basis of lower fees than set forth above, without any loss of representation or voting rights.

III.

The Bureau shall submit to the General Council an annual budget based on the affiliation fees to be collected.

IV.

Affiliation fees shall be paid quarterly. Any organisation owing two or three quarters affiliation fees shall be allowed to be represented at the Congress but may lose voting power if the Congress so decides. Organisations owing four or more quarters affiliation fees shall not be allowed representation at the Congress or the General Council without the special permission of the Bureau.

Affiliation fees shall be paid on the basis of the full membership of each affiliated union organisation as at the end of the year immediately preceding the Congress or the General Council meeting.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

Article 10

I.

The number of administrative and technical sections to be established for the organisation shall be determined by the Bureau.

II.

To maintain a regular contact with the affiliated trade union organisations the World Federation of Trade Unions shall publish a review, "World Trade Union Movement", and the bulletin, "Trade Union Press", in several languages.

HEADQUARTERS

Article 11

The headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions shall be in Prague.

DISCIPLINE

Article 12

Deleted.

TRADE UNION INTERNATIONALS (TUIs)

Article 13

Trade Union Internationals shall be formed within the World Federation of Trade Unions to cover all industries, trades and crafts represented in the WFTU and with the aim of making the influence and activities of the international trade union movement effective and widespread among the workers and their trade union organisations.

Every Trade Union International shall be formed at a foundation conference which shall be convened by decision of the Bureau of the WFTU in collaboration with national trade unions of the industry concerned.

Every Trade Union International shall have its own Constitution which shall determine its own trade union jurisdiction and its particular trade union character.

All interested trade unions, without discrimination as to race, nationality, political, philosophical, or religious beliefs, may affiliate to a Trade Union International.

Every trade union organisation, regardless of its structure or composition may affiliate to a Trade Union International, whatever the international affiliation of the national centre of which the former is a member.

Every trade union organisation may affiliate to a Trade Union International regardless of whether or not the former is a member of a national centre. All affiliated trade union organisations shall enjoy equal rights within the TUI.

II.

The Trade Union Internationals shall develop their activities and initiatives for unity in all fields under their competency. They shall elaborate their own demands and support other demands common to all workers in their industries in international organisations.

Taking the economic and social programme of the WFTU as the basis, the Trade Union Internationals shall elaborate and specify their own programme of demands and their initiatives promoting unity for their trades.

The Trade Union Internationals shall encourage and promote fraternal cooperation, international assistance and class solidarity between workers, without discrimination. One of their permanent objectives shall be the achievement of international trade union unity, and through their action they shall assist progress and the defence of peace, in accordance with the fundamental aims and the general orientation of the WFTU.

III.

The Trade Union Internationals shall be responsible for their trade activities to their respective statutory international trade conference. In order to facilitate the necessary coordination they shall inform the leading bodies of the WFTU of their activities.

The Secretariat of the WFTU shall ensure the coordination of the activities of the Trade Union Internationals in all aspects affecting the implementation of the decisions of the World Trade Union Congress, the General Council and the Bureau. Relations between the WFTU and the TUIs are in accordance with the Constitutions of the WFTU and the TUIs. The Constitutions of the TUIs cannot be in contradiction to that of the WFTU.

IV.

The Trade Union Internationals shall receive from the WFTU amounts equal to not less than 25% of the total of the fees paid to the WFTU by the national centres to the WFTU for their trade union federations.

In addition, the Trade Union Internationals shall receive the total of the contributions paid by the trade union organisations which are members of the Trade Union Internationals, but are not affiliated to the WFTU.

The Trade Union Internationals shall also dispose of any additional contributions which the trade organisations—members of the WFTU through their national centre—may grant.

In the drafting and achievement of its annual budget, every Trade Union International exercises its own jurisdiction.

Every Trade Union International shall be represented at the Congress and the General Council by one delegate and one deputy delegate. These delegates have the right to vote by a show of hands, but shall not participate in the event of a card vote.

V.

Every year a Consultative Meeting of the Secretaries of the Trade Union Internationals with the Secretariat of the WFTU shall be convened with the object of exchanging and extending the experiences gained at trade union level, and of co-ordinating the initiatives and common actions which pertain to them.

REGIONAL TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Article 14

The WFTU shall have the power to organise and stimulate consultations, coordinating activity and exchanges of experiences between

trade union organisations of regions, sectors and geographical areas where there appear to be common demands and where specific conditions exist expressing the common interests of the workers.

The trade union organisations in these regions, sectors or areas can, in agreement with the WFTU, choose and decide the methods, forms and means most suitable to them for the planning and carrying out of regional activities designed to advance the workers' struggle.

These same trade union organisations can, furthermore, take steps to encourage unity of action and bring about unity of all trade union organisations, without any discrimination, in the regions, sectors or geographical areas concerned.

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