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During the Second Quarter of 1970

Appendix 1
Communist and Communist-
International Events and Information

Appendix 2
International Documentation
and Information Centre
(INTERDOC)
The Hague, van Stolkweg 10
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Summary

Special celebrations in some form or other marking the centenary of Lenin's birth were organized by nearly all communist front organizations. Outstanding events were the International Meeting of Trade Unions on April 16-17, 1970, in Lenin's birthplace, Ulyanovsk, and the World Youth Meeting, which started on May 31, 1970, in Moscow following the 16th Komsomol Congress and was continued from June 1-4, 1970, in Leningrad. Two other important meetings were dedicated to the celebration of the centenary of Lenin's birth: an international conference of societies for friendship with the Soviet Union from 12 European countries where Lenin once lived and worked (April 1-3, 1970, in Geneva) and a world meeting of activists from 85 societies for friendship with the Soviet Union from 70 countries (June 22-24, Moscow).

A number of organizations showed signs of increased efforts to establish contacts with non-communist organizations, of broadening the basis of their agitation and above all of a partly very optimistic view on future developments in this field. This concerned though with some restrictions - the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR), but first and foremost the World Council of Peace (WCP), the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the World Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE) and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY).

The WFTU takes a very positive view of the developments in Italy and France (with regard to unity of action) and the relations between the DGB and the Soviet, Polish and East-German trade unions (with regard to international East-West collaboration in the trade union field. The FISE decided that the hitherto existing preparatory committee for the 5th World Conference of Teachers (April 6-10, 1970, East Berlin) was to continue its activities as a co-ordinating committee for achievement of unity of all teachers' organizations throughout the world. Finally the WFDY now sees real possibilities for the setting up of a "platform of common action" and plans to adapt its statutes and political programme accordingly at the forthcoming general assembly in the autumn of 1970.

The general activities of the various communist international front organizations varied as usual in the period dealt with in this report. Unlike the very brisk activity above all of the WFTU, the WFDY (IUS

included) and the WCP there was relatively little activity on the part of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and particularly the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW).

Generally speaking, no themes of agitation were given particular emphasis. Agitation activities were spread fairly equally over the themes of Indo-China (Vietnam is now only one aspect), the Middle East, Africa (Portuguese colonies, Rhodesia, South Africa) and European security.

Unmistakably, the "Africa theme" is coming increasingly to the fore and is now virtually on a par with the hitherto crucial themes of Vietnam and the Middle East. Through the denunciation of "NATO support" for Portugal and South Africa the agitation is directed above all against the "imperialist West German Federal Republic".

Although for the time being the WFTU is still clinging to its plans for an All-European trade union conference (on security matters) to be held in the last quarter of 1970, the WFTU appears to be willing at any moment to postpone this date if the developments in Western Europe would (in their opinion) favour the chances of success at a later date. It has now become known that a new initiative with regard to the theme of European security has been launched on the part of youth and students. A European Youth Conference on security matters will take place in Helsinki (August 27-31, 1970).

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

The intensive activity of the WFTU, which has continued for a long time, did not diminish during the second quarter of 1970. The WFTU itself and its specialized trade union associations (TUIs) again organized a number of international conferences and meetings during the period dealt with in this report.

The number of TUI meetings in particular was high and ranged from Bureau meetings and meetings of administrative committees to the International Trade Conference (for details see Appendix I). A single particular agitation theme was not in evidence; the themes ranged

from Indo-China to the Middle East, the Portuguese colonies, South Africa, European security and recognition of the GDR.

The two most important WFTU events took place at the beginning and at the end of the period dealt with here.

On April 16-17, 1970, the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions organized in conjunction with the WFTU an international meeting of trade unions in Lenin's birthplace, the town of Ulyanovsk. At this meeting, which was dedicated to the centenary of Lenin's birth, "topical problems of the international workers' movement and the influence of Lenin's ideas on its development" were discussed.

The meeting was attended by delegates from 103 national trade unions and international organizations, including the Arab, Africa and Latin American trade union confederations (ICATU, AATUF, CPOSTAL), which collaborate closely with the WFTU, but also for example a delegation of the Latin American Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CLASC).

The other important event was the consultative meeting of the European organizations affiliated to the WFTU, held on June 25-26, 1970, in Prague. The main items on the agenda were the following:

- The development of wage strikes in the capitalist countries and of the efforts to achieve trade union unity in view of the monopolist concentration policies.
- The problems of the struggle for trade union freedom and trade union rights in Spain, Greece and Portugal and international solidarity with the workers in those countries.
- Activities and role of trade unions in the socialist countries.
- Common problems of trade unions regardless of their international affiliation with regard to collaboration in Europe and the preservation of peace.

The items show that the problems of an All-European Trade Union Conference did not constitute the only theme of the meeting. It could rather be said that it was in general concerned with themes which may be of interest to "all" trade unions (wage strikes, solidarity with Spanish and Greek workers, etc.). The date of the conference had been fixed to follow the "54th International Labour Conference" (of

the ILO in Geneva) — which was attended by a delegation headed by the WFTU Secretary-General Gensous (France) — thus enabling the trade unions of the socialist and of the capitalist countries to exchange experiences.

The WFTU is still greatly interested in the organization of an All-European Trade Union Conference and is still sticking to the last quarter of 1970 as the period in which it is due to be held. On the other hand, one gets the impression that the WFTU would rather be willing to postpone this target date than run the risk of losing its chances of success through over-hasty action. Various statements by Secretary-General Gensous give evidence of the WFTU's optimistic views on the current situation as regards developments with respect to united action, contacts between East and West trade unions, etc.

Special emphasis is laid in this connection on strike activities in France and above all Italy, which are already coming close to the achievement of the aim of a (communist-led) united front, but also on contacts between the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) and the Soviet, Polish and East German trade unions.

The attitude of the former French Christian Socialist Trade Union CFDT is considered particularly encouraging. At the most recent congress of this organization the class struggle was acknowledged as an important factor of trade union policies and the congress decided to strive after a socialist society and abolition of the capitalist system. It advocates collaboration between left-wing movements and emphasizes the importance of mass activities based on unity of action in the struggle for achievement of the aims of the trade union movement.

Tentative talks on the situation in the international trade union movement, the possibilities of collaboration among trade unions of differing ideological orientation or differing international affiliation and on Yugoslav co-operation in this direction were held by Gensous with the President of the Yugoslav League of Trade Unions, Dusan Petrovic on May 15, 1970, in Belgrade. A short time before, on May 11, 1970, a delegation of the French Trade Union Federation CGT had carried on similar talks in Belgrade.

In the Activities Report on the first quarter of 1970 mention was already made of the meeting of top delegations of the WFTU, ICATU, AATUF and CPUSTAL and also the Palestinian Trade Union Federation on April 8 and 9, 1970 in Prague, where a resolution was passed to set up an International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the People and the Workers of Palestine and to organize a World

Conference for Solidarity with the People and the Workers of Palestine — possibly in August or November 1970 in Casablanca, where an action programme and a constitution for the Solidarity Committee will be established.

In the meantime the Secretary-General of ICATU, Dr Fawzi El Sayed (UAR) has announced that 21 trade union organizations of various countries will be represented on the committee, including — apart from organizations affiliated to the WFTU, ICATU, AATUF and CPUSTAL — 5 autonomous organizations from Finland, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, Japan and Uruguay.

This meeting was immediately followed by a meeting of the Liaison and Co-ordinating Committee of the WFTU and AATUF (April 10 and 11, 1970, also in Prague). The committee decided to organize an international trade union conference for the support of the struggling peoples of Africa, the Portuguese colonies and South Africa in particular during the first quarter of 1971 (location not yet fixed). The WFTU and AATUF furthermore agreed on common, concerted action in the ILO and UN institutions.

Greatly to the displeasure of the WFTU, the AATUF is still not free from pro-Chinese influences. The attempts, dating from the beginning of last year, to move the seat of the AATUF from Dar es Salaam/Tanzania to Cairo — in order to remove the AATUF Secretariat from the sphere of influence of Red China — have been without effect so far.

Noteworthy in this connection is the AATUF's response to Mao Tsetung's statement of May 20, 1970 (entitled: "Peoples of the world, unite and beat the US aggressors and all their lackeys"). The AATUF emphasized in a statement on May 30, 1970, that the African workers fully backed Chairman Mao's important appeal.

World Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE)

The main FISE action in the period dealt with in this report was the 5th World Conference of Teachers under the slogan "School, Teachers and Teachers' Unions in Modern Society", which was held from April 6–10, 1970, in the East Berlin Congress Hall. The conference, which had been convened by an International Preparatory Committee led

by the FISE (see Activities Report of the first quarter of 1970), was attended by 200 delegates of 62 national teachers' trade unions from 54 countries and 12 international organizations.

The top representative of the WFTU demanded as the task of the trade unions the heightening of class consciousness among the broad masses. The teachers' organizations should also concern themselves with political aspects of the process of education. The working class and the teachers should fight together for the democratization of the educational system.

The discussions were held within four commissions, which dealt with the following subjects respectively:

- role of the school for the promotion of scientific- technological and social progress;
- tasks of the teachers' trade unions in the democratization of the educational system;
- social function of the teachers;
- training and continued education of teachers.

On the last day of the conference the participants agreed on an "appeal to teachers all over the world". In the final resolution the "imperialist policies of the ruling forces in the West German Federal Republic" were denounced as the central source of tensions in Europe. Education is first of all determined by power and class relations, according to the conference. Consequently progress in education in capitalist countries is dependent on the progressive forces, which regard the struggle for social progress and a better education system as belonging together.

Furthermore it was decided that the hitherto existing preparatory committee (for the East Berlin conference) was to continue its activities as a co-ordinating committee for the achievement of unity of all teachers' organizations throughout the world.

Following the conference the editors of the FISE organ "Teachers of the World" ("Revue internationale des enseignants") organized a conference on the theme "Lenin and Education". In the main lecture it was maintained that "Lenin is connected so closely, so inseparably with the struggle for the future, with the struggle of the masses that failing to make the pupils well acquainted with Lenin's ideas and works

would be unworthy and inadmissible". The conference was attended by participants of the World Conference of Teachers as well as representatives of pedagogical journals and publication organs.

After the conference a study delegation, headed by FISE President Paul Delanou (France), set off on a tour of the GDR. The delegation was composed of World Conference delegates from 12 countries (including Iraq, Peru, Syria and the UAR). A number of delegations from abroad visited other European East bloc countries at the invitation of the delegations of those countries at the conference.

World Council of Peace (WCP)

Crucial themes of WCP propaganda in the period dealt with in this report were again the Middle East and South East Asia.

The First Conference of representatives of national peace committees of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America took place on April 9 and 10 in Bagdad.

No further details were given of this conference, which was attended, apart from the WCP, by 80 delegates of peace committees from the two Americas as well as European Soviet bloc states. There were only general proclamations under the slogan "Enemies of Imperialism all over the World, Unite" and the decision to convene a world conference of all anti-imperialist forces.

Immediately afterwards (April 12) followed the presentation of the highest WCP award, the Frédéric-Joliot-Curie Medal in Gold to the Iraqi National Council for Peace and Solidarity.

Previously the WCP and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) had officially welcomed the agreement of March 11 between the Iraq government and the Kurds as a new possibility for a contribution by the Iraqi people - Arabs as well as Kurds - to the struggle against Zionism.

The above-mentioned Iraqi National Council had not been officially admitted by the Iraq Minister of Foreign Affairs until the beginning of this year; at the time the new Minister of Justice, Aziz Sharif (CP member and member of the WCP), had been mentioned as its Secretary-General designate.

A meeting of international organizations on the theme of the Middle East, planned on the initiative of WCP Presidium member Khaled Mohieddin (UAR) and authorized by the WCP, took place presided over by Yussef El Sebai (UAR), AAPSO Secretary-General and recent member of the WCP Presidium and Ambo Samuel (?), member of the World Council of Churches (WCC), from April 14-15 in Cairo.

There was a strong attendance also of other communist world organizations, besides delegations of the trade union organizations ICATU and AATUF as well as AAPSO, the Arab Lawyers' Federation (ALF), the Pan African Youth Movement (PAYM), the International Press Institute (IPI), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the WCC.

A (further) World Conference for Peace and Justice in the Middle East is said to be due "before the end of November" (1970) in Cyprus. (On this conference project - and several other vague Middle East conference projects - which has been on the programme since the meeting of the WCP Presidium in Khartoum, December 1969, see Activities Report for the first quarter of 1970). Furthermore the setting up was recommended of a Committee for the Investigation of Israeli War Crimes in the Occupied Territories.

At the beginning of May the WCP once again appealed to the UN Security Council to undertake steps against the "Israeli acts of aggression" and in a message of greeting to the First Christian World Conference for Palestine (Beirut, May 7-10) condemned Israeli policies.

It is unlikely that this conference, for the further activities of which the WCP promised its co-operation, is identical with the only vaguely defined project for an international meeting of "religious organizations concerned with the Middle East", which was planned for 1970 at the WCP Presidium meeting in Khartoum. No participants directly connected with the WCP could be identified at the Beirut event.

At the beginning of June the WCP also appealed for gifts for the founding of people's schools in the UAR and Jordan for children of Palestinian guerilla fighters as another sign of "solidarity with the victims of Israeli aggression".

On June 6 the WCP General Secretary Chandra (India) informed the President of Syria, El Atassi, of the projected WCP actions "for the support of the struggle of the Arab peoples" and at a subsequent

press conference he again pleaded for a political solution of the Middle East conflict based on the November (1967) resolution of the UN Security Council.

The WCP further stated its attitude towards the second crucial point, South East Asia, in a number of appeals and statements.

Several WCP delegations visited South East Asia: on April 23 a delegation of four (headed by WCP Secretary Malawia/India) boarded a plane from Moscow to Laos; on May 16 a WCP delegation (headed by Damantang/Guinea, a member of the Presidium) travelled to India and neighbouring countries (Nepal, May 28-29).

It has not been established so far whether another (?) ten-day stay by a WCP delegation in Laos on the occasion of the International Week of Solidarity with Laos from May 17-24, at the invitation of the Laos Committee for the Defence of Peace (also headed by Malawia) constituted a stop in the India-Nepal trip. (It is by no means impossible that the stay in Laos and India-Nepal in May 1970 was that of a single WCP delegation in spite of the difference in leadership mentioned above).

Another question which has not been answered so far is whether the visits to Laos were in any way connected with the "International Conference in Support of the People of Laos against American Aggression organized by AAPSO from May 19 to 20 in Cairo (the conference was presided over by Mohieddin, member of the WCP Presidium).

The propaganda against American-South East Asia policy was also the theme of the meeting of the WCP Presidium on May 30-31 in Helsinki: Here the co-ordination of efforts "for the ending of American aggression in Indo-China" was the central theme.

Actions of solidarity with the peoples of Indo-China and also of the Arab Middle East were among the points agreed upon.

Obviously, this was a meeting of part of the WCP Presidium only; it was also attended, however, by some non-members of the Presidium.

It has been established that so-called extended Presidium meetings have repeatedly been held during the last few months. The official clue to this fact, which - as is shown here - was by no means accidental, but in accordance with the new WCP tactics, was given during the Presidium meeting in Moscow (from April 2-6, see the Activities

Report for the first quarter of 1970): Here Chandra stressed the necessity of "co-opting representatives of the new forces from many countries as WCP members" from a list made up since the Presidium meeting in Khartoum. This should help to "fill the gap between the potential and the actual constitution of our leading groups".

Invitations to take part (as guests) in Presidium meetings were reported to have been sent to political forces not represented in the Presidium and to international organizations.

As was further explained by Chandra, even then it is still a far cry from what is necessary and desirable. It is true that the organizations with which the WCP is co-operating are "increasingly inclined to accept our invitation to be represented on our Council".

As mentioned in the WCP report on the Moscow meeting, a special committee is charged with the investigation of the WCP's structure with regard to size and development as well as the current expansion of the peace movement.

This implies that a theme is again becoming topical, with which the WCP was considerably concerned in the past and which was one of the permanent topics of its internal discussions. However, while at that time the WCP was aiming at co-operation with other international organizations on the basis of decentralization, the WCP now appears eager, through incorporation into the Council (constitutionally the official authoritative body of the WCP), to return to its leadership claims within the world peace movement as a whole.

The first signs of this development were noticeable already at the latest WCP Council Meeting (East Berlin, June 25-26, 1969), where certain changes in the statutes were proposed. In this connection see also the Activities Reports for the second and third quarters of 1969.

The appearance of WCP publications is still problematical owing to "lack of technical staff and a qualified editor", according to Chandra, (apparently the "Information Bulletin" appears fairly regularly though in Chandra's opinion quality and distribution leave something to be desired) and the planned setting up of a WCP Information Centre in Helsinki has not materialized so far.

The realization of plans for intensified co-operation with "representatives of the new forces in many countries" in the sense of the above-

mentioned co-options could already begin during the "International Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies" (Rome, June 27-29).

The conference - labelled as "a tribunal of the nations against Portugal and its NATO partners, above all the USA and West Germany" by the East Germans - which took place in the Congress Palace presided over by Lucio Luzzatto (Italy), WCP Presidium Member, was attended by about 350 delegates from 64 countries, representing 177 national and international organizations, mostly as observers (apart from 8 UN delegates from the "Committee of 24" against racialism and colonialism there were representatives of communist world organizations such as the WCP and the World Federation of Trade Unions/WFTU as well as AAPSO).

Following the election of a special conference Presidium consultations took place in three commissions (Political Mobilization, Concrete Relief Actions, Human Rights and Legal Problems).

The consultations resulted in the drawing up of appeals to apply pressure on Portugal (military, political and economic isolation) and to support the liberation movements with materials and manpower.

It was stressed that the Rome conference was in direct response to an appeal launched by the three liberation movements from Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique (MPLA, PAIGC, FRELIMO) at a preparatory meeting in Rome on January 22 this year.

The conference had been preceded by a preparatory meeting in Rome, where among other things the intensification of preparations in the independent African countries was planned, as well as the setting up in Rome of a permanent secretariat "for a better coordination", composed of the Italian preparatory committee, the mobilization committee and the coordinating organ of the National Liberation Movements, CONP.

It is an irrefutable fact that the conference took place with the aid of the WCP - which had arranged a meeting of its "Presidium Commission for National Independence", founded in Moscow, for June 26 in Rome - and this is also apparent from the fact, which has just become known, that the leader of FRELIMO, one of the sponsoring liberation movements, Marcelino Dos Santos, Executive President of CONP and Chairman of the Executive Preparatory Committee of the

Rome conference, had already attended the Moscow meeting of the WCP Presidium. The division of authority (in the widest sense) between the WCP and AAPSO on the one hand and the three liberation movements on the other in the planning, preparation and realization of the conference, has not become quite clear as yet.

A fourth liberation movement, which reproached the other three with their complete dependence on Moscow had been excluded from participation. Originally, however, the mobilization committee had consisted, in addition to the WCP and AAPSO, of in fact six liberation movements. (In this connection see Activities Reports for the first quarter of 1970 and the first quarter of 1969 for the previous history of the conference).

Apart from contacts with non-communist organizations, which were rendered possible at the above-mentioned Middle-East meeting in Cairo (April 14–15), the WCP has made noticeable progress in the framework of its UN activities. On the WCP's proposal, for example, a subcommittee of the UN Commission on Human Rights, composed of representatives of the WCP, the World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA) and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), is to develop a programme for the International Year against Racial Discrimination (1971).

The WCP hopes, and not without justification, to obtain B Status with UNESCO in 1971.

International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR)

The main target of FIR's verbal attacks in the period dealt with in this report was again the Federal Republic of Germany. Opportunities for such attacks were provided above all by the FIR Bureau Meeting (Vienna, April 19–20, 1970) as well as celebrations to mark the "25th anniversary of liberation" (and "the victory of the Anti-Hitler coalition over Nazi Germany").

The preparations for "victory celebrations" formed the main theme of the above-mentioned Bureau meeting, which was also attended in an observer capacity by representatives of the League of Fighters

in the People's Liberation War in Yugoslavia (SUBNOR). In their "Appeal to the General Public all over the World" the resisters express their "anxiety and concern" with regard to nearly all crisis centres in the world (in this order: Indo-China, Middle East, Greece, Spain, Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and other European countries).

It is noteworthy that the Federal Republic of Germany with its allegedly neo-nazi character is not considered world problem Nr. 1.

It is also striking that with regard to the Middle East, though a strict implementation of the declaration of the UN Security Council of November 22, 1967, is recommended, a clear pronouncement on the conflict as a whole is nevertheless avoided; both the civilian victims on the Arab side (as a result of the Israeli bombing of a factory near Cairo on February 20, 1970) and the victims of Arab "attacks on aeroplanes outside the war-zone" are deplored.

Considered as "the most important aim of the Seventies" – thus FIR circles are not thinking in terms of its immediate materialization either – is the realization of a conference for the safeguarding of peace in Europe.

FIR does not seem to have made progress with the preparation of functions to mark the 25th anniversary of the end of the war, already planned since the Venice Congress (November 14–16, 1969). Where and when the international meeting of martyr towns will be held is not known either (according to some observers the event might take place in Leningrad within the framework of the World Congress of Twin Towns planned for July 1970), while the organization of an international meeting of resistance fighters on the theme of European security has not yet started in earnest.

The national preparatory meeting for this international conference, announced by FIR for March 21 in Belgium, has not yet taken place.

Of the decisions taken by FIR at the Venice meeting, only the meeting of editors of press organs of FIR member organizations was reportedly held in Frankfurt/Main*, going virtually unnoticed by the public.

FIR took part in several celebrations to mark the end of World War II:

* mentioned only in "Résistance", May 1970, p. 10 (no date given).

- The official celebrations in Hungary on April 3 were attended by the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General Toujas (France).
- The celebrations organized by the FIR member organization in the Federal Republic of Germany, VVN, in Bad Godesberg on May 7, which were also attended by a FIR delegation, was a welcome opportunity for tendentious comparisons between the allegedly decaying foundations of society in the Federal Republic and the new GDR state, whose supreme doctrine is peace.
- At an International Peace Rally - with official tributes to the Soviet Army - at Terezin, Czechoslovakia, on May 16 and 17, 1970, the FIR Secretary from the GDR, Wolfgang Bergold, made the well-known communist demands upon the government of the Federal Republic of Germany (official renunciation of the Munich Agreement "ex tunc", recognition of the GDR under international law and recognition of post-war frontiers).

It is not known whether FIR was represented by delegates at each of the events organized in former concentration camps by the International Camp Committees co-operating with FIR:

- Meeting of the International Buchenwald Committee (Weimar, April 10)
- Meeting of the International Sachsenhausen Committee (East Berlin, April 17)
- International meeting of former prisoners of the Brandenburg-Görden concentration camp (East Berlin, April 27).

By very reason of the celebrations of victory and liberation, which suggest a looking back on the, at least partly existing, ideal unity of the resistance fighters at the end of the war, the vital dilemma which has been haunting FIR all the time - and perhaps even more now than ever before - is this: The organizational unity which FIR has been seeking for nearly 25 years, appears to be further away than ever; one need only consider the relations between Poles and the Polish-Jewish survivors of Auschwitz and allied differences with the Israeli FIR members, or the usurpation of the International Auschwitz Committee by the Polish government or the Polish member organiza-

tion of FIR, ZBOWID, and the consistent boycott by most International Auschwitz Committee members. Furthermore there is the attitude of the Yugoslav organization of resistance fighters SUBNOR, which quite recently expressed its criticism of FIR as well as of the World Veterans Federation (FMAC), which has been courted by FIR for a long time, and finally the "purge" by the Czechoslovak Association of Anti-Fascist Fighters (SPB) of most of the old resistance fighters, which was concluded only recently...

In spite or rather on account of this precarious situation in the Resistance Movement a meeting of resistance organizations from 9 countries took place on June 29-30 in Belgrade, where the convening of a European meeting of resistance fighters was discussed.

World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)

The WFDY continued to be extremely active; most activities were carried out in close collaboration with the International Union of Students (IUS). This was demonstrated in the journey of an IUS delegation led by President Dusan Ulcak (Czechoslovakia) at the beginning of May 1970 to Budapest, where problems in connection with even closer collaboration between the two organizations were discussed at WFDY headquarters with representatives of the WFDY Bureau.

These discussions were focused on the "further development of the Solidarity Movement" with the struggle of the Vietnamese people, with other peoples of Indo-China, with the people of the Arab countries, the Portuguese colonies and South Africa as well as problems of European security.

As for the trade unions (international meeting of trade unions at Ulyanovsk on April 16-17), the centenary of Lenin's birth constituted for youth and students the motive for arranging an international meeting. The World Meeting of Youth, which was attended by representatives of 141 youth and student organizations from 96 countries as well as the Pan African Youth Movement (PAYM), began on May 31, 1970, in Moscow and was continued from June 1-6 in Leningrad.

The official opening took place in Moscow on account of the 16th Komsomol Congress, which had been held there from May 26-30 and was attended by the WFDY and IUS as well as numerous delegations from other countries.

Although the theoretical conference on "Lenin and Revolutionary Youth Education" was officially the central theme of the meeting, the lectures (including those by the WFDY and IUS Secretaries-General) and resolutions were mainly concerned with Indo-China, the Middle East, European frontiers, "the provocations against Socialist Cuba and Korea" and the "struggle against racialism and colonialism in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and South Africa".

The WFDY and IUS Secretaries-General, Jouet (France) and El Hafid (Iraq) emphasized the urgent need for unity among all revolutionary forces at national and international level. Jouet expressed his opinion that today there are real possibilities for the setting up of a platform of common action. He announced that the WFDY's 8th General Assembly, due in November 1970 in Budapest, is being prepared with this in view.

About two weeks earlier a meeting of the WFDY Executive Committee had been engaged in the preparation of the WFDY 8th General Assembly. 100 delegates from 54 countries had gathered from May 16-21 in Katowice, Poland. It was proposed that the General Assembly should modify the WFDY political programme and statutes. The new programme should enable the creation of a "platform for the anti-imperialist struggle of world youth".

At the same time 14 youth organizations were newly admitted to the WFDY, including the League of Emancipated Youth Workers of the USA, the Socialist German Working Youth (SDAJ) and the Communist Youth of Austria (KJOe).

Motivated by the effects of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact troops, the CP of Austria had dissolved the two youth organizations FOeJ and KJV in October 1969. In the presence of numerous delegations from the East bloc as well as the WFDY a new general Communist youth organization, KJOe, had been founded on May 9-10, 1970, in Vienna.

Already in the first week of March 1970 (see Activities Report for the first quarter of 1970) the WFDY had announced its intention to organize "before long" a European journey of youth officials from the

Middle East states, "who had been victims of Israeli aggression". This had been one of the subjects of consultation during the visit of a WFDY delegation in the second half of April 1970 to Syria and the UAR, and a decision had been taken to send a representative Arab youth delegation on a journey through a number of European countries "to inform European youth on Israeli aggression".

An "international symposium" to discuss the imperialist monopolies and intrigues in the Middle East was also reportedly agreed upon and will be held in July 1970. (On this matter see also the relative passage of the IUS section).

The "Inter-African Youth" seminar under the slogan "The Role of Youth in the Development and Construction of the Nation" already mentioned in two previous Activities Reports took place from April 18 to 23, 1970, in Cotonou, Dahomey. Besides delegations from 15 (mostly West) African countries it was attended by a Soviet youth delegation as well as a delegation headed by WFDY General Secretary Jouet.

Several resolutions were passed condemning apartheid policies in Rhodesia and South Africa as well as NATO support to Portugal. The delegations promised moral and material support to the "struggling youth" of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South Africa) and Guinea-Bissau (this country had recently been visited by a WFDY delegation).

Significant for WFDY successes in Dahomey — the foundations of which had been virtually laid as late as May/June 1969 — is the fact that also among the 14 new admissions to the WFDY (see above, Executive Committee meeting in Katowice) is the Dahomey Youth Movement.

Unlike the African seminar in Dahomey the first Central American youth meeting held from April 9 to 12, 1970, in San José, Costa Rica, had to face government opposition. Delegations from all the Central American countries, including Panama and Venezuela as well as WFDY and IUS delegations, attended this event.

The theme of European security is mainly reflected in the project to organize a European youth conference on security problems from August 27 to 31, 1970, in Helsinki, which will be attended by approximately 200 youth organizations from European countries.

On almost exactly the same dates last year (August 23–27), also in Helsinki, the "World Meeting of Youth and Students for Final Victory of the Vietnamese People for Independence and Peace" had taken place. According to Communist sources it had been attended by 649 delegations from 215 national youth and student organizations from 78 countries and 17 international organizations. The event had struck a discordant note among the Finnish public (see Activities Report for the third quarter of 1969).

International Union of Students (IUS)

As already mentioned, IUS activities were closely linked with those of the WFDY.

The IUS also again sent delegations to the UAR. Shortly before the visit of a WFDY delegation, an IUS delegation agreed with the Minister of National Education upon the founding of an international student camp at Bahr al Bakr as a symbol of youth solidarity. A month afterwards already another IUS delegation stayed in the UAR, reportedly arranging with the Egyptian Minister of youth on May 27, 1970, for the organization of a seminar in Cairo, where "the role of students in the current struggle against world imperialism" will be discussed.

This initiative renders the picture even more confusing. In addition to the international symposium (see under WFDY), which was reportedly arranged by the WFDY delegation at the end of April 1970, there are still on the programme an "international conference of youth and students for the support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the peoples of all Arab countries", the organization of which was arranged by an IUS delegation at the end of February/beginning of March 1970 in the UAR, as well as an international youth conference planned by the WFDY in Cairo (for the two last-mentioned events see the Activities Report for the first quarter of 1970, WFDY and IUS sections).

European security was the theme of an international youth and students' meeting held in the last week of June 1970 in the Bohemian Forest, which concerned itself in particular with attacks on the Federal Republic of Germany. This is clearly shown in the final resolution, which appealed to all young people to be conscious of the fact that "West German militarism is of the same kind as it was in the past".

A month earlier the IUS Secretariat had directed unqualified attacks against the German Federal government. The IUS used the meeting of the Sudeten-German organization of expellees in Munich (May 17–18, 1970), as a motive for a statement in which it was said that the revanchists had dared to give their provocative youth organization rally in Munich the name of "Sudeten-German Youth Olympiad" which was a "macabre example" of Bonn's abuse of the Olympic Games for "filthy political aims" of its own.

Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)

The picture presented by the WIDF during the first quarter of 1970 has not changed appreciably during the period dealt with here. The WIDF showed little activity in general.

Among the WIDF's pronouncements on matters of international politics the theme of Israel was given absolute priority.

Apart from this, the only positive facts to emerge were that a WIDF delegation headed by President Hertta Kuusinen (Finland) paid a nine-day study visit to Hanoi during the second half of April (stopping off at Moscow both ways).

The visit was connected with the project of an international research centre for the health of mother and child, for the construction of which gifts have been collected by the International Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam under the auspices of the the WIDF ever since the meeting in March 1969.

Hertta Kuusinen was awarded the "Lenin Centenary Medal" on April 26 in Moscow.

So far the presumable attendance by the WIDF at the International Meeting of Women in Istad, Sweden (June 16–18) has not been confirmed.

The efforts made by the GDR member organization of the WIDF for the intensification of contacts with women's committees of the northern countries have been notably successful.

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

Apart from a number of declarations, nothing is known about IADL activities during the period dealt with in this report.

- An appeal to all lawyers via humanitarian, political and religious organizations to stand up for the lives of 34 Greek "democrats" who are on trial in Athens, was published by the IADL on April 11.

Roger Lallemand (France), representing both the IADL and the International Federation for Human Rights*, and seven other foreign lawyers had been debarred from further participation in the trial. Possibly the IADL, which had already been forbidden in September and October 1967 by the Greek government to visit prisoners and attend trials as observers (see Activities Reports for the third and fourth quarters of 1967), had thought to evade such a prohibition this time by being represented by the delegate of another organization.

- A protest against the massacre of Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia, which was ultimately the result of "US aggression in Vietnam", was agreed upon on April 18.
- On May 13 the IADL filed an objection against the „new aggression of the USA in Cambodia“.

The difficulties which could lie at the root of IADL inactivity – evident also in the last Activities Report – were discussed in the Activities Report for the fourth quarter of 1969.

It is not impossible that the criticism of IADL President Cot (France) has been intensified by the fact that Cot in an interview on European security published by Scinteia on April 9, 1970, expressly praised the Rumanian contribution to détente.

* For details of IADL collaboration with this organization see also Activities Report for the fourth quarter of 1969.

International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)

– Including News Agencies –

Just like the other communist front organizations the IOJ also paid tribute to the Lenin Jubilee, in the form of a public declaration in the middle of April 1970.

An international meeting of journalists to mark Lenin's centenary had already been organized by the IOJ in the autumn of 1969 (see Activities Report for the third quarter of 1969).

Reading the text of the declaration one wonders whether the IOJ is still bent on concealing the identity of its policies with the Moscow line. When it nonchalantly formulates, for example, that it is, among other things, "opposed to wars incited by imperialist-military circles". This obviously means in other words that it does not oppose wars which are staged on the part of the socialist camp (which, in communist reasoning, is never military-imperialist-colonial) or by terrorist "liberation movements" ... (see Activities Report for the third quarter of 1969 and the earlier pronouncements of IOJ Vice-President Vera/Cuba on journalistic activities in Latin American countries).

It is perhaps not incorrect to see in such blunt statements by the IOJ a kind of return to Stalinist times; the same trend could be increasingly detected with other communist front organizations.

Other official IOJ statements were on the following subjects:

- The "US invasion" in "neutral Cambodia" (protest of May 5);
- The recognition of the GDR (interview with Kubka, IOJ General Secretary from Czechoslovakia on May 6 by an ADN correspondent);
- The "25th anniversary of victory over fascism" (June 7);
- The struggle against dictatorship in Greece (end of May), to which topic the IOJ also devoted a special edition of the "Information Bulletin".

The conclusion of several agreements on co-operation with Arab and African countries were obvious results of communist efforts:

- At Dar es Salaam an agreement on co-operation was signed by Tanjurg and the Tanzanian Information Service on April 16.
- In the third week of May in Brazzaville an agreement on co-operation was signed between ADN and the Congo (B) News Agency, ACI.
- At the end of June the Union of Bulgarian Journalists concluded two agreements on co-operation with the Syndicate of Syrian Journalists in Damascus and with the Iraqi Union of Journalists in Bagdad.

On May 13 in Stockholm, where a North Vietnamese Information Bureau is already in existence, talks began on the opening of a North Korean Information Centre, which commenced its activities at the beginning of June. In Copenhagen an Information Bureau of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (FNL) was opened at the end of June.

As in the framework of other communist front organizations exclusive meetings of Socialist member countries often occur, this time a two-day journalists' symposium of the seven European socialist countries took place in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia on June 3 and 4, where an intensification of mutual exchanges between journalists and the expansion of the press network in the various "fraternal countries" were the subjects of discussion.

The participation of foreign sports writers in a symposium of Polish sports writers (Warsaw, April 1970) was also restricted to the socialist countries.

The increase of such events restricted to the socialist countries could be associated with the re-Stalinization of the communist front organizations, which is intent of strengthening the socialist camp.

At the international journalists' symposium - which was arranged in conjunction with the IOJ at least - held on June 7 at Potsdam, the central theme was "25 years Potsdam Agreement - its current significance as a document of international law". In a "declaration" drawn up (sic) by IOJ President Hermann (France), which was distributed among the participants, they appealed to all "democratic" journalists to stand up for the international law recognition of the GDR.

In the IOJ statement on the 25th anniversary of victory over fascism, which had been published on the same day in Prague, the "principal role" played by the Soviet Union and its "glorious army" in the great "anti-Hitler coalition" was given particular emphasis.

The evening of this event - a reception at which IOJ Secretary-General Kubka made known the names of the prize-winners in the international journalists' competition organized on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the GDR (three hundred participants from 25 countries took part in the competition) led to the next event. During the following two days the session of the IOJ Presidium took place (also in Potsdam). Here the dates fixed for the 7th IOJ Congress in Havana, which had been postponed for a few days, were announced: January 4-9, 1971.

These dates had been mentioned during the second plenary meeting of the Union of Cuban Journalists (UPEC) in Havana on March 23, which was also attended by a high-level IOJ delegation, headed by Kubka (in connection with the concluding of an agreement on the "organizational basis" of the 7th Congress, see also Activities Report for the first quarter of 1970).

The fact that in recent months hitherto unknown names were mentioned here and there in the press as holders of secretarial offices leads to the conclusion that some new appointments must have been made in the IOJ Secretariat, about which no details are known as yet apart from what was already mentioned in the last Activities Report. Kubka's position as Secretary-General at any rate appears to be still undisputed, in spite of his reaction to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

For the attitude of the IOJ and the IOJ Secretariat in the autumn of 1968 see Activities Report for the third quarter of 1968.

A new office is that of "Deputy Secretary", in which role the Hungarian Endre Borbely emerged recently, when on April 11 in Lagos he announced the first four-week IOJ seminar for journalists in Nigeria, to be held in September 1970.

Talks with leading members of the Nigerian Journalists Union on future co-operation had preceded this announcement.

Nigeria, whose government appears to be scaling down its relations with Moscow with the Biafra war increasingly becoming a thing of the past, is not so far affiliated to the IOJ. (IOJ membership was recently officially reported as 150,000; the number of its member organizations rose from 49 unions in 47 countries at the time of the 6th Congress to 55 in 50 countries, as announced at the Executive Committee meeting in May 1969).

International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT)

Unlike the first quarter of 1970 there were no indications in the period dealt with in this report of any great number of agreements between member countries of the OIRT. Only between the State Committee for Television of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and UAR Television was a working agreement concluded during the first half of May 1970, envisaging among other things the organization of "Days of Friendship" in conjunction with public holidays. During the same period the President of Hungarian Radio and Television and former chairman of the OIRT Executive Council conferred in Japan with officials of Japanese Radio and Television on further co-operation between the broadcasting services of the two countries.

In the period dealt with here only one meeting of OIRT authoritative bodies was held, i. e. that of Study Group 1 (SG 1) of the OIRT Technical Commission (Potsdam, second week of April).

The meeting was concerned with problems relating to international channels for sound transmission in radio and television as well as radio technology.

The OIRT's associated body, the International Television Organization INTERVISION organized its annual International Television Festival, the seventh this year, from June 15 to 21 in Prague. It was attended by 41 television companies.

Friendship Societies

During the second quarter of 1970 the Soviet Union and its satellites and also North Korea continued to found friendship societies or similar institutions – with the emphasis on Africa. No new friendship societies were reported to have been formed with the People's Republic of China.

- A Society for Tanzanian-(North)Korean Friendship was founded on April 2, 1970, in the presence of the North Korean Minister of Culture in Dar es Salaam.
- A "Society for Korean-Gambian Friendship" was founded in Pyongyang. On April 16, 1970, the Director of the North Korean News Agency KCNA was elected as its Director.

(North Korea has been very active in the field of friendship societies of late. In March 1970 a "Society for Friendship between Korea and Mauritius" had been founded at Pyongyang and in November 1969 a "Korean-Syrian Friendship Society" was formed with a Syrian government delegation in attendance. This increased Korean activity began with an extended journey through East Africa and the Middle East by a delegation of the North Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, commencing at the beginning of March 1969.

- During the visit by a delegation of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR during the second half of April 1970 to Morocco a "Morocco-GDR Society" was founded.
- A "Friendship Circle of the GDR" was formed at the beginning of May 1970 at the State Technical University in Santiago de Chile.
- In the second week of May 1970 a Cultural and Information Centre of the GDR was opened in Khartoum, Sudan.
- At the end of May 1970 a Society for Jordanian-Bulgarian Friendship was formed in Amman with the President of the Union of Lawyers in Jordan as Chairman.

(The new society is the third Jordan society for friendship with Socialist countries. Last year such societies were formed with the Soviet Union and the GDR.)

- In mid-June 1970 the preparatory meeting for the foundation of a Society for Ghana-Soviet Friendship took place.
- Also in mid-June 1970 a "Society for Friendship with Sudan" was formed in Sofia.

The beginning and the end of the quarter were periods of intense international Soviet activity, the occasion for which being the centenary of the birth of Lenin.

In Geneva an international conference of representatives of societies for friendship with the Soviet Union from several European countries was held from April 1 to 3, 1970, in commemoration of Lenin's centenary. The delegations came from 12 countries where Lenin had lived and worked.

At the end of the quarter Moscow witnessed the world conference of activists of societies for friendship with the Soviet Union, which was officially dedicated to Lenin's centenary. The conference, which took place from June 22-24 was attended by representatives of 84 friendship (with the Soviet Union) societies from 70 countries.

Altogether there exist throughout the world about 100 societies for friendship with the Soviet Union.

In the final appeal it was established that the peoples of all countries regard the Soviet Union as a true champion against imperialist reaction, aggression and war, and for security and peace. An appeal was made to undertake concrete actions for a permanent security system of nations and to take resolute action against revanchism, neo-nazism and racialism.

A number of declarations dealt among other things with "US aggression in Indo-China as a challenge to the peace-loving nations" and the demand for an "immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories".

World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW)

The WFSW did not carry out its original intention to hold a meeting of its Executive Council in Belgrade during the second quarter of 1970, i. e. mid-May 1970*. A new date has now been fixed for the second half of September 1970 - again in Belgrade - in conjunction with a symposium on youth problems.

Like most other communist front organizations the WFSW is increasingly concerned with the theme of "European security" and the "European Security Conference". From June 4 to 6, 1970, an international conference was held in Bucharest on the theme "Problems of the European Conference on Co-operation and Security", attended by scientists from 25 countries.

It is not known to what extent this conference is directly associated with the demand made during the 32nd meeting of the WFSW Secretariat (January 10 and 11, 1970 in East Berlin) to re-activate the WFSW Committee for European Security.

* Apart from the IUS, the WFSW is the only communist front organization to which - since the breach with Stalin - a Yugoslav organization is still, or has been readmitted as, a member.

Appendix 1

Communist and Communist-Controlled International Events and Initiatives

2nd Quarter 1970

April 1970

March 30 – April 4, 1970
Dresden/GDR

4th International Student Seminar of Nordic countries on political questions, organized by the East German-Nordic Society and the Central Council of the FDJ. Participants include 59 leading representatives of student organizations in Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

Beginning of April 1970
Moscow

Three-day meeting of trade union representatives from the chemical, petroleum, glass and ceramic industries in European countries, organized by the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Chemical, Petroleum and Allied Workers.

April 1–3, 1970
Geneva/Switzerland

International conference of representatives from 12 European countries of societies for friendship with the Soviet Union in honour of the centenary of the birth of Lenin.

April 2, 1970
Dar es Salaam

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

April 2–6, 1970
Moscow

Extended meeting of the WCP Presidium. Participants from 50 countries in all five continents as well as delegates from international organizations. Theme of the meeting (convened to mark the centenary of the birth of Lenin): the WCP action programme.

Second week in April 1970
Potsdam/GDR

Meeting of Study Group I of the OIRT Technical Commission.

April 6–10, 1970
East Berlin

5th World Conference of Teachers, convened by a FISE preparatory committee. Participants: 200 delegates from 62 national teachers' unions in

April 8–9, 1970
Prague

54 countries and from 12 international organizations.

Meeting of top delegations of the WFTU, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU), the AATUF, the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL) and the Palestinian Trade Union Federation under the chairmanship of WFTU Secretary-General Pierre GENSOUS (France). It has been decided to set up an "International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the People and Workers of Palestine" and to convene a "World Conference for Solidarity with the People and Workers of Palestine".

April 9–10, 1970
Bagdad

1st conference of representatives from national peace committees in Asia, Africa and Latin America. 80 participants including representatives from the WCP, North and South America and the European Soviet bloc states.

April 10, 1970
Weimar/GDR

Meeting of the International Buchenwald Committee to mark the "25th anniversary of the liberation from fascism".

April 11–12, 1970
East Berlin

Conference on the subject "Lenin and Education", organized by the editors of the FISE organ "Teachers of the World" in conjunction with the 5th World Conference of Teachers. In addition to conference delegates, participants include representatives of educational journals and publications.

April 13, 1970
Cotonou

Founding of a Committee for the Recognition of the GDR.

April 14–15, 1970
Cairo

International conference in support of the Arab peoples, organized with WCP approval and with the participation of other communist world organizations. Also taking part were delegates of the ICATU and AATUF trade union organizations, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), the Arab Lawyers Union, the Pan-African Youth Movement (PAYM),

	the International Press Institute (IPI), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the World Council of Churches (WCC). Decisions were taken to set up a "committee of investigation into Israeli war crimes in the occupied territories" and to convene "before the end of November" a (further) world conference for peace and justice in the Middle East, to be held in Cyprus.	April 18-19, 1970 Leipzig/GDR	East German Peace Council conference on peace and security in Europe (on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Lenin). Participants: a WCP delegation, representatives from 11 countries in Eastern and Western Europe and 130 "representatives of the democratic public in West Germany".
Second half of April 1970 Hanoi	Visit of a WIDF delegation headed by WIDF President Hertta KUUSINEN (Finland) to study the position of women and children in North Vietnam.	April 19-20, 1970 Vienna	Meeting of the FIR Bureau. Theme: preparations for the "victory celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the liberation".
Second half of April 1970 Morocco	Founding of an East German-Moroccan Friendship Society.	Late April 1970	Visit by a WFDY Bureau delegation to Syria and the UAR for talks with leading youth organization representatives. Among the decisions reached was the organization of a European tour by a "representative" Arab youth delegation for the purpose of presenting the facts on "Israeli aggression".
April 16, 1970 Dar es Salaam	Co-operation agreement between Tanzania and the Tanzanian Information Service.		Founding of a Norwegian Committee for the Recognition of the GDR (National Committee for the Normalization of Relations with the GDR) under the chairmanship of a Social Democratic representative in the Storting.
April 16, 1970 Pyongyang	Founding of a Korean-Gambian Friendship Society, under the chairmanship of the Director of the North Korean News Agency (KCNA).	April 20, 1970 Oslo	"International symposium on psychological subversion by imperialist central agencies against the socialist countries", organized by the Polish Centre for the Study of East-West Relations and the chief administration (political) of the Polish Armed Forces. Participants: members of military and civilian scientific staffs and journalists from the European socialist countries.
April 16-17, 1970 Ulyanovsk/Soviet Union	International trade union meeting for the centenary of the birth of Lenin, organized by the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions with the participation of the WFTU. Participants: representatives from 103 national trade unions and international organizations (among them Arab, African and Latin American trade union federations: ICATU, AATUF, CPUSTAL and CLASC).	April 21, 1970 Warsaw	International student conference, organized by the Central Council of the FDJ in the "Wilhelm Pieck" Youth University. Participants: young people from 23 countries in four continents. Theme: "The topicality of Lenin's teaching for the revolutionary struggle of youth organizations throughout the world".
April 17, 1970 East Berlin	Meeting of the International Sachsenhausen Committee. Among the subjects discussed by participants from 13 European countries were historical research and the acquisition of historical material.	April 22, 1970 Bogen Lake/GDR	
April 18-24, 1970 Cotonou	Inter-African Youth Seminar entitled "Youth's Role in the Construction of the Nation", organized in collaboration with the WFDY.		

April 26, 1970 East Berlin	Meeting of the International Ravensbrück Committee. Among the resolutions was a demand for the prohibition of the NPD in the Federal Republic of Germany.		Chairman of the Communist Youth of Austria and in addition a Programme and Statutes were passed and entry into the WFDY approved.
April 27, 1970 East Berlin	International meeting of former inmates of the Brandenburg-Görden concentration camp: 450 participants.	Second week in May 1970 Khartoum	Opening of an East German Cultural and Information Centre.
April 28, 1970 Rome	Meeting of conference organizers in preparation for the "International Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies" (Rome, Jun. 27-29, 1970). A Permanent Secretariat was set up in Rome (including members of the Italian preparatory committee, the joint mobilization committee of the WCP and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization/AAPSO and the Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies/CONCP).	May 7, 1970 Bad Godesberg/Federal Republic of Germany	Celebrations for "Liberation Day" twenty-five years ago by the FIR-affiliated association in the Federal Republic, VVN. Participants: a FIR delegation and delegates from "fraternal organizations" in 14 European countries.
May 1970		May 7-10, 1970 Beirut	"1st Christian World Conference on Palestine".
Beginning of May 1970 Santiago de Chile	Founding of an East German Friendship Group at the National Technical University in Santiago.	Mid-May 1970 Ariccia nr Rome	Meeting of the Administrative Committee of the WFTU-affiliated Transport, Port and Fishery Workers' TUI.
Early May 1970 Varna/Bulgaria	International symposium on the theme "The Trade Unions and the Construction of Socialism". Participants: delegations from 22 countries.	Mid-May 1970 Sofia	Three-day seminar of trade union representatives from commerce in a number of communist countries.
May 2-3, 1970 Frankfurt/Federal Republic of Germany	International seminar on fascism, neo-fascism and neo-nazism, organized among others by the WCP. Participants: 70 representatives of institutes in 19 European countries.	Mid-May 1970 Paris	National meeting of working youth of the communist-controlled French General Confederation of Labour CGT. Among the alleged 15,000 participants were WFTU representatives and trade union delegations from East bloc countries.
May 2-9, 1970	"Week for International Law Recognition of the GDR", initiated by the WCP and "other international organizations".	May 11, 1970 Prague	Meeting of the WFTU Secretariat on the "consequences of the American invasion of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia".
May 9-10, 1970 Vienna	Founding of the "Communist Youth of Austria". Participants: 120 delegates as well as (guest) representatives from youth organizations in East bloc countries and the Federal Republic of Germany and representatives of the WFDY. Otto PODOLSKI was elected	May 11-13, 1970 Moscow	Military historical conference on the "Great Soviet Patriotic War". Participants: Soviet commanders-in-chief and academics, military delegations from other socialist states and historians from Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the USA and the UAR.
		Third week in May 1970 Brazzaville	Co-operation agreement between ADN and the Congo (B) News Agency, ACI.
		Second half of May 1970 Budapest	International professional conference of the WFTU-affiliated Chemical, Petroleum and Allied Workers' TUI.

Second half of May 1970 Laos	Theme: problems and social consequences of automation. Ten-day visit by a WCP delegation marking the International Week of Solidarity with Laos (May 17–24, 1970) at the invitation of the Laotian Committee for the Defence of Peace. Leader of the delegation: WCP Secretary MALAWIA (India).	May 23–28, 1970 Cairo	Federation of Resistance Fighters and the Organization of Anti-Hitler Fighters and Victims of Nazism from Israel. Roman GESING (Poland) was appointed the new Secretary-General.
May 16, 1970	Start of WCP delegation tour headed by Presidium Member DAMANTANG (Guinea) to India and neighbouring countries (Nepal, May 28–29).		Conference of representatives of petroleum workers' trade unions in the Arab countries. Participants: trade union delegates from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Morocco, the Sudan, Syria and the UAR. Main theme: co-ordination of action against the "foreign oil monopolies". A decision was taken to establish the conference as a permanent organ.
May 16–17, 1970 Terezín/Czechoslovakia	International peace rally.		
May 16–17, 1970 Sopot, nr Gdansk	"Meeting of the peace forces of adjoining Baltic states" to mark the 25th anniversary of the "victory over German fascism".	May 26, 1970 East Berlin	International conference of trade union central councils in the socialist countries on problems of industrial safety.
May 16–18, 1970 Erfurt/GDR	10th Congress of the working youth of the GDR, the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. 1,540 delegates from the organizing countries, the communist states and France.	May 28–June 3, 1970 Ulan Bator	Conference of leading representatives of trade union publishing houses and organs in the socialist countries. Participants: trade union representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the Mongolian People's Republic. Theme: propagation of Lenin's teaching on trade unions.
May 16–21, 1970 Katowice/Poland	Meeting of the WFDY Executive Committee to mark the centenary of the birth of Lenin and the 25th anniversary of the "victory over fascist Germany".		
May 19–20, 1970 Cairo	"International conference in support of the Laotian people against American aggression", organized by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), with WCP Presidium Member MOHIEDDIN (UAR) in the chair. Participants: delegations from AAPSO Committees in 50 countries as well as representatives from international organizations and persons prominent in public life.	May 29–31, 1970 East Berlin	Berlin Conference international symposium of Catholic Christians from European countries. Theme: "1945–70 – lessons and consequences – for a system of collective security in Europe". The principal lecture was delivered by Joseph C. ROSSAINT (Federal Republic of Germany).
Fourth week in May 1970 Auschwitz/Poland	General Assembly of the International Auschwitz Committee. Participants: delegations from member organizations in 12 countries. New members: Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime (VVN) from West Berlin, Greek	May 30–31, 1970 Helsinki	Meeting of the WCP Presidium. Theme: co-ordination of action for the "cessation of American aggression in Indo-China".
		May 31, 1970 Moscow June 1–4, 1970 Leningrad	World Youth Meeting for the centenary of the birth of Lenin, organized by the KOMSOMOL and the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations. Participants: representatives from 141

End of May 1970 Amman	youth and student organizations in 96 countries as well as delegations from the IUS, WFDY and the Pan-African Youth Movement (PAYM). Dominating the wide-ranging programme was a theoretical conference on the theme "Lenin and revolutionary youth education".	June 8-9, 1970 Potsdam/GDR	ficance today as an international law document".
End of May 1970 Karlovy Vary/Czechoslovakia	Founding of a Jordanian-Bulgarian Friendship under the chairmanship of Suleiman AL-CHADIDI, President of the Union of Jordanian Lawyers.	June 9-11, 1970 East Berlin	Meeting of the IOJ Presidium. The 7th IOJ Congress was announced for January 4-9, 1971, in Havana.
June 1970	Meeting of the Administrative Council of "Foto-International". Participants: News Agency representatives from Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Hungary with observers from the Bulgarian, Mongolian, Rumanian and "Prensa Latina" agencies. The Director-General of CTK was appointed Administrative Council Chairman for the next two years.	June 9-12, 1970 Juba/Sudan	Meeting of the Bureau of the WFTU-affiliated Metal and Engineering Industries' TUI. Main theme: analysis of preparatory work for the 6th TUI Professional Conference in November 1970 in Budapest.
June 1970 Moscow	10th international seminar for teachers of Russian in Africa and Asia.	June 13, 1970 East Berlin	Youth festival organized, among others, by the Sudanese Youth League. Participants: delegations of youth organizations from the Soviet Union, the GDR and Bulgaria and from Arab and African countries.
Beginning of June 1970 Stockholm	Opening of a North Korean Information Centre.	Mid-June 1970 Sofia	Meeting of the International Preparatory Committee for the Youth and Student Meeting during the 13th Baltic Week (Graag-Müritz/GDR, Jul. 12-19, 1970).
June 2-4, 1970 Frankfurt/GDR	19th meeting of the Administrative Committee of the WFTU-affiliated Public and Allied Employees' TUI.	June 15-21, 1970 Prague	Founding of a "Society for Friendship with the Sudan".
June 2-4, 1970 Rome	Meeting of the Administrative Committee of the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Workers in Commerce.	June 16-20, 1970 Donetsk/Soviet Union	"7th Prague Television Festival" organized by the International Television Organization INTERVISION. Participants: 41 television societies.
June 3-4, 1970 Bratislava/Czechoslovakia	Symposium of journalists from the seven European socialist countries on the exchange of information.	Late June 1970 Varna/Bulgaria	Meeting of the Administrative Committee of the WFTU-affiliated Miners' TUI. Participants: trade union representatives from Europe, Asia and Latin America. It was decided among other things to convene the 6th TUI Professional Conference for May 1972 in Sofia.
June 4-6, 1970 Bucharest	International conference on the theme "Problems of the European Conference on Security and Co-operation". Participants: scholars from 25 countries.	June 20-21, 1970 Vienna	Three-day international conference on the combating of anti-communism, organized by the committee for co-operation between academies of sciences in European communist countries.
June 7, 1970 Potsdam/GDR	International journalists' symposium, co-organized by the IOJ. Theme: "25 years Potsdam Agreement - its signi-		Conference entitled "25 Years United Nations and International Security", organized by the International Institute for Peace (IIP).

June 22-24, 1970
Kiev/Soviet Union

Conference of editors-in-chief of the philosophical and sociological journals of academies of sciences in the socialist countries.

June 22-24, 1970
Moscow

World meeting of activists from societies for friendship with the Soviet Union, organized by the League of Soviet Friendship Societies. Participants: representatives from 85 societies for friendship with the Soviet Union in 70 countries.

June 25-26, 1970
Prague

Consultative meeting of the European member organizations of the WFTU.

June 27-29, 1970
Rome

"International Conference for Solidarity with the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies", organized by the WCP, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) and movements for the Liberation of the Portuguese colonies (MPLA, PAIGC, FRELIMO). Participants: approximately 350 delegates from 64 countries representing 177 national and international organizations (including the UN, WFTU, WCP and AAPSO).

Last week in June 1970
Bohemian Forest /
Czechoslovakia

International youth meeting under the slogan "Against revanchism, for European security and socialism in Czechoslovakia".

June 29-30, 1970
Belgrade

Meeting of delegates from resistance organizations in nine countries. Theme: convening of a "European meeting of fighters and participants in resistance movements".

End of June 1970
Bagdad

Agreement on co-operation the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Iraqi journalists' union.

End of June 1970
Damascus

Agreement on co-operation between the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Syrian Journalists' Syndicate.

End of June 1970
Copenhagen

Opening of an Information Bureau of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (FNLSV).

Appendix 2

Forthcoming Events

1970
(location not yet fixed)

Latin American Conference of Chemical and Petroleum Workers' trade unions, organized by the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Chemical, Petroleum and Allied Workers (planned since 1967).

July 5-August 5, 1970
Lake Seliger nr Moscow

Festival marking the 25th anniversary of the WFDY (to be held in an international work camp). Participants: Moscow institute students from thirty-three countries.

July 29-August 9, 1970
Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki

16th World Conference Against A and H Bombs, organized by the Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs (GENSUIKYO).

Summer 1970
(location not yet fixed)

Seminar on the subject "Disarmament and the Danger of the Arms Race", organized by the World Council of Peace (WCP).

September 1970
Paris

5th International Medical Congress, organized by the FIR Medical Commission, originally planned for Autumn 1968 then for April 1970.

September 1970
Prague

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).

September 1970
Belgrade

Meeting of the Executive Council of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW).

September 28-October 1, 1970
Varna

2nd World Trade Union Conference on the problems of working youth, organized by the WFTU.

Autumn 1970
Canada

Conference on the problems of racialism (supported by the WCP).

October 1970
Cyprus

6th International Trade Conference of the WFTU-affiliated TUI of Agricultural and Forestry Workers.

October 1970
(location not yet fixed) Meeting of the WFTU General Council on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the WFTU.

October 1970
Cairo 4th Congress of the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF).

End of October or beginning of November 1970
Budapest 8th General Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY).

Mid-November 1970
New Delhi 4th Afro-Asian Writers' Conference.

November 1970
Budapest 6th 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 4-9, 1971
Havana 7th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists' (IOJ).

First quarter of 1971
(location not yet fixed) International trade conference in support of the struggling peoples of Africa, in particular the Portuguese colonies and South Africa, organized by the WFTU and the AATUF.

May 1972
Sofia 6th International Professional Conference of the WFTU-affiliated Miners' TUI.

Other events (time still undecided)

10th Congress of the International Union of Students (originally planned for Spring 1970 in Bratislava/Czechoslovakia).

"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 2nd World Trade Union Conference on the Problems of Working Youth, planned for summer 1970 in Varna by the WFTU.

Conference of trade unions from Common Market countries and African states associated with the EEC on the common struggle against the international monopolies (initiated 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 - possibly August or November 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 3

Personal Data

DANGE, Shripat Amrit (India)	Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).
KUBKA, Jiri (Czechoslovakia)	Secretary-General of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ).
KUUSINEN, Hertta (Finland)	President of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF).
NERUDA, Pablo (Chile)	Writer and poet.
NETO, Dr. Antonio Agostinho (Angola)	Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

DANGE, Shripat Amrit (India)

Born October 10, 1899, in Bombay; married Usabi Dange on October 5, 1927; has two daughters. Speaks English, various Indian dialects and some Russian. Deputy in the Lower House (since February 1967). Chairman of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (RCPI) since 1962; reelected at the 8th Congress (Patna, Feb. 7-15, 1968). Dange is one of the founders of the Communist Party of India. Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) since 1948. Ordinary Member of the former WFTU Executive Committee since 1945. Ordinary Member of the new WFTU Executive Bureau since October 1969. General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) since 1956; reelected at the 28th Congress (Gunture, Jan. 28-Feb. 1, 1970).

Curriculum vitae:

Studied at the University of Bombay. In 1922 founded the first Marxist periodical in India, "Socialist", which he edited until 1924. Founder and editor of the first trade union newspaper in Marathi, "Krantii".
1927 Acting Secretary of the AITUC.
1928, 1929 and 1936 Member of the All-India Congress Committee.
1933 Co-founder of the Communist Party of India.

NB. In future an Appendix will be provided with each Activities Report, giving biographical details of important representatives of the communist world organizations or of organizations closely connected with the latter.

Became a member of the editorial board of the Bombay CP newspaper "National Front".
1943 Member of the CC of the Communist Party of India.
1943-45 President of the AITUC.
1945 Member of the WFTU Executive Committee.
1946-51 Member of the Indian Parliament and the Bombay Legislative Assembly.
1948 Appointed WFTU Vice-President (during this period was interned until 1950).
1950 Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of India.
1956 General Secretary of the AITUC.
1957-62 Leader of the CP group in Parliament.
April 1962 Elected Chairman of the Communist Party of India.
In July 1962 Dange was placed in charge of the CPI weekly "New Age".
In the elections of February 1967 Dange won a seat in the Lower House as Member for the Bombay constituency.
At the 7th WFTU Congress (Budapest, Oct. 17-26, 1969) the Presidium and Executive Committee were abolished and a new Executive Bureau was set up.
As well as being the Indian representative in this Bureau, Dange - in addition to FRACHON/France and EL SHEIKH/Sudan - is one of the three current Vice-Presidents of the WFTU.
On account of his illegal activities and partly because of his activities against the British colonialists Dange spent almost sixteen years in prison, the last occasions being 1964 and 1966.

Publications:

"Gandhi versus Lenin";
"Hell Found";
"Literature and the People";
"India from Primitive Communism to Slavery".
Attended a CP conference in Moscow (December 1960).
Attended a Council Meeting of the World Council of Peace (WCP) in New Delhi (March 24-27, 1961).
In September 1961 visited Moscow and East Berlin.
Attended the World Congress for Disarmament and Peace (Moscow, July 7-14, 1962).
In December 1962 visited Moscow and East Berlin; was received by KHRUSHCHEV and ULBRICHT.
At the beginning of 1963 travelled to Rome, Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest and London.
In August 1963 had political talks in Moscow.
Attended the 13th Congress of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (Moscow, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1963).
In 1964 made several visits to the Soviet Union.

Attended the consultative meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties (Moscow, Feb. 1964).
Following the 6th WFTU Congress (Warsaw, Oct. 8–22, 1965) visited Czechoslovakia and the GDR.
Attended the 23rd Party Conference of the CPSU (Moscow, Mar. 29–Apr. 8, 1966).
From April 23–30, 1966, had talks with leading officials of the CPSU in Moscow.
In October 1967 led a CPI delegation to the GDR.
Took part in the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution (Moscow, Nov. 1967).
Attended the consultative meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties (Budapest, February 1968).
Visited the Soviet Union at the end of June 1968.
From February 12–16, 1969, visited Moscow for talks with members of the CC of the CPSU and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

KUBKA, Jiri (Czechoslovakia)

Journalist; born December 8, 1924, son of the writer Frantisek KUBKA.
Secretary-General of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) since the 6th IOJ Congress (East Berlin, Oct. 10–15, 1966) as successor to Jiri MEISNER (Czechoslovakia).
Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Journalists Association until March 1968.
Former editor-in-chief of the Czechoslovak news agency CTK.

Curriculum vitae:

1948–52 Editor of "Lidové noviny" (People's Newspaper).
1953–57 Editor of "Obrana lidu" (Defence of the People).
1957 Editor-in-chief of "Obrana lidu".
1966–68 Editor-in-chief of "Reporter", journal of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Association.
1967 Editor-in-chief of "The Democratic Journalist", organ of the IOJ.
Visited Uruguay following the Executive Committee Meeting of the IOJ (Santiago de Chile, Sept. 23–25, 1965).
Attended the meeting of the World Council of Peace/WCP (Geneva, Jun. 13–16, 1966). At the beginning of 1967 on an extended educational stay with the International Institute for Peace (IIP) in Vienna.
On March 23, 1967, at the East German Journalists' Association "School for Solidarity" spoke to journalists from nine African and Asian states on problems of co-operation between journalists.
Attended the International Journalists' Conference in Lignano/Italy as an IOJ delegate (May 12–16, 1967).

At the end of July 1967, together with the General Secretary of the Association of Hungarian Journalists Norbert SIKLOSI and the General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Association Adolf HRADECKY, travelled to Yugoslavia to find a suitable place for a journalists' rest home in Dalmatia.
Attended the 8th VDJ Congress (East Berlin, Dec. 19–20, 1967).
Member of a delegation of the IOJ and the Czechoslovak Journalists' Association which at the end of January 1968 had discussions in Mexico City with the Chairman of the Olympic Games organizing committee. Subsequently visited Chile to sign an agreement with the journalists' association of that country.
Opened the International Conference of "progressive" journalists (Pyongyang, Sept. 18–23, 1969).
On October 1, 1969, opened the "Meeting of Democratic Journalists", organized jointly by the IOJ and the Union of Soviet Journalists (Leningrad/Ulyanovsk/Moscow).
On November 5, 1969, travelled to East Berlin for the celebrations marking the "20th Anniversary of the GDR".
Towards the end of March 1970 led an IOJ delegation to Cuba for talks with the journalists' association of that country on preparations for the 7th IOJ Congress, planned for January 1971 in Havana.

KUUSINEN, Hertta (Finland)

Born February 14, 1904, in Luhanka/Finland; daughter of Otto Ville Kuusinen, a full member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU, who died on May 17, 1964;
Twice married, first to Ture Lehen and then to Yrjö Leino (divorced since 1950);
Address: Helsinki, Albertinkatu 17;
Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Finland;
Member of Parliament;
Member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs;
Deputy Chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League, (SKDL) since 1957;
Finnish representative in the Interparliamentary Union and the Nordic Council;
Member of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace (WCP) since the Council Meeting (East Berlin, June 25–26, 1969);
President of the Women's International Democratic Federation, elected at the 6th Congress (Helsinki, June 18, 1969) as successor to Eugénie Cotton/France;
Chairman of the Democratic Women's Federation of Finland;
Member of the Board of Directors of the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation since June 1, 1964;
Deputy chairman of the Finland-USSR Society;
Board member of the Communist publishing house Kansan Uutiset.

Curriculum vitae:

1922 Fled to Moscow with her father; worked as a librarian;
1934 Returned to Finland;
1934-39 Imprisoned for illegal activities in the prohibited CP;
1941-44 "Protective detention" in the Hämeenlinna concentration camp;
1944 Woman editor of the newspaper "Free World";
1945 Communist deputy in the Finnish Riksdag; soon afterwards parliamentary chairman of the SKDL (until 1966);
1948 Minister without Portfolio;
1951 Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Finland;
1952-57 Secretary-General of the SKDL;
1957 Deputy Chairman of the SKDL;
In April 1964 visited the Soviet Union on the occasion of Khrushchev's seventieth birthday;
In June 1964 led a Finnish CP delegation to Warsaw for the 4th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP);
In the middle of February 1965 was a member of a Finnish CP delegation to the Soviet Union;
Attended the conference of West European Communist Parties (Brussels, June 1-3, 1965);
July 1965 attended the Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party; Took part in a (preliminary conference) in preparation for an International Conference of European CPs (Warsaw, February 1967);
December 1967 member of a Finnish CP delegation visiting East Berlin at the invitation of the Central Committee of the SED;
Beginning of February 1968; visited Bucharest;
Middle of August 1968, visited Prague as a member of a Finnish CP delegation;
Took part in the World Assembly for Peace (East Berlin, June 21-24, 1969);
Attended the World Youth and Students' Meeting for Final Victory of the Vietnamese People for Independence and Peace (Helsinki, Aug. 23-27, 1969);
Attended the second meeting of the International Committee for the Recognition of the GDR (East Berlin, Sept. 13-14, 1969);
Took part in an international women's seminar, organized by the Sudan Women's Union, the WIDF and UNESCO, entitled Victory over Illiteracy among Women (Khartoum, beginning of February 1970);
In April 1970 headed a WIDF delegation to North Vietnam for a ten-day study of the position of women and children.

NERUDA, Pablo (Chile)

Real name: Neftali Ricardo REYES BASUALTO;
Writer and poet born 12th July 1904 in Parra/Chile: son of a railway worker;

Resident in Isla Negra/Chile;
Member of the Communist Party since 1945;
Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile (re-elected at the 13th Congress, October 1965);
Member of the World Council of Peace (WCP) since 1950;
Member of the Chilean-Soviet Cultural Institute;
Honorary member of the Chilean Academy of Linguistics (appointed end of April 1969);
Corresponding member of the German Arts Academy in East Berlin;
Former chairman of the Chilean Writer's Association.

Awards

Chilean National Prize for Literature (1945);
International Peace Prize of the WCP (1950);
International Lenin Prize "for the consolidation of peace among peoples" (1953);
Award for services in furtherance of cooperation with Czechoslovakia (1965);
International Italian Prize for Literature "Viareggio-Versilia" (1967);
Frédéric Joliot-Curie Gold Medal of the WCP (1967);
WCP Medal (1969);
Honorary doctor of the Karl Marx University Leipzig;
Honorary doctor of the Catholic University of Santiago de Chile.

Curriculum vitae:

Studied at the grammar school in Temuco and the teachers' training college of the University of Chile;
1927 entered the diplomatic corps and went to Rangoon, Batavia (1929) and Buenos Aires (1933);
Was Consul in Madrid at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936 and played an active part on the communist side;
1938-39 Assisted the flight of many Spanish emigrés to France;
1939 Ambassadorial secretary in Mexico;
1941-44 Consul in Mexico;
1941 Attempt on his life;
1945 Officially entered the Communist Party of Chile and was elected to the Chilean Parliament;
After protesting however, against the pro-Western policies of the government of the day, he lost his parliamentary immunity and was impeached (1948);
Out of circulation until 1949, then lived abroad from 1949-52;
During this time visited the Soviet Union, the East bloc countries and the People's Republic of China;
Nominated by the Communist Party of Chile as a candidate for the presidential elections of 1970;

Took part in the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay (May 1962), also visiting Bulgaria in the same month;
Took part in the "International Writers' Conference" in East Berlin and Weimar (May 14-22, 1965);
1966 co-signatory of the WCP Vietnam Appeal to the UN;
Took part in the 34th International Pen Club Congress (New York, June 12-18, 1966);
Attended the 4th Soviet Writers' Congress (Moscow, May 22-27, 1967);
Took part in the "World Conference on Vietnam" (Stockholm, July 6-9, 1967);
Speaker at the CC Plenum of the Chilean Communist Youth Association (Santiago de Chile, mid-October 1969).

NETO, Dr. Antonio Agostinho (Angola)

M. D., poet;
Born in Icolo e Bengo, Angola, 1922;
Chairman of Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA);
Member of the Presidium of World Council of Peace (WCP) since WCP Council meeting in Geneva (June 13-16, 1966).

Awards:

WCP Joliot-Curie Gold Medal (1967).

Curriculum vitae:

Secondary school in Luanda, capital of Angola;
1944/47 Worked with Angolan health service; co-founder of cultural society in Luanda;
1947 Medical student at Coimbra University in Portugal;
published first poems;
As active member of Portuguese youth movement arrested in 1952 for taking part in demonstrations;
After his release soon arrested again and from 1955-57 in prison for subversive activities;
1958 Took M. D. degree; co-founder of Anti-Colonial Movement (MAC), which was founded in Lisbon and which aimed at uniting the representatives of the resistance movements in all Portuguese colonies;
1959 Returned to Angola to take up medical practice;
June, 1960, arrested and secretly transferred to Lisbon and in September 1960 to the Island of Santa Antao; became honorary member of MPLA;
June 1962, released;
August 1962, as MPLA functionary, conducted negotiations with Roberto HOLDEN, leader of the Angolan government in exile in Léopoldville (now Kinshasa) on a united front and on the setting up of a common action committee;

Kwame NKRUMAH, then President of Ghana, supported the above efforts;
Second half of January 1968 headed MPLA delegation to Belgrade at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Workers' League;
Travelled subsequently to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party;
Headed MPLA delegation to 5th summit conference of Organization for African Unity (OAU) in Algiers (September 1968);
End of October 1968 visited Yugoslavia where he was received by President TITO on October 29;
Attended 14th session of OAU Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam (beginning of February 1969);
July 1969 visited Bulgaria and Rumania;
On April 25, 1970, went to Belgrade on a visit lasting several days.

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