

# Activities of the Communist World Organizations

During the First Quarter of 1970

International Documentation  
and Information Centre  
(INTERDOC)  
The Hague, van Stolkweg 10  
Netherlands

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SUMMARY

1970 sees the centenary of Lenin's birth and not only the Communist parties but also the Communist front organizations and their national members have been increasing their efforts to celebrate this jubilee in the fashion most appropriate. A number of commemorative events were already in progress or being prepared when this report was written. Due to the flood of information reported it was not possible to attempt detailed coverage of all the events.

Two major staff changes have taken place in key positions. On January 10-11, 1970, in East Berlin the bureau of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) elected the British physicist Professor E. H. S. Burhop acting president of the WFSW (as successor to the late Prof. C. F. Powell who died unexpectedly on August 9, 1969), and at the end of February 1970 the orthodox Communist Dusan Ulcak (Czechoslovakia) became the new president of the International Union of Students (IUS) - as successor to his fellow-countryman Zbynek Vokrouhlicky who withdrew on October 8, 1969.

There were no noticeable developments in the Sino-Soviet conflict during the period covered by this report and no new friendship societies were formed with the People's Republic of China (the Soviet bloc countries on the other hand were very active and successful in this field). However all the signs indicate that the Chinese Communists want to re-establish the All-Chinese Youth Federation (ACYF) which had been abolished during the "Cultural Revolution".

Until late 1966 the "Red Guards" of the "Cultural Revolution" had still seriously planned to transform their organization into a "international" organization and thus set up a counter-organization to the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY).

The general activity of the different Communist front organizations varied greatly during the first three months of the new year. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the World Council of Peace (WCP), the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the International Union of Students (IUS) were all very active; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), the Women's International Democratic

Federation (WIDF) and the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) were by comparison less active.

The V. International Medical Congress, organized by the FIR Medical Commission, was again postponed (no reason stated) - from April to September 1970. The Congress was originally planned for Autumn 1968.

The World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FISE) and the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) concentrated on preparations for the V. World Conference of Teachers (Apr. 6-10, 1970, in East Berlin) and the VII. IOJ Congress (now due to be held in Havana in January 1971) respectively.

Agitation focussed on "Vietnam" and above all the "Middle East" - unlike the two previous quarters. In addition to Vietnam the rest of Indo-China is also gradually becoming a point of agitation.

Thus, for instance, for the first time an international conference in support of the struggle of the people of Laos against American aggression was held from May 18-20, 1970, in Cairo, officially organized by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) which is closely connected with the Communist front organizations, especially the WCP.

As regards Vietnam agitation two events are particularly outstanding: the world peace meeting on Vietnam in Stockholm (Mar. 28-30, 1970) and the "European tour" of a twelve year old survivor of My Lai. The tour was organized by the WFDY. The child was publicly presented as a "witness" to American war crimes.

The WFDY will shortly be organizing another "European tour" for youth officials from the Middle East states "who were victims of Israeli aggression".

The WFTU, WCP, WFDY and IUS concentrated mainly on Afro-Asia. Delegations and representatives of the WFTU, WCP and WFDY toured the UAR and negotiated future action. The bureau of the WFDY held an extraordinary meeting (Budapest, third week of February) to discuss the Middle East situation, with representatives of the liberation movement of Palestine

participating. A few days later the WFTU bureau met in Khartoum/Sudan (the first time outside Europe). Main resolutions passed: to set up an international trade union committee for solidarity with the people and workers of Palestine, and to admit the General Trade Union Federation of Jordan to the WFTU.

Preparing for international conferences in support of the Arabs in general and the people of Palestine in particular (similarly in support of the Africans generally and, more specifically the struggle in the Portuguese colonies) seems to have been and continues to be somewhat "hectic".

As regards this area of activity it is often not possible to assess whether the preparations of various organizations (and this applies especially to the WFTU, WCP, WFDY, IUS, AAPSO and the liberation movements) are for the same or different events. Conversely, with certain events it is not clear which body is actually responsible for organization etc.

In conclusion it should be added that the WFTU and the WFDY were able to gain a vital foothold in Africa, especially in Dahomey.

In Latin America the WFTU succeeded in "laying administrative foundations" for future united continental federations of the miners' trade unions and the graphic and printing industry's trade unions.

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU)

During the first three months of 1970 the WFTU continued to sustain its long record of intensive action. Over the period dealt with by this report the WFTU itself and its affiliated trade union internationals (TUIs) organized a number of international conferences and meetings. (For TUI events see Appendix 1).

An important, though not the most important, event was the international trade union conference on questions of workers' and trade union unity of action. The conference was held in Prague from January 30-February 2, 1970, to mark the 25th anniversary of the world trade union conference in London, at which the WFTU first came into being. The Prague conference (attended by trade union delegations from 39 countries) was particularly concerned to arrange a European trade union

conference in which non-Communist international federations would also participate. In view of this and "in memory" of the first international trade union conference in London (Feb. 6-17, 1945), which at that time could still be regarded as being above party lines, the WFTU had planned to convene this conference on neutral territory, in fact in Geneva. However, shortly before it was due to begin the WFTU declared that the conference had been cancelled "for organizational reasons".

Of greater significance than the Prague conference was the meeting of the WFTU bureau - newly formed at the VII. World Trade Union Congress in Budapest. This meeting, from February 24-26, 1970, in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, was more than a routine meeting of some WFTU organ. It was obviously important for propaganda reasons.

Despite the fact that only 23 trade union representatives belong to the WFTU bureau itself, 80 people attended the meeting which was opened by the Sudanese premier, President Numeiri.

A parallel can be drawn here with the World Council of Peace (WCP) which had organized an (extended) presidium meeting from December 12-15, 1969, similarly in Khartoum - the first on African soil. 100 people participated although the WCP presidium only has 50 members.

The WFTU bureau meeting is not merely the first meeting of a WFTU organ ever to be held in Africa but virtually the first outside Europe.

The only other occasion was the 1960 General Council meeting in Peking, historically also the scene of the first open outbreak of the Sino-Soviet conflict.

The bureau discussed the initial effects of the VII. WFTU Congress (see Appendix 3, report by the WFTU General Secretary, Pierre Gensous, France), accepted the WFTU work schedule for 1970 and began preparations for the II. International Trade Union Conference on the problems of working youth, decided by the Congress.

In the meantime the WFTU secretariat announced in mid-March 1970 that this is to be held in Varna/Bulgaria in September 1970.

The admittance of the General Trade Union Federation of Jordan was sanctioned at the Khartoum meeting. A few days later the Lebanese Federation of Free Trade Unions informed the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) of their decision to leave the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). The reason for this move is apparently "the pro-Zionist, anti-Arab sympathies" of the ICFTU.

With this the WFTU has more or less put an end to all ICFTU influence in the Middle East. At the VII. Congress in October 1969 the Palestine Trade Union Federation joined the WFTU. At the end of August 1967 the executive council of the Iraqi trade union association voted to become a member of the WFTU, at the same time stressing that membership of the ICFTU was no longer acceptable to Arab trade unions. The Syrian trade union federation had already joined the WFTU in December 1966, having previously withdrawn from the ICFTU because of the membership of the Israeli trade union association Histadrut.

The most important resolution passed by the bureau - particularly with regard to the Middle East - was the demand to found an "international trade union committee for solidarity with the people and workers of Palestine".

A WFTU delegation of top officials travelled from Khartoum to Cairo after the bureau meeting to discuss this resolution. In talks between the WFTU delegation and ICATU leaders it was decided that the above-mentioned solidarity committee\* should

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\* According to such information as was available at the time of going to print the field has been widened as regards the founding of the committee. At a meeting of top delegates of the WFTU, the ICATU, the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL) and the Palestine Trade Union Federation from April 8-9, 1970, in Prague, it was decided that this solidarity committee should be jointly founded. The delegation also resolved to hold a "world conference for solidarity with the people and workers of Palestine".

be set up, and, following a discussion on the Middle East situation, that a joint Arab-European trade union seminar should be arranged for September 1970 in Prague. At the same time the WFTU announced its intention to publish a book (in five languages) "on the position of Palestine refugees and all Arabs who were victims of Israeli aggression".

It had already been announced at the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF) executive council meeting - February 13-15, 1970, in Algeria - that a "conference in support of the resistance struggle of the glorious peoples of Palestine and Vietnam" and an "international trade union conference in support of the struggling peoples of Africa, especially of the Portuguese colonies and South Africa" \* were due to take place.

The main point under consideration at the AATUF talks in Algiers was the next AATUF congress. The executive committee decided to arrange the IV. AATUF Congress for October 1970 in Cairo. The motto is to be "Trade Union Unity in Africa". The African Trade Union Congress (ATUC) (headquarters in Dakar), a parallel organ of the AATUF and more closely linked with the ICFTU than the WFTU, is also to be invited to the Congress.

So far repeated attempts by the AATUF over the past few years to set up an all-African trade union federation have proved unsuccessful.

The desire to draw all the African trade unions into a united federal body had been emphasized at the conference of African labour ministers (second week in March 1970, Lusaka). A strong AATUF delegation was present at the Lusaka talks.

The AATUF executive committee also decided in Algiers to set up an institute in Cairo for dealing with trade union affairs. Dahomey (and especially the capital, Cotonou) seems to be developing as a focal point of Communist front organization

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\* This conference had already been initiated at the WFTU and AATUF solidarity conference, March 18-21, 1969, in Conakry. The decision to hold it in the first quarter of 1971 was taken at the meeting of the WFTU and AATUF coordinating committee from April 10-11, 1970, in Prague.

activity in African territories (see chapter on the World Federation of Democratic Youth/WFDY). From January 26-31, 1970, in Dahomey, the WFTU-affiliated Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers TUI organized the first seminar for textile workers' trade unions from the French-speaking countries of Africa (in addition to Dahomey, the Congo(B), Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Morocco were represented) on problems of economic independence and social progress. A resolution was passed at the seminar to set up a permanent liaison committee based in Cotonou.

After Afro-Asia, Latin America was also the object of increased WFTU interest and activity.

From February 6-8, 1970, the I. Latin American conference of workers in the graphic and printing industry was held in Bogotá/Colombia. The conference had long been planned by the WFTU and the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL). The conference which was attended by trade union delegates from the GDR, Italy (CGIL), the Soviet Union as well as by delegations from 11 Latin American countries, was principally concerned with the possible founding of a Latin American trade union unity of workers in the graphic and printing industry. To co-ordinate future activity on a continental scale a co-ordinating secretariat was set up, of which delegates from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela are members.

The IX. Congress of Chilean miners (Feb. 13-15, 1970, Santiago de Chile), the significance of which went far beyond the limits of a purely national trade union meeting, dealt with similar problems. In addition to trade union delegations from several Latin American countries a number of Soviet bloc states and European Communist trade unions as well as the WFTU-affiliated Miners' TUI were also represented. The congress decided to arrange for a miners' conference of all Latin American countries as soon as possible. A provisional promotion committee with Alamiro Guzman (Chile) as president has been set up.

Finally, the third important Latin American conference was the II. Latin American Congress of Workers in Commerce, which delegates from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela attended. This conference took place at the end of

March 1970 in Caracas/Venezuela with no mean support from the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Workers in Commerce.

It is significant that the main resolution passed by the congress calls for the admittance of the GDR into the United Nations, with all the rights of a free, sovereign state, by the governments of the states of Latin America, and for the creating of normal diplomatic relations between those states and the GDR.

The WFTU had a somewhat cooler reception in Asia. Although the much-prophesied split in the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) - currently the largest WFTU member association in non-Communist Asia - did not occur, those trade unions in sympathy with the Communist Party of India (Marxist) did not attend the XXVIII. AITUC Congress in Gentur/Andhra Pradesh (Jan. 28-Feb.1, 1970).

WFTU General Secretary Gensous' visit to Tokyo two weeks earlier did not go favourably for the WFTU although this was not apparent from the communiqués. The main purpose of Gensous' visit to Tokyo (Jan. 11-19, 1970) was in fact to take initial steps towards an "Asian trade union conference" together with the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (SOHYO) - again on terms favourable to the WFTU. Despite improving relations between the SOHYO and the WFTU it seems that the SOHYO's other ties were sufficiently important to prevent it from becoming fully allied with the WFTU.

The extended visit to Asia \* by a delegation of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions at the end of March 1970 is without doubt within the framework of this whole project.

In conclusion two events, not in any way connected with one another, are also worthy of mention:

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\* After a five-day stay in Indonesia the delegation visited Singapore and Malaysia and (at the time of going to print) travelled on to Burma on April 13, 1970.

Jan Piller was appointed new chairman of the Czechoslovak trade unions at the URO (Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions) plenum on February 11, 1970, in Prague. Thus his predecessor, the former WFTU vice-president Karel Polacek, completed his term of office.

In his speech, which abounded in nothing short of embarrassing attempts at familiarity towards the Soviets, Karel Polacek, originally pro-Dubcek and in favour of the reform programme, defended all measures which had to be taken in Czechoslovakia after the invasion to suppress reform. Polacek withdrew from the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party at the Central Committee meeting towards the end of January 1970; at the same time he handed in his resignation as trade union chairman. He emphasized that he was acting upon the awareness of his own responsibility for shortcomings in the work of the trade unions, and with the intention of promoting the swift consolidation of the party and of society.

The second point of interest concerns the WFTU membership figures. At its VII. Congress in October 1969 in Budapest the WFTU had at first given no official new membership figures. (For background information - difficulty in producing figure estimates of Communist Chinese and Indonesian trade union members - see Activities Report for IV. Quarter 1969, Chapter on the WFTU, paragraphs 2-6). It was therefore all the more surprising when General Secretary Gensous conveyed the "greetings of the 145 million brothers who are united in the WFTU" (viz. Trud, Feb. 28, 1970) to the Sudanese workers attending the bureau meeting in Khartoum. Even if fictitious there is no explanation for the origin of this figure (see Activities Report, IV. Quarter 1969 as above).

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS (FISE)

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The FISE continued to concentrate its main efforts on preparations for the (V.) World Conference of Teachers, due to be held from April 6-10, 1970, in East Berlin. The motto of

the conference will be "School, Teacher and Teachers' Unions in Modern Society". The International Preparatory Committee is reckoning on a total of 200 delegates who will be representing 70 national and 10 international teachers' unions and union associations respectively.

By using the term "International Preparatory Committee" - the address of which is the FISE headquarters in Prague (Prague 1, Opletalova 57, Czechoslovakia), the FISE is trying to give the impression that, in addition to its own contribution, this conference is also being sponsored by its non-Communist counter-organization, the WCOTP, and by "autonomous" teachers' trade union associations.

Members of the Preparatory Committee include: delegates from the FISE and the Confederation of Latin American Teachers (CEA), with which it is closely associated, and from the Federation of Arab Teachers Syndicate (FATS); from FISE member organizations in the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic; from the CEA Colombian organization, the teachers' unions of Guinea and Morocco (both members of the All-African Trade Union Federation/AATUF, which works in close collaboration with the WFTU) and from the French National Union of Teachers in Secondary Schools which is apparently a member of both the FIPESO \* and the WCOTP \*\*.

The World Conference of Teachers was originally planned for July 1969 in East Berlin (see Activities Report, IV. Quarter 1969). It was pointed out in the Activities Report for the IV. Quarter 1969 that, in its efforts to interest representatives of prominent non-Communist trade unions in participating in this conference, the FISE met with no small success in the Federal

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\* Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement  
Secondaire Officiel

\*\* World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching  
Profession



Republic of Germany at the end of 1969: the chairman of the Union for Education and Science (GEW), Erich Frister, declared that he was willing to accept an invitation from the FISE.

However, just to what extent the ostensibly so "democratic international professional organizations" run with the tide of Communist foreign policy is shown by the way in which the FISE again abandoned their "success as international host" by suddenly no longer being willing to accept the GEW chairman from West Berlin as the representative at the conference of German teachers from the Federal Republic.

### WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE (WCP)

World Council of Peace activities fell into the two main categories of "Vietnam" and the "Middle East".

The main items concerning "Vietnam" were two meetings: a preparatory meeting of the International Co-ordinating Committee of the Stockholm Vietnam Conference (Jan. 17-18, 1970), at which a resolution was passed to set up an "authoritative commission to investigate American crimes in Vietnam" was followed by the (V.) World Peace Meeting on Vietnam (Stockholm, Mar. 28-30, 1970), which was attended by representatives of other Communist front organizations as well as of the WCP (co-organizing body).

Basically the only difference between the Stockholm conference in January and March of this year was the fact that the World Peace Meeting was more "propaganda-oriented" - new initiatives were not taken as far as is known. There has been co-operation with the anti-war movement in the USA, here particularly stressed, for some time, and the setting up of the above-mentioned commission (with permanent headquarters in Stockholm) was subsequent to the resolution already on the programme since the WCP presidium meeting in Khartoum (December 1969).

The basis for setting up an international investigatory committee of this type, formerly witnessed in the case of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers

(IADL) and again in Canada at the end of January/beginning of February 1970 (for Vietnam events in the North American continent), seems to be the "results of investigations" carried out by the delegation sent to Hanoi at the end of 1969 by the Stockholm Vietnam Conference (two WCP secretaries were also members of the delegation).

Activities concerning the Middle East were more numerous and not co-ordinated on a world-wide scale, unlike the more "worked in", constitution-based propaganda against the Vietnam policy of the United States.

This time the WCP also showed its support of the Arabs in a declaration which is of fundamental importance. The co-ordinating chairman of the WCP, Isabelle Blume (Belgium) - who, unlike the General Secretary, has been more in the background for a number of months - admitted her error, when staying in Damascus at the end of January 1970, in having supported the establishment of the Israeli state.

The International Parliamentary Conference on the crisis in the Middle East (Cairo, Feb. 2-5, 1970), officially organized by the Egyptian National Assembly, met with concrete support from the WCP.

Interested parties among WCP members were able to obtain an invitation to the conference (apparently without any regard to the fact that they had non-parliamentary status) from Khaled Mohieddin (UAR), General Secretary of the International Committee in Support of the Arab Peoples. Moreover, Matti Kekkonen (Finland), like Mohieddin a member of the WCP presidium, was the official reporter of the participating "Committee for International Law and Human Rights".

A back-wash of propaganda from the WCP followed the bombing of the Egyptian steel works on February 12. The protest and solidarity telegrams to the United Nations Security Council, the UAR National Peace Council and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) flooded in; a declaration of February 18 urged a political solution to the Middle East conflict which would "largely depend on the pressure of public opinion the world over on the Israeli government", and which



would therefore have to be precipitated by the activities of national peace movements. In Cairo, which the WCP General Secretary Romesh Chandra (India) visited on February 21 "for solidarity reasons", Chandra joined with the General Secretary of the executive organ of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), Yussef El Sebai (UAR), in proclaiming 1970 "the year of unity among anti-imperialist forces", and discussed activities in support of the Arabs.

March 2 was designated "Protest Day against the escalation in acts of aggression by the Israelis" (in addition to the "Day of Solidarity with the people of Palestine, March 5, and the "International Day in support of the resistance of Palestine", announced for March 21).

At this stage contact was also made with the Federation of Arab Lawyers (member organization of the IADL; see Activities Report for IV. Quarter 1969 under IADL).

Unfortunately, due to several contradictions from sources, nothing definite is yet known on plans to hold a further conference on the Middle East. It is difficult to differentiate between plans for a Middle East conference and a number of other, similar projects. The III. International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples, planned by the WCP and AAPSO since the visit of a WCP delegation to Arab countries at the end of October 1969, and due to be held at the "beginning of 1970", has not so far taken place.

The International Committee for Support of the Arab Peoples organized a preparatory meeting for the International Conference for Peace and Justice in the Middle East (planned since the WCP Presidium meeting in Khartoum - location: Western Europe), which is due to take place in Helsinki in April. Arrangements for the preparatory meeting were made on January 21 in Rome (see events in Rome on January 22 and beginning of February as reported below). A resolution was passed to set up an international preparatory committee and to invite all those who had participated in the II. International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples (Cairo, Jan. 1969) to take part in the new conference project.

While Mohieddin - as already stated General Secretary of the International Committee for Support of the Arab Peoples - announced during a visit to Paris that the "next pro-Arab conference" would be held in Paris (no date given), Chandra, in Cairo at the end of February, quoted March as the date for a "world conference" in Cairo on this same subject. Again, on February 26, Mohieddin invited the leaders of over 30 international organizations to take part in the "conference of leading officials of world organizations to investigate the Middle East crisis" (time and date not yet fixed), initiated by the WCP and AAPSO \*).

The WCP renewed contact with a number of international organizations at a meeting of 28 international peace organizations \*\* in Potsdam (Jan. 24-25, 1970).

The main result of this meeting was a list of prospective events for 1970, and a resolution to organize a second meeting of this type towards the end of September 1970.

However, obviously of greater importance to the WCP than these contacts are those with UNESCO, which the WCP is particularly keen to intensify on the "scientific and specialist" level by attending the international meeting of the "Friends of UNESCO Club" (Switzerland 1970) and the UNESCO consultative meeting on "Aggression" (May 1970). According to official sources the WCP is hoping for premature promotion to category B in the UNESCO membership scale.

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- \* Meanwhile (mid-April) the opening of an international conference in Cairo on the same topic has been announced, with the result that so far there is a good deal of uncertainty about how matters stand at present.
  - \*\* Besides the Communist front organizations: AAPSO, the War Resisters' International (IdK/WRI), the Berlin Conference of Catholic Christians, the Christian Peace Conference (CFK), ICATU, the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), Pax Christi, the World Conference of Christian Students and the "Co-ordinating Committee of Pacifist Groups".

The WCP has held C status again since 1969 (announced by Blume on April 16, 1969).

To increase these efforts the secretariat report on the matter, which was sent to members and national peace committees at the end of January, proposed the founding of a WCP "UNESCO Commission" of its own. The new commission would come into effect in 1970. (For information on the position of the secretariat which, after a complete re-shuffle and expansion in June 1969, again seems to be indulging in a certain amount of activity, see Activities Reports for the II. and III. Quarters 1969).

A resolution had already been passed by the WCP front organization in Vienna, the International Institute of Peace (IIP) at the general assembly on December 3, 1969, to set up a special panel ("Scientific Council") which, notably, followed up the Soviet proposal (at a UNESCO event in July 1969 in Paris) by stating that collaboration between UNESCO and the IIP should be "established".

Evidently other WCP plans have been delayed:

On January 22 in Rome the preparatory committee for a "conference in support of the African liberation movement" held a meeting. The International Mobilization Committee (backed by the WCP and AAPSO) had set up the committee with the support of the Italian Communist Party and the Italian Peace Committee. June 27-29, 1970, are the proposed dates for the conference which is also to be held in Rome.

This conference (International Conference in Support of the Peoples of South Africa and the Portuguese Colonies, Khartoum) has been planned since January 1969.

Because of the uncertainty of facts as relayed by sources one is again tempted with this conference to identify it with plans for a similar conference, the International Conference on the Portuguese Colonies, which, again after a preparatory meeting at the beginning of February in Rome, was announced for June 1970 in Rome. In this instance the confusion is even greater as representatives of the Portuguese colonies evidently attended both preparatory meetings in Rome. Planning of the

Conference on the Portuguese Colonies, hitherto due for "February/March 1970", clearly goes back to the Khartoum conference, since it is included in the minutes of that meeting. An International Conference in Support of the Liberation Movements of the Portuguese Colonies", planned for Spring 1970 in Rome, first appears in a WCP letter to Council members (No. 3, Oct. 23, 1969). It could be that plans were made for two similar conference projects at the beginning of this year.

National relief committees have been formed in the GDR and France to organize another more extensive European security conference (like the Vienna conference \*), for which preparations were to have been made at a consultative meeting "at the beginning of 1970". However, this meeting has so far not taken place (according to announcements made at the WCP presidium meeting in Khartoum in December 1969).

Under the name of "Committee for European Security" these bodies are mainly striving after recognition of the GDR in accordance with international law, which, in Communist logic, is vital to peace in Europe.

The WCP paid tribute to the Lenin Jubilee on more than one occasion:

- At the beginning of May WCP members participated in a four-day "peace seminar" under the motto "Lenin means Peace" in Karlovy Vary/Czechoslovakia.
- At the extraordinary \*\* meeting of the WCP presidium in Moscow (April 2-6, 1970), marking the centenary of Lenin's birth, the main item on the agenda was the programme of activities. In addition to South East Asia ("Vietnam" and "Laos"), "European Security" and the

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\* Conference for European Co-operation and Security, November 29-December 1, 1969

\*\* (and, like the previous meeting in Khartoum extended)

"Middle East" resolutions were also passed once again - and after a long interval - on "disarmament" and the "banning of chemical and biological weapons".

It is significant that, besides the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, Red China was again the object of verbal attacks at the latter meeting, and reproached for its current policy which offends the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence.

Thus, in the world of political strategy, it seems that there is a tendency to return to the practices of earlier days - administrative changes in this direction have already been pointed out in the Activities Report for the III. Quarter 1969 - see also below: International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR).

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS (FIR)

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In view of the internal situation one cannot overlook the fact that FIR, in appointing a prominent East German Communist to the secretariat (now holding greater power of office as a result of modifications to the statutes at the last congress in November 1969) has evolved similar "neo-Stalinist" characteristics to those formerly apparent in the World Council of Peace (WCP) and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) (see Activities Reports for the II. III. and IV. Quarters 1969).

Not a great deal of information is available on the activity of the organization itself during the first three months of the year covered in this report.

No reasons or concrete background information were submitted to explain the postponement of the V. International Medical Congress, which is being organized by the FIR Medical Commission; the fact that the Congress has been put back from April to September 1970 was merely stated with no elaboration.

This means that the congress, which should have been held in Warsaw in Autumn 1968, has now been postponed for the second time.

The congress programme clearly reveals the aim of FIR (already referred to on several occasions, the last time being in the Activities Report for the IV. Quarter of 1968) to widen its scope for agitation. Thus, one of the topics is "prevention and cure in the event of major catastrophes".

FIR submitted two protest declarations on neo-fascism during the first three months of 1970:

- In the FIR organ "Information Service" (No. 3/Feb. 25, 1970) FIR again condemned the Greek military junta and the imprisonment of 100 Greek "patriots"; it also published lists on executions, torture and arrests under the present regime.

In a telegram (beginning of February 1970) to the mayor of Wertheim/M. FIR protested against the NPD Congress being held in Wertheim from February 14-15/1970.

The International Conference of former prisoners in the Neuengamme concentration camp (opened in Prague on Feb. 21, 1970) was the first of several events (mainly due to take place in April and May) organized by organizations of resistance fighters either collaborating with or affiliated to FIR, to mark the "25th anniversary of Liberation".

At the beginning of March the Czech Minister of the Interior formally informed the Czech member organization of FIR of the "new guiding principles sanctioned for the association".

Thus, one and a half years after the invasion of Prague by the Socialist "fraternal states", yet another not so glorious chapter in the history of FIR encounters with Soviet policy has come to a close.

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (WFDY)

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The WFDY continued to be extremely active; WFDY agitation concentrated on the conflicts in the Middle East and Vietnam.

The "situation in the Middle East" was discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the WFDY bureau at the end of February 1970, in Budapest. Representatives of the Palestine liberation movement also took part in this meeting. The reason for the meeting

was the "latest act of aggression by the Israelis" (the attack on the steel works near Cairo). At the same time the secretariat of the youth organization of the Arab Socialist Union (ASU) announced that an international youth conference in Cairo in support of the Arab peoples is being planned under the auspices of the WFDY, which is also financing the conference.

Also probably decided at the bureau meeting was the WFDY's announcement at the beginning of March 1970 concerning the organization of European tours for youth officials from the Middle East states "who were victims of Israeli aggression".

The WFDY seems to be developing a liking for arranging "European tours". A few weeks before it had sent a "survivor" from the Vietnamese village of My Lai on a macabre European trip. Doubtless decided upon at the "world youth and student meeting for the final victory of the Vietnamese people, for independence and peace", (Helsinki: Aug. 23-27, 1969) (see Activities Report for the III. Quarter 1969), the WFDY organized a "lecture tour" for the twelve year old Vo Thi Lien, in order to present her publicly as "witness" to American war crimes.

Showing no consideration for the feelings of the little girl, and depriving her of any chance of forgetting the horror of her past, the WFDY stood her in front of cameras, spotlights and microphones 4-6 times a week so that she might publicly remember a "blood bath".

The European tour began in Budapest (WFDY headquarters), then press conferences and rallies followed in Bulgaria, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, mid-February in the Federal Republic of Germany, then in Great Britain, Belgium and Helsinki (headquarters of the World Council of Peace/WCP), and in West and East Berlin (headquarters of the Women's International Democratic Federation/WIDF). A conference in the WFDY headquarters in Budapest followed on March 6, 1970. However, the WFDY delegation received no permit to enter France, and the British refused to televise any of the proceedings.

"Vietnam was also the main theme of an international, almost European, seminar (delegations from North and South Vietnam were the only non-European participants), marking the centenary

of Lenin's birth. "How youth can better apply the living ideas of Lenin as a weapon against imperialism" was discussed during the seminar (Paris: Feb. 27-Mar. 1, 1970).

The FDJ delegation from the GDR was refused an entrance-permit.

The seminar was organized by the WFDY in conjunction with the Mouvement de la Jeunesse Communiste de France (MJCF).

The question raised in the last Activities Report (for the IV. Quarter 1969), speculating to what extent the fall of the President of Dahomey, Emile Zinsou, - December 10, 1969 - could have negative effects on the plans of the WFDY in West Africa, has in the meantime, been more or less answered. According to the TASS report of February 19, 1970, the "national committee for the preparation of an international youth seminar" announced in Dahomey that this seminar would be held from April 18-24, 1970, in Cotonou, under the motto "the rôle of youth in the development and building of the nation".

This event, organized in conjunction with the WFDY, goes back to the visit to Africa (May/June 1969) of the - then new - WFDY President, Angelo Oliva (Italy), who, while staying in Dahomey, succeeded in getting Zinsou's permission (also one of the co-founders of the non-Communist World Assembly of Youth/WAY) to organize a regional seminar for the youth organizations of Dahomey, Togo, Upper Volta and a number of other African countries.

On the American continent, in Canada and the United States in particular, the WFDY enjoyed a number of organizational successes:

- the inaugural congress of a new youth organization, the Union of Young Workers for Liberation, took place from February 7-9, 1970, in Chicago. The purpose of the new organization is "the liquidation of capitalism and the building of a Socialist society in the United States".
- at the end of March 1970, the inaugural congress of the League of Canadian Communist Youth met in Toronto. The league aims to take a firm stand against the unjust structure of society,

and the exploitation and suppression of the people, and to fight actively for the consolidation of peace and against the danger of war.

The local Communist youth organization, founded in mid-July 1969 in Toronto, showed support for a proposal to unite existing and future Communist youth organizations in other towns in the Anglo-Canadian states in one united federation of Canadian Communist youth.

Statutes were drawn up and the inaugural congress announced for the end of March 1970 at a meeting of the national organizing committee - which has since been set up - at the beginning of January 1970 in Toronto.

On January 22, 1970, a Canadian Communist youth delegation discussed further proceedings with the chairman of the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations and made an agreement on close mutual co-operation in the future.

During January, February and March an interesting "eternal triangle" emerged - the WFDY/the Yugoslav youth association (SOJ)/the Council of European National Youth Committee (CENYC), which chronologically, occurred as follows:

- From January 8-9, 1970, a meeting between representatives of the European Commission of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the Council of European National Youth Committee (CENYC) took place in Brussels. Both organizations declared their readiness to promote mutual understanding and relaxation of tension through the constant exchange of ideas, and to continue with the discussions between the youth organizations of Europe on problems of European security.

CENYC is a non-Communist, regional youth organization to which national youth committees from 13 European countries belong. Until 1967 there was no contact with the Communist youth organizations. According to Communist reports CENYC refused to co-operate with the Socialist youth organizations because of opposition from the World Assembly of Youth/WAY (founded in 1948 as a counter organization to the WFDY).

- From February 10-11, 1970, a WFDY delegation led by WFDY President Oliva held talks in Belgrade with representatives of the SOJ presidium on the situation in the international youth movement and on co-operation between the WFDY and the SOJ.
- Again in Belgrade, a CENYC delegation of top officials arrived at the beginning of March 1970 to discuss future relations between CENYC and SOJ.

All the evidence seems to indicate that the Communist Chinese want to restore the All-Chinese Youth Federation (ACYF) which was eliminated during the "Cultural Revolution". The "Red Guards", a phenomenon of the "Cultural Revolution", are now to become members of a strictly and, above all, centralized youth organization.

Until late 1966 the "Red Guards" had still seriously planned to transform their organization into an international organization, and thereby set up a counter-organization to the WFDY.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS)

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During the period dealt with in this report the IUS differed from the other Communist world organizations in that it fought a hectic campaign for "recognition of the GDR".

The IUS accused the Federal Government of continuing to adhere to the Hallstein Doctrine and, much the same as before, of refusing to "accept realities".

For the week beginning May 2, and ending May 9, 1970, the IUS is organizing a campaign to collect signatures for recognition of the GDR.

The post of IUS President, which has been vacant for months, was filled in the I. Quarter of 1970.

As was reported in detail in the Activities Report for the III. Quarter of 1969 the previous IUS President, Zbynek Vokrouhlicky (Czechoslovakia), had been dismissed on October 8, 1969, after some controversy,

because of his attitude to the events which have taken place in Czechoslovakia.

At the end of February 1970 the 33-year old mining engineer, Dusan Ulcak, became the new President. Like all his predecessors Ulcak is a Czech. A member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1960, Ulcak is rated as a reliable, orthodox Communist.

A number of conferences with an international flavour took place during the first quarter of 1970. Two were dedicated to Lenin:

- At an international scientific conference "Lenin - Leader and Teacher of the Workers of the Whole World", which took place from January 26-27, 1970, in the state Lomonossov University in Moscow, and which students from 25 countries attended, approximately 50 papers and speeches were given which had been compiled in connection with a competition dedicated to the centenary of Lenin's birth.

The competition on problems of Leninism had begun over a year ago. In Moscow alone 12,000 guest students had taken part. Mostly working in groups, they dealt with topics such as the "impact of Lenin's ideas on the development of the liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America", or "the rôle of the Communist theory of the Socialist revolution for the Arab East".

- An international scientific-theoretical student conference on "Leninism and the practice of building socialism" took place from March 25-26, 1970, also in Moscow. The participants came from 11 Socialist countries (including Yugoslavia and Cuba).

The VII. Congress of the African Student Association in Poland met in Warsaw from February 10-12, 1970. The Polish-African Friendship Society participated in the Congress.

A "friendship society", the German-Scandinavian Society of the GDR, also participated in the IV. International Student Seminar of Scandinavian countries, which was held from March 30-April 3, 1970, in Dresden. 60 leading representatives of student organizations from Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, together with 30 FDJ delegates, attended the seminar,

during which the main topic of debate was the contribution of the student organizations towards creating a collective security system in Europe.

At the beginning of March 1970 the new IUS President explained the attitude of the IUS towards the situation in the Middle East. He announced the publication of an IUS brochure on the "crimes of the occupying Israeli forces in the occupied territories", and also the publication of a monthly bulletin "The Struggle of the Arabs". Ulcak declared that in the near future the IUS was planning to organize an international youth and student conference in support of the struggle of the people of Palestine and of the peoples of all the Arab countries.

An IUS delegation visited the UAR from the end of February to the middle of March 1970 to discuss the possibility of organizing such a conference with, among others, representatives of the UAR General Student Union.

A conference project of the WFDY and the youth organization of the ASU is mentioned in the second paragraph of the preceding chapter on the WFDY. It is quite probable that WFDY and IUS plans are for a "joint" conference.

At the same time as the above-mentioned IUS delegation was staying in the UAR - beginning of March 1970 - another IUS delegation visited Black Africa. In Conakry/Guinea members of the delegation discussed in particular the problem of organizing a "solidarity conference of students of the world with the struggle of the Portuguese colonies", and in Lagos they held negotiations on closer co-operation between the Nigerian student organizations and the IUS.

The Russians are making increased efforts - partly direct, partly via the WFDY and IUS - to gain contact with Western youth and student organizations.

Thus, at the beginning of February 1970 in Kiev, ideas were exchanged on problems of the international student movement between the Soviet Student Council and the World's Student Christian Federation (WSCF).

The General Secretary of the WSCF said that he was satisfied with the results of the meeting, in which,

besides the Russians, student representatives from Finland, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Kenya, the Lebanon and Pakistan had also participated. It had been shown, he said, that there were openings for contact between the organizations represented, and that this contact was in the interests of the development of the international student movement.

#### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WIDF)

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As during the previous quarter the WIDF was again not very active.

The bureau meeting (East Berlin: Jan. 21-24, 1970), at which announcements were made concerning a European government level security conference, and solidarity action with the "struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression", was a routine event of little importance.

The International Women's Seminar (beginning of February, Khartoum) on "elimination of illiteracy among African women" was organized by UNESCO and the WIDF - sister organization: International Liaison Bureau - together with the Sudanese Women's Union.

According to the reports the WIDF has decided to promote the struggle against illiteracy by opening an education centre in Khartoum.

Apart from these activities the WIDF merely issued various proclamations:

- an appeal to women's organizations in 96 countries to take part in the Lenin celebrations (end of January);
- a declaration marking the coming into force of the agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (Mar. 12, 1970);
- a telegram to the government of Argentina to release 27 members of the women's union of Argentina.

Even the member organizations in Socialist countries showed little sign of great activity during January, February and March.

Apart from an international conference of women from Socialist countries (Budapest: end of January), one event, organized by a Soviet WIDF member organization, at which an announcement was made on plans to intensify co-operation between the WIDF and the WFTU, is worthy of mention: the symposium to mark the centenary of Lenin's birth ("Lenin on the rôle of women in society and lessons learned from the solving of the problem of women in Socialist countries"; Moscow: Feb. 17-21, 1970). In addition to the Soviet Vice-President, Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, the WIDF was also represented by a number of other leading officials.

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS (IADL)

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Protest declarations were issued on the following:

- the position of political prisoners in Mexico (mid-January)
- sentencing and condemning of officials of the Moroccan "Party of Liberation and Socialism/PLS (beginning of February)
- "mass -arrests of progressive public figures" in Haiti (end of February).

Apart from these declarations and protests against the Congo (K), Israel and the United States, no further information is available on IADL activities, despite the forthcoming IX. Congress (Helsinki: July 15-19, 1970).

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS (IOJ)

- INCLUDING NEWS AGENCIES -

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The IOJ itself figured very little during the first three months of this year. A meeting of the IOJ secretariat was held from January 19-20, 1970, in Warsaw, in conjunction with celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. Journalists from mainly Socialist countries attended the meeting. In res-



ponse to an appeal by an "anti-dictatorship committee of Greeks living in the Soviet Union" the IOJ expressed its sympathy with the struggle of the Greek nation (end of January). Finally, two IOJ delegations have been sent to Latin America to help with preparations for the VII. IOJ Congress.

At the end of March an IOJ delegation, led by IOJ General Secretary Jiri Kubka (Czechoslovakia), held talks with the Cuban journalists' association UPEC on the preparations for the congress planned for January 1971 in Havana. Originally "December 1970" had been the date fixed for the congress; however during his visit to Peru in January 1970, where he also held talks on the arrangements for the congress, Leopoldo Vargas, Colombian Secretary of the IOJ (he apparently succeeded his fellow-countryman Marco Tulio Rodriguez because of the latter's protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops) quoted December 31 as the first day of the congress.

On a national level, however, there were a number of bilateral contacts. Arab countries were the main object of Communist interest:

- in February the Deputy Director-General of the Iraqi News Agency (INA) spent two weeks in the GDR to study the East German press and information service. Gunter Siemund, the Deputy Director-General of ADN, was received in Bagdad on February 22 on a return visit.

In 1967 and in March 1968 an additional clause was added to the agreement on co-operation between the INA and ADN, in existence since 1961. "Further co-operation" was officially confirmed on February 19, 1970.

- towards the end of February a Czech press delegation went on a visit to a number of Arab countries.
- a Soviet journalists' delegation visited Iraq at the beginning of March
- on March 11 in East Berlin the editor-in-chief of the

Libyan newspaper "Al Thaura" concluded an agreement with Neues Deutschland on "closer co-operation" (so far nothing is known of plans for official co-operation).

- the Director of the Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug, Pero Ivacic, visited the Tunisian News Agency (TAP) at the end of February.

Two agreements on co-operation bear witness to the success of Communist efforts during the first quarter of 1970:

an agreement on future co-operation between the North-Vietnamese News Agency VNA and the Laos News Agency KPL was signed on January 6, 1970, in Hanoi.

the Sudanese journalists' association and the East German Journalists' Association VDJ concluded an agreement on co-operation, including a guarantee to train Sudanese journalists at the VDJ "School for Solidarity" (the agreement possibly came into effect last year with the beginning of the seventh course, but no information was available until recently).

#### INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION (OIRT)

The only actual OIRT event during the first quarter of 1970 was the XXXXI. Conference of the Intervision Council from February 24-27, 1970, in Warsaw. Observer delegations from Austria, Yugoslavia and Cuba attended the conference which concentrated mainly on technical problems.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Hungary are all represented in Intervision which was formed in February 1960 under the auspices of OIRT (with which it is closely linked). The only Western organization is the Norwegian television company which has been a member of Intervision since 1965.

Observer delegations of OIRT members attended a conference

of Arab broadcasting companies in Amman/Jordan at the beginning of March 1970. The conference helped to co-ordinate the programmes of the Arab broadcasting services so as to provide a "balance against Israeli activities in radio and television broadcasting" in the political, technical and cultural fields.

During March a delegation from Yugoslav Radio and Television visited Arab territories. The Yugoslavs also held talks in Amman with representatives of the Jordanian Ministry of Information, after having successfully concluded an agreement in Damascus with representatives of Syrian radio and television.

Of the East European members of OIRT, Czechoslovakia (via Asia), the GDR and the Soviet Union (via Scandinavia) were particularly active.

From the end of January to the end of February 1970 the head of Czechoslovak television (I. Zelenka) and the head of Czechoslovak radio (B. Chnoupek) held successive talks in Prague with the ambassadors of Indonesia, Japan, Iraq, North Korea, Mexico and Cuba, on closer co-operation in the field of radio and television broadcasting.

During a visit to Asia at the end of March 1970 Chnoupek continued with the series of discussions (in Tokyo with representatives of the Japanese state radio and television broadcasting service NHK, and in New Delhi with representatives of All-Indian Radio/AIR).

On February 2, 1970, an agreement on co-operation between the East German State Broadcasting Committee and Danish radio (Danmarks Radio) was signed in East Berlin.

Shortly before this, on January 23, 1970, in Helsinki, the agreement between Finnish state radio and the East German State Broadcasting Committee had been renewed for 1970/71.

The agreement between Finnish and Soviet radio and television has also been extended. A delegation of the State Committee for Radio and Television in the USSR Cabinet Council stayed in Helsinki from January 9-14,

1970, to attend to the formalities.

In addition to this the Soviet delegation held talks in the Finnish capital with heads of radio and television services in Denmark, Norway and Sweden on the possibilities of co-operation between the radio and television broadcasting services of the Soviet Union and the Scandinavian countries.

It is worthy of note that the first Chilean-Soviet agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation - concluded on February 16, 1970, in Moscow - also anticipates co-operation in the field of radio and television broadcasting.

#### FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

No new friendship societies were formed with the Peoples' Republic of China during the first three months of this year, unlike the Soviet bloc states which continued to be very active and successful in this field:

- a sub-organization of the Society for Pakistani-Soviet Friendship was founded on January 9, 1970, in Narayanganj/East Pakistan.
- a sub-organization of the same society was founded in Faridpur (also East Pakistan) at the beginning of February 1970.
- an "Institute for relations with the people of the Federal Republic of Germany" was founded on February 4, 1970, in Moscow.
- a Bulgaria-Iraq Friendship Society was formed in Sofia in the first week of February 1970.
- another India-GDR Friendship Society was formed in the Indian Union state of Rajasthan in mid-February 1970.  
(All local and regional friendship societies with the GDR in India belong to an umbrella organization, the All-Indian Association of India-GDR Friendship Societies, with headquarters in New-Delhi).
- a Society for Lebanese-Soviet Friendship was founded in

Beirut at the end of March 1970.

- the first meeting of the new Society for Friendship between Korea and Mauritius took place on March 31, 1970, in Pyongyang.

A "Chilean-Cuban Institute of Culture" had also been opened in San Miguel near Santiago de Chile at the end of January 1970. The mayor of San Miguel was appointed chairman of this institute.

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS (WFSW)

At the beginning of the year the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) appointed a successor, at least for the time being, to the late Prof. Cecil F. Powell (Great Britain), former WFSW President, who died suddenly on August 9, 1969. At the XXXII. Meeting of the WFSW bureau - January 10-11, 1970, in East Berlin - the British physicist, Prof. E.H.S. Burhop, was elected Acting President of the WFSW.

Burhop, Dean of the Faculty of Science at London University and member of the Royal Society, was hitherto honorary Deputy General Secretary and board member of the WFSW. Burhop is Vice-President of the British Peace Committee as well as a top official in a number of British friendship societies with East bloc countries. He is also one of the writers on the British Communist Party newspaper "Morning Star".

#### APPENDIX 1

### COMMUNIST AND COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

#### I. QUARTER 1970

##### January 1970

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|---|---|
| January 1970<br>Budapest                | New news agency Budapress comes into operation.   |
| January 6, 1970<br>Hanoi                | Agreement on co-operation between the North Vietnamese News Agency (VNA) and the Laos News Agency (KPL).  |
| January 8-9, 1970<br>Brussels           | Meeting of representatives of the WFDY European Commission and the Council of European National Youth Committee (CENYC).                                |
| January 9, 1970<br>Narayanganj/Pakistan | Founding of a sub-division of the Society for Pakistani-Soviet Friendship.  |
| January 10-11, 1970<br>East Berlin      | XXXII. Meeting of the WFSW bureau. Prof. Burhop (Great Britain) was appointed acting-president.   |
| January 13-15, 1970<br>Prague           | Meeting of top trade union officials from the East bloc states. Theme of the conference: organization of a trade union conference on European security. |
| January 14, 1970<br>Helsinki            | Founding of a Finnish committee for recognition of the GDR.   |

January 17-18, 1970  
Stockholm

Extended meeting of the International Co-ordinating Committee of the Stockholm Vietnam Conference. Participants: 70 delegates from 27 countries, representatives of 19 international and 30 national organizations. Outcome of the talks: announcement of world meeting on Vietnam (Stockholm, Mar. 28-30, 1970); resolution to set up an "authoritative committee to investigate American war crimes in Vietnam".

January 19, 1970

Beginning of journey of a delegation of the Yugoslav Youth Association (SOJ) through North African countries (UAR, Tunisia, Algeria) at the invitation of the youth organization of the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), the UAR Youth Department, the Tunisian Youth Association, the youth movement of the National Liberation Front of Algeria (JFLN) and the Pan-African Youth Movement (PAYM).

January 19-23, 1970  
Moscow

International Conference in Criticism of Anti-Communism. Participants: representatives of academies of sciences in Socialist countries as well as Communist party delegates from Rumania, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Canada and Syria.

January 20-23, 1970  
Prague

International scientific conference on the "leading role of the party as the fundamental principle in the building of socialism", organized by the Socio-Political University of the Central Committee of the

Czechoslovak Communist Party. Participants: representatives from party universities in Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Hungary.

January 21, 1970  
Rome

Meeting of delegates of the provisional association of the "International Committee in support of the Arab peoples". Subjects discussed were successes since the II. International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples (Cairo, Jan. 25-28, 1969, co-organized by the WCP).

A resolution was passed to draw up a formal constitution for the International Committee.

January 21, 1970  
Szczawnica nr.  
Cracow/Poland

Meeting of the Coal Commission of the Miners' TUI. Subjects discussed: miners' problems (in relation to a miners meeting of the ILO in May 1970). Participants: delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and France.

January 22, 1970  
Rome

Meeting of the preparatory committee to arrange a "conference in support of the African liberation movement", organized by the International Mobilization Committee (backed by the WCP and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization/AAPSO) with the support of the Italian Communist Party and the Italian Peace Committee. June 27-29, 1970, were the dates given for the conference (in Rome).

January 21-24, 1970  
East Berlin

Meeting of the WIDF bureau.

January 24-25, 1970  
Potsdam/GDR Meeting of representatives of "foreign" peace organizations. Among the participants was the General Secretary of the WCP, Romesh Chandra (India).

January 26-31, 1970  
Cotonou/Dahomey First seminar of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers' TUI for the textile workers of French-speaking Africa. Participants: national trade unions from the Congo (B), Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo, as well as from Dahomey.

January 26-27, 1970  
Moscow International scientific conference "Lenin - leader and teacher of the workers of the whole world" at Lomonosov University. Participants: students from 25 countries.

January 28 - February 1, 1970  
Guntur/India XXVIII. Congress of the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). Participants: 4, 000 delegates and guests from Czechoslovakia, the GDR, North Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Hungary as well as representatives of the WFTU secretariat. The President and General Secretary were re-elected; there was no split in the AITUC. Those trade unions in sympathy with the Communist Party of India (Marxist) did not attend the congress.

January 30, 1970 Visit of a delegation of the East German labour federation FDGB and the Permanent Committee of Workers' Conferences of the Baltic states, Norway and Iceland, to Finland and Sweden (at the invitation of Finnish and Swedish

January 30-February 1, 1970  
Prague International trade union conference on questions of workers' and trade union unity of action (to mark the 25th anniversary of the world trade union conference in London). Participants: trade union delegations from 39 countries. The Soviets pressed for the organization of an all-European trade union conference.

January 31-February 1, 1970  
Saint-Jérôme near Montreal/Canada Conference of countries of the Western hemisphere to end the war in Vietnam. Participants: Representatives of peace organizations in the USA (east coast) and Canada plus a delegation from the WCP (top officials and a delegation of the North Vietnamese peace committee). A resolution was passed to set up an "International Commission to investigate American war crimes" (headquarters: Montreal), which is to lodge complaints publicly on this issue as early as May 1970.

End January 1970  
San Miguel/Chile Opening of a Chilean-Cuban Institute of Culture. The mayor of San Miguel was appointed chairman.

February 1970  
Beginning February 1970  
Kiev/Soviet Union (First) exchange of ideas on problems of the international student movement between the Student Council of the USSR and the World's Student Christian

Federation (WSCF). Participants: representatives from Great Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, Finland, Kenya, the Lebanon and Pakistan.

Beginning February 1970  
Rome

Meeting of representatives of African parties and liberation movements. A preparatory committee was set up to arrange an International Conference in Support of the Portuguese Colonies (Rome, June 1970) (This is probably the same conference of the WCP which was last planned for "February/March 1970").

Beginning February 1970  
Vancouver/Canada

Meeting of 125 peace organizations from the United States and Canada. Participation of a WCP delegation (top officials as well as a delegation of the North Vietnamese peace committee).

Beginning February 1970  
Khartoum

International Women's Seminar, organized by the WIDF sister organization "International Liaison Bureau", the Sudanese women's union and UNESCO. In addition to representatives of the WIDF representatives of the Pan-African Women's Conference (PAWC) attended a subsequent "Lenin Evening".

Beginning February 1970  
Faridpur/Pakistan

Founding of a sub-organization of the Society for Pakistani-Soviet Friendship.

Beginning February 1970  
Sofia

Founding of a Bulgaria-Iraq Friendship Society.

February 2-5, 1970  
Cairo

International parliamentary con-

ference on the Middle East crisis, organized by the Egyptian National Assembly and promoted by the WCP. Participants: a number of parliamentary delegations from the East bloc; due to their apparently "prejudiced attitudes" parliamentarians from the Federal Republic of Germany, South Korea, South Vietnam and the United States were not invited.

February 6, 1970  
Bogotá

Opening of the I. Latin American Conference of Workers in the Graphic and Printing Industry, organized by the WFTU in conjunction with the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL).

Participants: delegates from 11 Latin American countries as well as trade union delegates from the GDR, Italy and the Soviet Union. Topics discussed were the founding of a Latin American trade union unity of workers in the graphic and printing industry.

February 6, 1970  
East Berlin

Opening of the V. Berlin International Photographic Exhibition (BIFOTA) for the "furthering of peace, progress and international friendship". In connection with the exhibition a theoretical conference was held on February 20 on the theme "The rôle of photography in the shaping of Socialist man".

February 10-11, 1970  
Belgrade

Visit of a WFDY delegation led by the President of the WFDY, Angelo Oliva (Italy), to hold talks with representatives of the Yugoslav

February 10-12, 1970  
Warsaw

February 13-15, 1970  
Algiers

February 14-16, 1970  
London

Mid-February 1970  
Jablonna near Warsaw

Mid-February 1970  
in the Indian Union  
state of Rajasthan

Youth Association (SOJ) on bi-lateral co-operation between the WFDY and SOJ.

VII. Congress of the African student association in Poland. Participants: approx. 100 representatives of young people studying in Poland.

Meeting of the executive committee of the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF). Resolutions: convening of the IV. AATUF Congress in October 1970 in Cairo; organization of conferences on Palestine and Vietnam plus the Portuguese colonies; organization of the next executive committee meeting for August 1970 in Conakry.

Seminar on hunger and poverty in the world and on problems of economic aid for developing countries, organized by the WCP in conjunction with the War Resisters' International (IdK/WRI). Participants from 15 countries.

XIX. Administrative Committee Meeting of the Metal and Engineering Industries' TUI. Participants: delegates from the East bloc states as well as from Austria, France, Italy, Chile, Uruguay and India; in addition: observers from Finland and Japan. Theme: preparations for the next trade conference (Budapest, Autumn 1970).

Founding of another India-GDR Friendship Society.

Third week February 1970  
Budapest

February 17-21, 1970  
Moscow

February 20-22, 1970  
Helsinki

February 21, 1970  
Prague

End February 1970  
Warsaw

Extraordinary meeting of the WFDY bureau. Theme: Middle East situation. A representative of the Palestine Liberation Movement was among the participants.

Symposium on "Lenin on the rôle of women in society and lessons learned from the solving of the problem of women in the Socialist countries". Participants: delegations from Socialist states and representatives of the WIDF, the International Consultative Committee for problems of working women (in the WFTU), the women's section of the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), the Pan-African Women's Conference (PAWC) and the federation of Arab women.

International seminar "Problems of Peace - 70", organized by the Association of Finnish Fighters for Peace, the University of Helsinki and other institutions. Participants from Norway and the Soviet Union, among others.

Opening of an international conference of former prisoners of the concentration camp Neuengamme. Participants: representatives of resistance movements from the Federal Republic of Germany, the GDR, France, the Netherlands, Austria and Poland as well as from Czechoslovakia.

IV. National Congress of the National Youth Association of Poland (ZMW).



- February 23-27, 1970  
Bucharest
- Participants from the East bloc states and a delegation from the WFDY.
- VII. Conference of Heads of Writers' Associations in the Socialist Countries.  
Participants: in addition to the European organizers of the conference, writers from Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic also attended.
- February 24-26, 1970  
Khartoum
- Bureau meeting of the WFTU.  
Participants: over 80 trade union delegates from four continents.  
Topics: results of the VII. Congress (Budapest, Oct. 17-26, 1969). The General Trade Union Federation of Jordan was admitted to the WFTU.
- February 24-26, 1970  
Moscow
- International conference on the theme "Leninism and the process of world revolution", organized by a number of Soviet institutes.  
Participants: "well-known public figures in the international Communist movement and representatives of Communist parties in 27 countries".
- February 24-26, 1970  
Potsdam/GDR
- Working meeting of the International Initiative Committee for Conferences of European Municipal Politicians. Participants: municipal politicians from 15 countries. Resolutions to hold the V. Conference from September 8-11, 1970, in Dresden on the subject "the responsibility of elected municipal organs and organs representing the locality to deal with youth problems".

- February 25-27, 1970  
Warsaw
- XXXXI. Meeting of the Council of Intervision (mainly on technical questions). Observers from Yugoslavia, Austria and Cuba were among the participants.
- February 25-27, 1970  
Bucharest
- XXVII. Meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Agricultural and Forestry Workers' TUI. Subject: preparations for the VI. International Trade Conference (due to be held in the course of 1970).  
Participants: trade union representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Hungary, also from Italy, Brazil, Ceylon and North Korea plus WFTU representatives.
- February 27-March 1, 1970  
Paris
- International youth and student seminar, organized by the WFDY and the French Communist Youth Movement (MJCF) to mark the centenary of Lenin's birth.  
Participants: representatives of youth organizations from the East bloc states as well as from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Spain. A discussion took place on "how young people could better apply the living ideas of Lenin as a weapon against imperialism".
- End February/beginning  
March 1970
- Visit of a WFTU delegation to Arab countries (subsequent to the WFTU bureau meeting in Khartoum). Stops: Sudan until March 1; Cairo, March 1-2, 1970. Together with leaders of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions

(ICATU), a resolution was passed to set up an "international committee in support of the people and workers of Palestine" and to organize a joint Arab-European trade union seminar on the Middle East situation (September 1970).

March 1970

Beginning March 1970

Visit of an IUS delegation to Guinea and Nigeria. Plans were discussed in Conakry (Mar. 4-5, 1970) to organize the planned "world student conference of solidarity with the struggle of the Portuguese colonies", while in Lagos (Mar. 5-8, 1970) talks were held on closer co-operation.

March 1, 1970  
Raismes/France

International Vietnam Solidarity Conference, organized by the Union of French Women (UFF) of Département Nord. Participants: over 1,000 women from France, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain, as well as representatives of Vietnam.

March 6, 1970  
East Berlin

Meeting of the Baltic Week Committee. This year's (XIII.) Baltic Week (Rostock, Jul. 13-19, 1970) will be held under the mottos "Lenin", "25th Anniversary of Liberation from Hitler's Fascism" and "Recognition of the GDR".

March 9-12, 1970  
Karlovy Vary/  
Czechoslovakia

International peace seminar under the motto "Lenin means Peace". Participants: "representatives of political and social life" from the East bloc states, the Federal Republic of Germany and the WCP.

March 11, 1970  
East Berlin

Agreement on closer co-operation between the East German SED organ "Neues Deutschland" and the Libyan newspaper "Al Thaura".

March 13-22, 1970  
Rostock/GDR

International seminar on "Social Security", organized in conjunction with the East German labour federation FDGB. Participants: trade union and administrative officials as well as trade union leaders of sickness insurance companies from Norway, Denmark and Finland.

End March 1970  
Havana

Visit of an IOJ delegation led by Jiri Kubka (Czechoslovakia) to the Cuban Journalists' Association (UPEC) to negotiate on preparations for the VII. IOJ Congress, planned for January 1971.

March 25-26, 1970  
Moscow

International scientific-theoretical student conference on "Leninism and the practice of the Socialist construction". Participants: from 11 Socialist countries.

March 25-27, 1970  
Gus-Khrustalny/  
Soviet Union

Meeting of the committee of the glass and ceramics industry, a member of the Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers' TUI. Topics: tasks of the trade unions in the struggle for improved working conditions for workers in glass and ceramics enterprises. Participants: delegates from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Finland, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland and the Soviet Union.

End March 1970  
Beirut

Founding of a society for Lebanese-Soviet friendship.

End March 1970  
Caracas/Venezuela

II. Latin American Congress of Workers in Commerce.  
Participants: delegates from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela. Outcome: appeal to the UN and governments of Latin American countries to make the GDR a member of UNO and to recognize it "as a free and sovereign state".

March 28-30, 1970  
Stockholm

World Peace Meeting on Vietnam (V. Stockholm Vietnam Conference), organized by the International Co-ordinating Committee of the Stockholm Vietnam Conference. Participants: from 62 countries and 30 international organizations. Outcome: setting up of an International Commission to investigate American war crimes.

March 28-April 1970

Visit to Asia by a delegation of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (at the invitation of the trade union headquarters of a number of Asian countries). Stops to date: Djakarta (Mar. 29), Singapore (Apr. 3), Malaysia (Apr. 7).

March 30-April 3, 1970  
Dresden/GDR

IV. International Student Seminar of Scandinavian countries on political questions, organized by the German-Scandinavian Society of the GDR and the Central Council of the FDJ. Participants: 30 students from the GDR plus an FDJ delegation, as well as 59 leading representatives of student organizations in Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Among

topics discussed was the contribution of student organizations to the creating of a collective security system in Europe.

March 31-April 3, 1970  
Prague

Czechoslovak trade union seminar (attended by representatives of trade union headquarters in all the European Socialist countries) on "The Leninist Theory of the Building of Socialism and the Role of the Trade Unions".

APPENDIX 2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1970  
(location not yet fixed) Latin American Conference of Chemical and Oil Workers' trade unions, organized by the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers (planned since 1967).

Spring 1970  
Bratislava/Czechoslovakia X. Congress of the International Union of Students (IUS).

May 1970  
Budapest International trade conference of the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers.

May 9-11, 1970  
Belgrade Executive Council Meeting of World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW).

May 18-20, 1970  
Cairo International conference in support of the struggle of the people of Laos against American aggression, organized by AAPSO.

May 31- June 6, 1970  
Leningrad World Youth Meeting marking the centenary of Lenin's birth, organized by Komsomol and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY);

June 1970  
Moscow International youth meeting under the slogan "Leninism and the Struggle of Youth for Peace, Democracy, National Independence and Social Progress" organized by the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations and the WFDY.

June 27-29, 1970  
Rome International Conference on the Portuguese colonies, organized by the WCP and AAPSO.

July 12-19, 1970  
Rostock

July 15-17, 1970  
Rostock

July 15-19, 1970  
Helsinki

Summer 1970  
(location not yet fixed)

September 1970  
Varna

September 1970  
Paris

September 1970  
Prague

October 1970  
Cyprus

October 1970  
(location not yet fixed)

October 1970  
Cairo

XIII. Baltic Week.

XIII. Workers' Conference of Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland.

IX. Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL).

Seminar on the subject "Disarmament and the Danger of the Arms Race", organized by the WCP.

II. World Trade Union Conference on the problems of working youth, organized by the WFTU.

V. International Medical Congress, organized by the FIR Medical Commission, originally planned for Autumn 1968 then for April 1970.

Arab-European trade union seminar to discuss the situation in the Middle East, organized by the WFTU in conjunction with the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU).

VI. International Trade Conference of the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Agricultural and Forestry Workers.

Meeting of the WFTU General Council on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the WFTU.

IV. Congress of the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF).

End of October or beginning of November 1970 Budapest	VIII. General Assembly of the WFDY.
Mid-November 1970 New Delhi	IV. Afro-Asian Writers' Conference.
November 1970 Budapest	VI. International trade conference of the WFTU-affiliated Metal and Engineering Industries' TUI.
December 1970 (location not yet fixed)	European Trade Union Conference, planned by the WFTU.
January 1971 Havana	VII. Congress of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ).
First quarter of 1971 (location not yet fixed)	International trade union conference in support of the struggling peoples of Africa, in particular the Portuguese colonies and South Africa, organized by the WFTU and the AATUF.

Other events (time still undecided)

"World Conference for the Rights of Working Youth", decided at the WFDY executive committee meeting, May 3-6, 1969, in Budapest; not known whether this is identical with the II. World Trade Union Conference of Young Workers, planned for summer 1970 by the WFTU.

"World Conference on Questions arising out of the Struggle against Colonialism and Racialism" (decided at the WFTU and AATUF Solidarity Conference, March 18-21, 1969, in Conakry).

"World Conference for Solidarity with the People and Workers of Palestine", planned by representatives of the WFTU, ICATU, AATUF and CPUSTAL, meeting in Prague on April 8-9, 1970.

An international youth and students' conference in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the peoples of all Arab countries is to be organized jointly by the WFDY, IUS and the youth and students' organizations of the UAR in the "very near future".

At the beginning of March 1970 in Conakry discussions were held by an IUS delegation on the organizing of a "world student conference of solidarity with the struggle of the Portuguese colonies".

APPENDIX III

"STRENGTHENING UNITY"

(The report by the General Secretary of the WFTU, P. Gensous, at the WFTU bureau meeting in Khartoum, February 24-26, 1970 \*)

Only four months have elapsed since the VII. World Trade Union Congress \*\*. The new, statutory bureau of the WFTU met for the first time. Four months is hardly a long time in the life of an organization like the WFTU, which will be celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. Other important anniversaries will be celebrated in 1970. Twenty-five years ago World War II came to an end. This date is the occasion for new efforts in the struggle for universal peace and security.

In April the centenary of Lenin's birth will be celebrated in Ulyanovsk; the celebrations, in honour of a man who redirected the course of human history, will be arranged by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions together with the WFTU. All this is a reason for us to study the trade union theories of this great revolutionary in even greater detail.

Four months lie between us and the VII. World Trade Union Congress. This interval, though brief, enables us to draw some conclusions.

During this period our opponents have met with disappointment. Those who hoped that a split would occur during the Congress find themselves compelled to acknowledge the bitter fact that our organization has emerged from this meeting even stronger than it was before. For all those who were guided by the quest for unity, this was a congress of unity and of belief in the future of the international trade union movement.

True to the basic principles on which it is founded, the WFTU wishes to be an organization which helps the workers to defend their rights, and enables them to be effectively active on a national and an international scale.

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\* as reported by the Soviet trade union organ "Trud" on February 25, 1970.

\*\* October 17-26, 1969, in Budapest/Hungary.

In the manifesto on trade union orientation and activities \*, ratified by the Congress, emphasis is placed on the spirit of unity. In any case this document is not only intended for members of the WFTU. It is not a programme which one must either accept or reject. It is, rather, a WFTU contribution to the dialogue which has commenced in various trade union organizations, and to the efforts of these trade union organizations to achieve unity of action and future organizational unity.

Gensous went on to point out that this Congress, apart from being a congress of unity, also had proved to be a congress of solidarity and of support for all workers who are victims of exploitation and oppression.

Dedicated to the struggle of the Vietnamese people, "Vietnam Day" at the Congress reflected this spirit of unity and support. The Congress condemned the countless acts of aggression by the Israelis.

The Congress also expressed its solidarity with the workers of several Latin American countries and with the workers of the Republic of South Africa, Spain, Greece and Indonesia. This congress was also a congress of social-economic demands.

The Congress instructed the secretariat to intensify its activity in these matters. It recommended for instance that work groups be set up in the WFTU secretariat to organize conferences, study days and seminars on urgent problems, intensified activity in the United Nations and its special commissions, closer co-operation with international trade union associations and a verification of the charter of working youth in connection with the planned youth conference.

The most important event since the VII. World Trade Union Congress, Pierre Gensous adds, is without doubt the top-level meeting between the West German labour federation DGB and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. We might

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\* See Activities of the Communist World Organizations, special edition: "Das Dokument zur gewerkschaftlichen Orientierung und Aktion für die Vorbereitung des VII. Weltgewerkschaftskongresses".

(Manifesto on trade union orientation and activities in preparation for the VII. World Trade Union Congress.)

say that an important change has come about in the manner in which the DGB handles the problem of recent international relations.

This meeting has made an impact both within and beyond European boundaries. It must certainly affect the chances of a European trade union conference. It has, and will have, invoked a reaction from the ICFTU. Reactions both in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the ICFTU vary. The workers are glad. However, not all reactions are as positive. Pressure is being exerted from right-wing circles in the Federal Republic of Germany and from the ICFTU, which, at the end of January, published new warnings on the problem of relations between the WFTU and ICFTU organizations. It is patently obvious that the new tensions in the ICFTU are becoming greater.

A new development is also taking place in the world employees' federation, where a critical report on policy towards the WFTU and WFTU-affiliated organizations is being debated. The problem will be discussed at the next meeting of the federation's leading organs. The federation, though showing signs of internal tensions, also tends towards a policy of unity.

In Latin America it is significant that a conference is being prepared which is open to all trade unions, irrespective of whether they belong to the ORIT \*, the Confederation of Latin American Christian Trade Unions \*\*, the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity \*\*\* the WFTU. The Confederation of Latin American Christian Trade Unions and the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity are the driving forces behind this movement which could result in unity of action on a continental scale, in a general programme for the trade unions of Latin America, and with joint undertakings in trade union activities.

As we ascertained during our trip in January this year, our VII. Congress made a great impact in Asia, especially in Japan. Our visit to Japan was at the invitation of the General Council

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\* American regional organization of the Western ICFTU

\*\* CLASC

\*\*\* CPUSTAL, initiated and supported by the WFTU

of Japanese Trade Unions, SOHYO.

The VII. Congress also made a deep impression in the Arab countries. In particular, we might say that never before has the work of the WFTU congresses been so widely analysed in the Middle East trade union and political press. Despite the fact that some elements attempted to play down and twist the attitude assumed by the Congress, the overriding opinion is that the WFTU is becoming increasingly popular in this region as a decisive and consistent defender of Arab affairs.

The admittance of the Palestine trade unions into the WFTU and the application for admission submitted by the Jordanian trade unions are proof of the considerable growth of WFTU influence among the Arab trade unions. This trust does us honour but also obliges us to do more.

These facts, and there are more, show just how great an impact the VII. World Trade Union Congress has made on the whole world.



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