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INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

The Soviet Union has not ceased to foster Communist ideology and organizational strength outside the USSR and the Satellite Orbit-- it has merely changed its methods. In the days before the last war the Soviet Union used the Communist International (Comintern) which Lenin had created, in order to develop Communist Parties throughout the world in general, and in Latin America in particular. The Executive Committee of the Comintern sat in Moscow, under the control of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Intelligence Services. Latin American Communist leaders such as Blas Roca (Cuba) and Luis Carlos Prestes (Brazil)--both active today--were members of the leading body of the Comintern and took their orders from their Soviet masters. Comintern schools, such as the Lenin School, trained the world revolutionary cadre. A Special Comintern headquarters and secret field offices controlled and supported Communist activities in Latin America. The Comintern also developed a series of international mass (front) organizations in order to extend Soviet/Communist control over large strata of society which were not yet under complete Communist Party domination. Thus the Comintern created the Communist International of Youth; the International of Red Labor Unions (Profintern); the Peasants International (Krestintern), the League against Colonialism, and similar international front organizations in every field of human and social endeavor--all for the purpose of penetrating every possible stratum of society and bringing it

gradually under Communist control. A vast international network of so-called Soviet Friendship Societies sponsored and supported by the Soviet government through its "All Union Society for Cultural Relations Abroad" was developed as a direct Soviet outlet for propaganda and propaganda support to local Communist Parties.

The political activities of the Comintern were closely intertwined with the activities of the Soviet espionage agencies, and Communist Parties became tools of Soviet espionage. The murder of Trotsky in Mexico by a Soviet agent who had been aided by the international Communist apparatus is an illustration of practices which have not been abandoned.

During the war the Soviet Party government abolished the Comintern, but this was merely a wartime gesture towards its Allies. The Soviet Union has continued and is continuing to strengthen, develop and support Communist Parties outside the Soviet/Satellite Orbit. The "All Union Society for Cultural Relations Abroad" continues to channel propaganda through its local outlets, the Soviet Friendship Societies; similar societies have been created by the Satellite governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and China.

The use of Communist Parties for Soviet espionage purposes has likewise not been abandoned. There is ample and reliable evidence from many countries to the effect that the Soviet Intelligence Services continue to rely on secret Communist Party members abroad who have penetrated into positions of trust where they have access to strategic information.

Similarly, the leadership role once exercised by the Soviet Party government through the Comintern is now being exercised by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union directly. It is a well known fact that the Communist leadership all over the world travels regularly to Moscow to receive its orders. It is also well-known that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union controls the Cominform Journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy" through which it disseminates the international Communist Party line, and which is brought into Latin America by air from Prague and Bucharest.

Insofar as the international front organizations are concerned, only their names have changed; not their function. Instead of the Comintern-controlled Communist International of Youth, there is now the World Federation of Democratic Youth with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, and the International Student's Union with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Instead of the Women's Department of the Comintern, there is now the Women's International Democratic Federation with headquarters in East Berlin. The vociferous World Peace Council located in Prague, is also nothing but a new form of an old Comintern front, the "World Committee Against War and Fascism," and the World Federation of Trade Unions, with some of its many functional Trade Union Departments seated in Vienna, is a revival of a whole group of Comintern fronts, all rolled into one--the Red Labor Union International (Profintern), the International of Seamen and Harborworkers (ISH), and the International of Educational Workers. Even the small International Association of Democratic Lawyers had a Comintern predecessor--the International Juridical Association

The activities of the Cominform and the Soviet-controlled International Front organizations extend into Latin America, and are discussed in the attachments.

THE COMINFORM AND LATIN AMERICA

The Communist Information Bureau disseminates the international Communist Party line through the Cominform's weekly journal, "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!" which is published in Bucharest. The Latin American Communist Parties follow the Soviet "line" as it is carried to them in the Cominform Journal very closely. Not only is the circulation of the Journal in some of the Latin American countries surprisingly large (see below), but there has been received from Ecuador a summary of an official Communist Party document which mentions the fact that the Journal is being extensively used for "mass education and propaganda".

The Journal often features articles by Latin American Communists on conditions and Communist activities in their own countries. (For a list of names of the contributors during 1953, see below). It also prints news items about Latin American Communist activities.

Policy Guidance

An example of how the Journal furnishes policy guidance to Latin American CP's--in this case, the dissemination of the policy program set forth at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--follows:

a). The Cominform Journal carried full texts or substantial summaries of all the important documents issuing from the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, October 1952. The issue of 19 December 1952 carried as its lead editorial, "The

All-Conquering Force of Marxist-Leninist Theory," instructions to all Communists to study Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," Stalin's speech to the Congress and the other materials of the Congress. These documents, the editorial stated, "now being studied with the keenest interest in all working-class parties, gave the international Communist movement a weapon of enormous ideological and rallying power. By mastering this weapon and skillfully applying it in the concrete conditions of their countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties will be able to smash each and every so-called theory, wrest it from the influence of the bourgeoisie masses of people still ensnared in its ideology."

b). In the Journal's issue of 26 December 1952, an article appeared on a resolution adopted by the CP Brazil, stating that the "Communist Party of Brazil enthusiastically welcomed the historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and adopted a resolution urging all Party members and organizations to study these documents.

"The documents of the XIX Congress of the CPSU and Comrade Stalin's speech,' says the resolution, 'constitute a mighty weapon and a reliable guide for Brazilian Communists in their fight for peace and for the liberation of our people from the imperialist yoke. Assimilation of these documents is the main factor for raising the ideological level of our Party and its members, valuable and effective help in the Marxist training of our cadres.'"

c). It is further to be noted that the "Draft Program" of the CP Brazil, published on 1 January 1954, is based directly upon the "united front" strategy set forth at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and is thus quite different from the program that the Party had held before.

d). Also in the issue of 26 December 1952 was an article by the General Secretary of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba (i.e., the Communist Party), Blas Roca, entitled "For National Independence of Cuba!" The writer spoke of Stalin's "profound and convincing speech to the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." He stated that "The Party shows the people of Cuba that they are not alone in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, that at the head of the camp of peace there stands the Soviet Union and that if the people of Cuba continue to fight in close friendship with the USSR and the camp of peace they will undoubtedly win in their difficult struggle for national liberation, for democracy and peace."

e). In the 16 January 1953 issue of the Journal, there appeared an article by Oscar Creydt, "Member, Political Commission, Central Committee, Communist Party of Paraguay," stating that--"the Communist Party of Paraguay...like the Communist Parties in the other Latin-American countries, is raising the banner of national independence and national sovereignty, the banner of democratic freedoms, thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie. This is the historic necessity which has been grasped by the Communist and Democratic Parties. Comrade

Stalin, addressing the representatives of the Communist and Democratic Parties from the capitalist countries at the final session of the XIX Congress of the CPSU, said: "There is no one else to pick it up."

f). According to the issue of 3 October 1952, the CP Mexico welcomed in advance the "significance" of the 19th Congress. Quoting from the CP Mexico newspaper La Voz de Mexico, the Journal says: "the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will greatly strengthen the struggle against the imperialist incendiaries of a new war, will be a further invaluable contribution of the wise and correct policy of Comrade Stalin--the great leader, teacher and friend of the working people..."

Circulation of the Cominform Journal in Latin America.

The Spanish-language edition of the Cominform Journal is sent to Latin American countries from Bucharest, where it is printed. Some shipments arrive by boat, but most are received via air mail. The copies air-mailed to Colombia and Cuba are trans-shipped through a West European country, where they are handled by a Communist publishing house. It is believed that some of the copies for Uruguay and Mexico are sent in the Soviet diplomatic pouch. The largest numbers of copies of the Journal appear to be sent to Cuba (1500), Mexico (5,000 - 12,500, depending upon whether the particular issue contains an article of Mexican interest), Ecuador (400 - 500). In most Latin American countries, the Journal is sent to secure addresses for semi-clandestine distribution through the country.

Latin American Contributors to the Coninform Journal

The following Latin American Communist leaders were authors of substantial articles in the Coninform Journal during 1953 and in early 1954. This illustrates the close connection between Latin American Communism and the Coninform:

MERISCHI, Vicente	Member, Central Committee, CP	Argentina
AMADO, Jorge	Winner Stalin Peace Prize	Brazil
GRABOIS, Mauricio	Secretary, CP	Brazil
PRESTES, Luis Carlos	General Secretary, CP	Brazil
GONZALEZ DIAZ, Galo	General Secretary, CP	Chile
TEITELBOIM, V.	"Chilean Writer"	Chile
ROCA, Blas	General Secretary, Popular Socialist Party	Cuba
GUERRA BORGES, Alfredo	Secretary, Party of Labour	Guatemala
FORTUNY, Jose Manuel	General Secretary, Party of Labour	Guatemala
MIRANDA, Juan		Honduras
YORNE, Santos	Secretary, CP	Venezuela

Exhibits

Attached are issues of the Coninform Journal to illustrate the adherence of Latin American Communists to the policies developed at the 19th Congress of the CPSU. Issues of:

6 February 1953

3 March 1953

26 December 1952

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES IN LATIN AMERICA

The pattern of continued Communist interference with the sovereignty of non-Communist powers, as illustrated through the activities of the International Front Organizations, pertains also to the activities of the Soviet Intelligence Services. The Soviet Intelligence Services are not only information procurement agencies but also engage in clandestine political and economic warfare in order to strike at the roots of an independent nation's social and economic life.

The following case, which is not believed to be an isolated one, should suffice to make this point clear. Information has been received directly from a Soviet Intelligence contact that the Soviets have initiated covert action in South America, launched from the Montevideo-Buenos Aires area, to make it impossible for the United States to obtain basic materials from the South American countries. The Soviet plan is to make it impossible for American ships to call at strategic South American ports for the needed materials as they believe it will be impossible to use airplanes to transport the materials. The initial steps taken by the Soviet agents to implement their plan had been undertaken and included the penetration of some of the principal offices of the local governments, to recruit local Military and Naval personnel both pro - and anti - the local regimes, and to penetrate the American Embassies and Military Missions in the South American countries where the relations with the United States were best. Presumably this was done to obtain information to support the Soviet plan.

THE WFTU AND LATIN AMERICA

The Communist international labor front, World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) operates in Latin America through two channels: the Confederation of Latin American Labor (CTAL), a WFTU affiliate; and through the affiliation of individual Latin American unions with the Trade Union Internationals (TUI's) of the WFTU.

The WFTU is closely controlled by the USSR: directly, by control of its funds, by Soviet occupation of key supervisory posts in the WFTU Secretariat, and by the physical control over communications into Vienna and over some of the WFTU offices which are located in the Soviet Sector of Vienna; and indirectly, by Soviet control of world Communism. WFTU and CTAL officials are Communists.

Soviet Control

The permanent administrative body of the WFTU is its International Secretariat located in Vienna, Austria. The key positions within this office have always been occupied by Soviet officials who have been trained and associated with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions - USSR. These persons maintain daily telephone contact with the Palace of Labor in Moscow, from whence come the directives which establish the pattern of operations within the WFTU complex. Since the WFTU's bank account is kept in the Soviet Military Bank of Vienna, the financial activities of the WFTU are also under Soviet control. Most of the WFTU's income comes from trade unions in the Soviet-Satellite countries. In addition, the WFTU is permitted to use such

trusted and Soviet-controlled means of communication as Soviet military telephones and vehicles, couriers, and diplomatic mail. Persons traveling on WFTU business are assisted in their movements and in obtaining necessary documentation by Soviet diplomatic missions and representatives abroad.

The CTAL

In 1949, at a meeting of the WFTU Executive Bureau held in Paris, a resolution was passed establishing the Confederation of Workers of Latin America (CTAL) in Mexico City as "the organism of liaison and coordination of the WFTU" with the national labor movements of Latin America. The CTAL is controlled by Communists. In the winter of 1950-51, another meeting of the WFTU Executive Bureau in Bucharest, Rumania, resulted in the establishment of an effective program of WFTU assistance to the CTAL.

The CTAL has an interlocking directorate with the WFTU: The Secretary General of the CTAL, Lombardo TOLEDANO, is also a vice president of the WFTU.

Policy Coordination

The Third World Congress of the WFTU, held in Vienna, Austria, 10-21 October 1953, provided an excellent opportunity for LOMBARDO Toledano, Secretary General of the CTAL, and other CTAL officials to meet with the leading officials in the WFTU and the Soviet representative, Nikolai SHVERNIK, President of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR. It is reliably reported that four such meetings

were held in secret. It is significant that the CTAL Central Committee, which usually meets in Mexico City, held its most recent gathering at Vienna during the Third WFTU Congress. The Central theme of this Congress, as expressed in the final resolutions, was "unity of action" in the labor movement.

"The Congress considers that the particular task of the trade unions is to unite the broadest sections of the workers, irrespective of nationality, political or religious convictions, race or sex, by organizing common actions of workers belonging to different trade union organizations as well as unorganized workers, around a program of common demands."

The struggle for "united action" will lead to "a single trade union in each enterprise, a single national trade union federation in each industry and occupation, a single national center for the trade unions in any country, a single world trade union organization."

Other resolutions cited the "role of primary importance" played by the trade unions in the "struggle of the people for peace;" called the attention of the workers to the fact that "the strengthening of their trade unions is one of the conditions for the success of their struggle for the defence and achievement of trade union and democratic liberties," as well as "national independence of colonial areas;" and instructed the trade union organizations of the colonial and semi-colonial countries to "make known to the broad masses the decisions of the Congress...and to take all possible steps to assure their application."

The CTAL Central Committee, at its meeting in Vienna during the Third WFTU Congress, fully endorsed these resolutions. In November, the CTAL sent out a circular instructing its affiliates to carry out the "unity" campaign by correlating the fight for the basic demands of the working class with the "struggle for popular and national reforms." The circular also exhorted the CTAL followers to continue the struggle against "Yankee imperialism", to fight for "peace", and to make plans for the execution of the resolutions of the Third World Congress of the WFTU. In addition, the CTAL instructed its membership to denounce the Tenth Inter-American Conference to be held in Caracas, Venezuela, in March 1954.

Forms of WFTU Assistance to the CTAL

1). Financing of publications and propaganda directed to Latin America. The Spanish-language edition of the WFTU's fortnightly magazine, World Trade Union Movement, is published in Mexico City under the direction of Antonio GARCIA Moreno, a member of the CTAL Secretariat. It is completely financed by the WFTU. In December 1952, for example, the CTAL cabled the WFTU, Vienna, for \$1,000 to pay for the printing of some pamphlets. In February 1953, the CTAL requested \$10,000 to pay for the cost of printing two issues of WTUM; a return telegram from Vienna informed the CTAL that the money was on the way. Subsidization of the CTAL Secretariat has continued to the present to finance the Spanish edition of WTUM.

2). Travel Subsidies. The WFTU consistently defrays the expenses of Latin American labor officials traveling into the Soviet/Satellite orbit. Bank drafts are sent directly to the CTAL or the required airline tickets are purchased in Europe and then forwarded to Latin America. In October 1951, the CTAL requested \$13,000 to subsidize the travel of Latin American delegates and members of the CTAL Secretariat to the WFTU Executive Bureau meeting in Berlin, Germany. In December 1952, the WFTU instructed a CTAL official to represent it at the Technical Workers Conference of the International Trade Organization which was held in Lima, Peru, and informed him that all the expenses would be financed from Vienna.

3). Financing Latin American Labor Conferences. In May 1951, the CTAL sponsored a Latin American Agricultural Conference, in an effort to organize the peasants of Latin America. The WFTU sent the CTAL considerable sums of money which were used to pay the salaries for one month of the CTAL employees, and to defray the travel expenses of some of the delegates to the conference site, Mexico City; while 10,000 pesos were turned over to the newspaper, El Popular as an advance in connection with its publicity work for the conference. In August 1952, the CTAL, while making preparations for a Latin American Conference of Minors and Metalurgical Workers received a telegram from a prominent member of the WFTU Secretariat, Henri JOURDAIN, urging it to use all the funds at its disposal for support of the Conference, with the assurance that the Vienna office of the WFTU would reimburse the CTAL immediately.

4). Support of strikes. The WFTU controls a special fund, the "International Solidarity Fund", which is earmarked for the support of strikes or other events which may be exploited by the Communist cause. In May 1951, \$1,500 was sent to LOMBARDO Toledano for "relief of the families of miners who were victims" of a mining catastrophe in Mexico. In December 1953, a Brazilian member of the CTAL Executive Committee told another Latin American Communist that the WFTU had sent \$50,000 to Brazil for strike assistance.

5). Training of Labor Leaders The WFTU has set up leadership training schools which may be attended by deserving labor union members. Numerous Latin American labor unionists have already received specialized training in Marxist theory, labor organization, "colonialism", social security and labor law, and related subjects. In June of 1953, the WFTU purchased ten round-trip tickets from a European airline, and then sent half of the tickets to the CTAL in Mexico City and the others to Victor Manuel GUTIERREZ, Secretary General of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Guatemala (CGTG). The tickets were used by ten Latin American trade unionists who went to Vienna, toured through Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and then enrolled in a WFTU Cadre Training School located in Budapest. Here, they attended a three-months' course; upon completion of the course, they proceeded to Vienna, where they served as delegates to the Third World Congress of the WFTU.

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (WFDY) AND THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS) IN LATIN AMERICA

There is ample evidence that the activities of Latin American Communist youth and student organizations are directed from Communist headquarters in Prague and Budapest.

WFDY

The principal international Communist mechanism operating in the youth field is the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). Like the IUS, it was founded in London as a legitimate apolitical international youth organization, but within a year, the Communists took over completely and headquarters were moved to Prague and then to Budapest.

The WFDY claims to represent over 80 million youth from 90 countries and on an estimated annual budget of 75 million. It prints 400,000 copies of its publications in 11 languages and supports the Cominform transmitters, used also by the IUS, in Prague and Peking.

Like the IUS, WFDY propaganda is aimed at the underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. By saturating youth organizations in these areas with literature which lays the cause of all economic and political discontent at the door of U.S. and British "imperialism", the WFDY exploits this discontent for its own ends, namely, recruitment of talented youth into the Party machine for eventual use in CP agitation and insurrection. Ultimately this instrumentality will be the first outpost of recruitment of youth into the Soviet war machine.

It can be estimated that the chief source of funds for the WFDY is the USSR, as over 2/3 of the membership lies within the Soviet bloc. Furthermore, delegates from the underdeveloped areas to the 4th World Festival of Youth and Students held at Bucharest, August 1953, were transported to and from Bucharest largely at the cost of the central headquarters of WFDY, indicating that the financial contribution of youth groups from non-Soviet areas was minimal.

Real control of the WFDY is considered to rest with the executive committee, namely, in the hands of the President, General Secretary, and full time secretaries who conduct its business. The new president Bruno Bernini, is a member of the Directorate of the FGCI, the Communist Youth Federation in Italy. Jacques Denis, an experienced French Communist, retains the general secretaryship, and of the 13 secretaries 9 are either representatives of the satellite countries or are known to have Communist records.

Latin American members of WFDY executive include a vice-president from Cuba, Flavio Bravo; a secretary from Brazil, Demosthenes Lobo, and a member of the executive committee, Raoul Morales Adriaola from Chile.

It has been estimated that minimal Latin American attendance to the WFDY Youth Festival in August 1953, was: Argentina-21, Bolivia-1, Brazil-120, Chile-129, Colombia-16, Cuba-8, Ecuador-15, Guatemala-30, Haiti-4, Nicaragua-10, Panama-6, and Paraguay-1.

Out of this tremendous participation have come all types of Communist dominated front activities, many of which were planned or reported upon at the August Youth Festival by Latin Americans. Notable among

these are the many bogus "Peace" committees, as well as numerous plans to link legitimate grievances with Communist objectives.

Perhaps the most important development, and one which merits great scrutiny by Latin American governments, was the proposal by Luis Figueroa of Chile to hold two youth festivals in October of 1954, one in Chile and the other in Guatemala. This proposal has been acted upon with fervor, being planned and publicized throughout Latin America by word of mouth and the WFDY publications.

Both the international publications and those sent laterally, e.g. from China to Latin America - are fomenting this new front activity which is a potential threat to all democratic forces in Latin America.

IUS

The International Union of Students (IUS) is the principal international Communist mechanism operating in the student field. It was organized in 1945 as a bona fide apolitical international organization of national student unions, but was infiltrated by Communist leadership soon after its founding. Its headquarters are in Prague, where a staff of trained Communists conduct world wide operations on an annual budget of several million dollars. The IUS claims to represent about 5.5 million students in 78 countries. The majority of its member organizations are not representative, and so-called "delegates" to IUS international conferences--all held behind the iron curtain--are carefully picked leaders of Communist factions. IUS propaganda

follows the general Communist line in its demonstrations for peace, its charges of alleged UN forces' use of germ warfare in Korea. It supports, on the other hand, the insurrectionary activities of Communist groups in the Middle and Far East and Latin America. Its widely distributed slick magazine World Student News, reflecting the changing Communist line, is published in 8 languages and distributed throughout the world. Its activities are broadcast in 8 languages by Cominform radio transmitters in Prague and Peking. Though its line during the past year has in general reflected the Soviet peace campaign, its aim of recruiting the student elite of the underdeveloped areas for use in CP agitation and insurrection remains unchanged.

In Latin America, IUS propaganda output has increased fourfold during the past 2 years. IUS publications, e.g. World Student News, IUS Information Service, may be found on library shelves of all Latin American universities. The content and form of the publication may be described as follows.

1. Introductions stating fairly accurately the bad study and living conditions obtaining in Latin American universities.
2. Editorials occupying approximately 2/3 of each publication, propound that all student strikes, movements etc. are Marxist movements, organized by students and youth loyal to the IUS and striving for a Communist future.

In addition to these numerous and extremely professional publications, IUS secretaries are constantly traveling through Latin America spreading the Party line and extolling the IUS. As a main result of these propaganda efforts the IUS has been able to attract many Latin American delegates to its student activities. At the IUS Congress in Warsaw from 27 August - 3 September 1953, students from the following Latin American countries were represented: Argentina with 31 observers representing 25 organizations; Bolivia with 4 delegates from an organization claiming 20,000 members; Chile with 31 observers from 12 organizations; Brazil, 34 observers from 13 organizations; Columbia, 5 delegates from an organization of 5,230 as well as one observer from another organization; Cuba, 10 delegates from 2 organizations of 17,200 total membership, and two observers; Dominican Republic, one observer; Ecuador, 7 delegates from a membership of 7,000 and 6 observers from another organization; Guatemala, 2 delegates from 2 organizations totaling 7,000 and 7 observers from other organizations; Honduras, one observer; Mexico, 11 delegates representing 3 organizations totaling 85,500 as well as an additional observer; Nicaragua, one observer; Panama, 2 delegates representing 3,500; Puerto Rico and Paraguay with a delegate and an observer, respectively; Peru, 6 observers from 2 organizations; Uruguay, 3 observers; Venezuela, 3 observers and British Guiana, one observer.

Latin Americans play a prominent role in the executive of the IUS also. Of the four vice-presidents, one is a Latin American, Rafael ECHEVARRIA of Ecuador. The others came from Russia, China and India.

Of the eight secretaries of the IUS, three are from behind the Iron Curtain and one is a Cuban, Lionel SOTO, who also runs the IUS Press and Information Bureau. In addition 2 of the 7-man executive committee are Latins, from Bolivia and Mexico.

Many of the delegates and observers to the IUS conference later traveled throughout the Soviet bloc, including China and Russia. More than 1,000 Latins, the majority of them youth and students under IUS auspices, traveled to the bloc in 1953. This was twice the number as in 1952 and 10 times that of 1950.

Exhibits:

Copies of unclassified British Foreign Office summaries showing the Communist line taken by Latin American participants in the World Youth Congress, World Festival of Youth, and The Third World Student Congress, 1953.

THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL AND LATIN AMERICA

The World Peace Council is closely linked with Latin America: There are 21 Latin American Communists or sympathizers on the World Peace Council of some 300 members.

A "Continental Cultural Congress" was held in April 1953, Santiago, Chile, to implement a resolution passed at the Berlin Peace Conference of February 1951.

The organizers of the Santiago Congress have a long record of Communist affiliations, as shown below:

Pablo MERUDA

(Ricardo Noftali REYES Basualto)

Poet, diplomat, Chilean Senator (Communist Party)

Member of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Chile; member of World Peace Council.

1949-1953 Visited Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, India, and various Latin American countries in connection with World Peace Council activities.

1950 Awarded Stalin Peace Prize, Warsaw.

Cesar GODOY Urrutia

Was a leader in organizing the Socialist Labor Party which split from the Socialist Party in 1940 and merged with the Communist Party in 1944.

1949 - date Member of the Central Committee and the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Chile and Party Secretary of Press and Propaganda.

1950-1952 Visited the USSR and satellite countries.

1952, May Returned to Chile from Moscow; chief aide to the managing editor of Communist daily newspaper El Siglo.

Enrique BELLO Cruz

Chilean, formerly a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile; Director of the magazine Pro-Arte; member of the Alianza de Intelectuales; a director of the Chilean Pro-Peace Committee.

Velodia TEITELBOIM Velosky

Attorney and journalist; Number 2 Chilean Communist.

1949 Member of Political Commission of the PCCh in charge of Studies and Propaganda. When his arrest was ordered by Chilean security police, he was removed from his party post in order to evade capture. Went into hiding. Prepared circulars and pamphlets for the Executive Committee of PCCh.

1952 Attended Peiping and Vienna Congresses

1952, Nov. Attended Russian Communist Party Congress, Moscow.

Margarita AGUIRRE

Chilean writer. Chilean Communist feminine leader and writer; private secretary to Pablo Neruda; acting as secretary of the Continental Cultural Congress.

Jorge AMADO

Brazilian novelist. Number 2 Brazilian Communist.

Renowned Brazilian novelist long identified with World Communist movement; a lieutenant of Luis Carlos Prestes, believed to act as chief liaison between the Communist Party of Brazil and Moscow for transmission of highest directives.

Alfredo VARELA

Argentine journalist

Argentine Communist journalist; in charge of all travel and other non-local arrangements in connection with the Continental Cultural Congress.

Mario Rosa OLIVER

Argentine writer.

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION AND LATIN AMERICA

Origins

The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) was established shortly after the war on the initiative of the Communist-controlled Union des Femmes Francaises (UFF), which in June, 1945, set up a preparatory committee for an international women's congress. The congress was held in Paris in November, 1945, and was attended by delegates from 40 countries who claimed to represent 80 million women. The British delegation included four members of the British Communist Party and arrangements for the delegates from Britain were supervised by Tamara Rust, the National Women's Organizer of the British Communist Party.

The Congress approved the formation of the Women's International Democratic Federation and the president of the UFF, M^{rs}. Eugenie Cotton, became chairman.

Communist control over the French and British participants was extended equally to other national delegations. It is interesting to note that, unlike the other major Communist-controlled international organizations, such as the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the International Union of Students (IUS), the WIDF has never been subject to divisions and retractions. Organizations not under Communist control have never been associated with the Federation and the constituent organizations have never deviated from the Communist path.

The membership figure of 80 million which the Federation claimed at its foundation by no means indicated widespread international support. At that time the membership of the Chinese and Soviet women's organizations alone accounted for 60 million, and the remaining Soviet Satellite States together with the large Communist women's organizations in France and Italy, for about another 15 million. In 1951, the WIDF claimed to represent 91 million women in 59 countries, but this increase can largely be accounted for by the further expansion of the Chinese women's movement and the rapid development of a "democratic" women's movement in East Germany.

Communist Control of Leadership.

The highest authority in the WIDF, according to its charter, is the Congress. The second Congress met in Budapest in 1948, the third was held in 1953. The Congress does little more than approve the measures taken by the Executive Committee during the intervening years and does not criticize or discuss them. The Federation therefore conforms to the Communist principle of "democratic centralism" which provides for the existence of an authoritative center as the undisputed directing institution from one Congress to another and whose decisions are obligatory on the lower bodies. The executive officers are all Communists or sympathizers, e.g. --

President:

Eugenie Cotton (France)--Also President of the Union des Femmes Francaises; Vice-Chairman of the World Peace Council; a scientist;

in 1946 Mlle. Cotton declared in an open letter that, although she was not a Communist, she was proud of the honor of working with the French Communist Party; winner of 1951 Stalin Peace Prize.

Vice Presidents:

Nina Popova (U.S.S.R.)--President of Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee; Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.; Deputy to the Supreme Soviet; Member of Soviet Peace Committee.

Dolores Ibarruri (Republican Spain)--Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party; President of the Anti-Fascist Union of Spanish Women.

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

Rita Montagnana (Italy)--Leading functionary of the Communist Party of Italy.

Monica Felton (Britain)--Stalin Peace Prize Winner; member, Bureau World Peace Council.

Andrea Andeon (Sweden)--Stalin Peace Prize Winner; member, German Warfare Investigation Commission.

Secretary General:

Mario-Claude Vaillant Couturier--Member of Central Committee of French Communist Party.

Deputy Secretary General:

Galina Goroshkova (U.S.S.R.)

Until January, 1951, the headquarters of the Federation were in Paris. A French Government decree then banned the operation in France of the WIDF and two other major Communist-controlled international

organizations, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Federation of Trade Unions. New WIDF headquarters were eventually set up in the Soviet sector of Berlin at 13, Unter den Linden. The Executive realizing that none of the Western democracies would tolerate the operations of such a palpably pro-Soviet body on their territory, no doubt considered that in Berlin the WIDF would enjoy Soviet protection and be well placed to direct operations in Western Europe in support of the "peace" campaign, particularly those concerned with the drive for the reunification of Germany, and against remilitarization.

A monthly information bulletin is published by the WIDF and since the beginning of 1951 it has appeared under the title "Women of the World." The bulletin contains reports of Council and Executive meetings general directives, propaganda articles and news from the national branches. It is also printed in Spanish.

The WIDF council meetings are generally convened in the Soviet orbit:

November 1949 - Moscow
February 1951 - East Berlin
June 1951 - Sofia

WIDF Celebrates Comintern Women's Day

The WIDF makes a special feature of its annual celebration of International Women's Day on 8 March. This date was fixed in 1910 at an international women's conference in Copenhagen by Clara Zetkin, one of the first of the militant Communist feminists, and until the Bolshevik Revolution it was an occasion for revolutionary demonstrations. Now,

8 March is celebrated by all national branches of the WIDF as an occasion for publicizing their demands. In the West these take the form best calculated to embarrass their various governments such as demands for wage increases or a change in foreign policy; in the Communist States the call is more likely to be for more work, with such slogans as: "If you rebuild your country you strengthen peace" (Czechoslovakia 1950), coupled with fulsome praise of the Soviet Union. It is customary for Communist leaders to associate themselves with the celebrations of International Women's Day.

Communist Control of Policy

The Federation works closely with the other Communist-controlled international organizations. The importance of the Federation's work lies partly in its direct actions, but even more in its value as a propaganda machine. In the latter field the WIDF has given first priority to the "peace" campaign, to which all other activities, such as the anti-colonial campaign, are now related. This priority is in accordance with instructions from the Cominform, which laid down in 1949 that the "peace" campaign was to be the pivot of all actions of Communist parties and "democratic organizations."

The Communist-controlled international organizations have been associated with the "peace" campaign from the start, but particular importance is attached to the role of the WIDF, as the following quotations from the Cominform Journal on 19 March 1951 illustrate:

"Women comprise one-half of mankind and in the international organized peace front they are a powerful force."

"The success of the world-wide movement for peace depends, in great measure, on the active participation of women."

The task of the WIDF is to ensure the required "active participation" of women, and Eugenie Cotton, addressing the Executive Committee in June 1951, said:

"The entire activity of the Executive Committee is linked mainly with strengthening the cause of peace, because this is now the most important task facing all peoples."

The WIDF uses the slogan "Defense of the Rights of Children" for its political actions in order to conceal the organization's Communist character and has organized "International Children's Day" and a "Conference for the Rights of Children." The Children's Day drive originated at the WIDF's council meeting in Moscow 1949, and the drive for the Conference for the Rights of Children originated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth. It is clear that the policy of WIDF is not self-generated but controlled by Moscow.

Latin America

The WIDF has been influential in Latin America, and is paying increasing attention to the development of women's fronts in Latin America. The WIDF-sponsored Third World Congress of Women, held in Copenhagen, June 1953, was attended by Communist women leaders from Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Brazil, Guatemala, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela and Argentina.

The WIDF has mounted a propaganda campaign in favor of the Communist movement in Guatemala, describing it as merely aiming at "Agrarian Reform." The Guatemalan Communist paper, Tribuna Popular, published a message from the WIDF to this effect on 13 December 1953. Since the Third WIDF Congress in June 1953, Communist women's front have been activated, re-activated or vitalized, e.g., in Colombia, Chile, etc.

Current WIDF emphasis on Latin America is illustrated by the fact that the WIDF monthly, "Women of the Whole World," launched a series of articles on Latin America in December 1953, beginning with Argentina, where the WIDF affiliate is the Union of Argentine Women.

Exhibit

December 1953 issue of WIDF publication "Women of the Whole World" carrying the first in a series of articles on Latin America.

Copies of the Spanish-language edition of the WIDF publication, Nouvelles Breves, giving the Communist line on the Rosenberg and Jagan cases.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS (IADL)

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers is a comparatively small international Communist front organization composed exclusively of members of the legal profession.

Comintern Precdecessor

There is a marked similarity between the activities of the IADL and those of the now defunct International Juridical Association (IJA), an auxiliary created by the Comintern in 1929 to draw sympathizing elements of the legal profession into its fold. The principal personality behind its founding was Helene STASSOVA, a co-worker of LENIN. This organization ceased to exist when the Comintern was dissolved in 1943.

In October, 1946, the Communist influenced National Judiciary Movement (Mouvement Nationale Judiciaire), an organization of French lawyers, and notably Marcel WILLARD, a French Communist lawyer, were largely responsible for the calling of an International Congress of Jurists in Paris. This congress formed a new body, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

It is noteworthy that Marcel WILLARD was also one of the founders of the International Juridical Association.

Aims

The stated aims of the IADL are to promote international solidarity and understanding among lawyers, to support the development of international law, and to work toward realizing the aims of the United Nations.

Like the other major Communist front organizations with which it cooperates, the IADL has actually functioned as an instrument of Soviet propaganda. In the guise of an unofficial international legal tribunal, the IADL has issued periodic and widely publicized reports or resolutions which have attempted to convey to the non-Communist world a legal justification for the arguments and policies of the international Communist movement and, conversely, a legal indictment of actions and policies considered adverse to Soviet interests. In addition, IADL national affiliates in non-Communist countries have acted as pressure groups agitating for legislative changes favorable to Communist activities, protested "illegal" treatment of Communist or pro-Communist organizations, and provided legal aid to prominent Communists standing trial.

Affiliates

The IADL claims affiliates in 43 countries, 8 of which are in Latin America:

Argentina	Cuba
Brazil	Ecuador
Chile	Guatemala
Columbia	Venezuela

Headquarters of the IADL are now in Brussels, having been expelled from France in 1950.

Communist Control

Throughout the entire period of its existence the IADL Executive

Bureau has been under Communist control. The Soviet representative on the Executive Bureau, a vice president, is E. L. ZEYDIN, deputy chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR. The Latin American representative is Henrique FIALHO, a Brazilian judge. FIALHO attends various Communist inspired conferences in the satellite countries, Moscow and Peking.

In 1951 the IADL began to advocate regional conferences of lawyers in Asia and Latin America. Presumably as a result, the first Continental Conference of Democratic Jurists was held in Rio de Janeiro in November-December 1952. This was followed by a second such conference in Guatemala City 16-19 October 1953. Mikhail K. SAMOILOV, a commercial attache of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, was known to have been in Guatemala City from 9 to 27 October and to have been in contact with a member of the conference committee who was in the city to make arrangements for the conference. SAMOILOV also met with delegates during the congress, but the meeting appears to have been social.

One of the results of this conference was a decision to create a permanent continental lawyers organization in South America.

Exhibit

There is attached a reproduction of the letterhead of the IADL used in its correspondence. The name of the organization is printed in five languages, one of which is Russian.